JOINING CLAUSES BY COORDINATION
Learning Objectives

- To review the difference between a dependent and an independent clause.
- To review the seven coordinating conjunctions.
- To learn how to join two independent clauses through coordination.
Types of Clauses

- Independent – expresses a complete thought and can be a sentence by itself.
  - Sugar the pit bull growled menacingly.

- Dependent – does not express a complete thought and cannot be a sentence by itself.
  - … because Sugar the pit bull growled menacingly.
Coordination and Subordination are methods of joining clauses.

In the previous lesson, you learned how to join a dependent and an independent clause together using subordination.

In this lesson, you’ll learn how to join two independent clauses together using coordination.
Coordinating Conjunctions

To join or coordinate two independent clauses, you’ll need to remember the 7 coordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS):

- For
- And
- Nor
- But
- Or
- Yet
- So
How to Coordinate Two Clauses

- Suppose you have two clauses:
  - Sugar the pit bull growled menacingly.
  - The postman stood his ground and didn’t budge.

- To join them, pick one of FANBOYS that reflects the relationship between the two clauses:
  - Sugar the pit bull growled menacingly
  - BUT
  - The postman stood his ground and didn’t budge

- Finally, put the two clauses together, along with a comma and the conjunction.
  - Sugar the pit bull growled menacingly, but the postman stood his ground and didn’t budge.
Coordination, additional examples:

- Gregory wants to play professional basketball, *but* he has trouble meeting the scouts.

- Gregory has a great jump shot, *but* he isn’t quick on his feet.

- Gabriela will compete in a marathon in May, *so* she has begun training to prepare herself for it.

- Angelique has saved 30K for a down payment for a house, *and* she has also been socking money away for retirement.
A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb.

Two main types of clauses: Independent and Dependent.

Independent clause is one that can stand on its own two feet.

Dependent clause cannot stand on its own two feet.

Coordination: joining of two independent clauses in one sentence.

Subordination: joining a dependent clause and an independent clause in one sentence.