

# Adverb conjunctions

We can connect two sentences using adverb conjunctions. An adverb conjunction is an adverb that also serves as a conjunction. Clauses introduced by adverb conjunctions are subordinate or dependent clauses. They cannot be used alone and cannot be followed immediately by a comma.

Adverb conjunctions indicate ideas such as time, place, reason, cause, contrast, concession, manner, condition, purpose etc.

Study the example given below.

I support free education for all because it will help the poor sections of the society. Because is a dependent conjunction that introduces the dependent clause 'it will help the poor sections of the society'.

Since a dependent clause cannot be a sentence alone, it must be connected to the independent clause *I support free education for all*. Together they all form part of the same sentence. Look at the pattern of this sentence: Independent clause + dependent conjunction + dependent clause.

Note that a dependent clause must be introduced by a dependent conjunction. Removing because from the above example will create a run-on sentence which is not grammatically correct.

I support free education for all it will help the poor sections of the society. (Run-on sentence)  
Run-on sentences must be eliminated from your writing. One way of doing this is to use an appropriate conjunction. Another way is to separate the clause using a semi-colon.

I support free education for all; it will help the poor sections of the society.  
You can also write them as two independent sentences separated by a full stop.

I support free education for all. It will help the poor sections of the society.  
However, if you eliminate conjunctions altogether your writing will be full of short sentences

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which indicates limited knowledge of the language.