

## Logical Relationships of Joining Words and Transition Words

RELATIONSHIP	COORDINATORS	SUBORDINATORS	TRANSITION WORDS
<i>TRANSITION WORDS</i>	and, nor		also, moreover, in addition, furthermore, besides
<i>CAUSE/EFFECT</i>	so		therefore, thus, as a result, hence, consequently
<i>EFFECT/CAUSE</i>	for	because, since, as	
<i>COMPARISON</i>			similarly, likewise
<i>CONTRAST</i>	but, yet	although, even though, though, while, whereas	however, nevertheless, nonetheless, on the other hand, on the contrary
<i>CONCESSION</i>		although, even though, though, while, whereas	
<i>ALTERNATIVE</i>	or		instead, rather, on the other hand
<i>CONDITION</i>		if, whether, unless	otherwise
<i>TIME</i>		after, before, since, until, while, when, whenever, as soon as	then, next, afterwards, subsequently, first, second, third . . . , finally, meanwhile, in the meantime
<i>GENERAL TO SPECIFIC</i>			for example, for instance
<i>RESTATEMENT</i>			in other words

## COORDINATOR

<p>Use commas before coordination conjunctions (FANBOYS: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) when joining two main clauses.</p>	<p><u>Maria studied for the test</u> , <b>so</b> <u>she got a good grade.</u></p> <p><u>Katia enjoys swimming</u> , <b>but</b> <u>she doesn't like jogging.</u></p>
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## SUBORDINATOR

<p>Use a comma after sentence elements that appear before the independent clause such as subordinate clauses. Note there is no comma after the independent clause.</p>	<p><b>As she entered the room,</b> <u>Rosa greeted everyone with a smile.</u></p> <p><u>Robert picked up his assignment</u> <b>as he left the classroom.</b></p>
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## TRANSITION

<p>Use commas after transition words with the exception of then.</p>	<p><b>First of all,</b> <u>Rosa greeted everyone with a smile.</u></p> <p><b>Furthermore,</b> <u>Jennifer only works during the week.</u></p> <p><b>Then</b> <u>Daniel took his test and left.</u></p> <p><u>Javier walks to school;</u> <b>however,</b> <u>when it rains, he drives his car to school.</u></p>
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