

Conjunctions

(Wilson chs 21, 23)

<i>coordinating</i>		<i>subordinating</i>	
aber	<i>but, however</i>	als	<i>when</i>
denn	<i>for</i>	auch wenn	<i>even if</i>
entweder	<i>either</i>	bevor	<i>before</i>
weder	<i>neither</i>	bis	<i>until</i>
oder	<i>or</i>	da	<i>since</i>
sondern	<i>but (in contrast)</i>	damit	<i>so that</i>
und	<i>and</i>	daß	<i>that, so that</i>
		ehe	<i>before</i>
		nachdem	<i>after</i>
		ob	<i>whether</i>
		obschon	<i>although</i>
		obwohl	<i>although</i>
		sobald	<i>as soon as</i>
		solange	<i>as long as</i>
		während	<i>while</i>
		weil	<i>because</i>
		wenn	<i>if, when</i>

Some clues about conjunctions used at the clausal level:

- All conjunctions appear clause-initially, with the exception of *aber*, which may appear a little further in.
- A new clause is normally signalled by a comma, then a conjunction
- Several subordinating conjunctions also function as different parts of speech, and hence carry different meanings, in different contexts. Thus *als* means “than” in a comparison, *nachdem* can be an adverb “afterwards”, and *da* may be an adverb “there, then”.