

## **FANBOYS**

<b>Coordinating</b>	These are used to make a <b>compound sentence</b> out of two independent
0	clauses (or complete sentences). Using the word <b>FANBOYS</b> makes it easy to
<b>Conjunctions</b>	remember the coordinating conjunctions. When using a fanboy to connect
(FANBOYS)	two sentences, a comma goes before the fanboy.

$\mathbf{F}$	Α	Ν	B	0	Y	S	
For	And	Nor	But	Or	Yet	So	
For:	The word	for may be u	sed instead o	f because.			

**Example:** Julie did not go to school, for she was ill.

And:	The word <b>and</b> connects two related ideas.	
<b>Example:</b> Cesar loves to dance and be enjoys singing		

**Example:** Cesar loves to dance, **and** he enjoys singing.

Nor: N	Nor, which is similar to neither, makes the sentence negative.
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Example: Maria does not miss a day of work, nor does she miss a day of school.

But:	But is used to show a contrast between the two connected sentences.
Example. Lappifor loves her rephits but she is afraid of her reasters	

**Example:** Jennifer loves her rabbits, **but** she is afraid of her roosters.

Or: C	<b>Or</b> is used to show a choice between the two ideas being connected.

**Example:** Ana can go to the movies, **or** she can go to her exercise class.

**Example:** Michael likes San Luis Obispo, **yet** he can't afford a house there.

So:	So is used to connect two sentences when a result is shown.
<b>Example:</b> Martha	a enjoys going to the beach, <b>so</b> she is moving to Pismo Beach.