

# FANBOYS

*Why would we use these?*

1. They can fix run-on sentences.

For example:

The tiny boy runs down the street he wants to catch the Peterson bus.

With a FANBOYS added...

The tiny boy runs down the street, for he wants to catch the Peterson bus.

2. We can use FANBOYS to combine 2 simple sentences.

For example:

The tiny boy ran down the street. He wanted to catch the Peterson bus.

With a FANBOYS...

The tiny boy ran down the street, for he wanted to catch the Peterson bus.

Yet: means the same as "but"

For example:

Marco plays basketball well, yet his favorite sport is soccer.

*What are FANBOYS?*

It's an acronym for the conjunctions

For  
And  
Not  
Or  
Yet  
So

*Conjunctions*



*What does each conjunction mean?*



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## What does each conjunction mean?



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For:  
Can be used in place of "because"  
Example:  
Jon thought he had a good chance to get the job, for his father owned the company.

And: used to combine ideas  
For example:  
I like spaghetti, and I also like tacos.

Not used to introduce a complete statement  
For example:  
I don't seem to study tonight, nor do I seem to sleep.

Or: used to give an option  
For example:  
I must get my grades up, or I won't be able to play soccer this fall.

Used to show a cause/effect relationship  
For example:  
I woke up late this morning, so I didn't have time to eat breakfast.

So: used to show a cause/effect relationship  
Marla has a pet monkey, so she is the coolest kid in class.



But: used to show contrast  
For example:  
I am happy that my freshmen year is going so well, but my friend is having a hard time adjusting.

For:

Can be used in place of "because"

Example:

Jon thought he had a good chance to get the job, for his father owned the company.





And: used to combine ideas

For example:

I like spaghetti, and I also like tacos.

Nor: used to introduce a negative statement

For example:

I don't want to study tonight, nor do I want to clean.

But: used to show contrast

For example:

I am happy that my freshmen year is going so well, but my friend is having a hard time adjusting.

Or: used to give an option

For example:

I must get my grades up, or I won't be able to play soccer this fall.

Yet: means the same as "but"

For example:

Marco plays basketball well, yet his favorite sport is soccer.

So: used to show a  
cause/effect  
relationship

Maria has a pet  
monkey, so she is the  
coolest kid in class.

*When do we  
FANBOYS?*

Use a com  
complete s  
FANBOYS

For exampl  
inexperien  
trouble fly  
storm.

## *When do we use a comma with FANBOYS?*

Use a comma when there is a complete sentence after the FANBOYS conjunction

For example: The pilot was inexperienced, so he had trouble flying through the storm.

*When don't we  
use a comma  
with  
FANBOYS?*

Don't use a comma if  
there is a fragment  
after the FANBOYS.



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