

Name: _____ Date: _____

Conjunctive Adverbs and Punctuation

Common Conjunctive Adverbs				
Addition	Comparison	Contrast	Cause/Result	Example
- Moreover (to strengthen a point) - Additionally (to add a new point) - Furthermore (to add a new point)	- Likewise - Similarly	- However (to show a contradiction/something unexpected) - In contrast (to contrast two things or ideas)	- Therefore (to draw a conclusion) - Thus (to draw a conclusion) - As a result (to indicate a consequence) - Consequently (to indicate a consequence) - Ultimately (to indicate a final outcome)	- For example - For instance

Conjunctive Adverbs and Punctuation Chart			
Structure	Example	Effects	Punctuation Rule
Two sentences (Period) Clause 1. Conjunctive adverb, Clause 2	The women are amazed by the drowned man's enormous size. <u>Consequently</u> , they begin to imagine the difficult life he must have lived in such a large body.	Creates distinction between ideas and can be used for a dramatic effect	Use a period before the conjunctive adverb and a comma after it.
One sentence (Semicolon)	The villagers grow to admire the drowned man; <u>therefore</u> ,	Connects two closely related ideas into a single sentence	Use a semicolon before the conjunctive adverb and a

Clause 1; conjunctive adverb, Clause 2	they promise to make their village worthy of him.		comma after it.
Conjunctive adverb after subject Clause 1. Subject, conjunctive adverb, verb OR Clause 1; subject, conjunctive adverb, verb	The men initially see the drowned man as just another body. The women, <u>however</u>, view him with admiration and sympathy. The men initially see the drowned man as just another body; the women, <u>however</u>, view him with admiration and sympathy.	Emphasizes the subject and creates an enjoyable flow by not always having conjunctive adverbs at the beginning of the second clause	Put commas around the conjunctive adverb when it comes after the subject.