

Conjunctions include:- but, although, despite, in spite, nevertheless, however, and, when, as, while, after, since and for.

“but” and “although”

These conjunctions are used to join contrasts. Contrasts are sentences with ideas or meanings which don't rhyme or agree.

e.g. Sanyu is clever. Sanyu failed P.L.E.

Sanyu's being clever does not agree with failing P.L.E. What would agree with being clever is passing, but since clever and failing don't agree, they make contrasting sentences.

Joining sentences with “But” and “although”

Sanyu is clever. Sanyu failed P.L.E.

Before joining these sentences, one has to note these:

- i) “But” is always used in the middle of the sentence only.
- ii) Although is used at the beginning and in the middle of the sentence.
- iii) When “although” is used at the beginning of the sentence, the two clauses being joined are separated using a comma e.g.
 - a. Sanyu is clever but she failed P.L.E.
 - b. Sanyu is clever although she failed P.L.E.
 - c. Although Sanyu is clever, she failed P.L.E.

EXERCISE 13

Join these sentences using but, although in the middle and although at the beginning of the sentence.

- 1) The girl was poor. The girl had five dresses.
- 2) The boy reads very hard. The boy is ever the last in class.
- 3) Kalibbala is a very intelligent boy. He is very shabby.
- 4) Nassali is a polite girl. The teacher beats her severely.
- 5) Naluyima is not kind. Naluyima is very clever.
- 6) It was raining. The children continued to play.
- 7) The woman was afraid of the snake. She did not show it.
- 8) Musa directed me very well. I did not see the factory.
- 9) Lukia had a broken arm. She wrote very well in the examination.
- 10) Musitwa is a quiet boy. He reads clearly in the class.