

# The Correlative Conjunction

Recognize a *correlative conjunction* when you see one.

***Either ... or, neither ... nor, and not only ... but also*** are all correlative conjunctions. They connect two equal grammatical items. If, for example, a noun follows ***either***, then a noun will also follow ***or***. Read these examples:

In the fall, Phillip will ***either*** start classes at the community college as his mother wishes ***or*** join the Navy, his father's hope.

***Neither*** the potted ivy on the counter ***nor*** the dirty dishes in the sink have enjoyed water on their surfaces for the past week.

Professor Wilson ***not only*** requires a 3,000-word research essay ***but also*** assigns a 500-word reaction paper every single week.

When you use correlative conjunctions, be careful about *verb agreement*.

If you connect two subjects with a correlative conjunction, the second one must agree with the verb that follows.

Every single evening ***either*** the horned owl ***or*** the squabbling ***cats wake*** Samantha with their racket.

Every single evening ***either*** the squabbling cats ***or*** the horned ***owl wakes*** Samantha with its racket.

When you use correlative conjunctions, be careful about *pronoun agreement*.

If you connect two antecedents with a correlative conjunction, the second one must agree with the pronoun that follows.

***Neither*** Yolanda ***nor*** the ***cousins*** expressed ***their*** disappointment when blind Aunt Sophie set down the plate of burnt hamburgers.

***Neither*** the cousins ***nor Yolanda*** expressed ***her*** disappointment when blind Aunt Sophie set down the plate of burnt hamburgers.

When you use correlative conjunctions, be careful about *parallel structure*.

***Either ... or, neither ... nor, and not only ... but also*** require special attention when you are proofreading for parallelism. Be sure that you have equal grammatical units after both parts of the conjunction.

You can have two main clauses like this:

**Not only *did Michael grill* a steak for Tiffany, but he also *prepared* a hotdog for Rocket, her dog.**

Or you can shorten the sentence with two prepositional phrases:

**Michael grilled meat not only for Tiffany but also for Rocket, her dog.**

Or you can have two nouns as this version does:

**Michael grilled meat for not only Tiffany but also Rocket, her dog.**

