**Overview of Words of Degree / Emphasis, and Relationships**

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| **Word** | **Usage (shows)** | **Word Partners / Order** | **Example** | **Notes** |
| So (or not so) | Positive or negative degree or emphasis | Before an adjective | Susie is so happy.Susie is not so happy. |  |
| So | Positive or negative agreement | Before the 2nd verb. | Bob is happy, and so is Susie.Bob is unhappy, and so is Susie. | When the main verb is a “be” verb, use a “be” verb in the second part. When the main verb is a helping verb, use the same verb in the second part. For all other verbs, use a form of “do”. |
| So….that | Emphasis + result | “So” before an adjective, “that” directly after. | Bob was so happy that he jumped in the air! | We often leave out the “that”: Bob was so happy he jumped in the air! |
| Such (or not such) | Positive or negative degree or emphasis | Before a noun or an adjective + noun | Susie is such a happy person.Susie is not such a happy person. | Use “a”, “an”, or no article as required. |
| Such….that | Emphasis + result | “Such” before an adjective or adjective + noun, “that” directly after. | Bob was such a happy person that he jumped in the air! | Use “a”, “an”, or no article as required. We often leave out the “that”. |
| Too | Positive or negative agreement | After the 2nd verb. | Bob is happy, and Susie is too.Bob is unhappy, and Susie is too. | When the main verb is a “be” verb, use a “be” verb in the second part. When the main verb is a helping verb, use the same verb in the second part. For all other verbs, use a form of “do”.In casual conversation, you can say “Me too.” |
| Too | Impossibility or inability | Before an adjective. | Bob is too weak to lift an elephant. |  |
| Not…enough | Impossibility or inability | “Enough” after an adjective or before a noun. | Bob is not strong enough to lift an elephant.Bob does not have enough strength to lift an elephant. |  |

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| **Word** | **Usage (shows)** | **Word Partners / Order** | **Example** | **Notes** |
| Not too | Possibility or ability | “Too” before an adjective. | Bob is not too weak to lift an elephant. |  |

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| Enough | Possibility or ability | “Enough” after an adjective or before a noun. | Bob is strong enough to lift an elephant.Bob has enough strength to lift an elephant. |  |
| Not either | Negative agreement | After the 2nd verb. | Bob is not happy, and Susie isn’t either. | When the main verb is a “be” verb, use a “be” verb in the second part. When the main verb is a helping verb, use the same verb in the second part. For all other verbs, use a form of “do”. |
| Neither | Negative agreement | Before the 2nd verb. | Bob is not happy, and neither is Susie. | When the main verb is a “be” verb, use a “be” verb in the second part. When the main verb is a helping verb, use the same verb in the second part. For all other verbs, use a form of “do”.In casual conversation, you can say “Me neither.” |
| But | Contrast (either + … -, or - … +) | At the start of the second part of the sentence. | Bob is happy, but Susie is not.Bob is not happy, but Susie is.  | When the main verb is a “be” verb, use a “be” verb in the second part. When the main verb is a helping verb, use the same verb in the second part. For all other verbs, use a form of “do”. |
| Both…and | The subject(s) *share* the same thing, or two things *relate* to the subject. | Before the objects being described. | Both Bob and Susie are happy.Both Bob and Susie are sad.The project will take both time and money. | When used at the beginning of the sentence, there are two subjects, so the verb is plural. Also, the words after “both” and “and” must be of the same kind: two nouns, two adjectives, etc. |
| Not only…but also | The subjects *share* the same thing, or two things *relate* to the subject. | Before the objects being described. | Not only Bob but also Susie is happy. Not only Bob but also Susie’s family are happy.Not only can Bob sing, but also (he can) dance.Susie likes not only apples but bananas.  | When used at the beginning of the sentence, use a singular or plural verb based on the *second subject* (the one closest to the verb).If there is a verb in the first part (after “Not only….), then it comes BEFORE the noun, even though the sentence is NOT a question.Also, the words after “not only” and “but also” must be of the same kind: two nouns, two adjectives, etc. |

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| **Word** | **Usage (shows)** | **Word Partners / Order** | **Example** | **Notes** |
| Neither….nor | The subjects *lack* the same thing, or two things *are lacked* by the subject. | Before the objects being described. | Neither Bob nor Susie is happy.Neither Bob nor Susie’s parents are happy. That book is neither interesting nor accurate.  | When used at the beginning of the sentence, use a singular or plural verb based on the *second subject* (the one closest to the verb).Also, the words after “neither” and “nor” must be of the same kind: two nouns, two adjectives, etc. |
| Either…or | Indicates a choice of the subjects / objects. | Before the objects being described. | Either Bob or Susie will be here tomorrow.I’ll have either the chocolate ice cream or the strawberry [ice cream].He was either smart or lucky. | When used at the beginning of the sentence, use a singular or plural verb based on the *second subject* (the one closest to the verb).Also, the words after “either” and “or” must be of the same kind: two nouns, two adjectives, etc. |