Paired conjunctions

Introduction



This meal is not only tasty but also nutritious.

Definition

We use paired conjunctions to connect two ideas including nouns, verbs, adjectives or phrases.

Construction

We use them to connect two ideas including nouns, verbs, adjectives or phrases. Here are some examples:

l invited	both	Brenda	and	Angela	to the seminar.
	Both	Brenda	and	Angela	are going to the seminar.
lt's available in	either	red	or	blue.	
l don't know	whether	to fix it	or	buy a new one.	

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Construction

Here are some examples of common constructions:

l invited	both	Brenda	and	Angela	to the seminar.
	Both	Brenda	and	Angela	are going to the seminar.
lt's available in	either	red	or	blue.	
l don't know	whether	to fix it	or	buy a new one.	

Subject verb agreement

With either...or and neither...nor, the choice of verb depends on whether the first or second person or thing mentioned is singular or plural.

When the second noun is singular, a Either the sales manager or the director singular verb is preferred but plural is going to attend the conference. verbs are acceptable in conversation. When the second noun is plural, use a Neither the director nor the sales managers are going to attend the plural verb. conference. When the second noun is singular but Either the sales managers or the the first is plural, you can use a singular director is/are going to attend the or plural verb. conference.

Either...or

Note that when either is not at the beginning of a sentence or clause, we can omit it:

It's available in (either) red or blue. We can have the meeting (either) tomorrow or Friday.

Not only...but also

Note that

1. We can separate **but** and **also** - they don't have to be together in the sentence:

She's not only creative but also good at solving problems. Or She's not only creative but she's also good at solving problems.

2. We often invert the not only clause:

Not only is she creative but she's also good at solving problems.

3. We can use 'too' or 'as well' instead of also. These are placed at the end of a sentence:

She's not only creative but good at solving problems too/as well.

Whether...or

'Whether' has a similar meaning to 'if' and can sometimes be used as an alternative to 'if' when we talk about <u>two</u> possibilities:

I'm wondering if/whether we should tell him (or not). It depends if/whether he'll be unhappy about it (or not). I don't know if/whether recruiting more staff is a good idea or not. He can't remember if/whether Aurélie or Olivier is in charge of the account.

Whether is preferred to 'if':

a) before an infinitive:

I don't know whether <u>to do</u> this now or later. \checkmark I don't know if to do this now or later. 🔀 Have you decided whether or not to apply for the job? \checkmark Have you decided if to apply for this job? 🔀

b) after prepositions such as 'about' or expressions with a similar meaning:

There was a lot of disagreement <u>about</u> whether we should re-locate or not. It was <u>a question of</u> whether (or not) to choose the cheapest contractor.

c) at the beginning of a sentence:

Whether we eat in or go to a restaurant doesn't matter to me - you can choose.

d) directly before 'or not':

Have you decided <u>whether or not</u> you're coming with us? Have you decided <u>if/whether</u> you're coming with us <u>or not</u>?

Examples



We've got both meat and veggie burgers - which would you like?



We can either carry on for an hour or stop now and have lunch.



This job is neither challenging nor fun.



Not just one but all four of the children raised their hands.



We're not only going to the mountains but also the sea.<?xml:namespace prefix = "o" ns = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" />



I don't know whether to have chocolate or vanilla.



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