# BOTH-AND / EITHER-OR / NEITHER-NOR / NOT ONLY-BUT ALSO

#### I. Both A and B:

A and B need to belong to the same word class (nouns, verbs, adjectives, ...)

That girl is both <u>beautiful</u> and <u>talented</u>. (Adjectives) She works as both <u>a doctor</u> and <u>a singer</u>. (Nouns)

If A and B are Subjects, the verb is in plural.

Both <u>I</u> and <u>Jonathan</u> speak French.

• Both of + plural Noun + plural Verb

Both of the students are Canadians.

#### II. Either A or B:

A and B need to belong to the same word class (nouns, verbs, adjectives, ...)

You can choose to buy either <u>a skirt</u> or <u>a dress</u>. (Nouns) You either <u>buy</u> it at the shop or <u>order</u> it online. (Verbs)

**3 options +**: They can either <u>qo</u> shopping, <u>qo</u> skating or <u>watch</u> a movie.

If A and B are Subjects, the verb agrees with the SECOND Subject.

Either the wheels or the engine is broken.

Either of + plural Noun + singular Verb

Would you like tea or coffee? - <u>Either of those</u> is fine. Does <u>either of you</u> fancy going to the cinema?

#### III. Neither A nor B:

Neither ... nor ... CAN NOT go with negative verbs.

A and B need to belong to the same word class (nouns, verbs, adjectives, ...)

His jokes are neither funny nor polite. (Adjectives)

= (His jokes **aren't** either funny or polite.)

I can neither speak nor write in Italian. (Verbs)

= (I can't either speak or write in Italian.)

**3 options +:** They neither <u>review</u> their lessons, <u>do</u> homework nor <u>prepare</u> the new words.

• If A and B are Subjects, the verb agrees with the SECOND Subject.

Neither <u>the students</u> nor <u>the teacher</u> likes the principal.

Neither of + plural Noun + singular Verb

<u>Neither of those people</u> in the accident is alive.

## IV. Not only A but also B:

A and B need to belong to the same word class (nouns, verbs, adjectives, ...)

James is not only <u>dumb</u> but also <u>crazy</u>. (Adjective)
The kids not only <u>love</u> spaghetti but also <u>love</u> pizza. (Verbs)
My dad likes not only <u>cheese</u> but also <u>tomato</u>. (Nouns)

If A and B are Subjects, the verb agrees with the SECOND Subject.

Not only the children but also their mother shows love to the father.

### Compiled by C-Plus English

• If Not only is used to begin a clause: Not only + Aux + S + V...

Not only <u>does she love</u> cooking, but she <u>also likes</u> travelling.

She <u>not only loves</u> cooking but also <u>likes</u> travelling.

 $\underline{\textbf{NOTE}} : \textbf{Not only } ... \textbf{ but } ... \textbf{ as well.}$ 

**Not only** <u>does she love</u> cooking, **but** she <u>likes</u> travelling as well.