

Entweder fahren wir in die Schweiz **oder** (wir fahren) nach Österreich.

Normal word order may be used after **entweder** for emphasis.

- **nicht nur ... sondern auch** (*not only ... but also*)
Die Autos sind **nicht nur** *The cars are not only*
teuer, **sondern auch** sehr *expensive but also very noisy.*
laut.

For emphasis, **nicht nur** can be placed at the beginning of the sentence and is then followed by inversion:

Nicht nur teuer sind sie, *Not only are they expensive*
sondern auch sehr laut. *but also very noisy.*

If **sondern auch** is used to introduce another clause, the two words are usually separated:

Er kommt **nicht nur** *Not only is he late every day*
täglich zu spät, **sondern** *but he also leaves earlier.*
er geht **auch** früher.

- **sowohl ... als/wie (auch)** (*both ... and*)
The verb is usually placed after **als (auch)** and has a plural ending, whether the subjects are singular or plural:
Sowohl meine Frau **als** *Both my wife and my*
(auch) meine Tochter *daughter enjoyed your visit.*
haben sich über Ihren
Besuch gefreut.
- **weder ... noch** (*neither ... nor*)
Susan spricht **weder** *Susan speaks neither French*
Deutsch **noch** Französisch. *nor German.*

35.2 Subordinating conjunctions

A subordinate clause cannot stand on its own, but amplifies the meaning of the main clause. Subordinating

conjunctions link subordinate clauses with main clauses. They are placed at the beginning of the subordinate clause, with the verb at the end.

■ **35.2.1 Dass** (*that*) is principally used to introduce indirect statements.

Sie sagte, **dass** er nicht zu *She said that he wasn't at*
Hause sei. *home.*

In everyday language **dass** is often omitted, especially before a subjunctive, in which case normal word order is used:

Sie sagte, er sei nicht zu *She said that he wasn't at*
Hause. *home.*

However, **dass** must be used if the statement in the main clause is negative:

Der Arzt glaubt nicht, **dass** *The doctor doesn't think*
das Bein gebrochen ist. *that the leg is broken.*

■ **35.2.2 Ob** (*whether, if*) introduces indirect questions expecting a 'yes/no' answer.

Weißt du, **ob** sie da ist? *Do you know if she is in?*

■ **35.2.3** Conjunctions introducing reasons are also called causal conjunctions. The most common of these are:

da *as, since* *weil because*
nun da/wo *seeing that* *zumal especially as*

- **da** (*as, since*), **weil** (*because*)
Whereas the more emphatic **weil** usually follows the main clause, **da** tends to precede it:
Ich konnte nicht Tennis *I couldn't play tennis because*
spielen, **weil** ich verletzt *I was injured.*
war.