

EMPHASIS IN ENGLISH



Do: used for emphasis with answers, statements and negative answers in the past and present tenses

I like coffee. – I do like coffee.

They cleaned the room. – They did clean the room.

She speaks English. – She does speak English.

Do/does/did + verb

...do, ...Inf. without to ...

Until recently man treated nature as if it were inexhaustible.
We do realize now that such an approach is completely wrong.
(We now realize that such an approach is completely wrong.)
До последнего времени человек относился к природе так,
как если бы она была неистощима. Теперь же мы понима-
ем, что такой подход в корне неправилен.

it is/was ... who/that

It was that rain that ruined our plans

It was Prof. Adams who proposed such an interpretation.

It is an EFL teacher who can predict students' difficulties

- Bell invented the telephone in 1876.
- It was Bell who invented the telephone in 1876.
- It was telephone that Bell invented in 1876.
- It was in 1876 that Bell invented the telephone.

1. It is these special properties of sound that are the subject of the present chapter.
2. But it is not the chairperson who is the central figure of that meeting.
3. It is no doubt to this quality that the great popularity of this collection is due.
4. It is that task — that imperative to make Harvard even better—that brings us together this weekend.
5. It is this language that enables us to communicate with each other.
6. It was the Dutch physicist, Christian Huygens, who first offered an explanation for the phenomena.

What + sentence

You need a day off. – What you need is a day off.

I don't like his ignorance. – What I don't like is his ignorance.

It was not until ... that ...

(Временная рамка)

It was not until 1911 that the first satisfactory theory of the atomic structure was formulated.

И только в 1911 году была сформулирована первая удовлетворительная теория структуры атома.

WHAT IS AN INVERSION?

Function

Provides emphasis on a specific element while adding sophistication to the structure as a whole.

Forms

Question form of the main verb.

Changing the traditional positions of verb and subject.



so ... that/such ... that.

Her speech was so awesome



*So awesome **was** his speech **that** I asked him to read it one more time.*

***Such was** her argument strong **that** we had to agree*



После *such* сразу будет глагол и подлежащее.

Прилагательное или наречие здесь не нужны. Обычно по контексту предложения понятно, какое качество подразумевается.

Наречия частоты действия (*hardly/barely/scarcely* – едва ли, *never* – никогда, *rarely/seldom* – редко, *no sooner ... than* – не успел ... как).

I have never seen such a beautiful child



Never have I seen such a beautiful child.

She never listens to her students



Hardly ever does she listen to her students

М о д е л ь 31a:

...Adj. /Part. ...as/though...N₁...V_r...

М о д е л ь 31b:

...Emph. ...Adj./Part. ...N...V_r...

a) Local as (though)

b) However local

(No matter how local)

}

some environmental problems may
appear at first glance their solution
ultimately depends on the joint efforts
of many countries.

No matter how complicated this project may appear, we should do our best
Complicated as this project may appear, we should do our best

Эмфатическая структура (усиление) со значением уступки. Какой бы сложной ни казалось, какой бы странной ни была