

## 8-4 USING AUXILIARY VERBS AFTER *BUT* AND *AND*

- (a) I **don't like** coffee, **but** my husband **does**.  
 (b) I **like** tea, **but** my husband **doesn't**.  
 (c) I **won't be here tomorrow**, **but** Sue **will**.  
 (d) I **'ve seen that movie**, **but** Joe **hasn't**.  
 (e) He **isn't here**, **but** she **is**.\*

- (f) I **don't like** coffee, **and** Ed **doesn't** either.  
 (g) I **like** tea, **and** Kate **does** too.  
 (h) I **won't be here**, **and** he **won't** either.  
 (i) I **'ve seen that movie**, **and** Pat **has** too.  
 (j) He **isn't here**, **and** Anna **isn't** either.

In (a): **does** = *likes coffee*. After **but** and **and**, often only an auxiliary verb is used. It has the same tense or modal as the main verb.

Notice in the examples:

negative + **but** + affirmative  
 affirmative + **but** + negative  
 negative + **and** + negative  
 affirmative + **and** + affirmative

\*A verb is not contracted with a pronoun at the end of a sentence after **but** and **and**:

CORRECT: . . . **but she is**.

INCORRECT: . . . **but she's**.

### EXERCISE 10. Using auxiliary verbs after **BUT**. (Chart 8-4)

Directions: Complete the sentences with auxiliary verbs.

- Debra **reads** a lot of books, but her brothers don't.
- Sam **isn't** in the school play this year, but Adam is.
- I **will be** at home this evening, but my roommate \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ducks **like** to swim, but chickens \_\_\_\_\_.
- That phone **doesn't work**, but this one \_\_\_\_\_.
- Joe **isn't** at home, but his parents \_\_\_\_\_.
- Carl **can touch** his nose with his tongue, but most people \_\_\_\_\_.
- Jack **has visited** my home, but Linda \_\_\_\_\_.
- I **'m not going** to graduate this year, but my best friend \_\_\_\_\_.
- My dog **crawls** under the bed when it thunders, but my cat \_\_\_\_\_.

