

**Result clauses**

They are introduced by subordinating conjunctions like "so that, so ... that, such ... that". These clauses are used to indicate the result of something.

**Uses:**

- "so that" (=for that reason). An alternative is the **coordinating conjunction "so"**:

**He speaks very little English, so (that) I talked to him through an interpreter.**

- "so" can be followed by an adjective/adverb, while "such" is followed by a noun phrase. We use these structures when we want to say that something happens because someone or something has a quality to an unusually large extent:

a) "so + adjective + (that)":

**The house was so big (that) we decided to sell it.**

b) "so + adverb + (that)":

**He dressed so quickly (that) he put his boots on the wrong feet.**

c) "such + a/an + adjective + singular countable noun + (that)":

**It was such a big house (that) we decided to sell it.**

d) "such + adjective + plural countable noun + (that)":

**They are such friendly people (that) they make you feel welcome.**

e) "such + adjective + uncountable noun + (that)":

**It was such hot weather (that) we went swimming.**

**Word order:** result clauses always have a final position (i.e. after the main clause). When they are introduced by "so ... that" or "such ... that", both "so + adjective/adverb" and "such + noun phrase" belong to the main clause:

subject + main verb (so/such...)/ (that) + subject + verb ...:

**The house was so big that we decided to sell it.**

\* **Notice:** result can also be expressed with the **adverb "therefore"** (formal):

**Certain species of animals are being killed for their fur. Therefore, they are becoming extinct.**