So y *such*

- **So**

So se puede utilizar para sustituir un adjetivo, adverbio o una oración completa ya mencionada.

- *I couldn´t believe she was getting married, but she told me so. (she was getting married)*
- *His parents were very worried although the teacher told them not to be so. (worried)*
- *She did everything very carefully but her colleague did it even more so. (more carefully)*

So se utiliza para sustituir oraciones especialmente con verbos de pensamiento: *appear/seem, assume, believe, be afraid, expect, guess, hope, imagine, presume, suppose, suspect* y *think.* Y también con *say* y *tell.*

- *It seems Paul´s doing all right. – Yes, it seems so.*
- *I don´t know for sure if she´s coming to the party, but I assume so.*
- *Do you think that dress suits me? – Yes, I think so.*
- *Did you ask him if he´s going to be at home? – Yes, and he said so.*

Sin embargo, no se utiliza con estos verbos: *accept, admit, agree, be certain, claim, doubt, hear, intend, promise, suggest* o *be sure.*

- *I´m sure they´ll arrive on time. – Yes, I´m sure they will.*
- *My neighbours said they´d stop making noise. But I doubt it / they would.*

So también se puede utilizar en respuestas cortas en lugar de la típica respuesta "Yes,...". Indica que estamos de acuerdo con lo que oimos y que además nos sorprende. La estructura es siempre *so + pronombre personal + auxiliar.*

- *She has bought a new car. – So she has* (ya lo veo y además me sorprende*)*
- *Look! John´s coming for dinner. – So he is.*
- *He looks much better with that new hair cut. – So he does.*

So se utiliza de forma similar en respuestas cortas con verbos como *hear, tell, say, seem, gather, understand, appear* (precedido de it) o *believe.* La estructura es *so + pronombre personal + verbo.* Lo que expresamos es que ya conociamos la información.

- *Carol won the lottery last week. – So I hear. (*eso había oído*)*
- *He isn´t on good terms with his mother. – So I understand.*
- *They´re going to build a new shopping centre over there. – So it appears.*

- **Do so**

Se utiliza para evitar repetir un verbo y un objeto o un complemento. Pero solamente puede utilizarse cuando ya se ha mencionado dicha información y es evidente por el contexto.

- I asked him to do the washing up, the ironing and the dusting. I asked him to do so.
- They were nervous until he told them everything. But when he did so, they relaxed.
- He should be studying for the exam. I hope he´s doing so.

Do so se suele utilizar en inglés formal, mientras que más informalmente se utiliza *do that* o *do it*.

Do so sustituye a verbos de acción, pero no a verbos de estado o de pensamiento.

- I didn´t enjoy the party last Friday but he did. (no *he did so*)
- She loves eating out although he doesn't. (no *he doesn´t do so*).

- ***Such***

Such + *(a/an)* + *nombre* se utiliza para referirnos a algo ya mencionado recientemente. Significa "de este tipo" o "dicho...". Es especialmente común en el lenguaje formal escrito y hablado.

- The company decided to employ more personnel. Such a measure was welcome by the staff.
- The price of housing went up by 10% last year. Such an increase is very unusual.