Table Of Contents:

- Also, as well, too
- Also
- Too
- As well
- So
- Not either, neither \& neither... nor
- Either
- Neither

In English, there are words that link positive or negative phrases or ideas with the meaning 'this is also true'. They are: 'also', 'as well', 'too', 'so', 'either' and 'neither'. Although, these words have the same meaning, they are used in different positions in a sentence and link either positive or negative statements.

## Also, as well, too

These three words mean 'in addition'. We use them in positive sentences:

- I like basketball and I also like football.
- I like basketball and I like football too.
- I like basketball and I like football as well.

The main difference is their position in a sentence.


#### Abstract

Also 'Also' is commonly used in writing, but is less common in speaking. It occupies different positions in a sentence. 'Also' is usually used: - before the main verb (often between an auxiliary and a main verb) - Jill walks to school, and Sara also walks to school. - I love chocolate. I also love pizza. - I can also speak French. - I have also been there.


- after the verb 'to be'
- I am also Canadian.
- I was also there.

We can use 'also' in front position to emphasize what follows or to add a new point or topic:

- It's very humid. Also, you can easily get sunburnt.


## Too

'Too' has the same meaning as 'also' adding an agreeing thought. It's usually used at the end of the sentence:

- I love chocolate. I love pizza too.
- Frank can come with us. Nancy can come with us too.
'Too' can occur immediately after the subject, if it refers directly to the subject:
- We, too, have been very pleased to be there.
'Too' is especially common in responses to fixed expressions (such as wishes), and in responses consisting of a single object pronoun:
- Enjoy your time! - Yeah, thanks! Enjoy your evening too.
- I hate mushrooms. - Yeah, me too.


## As well

'As well' is very similar to 'too' in terms of meaning and position in a sentence. It is used much more common in speaking than in writing, and is more common in speaking than 'also'.
'As well' is used at the end of the sentence:

- I'll have steak please. And I'll have vegetables as well.
- My mother can't drive a car. - My mother can't drive as well.
'Too' and 'as well' are common in spoken and informal British English. ('As well' sounds formal or old-fashioned in American English.)

Here's a picture to summarize this information:

via https://vk.com/@project_rgups-also-too-well-as-either-neither-so-ispolzovanie

## So

We can also use 'so' to mean 'in addition' in positive sentences:

- I like basketball and so does my brother.
(This means the same as 'I like basketball and my brother likes basketball too'.)

Note: The structure here is [so + auxiliary verb + subject].
NOT: Hike basketball and so likes my brother.
We use 'so do I' to say that a positive sentence is also true for me:

- I hate mushrooms.
- So do I (=I also hate mushrooms).

In spoken English, we can say:
I can swim.

- I can swim too.
- I can too.
- Me too.
- So can I.


## Not either, neither \& neither... nor

To connect negative ideas adding an agreeing thought, we use the words 'either' and 'neither'.

## Either

'Either' has the same meaning as 'too' but it's used in negative sentences - 'not... either' at the end of a sentence:

- My sister doesn't like basketball and she doesn't like football either.
- (NOT: She doesn't like basketball and she doesn't like basketball too.)
- She can't dance and she can't sing either.
- I didn't like the movie either.


## Neither

The word 'neither' is used to express a negative thought but with a positive verb:
Compare 'either' and 'neither':

- I haven't seen Michael today.
- I haven't (seen him) either. / Neither have I.

As with the previous example, we can express the same idea with 'neither'. The word order is inverted after 'neither':

- She doesn't like basketball and neither does she like football.
- She can't dance and neither can she sing.
- We can also express the same idea with 'neither... nor':
- She likes neither basketball nor football.
- She can neither dance nor sing.
- We can also use 'neither' like this:
- My sister doesn't like basketball and neither does my mother.
(This means the same as 'My sister doesn't like basketball and my mother doesn't like basketball either'. NOT: I like basketball and so likes my brother.)

Note: The structure here is [neither + auxiliary verb + subject].
NOT: She doesn't like basketball and neither likes my mother.
In spoken English, we can say:

## I can't play the guitar.

- I can't play the guitar either.
- I can't either.
- Me either. (US English)
- Me neither. (UK English)
- Neither can I.

Be careful not to use two 'negative words' together:

- She can't sing and she can't dance either.
(NOT: She can't sing and she can't dance neither.)
- I can't play the guitar.
- I can't either. (NOT: I can't neither.)
- Neither can I. (NOT: Neither can't I.)

Here's a good video from Papa English explaining how these words are used:

See also:
Correlative Conjunctions
Position of Adverbs in a Sentence

