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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*.

### 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

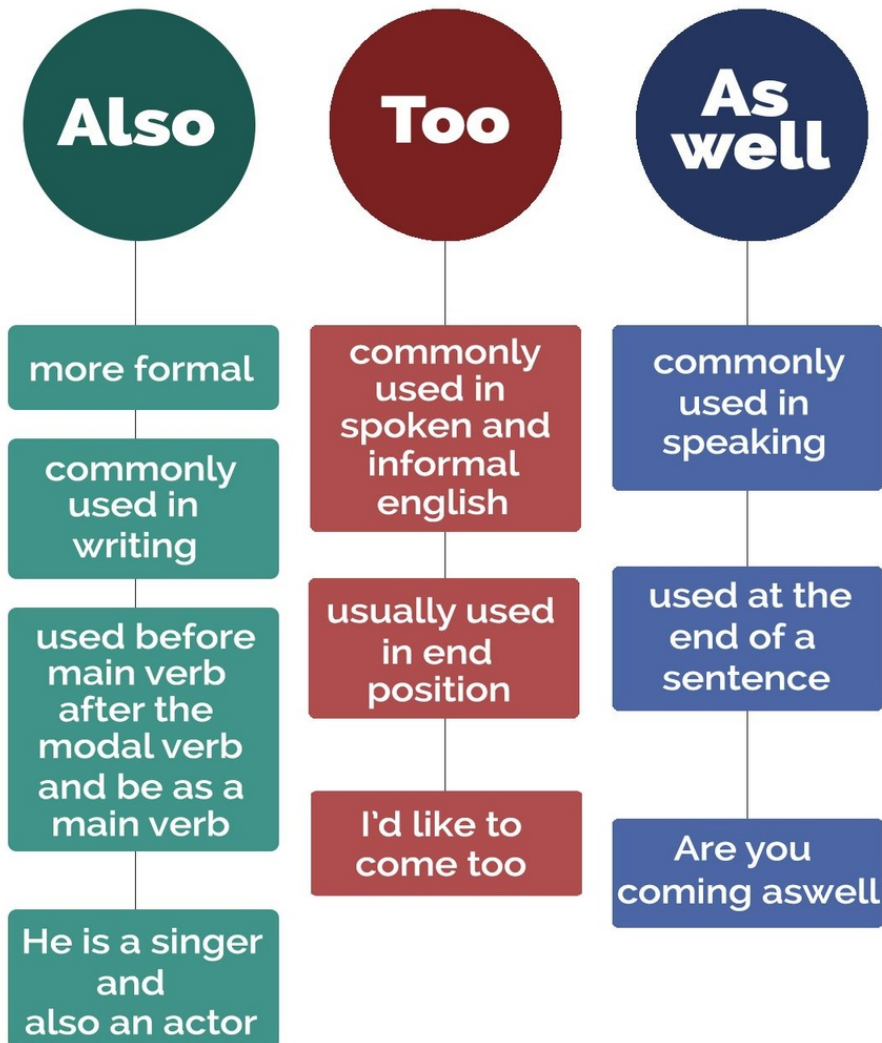
‘As well’ is very similar to ‘too’ in terms of meaning and position in a sentence. It is used much more common in speaking than in writing, and is more common in speaking than ‘also’.

‘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:



impactlanguagetraining.com

via [https://vk.com/@project\\_rgups-also-too-well-as-either-neither-so-ispolzovanie](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: ~~I like 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](#)