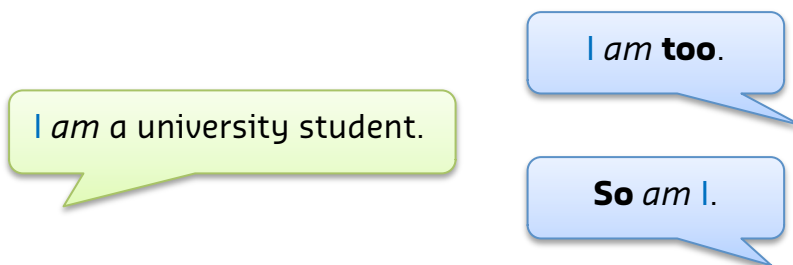


Too/Either, So/Neither

In what aspects of your life do you consider yourself similar to the people you interact with everyday?

Look at the following expressions.

In front of them there are two opinions, which coincide with what is said.



The words **too** and **so** in both responses to the affirmation on the left (above) infer that they do the same without having to repeat the whole sentence ***I am a university student.***

Observe that the auxiliary am, in this case, is rescued from the long affirmation *I am a university student* in both expressions on the right.

Their patterns are the following.

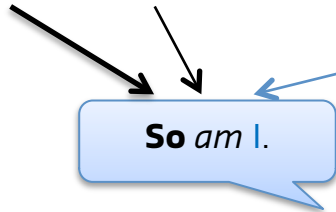
You can use these patterns only when the original sentence is affirmative.

Subject + auxiliary (from original sentence) + **too**



Too/Either, So/Neither

So + auxiliary (from the original sentence) + subject



Therefore, if someone says:

You can say (if this coincides with your situation):

Or:

My teacher *is* really nice.

My teacher *is* **too**.

So *is* my teacher.

Another example:

You can say (if this coincides with somebody):

Or:

We *are* going to the beach this afternoon.

My friends *are* **too**.

So *are* my friends.

This other example says:

You can say (if you coincide):

Or:

Anna *was* happy today.

I *was* **too**.

So *was* I.

Another case:

You can say (if you coincide):

Or:

I *can* swim fast.

I *can* **too**.

So *can* I.

Nevertheless, the auxiliary (crucial to form responses like the examples above) will not always appear in the original sentence, but it will be implicit in **its** tense.

So it is always quite important to notice the tense in which the original sentence is expressed.

Too/Either, So/Neither

Remember that the *auxiliary* is a particle that helps build interrogative and negative sentences in a determinate tense, so if you cannot remember the *auxiliary* corresponding to the tense of the original sentence, think how you could build an interrogative sentence with it.

In the following case, for example, the expression *I like horror movies* is in Simple Present Tense.

The auxiliary corresponding to Simple Present is *do/does* (according to the subject).

Then:

When somebody says:

You can say (if you coincide with this idea):

Or:

I like horror movies.

I **do too**.

So do I.

In this other case, the original sentence is in Simple Past Tense:

When somebody says:

You can say (if you coincide with this fact):

Or:

We took a bus to school today.

I **did too**.

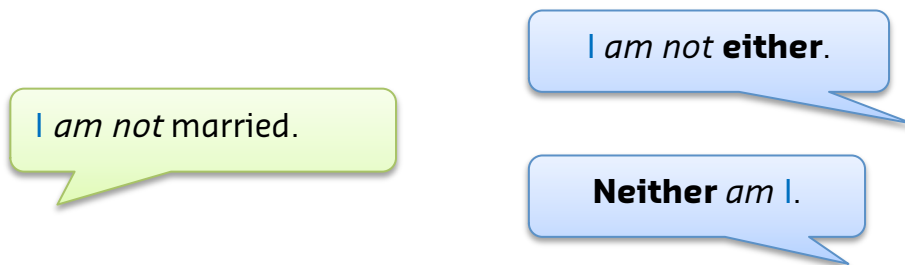
So did I.

Too/Either, So/Neither

Either and Neither

Now look at this expression. Notice carefully that this one is negative.

In front, there are two opinions, which coincide with what is said.



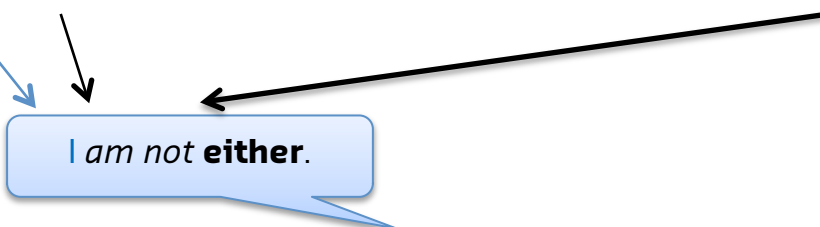
The words **either** and **neither** in both responses to the negative sentence on the left (above) infer that they share the same reality without having to repeat the whole sentence **I am not married**.

Observe that the auxiliary am not, in this case, is rescued from the long sentence *I am not married* in both expressions on the right.

Their patterns are the following.

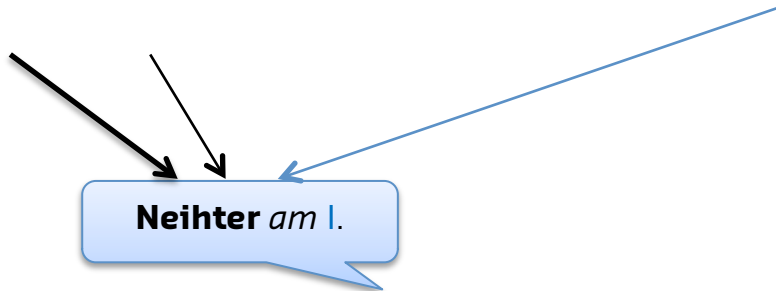
You can use these patterns only when the original sentence is negative. Observe that the second pattern does not require the word *not*.

Subject + *negative auxiliary (from original sentence)* + **either**



Too/Either, So/Neither

Neither + auxiliary (from the original sentence) + subject



Therefore, if someone says:

You can say (if this coincides with your situation):

My father *isn't* from Saltillo.

My father is not **either**.

Or: **Neither** *is* *my father*.

Another example:

You can say (if this coincides with somebody):

Or:

We *aren't* going to the beach today.

They aren't **either**.

Neither *are* *they*.

This other example says:

You can say (if you coincide):

Or:

Mary *wasn't* in class today.

I wasn't **either**.

Neither *was* *I*.

Another case:

You can say (if you coincide):

Or:

I *can't* swim.

I can't **either**.

Neither *can* *I*.

When somebody says:

You can say (if you coincide with this idea):

Or:

I *don't* like horror movies.

I don't **either**.

Neither *do* *I*.

When somebody says:

You can say (if you coincide with this fact):

Or:

He *didn't* look happy today.

Nicole didn't **either**.

Neither *did* *Nicole*.