

## ‘So do I’ and ‘neither do I’

I use ‘so do I’ to say that a positive sentence is also true for me, and I use ‘neither do I’ to say that a negative sentence is also true for me:

- John: I hate mushrooms.
- Me: So do I (=I also hate mushrooms).
- Lucy: I don’t live in London.
- Me: Neither do I (=I also don’t live in London. For example, maybe Lucy and I both live in Paris).

This is often used as a reply to someone else in a conversation, but both sentences can also be said by the same person, and even joined together:

- Me: Elizabeth loves coffee. So do I.
- Me: Harry doesn’t play the piano and neither do I.

In my examples above, I use ‘do’ because the first sentence is in the present simple tense. The verb after ‘so’ or ‘neither’ changes depending on the tense of the verb in the first sentence. (This is very similar to tag questions).

Present simple: use ‘do / does’	Lucy likes coffee. So <b>do</b> I. Lucy doesn’t like coffee. Neither <b>do</b> I.
Present simple with ‘be’: use ‘am / is / are’	John’s at the office. So <b>am</b> I. John isn’t at the office. Neither <b>am</b> I.
Present continuous: use ‘am / is / are’	Luke’s going out tonight. So <b>am</b> I. Luke isn’t going out tonight. Neither <b>am</b> I.
Past Simple: use ‘did’	Jill went to the cinema yesterday. So <b>did</b> I. Jill didn’t go to the cinema yesterday. Neither <b>did</b> I.
Past simple with ‘be’: use ‘was / were’	She was at the library. So <b>was</b> I. She wasn’t at the library. Neither <b>was</b> I.
Present perfect: use ‘have / has’	They’ve been to Colombia. So <b>have</b> I. They haven’t been to Colombia. Neither <b>have</b> I.
Future simple: use ‘will’	Edward will be at the cafe later. So <b>will</b> I. Edward won’t be at the cafe later. Neither <b>will</b> I.
Modal verbs: repeat the modal verb	He would like a cup of tea. So <b>would</b> I. He wouldn’t like a cup of tea. Neither <b>would</b> I. Emma can speak Russian. So <b>can</b> I. Emma can’t speak Russian. Neither <b>can</b> I.