

도

also, too, even

Adds a noun to what has already been said. One form for everything — no consonant rule to memorise — but it pushes other particles out of the way.

■ How it attaches

Situation	Form	Example
Any noun	도 — no change	저도 / 밥도
Replaces 이/가	not both	친구도 — not 친구가도
Replaces 을/를	not both	커피도 — not 커피를도
After 예, 에서, 한 테	stacks on	학교에도
With a negative	not even	물도 안 마셨어요
Fixed pairs	needs a negative	아무도 없어요 / 하나도 몰라요

■ Notes

도 says "this one as well." It presumes something already on the table: 저도 갈게요 only makes sense if someone else is going.

With a negative verb it flips to "not even." 물도 안 마셨어요 means not so much as water. Two words lock into this pattern and require a negative: 아무도 (nobody) and 하나도 (not one bit).

Structurally it behaves like 은/는: it takes the place of 이/가 and 을/를 rather than sitting beside them, but it stacks happily after 예, 에서, 한테, and (으)로.

■ Examples

- 저도 한국어를 배워요.
I'm learning Korean too.
- 커피도 차도 다 좋아해요.
I like both coffee and tea.
- 집에도 학교에도 없었어요.
It wasn't at home or at school.
- 한 명도 안 왔어요.
Not a single person came.
- 이것도 주세요.
This one too, please.
- 동생도 같이 갈 거예요.
My younger sibling will come along as well.

■ Compared with

만

도 adds to a set; 만 cuts everything else out. They sit in the same slot and swap cleanly, which makes them a useful pair to drill together.

저도 갈게요. (I'll go too) / 저만 갈게요. (only I will go)

은/는

Both replace 이/가 and 을/를, but they pull in opposite directions. 은/는 sets one item apart from the rest; 도 folds it in with the rest.

저는 갈게요. (as for me, I'll go — others maybe not) / 저도 갈게요. (I'll go along with them)

또

도 is an adverb meaning "again" or "moreover," and it modifies the verb rather than attaching to a noun. English "too" maps to 도, not to 또.

저도 왔어요. (I came too) / 또 왔어요. (I came again)

■ Watch out

✗ 저는도 갈게요.

○ 저도 갈게요.

도 replaces 은/는, 이/가, and 을/를 rather than stacking on them. It does stack after 예, 에서, and 한테.

✗ 커피를도 주세요.

○ 커피도 주세요.

Same rule from the object side. Drop 을/를 before 도.

✗ 교실에 아무도 있어요.

○ 교실에 아무도 없어요.

아무도 and 하나도 only work with a negative verb. To say somebody is there, use 누가 있어요 or 사람이 있어요.