**还** (hái)  **vs. 也**(yě)

The adverb 还 (hái) can be used to link two phrases together, in a similar way to "and also" in English. In this case, 还 (hái) begins a new phrase or clause.



She has a younger brother and also has a younger sister.

她有一个弟弟，还有一个妹妹。

1. I speak English, and also I speak Chinese.
2. Please give me a cup of coffee, and also a cup of iced water.
3. I have an iphone 13, and also an iphone 14.

**The Difference Between 还 (hái) and 也 (yě)**

It should be noted that another common way to express "also" is with the word 也 (yě). What's the difference? With 还 (hái), ONE subject is doing TWO different things, whereas when [也 (yě)](https://resources.allsetlearning.com/chinese/grammar/The_%22also%22_adverb_%22ye%22) is used, TWO subjects are doing ONE thing.

1. I like Sam, and also like Hudson.
2. I like Sam, and she likes Sam too.