TAG QUESTIONS

Form (basic patterns)

Tag questions are the short questions which we often attach to the end of a sentence. We form tag questions with doldoes/did (in simple tenses), or the auxiliary verb. There are three main types of sentence + tag question:

type	tag question
mixed tag affirmative + negative tag You already know Harriet,	don't you? has she?
uniform affirmative + affirmative He arrived last night then,	did he?
tag questions tag	

If an affirmative sentence contains a negative or 'restrictive' adverb (e.g. scarcely, hardly ▶ 6.3A), it takes an affirmative tag:

There was hardly enough food for everyone at the wedding, was there? Most modal verbs, like auxiliary verbs, are repeated in the tag question:

Tax returns can be submitted on-line now, can't they?

Parents shouldn't expect their children to agree with their opinions, should they?

There are a number of exceptions and variations in the form of the verb in tag questions:

Form (exceptions and variations)

and the second s	u saaraana ka kuu in mengaka dengan tuuri in kalabara dengan in Mengan Aret Ardi William Da-William Milliam di
tag questions after	example
tag questions arter	<u>다. 승규는 사용하다는 하는데 모르는 사람들이 들어 보다면 보다면 보다면 되는데 된 것은 사용하다는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 없다면 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데</u>
	얼마는 등통 그들은 사람이 가는 이 전에 들었다면 그렇게 하게 하는 것이 하는 것이 되었다면 하는데 되었다.
1 am	I'm still part of the team, aren't I?
	[2] 가격하고 있다면 많은 경영에 가입하면 하는 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 가지 않는 사람들이 가입하는 사람들이 가입하는 것이다.
	He doesn't need to repeat the year, does he?
need	ne doesn't heed to repeat the gam, and
(negotiva)	(or: He needn't repeat the year, need he?)
(negative)	가 주었다면 사용을 보고 있는데, 그는 가능한 경우 기업으로 보고 있는데 사용을 들어 보는 사용을 받는데 하는데 그런데 그는데 그렇게 되었다. 그는데 그는데 그는데 그를 받는데 그 그를 받는데 그를 보고 있다.
The same and the same of the same of the same of	It may/might be fine tomorrow, mightn't it?
may/might	It may/might be line tomorrow, mighti t it:
	MARCHAR SECTION OF THE CONTROL OF T
	We really ought to leave now, oughtn't we?/shouldn't we?
ought to	We really dugitate reason, organism
그 전 10년 1일 : 1일 2일 1일	[2000] [2007] [2007] [2007] (1000] [2007] [2007] [2007] [2007] [2007] [2007] [2007] [2007] [2007] [2007] [2007
Let's	Let's try that new restaurant, shall we?
- Let 3 : 10 : 10 : 10 : 10 : 10 : 10 : 10 :	승규로 경화 주 주 주 전쟁을 가 살았다. 그는 그는 사람이 동생하고 있는 사람들이 가지를 살을 가는 사람이 가는 것이다.

Note the following contrasts:

Oliver has a lot of friends, hasn't he?/doesn't he? have (British English) Oliver has a lot of friends, doesn't he? have (US English) All and Stefan had another baby last year, didn't they? had (past simple) You had met him before this evening, hadn't you? had (past perfect)

Generally the pronoun in the tag question matches the subject of the sentence:

This is a good example, isn't it? (This and it are both singular.)

Those are the flowers for Mum, aren't they? (Those and they are both plural.)

Nothing ever happens when I'm away, does it?

But notice these exceptions:

Someone's been taking my food again, haven't they? Nobody has phoned, have they?

Use

7.2C We use mixed tag questions with a falling intonation, to ask for confirmation: It's the first of May today, isn't it? \(\) (The speaker believes that this is true and uses a tag question to check.)

With a rising intonation, mixed tag questions are a genuine request for information: You haven't talked to Jim yet, have you? 🏸

We use uniform question tags (affirmative sentence + affirmative tag) to respond to something we have heard/seen, as in echo questions (> 7.4B):

'I'm sorry, but I'm going to have to cancel this evening. I'm still at work.' 'Oh, things are still really hectic, are they?' \(\simeg \) (expressing sympathy)

- Be careful with this type of tag, as with a rising intonation it can express sarcasm: 'Look. I only paid \$120 for this dress – it was so cheap!' 'Oh, \$120 is cheap, is it?' We answer mixed tag questions in the following way:
- Affirmative tag: 'John isn't experienced enough to do this job, is he?' 'No, I don't think he is.' (agreement)/'Actually, yes, he is.' (contradiction)
- Negative tag: 'You're staying away for two weeks, aren't you?' 'Yes, that's right.' (agreement)/'No, it's three weeks.' (contradiction)

Other functions of tag questions

7.2D We can also use tag questions for requests:

You'll bring me back some of those lovely sausages, won't you?

You couldn't bring me back some of those lovely sausages, could you?

The choice of tag question after imperatives depends on the function of the sentence:

- Requests: Pick me up at eight, could you?
- · Invitations: Stay another night with us, won't you?
- · Commands: Turn the TV off, will you? Don't annoy Rufus, will you?



Don't annoy Rufus, will you?

	TASKS:
	IASKS:
:	2 7.2
;	Complete each question with an appropriate question tag.
	 You'll be able to watch the children for half an hour while I fetch John from work,? 'I hope you're not doing anything tonight. I've just booked tickets for the circus.' 'Oh, there were tickets left,? I thought it would have sold out.' The Consul had been quite cooperative up to this point,? We needn't register before the first talk,? Be a good girl and pop to the shops for me,? We're completely out of cheese. How can you think of marrying her? You've hardly known her five minutes,? No one was staffing the west turnstile at the time of the accident,?
3	Rewrite each question to make it less direct, but so that it is as similar in meaning as possible to the original question. Begin with the phrases given.
	O Who is responsible for street cleaning in this area? Could you tell me
	O A: Come on! I've been waiting out in the cold for ages! B: Oh, really?