

## Question Tags

**Question tag** to małe pytanie stawiane na końcu zdania. Polskim odpowiednikiem jest "prawda", "nieprawdaż". Pytania te nie muszą być wcale pytaniami. Używając ich mówca może prosić jedynie o potwierdzenie czegoś oczywistego lub postawić je w sposób retoryczny. (Jesteś tutaj, nieprawdaż?).

Angielski, w przeciwieństwie do polskiego, nie ma jednego słowa "nieprawdaż". Zwrot ten należy utworzyć w zależności od rodzaju zdania (twierdzące, przeczące), rodzaju zaimka osobowego, czasownika i czasu, w którym on występuje.

Zasada tworzenia:

Typ zdania

- zdania twierdzące - "question tag" przeczący np: She was here, wasn't she?
- zdania przeczące - "question tag" twierdzący np: He isn't tall, is he?

Czasownik i czas

- czasownik "to be" - "question tag" - użycie czasownika "to be" np: She is pretty, isn't she?
- czasowniki modalne - "question tag" - użycie czasownika modalnego np: You would do it, wouldn't you?
- inne czasowniki - "question tag" - użycie słowa posiłkowego
  - do lub does w Present Simple np: She plays tennis, doesn't she?
  - did w Past Simple np: She went there, didn't she?
  - has, have lub had w Perfect Tenses np: He had read this, hadn't he?, They have been there for two days, haven't they?
  - will w Future Tenses np: She will study in Gdansk, won't she?

Zaimek osobowy:

- zaimki osobowe - "question tag" - użycie tego samego zaimka osobowego np: She is reading, isn't she?
- zaimki nieokreślone - "question tag" - użycie "they" np: Everyone is here, aren't they?

Czas present simple

- **POSITIVE**
- You often play with them, don't you?
- I am what I am, am I not? lub aren't I?
- She is a student, isn't she?
- She can play the piano, can't she?
- He must stay here, musn't he?
- They should be writing a test at the moment, shouldn't they?
- I have to go, haven't I? lub don't I?
- Everyone has this book, don't they? lub haven't they?

- We read a lot of books, don't we?
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- **NEGATIVE**
- I can't stand math, can I?
- She isn't very bright, is she?
- They don't come here often, do they?
- He doesn't care, does he?

#### Czas present continuous

- **POSITIVE**
- You are writing a letter, aren't you?
- I am being smart, aren't I?
- She is waiting in the living room, isn't she?
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- **NEGATIVE**
- Nobody is caring here, are they?
- We aren't making any progress, are we?
- He is asking too many questions, is he?

#### Czas past simple

- **POSITIVE**
- You played this game, didn't you?
- I was here last night, wasn't I?
- She wrote this letter, didn't she?
- 
- **NEGATIVE**
- Nobody knew that she was coming, did they?
- We didn't understand that it was a difficult problem, did we?
- He didn't seem to be paying attention, did he?

#### Czas past continuous

- **POSITIVE**
- You were writing a letter, weren't you?
- I was being smart, wasn't I?
- She was waiting in the living room, wasn't she?
- 
- **NEGATIVE**
- Nobody was caring here, were they?
- We weren't making any progress, were we?
- He was asking too many questions, was he?

#### Czas present perfect i present perfect continuous

- **POSITIVE**
- You have read this article, haven't you?
- They have been to Japan, haven't they?
- She has been waiting in the living room, hasn't she?

- 
- **NEGATIVE**
- Nobody has known her, has they?
- We haven't bought a house yet, have we?
- He hasn't asked too many questions, has he?

#### Czas past perfect i past perfect continuous

- **POSITIVE**
- You had read this article, hadn't you?
- They had been to Japan, hadn't they?
- She had been waiting in the living room, hadn't she?
- 
- **NEGATIVE**
- Nobody had known her, had they?
- We hadn't bought a house yet, had we?
- He hadn't asked too many questions, had he?

#### Czas future simple

- **POSITIVE**
- You will play with them, won't you?
- She will stay here, won't she?
- They will pass this exam, won't they?
- She will be able to do it, won't she?
- 
- **NEGATIVE**
- I won't be able to stay, will I?
- She won't lend me that book, will she?
- They won't come here at all, will they?