

Prídavné otázky

Question tags - krátke prídavné otázky

Question tags sa pridávajú k oznamovacej vete. Používajú sa, keď sa chceme uistiť v tom, čo si myslíme, alebo opýtať sa na niekoho názor.



A: „Nevidela si dnes Kate, však?“ A: „ Bol to dobrý film, však?“

B: „ Nie, je mi ľúto.“ B: „ Áno, bol skvelý.“

Pridávajú sa vždy **na koniec vety** za čiarku a nasleduje po nich otáznik. Majú formu otázky, tzn. **pomocné sloveso + podmet**. Veta, po ktorej nasledujú musí byť **vždy oznamovacia**, aby sme predišli dvojitej otázke vo vete, nakoľko v angličtine môže byť vo vete **len jedna forma otázky**. Do slovenčiny sa prekladajú ako **však?**.

Forma

Pokiaľ je oznamovacia veta **kladná** tak question tag má **zápornú** formu.

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Sloveso to be v prítomnom čase

kladná oznamovacia veta + záporná question tag

She is 17,	isn't she?
You are John,	aren't you?
These shoes are nice,	aren't they?

Pozor!

I am right, aren't I?

V prvej osobe jednotného čísla namiesto *am not I* používame *aren't I*.

záporná oznamovacia veta + kladná question tag

She isn't 17,	is she?
You aren't John,	are you?
These shoes aren't nice,	are they?
I am not right,	am I?

Sloveso to be v minulom čase**kladná oznamovacia veta + záporná question tag**

She was 17,	wasn't she?
You were hungry,	weren't you?

záporná oznamovacia veta + kladná question tag

She wasn't 17,	was she?
You weren't hungry,	were you?

Pozor!

Sloveso *byť* sa používa ako pomocné sloveso aj v iných časoch. Napr. prítomný priebehový, minulý priebehový, *to be going to*. Takisto sa použije v question tag.

kladná oznamovacia veta + záporná question tag

She is playing tennis,	isn't she?
You were watching TV,	weren't you?
They are going to wash their hands,	aren't they?

záporná oznamovacia veta + kladná question tag

She isn't playing tennis,	is she?
You weren't watching TV,	were you?
They aren't going to wash their hands,	are they?

Všimli sme si, že v pokiaľ sa v oznamovacej vete nachádza sloveso byť, tak sa toto sloveso použije aj v question tag. Tak je to so všetkými pomocnými slovesami vo všetkých časoch.

Predprítomný čas

V predprítomnom čase sa používa pomocné sloveso *have/has*. Toto sloveso použijeme aj v question tag.

kladná oznamovacia veta + záporná question tag

You have been to Paris,	haven't you?
They have gone shopping,	haven't they?
She has broken her leg,	hasn't she?

záporná oznamovacia veta + kladná question tag

You haven't been to Paris,	have you?
They haven't gone shopping,	have they?
She hasn't broken her leg,	has she?

Budúci čas will

kladná oznamovacia veta + záporná question tag

You will be 24 next week,	won't you?
They will go to work,	won't they?
He will play tennis,	won't he?

záporná oznamovacia veta + kladná question tag

You won't go out,	will you?
They won't go to work,	will they?
He won't play tennis,	will he?

Modálne slovesá

Majú funkciu pomocných slovies, preto ich používame aj v question tags.

kladná oznamovacia veta + záporná question tag

She can play football,	can't she?
They could dance very well,	couldn't they?
You should go,	shouldn't you?
We must do our homework,	mustn't we?

záporná oznamovacia veta + kladná question tag

She can't play football,	can she?
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They couldn't dance very well,	could they?
You shouldn't go,	should you?
We mustn't walk here,	must we?

Jednoduchý prítomný a jednoduchý minulý čas nemá v oznamovacej vete pomocné sloveso, preto musíme použiť to, pomocou ktorého tvoríme otázku a zápor.

Jednoduchý prítomný čas - do/does/don't/doesn't

kladná oznamovacia veta + záporná question tag

You like cheese,	don't you?
They play basketball every day,	don't they?
She looks very nice,	doesn't she?
He works in a shop,	doesn't he?

záporná oznamovacia veta + kladná question tag

You don't like cheese,	do you?
They don't play basketball every day,	do they?
She doesn't look very nice,	does she?
He doesn't work in a shop,	does he?

Jednoduchý minulý čas - did/didn't

kladná oznamovacia veta + záporná question tag

You won the match,	didn't you?
She went shopping,	didn't she?

John bought the tickets,	didn't he?
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záporná oznamovacia veta + kladná question tag

You didn't win the match,	did you?
She didn't go shopping,	did she?
John didn't buy the tickets,	did he?

Intonácia:

Pokiaľ má question tag **klesajúcu** intonáciu, vtedy sa v skutočnosti nepýtame, ale chceme, aby ten komu hovoríme s nami súhlasil.

Pokiaľ má question tag **stúpajúcu** intonáciu, vtedy sa počúvajúceho pýtame.

Zopakujte si:

1. Prečo používame question tags?
2. Ako tvoríme question tags?
3. Aké sú pravidlá používania question tags?

Použitá literatúra:

Murphy, Raymond: English Grammar in Use, Cambridge Univesity Press, 2004

Zdroje obrázkov:

Murphy, Raymond: English Grammar in Use, Cambridge Univesity Press, 2004