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Lets dive right in and explore the tenses together! Well focus on the present, future, and other crucial forms to help you place actions in time.Then, well have a look at how to use words like since, for, been and gone correctly, as well as numbers and dates. Well keep going with sentence structure, clauses and syntax, and look at different types of phrases, negations and how to construct complex sentences and if-clauses.Well also look at how to speak and write well, with a focus on spelling and the use of linking words that help to keep your message clear and coherent. In the final stretch, well focus on business English, learning specific terminology and skills for professionals. In addition, well offer a series of practical exercises to consolidate what weve learnt and strengthen our language skills.Join us on this journey to improve your command of English and develop key skills for all situations!Skip navigationHave you ever wanted to gain a deeper and more precise understanding of this rich and structured language? Well, now you can! By studying German grammar you can unlock the secrets of this beautiful language and discover its nuances. Lets dive right in and explore the parts of speech and individual words together! Well look at nouns, verbs and other essential elements that make up German sentences.Next, well dive into the tenses (Zeitformen), with a special focus on the present (Prsens), the future (Futur) and other fundamental temporal forms that help us place actions in time. Well then explore the intricacies of phrases, clauses and syntax. Understanding how sentences are constructed, including the use of main clauses and subordinate clauses, is crucial to mastering the flow of German conversation and written text. Youll learn how different types of clauses work together and how German syntax dictates the order of words within sentences, providing a framework for precise and meaningful communication.Finally, well use detailed explanations of tricky grammar topics to unravel the rules and structures of the German language. For all topics, youll find exercises of varying levels of difficulty to help you remember what youve learned. Join us on this exciting linguistic journey to perfect your German!Skip navigationTensesIndividual words and parts of speechSentences, clauses, syntaxWelcome to the wonderful world of Spanish grammar! It doesnt matter if youre just starting out or looking to brush up on your skills, understanding the structure and rules of this vibrant language is both exciting and rewarding. Lets start with the tenses (tiempos verbales), including the present (presente), past (pretrito), and future (futuro). These are really useful for understanding how things happen in time.Next, well have a little look at individual words and numbers, and well cover some essential topics like articles, nouns and adjectives. These little building blocks are really important for putting together sentences that make sense and for sharing your ideas clearly.Well also have a look at some tricky word combinations that can be a bit confusing at first, like the difference between hay and est, and por and para. These little differences are really important for communicating in a clear and interesting way.Another really important area is understanding sentences, clauses and syntax. Well also look at how relative clauses (clusulas relativas) and other structures fit into the languages framework. This will help you to construct complex and meaningful sentences, which is really exciting!Orthography and punctuation are also really important for writing and reading Spanish correctly. Well guide you through all the rules and conventions that govern accent marks, punctuation marks, and capitalisation.To help you remember everything, weve got lots of different exercises at different levels, so you can practise and really get to grips with Spanish grammar. Join us on this fun linguistic adventure to master Spanish with confidence and ease!Skip navigationFound anything to improve? Send us a message.Back to topSentence with a declarative or imperative clause followed by an interrogative elementThis article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources:"Tag question"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (December 2006) (Learn how and when to remove this message)A tag question is a construction in which an interrogative element is added to a declarative or an imperative clause. The resulting speech act comprises an assertion paired with a request for confirmation. For instance, the English tag question "You're John, aren't you?" consists of the declarative clause "You're John" and the interrogative tag "aren't you?"In most languages, tag questions are more common in spoken usage than in formal written usage. They can be an indicator of politeness, hedging, consensus seeking, emphasis and irony. They may suggest confidence or lack of confidence; they may be confrontational, defensive or tentative. Although they have the grammatical form of a question, they may be rhetorical (not expecting an answer). In other cases, when they do expect a response, they may differ from straightforward questions in that they cue the listener as to what response is desired. In legal settings, tag questions can often be found in a leading question. According to a specialist children's lawyer at the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC), children find it difficult to answer tag questions other than in accordance with the expectation of the questioner[1] using or tagging a question.Question tags are formed in several ways, and many languages give a choice of formation. In some languages the most common is a single word or fixed phrase, whereas in others it is formed by a regular grammatical construction.In many languages, the question tag is a simple positive or negative. Russian allows ? (yes) whereas Spanish and Italian use no? and no? respectively. In Indonesian, sometimes ya? (yes) is used but it is more common to say kan?, which probably is a contraction of bukan (negation for nouns).Another common formation is comparable to the English correct? or the informal form right?, though more often realised as the word for true or truth, in fact, such as in Polish prawda?, Slovak pravda? or the particle vak?, or Spanish verdad?, which in turn can be presented in a negative form (not true?), such as in the Russian ?, German nicht wahr? Lithuanian ar ne?, or Latin nonne?A plain conjunction may be used, such as the Czech and Slovak e? (that). Various other words occur in specific languages, such as German oder? (or), Slovak i? (or, colloquialism), and the Mandarin Chinese ma (a question denominator, used as a modal particle to denote questions - untranslatable).Another pattern is to combine affirmation and negation, as can be done in Chinese, for example as du b du (Correct or not?); or Vietnamese ng khng? (Correct, no?).Some languages have words whose only function is as a question tag. In Scots and certain dialects of English, eh? functions this way. French has hein?, Southern German dialects have gell? (derived from a verb meaning to be valid) and Brazilian Portuguese has n? (actually a colloquial contraction of no , literally isn't it, while ?, pronounced much like English eh?, would have a different intended meaning, that of English right?), Hungarian uses "ugye?".In several languages, the tag question is built around the standard interrogative form. In English and the Celtic languages, this interrogative agrees with the verb in the main clause, whereas in other languages the structure has fossilised into a fixed form, such as the French n'est-ce pas? (literally "isn't it?").Grammatically productive tag forms are formed in the same way as simple questions, referring back to the verb in the main clause and agreeing in time and person (where the language has such agreement). The tag may include a pronoun, such as in English, or may not, as is the case in Scottish Gaelic. If the rules of forming interrogatives require it, the verb in the tag may be an auxiliary, as in English.In most languages, a tag question is set off from the sentence by a comma ,.In Spanish, where the beginnings of questions are marked with an inverted question mark, it is only the tag, not the whole sentence, which is placed within the question bracket:Ests cansado, verdad? (You're tired, aren't you?).Look up Appendix:English tag questions in Wiktionary, the free dictionary.English tag questions, when they have the grammatical form of a question, are atypically complex, because they vary according to at least three factors: the choice of auxiliary, the negation and the intonation pattern. This is unique among the Germanic languages, but the Celtic languages operate in a very similar way. For the theory that English has borrowed its system of tag questions from Brittonic, see Brittonicisms in English.The English tag question is made up of an auxiliary verb and a pronoun. The auxiliary must agree with the tense, aspect and modality of the verb in the preceding sentence. If the verb is in the present perfect, for example, the tag question uses has or have; if the verb is in a present progressive form, the tag is formed with am, are, is; if the verb is in a tense which does not normally use an auxiliary, like the present simple, the auxiliary is taken from the emphatic do form; and if the sentence has a modal auxiliary, this is echoed in the tag:He has read this book, hasn't he?He read this book, didn't he?He's reading this book, isn't he?He reads a lot of books, doesn't he?He'll read this book, won't he?He should read this book, shouldn't he?He can read this book, can't he?He'd read this book, wouldn't he?He'd read this book, hadn't he?A special case occurs when the main verb is to be in a simple tense. Here the tag question repeats the main verb, not an auxiliary:This is a book, isn't it?English question tags exist in both positive and negative forms. When there is no special emphasis, the rule of thumb often applies that a positive sentence has a negative tag and vice versa. This form may express confidence, or seek confirmation of the asker's opinion or belief.She is French, isn't she?She's not French, is she?These are referred to as balanced tag questions.Unbalanced tag questions feature a positive statement with a positive tag, or a negative statement with a negative tag; it has been estimated that in normal conversation, as many as 4050%[2] of tags are unbalanced. Unbalanced tag questions may be used for ironic or confrontational effects:Do listen, will you?Oh, I'm lazy, am I?Jack: I refuse to spend Sunday at your mother's house! Jill: Oh you do, do you? We'll see about that!Oh! Making a stand, are we?Unbalanced tags are also used for guessing, or for a suggestion with let's and shall. In particular, let's is always used with the positive unbalanced form:You have talked him into this, have you?I'll make tea, shall I?Let's start, shall we?Patterns of negation can show regional variations. In North East Scotland, for example, positive to positive is used when no special effect is desired:This pizza's fine, is it? (standard English: This pizza's delicious, isn't it?)Note the following variations in the negation when the auxiliary is the I form of the copula:Standard/formal: Clever, am I not?England (and America, Australia, etc.): Clever, aren't I?Scotland/Northern Ireland: Clever, amn't I?nonstandard dialects: Clever, ain't I?English tag questions can have a rising or a falling intonation pattern.[3] This can be contrasted with Polish, French or German, for example, where all tags rise, or with the Celtic languages, where all fall. As a rule, the English rising pattern is used when soliciting information or motivating an action, that is, when some sort of response is required. Since normal English yes/no questions have rising patterns (e.g. Are you coming?), these tags make a grammatical statement into a real question:You're coming, aren't you?Do listen, will you?Let's have a beer, shall we?The falling pattern is used to underline a statement. The statement itself ends with a falling pattern, and the tag sounds like an echo, strengthening the pattern. Most English tag questions have this falling pattern.He doesn't know what he's doing, does he?This is really boring, isn't it?Sometimes the rising tag goes with the positive to positive pattern to create a confrontational effect:He was the best in the class, was he? (rising: the speaker is challenging this thesis, or perhaps expressing surprised interest)He was the best in the class, wasn't he? (falling: the speaker holds this opinion)Be careful, will you? (rising: expresses irritation)Take care, won't you? (falling: expresses concern)Sometimes the same words may have different patterns depending on the situation or implication.You don't remember my name, do you? (rising: expresses surprise)You don't remember my name, do you? (falling: expresses amusement or resignation)Your name's Mary, isn't it? (rising: expresses uncertainty)Your name's Mary, isn't it? (falling: expresses confidence)As an all-purpose tag the Multicultural London English set-phrase innit (for "isn't it") is only used with falling patterns:He doesn't know what he's doing, innit?He was the best in the class, innit?On the other hand, the adverbial tag questions (alright? OK? etc.) are almost always found with rising patterns. An occasional exception is surely.Besides the standard form based on auxiliary verbs, there are other forms specific to particular regions or dialects of English. These are generally invariant, regardless of verb, person or negativity.The tag right? is common in a number of dialects across the UK and US, as well as in Indian English. It is an example of an invariable tag which is preferred in American English over traditional tags.[4]The tags isn't it? and no? are used in Indian English.[5]The tag eh? is of Scottish origin,[6] and can be heard across much of Scotland, New Zealand,[7][8] Canada[9][10][11][12] and the North-Eastern United States. In Central Scotland (in and around Stirling and Falkirk), this exists in the form eh no? which is again invariant.The conjunction or? is also used to make yes/no-questions less imposing. These questions frequently formulate a candidate understanding and signal that the bias towards a confirming answer is weaker, while opening up for an elaboration to the answer. Examples:Does that bring up jealousy for you or?Is he in good spirits or?[13]The tag hey? (of Afrikaans and Dutch origin) is used in South African English.[citation needed]Like English, the Celtic languages form tag questions by echoing the verb of the main sentence. The Goidelic languages, however, make little or no use of auxiliary verbs, so that it is generally the main verb itself which reappears in the tag. As in English, the tendency is to have a negative tag after a positive sentence and vice versa, but unbalanced tags are also possible. Some examples from Scottish Gaelic:(Here, eil and fhaca are dependent forms of the irregular verbs tha and chunnaic.)Is toil leat fon, nach toil? You like wine, don't you?Tha i bragha an diugh, nach eil? It's nice today, isn't it?Chunnaic mi e, nach fhaca? I saw him, didn't I?Thid mi ga dhsgadh, an tid? I'll go and wake him, shall I? (unbalanced!)In Welsh, a special particle on is used to introduce tag questions, which are then followed by the inflected form of a verb. Unlike English and the Goidelic languages, Welsh prefers a positive tag after a positive statement, and negative after negative. With the auxiliary bod, it is the inflected form of bod that is used:Mae hi'n bwrw glaw heddiw, on dydy? It's raining today, isn't it?Dydy hi ddim yn bwrw glaw heddiw, on nac ydy? It's not raining today, is it?With inflected non-preterite forms, the inflected form of the verb is used:Doi di yfory, on doi? You'll come tomorrow, won't you?With preterite and perfect forms, the invariable do (also the affirmative answer to these questions) is used:Canodd y bobl, on do? The people sang, didn't they?Mae hi wedi ei weld o, on do? She's seen him, hasn't she?When a non-verbal element is being questioned, the question particle ai is used:Mr Jones, on dai? Mr Jones, isn't it? or Mr Jones, on tefe? Question tags are not very common in French.The structure n'est-ce pas? (literally "isn't it?", more idiomatically glossed to English as "isn't it true?") is nowadays considered very formal or obsolete. Unlike in English, the question tag n'est-ce pas? can be used after any subject and verb.French: Vous venez ce soir, n'est-ce pas?Literally: You are coming tonight, isn't it?English: "You are coming tonight, aren't you?"French: Elle est en France, n'est-ce pas?Literally: She is in France, isn't it?English: "She is in France, isn't she?"French: Tu n'es pas venu, n'est-ce pas?Literally: You didn't come, isn't it?English: "You didn't come, did you?"A more common and formal question tag consists in putting a non? (no?) at the end of a positive sentence or a si? (yes? with a negative sentence) at the end of a negative sentence. This structure is also sometimes used by native French speakers with a basic level of English.French: Il y a des taxis, non?Literally: There are taxis, no?English: "There are taxis, aren't there?"French: Je vais pas rater mon vol, si?Literally: I'm not going to miss my flight, yes?English: "I'm not going to miss my flight, am I?"^ "Charities criticise handling of child rape trial". BBC News. 25 May 2010.^ Geoff Parkes et al., 101 Myths about the English Language, Englang Books, 1989, ISBN1-871819-10-5, p. 38^ O'Connor, J. D. (1955-01-01). "The intonation of tag questions in English". English Studies. 36 (16): 97105. doi:10.1080/00138385508596942. ISSN0013-838X.^ Rohdenburg, Gnter; Schlter, Julia (2009). One language, two grammars?: differences between British and American English (1. publ.ed.). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. p.323. ISBN978-0-521-87219-5.^ Pingali, Sailaja (2009). Indian English. Edinburgh, UK: Edinburgh University Press. p.69. 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"Why Do Canadians Say 'Eh'?: The story behind Canada's most distinctive verbal tic". Atlas Obscura. Atlas Obscura. Retrieved January 12, 2017.^ Drake, Veronika (2015). "Indexing Uncertainty: The Case of Turn-Final Or". Research on Language and Social Interaction. 48 (3): 301318. doi:10.1080/08351813.2015.1058606.Retrieved from " Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Index of contents Question tags: 1 Question tags: 2 Worksheets - handouts Home Content Index of contents Question tags: 1 Question tags: 2 Worksheets - handouts Home Content Do you know how to use tag questions? You might be surprised at how common they are in daily conversation. You probably already use them. My guide is sure to teach you all about tag questions, including their uses and examples.Plus, Ive even provided a handy worksheet to help you practice using them yourself. Lets get started!A tag question is very easy to identify because its placed at the end of the statement and is very short. Tag questions are often employed to seek confirmation or reinforce a statement. We use positive tag questions with negative statements and vice-versa.Youll find them as a short phrase that typically appears at the end of a sentence. It makes a statement sound more interrogative by adding a questioning element to it. There are many different types of question tags, which can be used to communicate various meanings and feelings.For example, an expression like you wouldnt believe how well my dog is doing might be followed by a positive-sounding question tag such as would you?Alternatively, an assertion such as she is bothering you could be followed with a negative or uncertain-sounding question tag such as isntshe?In addition to their grammatical function, question tags can also help to convey the speakers attitude or tone of voice. Whether they express surprise, doubt, or disbelief, question tags enable us to add extra nuance and feeling to our statements and questions.Tag questions can usually be replied to with a direct answer of yes or no.When offering a simple answer, know that negative tag questions usually expect a positive answer, while positive tag questions imply that the person is expecting a negative answer. You can also answer by adding an auxiliary verb after yes or no.Lets look at some examples with a correct answer:You took the car keys last night, didnt you? Yes, I did.Im not being intrusive by asking all these questions, am I? No, youre not.When forming tag questions, there are a few simple rules to remember.The first rule is always to have an identical subject for the tag question and the original statement.For example:Correct: I am not imposing, am I? Notice how I is the same subject used in both constructions.Incorrect: You didnt listen to a word I said, did I? (It should be did you?)The second rule is to have the verb in the statement match the verb in the tag. Both verbs must have the same tense.Examples:You have been feeling better these past few days, havent you?Sarah cant afford to pay rent if she loses her job, can she?The third rule to keep in mind is to always use a positive tag question with a negative statement (and vice-versa).Examples:Correct: John has been studying really hard for this exam, hasnt he?Incorrect: John has been studying really hard for this exam, has he?Correct: Tina didnt miss a single school day this year, did she?Incorrect: Tina didnt miss a single school day this year, didnt she?Here are some more question tag examples:Youre not used to cold temperatures, are you?Gabriel can speak Spanish fluently, cant he?I dont talk too loud, do I?The use of question tags is a common feature of many different languages and dialects. Question tags are short phrases or words that follow a declarative statement and function to reflect the speakers attitude or level of certainty about the statement.In English, for example, question tags might include isnt it?, arent they?, or didnt we?. There are several reasons these types of questions are used, such as to express uncertainty, check listener comprehension, or sharpen an affirmative statement.Question tags can also increase verbal fluency and help listeners engage more actively with the speakers message. The purpose of question tags is to facilitate communication and help people to share their thoughts and opinions clearly and effectively.To add a tag question, you need to start with an affirmation in the main clause. Add a comma at the end of that affirmation and use the verbs reverse form (negative or positive) in the main clause.The most straightforward formula is positive/negative main clause statement + comma + negative/positive verb from the main clause.Examples:You like lasagna, dont you?Nancy is Dwights first cousin, isnt he?Bob doesnt like going to parties, does he?A tag question is a short sentence or phrase at the end of another sentence that expresses doubt or uncertainty. To identify a tag question, you need to look for these particular words and examine whether the rest of the sentence has a different level of certainty than what is expressed at the end.For example, consider the following sentence: Hes never in on time, is he?The statement is he is a tag question because it expresses uncertainty about whether or not its main point that hes late all the time is valid.Other clues that you might be looking at a tag question include statements like arent I and structures such as imperatives followed by an explicit question like arent we or shouldnt we.Positive tag question endings are a type of grammatical construction in which a clause or sentence is followed by a question that reinforces or contradicts the original idea. This type of tag question can be quite effective, allowing speakers to quickly test their ideas and adapt their wording to communicate effectively.Because positive statement tag questions require speakers to make declarative statements followed by a direct inquiry, they are usually used when asking for confirmation or verification of information.Examples of positive sentences with question tags:Mother is always right, isnt she?You will help me finish my essay, wont you?Negative question tags are a common feature of everyday speech, used to express doubt or uncertainty about a particular statement.For example, you might say, they arent happy with the current situation, are they? when expressing your own skepticism about a decision that has just been made. Using the word arent makes the statement negative.While negative statement tag questions can help us to appear more forthcoming and engaging in conversations, research suggests that they can also be perceived as dismissive or judgmental if used too frequently.A tag question is a short, grammatical unit used to express uncertainty or ask for confirmation. Typically, it consists of a statement followed by what appears to be a question. In reality, however, this question part states what is already implied in the original statement. Tag questions can also be used to convey politeness or modesty. I hope this helped you better understand them! Test YourGrammar KnowledgeLearnCorrect PunctuationIdentify and CorrectGrammar MistakesPractice YourProofreading SkillsSend Me The Free Worksheets!As Seen InSince launching in 2009, weve worked tirelessly to help Grammarist grow with over 6,000 quality, informative, and helpful pieces of content. 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