

TÁZACÍ DOVĚTKY (QUESTION TAGS)

Pro hovorovou angličtinu jsou velmi běžné a typické otázky, připojované za čárkou k hlavní větě. Překládáme je jako „**Že?**“, „**Že ano?**“, „**Že ne?**“.

PRAVIDLA TVORBY QUESTION TAGS

1. Když je ve větě samostatné pomocné sloveso TO BE, TO HAVE nebo způsobové sloveso CAN, MUST, MAY, tvoří se tázací dovětek opakem tohoto slovesa (kladné se mění na záporné a naopak). Potom následuje osobní zájmeno odpovídající podmětu hlavní věty. Záporný tvar slovesa se používá zkrácený.

- I am a good pupil, **aren't I?**
- I am not in a good mood, **am I?**
- He is a clever boy, **isn't he?**
- Mary isn't at home, **is she?**
- They are very lazy, **aren't they?**
- Children are not at school, **are they?**
- My father has a fast car, **hasn't he?**
- Miss Black hasn't many dresses, **has she?**
- You have a beautiful house, **haven't you?**
- The Prokops have not enough time, **have they?**

- Michael Jackson can sing very nicely, **can't he?**
- We cannot go to swim today, **can we?**
- I must leave now, **mustn't I?**
- My parents needn't commute to work every day, **must they?**
- Susan may watch TV very long, **mayn't she?**

- You were in London last year, **weren't you?**
- Lucy was very unhappy yesterday, **wasn't she?**
- Peter wasn't here last month, **was he?**
- I had two friends a year ago, **hadn't I?**
- John and Mary hadn't much money in 1990, **had they?**

2. Když se ve větě nachází pomocné sloveso TO BE, TO HAVE jako součást některého času významového slovesa (předpřítomný čas, blízký budoucí čas, průběhové časy, trpný rod apod.), tvoříme tázací dovětek opět pomocí tvarů těchto pomocných sloves.

- We are sitting at the table, **aren't we?**
- Bobby isn't watching TV, **is he?**
- I am going to read a book, **aren't I?**
- Sally and Lucy aren't going to do it, **are they?**
- My mother was cooking for two hours on Sunday, **wasn't she?**
- We weren't sleeping at ten p.m. yesterday, **were we?**

- I have bought a new coat, **haven't I?**
- The teacher has not come yet, **has he?**
- The film has just finished, **hasn't it?**
- We haven't done it very well, **have we?**
- The Smiths have been living here for ages, **haven't they?**
- Mr. Atkins has been building his house for one year, **hasn't he?**
- Richard had left for school before his mother came home, **hadn't he?**

- This letter is written in English, **isn't it?**
- We are not invited to his party, **are we?**
- The car was washed very well, **wasn't it?**

- These books weren't bought yesterday, **were they?**
- It has been just done, **hasn't it?**
- They haven't been helped, **have they?**

3. Když je ve větě významové sloveso v prostém přítomném nebo prostém minulém čase, používá se v tázacím dovětku příslušný tvar pomocného slovesa DO (do, does, did).

- I go to school every day, **don't I?**
- I don't like it, **do I?**
- Mary listens to the radio every evening, **doesn't she?**
- He doesn't get up early, **does he?**
- My parents often work very long, **don't they?**
- The Novaks don't buy much milk, **do they?**

- You visited Prague last week, **didn't you?**
- Peggy didn't learn yesterday, **did she?**
- They lost their way, **didn't they?**
- The boys didn't play tennis in summer, **did they?**

4. Když je v hlavní větě pomocné sloveso WILL (budoucí časy), SHALL, WOULD, SHOULD, COULD (podmiňovací způsoby), používáme v tázacím dovětku tato pomocná slovesa. U vazby THERE IS používáme místo osobního zájmena slovo THERE.

- I will do it tomorrow, **won't I?**
- My sister will not be here in time, **will she?**
- He will be doing it for ten minutes, **won't he?**
- Jack won't be sleeping at seven on Saturday, **will he?**
- You will have finished it by tomorrow, **won't you?**
- Our parents won't have arrived by Christmas, **will they?**

- Miss Black would buy it, **wouldn't she?**
- We would go to see you, **wouldn't we?**
- The students should learn, **shouldn't they?**
- People shouldn't smoke, **should they?**
- I couldn't forget it, **could I?**
- Robert could come, **couldn't he?**

- There is a car in front of the house, isn't **there?**
- There weren't many boys in the playground, were **there?**

5. **Intonace** tázacích dovětek je klesavá, očekává-li mluvčí spíše potvrzení svého sdělení a nepočítá-li s popřením jeho platnosti (je to spíše komentář). Stoupavá intonace obvykle naznačuje, že ač je mluvčí o platnosti svého sdělení přesvědčen, nevylučuje jeho popření (výzva k reakci).