18. Question Tags

I. QUESTION TAG

Agreement (सहमति) और **confirmation** (अनुमोदन) पूछने के लिए वाक्यों में प्रश्न जोड़ा जाता है, जिसे **question tag** कहते हैं। जो बात कही है उसकी पुष्टि करने के लिए हम प्रश्नवाचक बनवाकर उसकी पुष्टि करवाते हैं। हिंदी में यह काम 'है ना' कहकर किया जाता है; जैसे—

तुम दिल्ली जा रहे हो, है ना? **You are going to Delhi, aren't you?**

निम्नलिखित वाक्य पढ़ें-

(a) It is fine today, *isn't it?*
(b) He lives here, *doesn't he?*
(c) You know him, *don't you?*
(d) They will accompany you, *won't they?*

ध्यान दें कि ये वाक्य प्रश्न नहीं हैं परंतु प्रत्येक के साथ अंत में **question-mark (?)** सहित **tag** लगा हुआ है। उपरोक्त वाक्यों में तिरछे दर्शाए गए शब्द **question tags** हैं।

II. RULES FOR QUESTION TAGS

Question Tags बनाने के नियम—

1. **Question tag** के लिए **subject** के साथ **helping verb** का ही प्रयोग किया जाता है। प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों को छोड़कर सभी प्रकार के वाक्यों के साथ **question tag** का प्रयोग हो सकता है। **Tag** वाक्य के **main clause** के **subject-verb** का क्रम **(order)** उलट देता है।

2. **Not** वाले **question tag** को सिकोड़कर लिखा जाता है। इसके लिए **auxiliaries** की निम्नलिखित **abbreviated forms** याद रखें—

aren't	=	are not	can't	=	cannot
couldn't	=	could not	daren't	=	dare not
didn't	=	did not	doesn't	=	does not
don't	=	do not	hadn't	=	had not
hasn't	=	has not	haven't	=	have not
isn't	=	is not	mightn't	=	might not
mustn't	=	must not	needn't	=	need not
shan't	=	shall not	shouldn't	=	should not
wasn't	=	was not	weren't	=	were not
won't	=	will not	wouldn't	=	would not

याद रखें—'s = **is** या **has** और 'd = **had** या **would** भी होता है।

Note:– **may not** को **mayn't** नहीं लिखा जाता है।

3. कहीं-कहीं नकारात्मक वाक्यों को बगैर सिकोड़े भी लिखा जा सकता है परंतु ऐसा तभी संभव है जब **not** को helping verb से दूर रखा जाता है; जैसे—

    (a) You saw him, *did you not*?

4. **Positive Statements** का question tag हमेशा नकारात्मक (*Negative*) होता है।

    Sentence Structure : Helping Verb +n't + Subject?

    (a) He has created problems, *hasn't he* ?

    (b) You found your luggage, *didn't you?*

    (c) She is writing a letter, *isn't she?*

    (d) You are happy, *aren't you?*

5. **Negative Statements** का question tag हमेशा सकारात्मक (*Positive*) होता है।

    Sentence Structure : Helping Verb + Subject?

    (a) She is not tall, *is she* ?

    (b) Marry can't swim, *can she* ?

    (c) Rekha is n't studying science, *is she* ?

    (d) You aren't happy, *are you* ?

    Note– **Negative Statements** वाले वाक्यों की **few, hardly, hardly ever, little, neither, no, nobody, no one, none, nothing, rarely, scarcely** और **seldom** शब्दों से पहचान की जा सकती है; जैसे—

    (a) No child is allowed, *is it?*

    (b) Ram hardly ever goes to parties, *do he?*

    (c) No one voted against the bill, *did they?*

    (d) I do not think anyone will help, *will they?*

    (e) No one would agree, *would they?*

    (f) Few people can live in such circumstances, *can they?*

6. **Question tag** का **Subject** हमेशा **Pronoun** होता है; जैसे—

    (a) Ram is tall, *isn't he?*

    (b) Sita has a book, *hasn't she?*

    (c) Gita is not cooking, *isn't she?*

    (d) Jack was not driving his car, *was he?*

7. यदि वाक्य के कथन का **Subject** निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से कोई भी है, तो question tag का subject हमेशा **3rd person** का pronoun 'they' होता है; जैसे—

    all of them, anybody, anyone, everybody, everyone, neither, nobody, no one, none, somebody, someone

    (a) Someone invited me, *didn't they ?*

    (b) Somebody has called, *haven't they ?*

    (c) None can say so, *can they ?*

8. यदि वाक्य का **Subject**– **anything, everything, nothing** और **something** शब्दों में से कोई भी है, तो question tag में **it** आता है; जैसे—

    (a) Nothing is lost, *is it ?*

    (b) Nothing was said, *was it ?*

9. यदि वाक्य के कथन का **Subject**– **All of us, Any of us, Either of us, Everyone of us, Most of us, Neither of us, None of us** और **Some of us** शब्दों में से कोई भी है, तो question tag में **we** आता है; जैसे—

    (a) All of us can climb up the tree, *can't we?*

    (b) None of us was present there, *were we?*

(c) Most of us can climb up the tree, *can't we?*

(d) Either of us can join, *can't we?*

उपरोक्त शब्दों में यदि 'us' के स्थान पर 'you' या 'them' का प्रयोग किया गया हो, तो Question tag का Subject 'you' या 'they' होता है; जैसे—

(a) All of them can climb up the tree, *can't they?*

(b) All of you can climb up the tree, *can't you?*

(c) Neither of you can solve these sums, *can't you?*

(d) Most of them are very poor, *aren't they?*

10. **I am** से आरंभ होने वाले वाक्यों में **question tag 'aren't I'** होता है; जैसे—

(a) I am still young, *aren't I?*

(b) I am preparing a new project, *aren't I?*

11. यदि 'need' एक Modal Verb के रूप में प्रयुक्त हो, तो इसका **question tag 'need'** होता है; जैसे—

(a) I needn't hurry, *need I?*

(b) You needn't wait for me, *need you?*

परंतु जब 'need' का main verb के रूप में प्रयोग हो, तो इसका **question tag 'needs/ need'** के अनुसार **doesn't/ don't** होता है; जैसे—

(a) I need a bike, *don't I?*

(b) He needs a bike, *doesn't he?*

12. 'Need' की तरह 'dare' को भी **semi modal auxiliary** की तरह प्रयोग किया जाता है। जब dare का प्रयोग modal verb के रूप में हो, तो इसका **Question tag 'dare'** ही होता है; जैसे—

(a) You dare not speak so, *dare you?*

(b) You dare not face me, *dare you?*

परंतु जब dare का प्रयोग main verb के रूप में हो, तो इसका **Question tag 'dares/dare'** के अनुसार 'doesn't/ don't** होता है; जैसे—

(a) They dare to speak like this, *don't they?*

(b) He dares to meet the Principal, *doesn't he?*

13. 'Used to' एक modal verb है, इसका **question tag 'didn't'** होता है; जैसे—

(a) I used to play football at school, *didn't I?*

(b) I used to smoke, *didn't I?*

यदि Question tag 'affirmative' में बनाना हो, तो 'did' अथवा 'used' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

(a) I used not to smoke, *did I?*

(b) I used not to smoke, *used I?*

14. **Ought** एक modal verb है, इसका **question tag 'oughtn't'** होता है; जैसे—

(a) They ought to be punished, *oughtn't they?*

(b) He ought to be fined, *oughtn't he?*

15. **Must** भी एक modal verb है, इसका **question tag 'mustn't'** होता है; जैसे—

(a) He must complete it, *mustn't he?*

(b) She must see a doctor at once, *mustn't she?*

16. **Imperative sentences** (आज्ञासूचक वाक्यों) में Positive Future Tag का प्रयोग करके वाक्य को और भी **Polite Request** बनाया जाता है। ऐसे वाक्यों के Question tag में will या won't का प्रयोग होता है। ध्यान रखें— **Negative imperative sentence** का Question tag हमेशा positive बनता है; जैसे—

(a) Stop that noise, *will you?*

(b) Do not play on the road, *will you?*

(c) Come here, *will you?*

(d) Switch off the fan, *will you?*

ध्यान दें—आज्ञासूचक वाक्यों के साथ बहुत सारे विकल्पित tags लग सकते हैं। बोलने वाले के इरादे के साथ-साथ प्रसंग भी निर्धारित करता है कि आज्ञासूचक वाक्य के साथ कौनसा question tag प्रयोग किया जाए; जैसे—

Shut the door	*will you?*
	can you?
	could you?
Sit down	*will you?*
	won't you?
	can you?
	could you?

यदि imperative sentences में कोई नाराजगी व्यक्त की जाती है, तो Question tag के लिए **can't you?** का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है; जैसे—

(a) Shut the door, *can't you?*
(b) Sit down, *can't you?*
(c) Come here, *can't you?*
(d) Get out, *can't you"*

17. जब Let से प्रस्ताव (proposal) अथवा सुझाव (suggestion) का बोध हो, तो **Let us** वाले वाक्यों में **'shall we ?'** को question tag के रूप में प्रयोग करते हैं; जैसे—

(a) Let us play now, shall we?
(b) Let us go, shall we?

परंतु जब **Let** से अनुमति (permission) का बोध हो, तो **Let him, let her, let them** और **let me** वाले वाक्यों में **'will you ?'** को question tag के रूप में प्रयोग करते हैं; जैसे—

(a) Let him play here, *will you ?*
(b) Let her cook, *will you?*

18. **There** से आरंभ होने वाले वाक्यों में question tag में pronoun की जगह **there** का ही प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

(a) There is no school here, *is there?*
(b) There was a cat there, *wasn't there?*

EXERCISE 78.

Add the appropriate question tags :

1. They were sleeping in the class.
2. Anything can be arranged.
3. I am right.
4. He needs my help.
5. Shoot the enemy.
6. Use your own pen.
7. He is a tall boy.
8. You don't love her.
9. Ram did not want to go.
10. Most of you know English.

EXERCISE 79.

Add the appropriate question tags :

1. I am not making a noise.
2. They need your assistance.
3. Do not go there.
4. I will see you again.
5. You are from Belgium.

6. How gracefully she sings!
7. You cannot solve it.
8. Neither of them turned up for the meeting.
9. You need to come earlier.
10. He dares to swim in the pond.

EXERCISE 80.

Add the appropriate question tags :
1. Let him sing a song.
2. Ram can't stand first.
3. Your cousin doesn't play bridge.
4. Cool down.
5. Mohan could not approach me.
6. All of you know English.
7. He need not go there.
8. He dared me to go there.
9. Let me go there please.
10. You won't forget.

EXERCISE 81.

Add the appropriate question tags :
1. It is raining outside.
2. You shoudn't speak loudly.
3. Everybody was watching the match on TV.
4. I am very happy.
5. She need not come here.
6. They used to go to parties.
7. Keep quiet.
8. You will be careful.
9. You were born in England.
10. I don't have to do it.

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