

Tázací dovětky (question tags) 7

Tázací dovětky jsou krátké otázky, které se připojují k větě. Odpovídají českým dovětkům **že ano, že ne?**, ale mají mnoho různých tvarů podle slovesného času nebo způsobového slovesa v hlavní větě. Mají dva členy: pomocné nebo způsobové sloveso a zájmeno odpovídající podmětu hlavní věty. Pomocné sloveso je obvykle stejné, jaké by bylo v otázce. Způsobové sloveso hlavní věty se v dovětku většinou opakuje. Kladná věta má zpravidla záporný dovětek, záporná věta naopak dovětek kladný. Tázací dovětky mohou mít různé funkce podle intonace – dovětky se stoupající intonací fungují jako opravdové otázky, na které čekáme odpověď, - dovětky s klesající intonací jsou spíše konstatováním toho, co si mluvčí myslí a žádá potvrzení: na kladnou větu se záporným dovětkem očekáváme kladnou odpověď (You like ice-cream, don't you? Yes, I do.), na zápornou větu s kladným dovětkem očekáváme zápornou odpověď (You don't like carrots, do you? No, I don't.)

<u>čas/vazba</u>	<u>kladná věta+záporný dovětek</u>	<u>záporná věta+kladný dovětek</u>
1. be – přítomný čas	I am older than you, aren't I? You are older than me, aren't you? He is older than you, isn't he?	I'm not older than you, am I? You aren't older than me, are you? He isn't older than you, is he?
2. be – minulý čas	He was at home, wasn't he? They were at home, weren't they?	He wasn't at home, was he? They weren't at home, were they?
3. be – budoucí čas	You will be at home, won't you?	You won't be at home, will you?
4. přítomný prostý	You work, don't you? He works, doesn't he?	You don't work, do you? He doesn't work, does he?
5. přítomný průběhový	I am working well, aren't I? He is working well, isn't he? We are working well, aren't we?	I'm not working well, am I? He isn't working well, is he? We aren't working well, are we?
6. minulý prostý	You worked, didn't you?	You didn't work, did you?
7. minulý průběhový	He was working, wasn't he? You were working, weren't you?	He wasn't working, was he? You weren't working, were you?
8. budoucí prostý	You will work, won't you?	You won't work, will you?
9. going to	I am going to work, aren't I? You are going to work, aren't you? He is going to work, isn't he?	I'm not going to work, am I? You aren't going to work, are you? He isn't going to work, is he?
10. there is/are	There is enough time, isn't there? There are 7 days in a week, aren't there?	There isn't enough time, is there? There aren't 8 days in a week, are there?
11. rozkazovací způsob	Help me, will you? Let's go there, shall we?	Don't break it, will you? Let's not go there, shall we?
12. can could	They can do it, can't they? They could do it, couldn't they?	They can't do it, can they? They couldn't do it, could they?

Podstatné jméno v podmětu nahradíme v dovětku odpovídajícím zájmenem:

The house is on the hill, isn't it?

Jack and Jill went up the hill, didn't they?

Pozor na sloveso have!

You have got a brother, haven't you?

You have a dog, don't you?

Věty se záporným příslovcem (never, seldom, rarely, hardly...) mají kladné dovětky:

Julia never eats breakfast, does she?

Věty s kladným slovesem, ve kterých vyjadřuje zápor částice no, mají kladné dovětky:

You had no problem, did you?