

Question tags

How do you say "..., nicht wahr?", "..., oder?", "..., ja?" in English?



Question tags

Hiking is fun, isn't it?

You don't have a car, do you?



Question tags

Principles

The same principle

applies to questions and negations

Question tags are short questions that follow a statement. Their German equivalents are truisms/set phrases (Floskeln) like "..., nicht wahr?", "..., ja?".

They are often used to confirm information or to seek agreement or confirmation from the listener.

Question tags are formed using the statement's auxiliary or modal verb plus a (personal) pronoun. If there is no auxiliary or modal verb, to do is used.

A positive statement is used with the short form of a negative question tag and a negative statement is used with a positive question tag.

> You know Jim, don't you? He can't swim, can he?

Modal verbs

Examples of modal verbs include can, will, must, would, ought to.... Modal verbs do not have an infinitive with "to" and, used in a statement or question, need another verb to complete a sentence.



Add the corresponding question tag:

The sofa wasn't too expensive,	was it?
Lisa's new flat is lovely,	isn't it?
Thou didn't around a lot of time looking for a new cor	did thou?

They didn't spend a lot of time looking for a new car,	did they?

We could visit my mother tomorrow,		couldn' t we?
------------------------------------	--	---------------

You like icecream,	d	on't vou?

hey won't do that,	will they?



Question tags

Imperatives

When combined with the imperative form of a verb, question tags serve a specific purpose in communication.

When a question tag is added to the end of an imperative sentence, it can soften the command or request, make it sound more polite, or seek confirmation or compliance from the listener.

Close the door, will you?

Please pass me the salt, would you?

Don't forget to call me, okay?

When combined with the imperative form of a verb, question tags have the positive format.