GOLDEN RULES OF TAG QUESTION

"Tag" মানে "জুড়ে দেয়া" & "Question" মানে "প্রশ্ন"। সুতরাং conversation এর সময় নিজের মতামত এর জন্য কারোও সমর্থন চেয়ে sentence যে প্রশ জুড়ে দেয়া হয় তাকে Tag Question বলে।

Example: I am fine, ain't I?

- 1) Main sentence, Tag Question?
- 2) Tag question এ শুধু Subject (Pronoun) এবং Auxiliary verb use হয়।
- 3) Affirmative to Negative & Negative to Affirmativ এ রুপান্তরিত করতে হবে।
- 4) Auxiliary verb (A.V.)/Helping verb (H.V.)/Operator verb (O.V.)- \$8 16 | Be Verb (am, is, are, was, were), Have Verb (have, has, had), Do Verb (do, does, did), Model Verb (shall, should, will, would, may, might, can, could, must, need, dear, used to, ought to)...........

Short form of negative tag:

- i. am not » ain't
- ii. is not » isn't/ain't
- iii. are not » aren't/ ain't
- iv. was not » wasn't
- v. were not » weren't
- vi. have not » haven't
- vii. has not » hasn't
- viii. had not » hadn't
- ix. do not » don't
- x. dose not » dosen't
- xi. did not » didn't
- xii. shall not » shan't
- xiii. should not » shouldn't
- xiv. will not » won't
- xv. would not » wouldn't
- xvi. may not » mayn't
- xvii. might no t» mightn't
- xviii. can not » can't
- xix. could not » couldn't
- xx. must not » mustn't
- xxi. ought to » oughtn't
- xxii. dear not » daren't

Subject + AV এর short form:

- i. He's » he is / he was / he has
- ii. He'd » he had / he would/he could
- iii. They're » they are / they were
- iv. I'm » I am
- *V.* We'll » we will / we shall
- Vi. Let's » let us

<<<GOLDEN RULES OF TAG QUESTIONS STARTS>>>>>

Rule-01: All Auxiliary verb's (be, have, model) normal sentence.

Example: → Milk is very wholesome (সাস্থ্যপ্রদ), isn't it? → Rahim is not work hard, is he?

অর্থাৎ ব্যাক্তি - এর ক্ষেত্রে Pronoun Singular হলে (he, she) Plural হলে (they), এবং বস্তু এর ক্ষেত্ৰে Singular & Plural এ (it) হয়।

Rule-02: Auxiliary verb- বিহীন normal sentence.

Example: \rightarrow The butcher whets the knife, doesn't he?

 \rightarrow I want to die, don't I?

→ He wanted to go there, didn't he?

অর্থাৎ, A.V. না থাকলে Present এর ক্ষেত্রে do/dose হবে এবং Past এর ক্ষেত্রে did হবে।

I/We/You/They → do He/She/It → does

Rule-03: Sentence এর শুক্তে sub. It/There/One/We হলে Tag এর ক্ষেত্রে sub it/there/One/We ই হবে। কারন এদের কোন pronoun form নেই। তাছাড়া It &There Pseudo – subject গ্রহন করে।

Example: → There are no Mother, aren't there?

- → It was good, wasn't it?
- → One cannot go there, can one?
- \rightarrow We are happy, aren't we?

Rule-04:→ Sentence এ Sub. plural হলে "they" হবে।

- →Every, everybody, everyone, no, nobody, no one, none, some, somebody, someone, any, anybody, anyone, neither থাকলে Subject এর পরিবর্তে "they" হবে। So, verb will be plural.
- →everything, anything, something, nothing থাকলে Subject এর পরিবর্তে "it" হবে। So verb will be singular.
- → Who যুক্ত বাক্য হলে "Who" এর স্থলে "They" হবে।

Example: → Birds can fly, <u>can't they?</u>

- → Anybody can do the job, <u>can't they?</u>
- → Everyone loves his country, don't they?
- → Everything is fair in love & war, isn't it?
- → Who cares, <u>don't they?</u>
- → Nobody called me, did they?

Rule-05: Imparative sentence \rightarrow

- →Let's/Let us » shall we?/shan't we?
- →Let me/Let him/Let Rahim » will you?/ won't you?
- →Verb + Object দিয়ে কোন বাক্য শুরু হলে » will you? / won't you?
- →Only verb হলে » will you?/won't you?/can you?/can't you?/would you?/ wouldn't you?/could you?/couldn't you?

<u>Note:</u> You can use " <u>shall we?</u> " just for <u>let's</u>. And " <u>will you?</u> " for all remaining part like: Let me/Let him/Let Rahim, Verb+Object, Only verb etc......

Example: \rightarrow Let's go there, shall we?

→Let me do the job, will you?

→Come in, will you?

→Do my work, will you?

<u>Rule-06</u>: Few, Little, scarcely, rare, rarely, hardly, barely, seldom, bit, nothing, no, no one, never, no sooner → এই গুলো সব negative word.

Example: \rightarrow I hardly see him, <u>do I?</u>

→He hardly loves her child, does he?

<u>Rule-07</u>: Moon, Earth, River, Motherland, country, Ship, Fery, Train → এই গুলো থাকলে feminine word হিসাবে গণ্য হবে।

Example: \rightarrow The Padma is a big river, isn't she?

Rule-08: শিশু বা ইতর প্রাণীর ক্ষেত্রে ''It'' বসবে।

Example: \rightarrow The baby is crying, isn't it?

Rule-09: Exclamatory sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে

- → Subject and verb sentence এর শেষে থাকে & সেই অনুযায়ি Tag Q. হবে।
- → Subject and verb sentence এ উহ্য থাকলে verv "dosen't" লিখবো। আর ব্যাক্তি হলে Subject (He/she/they) এবং বস্তু হলে Subject (It) বসবে।

Example: \rightarrow What a beautiful car it is, isn't it? →How beautiful (It is), doesn't it?

Rule-10: Allah যুক্ত বাক্য হলে "Allah" এর স্থলে "He" হবে।

Example: \rightarrow Only Allah can help us, can't He?

Expert level Rules:

Rule-11: Subject + Verb – এর সংক্ষিপ্ত রুপ

- → He's going there, isn't he?
- →He's gone there, hasn't he?
- →He's going there yesterday, wasn't he?
- →They're going there, aren't they?
- →They're going there last night, weren't they?
- →He'd go there, wouldn't/couldn't he?
- →He'd gone there, hadn't he?

Rule-12: Tag Q. এ যদি দুটি বাক্য থাকে 1st search Principal clause (গুরুত্ব) & Subordinate clause (গুরুতহীন) . তারপর Principal clause এর Subject & verb অনুযায়ি Tag Q. হবে \vdash *Like:* \Rightarrow (what,how,which,that,and)

Example: \rightarrow It was found that he went to market, wasn't it?

→ What he says (উহা it) is true, <u>isn't it?</u>

Rule-13: Hope & think যুক্ত বাক্য হলে Subordinate clause অনুযায়ি Tag Q. হবে।

Example: \rightarrow I hope/think that he gets A+ in the SSC exam, doesn't he?

Rule-14: এক বা একাধিক শব্দ উহ্য থাকলে "Ellipsis" বলে। তাই ellipsis এর ক্ষেত্রে Tag O. টি বুঝে করতে হবে।

Example: →(You are/ We are/ They are/) **Muslim**, <u>aren't you/aren't we/aren't they?</u>

 \rightarrow (She is) Your Mother at home, isn't she?

Rule-15: British & American style problem of English.

Example: \rightarrow I have a book, don't I? \rightarrow A.S. \rightarrow I have a book, haven't I? \rightarrow B.S.

Rule-16: Natural language & acquisition language problem.

Example: \rightarrow It is good, isn't it? \rightarrow It is good, is not?

Rule-17: Principal clause with that & those.

Example: \rightarrow That's a postman, isn't he? → Those are rotten mangoes, aren't they?

Rule-18: Look some sentence.

Example: \rightarrow He or she goes to the job now, doesn't she? \rightarrow He and I will go to the job now, won't I?

But prepositional phrases (which is begin with a preposition & ending with a noun) এর ক্ষেত্রে ১ম subject নিতে হয়।

Example: \rightarrow He as well as karim are very good, isn't he?

(Some Important prepositional phrase: As long as, Accompanied by, As well as, Along with.)

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