

Tag Question কি?

কথোপকথনের সময় বাক্যের শেষে যে একটি সমর্থন সূচক প্রশ্ন সংযোগ করা হয় তাকে Tag Question বলে। যেমনঃ

1. Rahim plays cricket, **doesn't he?**
2. She went there, **didn't she?**
3. Birds can play, **can't they?**
4. It is a nice storybook, **isn't it?**
5. He has done the work, **hasn't he?**

কিভাবে Tag Question গঠন করতে হয়

Tag Question এর মধ্যে মূলত ৩ টি উপাদান থাকে, এগুলো হল: ১) Auxiliary Verb (সাহায্যকারী ক্রিয়া), ২) not/n't (না বোধক) এবং ৩) Subject Word এর [Pronoun](#)

তাই আপনারা যদি এই ৩টি উপাদানের ব্যবহার ভালভাবে বুঝতে পারেন, আপনারা সহজেই Tag Question গঠন করতে পারবেন। এবার এই উপাদান গুলো নিয়ে আলোচনা করা যাক।

Auxiliary Verb ও Not এর ব্যবহার

Tag question গঠণে Auxiliary verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। Negative Tag question-এ Auxiliary verb গুলোর সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপ ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমনঃ

- am + not = **aren't/ain't**
- is + not = **isn't**
- are + not = **aren't**
- do + not = **don't**
- does + not = **doesn't**
- did + not = **didn't**
- was + not = **wasn't**
- were + not = **weren't**
- shall + not = **shan't**
- would + not = **wouldn't**
- should + not = **shouldn't**
- could + not = **couldn't**
- may + not = **mayn't**
- might + not = **mightn't**
- had + not = **hadn't**
- must + not = **mustn't**
- need + not = **needn't**
- ought + not = **oughtn't**

Example: He must do this, **mustn't he?**

সাধারণত positive বা affirmative statement -এ negative tag এবং negative statement -এ affirmative tag ব্যবহৃত হয়। সেই সাথে statement এর শেষে comma (,) এবং tag question এর শেষে প্রশ্ন বোধক (?) চিহ্ন বসে।

- **Positive Statement:** She knows you, **Negative Tag:** doesn't he?
- **Negative Statement:** She does not know you, **Positive Tag:** does she?

Tag Question এর সকল সহজ নিয়ম

1. **Primary Auxiliary verb** do, does, did, am, is, are, was, were, have, has, had যোগে গঠিত কিছু Tag Question নিম্নে আলোচনা করা হলঃ

1. I am a student, **aren't I?**
2. She didn't go there, **did she?**
3. You have done it, **haven't you?**
4. They were playing football, **weren't they?**
5. He had gone there, **hadn't he?**
6. He is not a teacher, **is he?**

2. **Auxiliary verb যুক্ত Exclamatory Sentence-এ** isn't/ aren't/ wasn't/ weren't বসে। আবার মূল Verb যুক্ত Exclamatory Sentence এর শেষে don't/ didn't/ doesn't বসে। এক্ষেত্রে Statement এ Subject Noun হলে Tag-এ Subject এর Pronoun বসে। যেমনঃ

1. How beautiful the picture is, **isn't it?**
2. How nicely the bird sings, doesn't it?

3. **Model Auxiliary Verb** (may, dare, might, can, could, shall, should, will, would, must, need etc.) যোগে গঠিত Tag Question:

1. We may fail at first, mayn't we?
2. You must have heard the name of Jalaluddin Rumi, mustn't you?
3. None could prosper in life without utilizing time, could he?
4. I shall do that, shan't I?

4. **Exclamatory Sentence-এর Subject এবং Verb উহ্য থাকলে, সেক্ষেত্রে Sentence বুঝে Subject ও Verb ধরে নিয়ে Tag গঠন করতে হয়।**

1. What an idea!, isn't it?
2. What a pity, isn't it?

5. **What/ how দ্বারা Exclamatory Sentence-এর Subject এবং Verb অনুযায়ী Tag Question করতে হয়।**

1. What a beautiful garden it is!, isn't it?
2. How beautiful the picture is!, isn't it?

6. **Statement-এ যদি need/needs Verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাহলে সেক্ষেত্রে Tag Question-এ need/needs এর পরিবর্তে don't/doesn't ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমনঃ**

1. I need a notebook, don't I?
2. She needs a piano, doesn't she?

7. **Imperative Statement এর মাধ্যমে যদি কোন advice বা order বুঝায় সেক্ষেত্রে Tag হিসাবে will you/won't you ব্যবহৃত হয়। Request বুঝালে can you/could you ব্যবহৃত হয়।**

1. Do not go there, will you?
2. Open the door, will you?
3. Do not tell a lie, will you?

NOTE: won't you ব্যবহার না করায় ভাল।

8. **Let's/Let us যুক্ত Imperative Statement যদি Proposal বুঝায় তাহলে Tag Question হিসাবে shall we ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমনঃ**

1. Let us have a discussion, shall we?
2. Let's help the poor, shall we?
3. Let us go for a walk, shall we?

9. **Let him/her/they/Arman দিয়ে যখন কোন কিছু করার অনুমতি ব্যক্ত করা হয় তখন Tag Question এ will you ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমনঃ**

1. Let Arman take a decision, will you?
2. Let her do the work, will you?

10. **There is/ there are/ there was/ there were দ্বারা সূচিত Statement এর ক্ষেত্রে Tag Question হিসেবে is there/isn't there, are there/aren't there, wasn't there, weren't there বসে। যেমনঃ**

1. There is something wrong with him, isn't there?
2. There are three big rooms in our school library, aren't there?

11. **It is/ It was/ It has দ্বারা সূচিত Statement-এর ক্ষেত্রে Tag Question হিসাবে is it/ isn't it, was it/wasn't i, has it/hasn't it বসে।**

1. Yes, it is our duty to study in a disciplined way, isn't it?
2. It is fairly a recent invention, isn't it?

12. **Complex Sentence-এ Principal Clause-এর Subject ও verb অনুযায়ী Tag Question গঠন করতে হয়।**

1. If you come, I will go, won't I?
2. He said that he would do the work, didn't he?

13. **Compound Sentence-এ সাধারণত 2nd Clause-এর Subject ও Verb অনুযায়ী Tag Question করতে হয়। যেমনঃ**

1. Jony is dishonest but his sister is honest, isn't she?
2. Rahim is short but his brother is tall, isn't he?

14. **As well as, and not, with, together with, along with, accompanied by, in addition to, rather then ইত্যাদি দ্বারা দুটি Noun/Pronoun যুক্ত হলে ১ম Subject অনুযায়ী Tag Question হবে।**

1. He as well as his friends has done the work, hasn't he?

15. **Not only.....but also, Not.....but, Either.....or, neither.....nor ও or দ্বারা দুটি Subject যুক্ত হলে 2nd Subject অনুযায়ী Tag Question-এর Subject হয়।**

1. Not only Rafik but also His friends are Fond of football, aren't they?

16. **Everybody/anybody/everyone/ nobody/someone/ none ইত্যাদি যদি কোন Statement এর Subject হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাহলে Tag Question-এ Subject হিসাবে they ব্যবহৃত হবে।**

1. Everybody dislikes a liar, don't they?
2. Every student wants to do well in the examination, don't they?
3. Nobody liked him, did they?

17. **Something/ nothing/ anything/ everything ইত্যাদি Statement-এর subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে Tag Question-এ Subject হিসেবে it ব্যবহৃত হয়।**

1. Nothing is certain, is it?
2. Nothing has been finished, has it?

18. **Most of you, all of you, none of you, some of you ইত্যাদি Statement-এর subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে Tag Question-এ Subject হিসেবে you ব্যবহৃত হয়।**

1. Most of you know French, don't you?
2. All of you know English, don't you?

19. **Most of them, none of them, all of them Statement subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে Tag Question-এ Subject হিসেবে they ব্যবহৃত হবে।**

1. Most of them have visited the zoo, haven't they?
2. None of them have done the work, have they?

20. **দেশের নাম Subject হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হলে Tag Question-এ Subject হিসেবে she ব্যবহৃত হবে।যেমনঃ**

1. Bangladesh is an agricultural country, isn't she?
2. Bangladesh has so many rivers, hasn't she?

21. **Moon, train, ship, river, ferry, earth ইত্যাদি Subject হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হলে Tag Question-এ Subject হিসেবে she ব্যবহৃত হবে। যেমনঃ**

1. The earth is round, isn't she?
2. The Padma is the largest river in Bangladesh, isn't she?

22. **Common Gender হিসাবে Singular Noun ব্যবহৃত হলে Subject he বসে।**

1. Man is mortal, isn't he?

23. **Sentence-এ Subject হিসেবে that, this থাকলে Tag Question-এর Subject it হয়। Subject যদি these those হয় তাহলে Tag Question-এর Subject they হয়।**

1. These are my books, aren't they?
2. That was my pencil, wasn't it?

24. **Complex Sentence-এ 1st Clause-এ hope, believe, think, see ইত্যাদি Verb-এর পর 'that' Conjunction-টি উহ্য থাকলে 2nd clause-এর Subject ও Verb অনুযায়ী Tag Question গঠন করতে হয়। কিন্তু 'that' থাকলে 1st clause-এর Subject ও Verb অনুযায়ী Tag Question গঠন করতে হবে।**

1. I believe you will do better in the examination, won't you?
2. I believe that you will do better in the examination, don't I?

25. **Statement-এর শুরুতে কোন Adjective-এর পূর্বে the বসে Common Noun হিসেবে বাক্যের Subject রূপে বসলে Tag Question-এর Subject হিসাবে 'they' হবে।**

1. The rich are not always happy, are they?

26. **I, you, we এই Pronoun গুলো Proper Noun হিসেবে Sentence-এর Subject হলে Tag Question-এর Subject 'it' হবে।**

1. 'You' is a pronoun, isn't it?

27. **কোন Sentence-এ used to থাকলে Affirmative হলে didn't বসে এবং Negative হলে did বসে। তারপর প্রদত্ত Sentence-এর অনুরূপ Subject বসে। তবে কখনও used to-এর to বসে না।**

1. They used to play cricket, didn't they?

28. **যদি Sentence-এ Subject হিসেবে one থাকে তবে Tag Question-এ Subject হিসেবে he ব্যবহৃত হবে।**

1. One should do one's duty, shouldn't he?

29. **Statement এ Negative শব্দ (few, hardly, seldom, little, scarcely, rarely, never, nothing, nobody, none) থাকলে Tag-এ Affirmative Question হয়। যেমনঃ**

1. It has hardly rained at this summer, has it?