

INFORMATION ABOUT WH-QUESTIONS AND TAG QUESTIONS

Mullajonova Mubinabonu Doniyor qizi
 Andijan State University, Pedagogical Institute,
 Faculty of Foreign Languages, group 105 student.

Annotation: wh-questions, a question in English that introduced with a wh-word, that needs information in answer. Question words are used to ask about specific time, quality, place, people and others.

Tag questions-is a small question that is attached or tagged to the end of the sentence. These questions constructed by interrogative fragment to add declarative and imperative clauses.

Key words: constructed, interrogative , fragment , questions

Introduction, people(object of verb), possession,

Wh-questions begin with the word when, what, where, who, where, whom, which, why, whose and how. They are used to ask for information. Do not forget that answer can not be yes or no. They are also called open questions because the number of possible responses are limitless, so we could answer more than yes or no.

Here is the formula that we usually use: wh-+an auxiliary verb (be, do or have)+subject+ main verb or with wh-+a model verb+ subject+ main verb.

QUESTION WORDS	USAGES	EXAMPLES
WHAT	Used to ask about things	- <i>What are you doing?</i> - <i>what do you think about the movie?</i>
WHEN	Used to ask about time	- <i>when will the meeting start?</i> - <i>when are you leaving?</i>
WHERE	Used to ask about places	- <i>where is my bag?</i> - <i>where do you live?</i>
WHO	Used to ask about people	- <i>who do you love the most among the celebrities?</i> - <i>who told you that story?</i>
WHOM	Used to ask about people(object of verb)	- <i>whom did you see in the meeting? I saw Mr. John, my English teacher.</i> - <i>whom was Anna talking to? She was talking to Rose, he is her new roommate.</i>
WHICH	Used to ask about choices	- <i>which one do you choose? Black or white?</i> - <i>which one do you like to drink?</i>
WHOSE	Used to ask about possession	- <i>whose home is this?</i> - <i>whose pencils are they?</i>

WHY	Used to ask about reasons/causes	-why did you do this? -why are you crying?
HOW	Used to ask about manner/process	-how can you solve this problem? -how can you go there?

With an auxiliary

Wh-word+ auxiliary + subject + main verb...?

Auxiliary verbs are helping verbs(not main verbs)

Common auxiliary verbs consist of do, have, others are will, shall, would, could, can, must, should, may, might, etc.

Why should we do homework?

When are you leaving?

What do you do that issue?

Without any auxiliary

Wh-word + main verb...?

What happened to teacher

She catch a cold.

Who lose the game

Black team.

Who bought your dress?

My mommy bought it.

Question

What is this?

What did they say?

What have they done?

When can you come again? I do not know.

When does Rose arrive? Tomorrow morning.

Where do Jane`s family live?In the main street.

Which color is more suitable for me? Cream color, I think.

Whose mobile phone it is? Clara`s phone.

Whom did he beat? He beat George`s brother.

How did she know my address? I am sure that he asked from Lucy.

Who visited to hospital last night for me? Nancy visited.

Response

It is a ring.

They agreed to contract.

They have broken the window.

TAG QUESTIONS.

Tag questions turn a statement into a question. They are often used to check information that we think we know is true.

Tag questions are made using an auxiliary verb (for example: *be or have*) and subject pronoun (for example: *I, you, she*). Usually if the main clause is positive, the question tag will negative or opposite. For instance: it`s hot (positive), isn`t it(negative)?

If the main clause has an auxiliary verb in it, you use the same verb in the tag question. If there is no auxiliary verb(in the present simple and past simple) use do/does/did.

Present simple "be": She is Italian, isn`t she?

Present simple: They live in London, don`t they?

Present continuous: we are working tomorrow, aren`t we?

Past simple "be": it was cold yesterday, wasn`t it?

Past simple: she went to the meeting, didn`t she?

Past continuous: he was playing football, wasn`t he?

Present Perfect: Nancy has been to Scotland, hasn't she?

Present perfect continuous: Alex has been training day and night, hasn't he?

Past perfect: John had forgotten his money, hadn't he?

Past perfect continuous: we'd been working, hadn't we?

Future simple: teacher will come at 9, won't she?

Future continuous: Lucy will be arriving soon, won't she?

Future perfect: he will have finished before eight, won't he?

Future perfect continuous: she'll have been cooking all day, won't she?

Modals: John can help, can't he?

Modals: they must paint it, mustn't they?

TAG QUESTION SPECIAL CASES

The adverbs *never*, *rarely*, *seldom*, *hardly*, *barely* and *scarcely* have a negative sense. Even though they may be in a positive statement, the feeling of the statement is negative, so the question tag is normally positive.

Positive statement treated as negative statement:

He never came again, did he?

She can rarely come these days, can she?

You hardly ever came late, did you?

I barely know you, do I?

You would scarcely drink milk, would you?

Conclusion: wh-questions help us to identify what we are asking about (place, object, subject, color or choice, etc). Tag questions are used to know or check something we know by repeating it.

References:

1. basicenglishspeakin.com
2. englishclub.com
3. perfect-english-grammar.com