



Paco had dreamt with this journey before: Paco visits Chicago



Causative have form

The causative have (or also have / get something done) is an unusual structure in Spanish but not in English.

We use *causative have* when arranging for someone to do something for us .

If we say in Spanish *I cut my hair yesterday* we mean that somebody cut my hair for me and I did not do it myself.

However, in English we should use the causative have structure: *I had my hair cut yesterday*, which implies that I went to the hairdresser and he or she cut my hair.



Have / get something done

The differences between *have and get something done* are that *have* is a bit more formal than *get*.

Have your car repaired soon if you don't want to have an accident.

The verb *get* is more usual than *have* in the imperative form.

Get your hair cut now!



1. Question tags

Question tags are very common in English.

They are placed at the end of a sentence and they ask for confirmation:

Am I right? or Do you agree with me?

As you have probably deduced, the basic structure to form a question tag is:

(+) Positive statement

Today is Sunday,

(-) negative tag?

isn't it?

(-) Negative statement

You don't like pizza,

(+) positive tag?

do you?

2. Question tags

Intonation in question tags

We can change the meaning of a tag question with our voice's intonation.

With rising intonation, it sounds like a real question.

But if our intonation falls, it sounds more like a statement that doesn't require a real answer:

INTONATION

You don't know where Lincoln was born, do you? / rising > real question

Springfield is a beautiful town, isn't it? \ falling > not a real question

The schwa sound [ə].

The *schwa* is the vowel sound in many lightly pronounced unaccented syllables in words of more than one syllable. It is sometimes signified by the pronunciation "uh" or symbolized by an upside-down rotated e. A *schwa* sound can be represented by any vowel.

The mid-central vowel sound (rounded or unrounded) in the middle of the vowel chart, stressed or unstressed. In IPA phonetic transcription, it is written as [ə]. In this case the term *mid-central vowel* may be used instead of *schwa* to avoid ambiguity.

Some examples of schwa sounds can be found in:

doctor / *banana* / *protect* / *tomorrow* / *difficult* / *survive*

summer / *level* / *theatre* / *pupil* / *measure* / *wizard*