



# 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 / toorrow / difficult / suruvive*

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