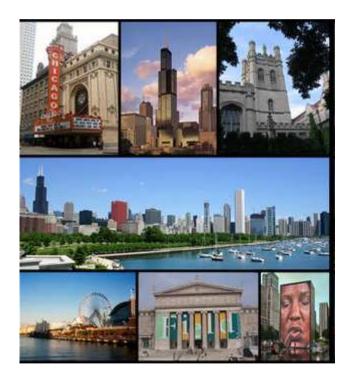# Paco had dreamt with this journey before: Paco visits Chicago

# *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**　　　　　　　**(-) negative tag?**
　*Today is Sunday,*　　　　　　　　　　*isn't it?*


**(-) Negative statement**　　　　　　　**(+) positive tag?**
　*You don't like pizza,*　　　　　　　　*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:

*doct**or** / b**a**nan**a** / pr**o**tect / t**o**morrow / diffic**u**lt / **sur**vive*

*summ**er** / lev**e**l / theat**re** / pup**i**l / meas**ure** / wiz**ar**d*