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The Use of *Empty it* as a Subject in
Unaccusative Constructions
by Spanish ESL learners.

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1. Introduction.

In this paper, I present my study of the *International Corpus of Learner English* (ICLE) –Spanish Subcorpus- in which I have analyzed the use of *empty it* as a subject in the English unaccusative constructions produced by Spanish ESL learners. As is well known, English only admits (generally) preverbal subjects; in contrast, Spanish admits both pre- and postverbal ones. That is the reason why Spanish ESL learners sometimes produce postverbal subjects when they use English. Within the context of this error, there are some ESL learners that include the pronoun *it* in the preverbal subject position, although it is not always the case and one never finds this phenomenon with certain verbs; for instance, it is rather normal to encounter examples like *It disappeared a man* but the opposite is true of cases like *It sang a child*, the normal erroneous version -if it occurs- being *Sang a child*.

I analyze the *ICLE* corpus (Spanish subcorpus) in order to identify the structures where students use the *empty it*. Then, I separate the grammatical cases from the ungrammatical ones, and I focus my analysis on the ungrammatical constructions that contain *it* as a subject, using the distinction between unaccusative and unergative verbs. Finally, I apply Bolinger's (1977:66-89) criteria about the meaningfulness of all types of *it* to the pronoun *it* that L2 speakers use with unaccusative verbs. The work is illustrated with examples taken from the main authors I use for each classification as well as by real examples of sentences taken from the Spanish *ICLE* subcorpus.

Considering previous studies (e.g., Mendikoetxea & Lozano 2013, Bolinger 1977, among others) my initial hypothesis is as follows:

(i) There will exist a wrong use of *it* as a subject with unaccusative verbs, but not with unergatives.

(ii) The use of *it* is neither the unique result of any internal grammar that facilitates the acquisition of a language (Universal Grammar), nor L1 transference only or just the L2 input provided by the teacher.

(iii) This *it* should have a meaning.

The result of my analysis will show that (i) and (ii) are corroborated but (iii) is not.

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, the theoretical background is explained to offer an overview of: (a) the types of English structures containing *empty it* (Section 2.1); (b) Bolinger's (1977) proposal (Section 2.2); and (c) Unaccusativity and its L2 acquisition (Section 2.3). In Section 3, I provide the description of the data: the corpus (3.1), the instrument used (3.2) and a first approach to the results and its classification (3.3). In Section 4, I focus specifically on the discussion of the data compiled from the *ICLE* Spanish subcorpus. I start this section by commenting on the grammatical use of *it* as a subject (Section 4.1), then the ungrammatical cases are discussed (Section 4.2), and next I use Bolinger's (1977) proposal in order to discuss whether the subject *it* produced with unaccusatives has semantic content. Finally, I offer my conclusions in Section 5.

2. Theoretical Background.

This section introduces the basic theoretical tenets needed to understand the analysis presented in section 3. First, I list the major types of English structures containing *empty it* according to Huddleston & Pullum (2011:960-1483). Then, I briefly explain Bolinger's (1977:66-89) proposal regarding the meaning of *expletive it*. Next, I introduce the concept of unaccusativity as well as some of the major issues raised in its L2 acquisition. Finally, I offer a brief description of the null-subject parameter.

2.1. Types of English structures containing *empty it*.

The aim of this first section is just the schematic exposition of the classification of the structures I am using to organize the data collected from the subcorpus. In other words, this section does not offer a detailed analysis of those structures or a thorough comparative account of how different authors treat them as this would fall outside the scope of my paper. All the examples that have been used are taken from the work already mentioned by Huddleston & Pullum (2011:960-1483).

In English, there exist some constructions whose subject is said to be *empty* or *meaningless*. They are known as *expletive constructions*:

- [1] a. *It* is me.
- b. *There* are several difficulties.

Both expletive elements underlined in (1) are frequently considered meaningless elements from a semantic point of view. In this paper I focus on *expletive it* constructions like the

one illustrated in (1a). Note that *expletive it* cannot be confused with the *lexical* or *referential it* that we find in sentences like (2).

[2] *That issue is important and they will discuss it in detail.*

Next, I am going to present the classification proposed by Huddleston & Pullum (2011:960-1483). This categorization has been chosen since it offers a brief and clear overview of the different types of constructions with *empty it*¹.

2.1.1. Extrapositional subject *it*.

Extraposition places a heavy constituent² (a subordinate clause) towards the end or at the end of the matrix clause in order to facilitate the understanding of the whole clause (Huddleston & Pullum, 2011:1403). We can find three different types:

2.1.1.1. Extraposition of subject content and infinitival clauses.

Most of the common cases of extraposition involve content and infinitival clauses that behave as subject. In the non-extrapolated version, the subject position may contain a subordinate clause of the type of a declarative clause (3a), an interrogative content clause (3b), or an infinitival clause (3c).

- [3] a. *That he hasn't phoned worries me.*
 b. *Why she told him is unclear.*
 c. *To resist would be pointless.*

In the version with extraposition, the subject position ends up being filled by the *dummy it* and the subordinate clause is placed at the end of the matrix clause:

- [4] a. *It worries me that he hasn't phoned.*
 b. *It is unclear why she told him.*
 c. *It would be pointless to resist.*

2.1.1.2. Extraposition of gerund-participial subject.

Extraposition is less frequent among gerund-participial clauses:

- [5] a. *Complaining would be no use.*
 b. *It would be no use complaining.*

These constructions are particularly resistant to extraposition when they have an overt subject –especially, a non-pronominal one:

¹ More information about constructions using expletive *it* may be found in Quirk et al. (1985) or Biber et al. (1999).

² The position that the extraposed constituent leaves empty is occupied by what other authors call an *anticipatory it*. For example, Quirk et al. (1995:1392) argue that it has a “pronominal correspondence to a later item”, so it could be inferred that this anticipatory element share some semantic and syntactic features with the extraposed subject it replaces. Therefore, it has a cataphoric meaning.

- [6] a. *Kim and Pat getting married had taken us all by surprise.*
 b. **It had taken us all by surprise Kim and Pat getting married.*

2.1.1.3. Extraposition of NPs.

Though, in general, NPs cannot be extraposed, there are some special cases generally known as *concealed questions*³ which may undergo this transformation:

- [7] a. *It's extraordinary the amount of beer he puts away.*
 b. *It impressed me the way she disarmed him.*
 c. *It's incredible the things they get up to.*

2.1.2. Extraposition of non-subjects.

Apart from functioning as subject –as shown in the previous examples (e.g., 1-7), the *empty it* is also used as object in extraposed constructions:

- [8] a. **I find that he got away with it for so long quite incredible.*
 b. *I find it quite incredible that he got away with it for so long.*

2.1.3. Impersonal construction with *it* as subject.

The content clause of impersonal constructions represents the only argument of the verb in the matrix clause.

- [9] a. *It appeared that he was trying to hide his true identity.*
 b. *It turned out that she had just been to the bank.*

The impersonal construction in (10a) differs from the extraposed construction in (11a) in that the subordinate clause in the former cannot occupy the subject position, as the contrast between (10b) vs. (11b) shows.

- [10] a. *It seems that he was wrong.*
 b. **That he was wrong seems*
 [11] a. *It is obvious that he was wrong.*
 b. *That he was wrong is obvious.*

Despite this contrast between extraposed and impersonal constructions, the content clauses in (9) are treated by the majority of grammars as extraposed subjects, and the

³Nathan (2005:290-299) makes reference to this type of sentences called *concealed questions* according to Baker (1968). He observed that certain NPs can be interpreted as questions when they are complements of question-embedding verbs. Nouns used in this manner are called concealed questions. For instance, example (7a) could be interpreted as in (i).

(i) *It impressed me how much beer he puts away.*

However, not all the cases of *concealed questions* are extraposable using an *it*. Thus, though the NP *the price of milk* in (ii.a) can be interpreted as the concealed question in (ii.b), a sentence like (iii.b) is unacceptable as the extraposed version of (iii.a).

(ii) a. *Leslie has forgotten the price of coffee.*

b. *Leslie has forgotten what the price of coffee is.*

(iii) a. *The price of coffee was announced.*

b. **It was announced the price of coffee.*

ungrammaticality of the already mentioned impersonal constructions (12b) is due to the fact that extraposition is obligatory with these verbs (Huddleston & Pullum, 2011:961).

2.1.4. The *It*-cleft construction.

Cleft constructions⁴ refer to examples of the following type:

[12] No, it's the director who was sacked, not the secretary.

In *It*-cleft clauses, the *it* is commonly considered a slot-filler functioning as subject. In the example above (12), *it* is not an anticipatory *it* as in the previous cases of extraposition.

One may also encounter reduced *it*-cleft constructions when the clause that occurs after the focalized postcopular constituent is elided:

[13] No, it's the director (~~who was sacked~~), not the secretary.

2.1.5. Weather, time, place, condition.

It is also used as empty subject with predicates indicating climatic conditions:

[14] a. *It is raining.*
 b. *It became very humid.*

This type of *it* is usually taken to have a purely syntactic function of filling the obligatory subject position. Huddleston & Pullum (2011) give other types of examples where this type of *it* appears in sentences indicating time, place or condition:

[15] a. *What time/date/day is it?, It is five o'clock/1 July/Monday.*
 b. *It is only two weeks since she left/until we go on holiday.*
 c. *It is very noisy in this room.*

2.1.6. *It* in idioms.

In some idiomatic constructions, *it* may be considered not to have any specific semantic content. *It* is subject (16a), object of the verb (16b), and object of a preposition (16c).

[16] a. *How's it going?*
 b. *Beat it, kid.*
 c. *She made the best of it.*

2.1.7. *It* as a subject with other predicative NPs.

A typical example of *it* as a subject with other predicative NPs is (17a):

⁴ Cleft-constructions should not be confused with a clause in which *it* is a lexical or referential pronoun and the relative clause is a modifier within the structure of the NP containing the antecedent (e.g. *It's something that I've been waiting for a long time*).

- [17] a. *It's a wonderful view.*
 b. *This is a wonderful view.*

Here, in spite of the fact that [17] is considered to contain an instance of *empty it*, the degree of referentiality of *it* as a subject seems to be higher than in the structures mentioned above. As (17b) shows, *it* could be replaced by the demonstrative *this* without changing the basic meaning or causing a significant loss of idiomaticity.

2.2. Bolinger's (1977) proposal.

Bolinger (1977) considers that the empty *it* is not meaningless since it always has a referent. One argument he uses is the fact that the presence or the absence of this *it* affects the way in which we interpret the construction containing it. This is illustrated with the examples in (18) (Bolinger 1977:66-69):

- [18] a. *You might at least have announced that you were moving in on us.*
 b. *You might at least have announced it that you were moving in on us.*

Both constructions differ in that (18a) reports information which is previously unknown and (18b) reports something already established.

Moreover, for Bolinger (1977:74-77) *empty it* also has other referents; for instance, cases of *ambient it* (19) or cases in which *it* matches with other nouns:

- [19] *It's hot/late/Tuesday.*
 [20] *They finally got it that I meant them no harm.*

In example (19) Bolinger (1977:78) assigns "the notion of ambience" to *it*. In this case, its referent would be the 'environment'. The sentence in (20) contains the idiom "to get it" and, as he argues, this *it* is equivalent to "the idea" in this case. In some other cases, *it* alternates with a demonstrative:

- [21] *It's (this is) nice, isn't it? –What's nice? –Sitting around and talking*

Saying that *it* is meaningful serves not to pay attention only to syntax, but also to the use of *it*. *It* is an independent lexical item and, at the same time, is a controlled element of syntax⁵. In fact, empty *it* seems to be a gradient element in which one of its extremes would contain cases of referential (anaphoric) *it*, and in the other extreme we will find a more syntactic *it*, as in (22):

⁵ For further information, see Bolinger (1977:66-89).

- [22] a. **That the president has been indicted will be announced.*
b. *It will be announced that the president has been indicted.*

For Bolinger, (22b) is grammatical, but not (22a), due to the semantic weight of the main predicate. In his own words “here we have the strongest case of *it* as a grammatically introduced particle” (Bolinger, 1977:74) but it is still meaningful.

To conclude, Bolinger (1977:84-87) asserts that “our mistake has been to confuse generality of meaning with lack of meaning”. All its uses derive “from a common semantic base”, related to its nature as “ ‘definite’ nominal with almost the greatest possible generality of meaning, limited only in the sense that it is a ‘neuter’ ”.

2.3. On Unaccusativity and its L2 acquisition.

The goal of this section is to introduce the notion of unaccusativity as well as some basic issues concerning its L2 acquisition.

2.3.1. Transitivity and intransitivity.

The distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs is a familiar one. The former (e.g. *read, devour, cut, etc.*) are characterized by expressing a state of affairs which requires the existence of two arguments that correspond to the subject and the object of the sentence. The latter (e.g. *sleep, laugh, appear, etc.*) denote a state of affairs which semantically requires only one argument, which typically corresponds to the subject.

2.3.2. Unaccusativity.

As mentioned in Takahashi (2008:222), Perlmutter (1978) argues that we can encounter an internal difference among intransitive verbs in their syntactic behaviour since it is not a homogeneous but a heterogeneous class which splits into two subtypes: unergatives and unaccusatives. This categorization is known as the Unaccusativity Hypothesis (UH). Both types of verbs share one feature: they require just one argument, which typically appears as the subject of the verb dictating agreement with it. However, they differ in a crucial aspect: the semantic relationship established between the argument and the verb, which is also manifested syntactically.

From a semantic point of view, unergative verbs (e.g. *play, dance, cry, laugh, jump, etc.*) indicate activities or processes which depend on the willingness of the agent; on the other hand, unaccusatives (e.g. *exist, appear, grow, bloom, etc.*) express non-agentive

events or states. From a syntactic perspective, agents are the subjects of unergative verbs (as well as of transitive verbs). However, the non-agent arguments of unaccusatives are really their notional objects. In this sense, they are just like the object of a transitive verb. In other words, they end up being the syntactic subject but originally are like objects. This can be schematically represented as follows:

- [23] a. Unergative verbs: [s NP [vP V]].
 b. Unaccusative verbs: [s [vP V NP]].
 [24] a. [_S John [_{VP} laughed]].
 b.i. [_S [_{VP} disappeared John]].
 b.i.i. [_S John [_{VP} disappeared <John>]].

Following Mendikoetxea's (1999:1610) exposition of the differences between unergative and unaccusative predicates, one test to distinguish between the two types of intransitive verbs has to do with their ability to co-occur with a cognate object. An illustrative example is the following⁶ (25).

- [25] a. *He died a horrible death.*
 b. **He appeared a wonderful appearance.*

Although unergative verbs are intransitives, they sometimes behave as transitives when they have cognate objects (25a). However, unaccusatives (also being intransitives) do not admit this type of objects (25b). The reason behind this contrast lies in the fact that unaccusatives already have an object, as shown in (23b) and (24b).

2.3.3. L2 acquisition of unaccusativity.

In this subsection, L2 acquisition is addressed because the purpose of my study involves the analysis of ESL learners' acquisition of unaccusative constructions.

First of all, there are general acquisition issues. On the one hand, the difference between unaccusatives and unergatives (both intransitives) may create learnability problems. Note that, although they are different syntactically speaking, their surface order (S-V⁷) is the same, so that, in principle, the learner may not be able to distinguish whether the verb is unergative or unaccusative. However, the possibility of there being a learnability problem contrasts with the assertion that unergatives and unaccusatives are

⁶ There are other phenomena in which the difference between unergatives and unaccusatives could be appreciated. In Italian, for example, auxiliary selection (i) is used as test for Unaccusativity.

(i) a. *Giovanni è arrivato.* (Literally: *Giovanni is arrived* =Grammatical: *Giovanni has arrived*).

b. *Giovanni ha telefonato.* (Literal & Grammatical=*Giovanni has telephoned*).

For further tests, see Mendikoetxea (1999:1575-1630).

⁷ Note that S stands for Subject.

universally known to be completely distinct constructions semantically speaking. Since learners already know the difference between unergatives and unaccusatives in their L1, they would just need to know the meaning of the L2 verb or to categorize it as belonging to either type. In this sense, we know since Zobl (1989:214-215) that learners' errors indicate that they are, in fact, aware of the difference between both intransitive structures; for instance, learners are known to make errors such as the use of passives with unaccusative verbs -but not with unergatives- (26a) or the use of constructions of the form *it-V-NP* -also with unaccusatives only- (26b):

- [26] a. **The accident was happened three days ago.*
 b. **Then it appeared a man.*

If learners only make mistakes with unaccusatives, but not with unergatives, this is a clear proof that learners treat them differently.

Oshita (2001:290) highlights the fact that, aside from errors like the ones previously mentioned, there are extensive correct uses of the S-V order. Assuming a learnability problem, he has proposed the Unaccusativity Trap Hypothesis, which states that due to the S-V order received through the native input, beginners misanalyse all intransitives as unergatives because it is the option which requires less syntactic complexity. This tendency provokes that learners produce grammatical constructions, even though examples with unaccusatives do not come from a native-like structure (whose unaccusative subjects are realized in object position).

A reanalysis conforming to the native grammar can be triggered by a very specific kind of input where the notional object appears in postverbal position; in other words, when learners see this element in postverbal position they will realize that it should be originated in that place⁸. This kind of input is, in fact, available to L2 learners of English in, at least, two constructions: *there*-insertion⁹ (27a) and unaccusative-like verbs in non-unaccusative constructions (27b).

- [27] a. *There disappeared a man in the park.*
 b. *The ball bounced [unaccusative] vs. The kid bounced the ball.*

⁸ However, Lozano & Mendikoetxea (2010:481) state that "although inversion is found with unaccusatives in English, the rarity of the construction makes it unlikely that VS is sufficiently represented in the input to count as positive evidence for learners."

⁹ The *there*-Insertion structure is grammatical when a verb of existence or appearance (both unaccusatives) takes an indefinite NP argument, as in (i) (from Levin, 1993:250-258).

(i) a. *There exists a solution to this problem.*

b. *There appeared a ship on the horizon.*

According to Oshita (2001:289), reanalysis (through which learners are supposed to have already acquired the syntactic difference between unergatives and unaccusatives) lies behind the errors observed; for instance, unaccusative passive constructions like (27a) would be a way of emphasizing object-to-subject movement. However, this operation produces an incorrect result because it is achieved by means of a passive construction. Furthermore, using the V-S¹⁰ order in (27b) would just reflect the original position of the argument of the unaccusative verb.

Apart from all the previous assumptions, the pervasiveness of the S-V order in the native input should not be forgotten. In fact, Oshita claims that this is largely responsible for the existence of the correct uses. What Oshita describes with respect to the different stages that L2 learners go through in terms of producing errors follows the typical U-shape pattern¹¹ This developmental improvement serves as proof that the disappearance of the incorrect V-S order from the Interlanguage (IL) grammar takes place without the existence of negative evidence. As Oshita (2001:293) says:

The phenomenon is purely syntactic, and, therefore, repeated exposure to the target NP-V structure may be sufficient for learners to recover from it. If so, it is a clear example of a nontarget phenomenon that may be removed from IL grammar without any negative evidence.

In any case, some errors persist until high-proficiency levels since a considerable amount of unambiguous L1 input is needed to do a complete reanalysis and the actual input does not seem to be sufficient.

To conclude, unergatives are not affected by the errors described above, only unaccusatives are. This makes it clear that the difference between the two types of intransitive verbs proves to be crucial in the explanation of L2 acquisition facts.

2.3.4. The null subject parameter.

Finally, it should be mentioned that many linguists have addressed the question of L2 acquisition within the framework of the Principles and Parameters Theory. I will focus

¹⁰ Oshita (2004:121) states the V-S order “is accepted and produced almost exclusively with unaccusatives”. And Lozano and Mendikoetxea (2010:491, 2008:104) argue that there are no examples of V-S with unergatives in the *ICLE* corpus.

¹¹ It has been observed that learners, when producing grammatical constructions, could simply be repeating what they have already heard; on the other hand, when they produce sentences that differ from L2, these structures typically are the result of the learners’ incorrect understanding of that language at that moment (Patsy M. Lightbown & Nina Spada 2013:42). After a period of time, the learner will again start producing correct sentences when its grammar coincides with that of a native speaker regarding those aspects that had previously yielded the differences. This produces a graphic with an U-shape which gives name to this error development.

on the *pro*-drop parameter (or null subject parameter) because subjects are indispensable for my analysis.

In all languages, sentences are said to have a grammatical subject, and the null-subject parameter provides the possibility for the subject to be overt (phonetically represented) or null (phonetically empty). In English (28a) there are expletive and referential subjects which are phonetically represented in the subject position of finite clauses (28a), while in Spanish (28b) the subject position may be occupied by an empty (null) subject (28b). Spanish also permits *overt* subjects (28c). The sentences in (28) are taken from Lozano (2002:39).

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------|
| [28] a. English: | <i>It rains</i> | <i>I believe that <u>she</u> speaks English.</i> | [overt subject] |
| b. Spanish: | \emptyset <i>Llueve</i> | \emptyset <i>creo que \emptyset habla Inglés.</i> | [null subject] |
| c. Spanish: | <i>Él/Ella salió</i> | | [overt subject] |

Non-null subject languages (e.g. English) require redundant elements (*there* in English) in the surface position when a thematic NP does not occupy that position in unaccusative cases. Hence, the existence of phonetically null expletives is commonly assumed for *pro*-drop languages such as Spanish and Italian in these cases (Haegeman and Guéron, 1999:600-601).

2.3.5. Conclusion.

Summarizing the whole section, given the dichotomy of intransitive verbs, there are two types of them: unaccusatives and unergatives. Unaccusative verbs are intransitive in that they are associated with a sole argument or participant (syntactic subject), but they share with transitives the semantic nature of this argument –patient (notional object). The facts regarding the acquisition of unaccusativity have shown that it is common to find cases of nontarget structures with the order V-S in the L2 learners of English. However, these non-target structures coexist with grammatical object-to-subject NP movement and *there*-insertion, which eventually help to gradually reduce the number of ungrammatical V-S outputs. I have also introduced some basic notions about the nature of the so-called null subjects following the *pro*-drop parameter from the Principle and Parameters Theory.

3. Data Analysis.

The data is presented in this section. In 3.1 I introduce the corpus used in my analysis. Section 3.2 offers relevant information concerning the data analysis program I have used and, finally, in Section 3.3 I advance some preliminary comments about the analysis laying the grounds for the full discussion of the data to be found in Section 4.

3.1. Corpus.

This section describes the corpus used in the present study for the analysis of the use of the so-called *empty it* by Spanish ESL learners. The corpus is the *International Corpus of Learner English (ICLE)*.

As the Université Catholique de Louvain states (Granger et al., 2009):

The *International Corpus of Learner English* contains argumentative essays written by higher intermediate to advanced learners of English from several mother tongue backgrounds (Bulgarian, Chinese, Czech, Dutch, Finnish, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Norwegian, Polish, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Tswana, Turkish). The corpus is the result of collaboration with a wide range of partner universities internationally. [...]The corpus is highly homogeneous as all partners have adopted the same corpus collection guidelines.

The ICLE project set the following demands in order to compile the data:

- (i) that learners should be university students with advanced proficiency level;
- (ii) that they should be learners of English as a Foreign Language rather than as a Second Language;
- (iii) that the language analyzed must be academic writing (mainly argumentative) -200,000 words per subcorpus.

For the present analysis, I have only selected the Spanish subcorpus since the purpose of my study is the use of *empty it* as a subject by Spanish ESL learners.

Certain variables that may influence the learners' production were considered in the ICLE project: task variables (e.g. medium, genre, field, topic, etc.) and learner variables (age, gender, mother tongue, region, etc.). Students were restricted to write argumentative essays since "this text type allows for discourse-oriented (cohesion, coherence, argumentative patterns, etc.) as well as lexical and grammatical exploration" (Granger et

al., 2009:4). Some examples of the topics of these essays are the following (taken from Granger et al., 2009: 6-7):

- *Marx once said that religion was the opium of the masses. If he was alive at the end of the 20th century, he would replace religion with television.*
- *Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of banning smoking in restaurants.*
- *In his novel “Animal Farm”, George Orwell wrote “All men are equal: but some more than others”. How true is this today?*

However, the editors of the *ICLE* (Granger et al., 2009:3) explain that it was not possible to record all learner and task variables; for instance, a placement test was not used at the moment the data was collected, so there was no measurement of the students’ proficiency level. Although the aim of the project was to collect data from advanced learners, the compiled data shows that the corpus contains differences in this regard (both across and within subcorpora). According to professional raters who were subsequently asked to rate each subcorpus (taking a random sample of 20 essays from each) on the basis of the *Common European Framework of Reference of Language* (CEF), descriptors for writing the Spanish subcorpus were those shown in Table 1 below:

Mother tongue	B2 (and lower)	C1	C2	Total
Spanish	12	8	0	20

Table 1. CEF Spanish subcorpus results taken from the *International Corpus of Learner English Handbook* (v2:12).

As we can see, the essays within a B2 level (or lower) represent 60% of the total, while those within a C1 level amount to a 40%. The idea behind this rating was to transfer those percentages to the whole data set and thus suggest a possible representative level of the testers. However, there is a problem with this, in particular, with the label *B2 (or lower)*, which, in principle, might include B2, B1, A2, and A1. Given the vagueness of the description, it seems hard to decide whether there is a prevalent proficiency range that could be used as representative of the whole set. Nevertheless, Lozano (personal communication) states that in the case of the Spanish subcorpus, the “or lower” part really makes reference to B1. Therefore, 60% of the essays correspond to a B-level (B1 and B2), which leaves a 40% for C1, a much lower percentage but still a significant amount.

The reason why I have chosen this corpus despite its shortcomings is because it has been used by previous researchers (e.g. Lozano and Mendikoetxea) to analyze issues

related to unaccusativity and postverbal subjects in L2 learners of English, two topics directly related to the present project about the use of *empty it* in subject position by Spanish learners of English.

3.2. Instrument.

A suitable tool for the detection of constructions containing *empty it* as a subject is the freeware corpus analysis toolkit for concord and text analysis known as *AntConc*. Among the different applications that compose the programme, the ones which have been used for my analysis are *Concordance* and *File View*. The former produces a list in which the key word is surrounded by its corresponding co-text; the latter places the researcher within the text in which this *key word* appears (its context).

The programme has supplied me with all the constructions in which *it* appears (both grammatical and ungrammatical, with *it* as a subject or as an object), and then, I have recorded all the data within a table divided in three columns: the first column contains the information about the classification of the sentences (which have not been supplied by the programme), the second column contains the actual examples from the subcorpus, and the third column shows the file in which each structure has been found. I have also categorized the examples later on attending to the classification that results after my own analysis of the data included in the first column. I have classified each instance according to the surrounding context as follows: extrapositional subject *it* (extraposition of subject content and infinitival clauses, extraposition of gerund-participial subject, extraposition of NPs), extraposition of non-subjects, impersonal construction with *it* as subject, the *It*-cleft construction, *it* in climatic condition sentences (weather, time, place), *it* in idioms, *it* as a subject with other predicative NPs, referential *it*, ungrammatical *it*, *it* as an object, and mistakes^{12, 13}.

In Table 2 below I show one instance of the relevant information regarding a recorded text from the Spanish subcorpus. The first column is the most relevant of the three since it contains the type of *it* construction together with a reminder note -highlighted

¹² What I mean by mistakes is really cases of typos. Furthermore, the examples from the corpus contain numerous other typos and grammatical errors that will not be taken into consideration since they are not related to my analysis.

¹³ I have also used different colors to signal different phenomena. Thus, yellow is used for mistakes, red for *it* as object, green for any type of ungrammatical case, and black for grammatical examples.

Additionally, in my study I do not distinguish between prepositional object, direct object, or indirect object.

in turquoise- whenever there is something interesting to be commented on. The information that would be taken into account when dealing with this example should be the following: this is an attempt to write an *It*-cleft construction. What the student really wants to say is *It is from them that he has taken the Blank Verse* but he has made a cleft-like sentence which focalizes *from them* but uses *where* in the second part of the construction.

Type of construction	Sentences	File
Referential/referential	<i>Of course this is not true, it does not correspond with reality but he thinks it is.</i>	SPAL1004.txt
referential/referential	<i>It is a sort of "revange" but not really, because at last it has a happy ending.</i>	
Referential	<i>The fact of doing this gives the play a kind of coherence and it underlines the theme of time and truth.</i>	
UNGRAMMATICAL	<i>Although the theme of Art and Nature is present in the second scene what it is important is the relation between art and appearances.</i>	
Referential	<i>Art seems real but in fact it is not</i>	
It-cleft	<i>Polixenes is the main character and it has to be him who provokes the development of the action of the play.</i>	
MISTAKE	<i>Beatrice is trying to cheat Alsemero, and makes him believe she is a virgin, when it fact she is not because she had to pay De Flores his reward, after killing Alonzo having sex with him.</i>	
OBJECT	<i>The way to know it, was thanks to her reactions.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is a clear example of appearances and reality, she is behaving in a way different from the reality to make Alsemero believe she is virgin.</i>	
Referential	<i>The movement of the spheres produce music, harmony, for that reason Donne says it is innocent.</i>	
Referential	<i>Sensual love belongs to the sublunary level and that is why it is formed by the four elements</i>	
Referential	<i>...water, Fire, Earth and Air. For that reason this kind of love like everthing in this level is subject of corruption and it is imperfect</i>	
Referential/referential	<i>Referring to spiritual love, it belongs to the heavenly level so it is perfect, harmonious, like everything here.</i>	
Referential/referential/OBJECT	<i>Distance does not have importance in the spiritual love because as it is perfect, it does not matter, nothing has a negative influence on it.</i>	
Referential	<i>They love each other with their soul, so it is a kind od superior love.</i>	
Referential	<i>But in this case it is not quite complicated, "afflicted" and "offend".</i>	
It-cleft (add explanation)	<i>It is from them where he takes the Blank Verse and the way of employs are only in order to imitate them.</i>	
Referential	<i>I mean when he mentions the beliefs of the Gods of that time, it is not because he believed on them but to imitate.</i>	
Reduced It-cleft	<i>Another time, it is the use of digressions, he starts talking about something but after he goes on with another.</i>	
UNGRAMMATICAL	<i>...he employs himself as a prophet, he tells what it is going to happen.</i>	

Table 2. Text from the Spanish subcorpus of the *ICLE corpus*.(See Appendix 1)

3.3. A first approach to the results.

Here, I offer a first approach to the discussion of the data. As it may be seen in Table 2 above, most of the instances compiled are constructions in which *it* has a

referential use (e.g. *Art seems real but in fact it is not*). As you will see in Section 4, the same happens with the rest of the subcorpus. Although it may not be appreciated in Table 2, there is also a high frequency of constructions in which *it* is in the object position of the matrix clause (e.g. *...nothing has a negative influence on it.*). Aside from some brief comments that will be made about referential “it”, these two types are really not going to be taken into account in my analysis since they do not correspond to constructions of *empty it* as a subject.

I have analyzed 141 texts out of the 259 contained in the Spanish subcorpus. This is the same as saying that I have analyzed the 54.44% of the subcorpus with a total of 2370 concordances. Since my analysis comprises more than 50% of the subcorpus, I consider this amount to be sufficient for a first attempt to draw some general conclusions. In any case, I am aware of the fact that it would be necessary to analyze not only the whole corpus but also other corpora (already existing or yet to be compiled) in order to get more conclusive results.

Following the typology mentioned in Section 3.2 (except for the mistakes, which are ignored as they consist of typos), Table 3 shows the percentages of use of each of the types. Table 3 shows the percentages of use of each of these types.

Types of constructions	Percentages (%)	Number of examples
Extrapolation of subject content and infinitival clauses.	20.54%	258
Extrapolation of gerund-participial subject.	0.4%	5
Extrapolation of NPs.	0.08%	1
Extrapolation of non-subjects.	0.16%	2
Impersonal construction with <i>it</i> as subject.	3.7%	47
The <i>It</i> -cleft construction.	2.7%	34
Weather, time, place, condition.	0.4%	5
<i>It</i> in idioms.	0.32%	4
<i>It</i> as a subject with other predicative NPs.	0.08%	1
Ungrammatical <i>it</i>	5.6%	70
Referential <i>it</i>	39.25%	493
Object <i>it</i>	26.75%	336

Table 3. Percentages of the number of times each type of *it* construction appears.¹⁴ (see Appendix 2)

¹⁴ The percentages shown in Table 2 are not meant to represent any serious statistic analysis of the whole phenomenon. They are simply informative and are included to provide a general idea of the use of each type of *it* by the L2 learners.

Among the ungrammatical uses of *it*, there are three patterns that are frequently repeated: (i) postverbal subjects (29a), (ii) *it* as a subject with unaccusative verbs (29b), and (iii) double subject constructions (29c).

- [29] a. *He, consequently, compares his love with the enormity of the ocean, because it is the ocean the element which is to establish that separation.* [SPAL1005.txt]
 b. *In the name of religion it had occurred many important events, religion encouraged people to fight, to suffer unfair punishments or even to die.* [SPM02009.txt]
 c. *What it really gets on my nerves...* [SPM02005.txt]

Once the information about the data has been introduced, the next section will focus on the detailed discussion of the types involving the use of *it* as a subject, mostly those where the *it* is claimed to be non-referential or meaningless.

4. Discussion.

Section 4 presents the discussion of the data. In Section 4.1 I comment on the grammatical use of *it* as a subject. In Section 4.2 I turn to ungrammatical cases, making a classification of the wrong use of *empty it* depending on whether it appears with unaccusative or unergative verbs in postverbal subject constructions. Other errors such as the use of double subject are discussed in subsection 4.2. Finally, in subsection 4.3 I analyze the *empty it* used with unaccusative verbs by Spanish L2 speakers of English against Bolinger's (1977) criteria regarding the semantic content of this element.

4.1. Grammatical use of *it* as a subject.

In this Section, I briefly comment on the grammatical cases. Since the focus of my research is on L2 errors, it is important to offer some information about what students can actually do correctly. I also contemplate the possibility of comparing the L2 constructions with native constructions in English in order to see if there is any correlation between them.

In terms of percentages, the more frequent cases are extraposition of subject content and infinitival clauses (20.5%) and structures where *it* is referential (39.25%), and the less frequent are extraposition of NPs, extraposition of non-subject and *it* as a subject with other predicative NPs. The fact that the majority of cases correspond to referential *it* may suggest that the students' interlanguage contains a rule dictating that sentences must have a subject even when the subject is supposed to be the third person singular neuter pronoun *it*.

To see whether these percentages correspond to the natural use by native speakers or they are only typical of Spanish speakers of ESL, it would be very useful to carry out a further research of a corpus of native speakers of English in order to compare both corpora (native and non-native). This would facilitate the consideration of a construction (in a non-native context) to be rare or normal depending on the frequency with which it appears in a native context. Although accounting for all those variables would certainly be useful, it goes beyond the goals of this paper and I will leave it for future research. In any case, I will comment on some possible scenarios.

If the results were to show that there is a high correlation between English L2 and English L1, this would imply that L2 speakers may have acquired those constructions at the same level of usage as native speakers of English. In contrast, if the percentages were different, there would be two possibilities: that learners' percentages were lower or higher than those of native speakers. In the case that they were lower, the results would be expected if the structures learnt were complex and were not similar to any existing structure in the L1. If the percentages were higher, it could be the case that L2 speakers just learned those structures in class and are overproducing them as it sometimes is the case with recently acquired structures or vocabulary.

In connection with what I just said above, it would also be a good idea to see if there exists a correlation between the obtained results of English L2 constructions and the structures taught within L2 lessons of the students in question. It is generally known by linguists that what students actually acquire is not exactly what instructors teach, neither in content nor in the order of presentation – although most teachers are not aware of this issue. This is perfectly explained in Lightbown & Spada (2013:210):

The fact that something is taught or made available in the input does not mean learners will acquire it right away. For example, some aspects of the second language emerge and evolve according to developmental sequences, and learners may be more likely to learn certain language features when they are developmentally ready. Thus, attempts to teach aspects of language that are too far away from the learner's current stage of development can be frustrating.

It would also be very useful to look at L2 teaching programs and plans to see whether learners have received any formal instruction for any of the structures that

they use correctly. Furthermore, another piece of information to consider would be whether there might be any degree of L1 influence on this.

Finally, I would like to offer a brief comment on a couple of examples which, in spite of containing a grammatical use of subject *it*, nonetheless contain information that may be illuminating for aspects related to my analysis. The examples are the following:

[30] *Firstly it would be replaced it by a selective service...* [SPM02008.txt]

[31] *It is not that Golden Age what interest us now, but the preoccupation that underlied the critics' admiration:...* [SPM04019.txt]

In (30) the learner has used a passive construction and (s)he has repeated the internal argument of the verb twice: in its original or base position as an object and in the subject position of the passive version. This example may be taken to indicate that learners seem to provide us with evidence that there are elements that originate in postverbal position, but end up as preverbal subjects, as I have already remarked in Section 2.3. In the case of (31) it is not clear whether the student has tried to produce a cleft construction derived from *The Golden Age does not interest us now* or an extraposition derived from *What interests us now is not the Golden Age*. This illustrates the complexity of the data and the inherent difficulty of its analysis.

4.2. Ungrammatical cases.

In this subsection I deal with the ungrammatical cases. I divide them in four main categories: (i) postverbal subjects, (ii) *it* as a subject with unaccusative verbs; (iii) passive constructions, and (iv) double subject constructions.

4.2.1. Postverbal subjects with *be*.

As we already know, Spanish natives –when using English as L2- tend to use several word orders available in their mother tongue such as postverbal subject constructions. However, English is very restricted in this sense and errors arise as a result. This phenomenon is known as L1 transfer. Nevertheless, Lozano & Mendikoetxea (2013:318) have discovered that these wrong productions are not restricted to Spanish speakers, and the same thing happens with other non-native speakers of English such as Macedonians, whose language does not permit a postverbal subject either. These data may suggest that the wrong use of postverbal subjects is not only due to L1 transfer. Some other

factors must also be responsible for that, for example, universal principles of language structure and acquisition.

Next, I will include some illustrative examples of this type and comment on their peculiarities:

[32] *As a conclusion we could say that after having analysed the two main reasons why imagination and dreaming are no longer used, we could sum them up by saying that it is time the principla cause.* [SPM03029.txt]

In (32) there is an error involving postverbal subject, whose correct version would be: *...time is the principal cause...* In contrast, it could also be interpreted as an unsuccessful attempt at doing a reduced *it*-cleft construction. Next, consider (33) and (34):

[33] *It was necessary ten years before women won the vote on the same terms as men.* [SPM04023.txt]

[34] *To sum up, it is neccesary a lot of changes in the legal system and in the Police.* [SPM04036.txt]

(33) and (34) also show the ungrammatical use of a postverbal subject with the verb *be*. These examples are particularly interesting because they show that agreement is governed by *it* even though the verb in Spanish would be plural since the postverbal subject is plural too (e.g. *Para concluir, son necesarios muchos cambios en el sistema legal y en la policia*). It is evident that the agreement rule of English in the interlanguage of these learners is well established from a morphosyntactic point of view and ignores the occurrence of the postverbal subject.

The cases of postverbal subjects with *be* typically coincide with Spanish sentences in which we have the order *ser* + rest of the sentence. These could correspond to structures in which null expletives in subject position are used in this language. The fact that *it* is the corresponding overt expletive in English would explain its use by L2 learners.

4.2.2. *It* as a subject with unaccusative verbs.

Lozano and Mendikoetxea (2013: 314) assert that there seems to be a tendency in ESL Spanish learners to use postverbal subjects with intransitive verbs, using an *empty it* as a place holder of the subject position in unaccusative constructions (e.g. *happen, exist, come, appear, etc.*) and not doing so with unergative ones (e.g. *dance, speak, etc.*). Apart from the fact that (as I have already mentioned above) it is not possible to postpone the

subject in English, it is also not grammatical to use an *empty it* when the verb is unaccusative or not to have a preverbal subject at all when dealing with unergative constructions. Two examples show these two errors: (i)...*it won't exist nothing...* [SPM01007.txt], (ii) \emptyset *cried a woman*.

My analysis confirms previous assumptions along the same lines made in the research carried out by Lozano and Mendikoetxea (2013:315). Then, why do Spanish learners of English use *empty it* as a subject with unaccusative predicates, but not with unergatives? As can be deduced from the descriptions offered in Section 2 (regarding the syntactic differences between unaccusative and unergative constructions), the reason is because the internal argument (notional object) of the unaccusative verb remains in its original position (postverbal). Therefore, the sentence would not have a syntactic subject. The lack of an element that covers the subject position makes the English L2 students think that they have to use an *it* to fill this position (23b). This is not the case with unergative predicates. Since they have an external argument, it cannot be the case that the syntactic subject is missing and students do not think that the subject position needs to hold an empty element such as *it* (23a).

Some illustrative examples of the ungrammatical use of *it* with unaccusative verbs are provided below divided according to the semantic nature of the verb:

a. Verbs of existence.

The following examples are the prototypical examples of error of postverbal subject with unaccusative verb.

[35]...*it won't exist nothing...* [SPM01007.txt]

In this example, *nothing* is the internal argument of the unaccusative verb *exist*. As we can see, it is used postverbally and an *it* appears as the subject.

b. Verbs of occurrence.

The internal argument of the verbs in (36-37) would be the NP *the same*. As before, *it* appears in subject position:

[36] ...*it happens the same*. [SPM03005.txt]

[37] *On the contrary, it occurs the same in some countries of little significance which have high incomes as Luxemburg and United Arabic Emirates*. [SPM04016.txt]

c. Verbs of (dis)appearance.

Verbs of appearance are closely related to verbs of existence. The former could be interpreted as “take on existence”, and the latter as verbs denoting the “final result of the apparition” (Mendikoetxea, 1999:1607). The examples below illustrate (dis)appearance and one may see how the internal arguments of the verbs occur postverbally in all of them as well as how an *it* occurs in subject position:

[38] *In this framework, some decades ago, it appeared a new invent...*
[SPM03043.txt]

[39] *If this became so (and I say this arriving to a very extremed and exaggerated point of view) might someday babies will born without need to use their minds which means that in the evolution of the human specie it would disappear the capacity of thought in a near future.* [SPM04006.txt]

[40] *Therefore, it arose divers social ranks, the rich and the poor that depended on the property they had.* [SPM04039.txt]

d. Others.

I present here examples with verbs that, in principle, might not seem to fit into the previous categories of unaccusatives:

[41] *As early as three years before his dead, in 1880, it begun the experiments whose result was the appearance of the television some years later.* [SPM03051.txt]

In example (41) the use of the verb *begin* is non-agentive and the argument may behave as an object like in *I began the experiments*, so it could be considered an unaccusative verb.

[42] *...it has started another war in the old Yugoslavia.* [SPM04042.txt]

As for (42), note that we have a similar case since it is not agentive and the argument could occur in object position as in *They started a new war in the old Yugoslavia*.

4.2.3. Passive constructions.

According to Mendikoetxea (1999:1616), Spanish periphrastic constructions denote internal cause events, just like unaccusatives do. They share several characteristics; for instance, the fact that in both constructions, the syntactic subject is the notional object of the transitive verb; also, that both are used to have verbs whose argument has the semantic role of patient. This would be the case of the following statements (examples taken from Mendikoetxea, 1999:1616):

[43] i. *El capitán hundió el barco.* [active]

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| ii. a. <i>El barco se hundió.</i> | [unaccusative] |
| b. <i>El barco fue hundido.</i> | [passive] |

Passives seem to be similar to unaccusative constructions in the students' minds, and that is the main reason why they may confuse both constructions and consider them all to be unaccusatives. Interestingly, learners sometimes passivize verbs that cannot normally be passivized:

[44] *In the play it is also criticized the vices and pleasures.* [SPM01021.txt]

[45] *Since civilization started to develop itself, we all must recognize that it has been got some improvements that we all are grateful for.* [SPM03031.txt]

The learner who produced (45) may seem to be trying to create an existential meaning. Alternatively, the reason for using *it* with a passive construction like (45) -also (44)- may have to do with the fact that these sentences may correspond to impersonal passives in Spanish and, if this information is transferred to L2, the postverbal position of the argument in these Spanish constructions triggers the need for the use of a subject *it* in L2 English.

4.2.4. Double subject constructions.

Double subject constructions refer to those clauses in which there are two subjects, the actual subject and an extra one which is included by the ESL learner in the same clause as if it were the real subject, yielding an ungrammatical sentence.

It seems to me that the fact that Spanish students of English as a second language wrongly repeat the subject within the main structure is due to overgeneralization. Most of us (talking from my perspective as a student) are implicitly taught structures in which *it* is used as the compulsory empty element needed to hold the subject position (for instance, extraposed passive clauses – *It is not nice to be insulted*- or impersonal constructions – *It is said that Cristobal Columbus was not the first person who discovered America*); the implicit learning of those structures made the students overcautious about the need to use an *it* as a subject and they overgeneralize its use in contexts where they are not needed.

a. Repetition of the relative pronoun.

Examples (46-47) contain relative clauses whose subjects are *which* and *that*, respectively. The problem lies in the use of "it" as the subject ignoring that the relative pronouns already have that function.

[46] *Donne is referring their love as a compass, which it is formed by the two lovers.* [SPAL1001.txt]

[47] *In the last several years, the confussions created by the term feminism has produced an extremist women's movement that it is damaging the efforts and achievements that the feminist have attained during the last twenty years ago.* [SPM04012.txt]

b. Repetition of the Wh- of a headless relative clause.

In both cases (48-49) the subject is the *wh-* element (*what*), so there is an incorrect use of *it* as if it were the subject of the sentence.

[48] *...he employs himself as a prophet, he tells what it is going to happen.* [SPAL1004.txt]

[49] *What It really gets on my nerves is when people (even women) think that I should be proud of being harassed or when women say that we should care about more important things than for being whistled.* [SPM02005.txt]

c. Repetition of NP as subject.

This kind of error might not be related to overgeneralization. The subject *Volpone or the fox* in example (50) below is separated from the verb by a comment clause (*as its name indicates*). It seems as if the learner felt that the subject is too far away to still be part of the clause and used a pronoun as an extra subject. The problem in (51) might be that the subject is too long and complex (it contains a subordinate clause) and the ESL learner, again, thought that it was no longer the real subject (maybe (s)he took it for an external topic) and that a subject was needed in the form of a pronoun. If we were to analyze the last example (52) along the same lines as the other two, one might want to say that the learner considers the actual subject, *equality*, as an external topic, which should appear in writing separated by a comma. Interestingly, note that the second instance of *it* could optionally be deleted.

[50] *Volpone or the fox, as this name indicates it is related with an intelligent animal, the fox.* [SPAL1002.txt]

[51] *Now, the first thing that comes to my ming it's an article I read (I don't remember when) in the Speak Up magazine called Crime and Punishment.* [SPM04032.txt]

[52] *I strongly believe that a person cannot be more equal than another because the equality it exists or it doesn't exist.* [SPM04039.txt]

To end up this section, the use of *it* cannot simply be a question of L1 input since the lexical item *it* does not exist in Spanish. It is not possible either due to the sole influence of L2 because these constructions do not exist in English. Nevertheless, something from the L1 must be involved, such as the existence of structures with an

expletive subject. Likewise, the L2 input plays a role in providing the learner with the rule regarding the necessity of having an overt subject in those sentences. Moreover, the knowledge about the difference between unaccusatives and unergatives (applicable to all languages) combines with the L1 and L2 information just mentioned and they altogether yield the attested ungrammatical production of *it-V-S* by Spanish learners of English.

4.3. Analysis of L2 *it* using Bolinger's (1977) criteria.

When we look at both the semantic and the syntactic characterization of the non-referential third person neuter pronoun *it* when it is in the subject position, it is commonly assumed that it is semantically empty (meaningless) and its syntactic function is only that of a place-holder. In Section 2.1 it was already mentioned that this is the position taken, for example, by Huddleston & Pullum (2011:960-1483) and that other authors such as Quirk et al. (1995:1392), though they adhere to this idea in general, do assign some cataphoric value to the so-called *anticipatory it*. As seen in Section 2.2, Bolinger goes against this assumption arguing that *it* always has a meaning, even the empty *it*.

As we saw with respect to example (18) in 2.2, one major reason why Bolinger defends his idea about *empty it* lies in the fact that its absence contrasts with its presence. In addition, he provides further evidence concerning the absence vs. presence of *it* by showing that even the acceptability status of sentences may be affected. The following examples are taken from Bolinger (1977:68).

- [53] a. **I just love that you are moving in with us.*
b. *I just love it that...*

Crucial in Bolinger's proposal is the idea that *it* stands for information that has a prior basis or that has been previously established. Emotional factive verbs¹⁵ such as *love* in an example like (53) suggest an issue or an idea that is present in the mind of the interlocutors at the moment they are speaking. This implies the necessity of including an *it* within the structure which carries the information of the existence of such a prior basis, hence the unacceptability of (53b) as opposed to the ungrammaticality of (53a).

Bolinger's (1977:66-89) criteria are applied to all the cases of *empty it*, including those of weather, time, etc. But, since the focus of my analysis is on *it*-constructions with

¹⁵ Factive verbs are those which presuppose or assume the truth of an embedded clause.

unaccusative predicates and postverbal subjects produced by Spanish ESL learners, my focus should be on *it*-constructions that are more similar to those of unaccusatives in terms of structure, namely, extraposed constructions. Note that in both cases we have an *it* in subject position, the verb comes next and finally, the real subject appears postverbally. Bolinger (1977:71-74) centers his section of extraposition in three types¹⁶: (i) extraposition of cleft-sentences, (ii) extraposition of infinitives, and (iii) extraposition with *that*-clauses.

Although Bolinger (1977:71) argues that “the extraposition of cleft sentences provides some of the best evidence for the meaningfulness of *it*”, the fact that *it* has a meaning could be perfectly seen in the examples previously mentioned -(18) and (53). They are informative enough to show that its absence contrasts with its presence.

Even though Bolinger’s evidence seems to prove that *it* may always have a meaning, I will provide some arguments that the type of *it* that learners ungrammatically produce in their unaccusative constructions is indeed meaningless. In fact, the first argument makes use of the presence vs. absence issue.

Both examples (54-55) use postverbal subjects, but (54) does not use *it* to fill the preverbal subject position whereas (55) does.

[54] ... **because exist the science technology and the industrialization*. (example taken from Lozano & Mendikoetxea, 2013:317).

[55] ... **it appear a new invent* [SPM03043.txt].

L2 production of unaccusative verbs shows that Spanish students produce two kinds of errors. The first one, predominant at the earliest stages, is the construction V-S, as in example (57). But later on, as a way of transition, this structure coexists with *it*-V-S as in (58). As can be appreciated in examples (57) and (58) there is no noticeable difference of meaning between using or not using an *it* in these L2 constructions. So, if Bolinger argues that the presence or absence of *it* affects the way sentences can be interpreted, examples (57) and (58) demonstrate that there is no reason to think that this *it* used by learners of English is meaningful since it does not contribute to the semantic content of the sentences.

A second argument against the idea that the L2 *it* that I am analyzing has meaning comes from another issue also related to the concept of transition. For this we could take

¹⁶ Unlike Huddleston and Pullum (2011:1416), Bolinger (1977) does not establish different categories for clefts and extraposed constructions.

into consideration the experimental results in Lozano & Mendikoetxea (2013:318). They demonstrate that as the proficiency level of students increase, ungrammatical uses of **it/*∅*-V-S structures are less frequent. These results show that the overuse of *empty it* is just a transition (see note 11) within the process of learning the correct use of unaccusative constructions. Considering that the use of *it* is a mere transition suggests that it is simply understood as a slot-filler, which strongly suggests that it does not have any semantic content.

In fact, there is a third argument, which is independent of the transitional nature of the construction in L2 production. I said above that L2 *it*-V-S constructions may seem more similar to extraposition cases when one considers the order of the elements. However, there is a crucial difference between the two. As is generally understood, extraposition of a subject clause implies that the extraposed element has changed its position from being preverbal to being postverbal and that the *anticipatory it* in some sense replaces the original subject –remember that some authors who defend that an *anticipatory it* has meaning appeal to its cataphoric value because of this. However, as explained in Section 2.3, the only argument of unaccusative verbs originates in postverbal position. If L2 students produce a sentence where this argument occurs postverbally, there is no reason to believe that the postverbal subject has ever occupied the preverbal position. Therefore, as explained above, if an *it* is inserted in such a sentence, it is simply because the linguistic system of the L2 student detects that the subject position is empty and feels that it needs to be filled overtly with an expletive¹⁷. Therefore, this *it* can really be taken to be a mere syntactic solution lacking any cataphoric value to avoid the problem of having a sentence without a subject in English.

In conclusion, even though Bolinger (1977) may present convincing arguments that *it* always has a meaning, it seems to be the case that the *it* used by L2 learners of English in their *it*-V-S structures with unaccusative verbs is completely devoid of any kind of semantic content.

¹⁷ Following the information provided in Section 2.1, it is assumed that in sentences with no *it* like (55) above a null expletive occupies the subject position.

5. Conclusion.

The main purpose of this paper was to analyze the *it* which appears in *it-V-S* structures in the production of Spanish L2 learners of English. Aside from the account of this *it* as part of the learners' interlanguage, I was also interested in the issue of whether it has any meaning. My initial hypothesis was (i) that this ungrammatical use of *it* as a subject only takes place when the verb is unaccusative, (ii) that the use of *it* is neither the unique result of any internal universal principles of grammar or acquisition, nor L1 transference only or just the L2 input provided by instructors; and (iii) that this *it* should have a meaning. My analysis shows that hypotheses (i) and (ii) have been corroborated and (iii) has been challenged since the *it* used in unaccusative constructions with a postverbal a subject is semantically empty.

The fact that only unaccusatives have this *it* in the subject position, and that this is not the case with unergatives, is due to the main structural difference between both intransitive verbs: the former have the subject position free (because its internal argument remains in its original position as object) creating the need for an expletive subject, meanwhile the only argument of the latter originates in preverbal subject position and an expletive is not needed. In this sense, what happens with unaccusatives is the same as what happens with passive constructions: the subject position is not filled with the internal argument object because it remains in its original position. Besides, the cases with *be* could be accounted for by assuming that L2 learners assume the existence of an expletive subject, just as in their L1, only that it would be overt.

The use of *it* cannot be explained only as the result of any internal grammar that facilitates the acquisition of a language (Universal Grammar), nor simply L1 transference or only the L2 input provided by the instructors. The obligatory nature in English of using an overt subject and the existence of expletive subjects in both English and Spanish, mixed together with the supposedly universal structural difference between unaccusatives and unergatives converge in the learners' interlanguage to produce the sentences in which *it* is used to fill the subject position with unaccusative verbs only and only until the necessary object-to-subject movement is applied in all the required cases.

Regarding the proposal that this *it* is devoid of meaning, I provided three arguments. First, there is no difference in meaning between sentences which contain *it* and sentences which do not. Second, the use of *it* is maintained whilst there is a transition provoked by the movement of the internal argument to the preverbal position, making the use of this *it* just a tool for solving a transitional syntactic issue. Third, the inherent nature of this phenomenon is clearly syntactic and use of *it* is a byproduct of the internal structure of unaccusative (and unaccusative-like) constructions.

The reason why I have decided to do a data analysis of those errors committed by Spanish ESL students is because I would like to be an English teacher for native speakers of Spanish in the near future. In fact, I am going to do a master's degree on the teaching of English as a second language. In this sense, I found it really interesting to look at one of the major problems that ESL students have with the goal of understanding its source at a theoretical level. The analysis I have carried out is quite limited. I found the topic so interesting that I will make a more complete and deeper investigation about it. To do so, I will need other corpora, apart from the fact that I will have to look at L2 and the teaching plan of L2 lessons of the students in question.

I am aware of the fact that the analysis that I have carried out has some important limitations. That is the reason why I have planned to do a more complete investigation of the issue. This future research will deepen on the theoretical analysis (description and explanation) of the L2 interlanguage, and how to use this information in order to incorporate it to new methodological proposals. For this, I will have to include the analysis of more corpora and methodological proposals for ESL classes.

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Appendix 1. Compilation of data from the Spanish subcorpus of the ICLE Corpus.

Type of construction	Sentences	File
Referential/referential	<i>But it is not a statue, it is Hermione herself.</i>	SPAL1001.txt
Referential	<i>His name has negative connotations because in Italian, it means 'fox'.</i>	
	<i>During the play, we can see how Volpone enjoys getting money, but he enjoys the way he does it.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It is clear that they also has no morals.</i>	
Referential	<i>We do not have to trust on what we see because it can be false.</i>	
Referential	<i>It deals with Platonic love, spiritual love, a love directed to the soul of the lovers.</i>	
It-cleft (reduced)	<i>In this poem, we can realize that one of the lovers has to go (it is himself)</i>	
Referential	<i>The 'sublunary lovers' love' is subject to die, because it is formed by those elements that provoke the death (earth, air, water and fire).</i>	
Referential/referential	<i>If the lovers are separated, this love will die, because it is based on senses and it is subject to die because of those materials that form this love.</i>	
Referential	<i>This love will not die, because it belongs to the fifth element that forms the human kind.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with unaccusative verb/referential	<i>Donne says that their separation will be an expansion of their love, like it happens with gold when it is beaten.</i>	
ERROR double subject	<i>Donne is referring their love as a compass, which it is formed by the two lovers.</i>	
Referential	<i>Hermione invites art because she looks like an statue and art invites nature because it represents real figures, elements of nature, ... etc.</i>	SPAL1002.txt
Referential	<i>It's like a tale because there are a lot of fantastic events.</i>	
It as a other NPs	<i>At the end they are together, it is a happy ending.</i>	
ERROR double subject	<i>Volpone or the fox, as this name indicates it is related with an intelligent animal, the fox.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>None of them have morality, they want to get something and it doesn't matter how to get it.</i>	
	<i>The setting is placed in Italy, Benjamin Jonson wants to criticize it and at the same time to criticize middle-class people.</i>	
	<i>She apparently accepts it but she tries to do all the possible things to avoid it.</i>	
	<i>Although Alsemero wants to know the truth he doesn't know it because Beatrice has deceived him. "[Beatrice gapes, then sneezes]" we can see how she plays. She knows what she has to do and does it.</i>	
Referential	<i>He says that their souls are one and although they were separated it will continue like that.</i>	
Referential	<i>He's very related to the main themes: 'good' because it is his main characteristic, he wants riches above all, he does whatever in order to get them</i>	SPAL1003.txt
	<i>But instead of thinking this, all he does is to get benefit from it because he is not dying and he is having gradually more and more riches</i>	
Referential	<i>At the end, when he realizes that Mosca has dicated him, he wants to fishish at the top, he does not want to lose the control he had before so he confesses, although it is also negative for him but he wants to be above Mosca.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>Even, one of them puts his riches to the name of Volpone and gives it out from his son (Bonario) thinking if Volpone would be happier with him and that it would be perfect for him to receive Volpone's riches (Mosca told him that).</i>	
	<i>Before this, Beatrice had already read the effects that this drink would do to the virgin characters that have it, so she thinks of them and does them.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is very related to the main theme of the play.</i>	
Referential	<i>She seems to be virgin, it is an appearance but the reality is another one, quite different from this.</i>	
Referential	<i>It tells about a man, perhaps himself when he was going abroad, that is telling his lover not to cry or show anything of her sadness.</i>	
	<i>Each level has different characteristics, the first one are the material things, the things that can be curruptible but the trans-lunary level, eternal things belong to it.</i>	
Referential	<i>With this theory, it can be applied to the two types of love that we can find.</i>	
	<i>In the 4th stanza, the sublunary love, he means the material love, the things that can be corrupted, is the one who would die with separation because the elements which form it are not together.</i>	
Referential	<i>(it also refers to the four elements that terrestrial sphere and inhabitants have).</i>	
Referential	<i>It is something spiritual not material, the lovers would be united in spite of the distance, they would be one part although they are two.</i>	
Referential/referential	<i>: love is like gold, that if it expands it is still gold. Love is also something precious.</i>	
Referential	<i>He used this to emphasize one idea and in this case, this sound is typical or it reminds us of a snake and because of Satan is talking.</i>	
	<i>We can find it in 'afflicted' (l.186) and 'offend' (l.187).</i>	
	<i>There are also some other characteristics but I can not find it in this passage.</i>	

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Referential/referential	<i>Of course this is not true, it does not correspond with reality but he thinks it is.</i>	SPAL1004.txt
referential /referential	<i>It is a sort of "revange" but not really, because at last it has a happy ending.</i>	
Referential	<i>The fact of doing this gives the play a kind of coherence and it underlines the theme of time and truth.</i>	
ERROR double subject	<i>Although the theme of Art and Nature is present in the second scene what it is important is the relation between art and appearances.</i>	
Referential	<i>Art seems real but in fact it is not</i>	
It-cleft	<i>Polixenes is the main character and it has to be him who provokes the development of the action of the play.</i>	
Mistake (add information)	<i>Beatrice is trying to cheat Alsemero, and makes him believe she is a virgin, when it fact she is not because she had to pay De Flores his reward, after killing Alonzo having sex with him.</i>	
	<i>The way to know it, was thanks to her reactions.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is a clear example of appearances and reality, she is behaving in a way different from the reality to make Alsemero believe she is virgin.</i>	
Referential	<i>The movement of the spheres produce music, harmony, for that reason Donne says it is innocent.</i>	
Referential	<i>Sensual love belongs to the sublunary level and that is why it is formed by the four elements</i>	
Referential	<i>: water, Fire, Earth and Air. For that reason this kind of love like everthing in this level is subject of corruption and it is imperfect</i>	
Referential/referential	<i>Referring to spiritual love, it belongs to the heavenly level so it is perfect, harmonious, like everything here.</i>	
Referential/referential	<i>Distance does not have importance in the spiritual love because as it is perfect, it does not matter, nothing has a negative influence on it.</i>	
Referential	<i>They love each other with their soul, so it is a kind od superior love.</i>	
Referential	<i>But in this case it is not quite complicated, "afflicted" and "offend".</i>	
It-cleft	<i>It is from them where he takes the Blank Verse and the way of employs are only in order to imitate them.</i>	
Referential	<i>I mean when he mentions the beliefs of the Gods of that time, it is not because he believed on them but to imitate.</i>	
It-cleft (reduced)	<i>Another time, it is the use of digressions, he starts talking about something but after he goes on with another.</i>	
ERROR double subject	<i>he employs himself as a prophet, he tells what it is going to happen.</i>	
Extr. of non-subj.	<i>As well as Volpone, mosca is also a very witty, ingenious character who always finds it easy to cheat on other people and accomplish brilliantly all these tricks.</i>	SPAL1005.txt
	<i>They behave as though they were proper carrion birds flying around a dead animal until they can eat it.</i>	
	<i>(men rerckon what it did and menat')</i>	
	<i>'Whose soul is sense cannot amit absence, because it dath remove'</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject	<i>He, consequently, compares his love with the enormity of the ocean, because it is the ocean the element which is to establish that separation.</i>	
Referential	<i>Wherever one foot of the compass moves, it is going to meet the other foot.</i>	
	<i>When he returns from that trip, he will be right in the place where he began it, that is, he will be allongside his lover, in the same place where they were when they separated from each other.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is not only an example of the contrast between appearances and reality, but also an example of the relationship between art and nature.</i>	
It-cleft	<i>At the end of the play, we again have that contrast between appearances and reality and it is Leontes who is going to undergo this contrast again.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It is quite surprising that reconciliation between Hermione and Leontes is brought about by appearances, Hermione being presented as a statue makes Leontes realize the love that he has for her and this element produces reconciliation and joy.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C/ referential	<i>In conclusion, it is true that the play regarding to this theme has got a clearly circular structure because it begins and finishes in the same way.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject	<i>Perhaps, it is this play the one which shows more visibly this opposition.</i>	
Referential	<i>Alsemero carries out his experiment and it really comes off.</i>	
It-cleft	<i>Alsemero thinks that it is Beatrice Joana who is lying on the bed but that is not so.</i>	
	<i>Most of the playwrights of this period have dealt with it</i>	SPAL1006.txt
Referential	<i>it is the time when the action starts, with leontes first suspicions about Hermione's faithfulness.</i>	
Referential	<i>Therefore Leontes behaves guided by these suspicions, so that it is the "motor" that develops the whole play.</i>	
Referential	<i>For instance Hamillius, Leontes' son, makes references to women as disguised through cosmetics and exotic jewels so that we cannot appreciate reality, but it is melt in a mixture which deceives our senses.</i>	
Referential	<i>Hermione's statue appears at the sight of Leontes as surprisingly real, as if at any moment it would stand up and walk.</i>	

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Referential	<i>In fact it is what happens</i>	
Referential	<i>Nevertheless it is not the main theme of the poem, but a way of introducing the topic of Platonic Love.</i>	
	<i>Donne reinforces this conceit through the image of "Gold", a precious material that always has the same value either we extend it or not.</i>	
Referential/ referential	<i>The other image we must analyze is the image of the "compass", a compass that has two twin feet, which always move in the same way, drawing a perfect circle because where it starts, it ends.</i>	
Referential	<i>It makes us think that he has not any respect for religion, he identifies gold with God.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>nevertheless, as a parasite he is, he will realize that it is better to get profit from the situation.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is related to the main theme of Appearances and Reality in 'The Changeling'.</i>	
	<i>The book itself points to the main theme in the sense that Alsemero maintained it hidden in a closet.</i>	
Referential	<i>The words Beatrice speak aside make us guess that she continues pretending and cheating the other characters, as it has been her behaviour during the whole work.</i>	
Referential	<i>The Winter's Tale has a circular structure because it begins and ends with the theme of appearances and reality.</i>	SPAL1007.txt
	<i>The first time at the beginning of the play - this is act I, scene ii -and the second at the end of it -act V-.</i>	
referential	<i>This jealousy caused by these false appearances (the affair is non-existent) has very negative consequences because it provokes all the tragical events that happen in the play, such as the death of Leontes' son and Antigonus and also the fact that Hermione loses the favor of Leontes.</i>	
	<i>Till the act III, he helps Vulpone cheating, performing and enjoying doing it, but in the soliloquy we find that he realizes that he is intelligent and clever, that he has been born to cheat and decide that he is going to use his abilities and intelligence for his own benefit and not others.</i>	
Referential	<i>These natural disasters belong to the stationary Earth - that Rivers talks about - and Donne compare them with the movement of the spheres whose movement do not produce natural disasters but harmony, that is why it is innocent.</i>	
Referential	<i>Because it is an earthly love, is a love based on the sense, is not spiritual so it can last as the love of Donne and his lady.</i>	
Referential	<i>This is because the form of the Universe was a whole sphere and as Rivers says it is perfect.</i>	
Referential	<i>As a conclusion we can say that Donne uses the conception of the Cosmos, in his Ptolemaic view to explain to the reader that the love that he feels for his lady is perfect and harmonious and so last for ever, although there is a separation of the lovers because it does not belong to the sublunary world or stationary earth where nothing is eternal.</i>	
Referential/referential	<i>This theme also appears in Shakespeare's The Winter's Tale and although it has no great importance throughout the play, we can say that it gives the play its structure.</i>	
Referential/It-cleft (add information)	<i>Paulina presents to Leontes the statue of Hermione and Leontes is again deceived by appearances thinking that it is really a statue when it is Hermione herself who had been hidden for sixteen years.</i>	SPAL1008.txt
Referential	<i>Leontes is deceived by appearances twice, but in one case it serves for him to lose his wife and in the second case she is given back to him.</i>	
	<i>In this way appearances are relevant twice throughout the play giving it a circular structure.</i>	
Referential	<i>This greed is the main theme of the play and it is perfectly represented in the characters.</i>	
Referential	<i>Although Beatrice knows that she is going to be given this potion she pretends that she does not know it and she even tells Alsemero that she fears "'twill make me ill" (line 136), and when Alsemero promises her that it will not hurt her, she clearly tells that she will pretend to have the effects she knows (lines 138, 139) and she even gapes and sneezes</i>	
Referential	<i>The poem "A Valediction Forbidding Mourning" belongs to Jon Donne's neoplatonic love poems so it does not show the erotic tone of his previous poems or the religious feelings of the last ones.</i>	
Referential	<i>His love is "much refined" (line 17), it belongs to the superlunary sphere so absence can not destroy it.</i>	
Referential	<i>In the following stanza he introduces the idea that his soul and his lover's soul are only one so when they separate it is "not yet a breach, but an expansion"</i>	
	<i>In this Shakespeare's work called The Winter's Tale this theme has much to do with the development of the actions that take place in it.</i>	SPAL1009.txt
	<i>In order to see how the play has a certain circular structure, we have to see the end of it.</i>	
Referential	<i>We have seen that the contrast between reality and appearances gives unity to the play, from the beginning to the end, and in order to show this Leontes is deceived twice by appearances: once with negative consequences and twice with positive consequences because it points to reconciliation.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>Jonson shows satire mainly through characters and through their actions, and by this reason, it is very important to observe and to know how they are.</i>	
Referential	<i>The two main characters of the main plot are Volpone, whose name is quite significant because it is a name of carrion bird, and Mosca, whose name reminds us a parasite or an insect.</i>	
	<i>He is also a great cheater and he is proud of it</i>	

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Impersonal	<i>In the Seventeenth century it was thought that Universe was formed by different transparent spheres, and that the cosmos was divided into two levels:</i>	
	<i>John Donne thinks in this theory when he has to write this poem and the images that he used in it are related to the spheres and to the sounds.</i>	
Referential	<i>The image of the compass refers to the perfection of the system of the spheres and it also refers to the separation of lover</i>	
	<i>John Milton uses his knowlege about classical literature to create his own style called "Grand Style" and show it on Paradise lost.</i>	
Referential	<i>In this part we can see an example of that with the word "afflicted". It can refer to "Powers" (afflicted angels) and it also refer to the "reinforcement" related here with the meaning of latin "ruin" (a reinforcement is needed from the ruins of something).</i>	
	<i>We see that the main literary technique of John Molton is tha association of different ideas basing on vocabulary of polisemic meanings, and he is allowed by that to give a unity to the whole book and to the ideas showed in it.</i>	
Referential	<i>The theme appearances and reality give to the play a circular structure, in other words, it begins and ends in the same way.</i>	SPAL1010.txt
Impersonal (add information)	<i>As it is said literature which is art, imitates nature, that is, reality.</i>	
It-cleft (add information)	<i>In fact it is her, who never died.</i>	
	<i>At the same time we consider it as a kind of moral which expresses the insecurity and doubts at that time.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is a kind or moral, also presented in other plays like Volpone and The Winter's Tale.</i>	
Referential	<i>The Paradise Lost, by John Milton relates the fall of man, justifying why it happened.</i>	
Referential	<i>Disgression: it is a second narrative which is liked to a first one, to give a better explanation.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is loved or it is hated but nobody is indiferent to T.V.</i>	SPM01001.txt
Referential	<i>Some people think that it has arrived too far, but others are anxiously waiting what television is going to offer next.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>They have provoked many different reactions, it has been suggested that public prosecutors must see that kind of programs before their public broadcasting, and analize their content.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with passive verb/ Ext. from S-content C	<i>Actually it has been declared a "programing war" between the different channels, it does not matter if they are public or private ones.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>It is known that the main programs are: football, "reality shows", "sitcoms", "soap operas" and good films, ...</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>Some sociologists say that during crisis periods people want to see programmes about fiction, but a special one, "Reality shows", have that kind of fiction, because it seems incredible that, for instance, one person declares his/her love to another in front of millions of people.</i>	
Referential	<i>Sociologists add that people feel better seeing other people life, when this life is better the audience identify with them, and when it is worse, audience is happy because their situation is not so bad.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It seems clear that the different channels are not worried about the culture and the intelectual level of their audience, they only want to keep their audience level and to earn the money they can get with the advertisements.</i>	
Referential	<i>Other problem that psychologists remark is that a great number of people is obsessed with weight, many people want to get the perfect fit, to have some figure and so on. It is a consequence of television influence in which "image" and "beauty" seem to be the most important qualities.</i>	
	<i>But a very importance disasventage emerges, and psychologists are terribly worried about it:</i>	
	<i>We spend the most of our free time watching T.V., the explanation could be that during periods of unemployment, crisis, etc. television is cheap, in addition to confortable and easy to use. We have not to make a great effort to switch it on</i>	
Impersonal/ Impersonal/ referential	<i>It is said that television is chewing-gum ofr our brain, but it is proved that it wins to the theatre, music, cinema, and literature, and here emerges the problem:</i>	
Referential	<i>"Feminism has to evolve or die", Friedan said in 1982 and the reality is that it has evolved.</i>	SPM01002.txt
Referential	<i>Up until now feminism has really been a political success (we have got and we shall get into power), but it has been a complete disaster as far as public relations is concerned</i>	
Referential/referential	<i>On the one hand because it has been cruelly ridiculed and caricatured in the media, on the other because it has been defined within very narrow margins which have been drawn by some feminists.</i>	
Referential	<i>If this movement wants to evolve it has to break away from the myth that feminism is the only manner or form of life, there is.</i>	
	<i>Feminism seemed very demanding and they moved away from it.</i>	
	<i>When I read Animal Farm, I liked it very much by several reasons</i>	SPM01003.txt

The Use of *Empty it* as a Subject in Unaccusative Constructions by Spanish ESL learners.

Referential	<i>Orwell published his book and it became in a great success very quickly.</i>	
Referential	<i>According to language Orwell thought that "clear language is the same that clear thinking" and so he did not like metaphores, similes or other different tropes or figures of speech and he tried to use words of everyday english when it was possible</i>	
Referential	<i>But of course, this evil behaviour of human beings is developed more in tyrannies or dictatorships than in a democracy which is not a perfect political system but for me it is the best one which can be chosen by a country or by the citizens of a country.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>From my point of view, it is impossible to think of a world without place for dreaming and imagination.</i>	SPM01004.txt
	<i>This refugee is like a musical box or a jewel-casket where you can keep your secrets and you and only you have the key to open it.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject	<i>They are unable to be aware of the real life, however horrible or beautiful it is the objective world until now and this can't be changed by anyone.</i>	
Referential/ Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>On the other hand, apart from the positive aspect of the technology and industrialisation in which I have faith because it makes the human being,s life better, it is possible to find a negative effect of these on people</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>For them it is easier to send their children to watch television or play computer games.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C /referential	<i>At last, we must state that it is due to the feminist struggle that the sexuality of women is put on the same level as masculine one, and it is not so hidden.</i>	SPM01005.txt
	<i>Therefore, the equality of wages, the right to vote, the consideration of women as inferior and less intelligents beings, the higher percentage of participation of women in charges with power of decision, and the fact of recognising their own sexuality are some of the consequences of the feminist fight since it, the oldest revolution of this century, began.</i>	
Referential (cataphoric) (add information)	<i>For instance, it is not very far from us, the state of affairs related to Mario Conde, the former president of Banesto.</i>	SPM01006.txt
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>At first sight, it seems extremely comforting to think about the fact that there are people who lack of the primary resources for their living and that, in the meanwhile, there are other persons who have swindled us out of money and are supported by higher institutions.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>In the present days, it is in fashion to discuss about the exemplary behaviours of Mariano Rubio and Manuel de La Concha.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It is quite amazing to notice the instruments that the society spreads out in order to protect itself against the nigh perils, especially from those which come from other continents.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It has not been possible to discover the limits of the imagination yet, therefore, I do not believe that some scientific advances can set the boundaries.</i>	SPM01007.txt
Referential	<i>It is so, because the imagination is innate in all human beings.</i>	
Referential	<i>In the case of existing such advances, it will have to dream or give us something that replaces our dreams.</i>	
Referential/referential/ ERROR postverbal subject with unaccusative verb/ referential	<i>But to do so, unreal things, desirable and better than the present ones, it has to be varied because it doesn't exist nor it won't exist nothing of what people don't get bored or tired although it was perfect.</i>	
Impersonal (add information)	<i>Apart from being varied, these variations can't simply be at random because, as it happens in fashion, the final result come from certain patterns that even are not established.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with unaccusative verb	<i>In that case, I do believe that it will not exist a machine or something able to imitate the human imagination.</i>	
Referential	<i>It will never happen because we would get tired and wanted to change it because of our characteristic way of being.</i>	
Referential	<i>It will make us to go further quickly.</i>	
Referential	<i>Religion may well have been a powerful opiate of the masses in the 19th century, but it does not wield the shame influence today.</i>	SPM01008.txt
Referential	<i>He considered religion an opiate because it comforted people with the promise of a better life</i>	
Referential	<i>Television can be considered as something negative when it is used as an instrument to support an ideology.</i>	
Referential	<i>Publicity on television as something negative because it gives us a false image of the world full of marvellous and exciting cars, bodies, clothes, etc and publicity creates the necessity of getting all these things if you want to be a member of society.</i>	
Referential	<i>Publicity is an instrument of capitalism because it turns spectators into consumers.</i>	
Referential	<i>E.E.U.U. is the dominant country at the present time. It is imposing and spreading its culture through television, cinema, etc.</i>	

The Use of *Empty it* as a Subject in Unaccusative Constructions by Spanish ESL learners.

Referential/ Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>Not everybody is worried about the prison system. But it is an important subject to be taken into account. It is a common feature in human nature to be concerned with the problems which they are closely related to, But, what is the use of bothering?</i>	SPM01009.txt
Ext. from S-content C/ Ext. from S-content C	<i>An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; if someone kills s/he has to be killed, however, it does not make sense that what someone is against at, makes exactly the same, We can clearly see that this is not a solution at all, Other sector consider prison as a warning, a way of preventing people from committing offences, It is true that there are persons who would do atrocities if prison would have not created that now they do not do.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>On the contrast, it has been proved that normally, the fact of going to prison does not refrain people from making a crime.</i>	
Referential	<i>A society should not punish its criminals, it should rehabilitate them.</i>	
Referential	<i>On the other hand, rehabilitate lawbreakers is not as easy as it looks like.</i>	
Referential	<i>First of all, a great amount of money would be necessary, and if so, it would last long time.</i>	
	<i>Also, when an exconvict is looking for a job, s/he can find many problems, because people are very reluctant to do it.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>There is no money and it is necessary to look for a good solution.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>Prison is nowadays a fixed and a consolidated institution and it is almost impossible to change it.</i>	
Referential	<i>However, it is worthwhile and with everybody's effort we can manage to obtain it and live in a better world with a common work.</i>	
	<i>I know it sounds very easy but is a very extended idea.</i>	SPM01010.txt
Referential	<i>Although abstention has been not so important as it was supposed to, euroescepticism is everywhere.</i>	
	<i>In Italy, just to find out how far the new presented government (with several neofascist ministers in it, who cause a hair-raising reaction in the rest of Europe) has achieved the confidence of the Italian electors.</i>	
Ext. of ger.-parti. subject	<i>Is it still useful and logical having an European Parliament?</i>	
Referential	<i>I would say it is if the Parliament would reflect an European political life and political parties.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It is true that the new Parliament will have stronger powers than before:</i>	
Referential	<i>it will ratify the new Comission, its president will have a co-decision power with the Ministers Council in many aspects (culture, education, environment, etc)</i>	
	<i>I doubt it.</i>	
	<i>Going back is impossible and suicide and I hope politicians will not bury Europe by emptying it of political nerve, limiting it to burocratic decisions and keeping people out of important decisions. We all should learn about European mistakes in our old and recent history.</i>	
Referential	<i>A statistics published in the newspaper The European makes evident that "the European concept" is no longer a rooted idea in Spain: 21% of spaniards agree to leave the EU, percentage only surpassed by the United Kingdom and Denmark. Clarifying, isn't it?</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>But it is also true that the only way to face the two other world huge economic powers (USA and Japan) is being (and acting) a strong and un~ed Europe.</i>	
referential	<i>Five, six years, maybe more for some of us, represent great effort, confusion sometimes but the reality is the way it is.</i>	SPM01011.txt
Referential	<i>It's "Sturm and Drang", definitely.</i>	
Referential	<i>In my opinion it's not all the teacher's fault:</i>	
Referential	<i>It's a matter of lack of tools, money, time and personal capacity.</i>	
Referential	<i>But it's been fought, and claimed such a number of times that people take this as an unconquered territory in educational policies.</i>	
Referential	<i>It's something apparently clear but getting overcome by several thousands of paper adds become doubtful whether to choose one or the other.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It is easy enough to make broad generalisations about the mistakes in the present-day education system at universities, but in reality the issue is an extremely complex one.</i>	SPM01012.txt
Ext. from S-content C/ referential	<i>It doesn't matter how much effort we have to put in it and how much work we have to do to achieve the so wanted degree but we should go for it, then as anyone living in a competitive society where only the best ones get what they are fighting for, we believe in those claims and assume our role as students, as people fighting for that "valuable status" you get when leaving university, and that it will help you to live a better life.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It is undoubtedly true that things could improve, that a solution should be found so as to fix a balance between the theoretical knowledges and the practical ones that we acquire at university.</i>	
	<i>Hence there is nothing that materialistic people would not be willing to do to obtain it. Nevertheless exist other means of obtaining it which are not so honorable, but quicker.</i>	SPM01013.txt
Extrapolation of non-subjects	<i>Today the means of communication transmit the excelencies of a glamorous world to those who find it hard to make ends meet.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It is an unknown fact that to own and to posses one has to buy and that requires money.</i>	

The Use of *Empty it* as a Subject in Unaccusative Constructions by Spanish ESL learners.

It-cleft	<i>It is precisely at this point that evil is likely to make its appearance onto the stage especially because the cycle of money dictates that when money enters the hands of one it leaves the pocket of another.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>However publicity and marketing are minor "crimes" when compared to violence, death, war, deprivation of human rights and other horrors which are aimed at the attainment of money, it seems that the value of human life diminishes as the value of money increases.</i>	
It-cleft	<i>It is then that homo lupu homini est may be applied to the definition of human behaviour. At this disgraceful view of human nature, man's blood stained hands rise proudly showing their ignominious award.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>Nonetheless, it may be adduced that not always behind a violent act is an uncontainable lust for the acquisition of money or power.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It may be alleged that nonmaterialistic ideological motives can prompt persons to get engaged in actions which endanger other people's basic rights even that of life.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>In spite of all the vile acts and corruption which surround the world of money, it would be unfair not to acknowledge the altruistic purposes which lead some individuals or organisations to put their or other's money at the service of the needy ones.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>In conclusion, it must be taken into consideration that although the allure of money compels human beings to do wrong beyond any limits, in the long term money is neither good or bad itself but persons and their actions determine the role money play in the world.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with passive verb	<i>Nowadays, it has been introduced a new plan in prison based on the possible criminals rehabilitation</i>	SPM01014.txt
Referential	<i>Once we are established the meaning of rehabilitation, let's see to what extend this new system is still an utopian social project but, at least, it offers a new perspective towards criminality.</i>	
Referential	<i>This variety is an important feature because it avoids criminals choose activities to which they are not really qualified.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>it is absurd to prepare criminals for working when society is going to reject them as workers.</i>	
Referential	<i>That is the way it had to be done in an ancient class society.</i>	SPM01015.txt
	<i>But he did not consider that the human masses, of any time and nationality, have a real need of avoiding reality, a need for a quest of the complete happiness when they have it not.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It does not matter if that happiness is fictitious or not true, all that matters is that the sense of happiness must mean a relief to the pain and insatisfaction of everyday life of masses.</i>	
Referential	<i>It must be immediate and cheap, the effects the same as a drug...</i>	
Referential	<i>High economists, Politicians and billionaires know that through this MASS-MEDIA (highly descriptive name) the masses obtain the main vision of the world reality so, it can be manipulated.</i>	
Referential	<i>This public eye has only a single point of view and it is idealized as the real one by sayings like: 'A single image is worth than a thousand words', 'Images don't lie' ...</i>	
	<i>Meanwhile, the world is how the CNN describes it and the 'real' happiness of this world is sold by means of YOUTH, BEAUTY, SEX, SUCCESS and RICHNESS though the apparently innocent screen of the television set, the 'silly box,' which made us silly too.</i>	
Referential	<i>they have been used as synonyms of mannish women, and it is not true.</i>	SPM01016.txt
It-cleft	<i>Although women were not asked, they gave some answers, and it was thank to the help of feminists that women have reached some rights.</i>	
	<i>I do not think feminists have done more harm to the cause of women than good, but I think male chauvinists have done it.</i>	
Referential	<i>Our nature is different, as well as our physical characteristics (We are complementary opposites), but in relation to our mental capacities no distinction ought to be made, being considered equal to men, it is the least one can expect.</i>	
Referential	<i>Nowadays, many women have finished their "fight" because they believe women have obtained the bulk of the aims, but it is not enough.</i>	
Impersonal/ Ext. from S-content C	<i>To sum up, feminists have fought and sacrificed many things in order to provide us with a better way of living, and it seems to me that it would not be fair if we accused them of having done harm to us.</i>	
It-cleft	<i>It is the struggle between the two of them which makes our society evolve creating, this way, our history.</i>	SPM01017.txt
	<i>Permit me to forget about this conception of imagination and think of it only as a synonym of dream:</i>	
Referential	<i>And then it classifies it as a near synonym of unreality</i>	
	<i>For, what are all of us, each of us who walk about the world, but individual warriors og imagination who defend it scrupulously every second of our lives!</i>	
	<i>'It is imagination a very distinctive feature of the human'</i>	
	<i>I an convinced of it and, what is more, nobody would disagree if they stopped to think about it.</i>	SPM01018.txt
	<i>These are such poetic notions that everybody will laugh at them, no doubt of it.</i>	
Ext. from S-content	<i>Or maybe nearly everybody, since it is generally considered that imagination and dreams have</i>	

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C/referential	<i>definitively come to an end and, what is worse, it does not seem to be of any importance to those who consider it to be true.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It cannot be denied that many of us consider worthless what is not useful, or at least, what we believe to be so.</i>	
	<i>Only if we reflect on it carefully we realise that the most brilliant human achievements are based on it.</i>	
	<i>No matter how much knowledge we have about something, if we do not manage to put it to good use, we will not be able to make it work</i>	
Referential	<i>This faculty cannot be undervalued since it permits us something as simple as to be on the watch, taking it for granted that sooner or later new things will arrive and we must be prepared to face them.</i>	
Referential	<i>it foretells them what is still to come.</i>	
Idiom	<i>What would it be of cinema, literature and art in general without it?</i>	
	<i>The role of imagination has been clarified, when to make use of it is something to be pursued at any time or place.</i>	
Idiom it	<i>The first thing that should be taken into consideration when speaking about performances in the Middle Ages if we want to achieve an in-depth view is, no doubt, the strong influence that the Church had on Society, and therefore the Church plays a key role when it comes to the conditions of performing the plays as well as the subjects used at that time.</i>	SPM01019.txt
	<i>Obviously, performing the play inside the temple or close to it would be the most natural way to carry out this kind of theatre, due to its religious nature, otherwise it would be considered a sacrilege if the performances were made outside the Church.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C/ referential	<i>Furthermore, it seems necessary to point out that it was the easiest way for all the religious ideas to be within reach for all the population.</i>	
Referential	<i>As far as subjects are concerned, it still deals with religious scenes from the time of the Creation until the final Judgement.</i>	
Referential	<i>Obviously, this type of drama was assigned for the lower sectors of society and it was no longer performed by members of the Church, but by guilds.</i>	
Referential (cataphoric) (add information)	<i>As it was pointed out earlier on, they went touring.</i>	
Idiom it (add information)	<i>First of all, as far as the depiction of the characters is concerned, in my opinion, Ben Jonson does not treat all his characters with the same criteria and he is quite 'unfair' when it comes to depicting his characters and providing them with acting possibilities, since he puts limits to the acting space of some so that others can show the greatness of their possibilities as characters of the play.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It seems natural that the character by behaving in such a childish and instinctive way arises those maternal feelings that are so common in us.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>Nevertheless, at the same time, I think we have a biased opinion of Edward's figure, since it seems that with all his crying he has been playing an emotional blackmail on us, especially if we consider that all the play is seen through Edward and Gaveston's eyes, therefore we are lead to see no further than Edward's suffering and to have had feelings towards those who are put against him.</i>	
	<i>In this last circle there is a play in which Mak and his wife robb a lamb and dress it as a baby an at the end they are discovered by other shepars.</i>	SPM01020.txt
	<i>All main characters in Marlowe's plays don't change along it, they behave always in the same way Timberlaine, Faustus of Dido are mature figures.</i>	
It-cleft	<i>He goes from a childish way of acting to a more mature one when he is running to his destruction and it is then when the audience begins to identify and understand.</i>	
Referential	<i>He uses the blank verse perfectly well and with it characters become human as it is not cut at the end of each line as in Kyd where character are pupets.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is a cruel lesson.</i>	
	<i>The third act, the one in the middle, is the act of crisis and from here there is a reaction to it.</i>	
ERROR double subject	<i>The audience and also the kind of play that it is being performed will determinate some of the elements that are used in a performance.</i>	SPM01021.txt
	<i>The aim of adoctrinate the low social classes, in the Christian dogma, as well as the idea of make it more comprehensible to the people, determined the appearance of these performances.</i>	
	<i>In his person we see as if there were two kinds of faces: He his first, presented to us as a king, but we see that he is not a good ruler, he anteposes his personal desires to those of the kingdom and he is a man born with power who does not know how to use it.</i>	
	<i>He even plays with the crown, taking it out and again putting it on.</i>	
Referential	<i>How does he get it?</i>	
	<i>Trough the scene he describes he has few clothes on, only a ring is left from his previous status which he offers in change of his life but he also looses it.</i>	
Weather it	<i>A deplorable image of a king that is developing personally, he is learning how things are but it was</i>	

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	<i>too late, everything has changed.</i>	
	<i>His palace had been changed for a dump room, his nobles had become his hunters and murderers, the festines in palace had been changed by being a hungry person; his person has not got any interest for others but now of has it for himself.</i>	
Referential	<i>The light theme that it treats as well as the movement from turbulencia towards tranquilita are some of its characteristics.</i>	
headless relative clauses.	<i>We see how the women's role were changing; they have a strong character and it is her opinion what would determine the marriage contract.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with passive verb	<i>In the play it is also criticised the vices and pleasures.</i>	
Referential	<i>Men realise every element is important when it is love.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It was not easy to conquiste women.</i>	
Referential	<i>The television does these things instead of yourself, it gives you the reason without other possibility</i>	SPM02001.txt
Ext. from S-content C	<i>The dialogue, charasteristic of the person, requires an effort and it's plain that, nowadays, people avoid doing something that requires effort</i>	
Referential	<i>That is normal because he has a body that complains of the effort, but it's a pity because we are not only a body, we have intelligence and volition too, so we can see if something suits us and do it although our body asks us the opposite.</i>	
	<i>I would say it, but not for everybody.</i>	
Referential	<i>The television is the opium of the masses because it often shows unreal images.</i>	
	<i>They have a purpose and they get it because we have the television idealized.</i>	
Referential	<i>We believe in everything that it shows us.</i>	
Referential	<i>Perhaps it seems a very critical opinion.</i>	
Referential/referential	<i>I think it's a very big invention, if it is used right, to educate people, to teach to think...</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>But it cannot be allowed that the authorities of a country use it to move the masses, even less if their aims are personal, when the main function of them is to watch over the people, not over theirselves.</i>	
	<i>The television is the opium of a lot of people and somebody takes advantages of it.</i>	
Referential/ Ext. from S-infinit. C / Ext. from S-infinit. C / Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>But it's our fault because it's very easy to switch off the set and sit to talk with somebody, it's very easy to read a good book, it's very easy to listen to music or to go to a museum...</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>If television is the opium of the masses that is because it's easier to swallow without masticating although what they swallow is not the best.</i>	
referential	<i>Stockbrokers are men with no scruples and their obsession is to get whatever they want although it means that the lives of other people are destroyed.</i>	SPM02002.txt
	<i>This is an easy way of saying it but the reality is very different.</i>	
	<i>Society makes the members of it to follow all its commands.</i>	
	<i>Here, some people would say that money helps to get it.</i>	
Referential	<i>It's true, we can't live without money.</i>	
Referential	<i>That doesn't means that we don't have wishes and hopes to improve them, that it is associated with our personal improvement and this aspect it is very important in our lives and what we expect from them.</i>	
	<i>Beggars of reflection have power and often they use it in such a wrong way that make Gods of imagination become slaves or just disappear.</i>	SPM02003.txt
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>These words do not intend to be an absurd apology of imagination against technology because both are necessary and we can not go without any of them, but it would be good to think about the necessity of joining imagination and technology again.</i>	
Referential	<i>All of us have forgotten that the most important part of ourselves is something that Maths can not calculate, it is the place where technology is forbidden and feelings have nothing to do with rules and rational explanations.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is obvious.</i>	SPM02004.txt
	<i>But the way one uses it can make noney appear as dangerous. Money is behind the majority of murders, assassinations, robberies,assaults...</i>	
ERROR Postverbal subject with unaccusative verb	<i>And here it comes the exploitation.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is a serious problem. Money is in between too.</i>	
Referential	<i>This exploitation is specially dramatic when it has to do with children.</i>	
Referential	<i>Drugs are also a very serious problem, and it is in some way, related to money as well.</i>	
Referential	<i>And it's a great business for drug-dealers.</i>	
Referential	<i>Although they know it can be risky, they take these big risks.</i>	
Referential	<i>They look for a better life, but it is not very easy</i>	

	<i>Unfortunately most women suffer from street harassment but the worst thing is that sometimes we blame ourselves for it.</i>	SPM02005.txt
Referential	<i>You look for excuses, "It's what I was wearing"</i>	
Referential	<i>"It happens to all women" and this is not fair.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>They asked seven women of different ages and completely different dressed and all were harassed, so we should stop blaming the victim, because it has been proved that women get unwanted attention on street no matter what we wear.</i>	
Referential	<i>It damages our self-esteem, cause we are being consider as just sexual objects.</i>	
ERROR double subject	<i>What It really gets on my nerves is when people (even women) think that I should be proud of being harassed or when women say that we should care about more important things than for being whistled.</i>	
	<i>I've reached a point that I can't stand this street, harassment so everytime I am attacked I always answer back to the molester, I didn't use to do it because I thought that everybody was going to look at me or blame me but when you first answer you realised that the aggressor gets all the attention not you.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>Though it seems impossible to stop fightings all over the world.</i>	SPM02006.txt
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>Thus, in my opinion, it could be more suitable to have an army with a whole professional body of soldiers, or changing the "mili"</i>	
Referential	<i>It would be very expensiuue to the country because of the salaries of its components.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is, in part, due to the danger encoded in their work.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is a period of their lives in which is very easy to tempt them with drugs, alcohol and other aspects which are able to change personality and future.</i>	
	<i>I prefer not to do it.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>I think that it is necessary to obtain some new armament or unless a modern one if the State want to face a conflict.</i>	
	<i>Nevertheless, a high technology armament is dangerous, expensive and requires professional people to manage it.</i>	
Referential	<i>It would be useful to the system and to the soldier because of the experience he may acquire.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is a feasible idea because they have time to do it.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>I recognize it is a great contrast to live at home with your family which implies a lot of carefulness from all of the members but specially from the mother and to live in a cold and dirty place such as the barracks are.</i>	
Referential	<i>Also the `mili' is a hard stage in the life of men where they desire to have a job in order to pay their entertainment and be realized, of course But they do not have any money, they feel they deserve enjoyment, should it guide them to delinquency ?</i>	
Referential	<i>It reminds me of Fred Astaire in his movie 'New York, New York'.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C/ referential	<i>Second , it is important to know something on discipline, if it is understood in terms of training to produce obedience and self-control amid other aspects.</i>	
Referential	<i>It seems to me a paradox, I mean what high commands expect and what they sometimes obtain</i>	
Impersonal	<i>Then it appears the shadow of war destroying everything and starting a new development.</i>	
Referential	<i>As a matter of fact, it is still completely true.</i>	SPM02007.txt
Referential	<i>Animal Farm was first published in August 1945, only forty-nine years ago. It is a short period of time and men have not had enough time to change.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It is true that a lot of time has passed since then.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It is quite obvious that everyone is different:</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>Isn't it marvellous to live in a world where we can meet people with other ideas, opinions, cultures?.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>As I see it, it is impossible to discuss with anybody who has exactly the same ideas but of course some people could think that this way we all would be equal, but as I understand it all men are already equal, we are all human beings, different outside but equal inside.</i>	
It-cleft	<i>It is always us, us, and us; well, we think about the others when we can manipulate them and then throw them away.</i>	
Referential	<i>As the world is organized today there is not a place for equality; but it is not a new problem.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It is something inherent to men to underestimate the others.</i>	
	<i>Why are we going to change it?</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>But even if some people like the society we live in, the number of people who wants to find a new system where everybody could be equal is increasing everyday but it is very complicated to change a way of thinking that has always triumphed and even so I know some day all men will be equal.</i>	
	<i>I hope it will be soon.</i>	
Referential (add information)	<i>Firstly it would be replaced it by a selective service</i>	SPM02008.txt
Referential	<i>They are only there because it is an obligation.</i>	

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Referential	<i>In conclusion, a professional army is worth the trouble, since it is formed by soldiers full of excitement and eagerness that know what they want and what they are doing.</i>	
Referential	<i>In this way, the Army increases in quality. It will be able to demand it results.</i>	
Referential	<i>Television is so well-known in our society that it needs no presentation.</i>	SPM02009.txt
Referential/ Ext. from S-content C /referential	<i>It is everywhere and it does not matter whether city or village, it is found everywhere, what means that the whole population shares information, events and even desires.</i>	
Referential	<i>To some extent it roles our lives.</i>	
Referential	<i>It offers us certain objects which last being fancied by each of us, what nobody can deny.</i>	
Referential	<i>This is called 'publicity' and in spite of the fact that it concerns various means of achieving the public, television is the main device for reaching the audience.</i>	
	<i>Such instrument enters everybody's life and sooner or later you get hooked to it.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with unaccusative verb	<i>In the name of religion it had occurred many important events, religion encouraged people to fight, to suffer unfair punishments or even to die.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>Nowadays, it is oftener that we listen to the television rather than go to church.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C / referential	<i>It has to be said that the more popular an event becomes, the more it is shown on television and the more we get to know it.</i>	
Referential	<i>It releases many worlds to our simple life, things which are too far from us to imagine and everyday we get more and more.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>Perhaps it could be possible to say that people can be moved forwards (or backwards) just because of television.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It is not so easy to get rid of it, even though you are willing to live without it.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>Some families have more than one televisor these days, it is unbelievable that thirty years ago we would live without television.</i>	
Referential/referential/ referential	<i>If it governs our lives, if it leads our minds as much as it does, we do not complain about it a lot.</i>	
	<i>Few people decide to throw it away and not to hear from it anymore.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is also a fashion, like having a good hi-fi or video games.</i>	
Referential	<i>Once one knows how many hours to spend daily watching television and, what is more important, what to see, it cannot damage you.</i>	
referential	<i>It could help you in many situations or even teach you many things.</i>	
	<i>Television is really important in our lives and thanks to it we can learn a lot of things and be better informed, but we are, nowadays, depending too much on it.</i>	SPM02010.txt
Ext. from S-infinit. C/ Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>I mean is that it is good to choose the programmes in which you are interested, but it has no sense to put the TV on just to do something because there are probably much more interesting things to do, for example reading, speaking to your friends or family,..... at least, this is my opinion.</i>	
	<i>On the other hand, when you are watching a film, you just pay attention to it and you are then not thinking of talking about other problems, such as unemployment, corruption in politics, etc, so television, in that case, is avoiding a complaint, is stopping the masses.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>Perhaps in the news you can see what is happening in the world, but it is said that television is controlled by the government and that news do not show the reality.</i>	
	<i>Then, I wonder 'What is really important: to know what is going to happen next week in our favourite soap opera or to find out what is going on in our society and know if we can help to solve it or improve it? '</i>	
Referential	<i>I think perhaps the worst fact with television is that it has changed our priorities.</i>	
Referential	<i>Television should be just an entertainment, in the same way as going to the cinema or theatre, but it should not dominate the topic of our conversations or our way of life, as it does now.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>And, from my point of view, it's only up to us to avoid it.</i>	
Referential	<i>When it ended in 1918 the vote was given to all men over twenty - one and to women over the age of thirty.</i>	SPM02011.txt
Referential	<i>A few years later it was given to all adults over the age of twenty-one.</i>	
It-Cleft	<i>It's not only in the country that women have to develop these multiple roles.</i>	
Referential/ referential	<i>In fact, if that country advantages us in something, it is in showing consideration for women and respecting and even imposing women's rights, although it's still a long way off the day we will see thousand of us elected to ministers, to Parliament and the European Parliament, the day we won't suffer any kind of discrimination.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>In spite of the good opinions it is impossible for me to believe for instance that a video-game stimulates the imagination, when everything is given on a screen , and the only effort one have to do is to push a few buttons either on the righth or on the left.</i>	SPM02012.txt
Referential	<i>I tried to find something useful about these games but it was a waste of time,maybe because I am that type of person who finds difficult even to look for a book with a menu-programme and a computer.</i>	

	<i>A second polemic example that I must criticize is that connected with television, Both children and adults spend most of their free time watching it</i>	
	<i>The error is in the excessive use we make of it.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>It seems as if the purpose of all this technical development were to prevent us from creating providing the products of the imagination.</i>	
Referential	<i>And nowadays, I think it's still totally true.</i>	SPM02013.txt
Referential	<i>What it started in the beginning as a rather small organization for economical cooperation among some central European countries turned out into an ambitious plan not only to promote the economic relations within the members, but also with the ultimate aim to achieve in the long run a united Europe with common policies, common taxes, no internal borders whatsoever and even with the implantation of the same currency: the ECU.</i>	SPM02014.txt
Referential	<i>Although the joining of countries with such strong economies looks certainly appealing, the fact is that it will also bring about some complications to the normal functioning of the European Union.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>Despite these countries having been awarded with more number of votes in relation to their size and population, it should not be forgotten that there are more countries knocking at the European Union door such as Turkey, Poland, the Czech Republic and most of the other Eastern European countries.</i>	
ERROR Postverbal subject	<i>Is it possible the existence of a nation without an identity that backs it up?</i>	
ERROR Postverbal subject with unaccusative verb	<i>Nevertheless this is where it lies its strength, in a supranational European Parliament which coordinates all kinds of policies and where all country's voices can be heard, a European Union which will help to build a common field of democracy and peace.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It's obvious that the governments of all the countries in the world have to defend people from all those those things that endanger not only their lives but also their possessions.</i>	SPM02015.txt
Referential	<i>Of course, the third possibility is the least frequent, but it is sometimes carried out (more in some countries than in others) and, in my opinion, it shouldn't.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It would be extremely risky to put someone to death because we can never be sure whether a person is completely guilty of a crime.</i>	
Referential	<i>I prefer not to investigate whether it is true.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>Sending a son to university was too much expensive for a low-class family to pay, and it was usual for these youths to learn technical jobs such as plumbing, mechanic and so on.</i>	SPM03001.txt
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It must not be a strange, then, to find students that are lost when they are unable to put into practice what they have learnt five years of hard study and when, at the same time, technical students</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>Actually, it is nearly impossible to find a job without having achieved some kind of experience before but, how to get it without practices?.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>In careers such as Law there is not any sort of practice while it would be very useful for them to perform courts in class.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It is urgent to change the system.</i>	
Referential	<i>Life is not only work or study, relax or weekend; it is nor seating in front of the T.V. while our time goes without or knowledge neither of the reaching of a goal with the object of a good economical income.</i>	SPM03002.txt
	<i>Unfortunately the dream of peace is not real yet, but we are still working in it with a vision of future too.</i>	
Referential	<i>Industrialisation took away those jobs that nobody wanted as working with poison gasses in the factories. It also simplified tasks that were extremely complicated to to, a census for instance, or offices files or similars, that have been replace by wonderful computers.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It is obvious that our homes are seeter than our grandmams' ones because thechnology.</i>	
	<i>If somebody thinks that way, the only thing that person has to do is to remove the conformism from its mind and to allow dreams flow free into it.</i>	
Referential	<i>First of all, money means wealth, and this means happyness in our culture though it si not true.</i>	SPM03003.txt
Referential	<i>Even nowadays, we are arriving to a loss of the family value; married couples do not want to have mor than one or two children because it needs a bigger amount of money and a time to them, for the reason that, they will have to dedicate a part of the time they spend in their jobs.</i>	
Referential	<i>This something that always has existed since the fist cultures to our days and it will happen for ever.</i>	
	<i>However we can not forget about politics and all the evil money has produced in it, due to the ambition of power politics corructed.</i>	
Impersonal/referential/ ERROR postverbal subject	<i>Or even Bosnia War, in which it seems it was a matter of different cultures, races and identities, it is also present the money because the countires which are around them are not very interested in the end of the war because they can sel them weapons.</i>	
	<i>All countries in the world should have armies, but if there is no help for it, they must be professional.</i>	SPM03004.txt

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Impersonal	<i>it happens that the countries which meke the weapons are the great powers like USA, England, Germany, Austria... and other "non conflict" nations, that have the army to defense themselves.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>And without arms, there would not be armies, but of course, the trade of arms just like the wars are a business so, it is practically imposible to stop the production of amrs.</i>	
Referential	<i>The church thinks this way also, it does not give any justification to the wars (they are sin), and they should be resolved by dialogue.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject	<i>In my opinion it is very logic the idea of having voluntary soldiers in the army since a citizen can have a lot of reacons for not wanting to carry a gun in his hands.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>It seems that the foot-citizen believes each day less in the army (Spain has the highest number of conscientions objectors in the C.E.E.)</i>	
Referential	<i>; so if there is an army it might be professional, and formeb by people who believe in that and want to dedicate their lives to it.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>And now that it seems like having a solution, the question is: why do no have all countries a professional army?.</i>	
	<i>They main reason is that there should be necessary a lot of money to mantein it, and not all nations can afford it.</i>	
Referential	<i>I add another great objection and it is that the soldiers become inhumans like machines to kill without feeling.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>In my opinion it is unfair that innocent people suffer the misfortunes of a war.</i>	
Referential	<i>A crime is a very serious violation of the law, this definition is very general but it is as broad, because there are a lot of kinds of crimes.</i>	SPM03005.txt
Referential	<i>Murder: in this kind of crime somebody is killed and perhaps, this is the worst crime because if something is robed it can be recovered but, if someone is killed, that person is not going to live again.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>The most common reason to kill a person is by revenge, but it is true that today a lot of people is killed for others causes as money, drugs...</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with unaccusative verb	<i>Robe: in large cities everyday a lot of people is robbed though in little towns and villages it can happens the same. Nowadays, people have serious problems with their jobs or they are unemployed and haven't got a lot of money to live so they must robe to continue living.</i>	
Referential	<i>This is an important reason why people robe but, the main problem is that young men have drugs and it is very expensive. If they want to contitue having drugs, they must robe because they haven't got enough money to buy it.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>Rape: in these last years, it can be watched in television that many young girls are raped not only in the street but even in their own houses's street door.</i>	
Referential	<i>This is the only solution that governmt has studied to pay the crime but it is not a good manner of resolve a problem.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>When many criminals that have been in prison serve their sentences they are left into society as they were when they committed the crime so, it is sure that many of the criminals are going to kill and robe again.</i>	
Referential/ ERROR postverbal subject with unaccusative verb	<i>According to what has been explained, the crime doesn't pay in our society but, it does not mean that in other time or place it happens the same.</i>	
Referential	<i>If this is so, it is because people have the necessity of robe and, if they can not do other thing to live, they forget the religion and robe and kill.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>This is very painful but it is sure that crime does pay in other life.</i>	
Referential	<i>The word drug menas for some people a relieve for all our pains, it is like escaping to another different world free of problems.</i>	SPM03006.txt
referential	<i>And... is not television like that? When you sit befgore your T.V. set and watch at the images in movement it is like entering in to another world where everything is fine and mervellous, where each prince manages at the end to safe his princess, where each grief turns to joy and all the problems have an end.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>It seems like every image from T.V. is like a god we have to adore because everything there is so perfect, nothing can be wrong.</i>	
Ext. of ger.-parti. Subject	<i>It is funny and also a pity seeing old people fall asleep watching the square box, but... are they really watching at their T.V. set?</i>	
	<i>I do not think they are, they just keep it on like a guard for their security, so they fall asleep relieved and quiet.</i>	
	<i>Children are the more dispossed to fall in the tramp, because they are young an unesperted and believe everything of the fantastic world that pass through their eyes, they try to imitate it.</i>	
Idiom it	<i>Anyway, children are not the only ones who fall into this drug, also old people are gravely affected by T.V. as I explained before, and people in general become more violent and thinkless when it comes to Television.</i>	
Ext. of ger.-parti. Subject	<i>It is not nice seeing one family always fighting just because they want to watch their own favourite programmes in different channels?</i>	

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Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>So, welcome to that marvellous and funny world where everything is fine and be carefull because before you realise you will be caught by that terrible drug called T.V. and then it will be too late to turn it off.</i>	
	<i>Not only, in the modern life, there is not too much spare time for imagination and dreams but the technology have replaced it too.</i>	SPM03007.txt
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>With very few advances it was possible to live in a pleasantly and quiet way, using the nature and the imagination, the creativity and ability of manking</i>	
	<i>The technological progress makes all so easy and the human being is so tired because of the hard job, that nobody writes, paints, composes music unless as a profession and usually then they make use of computers to make it easier and faster job or follow a fashion to get money forgetting the imagination, the dreams, the art.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject	<i>It is not strange for us the scene of a family dining watching TV and without speaking.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It would be possible to feel all sensations of the world as reality only using a computer.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C/ referential	<i>Nobody at this moment can forsee all that the virtual reality could suppose for the future of mankind but it is likely that it may be a confusing and chaotic world without limits between fiction and reality and never more the mankind would use imagination and dreams.</i>	
Referential	<i>As an example of this we can see how most of the students of secondary school in Spain do not like to read, and if they do it, it is only because they have been obligued at school.</i>	SPM03008.txt
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It is very well known that when a book is read the imagination has to work actively and the mind of the person who is reading the book can origine a wide range of sensations.</i>	
Referential	<i>" Then to be able to understand the notion of the word University, we must know what degee menas as it is the main idea that holds the worde University.</i>	SPM03010.txt
Referential	<i>This kind of problem is mainly based on the fact that the educations received in the University were basically theoretical and not so practical as it should be.</i>	
Referential/ Ext. from S- infinit. C	<i>Thus, the 90% pass their exams, however, after a month or so, it is forgotten by most scholars which means a big waste of time, and it would have been much bhetter to go an academy.</i>	
Impersonal/ referential	<i>So, it seems that there are many number of companies that demand the degrees received in a University as if it is the most important part of a human being.</i>	
Referential	<i>This problem is mostly related to the question of being theoretical as it has been mentioned before as one of the problem that occure inside the education of University.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>It seems as this do not happen only in the classes given in the University but also before the beginning of University life and in such Faculty as Fine Arts has more tendendy to receive more theoretical students than talented.</i>	
Referential	<i>In the daily life, frequently the people accuse the money of being the reason of the divorce, of the problem caused between the enterprises and the workers, and it can even reach the conclusion of the hunger in the Third World.</i>	SPM03011.txt
Referential	<i>Our choice of good or bad way of living, it depends on everyone of us.</i>	
Referential	<i>So, every time when a men does the evil, they should not just blame the money but accept that they evil was in him, in the inner part of him, where they must look for the real root of the evilness that it is around men.</i>	
Referential	<i>One of them is to find a job, but that is nothing to do with education, it is a social and economical matter</i>	SPM03012.txt
Referential	<i>But no the other hand if they obtain their degree, it is of a very little value, as all they know is theory and they do not have any practical experience.</i>	
Referential	<i>The most of the people avoid it as if it was a terrible disease and try in, all the ways, not to do it.</i>	SPM03013.txt
ERROR postverbal subject	<i>However, people are concerned that someone has to protect us in case of an armed fight, but they think it would be better for all, the creation or a professional army.</i>	
Referential	<i>The complicacies that Military Service establish to youth are connected, in a large number of cases, with the incompatibility of study and do the Military Service. In the most of the cases, it can be avoid with the solicitation of an extension of several years to do what the young man is doing in that moment so as not to interrupt the educational process of the person.</i>	
	<i>But that do not always happens and some persons have to do it and they can do anything in the matter without it makes big problems to them.</i>	
	<i>Besides the social conflicts that the Compulsory Military Service produce, there are some other topics that make it more problematic.</i>	
Referential	<i>Nowadays, it is seem as the spot of the light of Spanish politics.</i>	SPM03014.txt
referential/ referential/referential	<i>Though it doesn't mean that it has not been present before, because it has always been hidden.</i>	

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Referential	<i>With this idea we reach to the conclusion that a chaos is continually dominating our world though there are times it is hidden.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C / referential	<i>All our world live with the obsession of that idea and it is proved in many cases it is not what produces happiness.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>Nevertheless, unfortunately it is a cruel reality that if you don't have money in this society you are treated like a puppet.</i>	
Referential	<i>Once again money is a point of conflict that has reigned in the mankind all around the years and, as the topic of this essay says, it is the root of all evils that occur in our society.</i>	
Referential	<i>But sometimes is difficult to cast aside the mask of civilization because it dominates our daily life. So let's keep on dreaming because only man and no machines are able to do it.</i>	SPM03015.txt
	<i>This measure lacks of effectiveness, because, if you choose it, at least in our country, you will occupy a job that could be used by someone who would really need it, and contributing to the increase of unemployment in our so called "welfare state". Anyway, this must be quickly solutioned, but not by us, but the people who have the power to do it</i>	SPM03016.txt
Referential	<i>Of course, I don't believe on its efficiency about repairing this awful error, because it would be a very large expent of public money.</i>	
Referential	<i>This would mean a very large expent of money, but it would be a good alternative to our actual system of military service.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with unaccusative verb	<i>Anyway, I think it exists yet in Spain a group of people who are supposed to be professional soldiers, the members of the Spanish Foreign Legion</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It would be better to expent all that money on covering the enormous social and economic deficiencies of our world.</i>	
Referential/ referential	<i>The censorship has existed in all societies not only during this century but also during another centuries and due to the politic interest and the great influence of the mass media (press, radio, TV), it has obtained too much importance because it allows the control over the expression of ideas.</i>	SPM03017.txt
Referential	<i>Therefore, it has caused discussion and polemics because the censorship has become a cause to restriction of a human right.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>Also it is very frequent in the Western democracies the government gives mass media and artistic associations subsidies. Actually the government gets on the one hand a better quality of the work that is the lest important benefit and on the other hand an absolute certainty about the ideologic cotain and political point of it.</i>	
Referential	<i>For example in Great Britain there are different types of signs for the exhibition of films. If in the TV, the letter V appears in the screen, it means that the film is authorized for all publics; the letter A means that it is only for adults and the letter X means that it is not authorized for people under 16.</i>	
Referential	<i>The above discussion shows that the censorship in Western societies represents a barrier to the total freedom of expression and that it could operate over films, books, newspaper, etc... even today.</i>	
Referential	<i>it is like having a date with your best friend.</i>	SPM03018.txt
Impersonal	<i>On the other hand it is said that television harms children since they do not develop properly their imagination. Frequently students do not want to lose a lot of time watching TV. But one they re in front of it, leave it and start studying seems to be impossible. First and foremost their conciousness will tell them to work, but they just do not pay attention to it.</i>	
Referential	<i>It becomes then a bad habit, a kind of drug that they cannot get rid of.</i>	
Ext. of ger.-parti. Subj.	<i>therefore it is not worth blaming a machine when the fault is ours.</i>	
referential	<i>Hence we should start dosing the amount of television that we watched each day as if it were opium.</i>	
	<i>A functional and practical world where a dream, an instant of imagination is unuseful if you are not an artist and you shape it into a work such as a novel or a picture.</i>	SPM03019.txt
Ext. from S-infinit. C/ Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>In a time when everything is said to be imposed, when everybody is said to be equal dreaming and imagination are a claim for individuality; i a time when one does not agree with the situation or is simply tired of it, it is logical to dream and to imagine ... it is normal to practice one of the few activities you can do without any snags, in a personal and uncontrollable space.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C (add information)	<i>In line with the previously said, it could e said that the actiity of dreaming is healthy for the "spirit".</i>	
Referential	<i>Thus, in a certai way, God is a dream a hope, because we (believers or not) do not know if he exists or not, one can possibly feel him, or not ... it is the same case as a dream we do not know if we will be able to get ... but, anyway, God, as a big hoe, motivates a lot of people.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C/ referential	<i>So, if this world were perfect it would not be necessary to have to power of imagination, but as it is not, the faulty to reate our own combinations of real or unreal ideas has been profitable since the</i>	

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	<i>human being became "sapiens".</i>	
Referential	<i>Some meet it going to different place from they usually live one.</i>	SPM03020.txt
	<i>Still others like to make presents to others for seeing how they are happy. Most people who find happiness meet it having a mint of money to not limit what they want to do each time.</i>	
	<i>You do not want Isabel Preisley is going to lay on heating in the palace of her dog means by your money in some degree but you can not do it is not being so.</i>	
	<i>What can you do about it?</i>	
It-cleft/It-cleft	<i>Today it is not a fight today it is war.</i>	
Referential	<i>Firstly you play a football pool and it may be you happiness but you are not lucky.</i>	
	<i>The best thing is steady something such as a speculation of jewels for instance, that is acquiring the jewels with certain money and after this selling it at a more expensive prize.</i>	
Referential	<i>It can arrive at the extent of being provide by someone with money When someone has a bit money usually will be an ambitious person.</i>	
Referential	<i>It starts being a big problem to try.</i>	
	<i>You think the easiest approach to earn it.</i>	
	<i>One comfortable way to make both ends meet at home could be putting on sale different kind of drugs in suitable places for it.</i>	
	<i>People who can help you to earn more money and so it can become your obsession.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>It seems men are not still very intelligent. Perhaps in the twenty one century they will be!!!.</i>	
	<i>Since sometime, we are destroying nature and we do not care about it.</i>	SPM03021.txt
	<i>Some of these ways are avoidable (like the black tide) and other ways have difficult solutions (like the acid rain or the disappearance of the ozone layer), but all of them can be solved if we really want to do it.</i>	
Referential	<i>The black tide happens when a tanker has an accident and as a consequence of this, it loses its petrol in the sea.</i>	
Referential/ referential/ referential	<i>The process of destruction is called deforestation. The deforestation produces very dangerous consequences: extinction of species, the soil without trees becomes eroded by the rain or the wind and this process is called desertification, the remaining trees cannot absorb all the carbon dioxide and this produces a concentration in the atmosphere, the carbon dioxide absorbs the heat from the sun, but it cannot leave the atmosphere, this increases the temperature in the Earth and it is called the greenhouse effect... The best way in fighting against deforestation is a reforestation movement all over the world. But this is very difficult to achieve because it implies the cooperation of countries.</i>	
Referential/referential	<i>This acid rain makes the soil acid, it damages the crops and the forests and it destroys the life of lakes.</i>	
Referential	<i>The problem of pollution is difficult to solve because it involves to change the products.</i>	
	<i>There are also many organizations that fight to conserve our planet and make of it a better place for living.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>Of course, it must be admitted that the concern of human about nature has increased in the last decades, but there is still only one active defender of nature out of ten people.</i>	SPM03022.txt
Referential/ referential	<i>And on the other hand we can take as the example of local association the one named "Eki", which acts in Basque Country, Spain And ADENA, although it is a global association, it deals only with fauna.</i>	
	<i>Factories "hide" their chemical or nuclear waste spilling it into the rivers causing their pollution and with it, the death of thousands of creatures that lived there</i>	
Referential	<i>A third way is a combination of the previously mentioned two manners, but it happens rarely.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C/ Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>The advances of technology are visible in all aspects of our daily life and nowadays it is very difficult to live without these advances, although in many cases it would be suitable to do without them.</i>	SPM03023.txt
referential	<i>The use of computers makes the industrial, commercial and administrative activities easier and more comfortable, but it also prevents us from thinking.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>it is possible that in the near future instead of using books looking for information in a bibliography</i>	
Referential	<i>The power of modern technology and industrialisation is growing progressively in our society, and it provides us with such an inactive life that we have not got time to day-dream and to meditate on ourselves, and in this way, we can become very calculating with such a programmed life.</i>	
referential	<i>It must not be seen as a maddening situation, at least not yet, because man has always dreamt and used his imagination more or less to attain his purposes. Otherwise, he could feel a great emptiness inside him.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C/ It-cleft	<i>it was compulsory to go to church, pray and do one's duty to God, but now, it is the television which moves the society to accept the established systems.</i>	SPM03024.txt

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Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It seems to be a manipulation of the spectators to make them believe that, if there is money, everything is possible to get, and problems easy to resolve with extremely rapidity.</i>	
Referential/ Ext. from S-infinit. C/ referential	<i>But, although, T.V often shows real themes, from day to day it provides so much information that there is a moment in which it is impossible to react, you feel tired of the given information that at last it does not affect you.</i>	
	<i>And this is dangerous. In U.S the television has become into something mystic, people would do whatever to appear in it.</i>	
Referential	<i>Television is the principal instrument, that around it, the family and the group of friends meet, but it makes impossible any kind of communication.</i>	
Referential	<i>Television is supposed to be a drug for ignorant people, who believe what is being shown but it also give a sight of the world we are living in, in which the most important thing is money.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>But it would be unfair to classify all programmes as they were bad, there are some which are quite interesting and they would be a cultural focus directed to different groups in society: children, youth and adults.</i>	
Referential	<i>Despite censorship, as we know it, is claimed to exist only in totalitarian systems, there is also in democracies an underlying predisposition to use that "blue-pencil" in many areas of modern life.</i>	SPM03025.txt
Referential	<i>However, it is cunningly hidden.</i>	
	<i>Sometimes we get involved in artful mechanisms of political censure, without even taking notice of it.</i>	
Referential	<i>It refers to the excessive concern society expresses about health and physical aspect.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C (add information)	<i>Culture is not fomented, whereas it is known that "the more you know, the wiser you are".</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C/ Ext. from S-infinit. C/ Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>At this point it seems necessary to question whether it is convenient for a Government to have people informed, cultivated, ready to criticize every little situation they disagree with; or is it better to maintain people charmed with body enchantments?</i>	
Ext. from S-content C (add information)	<i>Then, it could be said that the difference between the role of censorship in totalitarian systems and its part in democracy is only whether you are allowed to express your opinion freely or not.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>On the other hand, it seems unfair to consider human-beings as mindless sheeps which do whatever they are commanded to.</i>	
Referential	<i>To sum up, censorship is cunning and used many disguises to hide in every single parcel of life. We only need to scrape off the surface to desecrate it, take hold of it and, to the extent that it is practicable, put an end to its existence.</i>	
	<i>They are more imaginative compared to other musicians and lyrics writers, besides he composes his songs faster than others without repeating rhythms or melodies and so on, so in conclusion he uses a big deal of imagination and without it nothing would be the same in his music.</i>	SPM03026.txt
	<i>Imagination can make us wiser so we must use it in our every day life, from preparing the supper to deceive our wife, "devilish" mother-in-law, husband or boyfriend (in the case of boyfriend or husband is quite easily so a short deal of imagination is needed).</i>	
Referential	<i>Sometimes our everyday life disappoint us so we dream of how it should be.</i>	
Referential/ referential	<i>Dreams are important, we could not live without dreaming because human being is always trying to be better than it is or having more than it has.</i>	
	<i>We have an ideal of how ourselves must be, something which we want reach but we never do it and probably this is the reason why we are never completely happy. We feel unhappy because we do not have enough.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It seems contradictory to say that crime does not pay since we all understand crime as an offence for which there is severe punishment by law; but indeed, crime does not pay, at least in a just way.</i>	SPM03027.txt
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It is therefore a social reproach that a community makes to the author of the crime in virtue of its laws, and these ones, withing their culture and millenary traditions.</i>	
Impersonal (add information)	<i>So far, it eventually seems that the law contains a perfect balance between the criminal's rights and those of his victim, fact that, as it has been said before, would be opposed to our statement.</i>	
	<i>That is, any author of a crime is punished under the penalty which is established for it in the penal code.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject	<i>It is not taken into account the significance of the subjective elements that the victim gives to what he no longer owns.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is clearly evinced in the case of the murder when the victim loses his right of life without any possible reparation, and only his inheritors would get some remuneration.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>For example, if a beautiful actress gets a stab with a clasp knife on the face, it is true that the profession of the victim is considered, but the remunerative compensation that she may get would not satisfy her completely since she will have a subjective esteem that cannot be compensated exclusively by economic solutions.</i>	
Referential/ Ext. from S-	<i>When someone acts in a way that deliberately hurts a person's feelings and dignity, the law can only</i>	

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infin. C/ referential	<i>objectify the moral harm done, but the amend made for it is never adequate to the person`s esteem of himself, and moreover, it is very difficult to verify someone`s reputation after it has been calumniated.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>In regard to the crimes against the right of property. in this case it seems taht the idemnification given to the victim could fairly refund the lost of certain patrimony.</i>	
referential	<i>It says: "All men are equal: but some are more equal than others".</i>	SPM03028.txt
Impersonal (add information)	<i>It is considered that there is no difference between nen, but this first part of the sentence is quite distant from the reality.</i>	
Referential	<i>(generally it has become poor by the influence of the colonizer)</i>	
Ext. from S-infin. C	<i>Women have a traditional role in our cultures imposed by men who want to conserve their priviledges above women so it is very difficult to get cut of this traditional role but there are groups as Women`s Lib that tries to liberate women from domestic duties and from a subordinate role in society and bussines and tries to obtain a position of legal and social equality with men.</i>	
Referential	<i>For instance if we consider a typical citizen daily life we see that it just includes workig, fast food and not really more than that.</i>	SPM03029.txt
Referential	<i>However the situation changes when we look back in previous generations, even if the problem of money was the same or even greater it must be considered more as a case of necessity.</i>	
Extraposition of NPs (add information)	<i>Before it was more the expectation of buying something than the thing itself.</i>	
Referential	<i>It could represent a long time if not the rest of their lifes to get the money the object costed.</i>	
referential	<i>Nowadays the feeling of expectation and hope have disapeared, for example if we want something, we go and buy it, and if we do not have money right at that moment we can buy it on hire purchase or we can use our credit cards.</i>	
referential	<i>It does not leave us any free time. At present jobs require constant attention and demand a lot of responsability from us. Therefore we have no leisure time for us.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject	<i>As a conclusion we could say that after having analysed the two main reasons why imagination and dreaming are no longer used, we could sum them up by saying that it is time the principla cause.</i>	
Referential	<i>I have been asked to give my opinion about a subject that has never left of being zealous in all this time, since it was stated by Victor Hugo.</i>	SPM03031.txt
Referential (add information)	<i>If I say this, it is because the fact is still present; men not only are not doing anything to change their behaviour with Nature, if not that they continue injuring it.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It is a fact that our enviroment gets worst and worst.</i>	
Ext. from S-infin. C	<i>The causes are much, but it is no reason to do nothing to change it.</i>	
ERROR (add information)	<i>Since civilization started to develop itself, we all must recognize that it has been got some improvements that we all are grateful for.</i>	
Impersonal (add information)	<i>It is known, that uncontrolled spills from industries, are thrown to the rivers, seas and oceans.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>It is said that nowadays there is no place for imagination or for dreaming in our "supposedly modern" world but I have extremely good reasons to support it.</i>	SPM03032.txt
impersonal	<i>Those products have an imaginative beggining but now it seems that people use their imagination only for industrial purposes.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C / referential	<i>Let me give more examples to support my idea: when we have to work in a particular subject as a book, author or event, there is a pattern to follow but it will be funier if we make it with imagination and it will be better "paid".</i>	
Referential/referential	<i>we first imagine a better world and after that we dream about how good it would be and what pleasure it would give to us and all like that.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C /referential	<i>On the contrary, it is also said that dreaming too much is not good because it can be confused with reality</i>	
Referential	<i>Because of that, dreaming is not paid very much attention but it is as important as all other industrial inventions.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>To sum up, it is important to say that those two concepts are essential for our developing as human beings; so important for our developing is technology but as the previos stages of Technology, imagination and dreaming have to be considered not antique concepts but ways of improoving the utopia of a better world.</i>	
Referential	<i>The vital needs subordinated to it, people observed the importance of money and here all began; Money brutify the persons, it makes grow up in them the ambition for having more and more money.</i>	SPM03033.txt
Ext. from S-content C	<i>In this respect, it is estimated that three children out of each four living in the "First World"</i>	SPM03034.txt

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	<i>Countires use to watch tv among 4-5 hours per day, when the proper period should never be longer than 2 hours per day.</i>	
Referential	<i>For example, to watch a certain programme because it shown the "true" life of such a one actress, or to vote a political party which appears in a certain channel, depending on if we are refering to TV or politicians.</i>	
Referential	<i>As a necessary consequence from this wide approachment of television to people, social behavious and manners have evolved towards more universal characteristics which, far from meaing an improvement of its quality, it is nearer an assimilation of North-American way of life in the rest of countries.</i>	
	<i>As far as social events are concerned, the fast spread of television can transform it in a double-edged wheapon.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C/ referential/referential	<i>In this respect, it is true that it can get in time to prevent a single person or a whole from any unpleasant event, but it may also rashly influence in a situation without respecting the will of the people who are living that circumstance, and distort its ending.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It is demonstrated that channels not only turn the audience numbers into benefits numbers for themselves but also do not worry about the way to get their aim, though in the way they may break in pieces the sensibility of people.</i>	
Referential	<i>This double dimension of television in our lives, positive at the same time that negative, has reached to be so deep that, as any other drug, trying to suppress it would not even be welcomed by the very society.</i>	
	<i>So that, at present, what different societies try to do is to prevent potential criminals from committing criminal acts, that is to say, they try to act before people commit an offence, and not after they have committed it.</i>	SPM03035.txt
	<i>According to that proverb which says `Practice makes perfect` (in fact, the reality shows it)</i>	SPM03036.txt
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It is obvious that the biggest difficulty to get this objective is the overcrowding of our universities and, of course, the lack of economic resources.</i>	
impersonal (add information)	<i>For instance, the time we lose all through the day because of transport or timetables, the professors subjectivity when it comes to impart their subjects</i>	
Referential	<i>- here wer are referring to the fact that several professors impart the same subject in a very different way, it affects the general education scheme created for each career-</i>	
Referential	<i>But it is not just either attributing the blame of the degrees scarce value, only to the university system.</i>	
	<i>Everybody who "enjoy it" should also bring their collaboration so that the degree we obtain at the end of our career were not only of theoretical value.</i>	
	<i>The worst consequence of this lack in the university education is that all the small and big companies have already realised it.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>first, the quality of the workers will be worse and, as a result of this, our economy will take a dive; second, it will be more and more impossible for young people to get a job.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>Anyway, the problem we have considered clearly does not admit of an easy solution, but it is hoped that the education authority take steps to ameliorate its worst effects in a future.</i>	
impersonal	<i>It is supposed that people who belong to the first one, have not much money or a lot of relationship with Mr. Money.</i>	SPM03037.txt
ERROR postverbal subject	<i>It is not the same an attractive man in a "seat Toledo" car than in a "Mercedes car".</i>	
Referential	<i>It is very easy.</i>	
Referential	<i>In conclusion, to have money is very good, why not, but no very much because it could carry you on until your end while money will survive and never die.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>For example, in the prehistory it was thought that there were several gods, and the priests offered human or animal sacrifices to those gods.</i>	SPM03038.txt
Referential	<i>Religion has always been a profitable deal, because it has moved great numbers of people.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C/ referential	<i>But sometimes it doesn't matter if the program is good or not, or if it has to do with the taste of the person who is watching the program.</i>	
Referential	<i>Moreover, the T.V. publicity makes people get crazy for this or that thing, in doesn't matter whether it is a good or bad product.</i>	
Referential	<i>The T.V. set introduces into the eyes whatever it shows.</i>	
Referential	<i>Everybody have had the experience of sitting in front of the screen for hours, like it were a drug.</i>	SPM03039.txt
	<i>The spectators keep a passive attitude, they tend to sit in front of it for hours without being interested in what they are watching. If we don't change our attitude, TV can be our worst enemy.</i>	

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Referential	<i>This army fought against the profesional armies of the old monarchic states of Europe to defense France and it obtained many victories.</i>	SPM03040.txt
Referential	<i>After 1954 military service continued as the base of the armies though it was softer each year.</i>	
Referential/referential	<i>One part of the public opinion think that it has to continue as it's at this moment.</i>	
referential	<i>It's formed mostly by old people who lived the last times and suffered a military service which lasted several years and offered to the young soldiers a hard life.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>They think that an enterely profesional army is very expensive for a country and it's necessary to continue with the military service though this could last less time and be more comfortable.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It's true that there are many wars.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It's true that we need armies yet.</i>	
Referential	<i>On the other hand a modern state could pay them perfectly well and perhaps it would be cheaper than the maintenance of the military service.</i>	
	<i>To kill a human being, is to learn it necessary?</i>	
	<i>Nowadays is true that the science technology and the industrialization are very important terms in our society, because the development of our society depends in some way of this things but this doesn't mena that there aren't place for dreams and imagination and use it to do a better things and help our world to be more comfortable and better for all the people that live in it.</i>	SPM03041.txt
	<i>Through the times people ever have had dreams and ideas to make a better world and this thoughts have been the base of all studies and development to get it.</i>	
	<i>Although I have to say that all of this advantages are an important sector in the value scale of the life, but they aren't all in it, there are other things that are important in this scale too as the relations among the people and the dreams that these people say don't have place for them.</i>	
	<i>Nowadays in the middle of this kind of life based in the comodity and the try to be in a high level of life, exist still a lot of people or almost all of them that have a dream or an utopia that wish to make real and perhaps a lot of these people try it seriously because they think that their cause is right and is important to all the people that will be real, as to help the people that can't get these products what I said before, because their kind of life is not as our and some times don't have food either.</i>	
Referential	<i>The reason why it has changed so deeply men's life in all its aspects is difficult to analyze.</i>	SPM03042.txt
ERROR postverbal subject	<i>First of all, it is necessary this affirmation to be very clear:</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It is inly when man change it for material things, when he buys things, when it has its real value.</i>	
Referential	<i>If we consider the human being, as it is, a mortal and insignificant creative in comparison with the inmensity of the universe, this last point can be very attractive for men.</i>	
	<i>Life is short and while we are living, that life is the only one we have, so we try to make the most of it.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>This mirage of abundance and luxury blinds men and makes them believe that is what happiness consists in, which is a terrible mistake, that is to say, money does not mean happiness in itself, though it is as clear as daylight that it is necessary for life.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject / referential/ referential/ referential	<i>On the other hand, if we mend to remote times, before the existence of money it has always been necessary a system that made possible "commercial relations" among men as exchange and things so we would say that it is logic, because if it had not exist, neither then or now, something to regulate such an important aspect of the History of Humanity like economical sources are, it would have led the world to a total chaos.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C/ referential/ referential	<i>It is an outdated fact to rob and kill for money, it has been always part of man's everyday life and it has happened in all social classes.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject	<i>It does not matter high, middle or low classes, if someone is born or educated in bad instincts, she/he will find in money the perfect way to develop her/his wicked purposes.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>If we bear in mind all we have said before, it is true that money is vital for life, but it is necessary to give it the importance it worths.</i>	
	<i>We have to deal with it as an instrument, a mean to get our aims, not an aim in itself, and try to keep our integrity and values as human beings out of the reach of any material temptation.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with unaccusative verb	<i>In this framework, some decades ago, it appeared a new invent</i>	SPM03043.txt
Ext. from S-content C	<i>At the very beginning, only rich people could have a television set but now it is very strange that in a home was not a television set.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is called the stupid box, but if you have had one, you can not live without it</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It is true that television attracts a lot, but this attraction is not comparable with the attraction of the religion in the 19th cent.</i>	
Referential/referential	<i>The main different is that before people believed in something which they can not see and it marked their lifes forever, since these ideas passed from generation to generation; now people is very influenced by the Tv, but it is different because they do not believe in something which they can not see.</i>	

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	<i>; now, in the 20th century you can choose between to turn on the Tv or not and if you are joined up to the Tv is because you want it and not because someone force you.</i>	
Referential/ referential	<i>He thought that religion was like a drug for many people, because it had a great influence on the way they acted and because it was a way of evasion.</i>	SPM03044.txt
Referential	<i>Nowadays televisio has a large influence on the viewer's behaviour and it is a way of escapism as well.</i>	
	<i>Once a person is involved in this misleading world of television, he/she will have great difficulties to get out of it.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>If a viewer wastes a long time everyday watching television it will be very difficult for him/her to finish with this habit escaping from the influence "the box" will have on himself/herself, and to select the few adequate number of programs which are worth seeing.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>In conclusion it can be said that as television is one of the most powerful means to dominate people's mind and acts, viewers should avoid watching it so often and they should study which programs or films are useful and unharful for them, in order to protect their whole personality and their family, taking into account that consequences derived from the influence of television are in some way similar to the ones that derive from the dependency of drugs.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>Therefore it is obvious that technology brings foward the possibility of making real our dreams and desires.</i>	SPM03045.txt
Ext. of ger.-partic. Subj/ referential	<i>It would be a waste of time working more than it is necessary, and we have found the way of avoiding it.</i>	
	<i>However people who are very fon of technology maybe depend on it to the point of giving up other activities, and this dependence may turn out a problem in regard to the growin of imagination.</i>	
	<i>However people who are very fon of technology maybe depend on it to the point of giving up other activities, and this dependence may turn out a problem in regard to the growin of imagination.</i>	
	<i>On the whole; technology is not the cause of the standstill of imagination, but too much dedication to it stops us from working on our mind.</i>	
	<i>In other words, armies should only consist of people willing to perform such service and to consider it as a profession.</i>	SPM03046.txt
Referential	<i>If compulsory military service exists in a country it is because the people has agreed by voting for a constitution that regards such a duty.</i>	
Referential	<i>If any disadvantage must be mentioned it is the one that deals with the financial aspect.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It is very expensive to maintain a professional army, because ech soldier requires not only a high salary but also a convenient life insurance for their families, regarding the risks their lives are constantly running.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>Therefore, and as a conclusion, it seems that, unfortunately, armies are still necessary in the world.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>Nowadays, it is easy to stop thinking and swallow everything we see aroun us.</i>	SPM03047.txt
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>But it is not enough to be alarmed by this passive attitude.</i>	
It-cleft / Ext. from S-content C	<i>The change must begin from childhood because it is in this period when habits are fixed. If the child learns to use his innate creativity, it doesn't mind what society will probably impose his while growing up.</i>	
	<i>'Oh, hes, of course, I like it.'</i>	
	<i>We need to search for the real meaning of imagination in order to understand how is that we are losing it.</i>	
Referential	<i>The problem is that we have misinterpreted this meaning so we belive that imagination is a waste of time if it is not applied to practical things.</i>	
Referential	<i>But when it simply means to dream and try to relax themselves, they reject it, preferring for example to switch on TV.</i>	
	<i>This is the way, by which something that did not interest you at all, begin to interest you from the moment that you watch an image or a group of images on television which encourage you to buy it independently on wether you need it or not.</i>	SPM03048.txt
Referential	<i>What really catches your eye is the beauti of the woman and the calmness of the place but not the drink itself; as a conclusion, we drink Coca-cola only because we think it is how we could be beautiful, fresh and calm.</i>	
	<i>The second problem has to do with the first one. Rapes are highly common in prisons on account of the great number of homosexuals and those that not being it, become homosexuals because of the lack of women.</i>	SPM03049.txt
Ext. from S-infinit. C/ referential	<i>They admit that it is not possible to stop the entrance of drugs since it is introduced by different ways, through visits, distributors and also officials.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C/ Ext.	<i>According to this, it would be dangerous for the society to have all of them working more or less free</i>	

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from S-infinit. C / ERROR postverbal subject	<i>under the supervision of guard, furthermore, it is imposible to guard so many prisoners which are working in different places, it would be necessary a great guard corp and also people who wanted to became part of this corp.</i>	
Referential	<i>In both cases (using the imagination for a real purpose and using it to run away from the real world), when the dreamings and imagination take place daily, the pass of time is an interesting point that we can regard, because it is a constant, is continuous</i>	SPM03050.txt
Ext. from S-content C	<i>But it is a fact that during the childhood and the teenage years, you have much more illusions to create</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>On the other hand, to conclude this essay it only remains to add that nowadays we live in a world in which the technology is habitual and the imagination takes place on a second plan; but the way I look at it, there are many people using their imagination as a medium to survive, working such as painter, writer, sculptor, fashion or interior designer, architect, photographer, or perhaps a thief dreaming a new role of living totally, or a politician making new projects to improva a much better social and political situations.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>Ultimately, then it is wonderful to have the power of fiction and the attitud to polish the inventiveness.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C/ referential	<i>It is obvious that it means very few actually.</i>	SPM03051.txt
ERROR postverbal subject with unaccusative verb (add information)	<i>As early as three years before his dead, in 1880, it begun the experiments whose result was the appearance of the television some years later.</i>	
Referential	<i>Nobody could imagine that this new phenomenon was going to replace so many things as it do</i>	
Referential	<i>Television not only does now a social function done by religion in the 19th century, but it is also a much stronger influence in the present society.</i>	
Referential	<i>It represents the escape instrument from an often awful reality for many people</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It is evident that the television is conditioned by the public's characteristics and habits.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>This change (religion-television) can be considered from different points of view; it could be a good change if you think that people are not so obsessed by religion and spiritual themes as they were in the last century, and now there is less hipocrisy when we talk about religion; you can give your opinion franckly and nothing matters, and this liberty of expression is positive in all the aspects.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject	<i>However, it is not good the excessive influence that television has on people, due to many times the spectator lose the notion of reality, mixing this reality with fiction.</i>	
	<i>This sentence is something very usually heard, with more frequently than we like it.</i>	SPM03052.txt
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It is a very widespread opinion that the crime is not sufficiently punish.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>The first kind of criminal are the worst because is very sad that a person attempt on a property, that he/she steal something or that he/she make any material or economical damage, but it is worse that he/she try to hurt to another person</i>	
Referential/ Ext. from S- infinit. C	<i>Law is, al these cases, when it is less hard with the criminals it is very 53enounced to show if a person is guilty or not guilty because the trieval is only based on the testimonies of the two parts, and very frequently teh judge can not stablish the truth and by the other hand is very 53enounced for a person who have hurt any harm damage to prove it, even when somebody is named guilty the pain is very soft and very few times the criminal end his/her pain fully. And, too, there are a lot of cases which never arrive to the court because a great number of them are not 53enounced.</i>	
	<i>Usually the important people are the one who make it.</i>	
	<i>But even now the most part of these cases are still without sentence so in this part of the law the power is on it.</i>	
Referential/ referential	<i>In conclusion the crime does not pay, or at least like it must be, there are times that the sentences are too heavy and othertimes the criminals are pardoned or sometimes they don't serve their sentences fuelly and there are other many tiems that they are not called to trial and it is due to people think the crimes does not pay because many great bussinesmen have a big prestige that they don't deserve. And with the smaller criminals this not happen, law is more efficient and they pay their crime more frequently than the others criminals.</i>	
ERROR double subject	<i>To go to university 50 years ago, it was considered something very special, for those people that could pay an university degree.</i>	SPM03053.txt
	<i>In these methods you get an experience that is the main thing to get it.</i>	
	<i>Since the stablishment of our modern concept of society, progress has always enjoyed a sort of Green Card within it, as a result of which we can nowadays have the benefit of a longer and more comfortable life in many aspects.</i>	SPM03054.txt
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>But sometimes happens that in order to achieve success in a particular field, it is necessary to sacrifice something else, and the scapegoat of progress is our enviroment.</i>	

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	<i>I suppose that if Victor Hugo was alive today he would add to his prediction the sad thought that even though humans are the most intelligent animals nature has ever created, they are also the only ones who are ready to kill themselves, but of course they will do it from a comfortable armchair and in front of a nice T.V. set while they rave about those trashy environmentalists.</i>	
	<i>(fair or not fair, I am not going to discuss it)</i>	SPM04001.txt
Referential	<i>That world which is outside the university is not as wonderful as it seems looking it through a window.</i>	
Referential	<i>Nobody is going to help you. On the contrary, if they can, they are going to make you falling down. And also, experience is required in most jobs, but students who have just left the university are totally unexperienced, so it becomes a circle, young people need experience to work but if they do not get a job they are not going to be experienced.</i>	
Referential	<i>It sound ridiculous.</i>	
Referential	<i>As we have seen, the real world is really difficult and it is a subject forgotten by universities</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with passive verb	<i>I think, it should be taught something more related with the life, like how to make a curriculum vitae, or how to prepare yourself for an interview of work, what kind of jobs can you apply for, the behaviour in the work, how to make a good usage of all the knowledge you have acquired in the university...</i>	
	<i>We should analyse what is wrong in our society, and try to show the mistakes of it to give solutions for them.</i>	SPM04002.txt
Referential	<i>it should rehabilitate them.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>Previously, it was so strange to hear about people being murdered that there was even one newspaper called "EL CASO" that was used to especially note the events of this kind which occurred in Spain.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>Because of this increase of violence, it was necessary to build a lot of prison structures to keep prisoners shut up.</i>	
	<i>I will apply it only in cases in which the prisoner has not killed anybody.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It has usually been said that feminists have done more harm to the cause of women than good.</i>	SPM04003.txt
ERROR postverbal subject with passive verb	<i>This may be true, but had it been ever thought the reasons of this assertion?</i>	
	<i>The former is the woman who has realized of her condition in this world and tries to improve it without wanting to replace men, whereas the latter is more radical and wants to replace men.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It is very difficult to have the certain knowledge about how their feelings were developped and how all these feelings became what they were centuries ago and they are nowadays.</i>	
	<i>We can see it in the language.</i>	
Referential	<i>So, from those times up to very recent times (we must remember the Middle Ages), women have been suposed to be silent, discreet and friendly:silent and discreet because it wasn't considered as well that a woman spoke and told great things about philosophy,etc.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is a very complicate way of feeling.</i>	
	<i>when the hunter came back to his cavern,he, a primitive man, would find a sort of real rest and home into this cavern, beside the less sociable,with a worse easiness to communicate woman and then, they got used to it,making an idealization of their partners.</i>	
Referential	<i>later, it became a structure in the Middle Ages.</i>	
	<i>Unfortunately, not only men had this structure: women had it, too.</i>	
	<i>The mothers or grandmothers tried to make young girls follow it.</i>	
	<i>So liberated woman had a double work to do:fight against men and fight against other woman carried it, too and try to make them realize of their bad situation.</i>	
Referential	<i>And because it was not an easy task for them to do, they had to persist very much in their aim.</i>	
	<i>They often had to do it very hard against other human beings.</i>	
Referential	<i>If it only had professional armies, the unemployment rate would probably decrease</i>	SPM04004.txt
Referential	<i>these people have to leave their occupations, workers perhaps have a worse situation because they will have to look for another employ and it is very difficult.</i>	
Referential	<i>Television, probably one of the greatest invention of the century, has taken such an important place in our lives that it can be considered, sometimes, as another member of the family.</i>	SPM04005.txt
	<i>This little screen with moving images and sound is attracting one's eyes so strongly that one needs will-power to decide to switch it off or not to watch it and instead to decide to read a good book.</i>	
Referential	<i>It represents the easy way to spend one's evening without doing much effort.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is therefore an easy solution, almost what we would call lazyness.</i>	
	<i>Some people are so "television-addicted" that the first thing they do, coming back home, is to switch the screen on, and even if they do not watch it, they are happy in hearing its sound.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is in itself a real company.</i>	

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	<i>TV buffs are watching it hours and hours everyday, knowing all the programs by heart, and some are even ruining their social life for it.</i>	
Referential	<i>Although television is the distraction of the masses, it also brings them dreams, imagination and culture.</i>	
Referential	<i>Of course, most of the time, unfortunately, programs are quite bad, uninteresting and of a very low cultural level but some of them -too few- are worth watching because it can develop the intelligence and culture of the person.</i>	
Referential	<i>Yesterday it was religion, today television and tomorrow...?</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>This is an affirmation which is known by the major part of people or it would be better to say that the major part of people is agree with this affirmation although there is a minority that does not think about it and they don't even raise if there is something to think about.</i>	SPM04006.txt
	<i>On the other hand, all this has been beneficial for the improvement of our lives and the majority of the citizens living in a society such as we know it today, couldn't live without neither science technology nor 55ndustrialization.</i>	
	<i>We musn't think that machine will be able to do it all for us.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with unaccusative verb	<i>If we do it, what we will become? If we leave ourselves be dominated by the science technology and the industrialisation might it will come someday which we won't need to do anything, not even we will need to think what we are going to wear in a new day or what we are going to have for our breakfast.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with unaccusative verb	<i>Sometimes, when you have got a bad moment in your live, when you become depressed, to dream that maybe things will be better soon, to imagine that it can exist a better world can help to keep you alive in those hard days that everybody use to have.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with unaccusative verb	<i>If this became so (and I say this arriving to a very extremed and exaggerated point of view) might someday babies will born without need to use their minds which means that in the evolution of the human specie it would disappear the capacity of thought in a near future.</i>	
Referential	<i>This can seems very fantastic (as you can see I use my imagination) but why not to think that might it will happens if people thing that we will be replaced by science someday?</i>	
	<i>Anytime, if I am in a mess, I just hope not be here to see it.</i>	
	<i>This"telly" has idiotized people when arriving home, they only dedicate to watch it</i>	SPM04007.txt
Referential	<i>Things that exhibit that life is a wonderful place with a good house,a good car etc, although it could be another point that refers better to the consumism of capitalist country.</i>	
Referential	<i>for example,the news and a comentary(as it usually happens)is made about something,this person probably thinks that what he/she is saying is truth, while it is only a commentary about someone's thought.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It has been proved that many people have committed any kind of transgression after having watched a violent film about fightings, killings and so on.</i>	
Referential/ referential	<i>Of course ,if someone is mad or perturbed it doesn't depend on t.v but it can be an important detonant of this "explosive emotions".</i>	
Referential	<i>What has to be mentioned is the fact that films has to overcome a "moral contro" by people specialized in psychology that suggest or establish the recommendable ages of the people that can watch them, although it happens more in the cinema than on television.</i>	
Referential	<i>Due to the fact that television is one of the most powerful mediums in communication,it informs people about the things that happens everyday.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C/ Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It is very common to hear about an image is better than one thousand words,what means that an image can impress and shock someone more than a word; it is not the same to hear about an accident that watch the "horror" as it is.</i>	
	<i>but what is sure is that world has changed and is constantly changing very fast,and Marx wuld very surprised if he could prove it</i>	
Referential	<i>Unemployment has become one of the most discussed issues but paradoxically it is still unsolved.</i>	SPM04008.txt
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It may be pertinent to raise the question if the problem of the unemployment among University graduates is also caused partially by the disproportionate number of graduates that come out of Universities and their real of proficiency and training.</i>	
	<i>Before we begin to evaluate and criticize the present condition of studies in Spain at University level we should attempt to determine what is its wole, its goals and what we should expect of it.</i>	
	<i>The length of this paper does not permit me to explain the obstacles that students must overcome to be accepted at the school they wish to get in, but be it sufficient to say that the effort far outweighs their academic level and skills. Students arrive at Universities without a good standar in intelelctial skills.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>These new programmes, it seems were not developed thinking in modern pedagogy and the limitations of colleges' buildings, libraries and materials.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It is plain to see that a country like Spain does not need and cannot provide work for so many University graduates.</i>	

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Extrapolation of NPs (add information)	<i>It is very illustrating what Fraga - President of Galicia - once said when he was the head of Home office right before Franco died.</i>	SPM04009.txt
It-cleft	<i>Governmental institutions completely boycotted them by not giving them public advertising; let me remind you it is the advertising that enables newspapers to survive economically.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>To understand how barefaced this occurs we may consider the situation in the United States - the cradle of democracy so called - the manipulation of the mass media is so great that it becomes practically impossible to read between the lines.</i>	
It-cleft	<i>It was only after some time that people began to regard the oil business as a reason for the involvement of the West in the conflict.</i>	
It-cleft	<i>It was then that they seemed to take into consideration another conflict:</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C/ referential	<i>In other words we are taught to believe we are worth what we earn, have and look like. In spite of the fact that it takes an enormous effort to instil people into this ideas, it gets relatively easier when one has every possible means to do it at hand, and for that only money and power is needed.</i>	
Referential	<i>Having considered the various aspects of capitalism a conclusion must be gathered: the system cannot provide for the basic needs of the population; consequently it needs to take steps in order to prevent combativity which will endangered their interests.</i>	
	<i>No mainstream paper or T.V. channel would give a plain answer to this question as they would not put it forth.</i>	
Referential	<i>If the military service was completely professional it would prevent a lot of these defects.</i>	SPM04010.txt
Referential (add information)	<i>In the first place, if it was remunerated <u>would provoke</u> that many youngs, by own initiative, would opt for its realization. Moreover, the soldiers would be trained constantly so the efficiency in case of military conflict would be bigger.</i>	
Referential	<i>On the other hand, establishing of professional army results difficult in a lot of countries because it collides with the constitutional principles or laws.</i>	
	<i>In most cases they are being jailed but in spite of it the number of members of this movement is recently increasing.</i>	
Referential	<i>It would not happen if the armies were composed by professional soldiers.</i>	
Referential/ weather it	<i>That is to say, the first men needed warmth because the days were very cold, a man or a woman, who thought about how they could get warmth, had stick between the hands, moved it on some curt straw and from there began a fire, or simply a man or a woman was angry because it was a very cold day and threw a stone which shocked with another one and from there sprang a spark, amazed for this, repeated this and it brought about a fire in some near straws.</i>	SPM04011.txt
Extr. from S-content C	<i>As a matter of fact, nowadays, we have not the necessity of inventing anything, it can be said that "all is already invented", and the most of things can be sold with no much money, in such way that I can say here that there is no place for dreaming and imagination.</i>	
Extr. from S-content C	<i>It is true that it is invented new things continually.</i>	
Referential	<i>But dreaming and imagine in the sense of desire that a thing can be come true, it is a different thing.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>In our modern world, where it seems that all is calculated, all is done, all is ruled, the people need dream and imagine to escape of this 'perfect' industrialised and scintific world.</i>	
ERROR double subject	<i>In the last several years, the confussions created by the term feminism has produced an extremist women's movement that it is damaging the efforts and achievements that the feminist have attained during the last twenty years ago.</i>	SPM04012.txt
Referential	<i>Perhaps, this definition seems superficial, but it summarize clearly the point I am analized.</i>	
ERROR double subject	<i>In my view, this assertion it may be true if the word feminism is grasping like an extremist ideology</i>	
Referential	<i>on the other hand, it may be false if the word feminism is grasping like the defence of the women's rights.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with passive verb (add information)	<i>FEMINISM LIKE A FIGHT It is becoming increasingly considered feminism like a fight, a fight against men and not a fight for feminism.</i>	
Referential	<i>This is the extremist women's movement that it is damaging the feminist movement I want to highlight two point about the feminist fight</i>	
Extr. from S-content C	<i>"Men and women have different kind of brain, so it is follow naturally that men and women have different inherent skills and abilities".</i>	
Extr. from S-content C	<i>It is stupid when somebody says: "a woman does better the houseworking than a man or a man drives better than a woman". Differences are among people and we don't have to descriminate ourself.</i>	
Referential	<i>This is calles sexism (i.e. the belief of members of one sex are less intelligent are less capable than those of the other sex, and that certain jobs and activities are suitables for woman and others are suitable for man) women have bear it over and over. Start a new sexism for man, it would suppose a nonsense solution.</i>	
Referential	<i>The second point, on the other hand, is that feminism is not a battle, as I said above, it is a battle to defend our rights.</i>	

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weather	<i>First, it is time to demonstrate that we are not only wives, housewives and mothers.</i>	
	<i>The actual Law obliges every young man to do it, opening only one alternative for those who are not ful prepared or do not agree with military service.</i>	SPM04013.txt
Referential	<i>Since my point of view military service is a way of saving money invented by a government that does not want a professional army, it may be caused by the lack of confidence in this kind of army.</i>	
Extr. from S-infinit. C	<i>The main reason why I do not agree with military service is because I think that it is unfair to force someone to do something that he or she does not want to do and, what is more grave, force someone to take and arm an shoot; taking an arm must be a voluntary action.</i>	
Extr. from S-infinit. C	<i>It is a lack of humanity to prepare a teenager for war and force him to fight.</i>	
	<i>The base of equality is on giving everybody the same rights, opportunities and obligations, both sex (male and female) are capable to do military service, as most of the things, and so both should have the obligation of doing it or not to do it.</i>	
	<i>I have talked with some men about it and all of them have told me that during the first two or three months that this service lasts the future soldiers make a strict physical training and some exams but once you have passed this stage you spend time doing works that are not in your obligations, or doing nothing.</i>	
Extr. from S-infinit. C/ referential/ referential	<i>Finally must be added that in our days it is necessary for a country to be provided with a good army, so it must be a prepared one and it cannot be developed with a group of teenagers in a short period of time.</i>	
	<i>Furthermore young people have too many problems to survive and to find a job, the state makes it more difficult by forcing them to spend nine months (or two years in the case of the social service) doing something that the do not want to do and that has no advantages.</i>	
Extr. from S-content C/ referential/ referential	<i>Finally, although it is true that the idea of nation is no longer such a strong feeling as it used to be in people's heart, nevertheless it still remains strong enough for the people to be proud of their fatherland.</i>	SPM04014.txt
Weather it	<i>It is not yet the right time for a united Europe, its countries are not mature enough for this.</i>	
Extr. from S-infinit. C	<i>Although it is positive to be thinking about it, so that the idea will come to reality in the near future, as thngs are at present, "Europe" would be a force movement that would lead to serious problems.</i>	
Referential	<i>On the other hand, there are people who see technology and industrialisation as an arm which can harm humanity so much as it can help in many fields.</i>	SPM04015.txt
Impersonal	<i>Science technology and industrialisation, from the XIX century up til now have gone very fast; even, some people who were pleased with this progress before now are surprised because it seems to them to be out of their age.</i>	
It-cleft (reduced)/ referential/ referential	<i>First, it was the electricity (light, telephone, industrial machines and television) and it constituted a great step in many aspects; it constituted the pass from the "middle ages of the modern world" to a more comfortable world, if it is, of the neverending loved and hated progress.</i>	
ERROR con sujeto postverbal	<i>It is obvious the improvements of the life; better medical machines and studies, all kinds of medicines; thanks to communication satellites all over the world, information is attended making a sense of responsibility about others and all about the world; ...</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with passive verb / referential	<i>...although, it is shown too the wars, the poverty of the underdeveloped world remembering us the progress does not do all and it is not everywhere.</i>	
Impersonal (add information)	<i>As it can be deduce, technology and industrialisation is applied in different fields in order to improve the welfare.</i>	
Impersona (add information)	<i>Analizing the results of that application in the developed countries, it can be said that there are advantages respect to the economy (the most advanced technology a country has, the the most rich and powerful it is)</i>	
Extr. from S-infinit.C	<i>It seems sensible to believe, as most of the people do, that progress is essential for getting a worthy life.</i>	
Referential	<i>As human beings As human beings tend to achieve a perfect state, maybily it could not be done without the progress.</i>	
Referential	<i>Progress means evolution and human beings tend to evolve, it is an inherent quality of them and, progress helps to get his goal of humanity in two ways.</i>	
Referential	<i>First, progress is the result of the efforts and the creative action of humanity, it stimulates the very inner nature of men and women.</i>	
Referential	<i>Second, it is also at the same time the cause of the point of departure a great chain of posterior achievements.</i>	
Referential	<i>The high economic level adquired from the technology and industrialisation belongs to the developed countries but it is not extended or share with the underdeveloped countries.</i>	
Referential	<i>The paradox of the progress os that it serves to the evolution of humanity but only a part of this humanity; and, all humanity tends to the evolution.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>So, progress forgets solidarity. Another paradox is that progress gives, it is supposes, a better welfare to all men and women but only a few of them enjoy it.</i>	

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Referential	<i>The right of a worthy existence is limited by the progress when it must served to all humanity.</i>	
Extr. from S-infinit. C	<i>As a conclusion, I think it is too extreme to affirm that the progress if good or bad for the world.</i>	
referential	<i>The growth of the progress was not for making damage to the world, but on the contrary, it was a new age dreaming with a general welfare.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with unaccusative verb	<i>We all know too, that on the other hand, it exists conscientious objectors and unsubmitives.</i>	SPM04016.txt
Referential	<i>for example, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (N.A.T.O.) in the occidental case, and the Warsaw Pact in the East countries; in case it have broken a conflict they have known how to act.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with unaccusative verb	<i>It exists Military Academies which have to prepare those persons who, by their own will, wish to be trained in the military discipline because they want to exercise professionally that job in society as anybody else between us want to study medicine or english philology.</i>	
	<i>There are people who share the opinion that doing Military Service involve a useful experience and a way of mature in life; on the other hand, others comment that the fact is that once you are inside, if you like it, you can even re-enlist, either serving Obligatory Service, Voluntary Service, Special Voluntary Service, or finally a Service to command dashboard formation and complement scales especialist and naval reserve.</i>	
Referential	<i>I believe that many opt for this option because it is an insured job, and money at the end of the month.</i>	
Referential	<i>It gave up professional armies from being the only defenders of the motherland, while their fellow country-men could continue without inconvenience their ordinary way of life.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with unaccusative verb	<i>On the contrary, it occurs the same in some countries of little significance which have high incomes as Luxemburg and United Arabic Emirates.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with unaccusative verb	<i>To finish, I would like to say that it always exists occupations much more lucratives.</i>	
Referential	<i>This reaction of rejection could be because of two reasons; because it 's the first time they hear something similar, they haven 't had time to think about it and at first sight they just can 't conceive it, so their first reaction is to deny it, instead giving it a possibility of been truth.</i>	SPM04017.txt
	<i>The second reason is because (if you give them some time to think about it, and they can really see a little truth on the sentence) the truth is hard to assimilate</i>	
	<i>They just can 't see the danger on it.</i>	
referential/ referential	<i>If someone tells you something you may not trust him/her, but if this person ads that s/he watched it on T.V. automatically it is truth, and if s/he says that not only s/he watche it on T.V. but that it was shown in the news... you will believe it without any shadow of doubt.</i>	
	<i>Those are magic words, "I've seen it on the news" turn truth everything.</i>	
	<i>Religion has been always the power or has been very close to it.</i>	
	<i>The church has been doing the same all of it 's life.</i>	
Referential	<i>The catholic church didn 't like when Galileo Galilei said that the earth wasn 't the centre of the universe, that it was just a planet rotating around the sun.</i>	
Referential	<i>They helped him to "realice" that he was wrong threatening him with a bonfire. Catholic church has needed 3 or 4 centuries to admit that it was an error.</i>	
	<i>Their brains melt and they don 't do anything against it.</i>	
Extr. from S-infinit. C	<i>There is somethings usable on T.V., of course, it 's imposible to throw always trash.</i>	
Referential/ Extr. from S-infinit. C	<i>It 's difficult to do, of course, but it 's difficult to stop smoking opium if you 've been smoking 3 or 4 hours everyday during years.</i>	
Extr. from S-infinit. C	<i>It's very important to consider that not all the criminals are similar; there are a lot of them that have to be there because they are very dangerous.</i>	SPM04018.txt
Referential	<i>NO CIVILISED SOCIETY SHOULD PUNISH ITS CRIMINALS. IT SHOULD REHABILITATE THEM.</i>	
Extr. from S-content C	<i>The person, who has committed a minor crime, has got possibilities to establish himself in the society without some kind of prejudgement, because it is almost certain he doesn't transgress again the law, after finish his term in prison.</i>	
Extr. from S-infinit. C	<i>In these cases and twice as many, it is important to consider a lot of factors that influence on the supposed criminal.</i>	
Extr. from S-infinit. C	<i>It should be interesting to question ourselves what kind of criterion the psychologists and sociologists use to release from jain the condemned.</i>	
Extr. from S-infinit. C/Mistake	<i>Consecuently, it is rather difficult to determine if the condemned rehabilitation is admissible or not, because it overcoat depends upon committed crime.</i>	
Referential	<i>they totally agree with the overall compliment of their sentences and, if it is possible - depending on circumstances - with the criminal execution.</i>	
Mistake	<i>she said "it was very impressive to me, but I console myself knowing that he had a sweet death in comparison to the child's one".</i>	
Referential	<i>It is a natural reaction against the fear logic and the sensation from the existence of impunity crime</i>	

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	<i>to the condemned.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>I ought to advertise that this majority civic opinion opposite neither the constitutional spirit nor the conception about the tax collector motive of the punishment, because it is proved that the majority of the released from jail backslide again, which demonstrates the reeducation falsehood.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with unaccusative verb	<i>In the society we are living it is very difficult the shole of the civics from the same country, city, village, etc, comes to an understanding with the possibility of the criminals rehabilitation, because in a same community there are various opinions</i>	
Referential	<i>The numerous definitions presented, especially since Romanticism, have made it a rather confusing term</i>	SPM04019.txt
Referential	<i>Abstract as it can seem to us, this telling ourselves have multiple manifestations.</i>	
ERROR (add information)	<i>It is not that Golden Age what interest us now, but the preoccupation that underlied the critics' admiration:</i>	
It-cleft	<i>Significantly, it was in that time when the utopian societies created by the early socialists appeared.</i>	
Referential	<i>But this division is not as clear as it seems at first sight.</i>	
	<i>The true suppression of imagination comes when both the useful object and the way to get it are imposed to us.</i>	
It-cleft	<i>It is this incapacity to express oneself that usually occurs in a factory, but can also be the product of bureaucratic structures, educational systems, etc.</i>	
	<i>We only dare to say that the root of it may be in human nature.</i>	
Mistake	<i>And precisely on this nature is based our view that imagination, it its multiple expressions, cannot be suppressed.</i>	
Referential	<i>Imagination pervades in some way every human activity, because it is part of human "mechanics".</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It would be very easy to have an harmonius life between man and Nature it is wat produces life and do not realize how indispensable it is.</i>	SPM04020.txt
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It could be said that international organizations, like Greenpeace, are doing a lot of work trying to improve laws and regulations about global environment in so many countries and, at the same time, undertaking the task of making people become aware of the significance of this issue.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>When Spanish politicians started to think about making a shorter military service, public opinion in the country also began to wonder if it was really necessary to maintain it at all.</i>	SPM04021.txt
Referential	<i>Military service is a means of making teenagers lose a stage of their lives which is one of the most importatn, as it is when they have to decide what they want to do with their academic of professional careers.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>Then, it is understandable that most of the teenagers have a negative attitude towards military service.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>But this means that the main objective of the army wouldn't be achieved, as it is impossible to prepare someone phisically and psicologically for war in such a short time.</i>	
Referential	<i>It would not only mean clarifying the expectations of many young men, but also having a suitable means of defence in case of war.</i>	
Referential	<i>In contrast to the general idea that military service reduces the differences between people, since everybody fight's for one's country, it is just the opposite.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>It is thought that there wouldn't be enough volunteers in order to create a Spanish professional army, but the fact is that the army is a second choice for many people who has found problems when trying to work.</i>	
ERROR (add information)	<i>Students graduates with excelents academic curriculums are not enough prepared for the job that it is supposed thay have to develop, because in most universities there isn't any practise at all, practically the whole of the classes are thoretical and fills the student mind with a lot of knowledge that, in the most of the cases are not practise.</i>	SPM04022.txt
Referential	<i>Another reason is that private enterprises sometimes don't want to proporcionate facilities to the University for their student's practices, but, maybe, it is not a problem of the University but the private enterprise.</i>	
Referential/ referential/ Ext. from S-content C	<i>It must seem like a joke, and it is exagerate, of couse, but it is true that students of scientific degrees haven't seen a laboratory the enough times that they need.</i>	
Referential	<i>In the Humanities degrees the situation is worse, if it can be.</i>	
Referential	<i>They have to memorize too much theory that it is useless.</i>	
	<i>On the other hand, they need to practice their knowledge in order not to forget it, and for being objectives in their work, and, in sum, for being a good lawyer.</i>	
	<i>The students of Laws don't have any practice in their degrees, but they are exiged two years of experience to enter to the laboral world. How can we explain it?</i>	
ERROR double subject	<i>Some degrees are too long and of very little value, in some cases is a X waste of time to be in the University five or six years, studying something that it is not usefull at all.</i>	
	<i>The world demands new graduates with a lot of characteristics and qualities that the graduate</i>	

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	<i>doesn't have because the University hasn't given it.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with passive verb	<i>it is needed a reform urgently.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>However, in the event, it took a world war to win British women the vote.</i>	SPM04023.txt
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>Having landed their efforts, it was difficult for the Government to deny them political rights, though initially the vote was only granted to women over 30, so they wouldn't outnumber male voters.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject	<i>It was necessary ten years before women won the vote on the same terms as men.</i>	
Referential	<i>The aim of this composition is to discuss about the role of money in the world: is it the root of all evil?</i>	SPM04024.txt
	<i>This question should be the start point of this paper whose structure consists of a historical and etymological background, advantages and disadvantages, and all of it, supported with other people's opinion.</i>	
	<i>At first, they used to weigh gold and silver in order to pay their business transactions, but then they found an easier way to do it:</i>	
Referential	<i>This happened 2,500 years ago and nowadays it still works.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>This term was given to goddess Juno, because it is said that this deity informed Romans about a Gallic ambush in one of the mountains which surrounds the city of Roma.</i>	
Referential	<i>At the same time money came out, a lot of difficulties arose as well, connected with the power it generated. Nowadays, nobody can live without it; people need it in order to be happy.</i>	
	<i>First of all, people, who have not got it, want it in order to survive. (money)</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>In one of the most famous tragedies of Shakespeare, King Lear, it is clear that he dealt with the theme power:</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>Nowadays, it would be affirmed that there is a great dependence on money.</i>	
Referential	<i>To sum up, I have come to the conclusion that the title of this old song ("money is the root of all evil") is quite truthful, and that, as days go by, this "weed" grows stronger: it causes a larger percentage of delinquency, a greater gap between the poor and the rich...</i>	
Referential	<i>When any person makes a delective act, he must be immediately judged and carried to the prison: it is said by the lay and we are all accord.</i>	SPM04025.txt
Ext. from S-content C	<i>But it is not very logic that one person who robber a national bank receive the same sentence than one who has stole a bag.</i>	
It-cleft	<i>It is here where we must distinguish among the different kinds of prisoners.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is as big as the dangerous prisoners penalties.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It would be useful that the Forces count on a bigger number of professional soldiers, since they are much more prepared for confront military subjects and for face up to technical difficulties</i>	SPM04026.txt
	<i>There are many examples of the importance of technology and good instruction, such as the United Kingdom proved with its All Volunteer Force in the Gulf's War(1991); the British soldiers also defeated to an army more numerous than its own in Falkland Isles, they do it just in three weeks.</i>	
	<i>There are some people that think that obligatory military service is democratic, arguing its levelling effects; whichever people's social class is, they have to do it.</i>	
Referential	<i>It does not respect individual's freedom because the government forces boys to do training.</i>	
	<i>If people did it of their own volition, the situation would change, they would go there with desire, putting their attention on it, and, maybe, they will be well rewarded.</i>	
	<i>Other reason that can be given to see it as a non democratic system is recruit's discrimination depending on his academic level, giving the better position to university student.</i>	
	<i>A professional army also carries with it some risks, like inclination to take part in politics.</i>	
	<i>This is an hypothesis based on historical facts, but perhaps there is no reason to fear it nowadays. Countries such as United States, Great Britain or Canada have never to care about this kind of troubles.</i>	
Referential	<i>On the other hand, to depend on obligatory soldiers does not seem to be a deterrent generalship to the military men participants in a coup d'état, as it was showed in Spain with the assault to the House of Commons by the lieutenant-colonel Tejer</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with unaccusative verb	<i>This system is being the subject of a lot of argument in Spain at the moment, since it remains a month and a few days till March general election and the candidate for Prime Minister of the right wing tends to make a professional army.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is demonstrated by many surveys</i>	
Ext. from S-content C (add information)	<i>It is difficult that exist volunteers with such a feeling against it.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>Talking as a future teacher, it would not be fair, neither for both my pupils nor for me, to attend a first class as a professional without having never ever acted before as a teacher:</i>	SPM04027.txt
	<i>What would be the most appropriate method or technique to do it and making myself comprehensible</i>	

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	<i>for everybody?.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It must be said that everyone of us can attend to classes and get a university degree, since every human person possess either the ability and the capacity of acquiring a theoretical knowledge</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>The fact is that it is universally known that a university degree is a necessary requirement nowadays to get a job.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It is almost impossible to be hired without having this kind of degree or any other one of the same value, as well as that important fact of having some experience in the chosen field.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C/ referential	<i>Why is it necessary to base the protection of a country in a compulsory military service, when it could be done by a professional and well prepared army?</i>	SPM04028.txt
	<i>First, having a professional army would be cheaper or, at least, the money invested in it would be much more income-producing.</i>	
Referential	<i>Another important point is that, unlike an army based in a compulsory military service, a professional army would be much more prepared in case of war and, as an obvious consequence, it would be much more effective.</i>	
If-cleft	<i>As military service is compulsory, young soldiers do not take any kind of interest in what they are doing. On the other hand, professional soldiers have no option but to take a great interest in it because, in the end, it is their job what they are doing, and they are being payed for it.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It is also necessary to mention the role of women in both cases, because there is also a difference.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It is sad but true, that women are still considered weaker and less efficient than men.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It is necessary to have completed the military service in order to get a job.</i>	
	<i>Those who liked it would choose it, and those who did not like it, would not.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>Besides, why is it necessary to know something about the army if someone wants to be a translator or a lawyer?</i>	
	<i>The reason for companies to ask the employee to have finished the military service is the next: if somebody without having make it entered the company, this would have loses.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with passive verb	<i>By this it is understood the possibility to choose between doing the military service or not.</i>	
	<i>Those who did not like it, would not waste their time doing something they do not like.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>If it is not possible to eliminate the possibility of supressing the compulsory military service, there is something that should be done about it.</i>	
Referential	<i>That is to say, if something is done, it must be well done.</i>	
It-cleft	<i>But it's with the origin of the industrialisation and the increase of population when individuals begin the work in chain</i>	SPM04029.txt
	<i>So many, unfortunately, we either have little leisure time or don't know how to enjoy it.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>It seems that our soul is only peaceful when our pockets are quite full.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It's alarming that children instead of learning mental arithmetic grow up believing that calculaters are their right.</i>	
	<i>As for thinking, our computers will do it for us, so all the little details of our lives can be stored in nasty, cold brains.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>The computer generation assumes that it's better to calculate, tell the time, work out the holiday plans, pay the bills and shop with the aid of computer.</i>	
Impersonal/ referential	<i>It seems that mankind has used the intelligence to produce several things which have helped us to survive, but that intelligence hasn't developed our imagination to build a peaceful and better world and it also has dismished our capacity to dream a hopeful future.</i>	
Mistake	<i>It today we call to robots humanoid maybe tomorrow, in the same way, we'll have to call robotoids to human beings.(WRONG???)</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>Then, I may have all university degrees that I want by these degrees have not any value if you have not experience, then it is better for us not to study and to search small jobs to acquire experience.</i>	SPM04030.txt
	<i>I do not understand if people know most university degrees only are theoretical and that they are useless because they do not do anything to change it.</i>	
	<i>This purpose of defence is very, very important for the nation, not only for the possibility of wars (against foreign countries or civil wars) but to solve any problem of state that could require the intervention of a corps of prepared, specialized people ready to protect the nation and to fight for it.</i>	SPM04031.txt
	<i>Such an important, transcendental mission must be trusted on people explicitly prepared to develop it.</i>	
	<i>I think that today this process to maturity is achieved by a suitable education, but, maybe I can understand this position going back in time to the Civil War, the hardest times Spain has passed in many years, years of misery and poverty where the whole majority of men were in the army, that was seen, during the war and during the dictatorial regime that came after it, as the best thing a young man could do.</i>	
	<i>Another opinion that people who defend the obligatory military service usually have is that everybody who is born and live in a country must defend it in any case, and the army is the best way</i>	

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	<i>to do it.</i>	
Referential	<i>Present and future Governments should open their eyes and notice that this model of army could be useful twenty five or thirty years ago, but today it is unnecessary:</i>	
ERROR double subject	<i>Now, the first thing that comes to my mind it's an article I read (I don't remember when) in the Speak Up magazine called Crime and Punishment.</i>	SPM04032.txt
Referential/ referential	<i>The article was directed?? by John McVicar, an ex-presos who after spending a lot of time in prison became a writer and he talked about his experiences as a criminal, as a prisoner and now as a free person who The aim of this paper is to show my disagreement with what the title (topic) of this essay wants to mean or what I understand that it is trying to mean, that it is that crime is not paid.</i>	
	<i>The way I am going to develop my opinion is basing it in a famous novel by Dostoiowski, in a report published in the Speak Up magazine, in certain actual events that had occurred in our society and in my personal opinion.</i>	
	<i>But, after doing it, this student is overwhelmed by the thoughts of doubt and remorse that continuously appear in his mind.</i>	
Mistake	<i>John Mc. answers "I think you have to be foolish to say that it does not".</i>	
	<i>They have been doing it for a long time and, because they had been discovered, most of them are still paying their "faults" or "mistakes" or are waiting to be punished.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with unaccusative verb	<i>Thieves, corrupts, assassins... sooner or later pay their crimes because it does not exist the perfect one.</i>	
	<i>In spite of this, people find some time to do it.</i>	SPM04033.txt
Impersonal	<i>This frenetic life style has made people worried about promotions, money, new techniques etc, and it seems like if they were no longer worried about anything else.</i>	
	<i>Dreaming and imagining are human "necessities" and still in our stressed lifes we can go it</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It's possible that this topic is said because actual life is very complicate and extremely full of worries.</i>	SPM04034.txt
	<i>When I speak with my friends themes similar to this, I always say that in spite of all developments, the imagination is something that nothing and nobody can surpass, better said somebody is possible do it with his/her own imagination.</i>	
	<i>In my case, for example when I studied in secondary school, I had time to do other things that I like such as hobbies, do exercise, play football or other sports, go to cinema or museums, travel and other things I like, but now in the university, at least the days of work, I have no time to do it.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>In the past, society hadn't this problem, because they don't think in this, they haven't the contemporanean advances but today the technology and industrialisation can't impede a place for dreaming and imagination by a lot of reasons, if people haven't dreams (when we talk about dreams, I mean things that someone wants to do, to indulge in groundless hopes in the life etc.) their lifes lack sense and the imagination ocurrs the same It's impossible that people abandon their illusions which are born from the imagination and dreams, in conclusion from our mind.</i>	
	<i>Perhaps, the fact of our modern world with its developments have produced above all in big cities a stress, a lack of time to do it, but it's necessary for living, and we hadn't these capacities of at least not practice them, we would fall in routine and the life wouldn't have sense.</i>	
Referential	<i>It was the main reason of men, the monarchy and social life.</i>	SPM04035.txt
If-cleft (add information)	<i>It was a very close conception of relifion, Catholicism and Protestantism dominated the occidental society.</i>	
	<i>People instead of worrying about their problems, they refugiated and was subyugated by religion, since you can believe in God but not take it to that extremes, because whoe was the leader of religion, was also the leader of a great amount of people.</i>	
	<i>But the worst of this is that people try to imitate it, even if they know it is wrong.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>for this reason, it is said that crime does not pay.</i>	SPM04036.txt
Ext. from S-infin. C	<i>Although it is difficult to put an end to crime, if the Legal System and the police method was changed, this situation would improve.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It is terribly sad that a criminal after killing somebody and doing harm to a family enjoy the liberty or was punished with a ridicoulous penalty and, moreover she or he kills again when this could have been avoided.</i>	
	<i>Some testimonies of women which have been raped whoe that the Police, sometimes, does not give importance to this crimes and, even they treat these women as if they were guilties of it has happened to them</i>	
Referential	<i>for example, it makes a good work regarding investigation</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject	<i>To sum up, it is neccessary a lot of changes in the legal system and in the Police.</i>	

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Referential	<i>For all this, television has become an important factor in our diary life because it can offer not only the possibility of giving information, but also the possibility of entertaining and even of provoking emotions.</i>	SPM04037.txt
Referential	<i>Television, as religion, has a great power of calling, because it can be the point of meeting of families, friends or neighbours; and if, in the past, the more common scene was to see a nation hearing the priest's sermons, now the more common scene is to see a family watching TV.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>for example, when in television there is a programme of great expectation as a football match between two rival teams, it can be observed that the streets are emptier than other days, that the traffic has decreased, or even, that the following day the more frequent conversation are the commentaries about the programme.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with passive verb	<i>In the graphic above, it can be observed the number of spectators that the different channels of the Spanish television have got on the evenings, which is the moment of more audience of the day (21:00.24:00), if those numbers are summed up, and the total are compared with the number of inhabitants in Spain, the result is that the 40% of spaniards were watching television in those hours, a important percentage that shows the great power of social calling of television.</i>	
	<i>The most important factor, is that the politic parties have a great influence in the nation through television, and they use it as a tool of diffusion for their politic and religious ideas.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>As a result, after 63ommunica different factors such as its power of calling, its use as 63ommunicat tool, or its use as politic and religious tool, it can be concluded that Marx would consider television as the opium of the masses, but he would not replace television for religion in nowadays, unless he would accept television and religion as idiologic tools of masses, and that even they can complement each other.</i>	
	<i>Television has many advantages, such as 63ommunica and economy, that make it the most important way of 63ommunication.</i>	
Referential/referential	<i>Television has a great power of calling not only because it gives information, but also because it offers entertainment.</i>	
Referential	<i>Then, it is when there is no way out and the power is broken.</i>	SPM04038.txt
ERROR double subject	<i>I strongly believe that a person cannot be more equal than another because the equality it exists or it doesn't exist.</i>	SPM04039.txt
Referential	<i>In my opinion, it doesn't exist since each human being is different to the others.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>First of all, it is necessary to point out the existence of divers sex.</i>	
Referential	<i>This aspect is the one that attrated in a particular way my attention seeing that just by being a woman or a man the treatment it establishes is contrary.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>it is clear that a person who is born in Africa or in any other Third World country will have more problems to develop than other who is born in Europe.</i>	
ERROR double subject	<i>About this subject, the french philosopher of the eighteen century J.J. Rousseau argued in his essay "Discours sur l'origine de l'inégalité" that the inequality appeared at the moment there were different sex and what it is more surprising when "the natural human being" found that there were more creatures like him with capacity of reason.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with unaccusative verb	<i>Therefore, it arose divers social ranks, the rich and the poor that depended on the property they had.</i>	
Referential (add information)	<i>In addition to these external considerations it is also needed to denote the aspects which are relevant to the individual as a human being concerning the equality.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It would have been imposible, completely and enterely, for any woman to have written the plays of Shakespeare during "his age".</i>	SPM04040.txt
Mistake	<i>Virginia Woolf said: "It was imposible for a woman to go out alone.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It was unpleasant to be locked out but perhaps but perhaps was even worse to be locked in.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>Anyhow, Virginia Wolf says that it was lattering, vaguely, to feel oneself the object of such attention.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>The author wonders herself if it's better to be a barrister than to be a char woman.</i>	
Referential	<i>In respect to anonymity, it runned in their blood.</i>	
Mistake	<i>Other point in relation with society, is that it a woman wrote, she would have to do it in the comfortable sitting-room, and women neither have half and hour for themselves.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>Nowadays it seems to be normal that criminals leave prison without having payed for their crimes and so prisons are considered to be a pleasant place to be in, especially for those who belong to the lower classes.</i>	SPM04041.txt
Ext. from S-content C	<i>For all these reasons, it is sure that they are not going to find anything better in prison.</i>	
Referential	<i>Anyway, little by little the concept of prison is changing and even the idea of prison is softening because it is not a place where criminals feel bad or a place where this people realize that what they have done is ilegal but a place different from house where if a criminal want to study for an examination or to work while they are in jail, are helped to do so, and there are training courses</i>	

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	<i>in prison.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It might also be argued that prison sentences are not completed in most cases and that is the Government's and the Minister of Justice's fault because they are in charge of these matters.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>It seems that criminals are not afraid of being killed in this way.</i>	
Referential	<i>We must keep in mind that although the death penalty is a strong and final punishment, nothing has fotten as a good result and It hasn't been worth, since the risk of being executed hasn't dissuaded criminals from breaking the law.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It must be pointed out that there is another imperfection in the legal system apart from the one related to sentence-reductions and this is the one which has to do with bail.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>It is known that rich people leave prison before a person that belongs to the lower social class eventhough they have committed the same crime.</i>	
	<i>This seems to be obvious if we consider that people from the upper classes have more money and although the bail is high, they have enough money to pay it.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It seems clear to me that although a criminal behaves well in prison there is no reason for letting him free.</i>	
	<i>From my point of view, as far as I know, not many things are being done in order to correct the legal system in Spain and all the matters related to it.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>Well, we can stay that today we are more equal than in other centuries, but it's also true that there are still a lot of discriminations.</i>	SPM04042.txt
Referential	<i>It says that we are all equal and that our religion, sex or colour are not a reason to discriminate anybody.</i>	
	<i>In Europe there is also racism, we don't have to go so far to see it.</i>	
Referential	<i>Till the end of the Second World war, women couldn't vote in England, for example, in Spain it was so late.</i>	
	<i>That people think this, makes that homosexuals don't say that they are it, this caused that a lot of homosexuals marry with a heterosexual, they lie to his couple and all finish in divorce.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with unaccusative verb	<i>At the middle of the century, a crazy man, Hitler, order to kill the judaist people because they belong to the tribe who killed Jesus Christi. But, at the end of this century, in our days, it has started another war in the old Yugoslavia.</i>	
Referential	<i>It was a war against the musulmans who live there.</i>	
It-cleft (reduced)	<i>Well, maybe it is just that I am not really interested in learning much about it.</i>	SPM04043.txt
Ext. from S-content C/It-cleft	<i>It used to be that it was our brains that did the work. People used their imagination trying to explain misteries without visible solutions.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>Now, it seems like people have become tired of doing so much work in a day with only 24 hours. One of the principal roots of the problem is time.</i>	
Impersonal/ Ext. from S-content C	<i>It seems that we spend so much time trying to get the computer to do what we tell it to that it would be easier if we just did the work ourselves.</i>	
Weather it	<i>It is a long time since there has been no room for dreaming and imagination in society, and, in 1996, still less.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is the century in which the first novels were published.</i>	
referential/referential	<i>Maybe it does but I think it would be a sad way to encourage competition.</i>	
	<i>Contrary, a professional soldier is better prepaired, has a better knowledge about weapons and knows exactly what to do, when and how to do it in each moment.</i>	SPM04044.txt
	<i>In most countries this is an obligation for young men, and, consequently, nobody likes doing it.</i>	
Referential	<i>It is like being in prison.</i>	
Impersonal	<i>It is said that the first month is the only that has any value.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>During this month, called instruction, the unfortunate boys have to do a lot of physical exercise, it does not matter if its raining, snowing or the sun is shining.</i>	
Referential	<i>However there is another problem, even more important but less general, and it is the treatment some people receives from their officers.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C/ weather it	<i>It is sure that he would get no permission for going home as he would if it was a normal day, and maybe that this situation lasts a few weeks or even months</i>	
Ext. from S-content C	<i>It is sure that he will not be in the middle of the conflict, he will be there as a part of logistical support, but the lack of experience and qualification will make of him the perfect victim, or as my grandfather said "a piece of meat for any wolf".</i>	
referential	<i>It was an accident, of course, but he was a casualty of war, a stupid casualt of war.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It's easy to see, for example, the differences between Spain and some countries of USA.</i>	SPM04045.txt
	<i>Nowdays anyone that wants to kill a person and to rob a bank, a jewelery, a shop can do it because we can watch it all the time on TV and at the cinema.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>A GOOD REASON TO FIGHT In the Gulf War, three and a half years ago, the United States of</i>	SPM04046.txt

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	<i>America and its allied nations, showed us that it is still a great thing to fight for one's country.</i>	
Referential	<i>I should put this in quotation marks, because what it really did was demonstrate the world that nowadays some nations do not have the same status;</i>	
Impersonal	<i>It is believed that we live together within a linguistics, social, politics and religious community, but all these kinds of relationships really stay revolted in favour of a great economic community.</i>	SPM04047.txt
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>It is a paradox to say that the man is enoughly individual, rational, and independent to fight for a ideals that allow himm to value himself and adhere to his free thought, he isn't able to create nothing more than the economic ideal.</i>	
It cleft	<i>It doesn't matter to the society what we are but how muche money we have.</i>	
MISUNDERSTOOD	<i>The inequities, the injustices and inuman acts tha cause money are so powerful that it is thought of the inesistence of solidarity and humankind.</i>	
Referential	<i>He thinks that conditions him and lowrs and forbids his person. But also he knows that without mone nobody is able to live: it is the motor that urges on the movements of the Human Nature.</i>	
ERROR double subject	<i>To finisht with this unpleasant rose i have given to the indispensable and rulong need that money has within our society and culture, i would like to proclaim the idea that we live together within a society that that it hasn't money, without being conditione more than by our person, breaking the traditional economic moul.</i>	
ERROR postverbal subject with passive verb	<i>In this novel of the 18th century it is narrated the adventures happened to an Englishman that was shipwrecked toward a desert island escaping from the civilized world.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>But it is very sad to think of our happyness as an utopy.</i>	
Referential	<i>People tends to think that the more important is the money but they tell you that it is the health.</i>	SPM04048.txt
Referential	<i>Money is the real problem of the society in this world, because it determines the great real problem in the society nowadays: the avarice.</i>	
Referential/referential	<i>But it is not a problem that only appears now, but it is a problem who begins since the man is a man.</i>	
Mistake	<i>He thought: "I needs this hen in order to survive, and, as I don't need this elephant peel I could change it".</i>	
Ext. from S-content C/ Mistake/ referential	<i>But, in a indeterminated moment of the history of the human beings -it would be interesting that the cameras had record this moment-, one man said "my peel is most value than your hen, if you want me to give you this peel, you will have to give me two of your hens" -even knowing that it would be worse for the three children of the man.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C (add information) / referential	<i>This poor man accept the change, and from this moment begins the avarice. This fact could make us thing that the real guilty of the beginning of the greed was... the man who accepted the first avaricious treat, but it would be accept that all the humanity is guilty and... it's so true.</i>	
Referential/ referential	<i>It's so true because only a very rather small group of people has denied to following the rule of the greeds. And we can see it along the history of the humanity, and it is the reason why we following with the rough history of the world.</i>	
	<i>We can think that the reason of the creation of the money was good, in order to value the things you need and to prevent people to buy things according to its prize, but as the good ideas uses to finish in bad results, as we can see with the invention of the powder, the result is a invention, that instead of help society, damage it.</i>	
	<i>This situation produces that people who couldn't earn the same money as their neighbours, get greed, and even they would not tell you nothing about it, they didn't mind if their neighbours didn't earn so much money.</i>	
Mistake	<i>Then people thinks: "if the politics, who had teorically to be honest, because they represent the whole country, they don't, then, why I cant do it!".</i>	
referential	<i>Children will born in this state of greed, and from the beginning, they will prefer the money instead of the love of his family and this will produce a lost of the old values, than, even when we thinks that this values don't help us and it would have to be changed by new values, they help us to keep a bit of humanity in our souls.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>In order to establish such parallelism, It's necessary to provide the reader with the general features of Marxist phylosophy.</i>	SPM04049.txt
Referential	<i>As we all know, Industrial Revolution brought about several technological advances, though It had its negative side as well:</i>	
Referential	<i>It boosted inequality which latter turned into a brutal oposition between the life conditions of capitalist class (privileged minority) and those of the proletarian one (exploited majority).</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>As a revolutionary man, he fought for the change of so unfair a situation by assuring that It would not be possible to modify infrastructure without modifying first superstructure, (That concept to which he called "opium of the masses":</i>	
Impersonal	<i>An observant viewer realizes that advertising time has been lengthened during the last years and that near a half of the programs included advertising presented to viewers in an explicit manner at a determined moment of the program, It is said, when the program allows a few minutes to the promotion of a product.</i>	

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ERROR double subject	<i>This sort of advertising It's a real nuisance to the viewer, as the course of the program becomes interrupted, but, at least, she/he has the opportunity of choosing between watching it or not.</i>	
	<i>Before such an information the viewer is totally defenceless because he/she has not the possibility of choosing whether he/she wishes to watch it or not.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>For example, It's easy to see someone in a program showing an advertising element placed somewhere at the screen.</i>	
	<i>We receive from Nature a great deal of benefits but we offer nothing to it in return.</i>	SPM04050.txt
Referential/ referential	<i>Although it is sad, it is true too.</i>	
Referential	<i>We must be grateful with our enviroment because it is very generous to us.</i>	
	<i>In addition to it, the main function of plants towards us consists in purifying the air.</i>	
	<i>As a result of it, we used to named parks as lungs of the cities. Therefore, without plants, we scarcely could breath.</i>	
Referential	<i>Therefore, we have to deal Nature with love, taking care of it because it gives us more than we ask it for.</i>	
	<i>-When we go on a trip by the mountain we must keep the rubbish on a plastic bag to then put it in the appropriate recipient.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C/ referential (add information)	<i>It is important too do not forget leave the bonfire correctly out to avoid the danger of provoking a fire that could destroy a vaste zone.</i>	
	<i>Thus, we must not squander it leaving the faucet opened.</i>	
	<i>My aim in this essay has been to convince people to see Nature as a friend that give us all we ask for and needs our help to continue doing it.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C/ referential	<i>If we destroy Nature, we destroy our source of live, it is possible that it does not be immediately, but we have to think in our descendents.</i>	
Referential	<i>Do you think it is still true nowadays?</i>	
	<i>We get the natural sources from Nature, but we don't care it.</i>	
Referential	<i>First of all we must assume that every country, nowadays, has an army because it seems the best way to avoid any kind of problems with other countries</i>	SPM04051.txt
Referential	<i>So now that we accept that having an army is at least almost necessary, we are going to deal with the idea that it should have professional soldiers.</i>	
	<i>And as all of us know, experience is something really important in life, thanks to it we can face problems much more better than if the trouble has never happened to us.</i>	
	<i>Another reason is that a person who is doing the military service usually does not like the army as other person who has enlisted it because he or she likes it.</i>	
	<i>When we are forced to do something, we tend to hate that, we do not enjoy it as we would have chosen it</i>	
	<i>I remember many people who did not like at all the Spanish flag because they saw it as a symbol of their military service, as a symbol of staying away from home during nine months.</i>	
	<i>Meanwhile, a professional soldier likes what he or she is doing because he or she has chosen it and they see in the flag a symbol of work, of honour, of being on the alert to help the nation at any moment.</i>	
Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>We know that a professional soldier earns more money than the other soldier we are talking about, but there is a list of other facts which proves that it is not a good reason to keep military service</i>	
Referential	<i>one of these facts is that with a professional army there is no use in spending so much money on clothes because a military suit would be in good conditions for a soldier during, at least, one year, so they would not have to buy thousands of them every three months as they do now, here in Spain, because new soldiers enter four times per year (that means that the government has to spend four times the money it would spend on clothes with a professional army).</i>	
	<i>what I want to say with this is that when a soldier has his or her own rifle all the time, he or she will be much more careful with it than a soldier who is doing the military service.</i>	
Ext. from S-content C/ It-cleft/referential/ It-cleft	<i>It is obvious, if I know that in a few months I will not be there, I will not mind too much about what is going to happen in the future with the rifle (although it is us who pay them through taxes) but if I am a professional soldier I would try to keep the "cetme" as if it were new, because it is me who is going to work with it, who is going to shot with it and who is going to fight with it in an extremely case.</i>	
Referential	<i>So if it is in good conditions I will have a better security.</i>	
Referential/ Ext. from S-infinit. C	<i>Each headquarter has to give food three times a day to hundreds or even thousands of soldiers and it is really expensive because there are continuous changes in the number of people and it is very difficult to calculate the food they have to prepare, although they do their best.</i>	
Referential	<i>In conclusion, a professional army would be more effective than the system of military service, it would be cheaper and people, in general, would be happier with the new situation of having professional soldiers and do not have to be occupied in doing the military service during a period of their lifes.</i>	

second, the soldier who is in army for just a few months isn't happy at all and he doesn't like what he is doing because he is forced to do it.

Appendix 2. Statistics.

Texts	Valid										nonvalid	
	Extrapositional subject "it"			Extr. non-S	Impersonal	Cleft	Weather/etc	Idioms	S other pred NPs	Ungram.	Ref.	Object
	S-Cont/inf	ger-partic	NPs									
SPAL1001.txt	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	11	1
SPAL1002.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	6
SPAL1003.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	7
SPAL1004.txt	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	17	1
SPAL1005.txt	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	2
SPAL1006.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3
SPAL1007.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2
SPAL1008.txt	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	3
SPAL1009.txt	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
SPAL1010.txt	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	1
SPM01001.txt	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	2
SPM01002.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
SPM01003.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
SPM01004.txt	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
SPM01005.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SPM01006.txt	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
SPM01007.txt	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	1
SPM01008.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
SPM01009.txt	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
SPM01010.txt	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
SPM01011.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
SPM01012.txt	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
SPM01013.txt	5	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
SPM01014.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
SPM01015.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
SPM01016.txt	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1
SPM01017.txt	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
SPM01018.txt	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	8
SPM01019.txt	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	1
SPM01020.txt	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
SPM01021.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	5
SPM02001.txt	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5
SPM02002.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
SPM02003.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SPM02004.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1
SPM02005.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
SPM02006.txt	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	3

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SPM02007.txt	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	4
SPM02008.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
SPM02009.txt	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	14	7
SPM02010.txt	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
SPM02011.txt	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
SPM02012.txt	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
SPM02013.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
SPM02014.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
SPM02015.txt	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
SPM03001.txt	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SPM03002.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
SPM03003.txt	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	2
SPM03004.txt	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
SPM03005.txt	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1
SPM03006.txt	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
SPM03007.txt	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
SPM03008.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SPM03009.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPM03010.txt	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
SPM03011.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
SPM03012.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
SPM03013.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5
SPM03014.txt	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
SPM03015.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SPM03016.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
SPM03017.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
SPM03018.txt	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
SPM03019.txt	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
SPM03020.txt	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	7
SPM03021.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3
SPM03022.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
SPM03023.txt	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
SPM03024.txt	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2
SPM03025.txt	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
SPM03026.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
SPM03027.txt	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
SPM03028.txt	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
SPM03029.txt	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	1
SPM03030.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPM03031.txt	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
SPM03032.txt	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
SPM03033.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SPM03034.txt	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
SPM03035.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SPM03036.txt	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3

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SPM03037.txt	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
SPM03038.txt	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
SPM03039.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SPM03040.txt	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
SPM03041.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
SPM03042.txt	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	3
SPM03043.txt	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2
SPM03044.txt	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
SPM03045.txt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
SPM03046.txt	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
SPM03047.txt	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
SPM03048.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SPM03049.txt	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
SPM03050.txt	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
SPM03051.txt	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0
SPM03052.txt	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
SPM03053.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
SPM03054.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SPM04001.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2
SPM04002.txt	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
SPM04003.txt	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	7
SPM04004.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
SPM04005.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5
SPM04006.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	5
SPM04007.txt	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2
SPM04008.txt	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
SPM04009.txt	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
SPM04010.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
SPM04011.txt	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
SPM04012.txt	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	1
SPM04013.txt	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
SPM04014.txt	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1
SPM04015.txt	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	13	1
SPM04016.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1
SPM04017.txt	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	12
SPM04018.txt	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
SPM04019.txt	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	3
SPM04020.txt	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPM04021.txt	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
SPM04022.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	3
SPM04023.txt	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
SPM04024.txt	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
SPM04025.txt	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
SPM04026.txt	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
SPM04027.txt	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

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SPM04028.txt	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	8	
SPM04029.txt	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	
SPM04030.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
SPM04031.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	
SPM04032.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	
SPM04033.txt	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
SPM04034.txt	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
SPM04035.txt	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	
SPM04036.txt	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
SPM04037.txt	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	
SPM04038.txt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
SPM04039.txt	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	
SPM04040.txt	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
SPM04041.txt	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
SPM04042.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	
SPM04043.txt	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	
SPM04044.txt	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	
SPM04045.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
SPM04046.txt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
SPM04047.txt	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	
SPM04048.txt	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	
SPM04049.txt	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	
SPM04050.txt	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	
SPM04051.txt	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	10	
	258	5	1	2	47	34	5	4	1	70	493	336	1256
	20.54%	0.4%	0.08%	0.16%	3.7%	2.7%	0.4%	0.32%	0.08%	5.6%	39.25%	26.75%	100%

ERRATUM

Location	Correction/comment
p. 2 – line 8 from bottom	“ Most of ” instead of “All the examples”
p. 2 – lines 3-4 from bottom	Add the following after “[1]b. <i>There are several difficulties</i> ”: (examples 38d and 58a from Castillo (2003: 194 and 202, respectively).
p. 4 – note 3 –line 5	“the price of coffee ” instead of “the price of milk”
p. 5 – line 1 from top	Example (12b) should be (10b)
p. 5 – line 16 from top	“ a purely ” should appear only once
p. 6 – line 3 from top	(17) instead of [17]
p. 7 – line 16 from top	“ two or more arguments ” instead of “two arguments”/“and the object(s) ” instead of “and the object”
p. 10 – line 12 from top	Include <u>a stop</u> after “ <i>pattern</i> ¹¹ .”
p. 16 – line 17 from top	Delete the second instance of “Table 3 shows the percentages of use of each of these types”
p. 17 – line 2 from top	Include “ with be ” after “(i) postverbal subjects”
p. 19 – line 11 from bottom	Include “ with be ” after “(i) postverbal subjects”
p. 22 – line 11 from bottom	“it” has to be in <i>italics</i>
p. 23 – line 1 from top	Include a note after “[unaccusative]” clarifying the following: This is usually described as an example of the middle voice. Furthermore, note that it has unaccusative behavior in that the internal argument behaves as the surface subject.
p. 23 – line 12 from top	“it” has to be in <i>italics</i>
p. 25 – line 3 from bottom	“ acceptability ” instead of “unacceptability”
p. 26 – lines 4-8 from bottom	Examples (57) and (58) are (54) and (55) respectively.
p. 28 – line 10 from top	The “a” after the word “postverbal” has to be deleted
p. 29 – line 5 from bottom	“ planned ” instead of “planed”
p. 30 – Castillo, C. (2003) line 2	Include <u>a stop</u> instead of a <u>comma</u> between “Peter Lang Publishing Inc” and “University of Málaga”
p. 30 – Granger, S. et al (2009) lines 2-3	No <i>italics</i> for “ Louvain-la-Neuve: Presses Universitaires de Louvain ”
p. 30 – Levin, B. (1993) line 2	Include <u>a full stop</u> after “IL”
p. 30–Lightbown, P. & Spada, N. (2013)	Add “ Oxford: Oxford University Press ” at the end
p. 30 – Escutia, M. (2012)	This reference is not cited in the text and should be eliminated (although I have to say that I used it as part of my background readings)
p. 30 – Lozano, C (2002)	“135-136” should be in <i>italics</i> and “(1), 37-60” should be added afterwards
p. 30 – Mendikoetxea, A. (1999) line 1	Delete <u>a stop</u> after the year (1999)
p. 30 – Mendikoetxea, A. (1999) lines 2-3	The pages should be at the end of the paragraph without brackets. “... <i>Gramática Descriptiva de la Lengua Española 2. Madrid: Real Academia Española. 1575-1630</i> ”.
p. 31 – Nahan, L. (2005)	The word “(Ed.)” should be “ (Eds.) ”
p. 31 – Quirk et al. (1995)	Include <u>a stop</u> after “al” instead of after “et”. “Comprehensive” should start with a capital “C”
p. 31 – Takahashi, N. (2008) lines 1-2	Include <u>a stop</u> after “N”, another stop <u>after the first instance of “Studies”</u> and another one <u>after “221-243”</u> . There should <u>not be a stop after “Bulletin”</u> , and the number “34” should be in <i>italics</i> . Result: Takahashi, N. (2008) On Unaccusativity. <i>Nagoya University of Foreign Studies. Foreign Studies Bulletin. 34, 221-243.</i>