

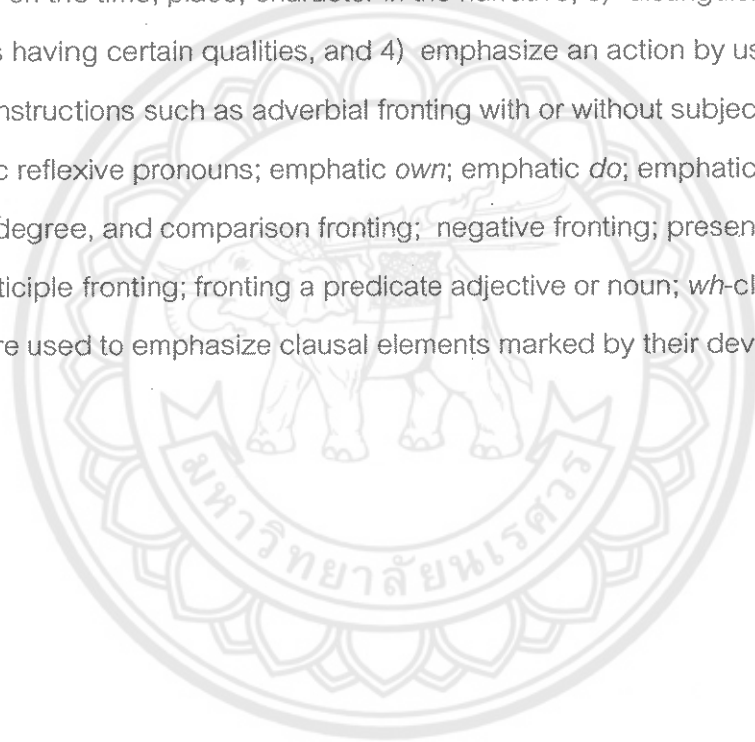
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3. The situations when each focus and emphasis construction occurs in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* could be summarized as follows. Passive occurs when the agent is not to be mentioned because 1) it is redundant, 2) it is unknown, 3) it is very general, and 4) the nonagent is more closely related to the theme of the text. Nonreferential *there* occurs when 1) the writer wants to introduce new entities, 2) hearer-old entities marked as hearer-new, 3) hearer-old entities newly instantiating a variable and 4) false definite. It-cleft occurs when the writer wants to 1) emphasize an adjective, a noun phrase, a direct object, a dependent clause, or a prepositional phrase, 2) focus on the time, place, character in the narrative, 3) distinguish one member of a group as having certain qualities, and 4) emphasize an action by using a gerund. The other constructions such as adverbial fronting with or without subject-verb inversion; emphatic reflexive pronouns; emphatic *own*; emphatic *do*; emphatic logical connector; extend, degree, and comparison fronting; negative fronting; present participle fronting; past participle fronting; fronting a predicate adjective or noun; *wh*-clefts and fronting the object are used to emphasize clausal elements marked by their devices.



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