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List of causative verbs in english pdf

Life Skills > Interpersonal Intelligence > Simply put, causatives are those verbs that cause people, or equipment to do things. To be more precise, in a causative, a person does not an action directly. The person causes it to happen by making another person to do it. It is yet another set of function words, also called structure words. Causative verbs list can be recalled using Let God Make us Healthy and Happy mnemonic:- Let List of Causative Verbs Examples Get Make Have Help Read more examples of Causative verbs in English. With Let, a person gives permission for another person to do an action. His father let her go to cinema. I am letting this equipment cool. My dad let me use his motorcycle. Would you let us to watch the movie? I want to get the house painted before summer. We will have to get someone to fix the dishwasher right away. Let us get some more exchanged for dollars. Let us get our car fixed first. Are you going to make your son work part time in the bakery this Winter? I can't seem to make this washing machine run. Professor Philip made us type up our seminar reports. I made the refrigerator work HAVE has even less firmness than GET My science teacher had us give seminar reports Tom had a tooth filled. Have you had your lab reports taken yet? I like the way you had the team member do the task. We are going to have our car fixed before we go office. Note: Both get and have are also used as passive voice. A simple trick to identify the causative passives is, "to" word follows: I will be made to do the job I was made to clean the basket. With help, a person assists another person to do an action. He is helping me type my letter. His wife always helps him do the office task. Causative verbs are special type of verbs in English and to recall the list simply remember this cute mnemonic Let God Make us Healthy and Happy Causative verbs are used to describe a person or thing that causes an action to happen. The most common causative verbs are let, make, have, get, and help. These verbs can be used in any tense. When you use a causative verb, however, there is a grammatically correct way to structure (organize) your sentence. Below, we'll take a look at how to use each of the most common causative verbs correctly. 2. Examples of Causative Verbs Example 1-I wish my dad would let me go to the party. The correct pattern for the causative verb "let" is "Let" + person/thing + base verb. Does this sentence follow the pattern? Let's see. Do we see the causative verb let? Yes. Is it followed by a person? Yes, it's followed by go. This sentence correctly uses the causative verb "let." Example 2-Joseph's mom made him take out the trash. The correct pattern for the causative verb "make" is "Make" + person + base verb. Does this sentence follow the pattern? Let's check. Does it include the base verb made? Yes, in the form of make. Is it followed by a person? Yes, him, which refers to Joseph. Is the person (him) followed by a base verb? Yes, it's followed by take. This sentence correctly uses the causative verb "make." 3. Types of Causative Verbs a. "Let" The causative verb "let" is used to express that we've given someone permission to do something. Sentences using the causative verb "let" generally follow this pattern: "Let" + Person/thing + Base form of verb The base form of a verb, also simply called a base verb, is the basic, plain version of a verb that you would find in the dictionary, such as play, jump, run, sing, drive, and kick. Example: Mom let my brother drive the car. In this sentence we see the causative verb let. Let is followed by a person/thing (in this case, my brother). The person/thing (my brother) is then followed by a base verb, drive. Therefore, this sentence follows the pattern "Let" + Person/thing + Base form of verb, correctly using the causative verb "let." Two less common causative verbs, "permit" and "allow" are synonyms of "let." These two causative verbs follow a similar pattern: "Permit" or "Allow" + Person/thing + Infinitive form of verb The infinitive form of a verb, also called an infinitive, is just the base verb with the word "to" in front of it, such as to play, to jump, to run, to drive, and to kick. Example: My school does not permit the students to wear flip flops. This sentence uses the causative verb permit. Permit is followed by a person/thing (the students). After the person/thing (the students), this sentence includes the infinitive to wear. This means that the sentence correctly uses the causative verb. It follows the pattern "Permit" + person/thing + infinitive. This sentence would be the same if we used the verb "allow" instead of "permit," as in, "My school does not allow the students to wear flip flops." b. "Make" The causative verb "make" is used to express that someone has forced someone else to do something. With "make," we use the following pattern: "Make" + person + base verb. Example: My mom made me clean my room before the party. This example uses made, form of the causative verb "make." Made is followed by a person (me). This person (me) is followed by the base verb clean. This sentence correctly follows the pattern "Make" + person + base verb. This is the proper way to use the causative verb "make". "Force" and "require" are two less common causative verbs that have the same meaning as "make." They follow a similar pattern: "Force" or "Require" + person + infinitive. Example: The law requires everyone to wear a seatbelt in the car. In this sentence, we see a form of the causative verb require. Requires is followed by a person (everyone). After the person (everyone), the sentence includes the infinitive to wear. This is how to correctly use the causative verb "require": "Force" or "Require" + person + infinitive. This sentence would be the same if we replaced the verb "requires" with the verb "forces" as in, "The law forces everyone to wear a seatbelt in the car." c. "Have" The causative verb "have" is used to explain that we're going to get someone else to do something. There are two different patterns we can use with the causative verb "have." The first pattern is: "Have" + person + base verb. Example: I'll have my mom call your mom and ask if you can come over. This sentence uses the causative verb have. After have, the sentence mentions a person (my mom). My mom is followed by the base verb call. This sentence correctly uses the pattern for the causative verb "have": "Have" + person + base verb. The second pattern for the causative verb "have" is: Have + thing + past participle of verb A past participle is the base verb with an "ed" ending, such as played, jumped, painted, watched, or cried. (NOTE: This is only true for regular verbs, which follow a regular pattern. Irregular verbs don't follow this pattern and have different endings: drove, ran, sang, etc.) Example: I need to have my car washed. This example uses the causative verb have. Have is followed by a thing (my car). After my car, the sentence also uses a past participle (washed). This sentence also correctly uses the causative verb "have," following the pattern "Have + thing + past participle of verb. Both patterns for the causative verb "have" explain that you're going to get someone else to do something. However, the first pattern is used when you're explaining exactly who is going to do the action. The second pattern is used when you aren't sure who's going to do the action. d. "Get" We use the causative verb "get" to describe convincing or encouraging someone to do something. It follows this pattern: Get + person + infinitive. Example: How can I get my sister to do my chores? This sentence uses the causative verb get. Get is followed by a person (my sister). This person (my sister) is followed by the infinitive to do. This sentence correctly uses the causative verb "get" by following the pattern "Get" + person + infinitive. e. "Help" The causative verb "help" is used when someone assists someone else in completing a task. There are two correct patterns for the causative verb "help." You can use either one of the following: Help + person + base verb. Help + person + infinitive. Although both of these patterns are correct, the first one (the base verb instead of the infinitive) is more common. Example 1: My mom helps me complete my homework. In this example, we see the causative verb help. Help is followed by a person (me). The person (me) is followed by the base verb complete. This sentence demonstrates one way to correctly use the causative verb "help": "Help" + person + base verb. Example 2: My mom helps me to complete my homework. This example also uses the causative verb help. Help is followed by a person (me) again. This time, the person (me) is followed by the infinitive to complete. This sentence demonstrates the second way to correctly use the causative verb help: "Help" + person + infinitive. Both of these sentences are grammatically correct, but most people would agree that the first version of the sentence sounds more natural. Remember that causative verbs are used to explain that someone or something causes an action to happen. You can use any form of the verb, but you do need to organize your sentences correctly. QUESTION: What are causative verbs? Can you give me a list of them? ANSWER: "Causative verbs [...] indicate that some person or thing helps to bring about a new state of affairs" (Biber, Conrad & Leech 108). In other words, we use a causative verb to show that someone or something somehow causes something to happen. The verb might be strong in meaning and imply force, for example, I make students rewrite their work. The verb might be soft in meaning and imply facilitating or permitting, for instance, I let them turn in their homework late. In contrast to defining causative verbs, providing a complete list may prove to be more of a challenge. A student recently sent e-mail asking me to identify all causative verbs in English. She had learned only four (let, make, have, get), but another classmate told her there were many more. She wanted to know what those were. This forced me to search my books for a supposedly complete list of causative verbs. All the sources I consulted named only a few examples beyond the more common ones: let, make, have, and get. Hmm... I suppose the choice of presenting only the four abovementioned causative verbs is based on their high frequency and their relatively unique grammar, at least in the case of let, make, and have, as in "Let them enter." = causative verb + object + base verb. This pattern isn't followed by get or most other verbs in the same semantic class, such as allow, enable, or require. Compare: "Allow them to enter." = causative verb + object + infinitive. Fuchs and Bonner offer a list of verbs using this second pattern (A-3, Chart 5). This list includes 32 verbs: advise, allow, ask, cause, challenge, choose, convince, enable, encourage, expect, forbid, force, get, help, hire, invite, need, order, pay, permit, persuade, promise, remind, request, require, teach, tell, urge, want, warn, wish, would like. Note that the list is not titled "Causative Verbs" but rather "Verbs Followed by Objects and the Infinitive". The very title makes me consider causative verbs from two different standpoints. First and foremost, we should view them as a semantic class of verbs. We're grouping them by their common meaning and purpose in speech, which is to express how an event is somehow caused. However, attention needs to be given to the different grammatical patterns they follow. The Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English divides causative verbs into two groups: Causative verbs with nominalized direct objects = "This information enables the formulation of precise questions" (363). Causative verbs with following complement clauses = "What caused you to be ill?" (363) / "Police and council leaders agreed to let a court decide the fate of the trees" (363). Based on the examples given, I see the second group breaking down further into at least two subgroups, clauses using the infinitive and clauses using the base verb. Would you agree? I'm still not certain if I could offer a truly complete list of causative verbs, but I think it would be sufficient to work with a dozen or less of the more common ones. If I weren't able to teach this topic based on a textbook unit and the choice of presentation rested solely with me, it would seem logical to first present a good mix (4-6) of causative verbs in a cohesive context and encourage students to grasp the common semantic thread in all the examples. After this, I'd present groups of causative verbs based on the patterns they follow. I'll offer an activity or two for causative verbs in my next post. Sources: Biber, D., Conrad, S., and Leech, G. (2002). Longman student grammar of spoken and written English. Essex, England: Pearson Longman. Biber, D., Johansson, S., Leech, G., Conrad, S. and Finnegan, E. (1999). Longman grammar of spoken and written English. Essex, England: Pearson Longman. Fuchs, M. and Bonner, M. (2006). Focus on grammar 4: an integrated skills approach. White Plains, NY: Pearson Longman. Causative verbs are verbs which show that another person does something for you. For example, we don't (usually) repair our own washing machines, or cut our own hair. Instead, we pay someone else to do these services for us - and we can use a causative verb to say this in English. You can also use causative verbs to say that things happen to you - and they aren't always "services" that you want to pay for. There are different causative verb forms in English. Here are three common ones in British English. Get something done Verb structure 1 Get + object + past participle This is very common in spoken English. Here are some examples for different tenses: "I need to get my washing machine repaired." "That's the place where I got my nails done." (Past tense) "I'm going to get my hair cut next week." (Future) "He might get his offer accepted." (With a modal auxiliary) Verb structure 2 Get + person / object + infinitive With this structure, you focus on the person / thing doing the action (rather than on the action.) "Can you get him to call me when he comes back?" "I can't get this printer to work." "She got them to install her washing machine for her." Have something done Verb structure 1 Have + something + past participle This is more formal than "get something done". Here are some examples: "She's having her car serviced next week." (Present continuous for arrangement) "He had his house broken into when he was on holiday." (Past simple to talk about something bad that happened to a person) "Can I have my appointment rescheduled?" Verb structure 2 Have + someone + infinitive without "to" This is a formal way to focus on the person doing the action. "Can you have her call me early next week to arrange a meeting?" "He had all the recruits line up on the parade ground." Need / Want doing Verb structure 1 Need / Want + ing form (Gerund) This is also very common in British English, and it's quite informal - especially if you use the verb "want". Here are some examples: "Your hair needs cutting." "His car wants washing." "The grass needs mowing." Verb structure 2 Need / want + noun + past participle "I want my hair cut." "You need your car cleaned professionally." "She wants her house painted." When you know and use grammar like this, your English level goes from intermediate to advanced. But you'll also sound more natural when you speak. If this is YOUR goal, come and join us in the English Fluency Club. Clare, Founder of the English Fluency Club When you join the English Fluency Club you get: 2 Group Live lessons every month 2 Complete English fluency programs A vocabulary challenge every week in our (private) Facebook group - with video feedback 2 Personal lessons to use any time you want All at a very special price! Click the button below for the details: Take Me To The English Fluency Club!

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