

PROBLEMS FACED TO TEACH “CAUSATIVE VERBS” TO A2 LEVEL LEARNERS

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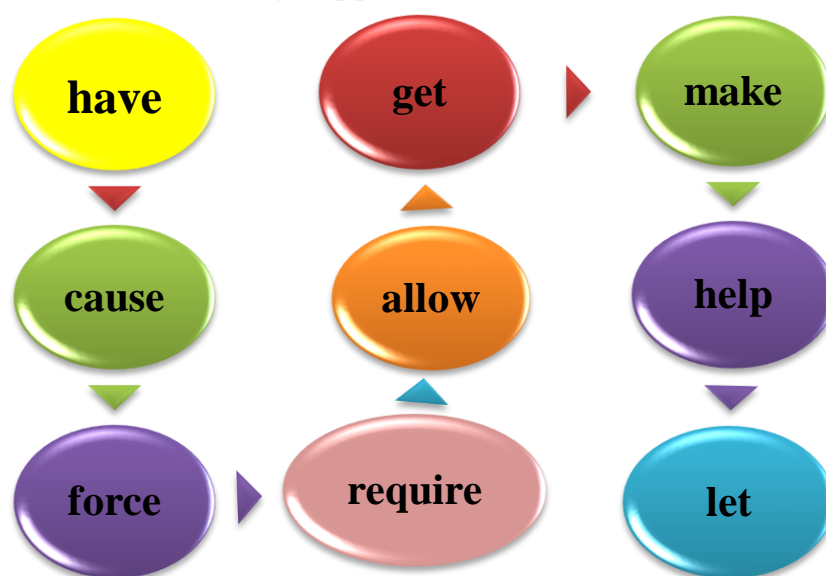
Annotation: This article reports the reasons for causative verbs which create challenges to teach A2 level learners. In this article you will be provided with some examples of grammatical characteristics that are faced in causative verbs. It helps to solve some confusing issues related to causative verbs and problems of the subject in the article, are thoroughly revealed.

Key words: verb, causative verbs, passive verbs, infinitive, bare infinitive, past participle.

1. Introduction

Verb is a part of speech without case inflection, but inflected for tense, person and number, signifying an activity or process performed or undergone. There are a lot of types of verbs including stative verbs, action verbs, reflexive verbs and causative verbs.

In English grammar, a causative verb is a verb used to indicate that some person or thing makes—or helps to make—something happen.






They can also be referred to as causal verbs or simply causatives. A causative verb, which can be in any tense, is generally followed by an object and another verb form—often an infinitive or a participle—and are used to describe something that happens because of a person, place, or thing whose actions bring about change in another entity. Causative verbs express the idea of someone causing something to take place. Causative verbs can be similar in meaning to passive verbs.

**My hair was cut.
I had my hair cut**

2. Material and Methods

According to CEFR, A2 level learners can understand sentences and frequently used expressions related to areas of most immediate relevance (e.g. very basic personal and family information, shopping, local geography, employment). They can communicate in simple and routine tasks requiring a simple and direct exchange of information on familiar and routine matters. Learners of this type can describe in simple terms aspects of his/her background, immediate environment and matters in areas of immediate need.[2] Teaching causative verbs to A2 learners will be difficult as the causative verbs have some confusions and challenges to teach and understand as well. There are some reasons for this:

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 - Because of two or more verbs used in one sentence
 - e.g She had her daughter to do homework
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 - Since for the usage of language three forms of verbs according to the structure
 - e.g infinitive, bare infinitive, past participle
- 
 - The structure follows either someone or something
 - e.g They made him stole the money, he had his phone installed

So, teachers should give the structures of every causative verb to the learners not to have difficulty in understanding. By the exact structures and detail explanation the learners will not confuse one verb with the other either on the meaning or on the structure.

3. Results and Discussion

1. British linguist Francis Katamba explains in "Morphology" that the word "cause" is a "causative verb, but it has a more specialized meaning (implying direct causation) than 'make,' and it is much less common. [3] Make as a causative verb expresses the idea that the person requires another person to do something. The form of this:

Subject+Make+Person+Base form of verb

Peter made her do her homework..

2. Have as a causative verb expresses the idea that the person wants something to be done for them. This causative verb is often used when speaking about various services. There are two forms of the causative verb “have”

Subject+Have+Person+Base form of verb

This form indicates that someone causes another person to take an action. Have someone do something is often used to management and work relationships.

They had John arrive early.

Subject+Have+Object+Past Participle

This form is used with services that are commonly paid for such as car washing, house-painting, dog grooming and others .

3. Get is used as a causative in a similar way as “have ”is used with the participle. This expresses the idea the person wants something to be done for them. The causative verb is often used in a more idiomatic manner than “have”.

Subject+Get+Person+Past Participle

They got their house painted last week.

This form is also used for difficult tasks we manage to complete. In this case, there is no causative meaning.

I got the report finished last night.

Have done=Get done

Have done and get done have the same meaning when used to refer to paid services in the past.

4. 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

My mother let my brother drive the car.

5. Two less common causative verbs “permit” and “allow ” are the synonyms of “let”. These two causative verbs follow a similar pattern.

Permit/Allow+Person /Thing+Infinitive form of verb

My school doesn`t permit the students to wear flip-flops.

6. “Force ” and “require” are other less common causative verbs that have the same meaning as “make ”.They follow a similar pattern:

Force/Require+Person+infinitive

The law requires everyone to wear a seatbelt in the car

7. 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”.

Help+Person+Base verb

Help+Person+Infinitive

My sister helps me complete my homework.

4.Conclusion

Causative verbs require deep knowledge in order to be used in certain situations. Because words with these verbs cannot mean literal translation. These verbs may confuse learners unless they are not learned in detail. To make correct sentences grammatically, a teacher should concentrate on every characteristics of them to explain to learners.

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