

<https://doi.org/10.62837/2025.10.251>

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CAUSATIVE VERBS RESUME

Causative verbs are used to indicate that one person causes another to do something, and they are essential for expressing actions where the subject does not perform the action directly. Causative verbs are verbs that show that one individual causes another person or thing to perform an action. In other words, they indicate that someone or something is indirectly responsible for an action. Common causative verbs include **make, have, get, and let**.

«Causative verbs can also be used in passive constructions, such as "have something done," which indicates that the subject arranges for someone else to perform an action on an object.

Causative verbs are a crucial part of English grammar that helps convey actions where the subject is not the one performing the action directly. Causative verbs are verbs used to indicate that an individual causes another person to do something for another one. In other words, someone or something is indirectly responsible for a specific action in the form of verb used.» (1, 24-25)

Key words : grammar verb another subject use do

Verbs are the backbone of English grammar. Without a verb, a sentence is incomplete. Verbs in English are words that describe actions, states, or processes. They are essential because every complete sentence needs a verb. Types of Verbs are Action verbs: Show what someone or something does (jump, write, play). State verbs: Describe conditions or states of being (know, believe, love). Auxiliary verbs (helping verbs): Used with main verbs to form tenses, questions, or negatives (be, have, do, will). Modal verbs: Express possibility, necessity, or ability (can, may, must, should). Causative verbs are among them.

«Causative verbs are verbs used to indicate that one person causes another person to do something or causes something to happen. Instead of performing the action directly, the subject makes it happen through someone or something else» (1,45).

Here are the most frequently used causative verbs in English:

Verb	Professional Use	Example Sentence
Have	To give responsibility or authority	The manager had the assistant prepare the report.
Get	To persuade or convince	She got the IT team to fix the system issue.
Make	To compel or obligate	The director made the staff attend the training.
Let	To allow or permit	The supervisor let the intern join the meeting.

Causative verbs are verbs that indicate one entity (the *causer*) causes another entity (the *causee*) to perform an action or to be in a certain state. Instead of doing the action directly, the subject makes it happen. 1. Definition in Syntax :In syntax, causative verbs introduce a **causative construction**, where the subject does not perform the main action but **initiates or compels** it.

we can explain it in this way: She made him cry.

- Subject (*she*) = causer
- Object (*him*) = causee

2. Semantic Role : Causer: The agent who initiates the action.

Causee: The participant who carries out the action.

Result: The action or state that comes about.

So, causatives encode a **three-part relationship**: *Causer* → *Causee* → *Action/Result*.

3. Types of Causatives

Lexical causatives: Built into the verb itself. Example: *kill* (means "cause to die").

Periphrastic causatives: Formed with separate verbs like *make, have, let, get*.

Example: *She made him wash the car.*

4. Syntactic Behavior: Causative verbs often take two objects (the causee + the thing affected). They can shift verb forms:

make + bare infinitive (make him do)

have + bare infinitive (have him do) or past participle (have it done)

get + to-infinitive (get him to do) or past participle (get it done)

let + bare infinitive (let him do)

Theoretically, causative verbs are about **agency transfer**: the subject doesn't do the action directly but **causes** it to happen through another participant. They are

crucial in understanding how languages encode **control, responsibility, and initiation of actions**.

Causative verbs are powerful tools for expressing indirect action, authority, persuasion, and permission. Mastering their subtle differences helps you sound precise and natural in advanced English.

Common causatives: make, have, get, let, help, cause, force, allow, enable, persuade, require.

Let's see Advanced Structures

1. Make + object + bare infinitive

Expresses strong compulsion or authority. *The teacher made the students stay late.*

Nuance: Suggests lack of choice for the object.

2. Have + object + bare infinitive

Indicates arrangement or instruction, often in professional contexts.: *I had the technician check the wiring.*

Nuance: More neutral than *make*, often used for services

3. Get + object + to-infinitive

Suggests persuasion, encouragement, or effort. *She got her son to clean his room.*

Nuance: Implies some resistance or effort was needed.

4. Let + object + bare infinitive

Grants permission. *They let us use the conference room.*

Nuance: Focuses on allowance rather than compulsion.

5. Help + object + (bare/to infinitive)

Assistance in performing an action.: *He helped me (to) solve the problem.*

Nuance: Both forms (*help + bare infinitive* or *help + to-infinitive*) are correct.

«Causative verbs are powerful tools in the English language, allowing us to express how we influence or cause actions performed by others. Mastering these verbs is crucial for conveying nuanced meanings and avoiding ambiguity. Without a solid understanding of causative verbs, your communication may lack precision, and you might struggle to express relationships of cause and effect effectively» (2,31).

A causative verb is a verb that indicates someone or something causes another person or thing to do something. In other words, the subject of the sentence doesn't perform the action directly, but rather causes someone else to do it. Causative verbs are used to show that someone is responsible for an action but is not the one performing it directly. These verbs often involve an agent (the causer), a person or thing being caused to act, and the action itself.

Causative verbs can be classified based on their degree of forcefulness. Some causative verbs imply a strong command or requirement, while others suggest a more permissive or suggestive influence.

«The basic structure of a sentence using a causative verb typically includes the following elements:

Subject (Causer) + Causative Verb + Agent + Base Form/to-infinitive/Past Participle + (Object)

The specific form of the verb following the agent depends on the causative verb used. For example:

Have: Subject + have + agent + base form of the verb

Get: Subject + get + agent + to-infinitive

Make: Subject + make + agent + base form of the verb

Let: Subject + let + agent + base form of the verb

Help: Subject + help + agent + base form of the verb/to-infinitive

Using causative verbs correctly involves understanding the specific rules for each verb. Here are some general guidelines:

Pay attention to the required verb form following the agent (base form, to-infinitive, or past participle).» (2,52)

Choose the causative verb that accurately reflects the intended meaning (e.g., “make” for force, “get” for persuade).

Ensure that the agent performs the action, not the subject.

Be mindful of the context and the degree of force or influence implied by the causative verb.

With ‘help’, remember that either the base form or the to-infinitive can follow the agent.

It is also important to consider the tense and aspect of the causative verb. For example, you can use causative verbs in the past, present, future, and continuous tenses.

«One common mistake is using the incorrect verb form after the agent. For example:

Incorrect: I had him to fix the car. **Correct:** I had him fix the car.

Another mistake is confusing the meanings of different causative verbs. For example:

Incorrect: I made him to clean his room (when you persuaded him).

Correct: I got him to clean his room.

Incorrect: She made me to cry. **Correct:** She made me cry

“Make” requires the base form of the verb.» (3, 12)

For advanced level, it’s important to understand more complex aspects of causative verbs, such as:

The use of causative verbs in passive constructions.

The subtle differences in meaning between similar causative verbs.

The use of causative verbs in more complex sentence structures.

Causative verbs are a vital component of English grammar, enabling you to express complex relationships of cause and effect. By understanding the different types of causative verbs, their structures, and usage rules, you can significantly improve your ability to communicate effectively and precisely.

Mastering causative verbs requires consistent effort and attention to detail.

«The notion of causativity indicates the relation between two (or more) successive events where the second event; a caused event is grasped as the consequence of the first event; a causing event. This means that the caused event will not happen if the causing event does not happen. Many studies have presumed that there is a vigorous relationship between our conceptual system and linguistic system of causativity, assuming that the concept of ‘cause’ as it is reflected in the task of causal reasoning is the same concept as that encoded in causal language.» (3,67)

Резюме

**Зейнаб Аскерова, Вюсали Баннаева, Айтан Гусейнова
« Каузативные глаголы »**

Ключевые слова грамматика, глагол, другой, использовать, делать

Данная статья посвящена одной из самых актуальных тем современной лингвистики – каузативным глаголам. Авторы статьи попытались уточнить семантику каузативных глаголов, дать определение данной группе глаголов. Сегодня каузативность является одной из самых актуальных тем в лингвистике. Она относится к универсальным понятийным категориям и находит выражение в различных языках. Понятие каузативности связывается с выражением причинно-следственных отношений в языке, когда одно действие становится причиной возникновения другого действия или состояния. каузативность находит выражение на разных уровнях языковой системы. Следует отметить, что в данные глаголы выступают в сочетании с инфинитивом, обозначающим желаемое для субъекта действие. Например: заставить сесть, велеть уйти, позволить купить и т.п. В существующей литературе не принято единой терминологии, обозначающей данный класс глаголов. Практически не изучены их семантико-синтаксические особенности, не подвергались рассмотрению конструкции с данными типами глаголов. Во многих работах авторы ограничиваются лишь констатацией факта существования подобных глаголов.

XÜLASƏ

Zeynəb Əsgərova, Vüsalə Bənnayeva, Aytən Hüseynova « İcbar növ feillər »

Açar sözlər qrammatikf, feil, digər, istifadə, etmək

Kauzativlik universal xarakter daşıyan subyekt-obyekt əlaqəsi zəmnində formalaşdığı üçün bilavasitə cümlənin struktur-semantik baxımdan öyrənilməsində mühüm rol oynayır. Kauzativlik dillə təfəkkürün qarşılıqlı əlaqəsinin təzahürü kimi özünü göstərir. Baş verən dəyişiklər dildə kauzativ feillər vasitəsilə reallaşır. Kauzativ feillər haqqında əldə edilən nəticələr feilin semantikasının, kauzativ-qeyri kauzativ, həmçinin təsirli və təsirsiz feillərin daha dərinədən dərk edilməsinə imkan yaradır. Əldə edilən tipoloji nəticələr ümumi dilçilik nəzəriyyəsi üçün mühüm əhəmiyyət kəsb edir. Ona görə ki, kauzativliyin ifadəsi baxımından tədqiq edilən dillər tamamilə müxtəlif qrammatik quruluşa malikdir. Hər bir halda praqmatik koqnitiv yanaşma üstünlük təşkil edir. Tədqiqatın materiallarından müqayisəli qrammatika,

Kauzativ feillər dildə çox mühüm funksiyaları yerinə yetirir. Subyekt-obyekt əlaqəsinin formalaşmasına, həmçinin feilin növ kateqoriyasının öyrənilməsinə geniş imkan yaradır. Bütövlükdə kauzativ feillər digər feillərdən aşağıdakı semantik xüsusiyyətlərinə görə fərqlənir: a) təsir seması; b) obyektə qarşı yönəlmə; c) səbəb nəticə seması. Müasir ingilis dilində kauzativlik iki yolla öz ifadəsini tapır: 1) kauzativlik bilavasitə kauzator tərəfindən yerinə yetirilir; 2) kauza tivlik cümlənin qrammatik tamamlığı tərəfindən yerinə yetirilir. Birinci halda kauzativlik öz ifadəsini üçlük səviyyəsində tapır: subyekt (mübtəda) + predikat (təsirli feillə ifadə olunan xəbər) + obyekt (vasitəsiz tamamlıq).

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