**Causative Verbs**

Causative Verbs indicate that someone or something causes the other person or thing into some action, or in other words it refers to the action done for the subject rather than by the subject.

For example:

I. I got my car repaired.

II. The boss had him do that difficult task.

III. She helped the child finish her assignment.

IV. He made the child cry for nothing.

V. She let him complete his assignment in three days.

In the above sentences, it can be noted that the subject has caused the action, it did not do the action for itself.

For example:

I. I did not repair the car.

II. The boss did not do the difficult task.

III. She did not finish her assignment.

IV. He did not cry.

V. She did not complete her assignment in three days.

There is a specific structure for such usage, where a causative verb must be followed by an object (where the action is caused) and then a verb (consequent action).

In English language we study five kinds of Causative Verbs:

1. **Have**: It is not forceful rather it suggests that someone is employed or engaged to do something. (Give someone the responsibility to do something.)

**Structure 1**: Subject+ have + object (generally person) + bare infinitive

I. The boss had his secretary call the clients.

II. The bus driver had the conductor collect some extra money from the passengers.

**Structure 2**: Subject+ have + object (generally thing) + past participle

I. He had his car repaired.

II. I had my house white washed.

2. **Get**: It suggests some sense of persuasion or motivation. (Convince somebody to do something.)

**Structure 1**:Subject+ get + object (generally person) + to-infinitive

I. The employer gets the employee to advertise for his company.

II. My father got me to do his office work yesterday.

**Structure 2**: Subject+ get+ object (generally object) + past participle

I. The engineer got the building constructed.

II. The child got all his books covered.

3. **Make**: It indicates some sense of force which may be physical or psychological. (Force someone to do something.)

**Structure 1:** Subject+ make+ object (generally person) + bare infinitive

I. The naughty child made the teacher punish him.

II. She always makes her child study for longer hours.

4. **Let / Permit:** It is akin to permit, or allow. (Allow somebody to do something.)

**Structure 1:** Subject+ let +object (generally person) + bare infinitive for LET; to-infinitive for PERMIT

I. The teacher did not let the student bunk the class.

II. The government let the public ask queries from them.