Grammar: The Causative

The **causative form** is used to say that we do not do an action, but instead ask someone else to do it for us. In other words, when we have something done for us, we cause it to happen.

Forms of causative sentences: present, past and future simple

1. Present Simple

Affirmative	Subject + have/ has + Object + p.p.
Negative	Subject + don't/doesn't have + Object + p.p.

I cannot repair my car. (A mechanic repairs it)
 - I have my car repaired.
 - I don't have my car repaired.

2. Past Simple

Affirmative	Subject + had + Object + p.p.
Negative	Subject + didn't have + Object + p.p.

He did not cut his hair. (A barber cut it)
 - He had his hair cut.
 - He didn't have his hair cut.

3. Future Simple

Affirmative	Subject + will have + Object + p.p.
Negative	Subject + will not have + Object + p.p.

They will not paint their house. (A painter will paint it)
 - They will have their house painted.
 - They will not have their house painted.

Note:

We can also use (get, want) instead of (have).

Example:

He got pizza delivered to his house.

He had pizza delivered to his house.

Exercise 1:

- Rewrite the following sentences in the causative form:

1- Ahmad doesn't do his homework. (his friend does it)

Ahmad has his homework done.

2- My sister didn't clean her room. (Her mother cleaned it)

_____

3- They will not fix the broken window. (someone will fix it)

_____

4- I didn't check my teeth. (a dentist did that)

_____

Look at the following things that Huda needs to do and create correct causative sentences:

(prepare her presentation): (have)

Huda _____ yesterday.

(maintain the garden): (have)

She _____ tomorrow.

(repair the roof): (get)

She _____ sometimes.

(pay the bills): (want)

She _____ yesterday.

(organize a meeting): (get)

She _____ next week.

(wash her clothes): (have)

She usually _____.

1- Huda _____ yesterday.

2- She _____ sometimes.

3- She _____ next week.

4- She _____ tomorrow.

5- She _____ yesterday.

6- She usually _____.