

OUTSOURCING

Outsourcing

The causative in English



Structure

What is it?

Understanding why it's important to study it.

Types of causatives

Have, get & make

Active vs Causative

What's the difference?

Common Mistakes

Typical mistakes learners make

How to form it

How is the causative formed in English?

Outsourcing

Useful business vocabulary

The Causative

Understanding the basics

- It is a grammatical structure that allows speakers of English to express the idea of making someone or something do something.
- It is a useful tool for communication and can be found in a wide range of contexts, from casual conversations to formal writing.

The causative is formed using a combination of auxiliary verbs and main verbs, and it can be used to express a variety of meanings, including requests, commands, and suggestions.

- "I **had** my hair **cut** yesterday." (The speaker caused someone else to cut their hair.)
- "He **got** his car **fixed** by a mechanic." (The speaker caused someone else to fix their car.)
- "I'm **having** the house **cleaned** tomorrow." (The speaker is causing someone else to clean their house.)

The Causative

examples

Key Differences



Active

Active verbs are verbs that describe actions that the subject of the sentence is performing.

subject is doing the action directly.

Causative

Causative verbs describe actions that the subject is causing someone or something else to perform.

the subject is not directly doing the action, but rather is causing it to happen

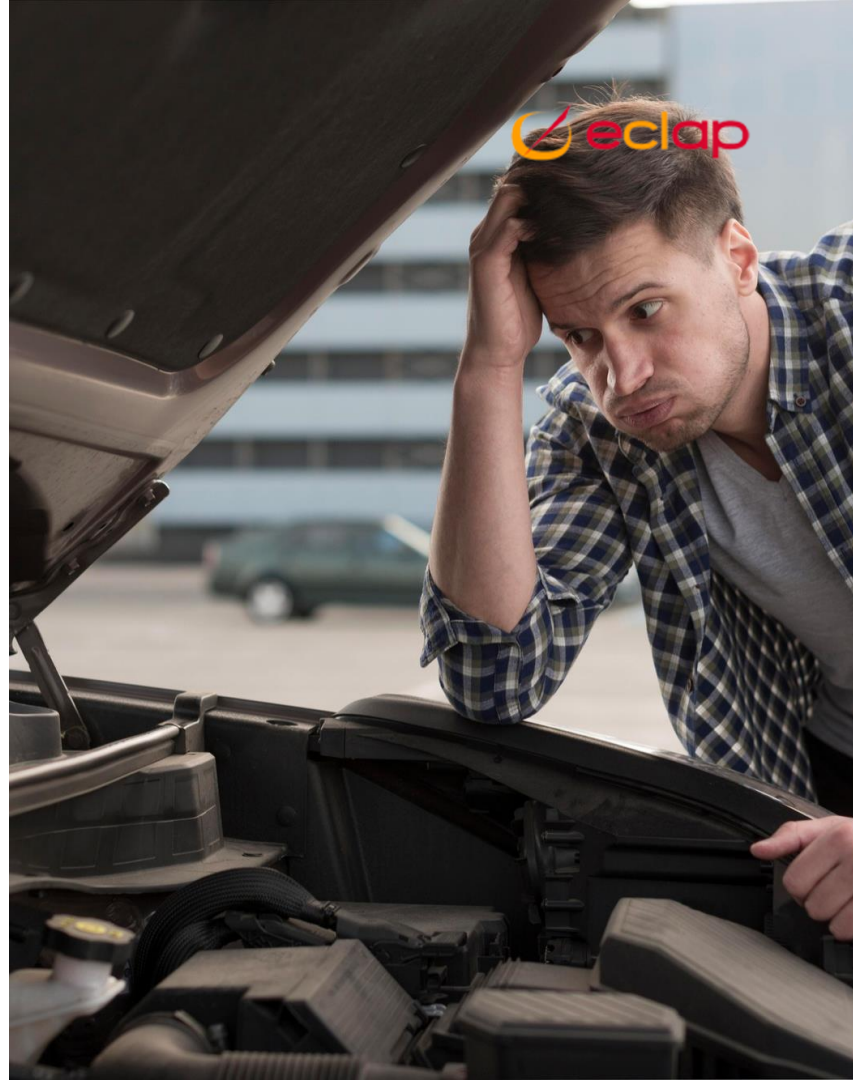
Active vs Causative

He **fixed** his car

The subject, "he," is performing the action of fixing.

He **had** his car **fixed**

The subject, "he," is causing someone else to fix his car.





Some verbs can be both active and causative, depending on how they're used in a sentence.

She **cut** the cake

She **had** the cake **cut** into slices

Other examples are : wash, cook, build and write

Active + Causative

Examples

Forming the Causative



Understanding how to make a sentence.

The causative in English is formed using one of three auxiliary verbs: **have, get, or make**.

The auxiliary verb is followed by the past participle or the base form of the verb, depending on whether it is in the active or passive voice

Subject + auxiliary verb (have/get/make) + object + **past participle**

I **had** my car **serviced**.

She **got** her hair **cut**.

He **made** me **clean** the kitchen.

Using “Have”

This is the most common form of the causative in English. It is used to indicate that the subject arranged for someone else to do something for them, or to express that the subject wants something to be done.

I **had** my car **washed**.

(I arranged for someone else to wash my car.)

She **had** her house **painted**.

(She wanted her house to be painted.)

The Causative types

Passive or active?

When the person who does it is not known, or it is obvious from the context, we prefer to say:

Have something done.

To have + object + past participle.

If you say 'I had my teeth checked', people will automatically assume it was by a dentist.





Flexibility with have

Have can be used in any tense.

- I will have my roof repaired.
- I am having AC installed.
- I had my house painted.

Remember that if you make a mistake people will misunderstand you!

Causative



Translations

PHRASE	SIGNIFICADO
I had my hair cut on Saturday.	Me corté el pelo el sábado.
We are going to have air conditioning installed	Nos van a instalar aire acondicionado..
They had the house enlarged .	Ampliaron la casa.
We have our hedges cut twice a year.	Nos cortan los setos 2 veces al año.
We had three rolls of film developed .	Revelamos tres carretes de película (en una tienda fotográfica).
Do they have their groceries delivered ?	¿Les traen la compra?
Have you had the furniture moved yet?	¿Te han trasladado los muebles ya?
Do you want to have the lump on your arm looked at?	¿Quieres que te miren el bulto del brazo?

When the person who does it is not the typical one or we want to highlight the person, we prefer to say:

Have someone do something.

To have + **object** + **verb in base verb** + **object**.

I will have **my brother** **iron** **my clothes**.

The Causative

Active or passive?



Get

This form of the causative is used to indicate that the subject convinced or persuaded someone to do something for them.

She got **her husband** **to fix** **the leaky faucet.**
Get + **object** + **infinitive** + **object**

Causative



Translations

PHRASE	SIGNIFICADO
I had my teacher wash my car.	Hice que mi profesor me lavara el coche.
We are going to have Brian iron our clothes.	Vamos a hacer que Brian planche nuestra ropa.
She had her mother in law fix her car.	Hizo que su suegra le arreglara el coche.
We got President Obama to teach the seminar.	Conseguimos que el Presidente Obama impartiera el seminario.
We got Prince William to develop our photos.	Conseguimos que el Príncipe Guillermo revelara nuestras fotos.
Did they have Belen Esteban deliver their groceries?	¿Hacían que Belén Esteban les llevara la compra?
Have you had Brian move the furniture yet?	¿Ya hiciste que Brian moviera los muebles?
I will have Donald Trump sing you "happy birthday"	Haré que Donald Trump te cante el "cumpleaños feliz"

“

“Would you like to have your
tea served now, Sir?”



Common mistakes



Typical mistakes people make with the Causative



These are some of the common mistakes that english learners make when using the causative:

1. Wrong auxiliary verb
2. Wrong form of the main verb
3. Confusing causative with the passive
4. Using wrong prepositions
5. Incorrect word order

I ~~made~~ my car repaired

I had my car repaired~~d~~

~~My car was repaired~~

I had my hair cut ~~to~~ the stylist

~~I had repaired my car by him~~

Causative

Typical mistakes

Outsourcing vocabulary

Useful business vocabulary



Outsourcing vocabulary



Layoffs

A temporary or permanent discharge of a worker or workers because of economic conditions or shortage of work.

Downturn

A decline in economic, business, or other activity.

To fire/axe

To dismiss (an employee) from a job.

Redundancies

Redundancy is a form of dismissal from your job. It happens when employers need to reduce their workforce.

To give notice

If an employer gives an employee notice, the employer tells the employee that he or she must leave his or her job within a fixed period of time

To dismiss

To order or allow to leave or to send away

Outsourcing vocabulary



White collar workers

A white-collar worker is a person who performs professional, desk, managerial, or administrative work

Redundancy package

All the payments and advantages that a company gives to workers who have lost their jobs because they are no longer needed.

Downsizing

The process of reducing the number of employees in the company due to financial difficulties

Offshore outsourcing

The practice of outsourcing to a company located in another country

Salary

A salary is a fixed amount of money or compensation paid to an employee by an employer in return for work performed

Wage

A wage is payment made by an employer to an employee for work done in a specific period of time.

Thanks!

Does anyone have any questions?