**Unit Six- Verb Patterns**

It has been stated earlier “each part in a sentence affects the coming one”. Accordingly, the structure of a complement mainly depends on the type of verb that precedes it. Let’s test this view:

There are verbs in English require a Verb with –ing to follow them such as (help, stand, fancy, stop, try, finish, dislike, give up, imagine, involve, practice, miss, forget, stay,…etc.”. Pay close attention to the following examples:

1. S. +V. +V.ing

1-I dislike staying at home.

-I like staying at home.

2-Stop smoking.

\*-Stop to smoke.

3-They have finished eating.

\*I have finished to eat.

4-She forgot listening to the radio.

-How can we make a negative form?

-She eats fish. (She doesn’t eat fish)

-She forgot not listening to the radio.

-I enjoy having to get up early.

-I enjoy NOT having to get up early.

Some other verbs require a to+ infinitive verb to follow them. Such verbs are “want, afford, ask, demand, fail forget, hope, manage, begin, learn,…etc.”. You may have a look at the following:

1-They want to buy this house.

\*-They want buying……

2-It began to rain. (It began raining)

-They go to read this letter.

3-My friend never learnt to swim.

-My friend learnt to swim.

4-She hopes to go to university next year.

-We manage to get high marks.

-How can we make the negative form?

S. +V. +Not + to +Infinitive

-She is going to read this book.

-She isn’t going to read this book.

-She goes to read this book.

-She goes NOT to read.

-I want to help the girl.

-I want NOT to help

-She hopes to go.

-She hopes NOT to go.

-She hopes to go to university……

-She hopes NOT to go to ………

A third type of verbs require the existence of a bare infinitive after them with an object in between. Examples of such verbs are “let, make”:

3-S. + V. (let, make)+ Object + Bare Infinitive

-The teacher makes the students read carefully.

-I let this boy go.

\*-The teacher makes the students reading.

\*-I let this boy going.

**1-They *made him pay* for the things he had broken.2-The doctor *made me wait* for almost an hour.3-They *let you go*in free at the weekend.4-Will you *let me come* in? I will let you come in.**

**-Will you let me come in?**

**5-Let’s go (let us)**

**-Let her read. Let him play. Let them watch TV.**

**-Let him come**

**-Let Ali stay here.**

**-I say that let her read.**

**-Let Ali come**

**-Let the boys eat in this room.**

**-Let the girl watch this scene.**

**?-Let she play. X**

**-Let her play.**

**?-Let I help you. X**

**-Let me help you.**

**-I make them play well.**

**-I make them NOT play well**

A Crucial Point:

A crucial point in this subject is that there are many verbs that can either be followed by a verb with –ing or a verb with (to). But in such cases there is a change in meaning. Examples of such verbs are: go on, need, remember, try, mean, stop, regret, hate, like, love, prefer,…etc.

Below are some examples:

-I dislike playing football in the street.

1-I hate cleaning her room. (Emphasis on the process itself and no enjoyment of it).

2- I **hate to be** the only person to disagree. (Emphasis more on the result: I would prefer not to be in that situation.)

3- Most people **prefer watching** a film at the cinema rather than on TV. (Emphasis on the process itself and enjoyment of it)

4- We **prefer to drive** during the day whenever we can. (Emphasis more on the result and on the habit or preference. The speaker doesn’t necessarily enjoy the process of driving at any time of day.)

5- He **went on singing** after everyone else had finished. (He continued singing without stopping.)

6- She recited a poem, then **went on to** **sing** a lovely folk song. (She recited the poem first, then she sang the song.)

7- She **stopped crying** as soon as she saw her mother. (She was crying, and then she didn’t cry anymore.)

8- We **stopped** **to** **buy** some water at the motorway service area. (We were travelling and we stopped for a short time in order to buy some water.)

NOTE:

When hate, like, love and prefer are used with would or should, only the to-infinitive is used, not the -ing form:

1-I like reading new books.

1a-I would like to read new books.

2-She prefers travelling abroad.

2a-She should prefer to travel abroad.

3-They would hate cutting the trees. (True/False)

-They would hate to cut the trees.

1-She **would** **love** **to** get a job nearer home.

\*1- She would love get a job nearer home.

2-Would you like to have breakfast with her?

-I would like to have breakfast with her.

Another group consists of the verbs that are followed by an Object and then a (to-infinitive) such as : choose, advise, invent, remind, order, intend, teach, want…etc.:

1-S. +LET/MAKE +Object +Bare Inf.(I let her go)

2-S +choose, intend… +Object +to +Inf.

1. I **advised** him **to** **get** a job as soon as possible.
2. \*-I advised him get a job……

2-Did Martin **teach** Gary **to play** squash?

-Martin taught Gary to play squash.

3-They **want** me **to go** to Germany with them.

\*-They want me go with them ….

4-They **ordered** her **to keep** quiet.

\*-They ordered her keep quiet.

Q-Write the correct form of the verb: Bare Infinitive, to-Inf., or with –ing:

1-Would you mind (close) the window? closing

2-They suggest (go) to the movie. going

3-I don’t fancy (stay) here this evening. staying

4-We daren’t (tell) him what happened. tell

5-I don’t know whether (apply) for this job or not. To apply

6-They seem (have) plenty of money. To have

7-She pretended (not see) me when she passed me in the street. not to see

1-We teach English. 2-They go home

-We don’t teach E. They don’t go home.

3-She watches TV. She doesn’t watch TV.

4-He left the city. He didn’t leave the city

5-She has stopped reading newspapers.

-She hasn’t stopped reading newspapers.

6-She stopped reading newspapers.

-She stopped NOT reading newspaper

7-She stopped in this station.

-She didn’t stop in this …..