**Unit 2 / Collocations المتلازمات / Hot Verbs**

**do / make / have /** **take / put** / get / come / set /give /

**Hot Verbs –** The term **hot verb** is mainly used pedagogically to refer to any high frequency verb that is used in a great variety of situations with a great number of meanings depending on context**.** (**i.e.** **hot verbs** are verbs that have different meanings in different situations like: [**have**, come, go, get, **do**, **make**, **take**, set,/ **put** ……]). These are verbs that are frequently used in everyday expressions**.** The real meaning is usually contained in the word(s) that collocate with the hot verb.

**They are also called versatile verbs**

**Hot verb** هو مصطلح يُستخدم تربويا للإشارة إلى أي **فعل** يُستخدم في مجموعة كبيرة من الحالات مع عدد كبير من المعاني حسب السياق. وهي أفعال كثيرا ما تستخدم في التعابير اليومية. وعادة ما يتم تضمين المعنى الحقيقي في (الكلمات) التي تتزامن مع ال Hot verb.

**There are about six main types of collocations:**

**verb + noun**

adjective + noun

noun + noun (such as collective nouns)

adverb + adjective

verbs + prepositional phrase (phrasal verbs)

verb + adverb.

**We often use the structure**

|  |
| --- |
| **a hot verb +** noun **+** ……... |

**They are: do / make / have / take / put /**

**1. Collocations with ‘DO’**

**(a)- Housework البيت / the laundry / the dishes / the shopping**

**e.g.** After I got home from the office, I was too tired to **do the housework**.

**e.g.** She really needs to **do the laundry**, she doesn’t have any clean clothes left.

**e.g.** I will **do the dishes** after dinner.

**e.g.** I went to the bank and **did** some **shopping** yesterday.

**EXCEPTION: make** the bed = putting blankets**,** sheets, and pillows in the correct

place**.**

**(b)- Work / Study/** **a university degree / Business / do good Job (i.e., doing well) /**

**exercise / hair / nails**

**e.g.** I can**’**t go out this weekend**,** because I have to **do some work** on my project.

**e.g.** You can**’**t watch any TV until you have **done** your **homework**.

**e.g.** I’m **doing a report** on the history of Iraq.

**e.g.** We are **doing a course** at the local university.

**e.g.** We **do business** with clients in three countries.

**e.g.** She **did** a good **job** in organizing the party.

**e.g.** I **do** half an hour of **exercise** every day.

**e.g.** I just need to **do** my **hair**.

**(c) – General good OR Bad actions**

**e.g.** Are you **doing** **anything special** for your birthday?

**e.g.** Don’t worry about getting everything perfect**,** just **do** your **best.**

**2. Collocations with ‘MAKE’**

**(a)- Food (make breakfast / lunch / dinner /** **sandwich /** **salad /**

**reservation / bed / etc.)**

**e.g.** I’m **making dinner**, it will be ready in about ten minutes.

**e.g.** Would you like me to **make** you **a cup of tea?**

**e.g.** Could you **make** me **a sandwich**, please?

**e.g.** I have **made a reservation** at our favorite restaurant.

**e.g.** The child **makes** his **bed** every day**.**

**(b)- Money / Profit / Fortune**

**e.g.** I enjoy my job, but I don’t **make** very much **money**.

**e.g.** The new company **made a profit** within its first year**.**

**e.g.** He **made a fortune** after his book hit #1 on the bestseller list**.**

**(c)- Relationships (friends)**

**e.g.** It’s hard to **make friends** when you move to a big city.

**(d)- mockery (make fun of** somebody**)**

**e.g.** The other kids **made fun** **of** that child**.**

**(e)- Communication (make –**a phone call **/ a joke / a point / a bet / a complaint /**

**a confession / a speech / a suggestion / a prediction / an excuse / a promise /**

**a fuss or** **a mess / an observation / a comment / plans / a decision/choice /**

**a mistake / a progress / an attempt / effort / a discovery / a list / sure /**

**a difference / an exception / a trouble / make the arrangements /**

**make an enquiry (i.e. ask for information) / make up your mind /**

**e.g.** Please excuse me, I need to **make a phone call.**

**e.g.** He **made a joke,** but it wasn’t very funny**.**

**e.g.** He **made** some good **points** during the meeting.

**e.g.** He **made a bet** with his brother to see who could do more push-ups**.**

**e.g.** The teacher **made** a few critical **comments** on my essay**.**

**e.g.** Should I buy a desktop or a laptop computer**?** I can’t **make up my mind**.

**3. Collocations with ‘Have’**

**‘ Have’** is often used with fixed events (having a party / a meeting / a holiday / an interview

a picnic / **have a look** at this / **have a clue /** etc.,)

Other common collocations with **‘have’** involve types of discussion or ways of speaking (often between two people), such as**:**

**(a)- A disagreement/an argument / a chat / a conversation:**

**e.g.** Sami and his neighbour **had a disagreement** after the parking space.

**e.g.** I will call her tonight so we can **have a** good **chat**.

**e.g.** We had to **have** a long **conversation** about the meeting.

**e.g.** I think you should **have a look** **at** this.

**e.g.** Do you **have a clue** about this person**?**

**(b)- have flu / have a cold** /

**e.g.** I feel terrible because I **have a flu**.

**e.g.** I have **had** **a cold** for the past few days.

**(c-)** **have a sense of humour** /

**e.g.** I know that you **have a sense of humour**, but you need to be serious now**.**

**(d)-** have a good time / have a nice day or a nice weekend / have fun

**e.g.** Just be friendly, smile and **have a good time.**

**(e)-** **Food / have lunch / ……/ have a bite / ……**

**e.g.**  They are **having** **lunch**.

**e.g.** Let us **have a bite** before we get on the road.

**4. Collocations with ‘TAKE**’

**take your time** / **take risks** / take care / take a break / take an opportunity /

**e.g**. It **takes tim**e.

**e.g.** I **took my time**.

**5.** **Collocations with ‘PUT’**

**Put ……in my shoes** / **Put pressure** **on** / put back / **Put words** **in (sb’s) mouth** /

**Put food on the table** (**i.e.,** to provide enough money to cover basic necessities) /

**Put pen to paper** (**i.e.,** to signify the signing of a contract / **Put (sth/sb) first (i.e.**, to treat

or consider them as being more important than anything else) / **put … down** / **put away** /

e.g. I had to **put pressur**e **on** the team to make sure they completed the task.

**e.g.** I never said that, so don't **put words** in my **mouth**.

**e.g.** I don’t mind what job I do as long as it **puts food on the table.**

**e.g.** He is so selfish**.** He always **puts himself** **first**.

**e.g.** One cannot **put back** the clock.

**Another group of Collocations includes: get / go / come / set / give**

**6.** **Collocations with** ‘**Get**’

This verb is used in a lot of expressions such as – I **got sick** / I **got a letter** / I **got around** to **it** later / I **got the point** / get wet / get lost / get married / get dressed / **get the message** /get the impression / get nowhere / get the sack / **get a shock** / get started / get upset / **get used to** / … etc.

**e.g.** We **get the impression** they don’t like her - they talk to everyone else except her.

**e.g.** The student **got a shock** when he saw his IELTS score.

**7. Collocations with ‘Go’**

This verb is used in a lot of expressions such as –

Go abroad / Go astray / Go bad / Go bald / Go bankrupt / Go crazy or Go mad/angry / Go deaf / Go fishing / Go on a date / Go online / Go out of fashion / Go sailing / Go to war /

**e.g.** I think we should **go abroad** on holiday this year.

**e.g.** He will **go astray** if he becomes friends with bad friends.

**e.g.** The milk will **go bad** if it is not kept in the fridge.

**e.g.** The company is about to **go bankrupt**.

**e.g.** I hope we don’t **go to war**.

**8. Collocations with ‘Come’**

This verb is used in a lot of expressions such as –

**come across** [to find] / **come about** [to happen] / **come to** (someone) [remember to call]

come on time **come to a conclusion** / **come up with** [to produce or to supply] /

**come down with** [to become sick] / come close / Come to Terms with / Come Clean About Something / Come to Light / Come to Mind / Come prepared /

**e.g.** He didn’t come in the first place but he **came close**.

**e.g.** You must **come prepared** for the quiz next time**.**

**e.g.** He **came down with** influenza.

**9. Collocations with ‘set’**

This verb is used in a lot of expressions such as **–**

**set the table / set a fire / set something on fire / set an alarm / set sail / set a good/bad example / set a precedent /**

**e.g.** We’re leaving at 9 tomorrow morning, so you should **set** your **alarm** for 8:00**.**

**e.g.** The weather was windy and cold when we **set sail** from Alaska**.**

**e.g.** The weather was windy and cold when he …………………from Alaska.

(a) set sail (b) sets sail (c) sat sail (d) sits sail

**10. Collocations with ‘give’**

This verb is used in a lot of expressions such as –

give a bath / give a call / give permission / give a lift / give a ride / give a guess / give priority

/ give an explanation / give credit / give a hand / give an opinion / give evidence /

**e.g.** She **gave** the child **a bath**.

**e.g.** **Give** me **a call** to let me know you’ve arrived safely.

**e.g.** I have got to get into town. Can you **give me a ride?**

**e.g.** The city authorities **gave permission** for the rally to take place.

**Q./ Choose** the correct word to complete each of these expressions – **make** / **do** / **have** / or

**take.**

**1.** The students …………... badly in their examination.

**2.** ………………………... the opportunity to do something.

**3.** They ……………... an accusation.

**4.** ……………………. somebody a favour.

**5.** The children ……………… a sleep.

**6.** The business men …………………... a huge profit.