

VERB PATTERNS

The main verb of a CLAUSE can be followed by various elements which complete the meaning: verb patterns

Summary of verb patterns	
N = noun phrase or pronoun V = main verb phrase	
Pattern with no element after the verb	
0 N + V	The bus has arrived It doesn't matter
Patterns with one element after the verb	
1 N + V + N	Everyone enjoyed the show.
2 N + V + N / adjective	She is my friend. She is busy.
3 N + V + adverbial	The children are at the zoo.
4 N + V + <i>that</i> -clause	I admit (that) I've been foolish.
5 N + V + <i>wh</i> -clause	The police asked where we were going.
6 N + V + <i>wh</i> - <i>to</i> -clause	Everyone should learn how to swim.
7 N + V + <i>to</i> + verb ...	I'd love to go to Yugoslavia.
8 N + V + verb ...	You had better come early tomorrow.
9 N + V + verb <i>-ing</i> ...	I like watching football.
10 N + V + past participle	The thief got arrested by the police.
Patterns with two elements after the verb	
11 N + V + N ₁ + N ₂	They have given her a beautiful present.
12 N + V + N + N / adjective	The queen kept her marriage secret/ a secret.
13 N + V + N + adverbial	I took the key out of my pocket.
14 N + V + N + <i>that</i> -clause	John told me (that) his father was ill.
15 N + V + N + <i>wh</i> -clause	I didn't tell anyone where I had hidden the key.
16 N + V + N + <i>wh</i> - <i>to</i> -clause	The pilot taught me how to land safely.
17 N + V + N + <i>to</i> + verb ...	I want you to feel at home.
18 N + V + N + verb ...	She lets the boys play football on the lawn.
19 N + V + N + verb <i>-ing</i> ...	They dislike the house being left empty.
20 N + V + N + past participle	The boss wants these letters typed.

0 N + V

Son verbos que no necesitan que les siga nada y que se llaman INTRANSITIVOS.

He **was working** Someone **is lying**

<i>Arrive</i>	<i>matter</i>	<i>work</i>	<i>lie</i>
<i>begin*</i>			
<i>Come</i>	<i>drink*</i>	<i>drive*</i>	<i>fall</i>
<i>Happen</i>	<i>help*</i>	<i>occur</i>	<i>rise</i>
<i>Write*</i>			<i>wait</i>

* Estos verbos también pueden pertenecer al modelo 1 (N + V + N) verbos transitivos
E.g. I **have been writing** (some letters)

1 N + V + N

Estos verbos necesitan una FRASE NOMINAL que les siga, y se llaman TRANSITIVOS. El N que sigue es un objeto y se transforma en sujeto en la PASIVA.

E.g. Everyone enjoyed **the show** / **The show** was enjoyed by everyone

Mary **was cleaning** the kitchen.

Her husband **laid** the table.

No one **knows** the answer

You **will need** some more money.

<i>Believe</i>	<i>bring</i>	<i>carry</i>	<i>cut</i>	<i>do</i>
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Find	get	hear	hold	keep
Lay	like	love	make	raise
Remember	say	take	use	want

2 N + V + N / adjective

Estos verbos van seguidos o por una FRASE NOMINAL o un ADJETIVO como complemento. (El adjetivo puede ser aumentado en una frase adjetiva como *very busy*, *too busy to help us*, etc.). El verbo más común en este modelo es BE.

E.g. She **is** my friend She **is** busy

3 N + V + adverbial

Este modelo, como el 2, se encuentra con los *linking verbs*, especialmente **be**.

E.g. The children **are** at the zoo.

The kitchen **is** downstairs.

Normalmente el ADVERBIAL es un adverbio o frase preposicional de lugar en este modelo. También se pueden usar circunstanciales de time/duración o modo.

E.g. The party **will be** tomorrow.

The meeting **lasted** for several hours.

4 N + V + that-clause

Muchos verbos van seguidos por una THAT-CLAUSE como objeto. Se puede omitir el *that*.

verbs of 'speaking'

E.g. I **admit** (that) I've been foolish

No one **denies** (that) the jewels were stolen

Everyone **agreed** (that) the show was a success.

They **say** (that) Sue is getting married.

Scientists **have predicted** (that) this forest will die.

verbs of 'thinking'

E.g. We **believe** (that) the government is losing.

Sam **discovered** (that) the house was on fire.

People **used to think** (that) the earth was flat.

5 N + V + wh-clause

Estos verbos llevan una WH-CLAUSE (o pregunta indirecta)

E.g. The police **asked** where we were going

I **wonder** whether the air tickets are ready.

Do you know who is coming to the meeting?

I **couldn't decide** what present to buy for her.

No one **realizes** how hard we work.

Ask*	(not) care	choose*	discuss*
Find out*	forget*	know*	(not) mind
Point out	prove	see	wonder*

* Estos verbos también pueden usarse con el modelo 6.

NOTE (i): **Find out**, **forget**, **know**, **point out**, y **prove** también pertenecen al modelo 4.

NOTE (ii) Los siguientes verbos llevan a menudo una wh-clause después de **can't** o **couldn't**: **Decide**, **explain**, **make out**, **remember**, **say**, **think**.

6 N + V + *wh-* to -clause

Una *wh-to-clause* empieza con una *wh-word* y contiene un TO-INFINITIVE (**to** + verbo)

- E.g. Everyone **should learn** how to swim
Have you chosen what to wear at the party?
 I **don't know** which of these watches to buy
 They **are discussing** where to go for their vacation.

7 N + V + *to* + verb ...

Verbos de muchas clases diferentes pertenecen a este modelo. El verbo va seguido por una *to-infinitive clause*.

- E.g. I'd **love** to visit Yugoslavia
 Most people **want** to own their own houses.
Did you remember to water the flowers?
 Williams **started** to write novels in 1970.
 Joan and I **have promised** to take the children to the zoo.
 They **have been trying** to improve the roads.
 The building **seems** to be empty.
 (Please) **don't bother** to cook anything for me.
 The children **are helping** to clean the walls.

* También *have to, have got to, (be) going to*.

8 N + V + verb ...

Sólo lo toman unos pocos verbos:

- (a) Los auxiliares MODALES
 (b) Las formas verbales *had better* y *would rather*.
 (c) El verbo principal *help*, que también lleva **to** + VERB

- E.g. You **had better** come early tomorrow.
 This liquid **will help** cure your cold (U.S.A.)
 This liquid **will help** to cure your cold (G.B.)

9 N + V + verb *-ing* ...

Este modelo incluye muchos tipos de verbos diferentes.

- E.g. I like watching football.
 Some people **can't bear** listening to jazz.
 Anthony **has started** working at the factory.
 (Please) **stop** annoying the cat.
 The prisoner **denied** stealing anything.
 (But) he **admitted** breaking into the house.
 A mother **can't help** feeling proud of her child.
 We **must avoid** making too much noise.
 He **goes** running every morning.

10 N + V + past participi

El único verbo en este modelo (aparte del auxiliar **be** en la PASIVA) es **GET**

- E.g. The thief **got** arrested by the police.
 Our team **got** beaten several times.

El significado es similar a la pasiva.

E.g. He **got** arrested = He **was** arrested

11 N + V + N₁ + N₂

(En este modelo, el N₁ es el **OBJETO INDIRECTO**, y el N₂ es el **OBJETO DIRECTO**)

- E.g. They **have given** her a beautiful present.
Could you **lend** me some clothes.
 John **owes** his sister \$10,000.
 Let me **make** (you) a cup of tea.
 I'll **reserve** (us both) some tickets for the theatre.
 We **wish** all our friends a happy New Year.
 She **asked** them a favour.

En el modelo 11 también podemos incluir verbos que llevan una preposición entre N₁ y N₂. i.e. **PREPOSITIONAL VERBS**.

N + V + N₁ + preposition + N₂

- E.g. Everyone **thanked** Polly for the party.
 His enemies **accused** him of laziness
 Let me **introduce** you to my neighbours.

Otros ejemplos:

<i>Compare...with</i>	<i>prevent...from</i>	<i>sentence...to</i>	<i>congratulate...on</i>
<i>Protect...from</i>	<i>suspect...of</i>	<i>convict...of</i>	<i>remind...of</i>
<i>Treat...of</i>	<i>deprive...of</i>	<i>rob...of</i>	<i>warn...of</i>

12 N + V + N + N / adjective

- E.g. The queen **kept** her marriage a secret / secret.
 The army **left** the building a ruin / empty.
 Jim and I **are getting** the house straight.
 The noise **was driving** them all mad.
 The chairman **has declared** the meeting official.
 Newspapers **reported** Miss Brown dead.
 We all **thought** him an excellent boss.
Do you prefer your coffee black?

(en este modelo, el N / adjective se llama **OBJECT COMPLEMENT**)

Otros ejemplos:

Call, elect, hold, make, send, turn

NOTE (i): Algunos verbos como **declare, report** y **think**, pueden llevar una *that-clause*.

E.g. We all **thought** that he was an excellent boss.

Estos verbos también pueden llevar un *object + to + infinitive* (modelo 17)

E.g. We all **thought** him to be an excellent boss.

En general, los modelos 12 y 17 son más formales y menos comunes que el modelo 4. Pero son bastante comunes en la PASIVA.

E.g. He **was thought** (to be) an excellent boss.

NOTE (ii): Hay también un modelo **PREPOSITIONAL VERB** con **as**:

N + V + N + as N / adjective

E.g. He **treated** her as his servant.

The news broadcast **described** the situation as very dangerous.

13 N + V + N + adverbial

Muchos de los circunstanciales en este modelo son circunstanciales de MOVIMIENTO o LUGAR.

- E.g. (First) I **took** the key out of my pocket.
 (Then) I **put** it into the lock.
 They **are sending** their son home.
 (Always) **keep** your eyes on the road.

Otros verbos son:

Bring get lead place show stand drive lay leave see sit

NOTE: El verbo **treat** lleva un circunstancial de MODO en este modelo.

E.g. Her parents **treated** her well / badly

14 N + V + N + that-clause

- E.g. John **told** me (that) his father was ill.
 They **informed** her (that) her bag had been found.
 I **bet** (you) (that) our team will win.
 We **assure** you (that) we are doing our best.
 No one **could convince** Linda (that) she was wrong.

Estos verbos son principalmente verbos de 'speaking' que introducen INDIRECT STATEMENTS.

Otros ejemplos:

Advise persuade promise remind satisfy teach

15 N + V + N + wh-clause

- E.g. Jim **asked** us how long we had been painting
 when the meeting would end
 whether the train had gone

Aparte de **ask**, este modelo puede usarse con verbos en el modelo 14, especialmente en PREGUNTAS y después de NEGATIVAS.

- E.g. I **didn't tell** anyone where I had hidden the key.
Have you reminded the audience what you are going to sing?

16 N + V + N + wh- to-clause

La **wh-clause** en este caso es una TO-INFINITIVE clause (comparad modelos 6 y 15)

- E.g. The pilot **taught** me how to land safely
Could you tell us which museums to visit?
 (Please) **remind** them (of) what to wear.

Otros verbos incluidos:

Advise ask instruct show warn

17 N + V + N + to + verb ...

En este modelo 17, el objeto va seguido de una TO-INFINITIVE clause. Muchas clases de verbos diferentes llevan este modelo.

- E.g. I **want** you to feel at home.
 They **don't like** us to arrive late.
 They **reported** the car to be missing.
 We **believed** it to have been stolen.
 He **expected** the guests to arrive late.
 She **asked** the doctor to give her advice.
 He **advised** her to take a long rest.
 They **are forcing** him to change his mind.
 You **must get** them to clean their rooms.
 She **won't allow** the class to borrow her books.
 This **compels** them to buy new copies.
 I **am helping** Mimi to finish her homework.

18 N + V + N + verb ...

En el modelo 18. La FORMA BÁSICA del VERBO (infinitivo sin 'to') sigue al objeto.

- E.g. She **lets** the boys play football on the lawn.
 She **should make** them behave themselves.
Did you **see** anyone leave the building?
 No, but I **heard** someone bang the door.
 The judge **had** the witness repeat the statement.
 Let me **help** you tidy these papers.
I've known him eat a pound of snails.

Otros verbos de este modelo:

Feel notice watch observe

NOTE: **Have**, **Let** y **watch** aquí no tienen pasiva. Los otros verbos del modelo 18 forman su pasiva con un TO-INFINITIVE.

- E.g. The thief **was seen / observed** to escape by the back door.

19 N + V + N + verb -ing ...

- E.g. They **dislike** the house being left empty.
 Martine **can't bear** anyone interfering with her work.
 Do you **mind** him / his* borrowing your bicycle?
 I **can hear** someone knocking on the windows.
 We **watched** the crowd gathering in the street.
 We **found** the children playing tennis on the beach.
 The driver **stopped** his bus crashing into the wall.

Otros ejemplos:

Feel hate like love notice see smell

20 N + V + N + past participle (...)

- E.g. Can you **get** / **have** this watch repaired, please?
The boss **wants** these letters typed before tomorrow.
I'd like my room cleaned now, please.
They **saw** the home team beaten.