

Aula 2

ROBOTS - CAUSATIVE HAVE AND GET

META

Abordar *have* & *get* na forma causativa.

OBJETIVOS

At the end of this class, it is expected that the students:
Ser capaz de reconhecer e aplicar adequadamente as formas causativas que envolvem *Have* e *Get*, estar ciente que existem outros verbos além de *have* e *get* para a forma causativa.

PRERREQUISITOS

Ter conhecimento dos tempos verbais e da voz passiva.

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INTRODUCTION

Have you studied and done all the activities from lesson one? Hope you have acquired and also practiced de AVA activities from that.

Our second class is focused on the HAVE and GET causative forms. Other verbs like make, take, let and get make part of the causative form, but our focus as mentioned before is on have and get.

Well, off we go!

Have you used expressions with HAVE and Get? We believe so! What do they mean? In which context have you used them? Mostly, when we talk about causative forms the idea of passive might come to our mind. The idea in fact is that we have arranged someone to do something for us.

The following image represents this idea.



The Picture shows a man in bed being served by his servant. Fonte: Global Upper-Intermediate

He has his clothes ironed every morning.
He has his other meals cooked for him.
He has his house cleaned three times a week.

And you? Who irons your clothes? Who prepares your meals? Who cleans your house?

Have you thought about having a robot doing all the household for you? As we have been living in a technological era, what do think about it?

I would like to have a robot to wash the dishes.

I think it's a good idea to have my clothes ironed by a robot.

Answering such questions we may use the *Causative Form*,

Causative form is used:

- when arranging for someone to do something for us;
- when someone does something to us;
- when giving instructions or orders;
- in the passive voice in English.

How to use the verb **to have**?

Have, in English has more meanings than possession, owing something. The verb **to have** keeps an unique nature which provides a mutability and unmistakable representation in the linguistic area as the English Language work. A great range of different meanings are associated to the verb **to have**. Let's reflect about it.

Adapted from: <https://inglesnoteclado.com.br/2016/04/causative-forms-como-usar-explicacao-e-exemplos.html>



The image shows reflection. Fonte: <http://clipartix.com>

Let's do some analysis! Pay attention to the examples:

Have = "Give someone else the responsibility to do something"

Structure # 1

Have + Person+ Verb (Base Form)

I'll have my assistant call you to reschedule the appointment

The bussinessman had his private robot make copies of the document

The housewife had the automatic machine clean the floor.

Structure #2

Have + Thing + Verb (Past participle)

Daniel *had* his car cleaned.

I'm going to have my computer fixed

My washing machine is broken; I need to have it repaired.

If the action is happening or will happen you can use "*having*". So that, when ussing "*having*", two meanings are possible and context will show it.

Observe the examples:

I'm having a house built.

1. Eu mandei construir uma casa. Eu preparei tudo e a casa está sendo construída.

2. Eu vou mandar construir uma casa. Eu vou preparar tudo e a casa vai ser construída.

I'm having the shower fixed.

1. Eu mandei consertar o chuveiro. Eu arrumei alguém e o chuveiro está sendo consertado.

2. Eu vou mandar consertar o chuveiro. Eu vou arrumar alguém e o chuveiro será consertado.

How to use the verb to **get**?

We use the verb to GET for more informal situations with the same structure of to HAVE.

The children get their bed prepared before sleeping.

I'll get my hair cut tomorrow.

Get someone to do something (get + person + to + infinitive)

Mum gets her children to do their tasks by promising them going to the beach when they've finished.

I got the cleaner to clean under the cupboards.

Construction: The Causative Form of Have or Get is constructed as follows:

A Subject (for whom the action is done)	B Verbs «to have» or «to get» in the tense you want to express	C The object of the action done for the subject	D The action done for the subject in the past participle	E “By” to introduce the action “At” or “In” to introduce the place or time where the action takes place in.	F The person who does the action for the subject or the place or time where the action is done.
She He They We	gets has been getting have Had will get	her eyes his children their mistakes the bedroom	Checked taken care of Corrected refurbished	at by by *	the Optician the Baby Sitter the teacher *



Robots. Fonte: <http://static3.businessinsider.com>

Reading: Jeeves Machine

Having robots around to do the laundry sounds like a great idea. But will they be polite? And how will you teach them not to always have the TV remote control? In only three years time there will be more than four million robots in domestic service in homes throughout the world! That's according to the latest United Nations report. They won't, however, be like C-3PO with their very own list of psychological 'issues', although they will still need to follow codes of behaviour. But how can you teach a robot social skills? A Research Group at Hertfordshire University's School of Computer Science is trying to answer this question. Advances in technologies are making the dream of autonomous household robots into a reality that is closer than we may think. In the very near future, robots could be as common as vacuum cleaners and blenders, so their 'personalities' are going to be important. That is why the Hertfordshire University group has hired behavioural psychologists to work alongside programmers and electronics engineers. The team is conducting experiments in which robots interact with people, assist them with various tasks, and even play with children. Observations and post-experimental surveys are revealing. The person's own personality-type, age and gender influences perceptions of the robot. Service robots should really be able to assess different types of people and react accordingly – much as we do ourselves. It is hoped the guidelines for robot etiquette will be established for when technology makes robots ready to share a house with people. And for when people are ready to share a house with robots. How long will that be? 'It might take five years, it might take twenty or more,' says Dautenhahn, cautiously. However long, it is probably inevitable. Sceptics should note that large companies including Dyson, Electrolux and Hoover, are seriously investing in home robotics. They should also remember similar reservations expressed about the potential for home computers. Of course the friendly C-3PO is not the only model of electronic companion. Anyone who has seen *The Terminator* will probably need little persuading as to the benefits of a charm school

for robots. This article was adapted from the British Council Culture Lab UK website. The original writer was Don Connigale.

Source: <https://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/article/robots>

Do you believe that in three years time more than four million homes will have domestic robots?

Imagine you have a robot to help you at home and at school.

Which three jobs would you like your robot to do? Use the aforementioned structures.

Put your top five here:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

Do you think that robots can be given personalities?

Do you think it's possible to create polite robots?

What jobs do you think may be replaced by robots in the future?

Do you think a robot could be used to teach languages? Why / not?

CAUSATIVE PASSIVE HAVE SOMETHING DONE

I had my hair cut last week	My sister is going to have her tooth filled tomorrow	When did you get your car repaired?
		

Images showing the causative form. Fonte: <http://1.bp.blogspot.com>

As we have seen the basic structure of **have** and **get** in a causative form, let's check as much you have learned from it.

1. Which is correct?

() Where can I have my watch fixed?

() Where can I have fixed my watch?

2. Which is correct?

() I wish I need to done my washing by someone. I hate doing it myself.

() I wish I could have my laundry done. I hate doing it myself.

3. Which is correct?

- () Jane is at the hairdresser at the moment. She has her hair done.
 () Jane is at the hairdresser at the moment. She's having her hair done.

4. Which is correct?

- () This is the third time I've had the air conditioner repaired in four days.
 () This is the third time I have the air conditioner repaired in four days.

5. Which is correct?

- () Joan had made a new dress for the wedding.
 () Joan had a new dress made for the wedding.

6. Which is correct?

- () Sarah is going to take her robot to have it repaired.
 () Sarah is going to take her robot to had it repaired.

2) Match a word from 1-8 with something that is done by that person or in that place. Then make sentences using all the information and the verb in brackets. You may have to change the words or add new ones. An example is given.

1. hairdresser's	vaccinate dogs (have)
2. optician's	do annual accounts (have)
3. dentist's	service cars (get)
4. doctor's	test eyes (have)
5. vet's design	new houses (have)
6. garage	cut hair (get)
7. architect	take out teeth (have)
8. accountant	take blood pressure

Example:

1. Tomorrow I'm going to the hairdresser's to get my hair cut.
2. Yesterday...
3. This afternoon...
4. Last week...
5. Next Saturday...
6. The day before yesterday...
7. Last year...
8. Next week... .

3) Modify the following sentences using «have» or «get» in the causative use.

- 1) The electrician solved the short circuit problems I was having at home.
- 2) Jill repaired the roof.
- 3) The baby sitter machine took care of the babies for us.
- 4) Chinese companies assemble cars for US and European firms.
- 5) The red cross supplied medicine and food for the poor country.

- 6) A private firm will oversee the implementation of the new policy for the government.
- 7) She has always brought lunch for me to my office.
- 8) Someone could walk my dog if I paid well.
- 9) George's nose was broken in a fight. What happened to George?
- 10) Unemployment agencies look for jobs for unemployed people.

CONCLUSION

Observamos alguns fatos sobre os avanços da tecnologia artificial com a presença dos robôs ao realizarem algumas atividades cotidianas. Contudo, para a realidade do povo brasileiro ainda não chegamos a um nível de termos robôs a realizarem estas atividades para nós, sendo assim outros as realizam. Para expressarmos ações feitas por outros podemos fazer uso dos verbos *have* e *get* e de outros aqui mencionados. Estudem o conteúdo aprendido e mantenham sempre o bom hábito de revisá-los.



SUMMARY

Ao falarmos de *have* e *get* percebemos as diversas formas que são apresentadas nos diversos tempos verbais para expressarmos ações na passiva. *Well*, vamos adiante e aos próximos assuntos e não acumulem assunto, ok?



SELF-EVALUATION

1. Estou apto a usar *have* e *get* apropriadamente?
2. Estou ciente da sequência correta?
3. Fiz todas as atividades sugeridas?
4. Estou participando das atividades do AVA?



NEXT CLASS

Reported Speech será o foco de nossa próxima aula. Usamos *Reported Speech* quando queremos repetir o que alguém disse anteriormente. Saber

diferenciar a fala direta da reportada é muito importante, além de usarmos um verbo de reportagem como "say" ou "tell" e mudar o tempo verbal ao transformar a fala direta em indireta. Tais pontos serão apontados na lição seguinte.

REFERENCE

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