VERB PATTERNS

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

### Summary of verb patterns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>noun phrase or pronoun</td>
<td>main verb phrase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 N + V + N</td>
<td>Everyone enjoyed the show.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 N + V + N / adjective</td>
<td>She is my friend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 N + V + adverbial</td>
<td>The children are at the zoo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 N + V + that-clause</td>
<td>I admit (that) I've been foolish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 N + V + wh-clause</td>
<td>The police asked where we were going.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 N + V + wh-to-clause</td>
<td>Everyone should learn how to swim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 N + V + to + verb ...</td>
<td>You'd love to go to Yugoslavia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 N + V + verb ...</td>
<td>I like watching football.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 N + V + verb -ing ...</td>
<td>The thief got arrested by the police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 N + V + past participle</td>
<td>The boss wants these letters typed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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#### Patterns with two elements after the verb

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<tr>
<td>11 N + V + N</td>
<td>They have given her a beautiful present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 N + V + N + N / adjective</td>
<td>The queen kept her marriage secret/a secret.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 N + V + N + adverbial</td>
<td>I took the key out of my pocket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 N + V + N + that-clause</td>
<td>John told me (that) his father was ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 N + V + N + wh-clause</td>
<td>I didn't tell anyone where I had hidden the key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 N + V + N + wh-to-clause</td>
<td>The pilot taught me how to land safely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 N + V + N + to + verb ...</td>
<td>I want you to feel at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 N + V + N + verb ...</td>
<td>She lets the boys play football on the lawn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 N + V + N + verb -ing ...</td>
<td>They dislike the house being left empty.</td>
</tr>
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<td>20 N + V + N + past participle</td>
<td>The boss wants these letters typed.</td>
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0 N + V

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

He was working  Someone is lying

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arrive</th>
<th>matter</th>
<th>work</th>
<th>lie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>begin*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Come</td>
<td>drink*</td>
<td>drive*</td>
<td>fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Happen</td>
<td>help*</td>
<td>occur</td>
<td>rise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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.

Believe  bring  carry  cut  do
Verb Patterns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Find</th>
<th>get</th>
<th>hear</th>
<th>hold</th>
<th>keep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lay</td>
<td>like</td>
<td>love</td>
<td>make</td>
<td>raise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remember</td>
<td>say</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>use</td>
<td>want</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2 N + V + N / adjective**

Estos verbos van seguidos o por una Francis 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 circunstancias 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

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.

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.

(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 participl

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:
  Compare...with  prevent...from  sentence...to  congratulate...on
  Protect...from  suspect...of  convict...of  remind...of
  Treat...of  deprive...of  rob...of  warn...of

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 aon más formal y menos común que el modelo 4. Pero son bastante comunes en la PASIVA.
E.g. He was thought (to be) an excellent boss.

NOTE (ii): Hay tambien 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.
Verb Patterns

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.