



Syntactic Characteristics of Components in MAKE Causative Constructions

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Abstract: One of the relationships that explain phenomena in the objective world, including both the physical and mental worlds, is causality. In language, that relationship is expressed in different structural forms. At the syntactic level, causality is expressed through two main types of constructions: (1) Constructions with 2 clauses expressing the causal relationship combined with each other according to the main - minor relationship, often called a cause - effect compound sentence (for example The fox died because the hunter shot it) and (2) Constructions with one or two predicates expressing a cause-and-effect relationship, often called causative constructions or resulting constructions (for example He made me cry). The research focuses on the causative structures containing the causative verb make, which belongs to the second type with two predicates: a central predicate and a result predicate. Each component of the structure (causer, causee, causative verb, resulting predicate) will be studied and analyzed in the direction of the component structure to highlight the category of their word form.

IndexTerms - Causative constructions, causative verb, make

INTRODUCTION

The study of causative constructions in many languages around the world, so far, is not new. There have been many large and small research works in Vietnam and abroad by many well-known authors on categories in causative constructions such as direct causation, indirect causation, causative predicate, etc. The authors have studied the problem in many different approaches. Typically in the direction of lexical syntax such as Givon (1984), Goddard (1997), Holmes (1999), Kemer and Verhagen (1994), Hale and Keyser (1991), Goldberg (1995) or lexical semantics such as Shibatani (1973); typology such as Song (1996), Nedjalkov (1973). However, in their research works, the authors almost analyze the causative constructions in English in a general way that applies to most of the causative verbs. Apart from a number of studies on KILL typical lexical verbs, there is almost no in-depth research on another specific causative verb in English, especially the syntactic causative constructions. We believe that in addition to the general characteristics of the causative meaning as mentioned by the above authors, each causative verb will have its own unique meaning and usage that other causative verbs do not have. It is for the above reasons, that we conduct research on causative constructions with MAKE - a typical syntactic causative verb. In the framework of the article, we only analyze the characteristics of the syntactic morphology through the analysis of the component structure of the causer, causee, predicate *make* and the result predicate.

RESEARCH METHODS

There are two phases of research sample:

- 1) We used Sketch Engine software - a word-tagging software to collect data from the British National Corpus repository and obtained 24464 examples of MAKE causative constructions with 5 types: [N1 make N1 Vinf], [N1 make N2 Adj], [N1 make N2 Vpp], [N2 be made to V] and [N1 make N2 Noun].
- 2) In order to take samples for analysis the syntactic features of the components in the MAKE causative constructions, we use the

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N \times e^2} \quad (\text{Yamane Taro (1967)})$$

number of examples for according to the formula.

The result samples are as followed:

Structures	N1 make N2 Vinf	N1 make N2 Adj	N1 make N2 Vpp	N2 be made to-V	N1 make N2 Noun	Total
Total examples	7343	13011	658	3257	195	24464
Research examples	380	389	249	356	131	1505

Table 1. Numbers of examples

RESULTS

The basic syntactic structure of causative constructions with MAKE has the form [N1 make N2 Vinf], where N1 is the subject of the cause action – causer, MAKE is the central predicate, and N2 is the object of the cause action - causee. The object is subject to the effect and Vinf is the predicate of the effect. These components will in turn be analyzed in terms of syntactic morphology.

1. Causer

On the linguistic level, the body is not always present and at the top of a causative construction (as in the structure [N2 - be – made - to V]), however, it is always the starting element of the action sequence. The characteristics of form (noun, pronoun or clause), person, definiteness, and specificity of the causer will be analyzed

a. Form

The three structures [N1 make N2 Vinf], [N1 make N2 Adj] and [N1 make N2 Noun] and [N1 make N2 Vpp] have a much larger proportion of pronouns (68.23%, 74.13%, 76.22%, 53.94%) than nouns (21.33%, 23.25%, 22.42%, 46.02%). In particular, the structure [N2 be made to V] has an almost absolute ratio (99.92%) of the noun forms, a very small percentage (0.07%) of the pronoun forms.

	N1 make N2 Vinf	N1 make N2 Adj	N1 make N2 Vpp	N2 be made to V	N1 make N2 Noun
	Ti lệ %	Ti lệ %	Ti lệ %	Ti lệ %	Ti lệ %
Nouns	21.33	23.25	46.02	99.92	22.42
Pronouns	68.23	74.13	53.94	0.07	76.22
Clauses	11.44	2.61	0.03	0	1.35

Table 2: Form of causer

For example:

- (1) That evening one of the Corporals made me clean out the crow's cage.
 - (2) The Sergeant stood fifty yards away from us and made us repeat those two lines again and again until our voices were hoarse.
 - (3) But you'd made me furious by lunching with my secretary - jealousy again of course.
- Only a small percentage can be clauses (11.44%, 2.61%, 0.03%, 0%, 1.35%)
- (4) She didn't really know what it was about him which made her go pale whenever they met and kept her awake at night longing.

In the above example, the entire *She didn't really know what it was about him* clause acts as a causer. In English, these form of causers are often combined with a relative pronoun *which* or *that* with the function of nominalizing the clause that precedes it. Thus, the most common form appears in the form of pronouns, followed by nouns, and the clause form accounts for a very small percentage. Particularly with the structure [N2 be made to V] has a completely different feature when the ratio of the form is almost absolute and there is no data to show that the form in this structure is a proposition.

b. Person

Causers appear in the dominant third person for all five structures. It is notable that causers are always in the third person (100%) with the structure [N2 be made to V].

	N1 make N2 Vinf		N1 make N2 Adj		N1 make N2 Vpp		N2 be made to-V		N1 make N2 Noun	
	Quantity	Rate (%)	Quantity	Rate (%)	Quantity	Rate (%)	Quantity	Rate (%)	Quantity	Rate (%)
First person	88	8.8	62	6.2	38	3.8	0	0	71	7.1
Second person	117	11.7	162	16.2	115	11.5	0	0	145	14.5
Third person	795	79.5	776	77.6	846	84.6	1000	100	894	89.4

Table 3: Person of causer

For example:

- (5) So Mrs Smith left us alone and I stripped off in front of my friend although I made her turn away when I came to my combs.
- (6) I likes you and you makes me happy.
- (7) I didn't know she would be so attractive. She makes me nervous.
- (8) They made me furious and anyhow I was ten times more embarrassed than furious.
- (9) I don't think it will make me a vegetarian but it might make me think about it.
- (10) Feeling guilty does not make me a better person.

The third person can be singular with *he*, *she*, *it*, gerund, a noun or it can also be plural like *they*. In general, all five structures have a much higher proportion of the third person causer than the rest. Most notably with the structure [N2 be made to V], out of a total of 356 examples, only 17 and 19 examples are in the first and second person forms. Therefore, the ratio of the causer in these two is extremely low (0.0058%, 0.0052%).

c. Definiteness

The characteristic of causers' definiteness is as followed:

	N1 make N2 Vinf		N1 make N2 Adj		N1 make N2 Vpp		N2 be made to-V		N1 make N2 Noun	
	Số lượng	Tỉ lệ %	Số lượng	Tỉ lệ %	Số lượng	Tỉ lệ %	Số lượng	Tỉ lệ %	Số lượng	Tỉ lệ %
Definite	875	87.5	851	85.1	808	80.8	0	0	893	89.3
Indefinite	125	12.5	149	14.9	192	19.2	1000	100	107	10.7

Table 4. Definiteness of causer

A similar case occurs with the definiteness of the causer. The first four constructs [N1 make N2 Vinf], [N1 make N2 Adj], [N1 make N2 Vpp] and [N1 make N2 Noun] have a mostly deterministic causer. In contrast, with the structure [N2 be made to V], the causer is always in the indefinite form because of passive sentence's basic nature.

For example:

- (11) One day, for instance, a female journalist came on the set to interview Brynner who proceeded to make her look pretty stupid in front of everybody on the set.
- (12) This job will make him feel like that.
- (13) But that didn't make her happy.
- (14) The drink made me excited and confused so that time seemed to be moving in a series of huge uneasy jerks, sometimes accelerating wildly.
- (15) He's looking to all these outside things which make him a man, make him happy.

Definiteness is expressed by making the causer appear in the form of a pronoun, or a definite noun by accompanying possessive adjectives, definite article *the*, demonstrative pronouns such as *this*, *that*, *these* *those* or proper names. Indefinite causers are indefinite, difficult to determine. In particular, the structure [N2 be made to V] has a very high rate of indefinite causers (99.978%) due to the nature of the passive sentence when information about the subject performing the action are unclear, unimportant or are not needed to be mentioned. Even so, there is still a small percentage (0.021%) of the causative constructions that have a causer after *by*. Thus, most of the causers are deterministic in accordance with the proportions of pronouns.

d. Specificity

Specificity of causer is presented as followed:

	N1 make N2 Vinf		N1 make N2 Adj		N1 make N2 Vpp		N2 be made to-V		N1 make N2 Noun	
	Số lượng	Tỉ lệ %	Số lượng	Tỉ lệ %	Số lượng	Tỉ lệ %	Số lượng	Tỉ lệ %	Số lượng	Tỉ lệ %
Specific	858	85.8	872	87.2	692	69.2	403	40.3	912	91.2
Generic	142	14.2	128	12.8	308	30.8	597	59.7	88	8.8

Table 5. Specificity of causer

The first four constructs [N1 make N2 Vinf], [N1 make N2 Adj], [N1 make N2 Vpp] and [N1 make N2 Noun], causers appear as a specific form. The situation is opposite with the structure [N2 be made to V], most of the causers reappears in a generic form.

For example:

- (18) The distress of your loss might make you see things
- (19) The loading had made him break out in a terrible sweat and perspiration ran down his forehead into his eyes.
- (20) Defiance made her turn her back, but the sound of a dark laugh sent a chill through her.
- (21) I said, 'I don't know, he has a title, I'd be a lady,' and she said: 'Darling, nothing could make you a lady'.

Omitting causers can be done (and quite often in the corpus) using different sentence structures such as impersonal structure *it is possible*, *it is difficult*, *it was hard*...

For example:

It is possible to make X-cells behave transiently if the stimulus intensity is altered.

Or more often by using the passive causative constructions which has the effect of making it appear as in the structure [N2 be made to V] (accounting for 96%) in which the phrase *by-causer* will be omitted in most of the passive sentences. This omission can occur in cases where the causer is "context-recoverable", that is *the suitors* and *the government* in the following examples:

- (22) In the old popular court, the suitors declared the law and gave judgment, or else passed judgment over to God by making one of the parties submit to an ordeal: to be thrown into a pool, for instance, or made to grasp a red-hot iron; if he sank, or was soon healed, he was innocent; otherwise, he was guilty.
- (23) Even the famished area was made to pay one-half of the supplemental tax levied for famished relief.

The use of the passive voice lacking the possible causer is because: the speaker or writer wants to avoid mentioning the object causing the action because it is unclear, or unimportant, or the mention of the subject is not obvious or mentioning this subject can harm the causer itself. Consider the following example:

(24) This “inverted causation” as it has been called, which is a major element of Marxist theory, is to be found in the theory of Asiatic production, in that the subjects of the Asiatic despot are made to believe that they can live because of the blessing of the god-king, the true guardian, while really it is he who is living off them.

(25) Any difference between two groups, no matter how small, can be made to be “statistically significant” by taking an adequate large sample.

In the first example, the author does not reveal the identity of the causer, possibly because it is not known exactly who the causer is (we can guess, that the causer here are *supporters of the regime*) or because the author does not want to affect these people. Conversely, in the following example:

(26) And now he has been put down, made to seem anti-Semitic, by a probable anti-Semite.

In the above sentence, the reader is well aware that it was an anti-Semitic (causer) who made him (causee) an anti-Semitic. It is possible that this anti-Semitic (causer) provided information showing that he (causee) had thoughts and expressions of anti-Semitic nature (which in fact, is unlikely to be the case. Therefore, placing an anti-Jewish person (causer) after the word *by* helps to emphasize the causer.

2. Causative verb – make

Three characteristics of causative MAKE such as functional ability, tenses, voices are going to be analyzed.

a. Status of causative verb make

The functional ability of causative make lies in the state of this verb in the sentence. This state related to whether the verb is in the main clause or the subordinate clause of the sentence is shown in the following table:

	N1 make N2 Vinf	N1 make N2 Adj	N1 make N2 Vpp	N2 be made to V	N1 make N2 Noun
	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)
In main clauses	62.15	68.41	32.32	56.16	64.25
In subordination	37.84	31.58	67.67	43.83	35.74

Table 6. Status of causative verb MAKE

(27) My husband made me wait while I was in labour till a game finished!

(28) Those of you had said yes, what, what, what experiences have you had that made you say yes?

Example 27 has MAKE in the main clause, the core of the sentence, as the main verb in the sentence while in example 28, MAKE is in a relative clause - a subordinate clause - that adds meaning to the subject of the sentence (*what experiences*). The table above shows that most MAKE appears in the core clause of the sentence. However, there is not much difference between the occurrence rates in the main and subordinate clauses, showing that MAKE appears quite diverse, both in main and subordinate clauses.

b. Tenses

The characteristics of the verb tense are shown in the following table:

	N1 make N2 Vinf	N1 make N2 Adj	N1 make N2 Vpp	N2 be made to V	N1 make N2 Noun
	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)
Simple present	35.71	30.61	12.91	29.61	37.44
Present continuous	2.13	1.25	3.28	0	1.8
Present perfect	1.55	2.81	8.7	7.16	3.11
Simple past	18.61	22.18	19.7	13.33	25.67
Past continuous	0.32	0.75	3.27	0	0.3
Past perfect	5.12	4.74	3.24	4.11	4
Simple future	3.81	4.11	11.71	3.19	4.91
Conditionals	2.53	2.55	3.26	2.2	2.8
Imparatives	3.22	4.13	6.24	0	2.9
Infinitives without to	7.62	7.37	0	36.71	7.7
Infinitives with to	19.37	17.29	22.69	2.45	3.58
V-ing	1.3	2.2	4.99	1.23	5.78

Table 7. Tenses of causative verb MAKE

For example:

(29) God that [a good shot] makes me look like a good player that, doesn't it?

(30) At the same time, the people who create these contexts, the teaching practitioners, are often made to feel that their own experience as pedagogic providers is not given sufficient recognition but is, on the contrary, misprized as lacking in rigour: wisdom which leads to understanding is overridden by knowledge which leads to explanation.

(31) He made me clean all the plates last night.

(32) You can do a few things to make homework less stressful.

(33) To make bulk changes directly to original transactions, you need to recode the source transactions.

As we can see, the verb MAKE is most often used with the present simple with all five structures, followed by the simple past and MAKE comes under the infinitive verb form has to. In this form, the causative construction acts as a purpose modifier in a sentence with a clause either before it (*You can do a few things*) or after it (*you need to recode the source transactions*).

c. Voices

The verb causes MAKE to appear in the sentence with two forms: active causing and passive causing:

Structures	N1 make N2 Vinf	N1 make N2 Adj	N1 make N2 Vpp	N2 be made to-V	N1 make N2 Noun	Tổng
Quantity	7343	13011	658	3257	195	24464
Rate (%)	30.01	53.18	2.68	13.32	0.79	99.98

Table 8. Voices of causative verb MAKE

The table above shows that the passive structure [N2 be made to V] accounted for 13.32% of the total 24464 examples, a rather small number when compared to the 86.67% of the remaining four active constructs. It shows that, with the meaning of causing, English often prioritizes using the active form, paying attention to the causative body - the agent that performs the causative action. Passive causatives are not much used because the absence of the object causes ambiguity, not identifying an important information in the structure - the causer. For example:

(29) Mr. O'Brian must not be made to pay damages for the emotional injury.

(30) They made him sign a paper admitting his guilt.

As discussed, the first component that is indispensable in a MAKE causative construction is causative (*They* as in example 30). However, in example 29, causer is not present. At the surface of the sentence, this is completely understandable because even at the surface level of the language, although absent, the listener can still implicitly understand that there is definitely an object that has caused the action, causing *Mr. O'Brian* had to *pay damages for the emotional injury*, even though the subject's information was not really needed in the sentence. However, due to the nature of a causative structure that makes it possible to balance the importance of information about the causer as well as the causee, the percentage of missing causers that make such a thing is only a small percentage of the corpus.

3. Causee

a. Form

The characteristics of the causee's form can be shown in the following table:

	N1 make N2 Vinf	N1 make N2 Adj	N1 make N2 Vpp	N2 be made to V	N1 make N2 Noun
	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)
Nouns	24.81	22.17	66.57	70.62	23.98
Pronouns	75.18	77.82	33.42	29.37	76.01

Table 9. Forms of causees

For example:

(36) Aware that Fred was waiting, hoping to change her mind, she tried again to make him see it her way.

(37) Well you're looking at society where we're given drugs to make us feel better.

The first three structures [N1 make N2 Vinf] and [N1 make N2 Adj] and [N1 make N2 Noun] are almost the opposite of the latter two structures [N1 make N2 Vpp] and [N2 be made to Vinf] in form of causee in sentence structure. While the first three structures, most of them are in pronoun form (*me, him, her, it, them, you, us*) with a rate of 75.18%, 77.82%, and 76.01%, respectively. In the two latter structures, the causee mainly appears as a noun with a rate of 66.57% and 70.62%, respectively. The proportion of pronoun causees is very small, indicating that most of the objects affected by the action causing MAKE are human.

b. Person

The characteristics of the causee's person are shown in the following table:

	N1 make N2 Vinf	N1 make N2 Adj	N1 make N2 Vpp	N2 be made to V	N1 make N2 Noun
	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)
First person	66.32	62.19	12.16	5.91	64.62
Second person	15.73	14.15	0.63	2.95	15.77
Third person	17.94	23.65	87.2	91.13	19.6

Table 10. Person of causees

For the three structures [N1 make N2 Vinf], [N1 make N2 Adj] and [N1 make N2 Noun], the causee in the first person form (*me*) take the largest proportion with 66.32%, 62.19%, 64.62% respectively. For example:

(38) They made me wait for over 20 minutes on the phone.

(39) I couldn't handle hearing [the comments] because it just made me very upset and angry

(40) Who made me a princess?

It shows that, in a causative construction with MAKE, the object that is usually affected by the impact is mostly human, indicating physical as well as mental changes in the speaker/writer himself.

In the two structures [N1 make N2 Vpp] and [N2 be made to V], the causee in the third person occupies a larger part than in the first person or the second one. In particular, these two structures have a very high rate of causees in the third person, which is consistent with the data above (most causees are in a noun form). More specifically with the structure [N1 make N2 Vpp], if causees are pronouns, most of them will be reflexive pronouns (*himself, herself, themselves, myself*). For example:

(41) But it was hard to make himself heard above the noise.

(42) I asked him again, shouting to make myself heard above the grumble of thunder and the sound of water.

In the cases of causees in the form of reflexive pronouns as in examples 41 and 42, the causer and the causee have been identified.

c. Definiteness

The characteristics of the causee’s definiteness can be shown in the following table:

	N1 make N2 Vinf		N1 make N2 Adj		N1 make N2 Vpp		N2 be made to-V		N1 make N2 Noun	
	Quantity	Rate %	Quantity	Rate %	Quantity	Rate %	Quantity	Rate %	Quantity	Rate %
Definite	892	89.2	828	82.8	667	66.7	618	61.8	857	85.7
Indefinite	108	10.8	172	17.2	333	33.3	382	38.2	143	14.3

Table 11. Definiteness of causees

In terms of definiteness, all five structures showed that the majority were deterministic with the greatest proportion in the [N1 make N2 Vinf] structure.

(35) I'm listening to what people are saying tonight, it's sort of making me feel a bit sick what they're saying.

(36) Does it make you think of that summer?

(37) She said oh it makes our house and garden seem so small.

(38) The COB Rules do not define the relevant transactions that make someone a customer.

The rate of causees mostly in pronouns is proportional to the rate of them being deterministic. Like the causer in noun form, most nouns are accompanied by demonstrative pronouns *this, that, those, these*, definite possessive adjectives (*my, our, your*), definite article *the*. The rest are indefinite forms with indefinite pronouns such as *someone, something, somebody, no one, nobody...* indefinite articles *a, an* or common nouns.

d. Specificity

Like causers, causees can be specific or general:

	N1 make N2 Vinf	N1 make N2 Adj	N1 make N2 Vpp	N2 be made to V	N1 make N2 Noun
	Rate %	Rate %	Rate %	Rate %	Rate %
Specific	77.41	74.67	66.74	65.76	86.38
Generic	22.58	25.32	33.25	34.23	13.61

Table 12. Specificity of causees

(39) Luke Calder was nothing but a ruthless manipulator who made people do what he wanted when he wanted it.

(40) It leaped in the air as it shot over the ramp, making Rachel gasp as she watched him slam the brakes on, flinging her forward to make the seatbelt dig into her.

(41) From time to time they surface to make regulation a topic of political debate.

(42) This is obviously correct; one does not make something a business secret by simply describing it as such

Causees can also be hidden when it is considered unnecessary and important to be mentioned. For example:

(43) However, it is an approach employed by many countries: it was first used by the Soviet Union in 1951, but it is the United States with which this strategy is most associated and which has made known its advantages and disadvantages.

In the above sentence, it is important that the US has grasped the advantages and disadvantages of the strategy. Who those advantages and disadvantages are for is not important or can not be made clear.

The causee omission in the above constructs makes the construction to the form [N1 make do] or [N1 make believe] because the constructs themselves are fixed idioms. However, these cases are not many, in the entire corpus *make do* appear only 13 times and *make believe* appears only once.

(44) Well I have in the past given them fifty each for Christmas but this year they're going to have to make do with twenty.

(45) This is direct experience, but it is not drama -- not until there is some pretence involved, some symbolic representation, and some intention to make believe.

4. Causative result

As analyzed above, the action/state/property in the result clause can be in five form such as infinitives without 'to', past participle, adjective, noun and infinitive with 'to'.

a. In past participle form.

In fact, the full structure of [N1 make N2 Vpp] is [N1 make N2 be Vpp], but in many cases the verb 'to be' has been deliberately omitted because it is related in terms of meaning.

Consider the following two examples:

(46) I made John be interested in the puzzle.

(47) I made John interested in the puzzle.

In example (46), 'I' induced John to exercise his mind. As a result, he became 'interested in the game'. In example (47), 'I' did something that made John naturally 'interested in the game'. In both sentences, it is the same action caused by the causer 'I' onto the object 'John', but the effect of the two sentences is different in the degree of nature in the action of the causee in the result clause. The verbs in this group are such as *amaze, interest, bore, satisfy, shock, surprise, tire...*

On the contrary, in the following sentence, there must be 'to be' in the causative constructions:

(48) * I made John examined by the doctor.

(49) I made John be examined by the doctor.

In the above sentence, the fact that the causee 'agree to see a doctor' never comes naturally, it is created by the action of 'I', so there must be 'to be' in this sentence to ensure meaningful unnaturalness in the result clause.

b. In adjective form

In essence, the full structure of [N1 make N2 Adj] is [N1 make Y be Adj].

Consider the following example:

(50) He made Mary be angry.

(51) He made Mary angry.

Quite similar to the above relationship in terms of the natural degree of action in the result clause, 'angry' is an adjective describing the state of the subject's properties, so it usually comes from the subject itself, so it is natural (expressed in sentence 51). As for sentence 50, when there is 'to be', the action in the result clause does not come from itself, is not natural, so the action 'be angry' is the act of pretending, or showing that you are Anger of being made can when being made can be asked to do.

c. In noun form

Again, the verb 'to be' is omitted in [N1 make N2 Noun].

Consider the following example:

(52) The Board made John President of the Company.

(53) Mary got him to be President of the Company.

In sentence (52) the intentionality of the causee and the logic of the sentence determine the use of 'to be' or not. In sentence (53) John did not intend to become 'President', everything was due to the arrangement of 'The Board'. On the contrary, when expressing his acceptance (intentionally) to be 'President' by the influence of 'Mary' (using stratagem, coercion, intimidation, etc.), a causative construction with GET is used.

d. In infinitive with 'to'

[N2 be made to V] is a causative construction in which the causer and the causee have been interchanged. In terms of linguistic surface with a normal causative construction, the causer is the first part of the sequence of actions to induce and therefore is often at the top of the construction. But in the above structure, the causer has been put at the end of the sentence or sometimes removed from the construction. The reason for the change of position above is due to the emphasis on the causee, hiding the causer, and subsequently hiding the causal event. For example:

(54) I never lived in and was certainly never made to feel welcome.

(55) Mr. O'Brian has a right not to be made to pay it.

The two structures [N2 be made to Vinf] and [N1 make N2 Vpp] have similarities in that they are both passive causatives. However, the difference lies in the presence/absence of the causee and causer. Specifically, in structure 1, the causer is absent, and the causee is present. Here, the passive part is right in the verb that causative verb, the causer, according to the nature of the passive form is hidden. For structure 2, the causer is present, the passive part is in the result clause. In fact, N2 in this structure is the Patient, the end point of a causative construction.

(56) *Although Lowe under Dr. Watson had also learned enough speech to make himself understood by members of his family.*

Here, in the causing clause, the action causes an effect on the causee which is not mentioned in the sentence, or is left at the end of the sentence after the word 'by' (according to the nature of the passive form). Then, the causee affected the Patient. As a result, the patient had to take the action. The entire sequence of effects from 'causee affected the patient' is hidden, leaving only the resulting part of 'the patient is affected by the action that the causee caused'. Analyzing the above example, we can see that, causer *Lowe* affected *the members of his family*, causing the *members of his family* to understand about the Himself. As a result, 'himself' is understood by members of his family.

Even though there are many variants and the frequency of the variants can be equivalent to the generalized, the core essence of the variants is still the [N1 make N2 Vinf] structure.

CONCLUSION

With the aim of studying the syntactic morphological characteristics of causative constructions with MAKE, we have conducted a detailed study of each of the mandatory components that make up this construction such as the causer, causee, and predicate causing MAKE, the result predicate. With a large source of data collected and analyzed with Sketch Engine software, the characteristics of form, person, definiteness, specificity of causer and causee; characteristics of tenses, voices, and ability to function in sentences of the verb causing MAKE and the resulting predicate have been analyzed and clarified. With the exploitation and analysis of most aspects of the syntactic morphology of the components in the MAKE causative construction, the article has theoretical meaning for those who want to study deeply about the syntactic structure properties in general and the causative structures with a very common verb like MAKE in particular. Not only that, the article also has a practical meaning, helping to understand and use the correct meaning of the polysemantic verb MAKE.

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