

1. objects in causative faire constructions
2. pronouns
3. se faire' + infinitive

The causative faire construction (**faire + infinitif**) indicates that the subject 'causes' an action to be done by someone or something else. Contrast the following sentences:

 Tex <b>répare</b> sa voiture? Mais non, Tex ne sait pas réparer les voitures.	Tex is fixing his car? (himself) But no, Tex doesn't know how to fix cars.
Tex <b>fait réparer</b> sa voiture au garage.	Tex is having his car fixed at a garage. (by a mechanic)

In causative constructions the verb **faire** may be conjugated in any tense, for example the **periphrastic future** (futur proche) or the **passé composé** (Tex **va faire réparer** sa voiture. Tex **a fait réparer** sa voiture. etc.)

### objects in causative faire constructions

The causative faire construction is often followed by noun or pronoun objects. If there is one object, it is a direct object (**sa voiture** in the example above, or **Tammy** in the first sentence below). In the case of two objects, as in the second sentence below, one will be direct (**la Marseillaise**) and the other indirect (**Tammy**).

 Tex fait chanter <b>Tammy</b> .	Tex makes Tammy sing.
Tex fait chanter <b>la Marseillaise à Tammy</b> .	Tex makes Tammy sing the Marseillaise.

### pronouns

**Object pronouns** precede **faire**, except in the affirmative **imperative**. Note the position of the pronouns in the following examples.

 Tex <b>la</b> fait réparer.	Tex is having it fixed. (his car)
Tex <b>la</b> fait chanter.	Tex makes her sing. (Tammy)
Corey: Fais- <b>la</b> chanter!	Corey: Have her sing!
Tammy: Allons, enfants de la patrie ...	Tammy: Allons, enfants de la patrie ...
Joe-Bob: Ne <b>la</b> fais pas chanter!	Joe-Bob: Don't have her sing!



### 'se faire' + infinitive

Another causative construction involves the use of **se faire + infinitive** to indicate something a person or thing has done to himself.

 Rita <b>s'est fait faire</b> une robe	Rita had a black dress made
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noire pour l'enterrement de ses parents.

(for herself) for the funeral of her parents.

However, sometimes this construction may be used to describe actions that happen inadvertently, despite the wishes of the subject. Tex explains what happened:

 Tex: Mes parents **se sont fait écraser** par un camion.

Tex: My parents were killed by a truck. (They got themselves run over by a truck.)

Note that the past participle **fait** is always invariable in the causative construction.



**exercices**

### fill in the blanks

Give the correct form of the verb indicated in parentheses.

1. Mes parents \_\_\_\_\_ une maison à la campagne. (faire construire-present)
2. Tex \_\_\_\_\_ les verbes aux étudiants. (faire étudier-present)
3. Rita \_\_\_\_\_ la chambre aux enfants. (faire ranger-passé composé)
4. Nous \_\_\_\_\_ des fleurs à Fiona. (faire envoyer-future)
5. Rita et ses enfants \_\_\_\_\_ leur maison. (faire vendre-futur proche)
6. Bette et Tammy, \_\_\_\_\_ tout de suite les valises! (faire descendre-imperative)
7. Corey est très malade. Donc, il \_\_\_\_\_ le médecin. (faire venir-present)
8. Joe-Bob, est-ce que tu \_\_\_\_\_ les cheveux? (se faire couper-futur proche)
9. Je \_\_\_\_\_ une robe pour Tammy. (faire faire-present)
10. Tammy \_\_\_\_\_ des chansons acadiennes à Paw-Paw. (faire chanter-future)
11. Pauvre Tex, il \_\_\_\_\_ en France. (se faire arrêter-passé composé)
12. Rita \_\_\_\_\_ une lettre aux enfants pour l'anniversaire de Paw-Paw. (faire écrire-passé composé)