

think, to say that words are

1. *He reads aloud.*
2. *She is thinking aloud.*

about *to* (see 281).

I made her crying.

NOT *I can't make work the*

used.

If, yourself etc and a past
understood and heard.

Myself understood. (NOT ... *make*

make people welcome etc

make + object + adjective/noun

He made wet the grass.

He has made me be a happy man.

and *do*, see 160.

particular material.
These days.

any different form to make

made of wood.

moreover, we can also use *out of*.

It took a long time.

For example, (looking), we can use *make with*.
It is made with garlic.

337 marry and divorce

1 get married/divorced

In an informal style, *get married* and *get divorced* are more common than *marry* and *divorce* when there is no object.

Lulu and Joe got married last week. (*Lulu and Joe married ...* is more formal.)

The Robinsons are getting divorced.

In a more formal style, *marry* and *divorce* are preferred.

Three years after meeting, they married at their local church.

They divorced when his career took him to America.

2 no preposition before object

Before a direct object, *marry* and *divorce* are used without prepositions.

She married a builder. (NOT *She married with a builder.*)

Andrew's going to divorce Carola.

3 get/be married to

We can also use *get/be married to* with an object.

She got married to her childhood sweetheart.

I've been married to you for 25 years and I still don't understand you.

338 may and might (1): introduction

1 grammar

May and *might* are modal auxiliary verbs (see 353–354).

a There is no *-s* in the third person singular.

She may be here tomorrow. (NOT *She mays ...*)

It might rain this afternoon.

b Questions and negatives are made without *do*.

May I help you? (NOT *Do I may ...*)

We might not be home before midnight.

c After *may* and *might* we use the infinitive of other verbs, without *to*.

You may be right. (NOT *You may to be right.*)

She might not want to come with us.

d *May* and *might* do not have infinitives or participles (*to may*, *maying*, *mighted* do not exist). When necessary, we use other words.

She wants to be allowed to open a bank account. (NOT ... *to may open ...*)

e *Might* does not normally have a past meaning. It is used in the same way as *may* to talk about the present and future. The difference is that *might* usually refers to situations which are less probable or less definite (see 339.2 and 340.1). *Might* also replaces *may* in past indirect speech (see 275). ▶