

1. The verb **TO HAVE** for possession

This verb 'to have' talks of what someone possesses or, if it's for a person, how that person is connected to another.

Affirmative form

The verb **to have** is conjugated as follows :

- I **have**
- You **have**
- He/ She/ It **has**
- We **have**
- You **have**
- They **have**

Negative forms

To form the **negative**, the verb **to have** needs an **auxiliary**. In the simple present tense, the auxiliary is **do / does**.

- I **don't have**
- You **don't have**
- He/ She/ It **doesn't have**
- We **don't have**
- You **don't have**
- They **don't have**

Interrogative forms

To form the **interrogative**, the verb **to have** needs an **auxiliary**. In the **simple present** tense the auxiliary is **do / does**.

- **Do I have ?**
- **Do you have ?**
- **Does he/she/it have ?**
- **Do we have ?**
- **Do you have ?**
- **Do they have ?**

Examples :

- Does Janet have a blue car? > Janet has a red car. > Janet doesn't have a blue car.
- Does John have any children? > John has a wife and two children. > John has a wife but he doesn't have any children.
- Do they have any pets? > They have three dogs and a cat. > They don't have any pets.

2. Have got

Have got, in the simple present, means *exactly the same* as **to have**. In this structure the main verb is **get** in its past participle form, **got**, and **have** is the **auxiliary**.

This structure is useful for speaking in contracted form, especially in the **third person affirmative** :
he's got / she's got / it's got.

The reason this is useful is because there is *no difference* in speaking or in writing between contracted **is** and contracted **has**.

Examples :

- **He's a dog.** – (has or is?)
- **Janet's a red car.** – (is or has?)

Affirmative form

For the conjugation, **got** does not change. The auxiliary **have** is conjugated as shown above.

- I **have got**
- You **have got**
- He/ She/ It **has got**
- We **have got**
- You **have got**
- They **have got**

Negative forms

Here it is the auxiliary **have** which takes the negative form and **got** remains the same. (There is no **do!**).

- I **haven't got**
- You **haven't got**

- He/she/it **hasn't** got
- We **haven't** got
- You **haven't** got
- They **haven't** got

Interrogative forms

To form the interrogative we just **invert the auxiliary have** and the personal pronoun followed by got.

- **Have** I got?
- **Have** you got?
- **Has** he/she/it got?
- **Have** we got?
- **Have** you got?
- **Have** they got?

Examples : Has Janet got a blue car? > Janet has got a red car. > Janet hasn't got a blue car.

NOTE : When talking of "possession" the verb to have **cannot** be used as a progressive verb (with **ing**).

3. The verb to have for everyday actions

This use of the verb does not mean to possess and can often be replaced by another verb such as to take. This is more concerned with what we do rather than what we possess.

Examples :

- He **has a shower** when he gets up in the morning.
- After the shower he **has breakfast**.
- He usually **has two cups of coffee** with his breakfast.
- Then he **has a look at** the newspaper.
- He **has lunch** at midday.
- He **has dinner** when he comes home in the evening.
- The children **have a nap** in the afternoon.
- They **have a tea-break** at 4 o'clock every afternoon.
- I like to **have a bath** on Sundays.

NOTE : In this structure the verb to have **can** be used in progressive form (with **ing**) but it **cannot** use **got!**

4. Using have or have got for medical complaints

Examples : All the examples can also use have / has got.

- **She has a cold.** (A **cold** is an illness for which there is no known cure.)
- **He has a headache.** (A **headache** is a pain inside your head usually from stress or tiredness.)
- **It has a cut paw.** (A **paw** is what animals have => people have hands and feet)
- **We have the flu.** (The **flu** is a virus that can be deadly if it not treated correctly.)
- **They have poor eyesight.** (Your **eyesight** is how well you can see.)