

HAVE - HAVE GOT

HOW GRAMMAR WORKS

19

FORMA:

AFIRMATIVA	I/ WE/YOU/THEY + HAVE SHE/HE/IT + HAS
NEGATIVA	I/ WE/YOU/THEY + DON'T HAVE SHE/HE/IT + DOESN'T HAVE
INTERROG.	DO + I/WE/YOU/THEY + HAVE? DOES + SHE/HE/IT + HAVE?
RES.CORT.	YES, PRONOMBRE SUJETO + DO/DOES NO, PRONOMBRE SUJETO + DON'T/DOESN'T

FORMACIÓN HAVE

AFIRMATIVA	I/ WE/YOU/THEY + HAVE GOT SHE/HE/IT + HAS GOT
NEGATIVA	I/ WE/YOU/THEY + HAVEN'T GOT SHE/HE/IT + HASN'T GOT
INTERROG.	HAVE + I/WE/YOU/THEY + GOT? HAS + SHE/HE/IT + GOT?
RES.CORT.	YES, PRONOMBRE SUJETO + HAVE/HAS NO, PRONOMBRE SUJETO + HAVEN'T/HASN'T

FORMACIÓN HAVE GOT

- A la forma pasada se suele emplear la forma del verbo TO HAVE:

AFIRMATIVA	I/ WE/YOU/THEY/SHE/HE/IT + HAD
NEGATIVA	I/ WE/YOU/THEY/SHE/HE/IT + DIDN'T HAVE
INTERROG.	DID + I/WE/YOU/THEY/SHE/HE/IT + HAVE?
RES.CORT.	YES, PRONOMBRE SUJETO + DID NO, PRONOMBRE SUJETO + DIDN'T

FORMACIÓN PAST - HAVE

USO:

- Se utiliza TO HAVE GOT para indicar posesión:
I have got a dog
- Se utiliza HAVE GOT para describir alguien o algo:
You've got blue eyes.
- Se utiliza HAVE GOT para enfermedades, males o dolores:
I've got a headache.
Bob's got flu.

USO HAVE GOT

- Se utiliza TO HAVE en ciertas expresiones:

TO HAVE	breakfast - lunch – supper – dinner – tea – coffee – an orange juice – a drink – a meal...
TO HAVE	a wash – a bath – a shower – a shave.
TO HAVE	a rest – a sleep – a dream.
TO HAVE	a swim – a walk – a party – a ride.
TO HAVE	a baby (give birth).
TO HAVE	a holiday – a good time – a bad day – a good day – a pleasant evening – a day off .
TO HAVE	a talk – a chat – a disagreement – an argument – a conversation with someone – a word with – a row – a quarrel.
TO HAVE	a look at something.
TO HAVE	a nervous breakdown (crisis).
TO HAVE	difficutly – trouble.

Did you have a rest this afternoon?
What are you doing? I'm having my lunch.
We have a bath every day.

USO HAVE