**TO GET can be used in a number of patterns and has a number of meanings.**

**TO GET + DIRECT OBJECT = TO OBTAIN, TO RECEIVE, TO BUY**

* I **got my passport** last week. (to obtain)
* She **got her driving license** last week. (to obtain)
* They **got permission** to live in Switzerland. (to obtain)
* Tanya moved to Los Angeles because she **got a job** there. (to obtain)
* “Have you found a place to live?”  
  “Yeah, I just **got a great apartment** right in the city center!” (to find/to obtain)
* I **got a letter from** my friend in Nigeria. (to receive)
* He**gets $1,000** a year from his father. (to receive)
* She **got a new coat** from Zappaloni in Rome. (to buy)
* We **got a new television** for the sitting room. (to buy)
* That’s a really nice jacket! **Where did you get it**? (to buy)
* We **got this TV for a good price** during the spring sale. (to buy)
* We **got a large shipment of books** today – what should I do with them? (to receive)
* Did you **get my e-mail**? (to receive)
* I **got lots of presents for my birthday** this year. (to receive)
* If you **get good grades in high school**, you can get into a good college. (to receive)
* Ted **got an award for being the best salesperson** in the company. (to receive)

**TO GET + PLACE EXPRESSION = REACH, ARRIVE AT A PLACE**

* How are you **getting home**tonight?
* We **got to London**around 6 p.m.
* What time will we **get there**?
* When did you **get back from** New York?
* Sarah **got to school late** and missed her first class.
* When they **got to the train station**, they realized they’d left their tickets at home
* Hurry up! I want to **get to the store** before it closes.
* My boss always **gets to the office** by 7:30 AM.

##### TO GET + ADJECTIVE = BECOME, SHOW A CHANGE OF STATE

* I am **getting old**.
* It's **getting hotter**.
* By the time they reached the house they were **getting hungry**.
* I'm **getting tired**of all this nonsense.
* My mother's **getting old**and needs looking after.
* It **gets dark**very early in the winter.
* Don't touch the stove until is **gets cool**.
* Be careful – the **water gets deeper** quickly on that side of the pool.
* It’s **getting more and more expensive** to buy an apartment in NYC.
* If your **headache gets worse**, you should see a doctor.
* Larissa’s **getting better at dancing**. She practices every day.
* Buying things online **has gotten safer with** tools like PayPal.
* It’s **getting more important to** speak multiple languages in today’s globalized world.

##### TO GET + PREPOSITION/ADVERB = PHRASAL VERBS WITH VARIOUS MEANINGS

| **TO GET +** | **Meaning** | **Example** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **to get at** | try to express | I think I see what you're **getting at.** I agree. |
| **to get away with** | escape punishment for a crime or bad action | I can't believe you **got away with** cheating on that test! |
| **to get by** | manage (financially) | Sam doesn't earn much, but we **get by.** |
| **to get down** | depress, descend | This rain is really **getting me down**. |
| **to get off** | leave a form of transport (train, bus, bicycle, plane) | We **got off**the train just before the bomb exploded. |
| **to get on** | 1. enter/sit on a form of transport (train, bus, bicycle, plane) 2. have a relationship with someone | 1. He **got on**his bicycle and rode down the street. 2. Amy and I really **get on**well. |
| **to get on with** | to proceed | I have so much homework, I'd better **get on with** it. |
| **to get out of** | avoid doing something, especially a duty | She **got out of**the washing-up every day,  even when it was her turn. |
| **to get out** | 1 Leave the house to visit place and socialise  Expression of disbelief | **1)Get out!** She doesn't **GET OUT** much now  she has her baby.  The dog **GOT OUT** because I left the door open.  2) A:'I got 100% on the test.' B:**'Get out!'** |
| **to get over** | recover (from an illness, a surprise) | Have you **gotten over**your cold yet? |
| **to get through** | use or finish the supply of something | We've **got through**all the sugar.  Can you buy some more? |
| **to get up** | leave your bed | He **gets up**at 6.00 a.m. every morning. |
| **to get up to** | do - usually something bad | The children are very quiet. I wonder what  they're **getting up to**. |
| **To** get together |  | My family always **gets together for major holidays**  like Christmas and New Year’s. |
| **To** get along with |  | I **get along really well with my colleagues**.  They’re a pleasure to work with. |
| to get around |  | It’s very easy to **get around Berlin** –  there’s a great subway system. |

OTHER EXPRESSIONS WITH GET

* **Do you get it** means do you understand.  
  *Do you get what the teacher was explaining in class?*
* **He's getting dinner tonight** means he's preparing the meal.  
  *You can relax. It's my turn to get dinner tonight.*
* **I'll get the bill** means I'll pay.  
  *Put your wallet away! I'll get the bill.*
* **That really gets me!** means that irritates me.  
  *It really gets me when my sister shows up late.*
* **To get rid of something** means to throw it away.  
  *I'm going to get rid of all these old newspapers.*
* **To get out of bed on the wrong side**means to be in a bad mood.  
  *He got out of the wrong side of the bed this morning and he's been horrible all day.*
* **To get your own back**means to have your revenge or punish someone.  
  *She's getting her own back for all those rude things you said at the party last night.*

***The verb "get" has many different meanings and uses. It's also used as a substitute for the verb "be" in the passive voice--but not always. It depends on the verb.***

1. Professional athletes **get a lot of money for** simply playing a game.

They **get paid a lot**.  (passive)

2. A lot of leaves **got into the gutter**, so now I have to **get them out of there**.

3. When **a tomato gets red**, you know it's ready to pick and eat. **I'll be getting a lot of tomatoes from my garden** this summer.

4. He **got breakfast ready for his wife** very early in the morning. She just **got up**.

5. He **got tied up by someone** who broke into his apartment and stole all his stuff. (passive)

6. They're working very hard **to get the dishes done**. **Getting the dishes done by hand** takes longer than using a dishwasher.

***These sentences use "get" in the passive voice instead of the verb "be"***

1. He and his girlfriend are going **to get married** this summer.

2. When did that **old building get built**?

3. I **got picked up by my brother** at the airport.

4. The **dog gets fed** every morning.

5. **She got hired by the company** in 2003.

6. My **dinner got burned**.

7. He **gets paid** on Friday. / He **doesn't get paid** on Monday.

8. She **got hired for that job**. / She **didn't get hired** until last week.

9. They **get fed** at noon. / They **don't get fed** in the afternoon.

10. The window **got fixed**. / The window **didn't get fixed** until I called about it.

**Get someone to do something\ Get someone doing something (get + person + to + infinitive\ get + person + gerund)**

**To get someone to do** something means to induce/ convince /persuade the person to carry out a complete action, while **to get someone doing something** means to get the person into that state or condition. It gives more idea of continuity than completeness of the action. Get him talking means act so that he continues to talk.

**To get someone doing something** is to succeed in convincing or persuading them to establish the doing of it as a habit or to begin to do it or take the first steps toward doing it.

**To make somebody do something** has a *slightly*stronger meaning of forcing or obliging, in my opinion. "Make" can't be used with -ing.

I will **get her to tell the truth**.  
I will **get her telling the truth**.

**Get someone to do something (get + person + to + infinitive)**  
  
Finally, we can also use the construction 'get + someone + to + infinitive'. Again, this means that you cause the other person to do the action, maybe by paying them to do it, or by asking them to do it, or by persuading them to do it.

* She gets her son to do his homework by promising him ice cream when he's finished.
* I got the cleaner to clean under the cupboards.

Sometimes, this construction has the feeling that we needed to convince someone to do something, while the other constructions on this page are neutral.

# [**To get things done**](https://ell.stackexchange.com/questions/81873/what-is-the-meaning-of-to-get-things-done) (**доведение дел до завершения)**

**Get + object + past participle (get something done)**  
  
We can also use 'subject + get + object + past participle'. This has the same meaning as 'have', but is less formal.

* The students **get their essays checked**.
* I'll **get my hair cut** next week.
* He **got his washing machine fixed**.

# **Get It vs. Got It**

Do you get it?

**Get it** on its own would normally only be used as either an imperative (telling someone to get something) or a question (asking if someone understood; [do you] get it?). I get it (meaning I understand) is not usually shortened to get it.

**Got it** can be used in a few more ways. As a statement ([I've] got it), it means that the speaker understands, or the speaker physically has something, or (in a similar way to I've got this) that the speaker has the situation under control.

As a question ([have you] got it?) it can be used to ask any of the above: if someone understands (the same as get it?), if they physically have something, or if they have the situation under control (like have you got this?).

# In practice, we usually use this of the past and present rather than the future, and often shorten it simply to 'Got it?' or 'Get it'? Here's a short conversation: ***Boss: Get it? Employee: Got it!***

# **Get It vs. Got It**

<https://www.grammarly.com/blog/get-it-vs-got-it-difference/>

**'I gotta'** is grammatically incorrect. It is more of a spoken form. If you want to say this with proper grammar, the equivalent would be, 'I have got to' or 'I've got to'. In the spoken form, 'got to' is shortened to **'gotta'** and the word 'have' is dropped.  
  
Here are some examples:  
  
"[I **gotta** manage my money.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E14/sentence/E014S1.mp3)"  
"[I **gotta** obey the laws.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E14/sentence/E014S2.mp3)"  
"[I **gotta** move to a bigger house.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E14/sentence/E014S3.mp3)"  
"[I **gotta** impress my boss.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E14/sentence/E014S4.mp3)"  
"[I **gotta** brush my teeth.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E14/sentence/E014S5.mp3)"

By adding the word 'have' you can change what you are saying to express something that needs to be done in the near future.  
  
Here are some examples:  
  
"[I have got to be on time to work.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E14/sentence/E014S6.mp3)"  
"[I've gotta try harder at school.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E14/sentence/E014S7.mp3)"  
"[I've gotta tell my wife I'll be late.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E14/sentence/E014S8.mp3)"  
"[I've gotta learn more about the laws.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E14/sentence/E014S9.mp3)"  
"[I've gotta clean my house today.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E14/sentence/E014S10.mp3)"