

GRAMMAR REFERENCE - HAVE GOT – NARRATIVE TENSES – LESSON 11



(FONTE: Freepik)

HAVE

Have often means to own or possess.

- a) I have a computer.
- b) We have a small house.
- c) I don't have enough Money to buy a car.

What you can have?

You can...

Have a breakfast.

Have a party.

Have a class.

Have a cup of coffee/tea/water

Have a cold (when you're sick)

Other things you can have

Example

Breakfast

A party

argument

A class

A cup of tea

A cold

Other things

dinner – lunch – a meal – something to eat

a meeting – a date (a social/romantic meeting) – a good time – an

homework – an exam – an appointment (with the dentist)

something to drink – a drink – a snack

the flu – a headache – a broken arm – a sore throat

Expressions with have

- a) I'm going to have my hair cut. (someone is going to cut my hair)
- b) Good-bye! Have a good trip! (when someone is going away)
- c) I have a brother and two sisters.
- d) She's going to have a baby next month. (give birth)
- e) I want to learn to ski, but I don't have the time.
- f) Do you ever have trouble / have problems understanding English?

Have to = must

Use have to when something is necessary and you have no choice.

- a) The museum isn't free. You have to pay \$ 10 to get in.

b) She has to take an exam at the end of the course.

Use don't have to when something is not necessary or not required.

a) I don't have to work on Saturdays.

b) We don't have to go to the party if you don't want to.

Have got / have got to (speaking/informal) = have / have to

a) I've got a bad cold – Stay away!

b) Have you got a minute? I need to talk to you.

c) I've got to run! (I have to go right now.) See you later.

Have; have to; have got; have got to

To have, significa **ter, possuir**, e, seguido de **to**, significa **ter de, ter que**, no sentido de obrigação, necessidade. Em ambos os casos, é possível acrescentar **got** (particípio de get) depois de **have**. No sentido de possuir, isso em nada altera o significado. Porém, no sentido de obrigação, necessidade, reforça e dá maior ênfase. O uso de **have** com **got** é geralmente encontrado no **inglês britânico**, ao passo que no **inglês americano** os falantes dão preferência ao uso de **have** sem **got**. Veja alguns exemplos com o uso de got:

They've **got** a wonderful house.
(Eles têm uma casa maravilhosa.)

We **haven't got** a television.
(Nós não temos televisão.)

Suzy **has got** one sister and two brothers.
(Suzy tem uma irmã e dois irmãos.)

Have you **got** ten dollars to lend me?
(Você tem dez dólares para me emprestar?)

She's **got** a lot more patience than I have.
(Ela tem muito mais paciência do que eu.)

I've **got** to be there at 8 a.m.
(Tenho que estar lá às oito da manhã.)

You've **got** to help him!
(Você tem que ajudá-lo!)

She's **got** to pass the test; after all she needs the job badly.
(Ela tem que passar na prova, afinal de contas ela precisa muito do emprego.)

Have you **got** a car?
(Você tem carro?)

OBSERVAÇÃO:

Essa construção com **got** só pode ser empregada no **presente**. Nos demais tempos, usa-se apenas **to have**.

Billy **had to travel** abroad last month. - PASSADO
(Billy teve que viajar para o exterior no mês passado.)

My mother will **have to see** a doctor. - FUTURO
(Minha mãe terá que consultar um médico.)

We **had** an opportunity of explaining what happened. - PASSADO
(Tivemos uma oportunidade de explicar o que aconteceu.)

I don't know if I passed; I'll **have** an answer tomorrow. - FUTURO
(Não sei se passei; vou ter uma resposta amanhã.)

Have got or has got

Affirmative sentences

>have<	>have got<
I have a brother.	I have got a brother. I' ve got a brother.
You have a sister.	You have got a sister. You' ve got a sister.
He has a cat.	He has got a cat. He' s got a cat.
She has a dog.	She has got a dog. She' s got a dog.
It has Bluetooth.	It has got Bluetooth. It' s got Bluetooth.
We have books.	We have got books. We' ve got books.
You have a nice room.	You have got a nice room. You' ve got a nice room.

They have pets.	They have got pets. They 've got pets.
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have got is often used in its contracted form even in written language.

Negative sentences

>have<	>have got<
I do not have a brother. I don't have a brother.	I have not got a brother. or I haven't got a brother. or I 've not got a brother.
You do not have a sister. You don't have a sister.	You have not got a sister. or You haven't got a sister. or You 've not got a sister.
He does not have a cat. He doesn't have a cat.	He has not got a cat. or He hasn't got a cat. or He 's not got a cat.
She does not have a dog. She doesn't have a dog.	She has not got a dog. or She hasn't got a dog. or She 's not got a dog.
It does not have Bluetooth. It doesn't have Bluetooth.	It has not got Bluetooth. or It hasn't got Bluetooth. or It 's not got Bluetooth.
We do not have books. We don't have books.	We have not got books. or We haven't got books. or We 've not got books.
You do not have a nice room. You don't have a nice room.	You have not got a nice room. or You haven't got a nice room. or You 've not got a nice room.

They do not have pets. They don't have pets.	They have not got pets. or They haven't got pets. or They 've not got pets.
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Questions

>have<	>have got<
Do I have time?	Have I got time?
Do you have pets?	Have you got pets?
Does he have a computer?	Has he got a computer?
Does she have a mobile phone?	Has she got a mobile phone?
Does it have mudguards?	Has it got mudguards?
Do we have ketchup?	Have we got ketchup?
Do you have a yellow car?	Have you got a yellow car?
Do they have nice teachers?	Have they got nice teachers?

Negations in questions:

Don't you have a brother?	Haven't you got a brother?
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Be careful!

1) The contracted forms **'ve** or **'s** are only used with **have got** - not with have.

correct	incorrect
I've got a new mobile phone.	I've a new mobile phone.
He's got a new car.	He's a new car.

2) Do not use an auxiliary with **have got** - only with have. Be careful when using negations.

correct	incorrect
Have you got garden?	Do you have got a garden?
Do you have a pet?	Have you a pet?
They haven't got a house.	They haven't a house.

3) **>have< cannot always be substituted with >have got<.** You can only substitute >have< with >have got< when you talk about possession and relationships.

have got	have
I've got a brother.	I have a brother.
incorrect: I had got an accident.	I had an accident.
incorrect: We had got lunch.	We had lunch.

Note: In American English >have< is dropped in informal speech like in the following example.

We've got a problem. -> We got a problem.

Participle (-ing and -ed) clauses - Meaning and use

Present and past participles are used as parts of certain verb constructions but they can be used in a number of different ways.

Present participle (verb-ing) clauses can be used without a subject pronoun and an auxiliary when the subject of the sentence does two things at the same time or when one action interrupts another.

- I was sitting on the sofa. I was watching TV. = Two actions at the same time:
*I was sitting on the sofa **watching** TV.*

- I was running for the bus. I fell over. = One action interrupted by another:
*I fell over **running** for the bus.*

They can be used to explain why someone did something. In this case, the participle clause usually comes first.

- **Being** exhausted I fell asleep on the train. =
I fell asleep on the train because I was exhausted.
- **Seeing** the bus come round the corner he started to run.=
He started to run because I saw the bus come round the corner.

Another use is in a shortened form of an **active relative clause**:

- *Is that someone **knocking** at the door? =*
Is that someone **who is knocking** at the door?
- *Do you know the man **talking** to your mother? =*
Do you know the man **who is talking** to your mother?

Past participle (verb-ed) clauses can be used without a subject pronoun and auxiliary in shortened forms of **passive relative clauses**.

- *The dog **hit** by the car wasn't hurt. =*
The dog **that was hit** by the car wasn't hurt.
- *The gold **stolen** in the robbery was never recovered. =*
The gold **that was stolen** in the robbery was never recovered.

Take note: perfect participles (having + past participle)

If you are talking about two actions that happen one after the other, you can use a perfect participle for the first one. You can use a comma between the actions if you like.

- **Having missed** the bus, we decided to drive into town.=
We missed the bus. We decided to drive into town.
- **Having finished** the cake we started on the cheese. =
We finished the cake. We started on the cheese.

The same meaning can also be expressed with **after + present participle**.

- **After missing** the bus we decided to drive into town.=
We missed the bus. We decided to drive into town.

- ***After finishing** the cake, we started on the cheese. =*
We finished the cake. We started on the cheese.

Take note: hanging participles

Be careful when using present participle clauses that the subjects of the clauses are the same.

- ***Walking** down the street the trees looked beautiful in the autumn sun.*

In this sentence we expect the participle clause: **Walking down the street** to have the same subject as the main clause: **the trees looked beautiful ...** The subject is **the trees** and obviously the trees weren't walking down the street! This meaning of this sentence is better expressed in this example:

- ***Walking** down the street, I noticed the trees **looking** beautiful in the autumn sun.*

Narrative tenses - Meaning and use

We use narrative tenses to talk about the past. We can use them to tell a story or to describe past events, including personal anecdotes.

- *When I **lived** on the island, I **enjoyed** walking on the beach in the early morning with Bonnie - my best friend and my dog.*
- *Britain **declared** war on Germany on 3 September 1939 after Germany **had attacked** Poland two days earlier. Britain **had been trying** to negotiate a peaceful settlement.*

The four narrative tenses are the past simple, past continuous, past perfect and past perfect continuous and one or more of these can be used in a sentence.

- *We **were walking** as usual one day, when all of a sudden, Bonnie **shot off**. She **started** to bark furiously. I **saw** a man sleeping face down on the sand. **Bonnie continued** to bark, but the man **didn't wake up**. He **wasn't sleeping**; he **was** dead. It **was** clear that the storm **had washed up** the body.*

Past simple

We can use the past simple for actions that started and finished in the past, for example a series of events in someone's life.

- *Nelson Mandela **was born** in 1918. He **became** the first black President of South Africa. He **spent** 27 years in prison in his battle against the system of apartheid.*

The past simple is often used in stories and dialogue, too.

- When Bobby **went down** for breakfast, Matt **looked up**.
- “**Did you hear** the storm last night?”
- Bobby **didn’t answer**.
- “Your brother **went out** last night. He **didn’t come back**. Do you know where **he went**?”
- Bobby’s heart **sank**. She knew exactly where **Dan had gone**...

Past continuous

We use the past continuous for background information and to describe a scene or situation that continued for some time.

- At 6 o’clock that evening Dan **was still missing**. Bobby **was feeling** worried.
- Bonnie **was barking** loudly.

Past simple and past continuous

We often use the past simple and past continuous together when one action interrupts another.

- I **was strolling** along the beach one day when suddenly, Bonnie **ran off**.
- It **was still raining** when Bobby **woke up** the next morning. Dan **was sitting** at the table when she **went** into the kitchen.

Past simple and past perfect

We can use the past perfect with the past simple together in a sentence to describe an action that happened before another past action.

- I quickly **realised** that the storm the previous night **had washed up** the body.
- Bobby **knew** that Dan **hadn’t wanted** to come home but she also knew that **he hadn’t had** any other option.

Past perfect continuous

We use this tense to describe something that has been happening over a long period of time.

- I could tell that the body **had been lying** on the beach for several hours because the man’s clothes were dry.
- Britain **had been trying** to negotiate a peaceful settlement between Poland and Germany.

Take note: linking devices

When we tell a story in the past, we often use linking words or phrases to join two or more sentences or clauses. This helps the narrative to flow in a more interesting and natural way. Some linking phrases and words show a sequence of events or actions.

- Nelson Mandela never gave up on his struggle against apartheid. **As the years went by**, his fame spread to every corner of the world. **In the end**, under enormous global pressure, the government had no option but to release him.

Other linking words and phrases that signal order of events are: *First of all ...*, *Then ...*, *Next ...*, *Finally ...*, *After that ...*, *After several months/days/hours/weeks ...*, *By the time ...*, *All of a sudden ...*

We also use linking words and phrases in dialogue to indicate interest in what is being said and to keep the conversation flowing.

- *So how did you meet your wife?*
- *Well, it's a strange story: **what happened was** I was training as a paramedic and one day we got a call to a house in East Street.*
- *Oh, my cousin lives there! ...*
- ***Really?** ... **So, anyway**, when we arrived in East Street, another ambulance was already there!*
- ***So what happened?***
- *Sylvie and I treated the patient together. The rest is history!*

CRÉDITOS

BBC LEARNING ENGLISH

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

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REFERÊNCIAS

BBC LEARNING ENGLISH

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/english/course/intermediate/unit-27/tab/grammar>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/english/course/lower-intermediate/unit-10/tab/grammar> acesso em 25 de agosto de 2022

ENGLISH CLUB, Disponível em: <https://www.englishclub.com/> Acesso em 24 de fevereiro de 2021

ENGLISCH HIFEN DE, Disponível em: http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/grammar/have_have_got.htm Acesso em 24 de fevereiro de 2021

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