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have: lexical and grammatical uses

A different uses of *have* as a main verb

- 1 I **have** a large extended family.
- 2 I'm **having** problems with my wi-fi.
- 3 **Do** we really **have to** spend Christmas with your parents again?
- 4 We're going to **have** our house **repainted** next week.
I **had** my phone **stolen** when I was paying at the checkout.

- We don't usually contract *have* when it is a main verb.
- 1 We use *have* as a main verb for **possession**.
 - *have* with this meaning is a stative (non-action) verb and is not used in continuous tenses. *have* is also a stative verb when used to talk about relationships or illnesses.
 - 2 We use *have* + object as a main verb for **actions and experiences**, e.g. *have a bath, a drink, a problem*, etc.
 - *have* with this meaning is a dynamic (action) verb and can be used in continuous tenses.
 - 3 We use *have to* as a main verb to express **obligation imposed by others**, and rules and regulations.
 - 4 We use *have* as a main verb + object + past participle to say that you ask or pay **another person to do something for you**, or that something bad has been done to you. *I had my wallet stolen*

different uses of *have* as an auxiliary verb

- 1 We've got two sons, but we haven't got a daughter.
- 2 I haven't the time to go to the bank.
- 3 I've got to go now – I'm meeting my girlfriend for lunch.
- 4 They've been married for 15 years.
How long has Anna been going out with James?
- 5 She'll have finished lunch in a few minutes, so call her then.
If I hadn't taken a taxi, I wouldn't have arrived in time.

- *have* as an auxiliary verb is often contracted.

- 1 We often use *have got* for possession.
 - We normally use *had* for the past, not *had got*, e.g. My grandparents had six children. **NOT** ~~My grandparents had got...~~
- 2 In negative sentences, we occasionally leave out *got*, especially in fixed expressions like *I haven't time*, *I haven't a clue*.
- 3 We use *have got to* to express obligation, especially in informal English.
 - *have got to* is normally used for a specific obligation rather than a general or repeated obligation. Compare:
I've got to make a quick phone call. (= specific)
I have to wear a suit to work. (= general)
- 4 We use *have* as an auxiliary verb to form the present perfect simple and continuous.
- 5 We also use *have* for other perfect forms, e.g. the future perfect, the perfect infinitive, the past perfect, etc.

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have or have got in idioms and expressions

- 1 I think my sister has been borrowing money from my mother. I'm going to **have it out with** her. (= talk openly about it)
You're getting married? You're **having me on**! (= play a joke on sb)
I'm going to **have a go** at making home-made pasta. (= try)
We **had** such **a laugh** at the party last night. (= enjoy yourself)
That's it. **I've had it** with Mark. I'm never going to speak to him again. (= have had enough of sb/sth)
- 2 My boss is constantly asking me to work late. She really **has it in for me**. (= not like sb and be unpleasant to them)
I don't think **I've got it in me** to find somebody new. (= feel capable of sth)

- There are many idioms and expressions with *have*, some of which can also be used with *have got*.

- 1 These expressions only exist with *have*.
- 2 These expressions exist with both *have* and *have got*.