Free English Grammar * Grammatica Inglese Gratis

have - have got

1.	*Quando parliamo di possesso, parentela, malattie e caratteristiche di persone, possiamo usare sia "have" che "have got".*

> I have (have got) a new computer.

> I have (have got) two brothers and a sister.

> Charles has (has got) a nice and jolly character.

2.	*Le forme "have got" sono più comuni nella lingua parlata.*

La forma interrogativa e la forma negativa di "have" normalmente si formano con "do, does" e "don't, doesn't".

Forma Positiva

I	have
you	have
he	has
we	have
you	have
they	have

Forma Interrogativa

do	I	have?
do	you	have?
does	he	have?
do	we	have?
do	you	have?
do	they	have?

Forma Negativa

I	do not	have
you	do not	have
he	does not	have
we	do not	have
you	do not	have
they	do not	have

Forma Contratta

I	don't	have
you	don't	have
he	doesn't	have
we	don't	have
you	don't	have
they	don't	have

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Forma positiva, interrogativa e negativa di "have got"

Forma Positiva		
I	have	got
you	have	got
he	has	got
we	have	got
you	have	got
they	have	got

Forma Interrogativa		
have	I	got?
have	you	got?
has	he	got?
have	we	got?
have	you	got?
have	they	got?

Forma Negativa		
I	haven't	got
you	haven't	got
he	hasn't	got
we	haven't	got
you	haven't	got
they	haven't	got

Le forme interrogative e negative seguenti sono poco usate.

Forma Interrogativa	
Have	I...?
Have	you...?
Has	he...?
Have	we...?
Have	you...?
Have	they...?

Forma Negativa	
I	haven't
you	haven't
he	hasn't
we	haven't
you	haven't
they	haven't

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Osserva le seguenti frasi per capire meglio l'uso di "have" e "have got".

Forma Positiva	
I have a large house.	*(poco comune in Gran Bretagna)*
	(abbastanza comune negli USA)
I have got a large house.	*(abbastanza comune)*

Forma Negativa	
I haven't a large house.	*(molto raro)*
I haven't got a large house.	*(abbastanza comune)*
I don't have a large house.	*(diventando sempre più comune)*

Forma Interrogativa	
Have you a large house?	*(poco comune)*
Have you got a large house?	*(abbastanza comune)*
Do you have a large house?	*(diventando sempre più comune)*

Nota Importante

Un insegnante inglese in pensione dice, "Quando ero a scuola (1951 – 64), 'have you?' era considerata l'unica forma corretta. 'Do you have?' era un volgare americanismo, e 'have you got' era usato da persone poco colte."

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Nelle seguenti espressioni si usa "to have".

> to have breakfast - lunch - dinner...

> to have a hot/cold drink - a beer - a glass of wine -
> a cup of coffee...

> to have a shower - a bath...

> to have a rest - a siesta - a little nap - a good sleep -
> a nightmare...

> to have a good/bad time - a nice evening - a good trip -
> a nice holiday...

> to have a headache - a stomach-ache - a sore throat -
> a cold...
> ===
> nap   *sonnellino*
> nightmare   *incubo*
> sore throat *mal di gola*

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have

"Have" si usa come *ausiliare* per formare il *"present perfect"*.

> I have worked   *(Io ho lavorato)*
> you have worked   *(Tu hai lavorato)*
> he has worked   *(Egli ha lavorato ecc.)*

Forma Positiva

I	have	worked
you	have	worked
he	has	worked
we	have	worked
you	have	worked
they	have	worked

Forma Interrogativa

have	I	worked?
have	you	worked?
has	he	worked?
have	we	worked?
have	you	worked?
have	they	worked?

Forma Negativa

I	have not	worked
you	have not	worked
he	has not	worked
we	have not	worked
you	have not	worked
they	have not	worked

Forma Contratta

I	haven't	worked
you	haven't	worked
he	hasn't	worked
we	haven't	worked
you	haven't	worked
they	haven't	worked