

Basic English Grammar

have - have got

1. Quando parliamo di *posse*so, *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	Forma Interrogativa	Forma Negativa
I have got	have I got?	I haven't got
you have got	have you got?	you haven't got
he has got	has he got?	he hasn't got
we have got	have we got?	we haven't got
you have got	have you got?	you haven't got
they have got	have they got?	they haven't got

Le forme *interrogative* e *negative* seguenti sono *poco usate*.

Forma Interrogativa	Forma Negativa
Have I...?	I haven't
Have you...?	you haven't
Has he...?	he hasn't
Have we...?	we haven't
Have you...?	you haven't
Have they...?	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.	<i>(poco comune in Gran Bretagna)</i> <i>(abbastanza comune negli USA)</i>
I have got a large house.	<i>(abbastanza comune)</i>
Forma Negativa	
I haven't a large house.	<i>(molto raro)</i>
I haven't got a large house.	<i>(abbastanza comune)</i>
I don't have a large house.	<i>(diventando sempre più comune)</i>
Forma Interrogativa	
Have you a large house?	<i>(poco comune)</i>
Have you got a large house?	<i>(abbastanza comune)</i>
Do you have a large house?	<i>(diventando sempre più comune)</i>

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...

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nap	<i>sonnellino</i>
nightmare	<i>incubo</i>
sore throat	<i>mal di gola</i>

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"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