**HAVE** is one of the most common verbs in the English language. It functions as:

* **as a main verb** implies the meaning of possession.

Examples: “I have a job.” “I have a car/sister.“ "I don't have any time."

When it is used to indicate possession, you can say "I have..." or "I have got/I´ve got..." (Br.).

When you are talking about actions, you only use "have".

possession:

I have a shower in my bathroom, but I don't have a bath. = I have got a shower in my bathroom. I haven't got a bath.  
  
action:

I have a shower every day. - I'm having a shower now. Question: Are you having a bath/a good time?

The forms: *have* and *has* for the present and *had* for the past.

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| **Question** | **Positive Statement (spoken)** | **Negative Statement (spoken)** |
| **Singular** |  |  |
| Do I have ...? Have I got ...? | I have  (I've) | I have not  (I haven't/I've not) |
| Does he / she / it have...? Has he/she/it got ...? | He/she/it has  (He/she/it's) | He/she/it has not  (He/she/it hasn't) |
| Do you have ...? Have you got ...? | You have  (You've) | You have not  (You haven't/You've not) |
| Did I / he / she / it have ...? Had I / he / she / it / you got...? | I / He / She / It / You had  (I'd / He'd / She'd / You'd) | I / He / She / It / You had not (I / He / She / It / You hadn't) |
| **Plural** |  |  |
| Do we / you / they have ...? Have we / you / they got ...? | We / You / They have  (We've / You've / They've) | We / You / They have not  (We / You / They haven't // We've nof / You've not They've not) |
| Do you have ...? Have you got ...? | You have (You've) | You have not  (You haven't/You've not) |
| Do they have ...? Have they got ...? | They have (They've) | They have not (They haven't/They've not) |
| Did we / you / they have ...? Had we / you / they got ...? | We / You / They had  (We'd / You'd / They'd) | I / He / She / It / You had not  (I / He / She / It / You hadn't) |

Examples:

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|  | **Have** | **Have got** |
| Question | "Do you *have* a car?" | "*Have you got* a car?" |
| Positive Answer - *Yes* | "Yes, *I* *have* a car." | "Yes, *I've got* a car." |
| Negative Answer - *No* | "No, *I don't have* a car." | "No, *I haven't got* a car." |

* **as an auxiliary verb** is used to help other verbs create the perfect tense - **auxiliary verb have [+ past participle]**.

Examples: “I **have read** a lot of books,” or “I **have** never **been** to America,” or "I **have** already **eaten**."

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| **Present Perfect** | | | | | |
| I ***have been*** a teacher for over 11 years. | You ***have been*** a student for ... | He / She ***has been*** a student for ... | It ***has been*** nice today. | We ***have been*** students for .... | They ***have been*** students for ... |
| **Past Perfect** | | | | | |
| I ***had been*** a teacher for several years. | You ***had been*** a student for several years. | He / She ***had been*** a student for several years. | It ***had been*** nice for several hours. | We ***had been*** students for several years. | They ***had been*** students for several years. |
| **Future Perfect** | | | | | |
| I ***will have been*** a teacher for several years. | You ***will have been*** a student for several years. | He / She ***will have been*** a student for several years. | It ***will have been*** nice for several years. | We ***will have been*** students for several years. | They ***will have been*** students for several years. |

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| **Question** | **Positive Statement** | **Negative Statement (possible short forms)** |
| **Singular** |  |  |
| Have you been ...? | You have been ... (You've been ...) | You have not been ... (You haven't been ... // You've not been ...) |
| **Plural** |  |  |
| Have we / you / they been ...? | We / You / They have been ... (We've / You've They've been ...) | We / You / They have not been ...  (We / You / They haven't been ... // We've / You've They've not been ...) |

Examples:

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| **Question** | "*Have* you *washed* your face today?" |
| **Positive Answer - *Yes*** | " Yes, *I have*." |
| **Negative Answer - *No*** | " No, *I haven't*." |
| **Question** | "*Have* you *ever had a heart attack*?" |
| **Positive Answer - *Yes*** | " Yes, *I'm afraid I have*." |
| **Negative Answer - *No*** | " No, thank goodness, *I haven't*." |

* **as a modal verb** (*have to/have got to)*. This, of course, must be followed by another verb *"We have to* ***do******something***".

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|  | **Have to** | **Have got to** |
| **Question** | "Do you *have to* leave early?" | "*Have you got to* leave early?" |
| **Positive Answer - *Yes*** | "Yes, *I* *have* to." or "Yes I do" | "Yes, *I've got* to." |
| **Negative Answer - *No*** | "No, *I don't have* to." | "No, *I haven't got* to." |

* **to have something done**

If something is done for you, in other words, you haven't done it yourself,

we use the structure "to have something done".

examples:

"He had a tooth out." (Only a masochist would go pull their own teeth out. We go to the dentist and he or she pulls our teeth out for us.)

"I have my hair cut once every six weeks." (I don't cut my hair myself, but my hairdresser cuts it for me.)

"My husband has the car serviced once a year." (He wouldn't have a clue how to service a modern car, so he takes it to the garage, and they service it for us.)