Have ou Have got

La structure 'have got' s'emploie souvent en anglais familier comme équivalent de 'to have' (avoir). 'Got' ne change pas le sens du verbe. (I have = I have got = J'ai)

I have got - I haven't got - Have you got?
I have – I don't have – do I have?

I°/ Cas où on utilise HAVE GOT

'Have got' est construit comme un present perfect. Mais il est un simple present, et peut remplacer '(do) have' au simple present, au sens de:

- La possession
- Have you got a cat? = Do you have a cat?
- I haven't got a cat, I've got a dog. = I don't have a cat, I have a dog.

- Les caractéristiques personnelles
- He's got brown eyes. = He has brown eyes.
- He hasn't got brown eyes. = He doesn't have brown eyes.

- Une obligation
- I've got to finish my work. = I have to finish my work.
- I've got to buy that book. = I have to buy that book.

- Quand on veut parler d'habitudes et de situations répétées.

🔲 Etats temporaires ==> have got
- I haven't got bread today. *(Je n'ai pas de pain aujourd'hui.)*
- I've got headache at the moment.

🔲 Etats permanents ==> have
- I don't often have bread in the house. *(Je n'ai pas souvent de pain à la maison.)*
- I often have headhache.

II°/ On n'emploie pas 'have got' dans ces cas

- L'impératif
- Have ~~got~~ dinner served early, please.
- Have ~~got~~ your homework done.

- L'infinitif
- Have you got compassion? It is admirable to have ~~got~~ compassion for one's fellow man.
- She has got a beautiful car. I would like to have ~~got~~ one like hers.

- Au temps progressif
- I'm having breakfast now. I usually have ~~got~~ breakfast before 8 a.m.
- I'm having an unusually good day today. I rarely have ~~got~~ days as good as these.
- I had a wonderful dream last night! Usually, I have ~~got~~ nightmares!

- I have ~~got~~ my kids take turns taking out the garbage.
- I'm having my hair cut today. I have ~~got~~ my hair cut at least once every three months.

- Aux autres temps
Les questions et les phrases négatives se construisent avec 'do' (pour les temps passés) et 'will' (pour les futurs).

- She had ~~got~~ flu.
- Did Shakespeare have ~~got~~ any children?
- They didn't have ~~got~~ to wait long.
- We will have ~~got~~ to be on time.

3 façons de conjuguer -have- au présent et au prétérit.

Have sans *do* (surtout lorsque -have est auxiliaire)

	affirmation	question	Négation
Présent	I have (I've)	Have I ?	I have not (I haven't)
	He has (He's)	Has he?	He has not (He hasn't)
preterit	I had (I'd)	Had I?	I had not (I hadn't)
	He had (He'd)	Had he?	He had not (He hadn't)

Have got (= style familier et got ne changera pas le sens)

	affirmation	question	Négation
Présent	I've got	Have I got ?	I haven't got
	He's got	Has he?	He hasn't got

Have avec *do* (=prendre/passer. Ex: have a shower)

	affirmation	question	Négation
Présent	I have	Do I have?	I don't have
	He has	Has he?	He doesn't have
preterit	I had	Had I?	I didn't have
	He had	Had he?	He didn't have

Have ou Have got

'Have got' a la même signification que 'have'   I have got = I have (j'ai)

'got' ne change pas le sens du verbe have

forme affirmative				
I we, you they	**have**	we have a new car	**have got**	they have got a new car
he, she, it	**has**	she has a new car	**has got**	he has got a new car
forme négative				
I we, you they	**don't have**	I don't have a new car	**haven't got**	we haven't got a new car
he, she, it	**doesn't have**	He doesn't have a new car	**hasn't got**	she hasn't got a new car
forme interrogative				
I we you they	**do … have**	do you have a new car?	**have … got**	have they got a new car
he, she, it	**does … have**	does she have a new car?	**has … got**	has he got a new car

1. 'have got' est *plus familier* que 'have' et s'emploie surtout en <u>anglais britannique</u>
formel: How many children do you have? informel: How many children have you got?

2. *'have got' n'est utilisé qu'au présent simple, pour les autres temps c'est 'have'*

Have you **got** a red bicycle? (présent)   As-tu une bicyclette rouge?
Did you have a red bicycle? (prétérit)   Avais-tu une bicyclette rouge?
Will you have a red bicycle?   (futur)   Auras-tu une bicyclette rouge?
I've had a blue bicycle for three years.(present perfect)

J'ai eu une bicyclette bleue pendant trois ans

3.	**on peut employer 'have got' dans les cas suivants**	
la possession	Tom has got a beautiful house. My friends haven't got a cat.	Tom a une belle maison. Mes amis n'ont pas de chat.
les caractéristiques physiques	Has she got long hair?	A-t-elle des cheveux longs?
les liens de parenté	They have got three children.	Ils ont trois enfants.
une obligation (ou non obligation)	It's late, I've got to go You haven't got to stay.	Il est tard, je dois partir. Tu n'es pas obligé de rester.
les états passagers	I have got the flu.	J'ai la grippe.
des expressions telles que	Have you got five minutes? I haven't got any free time.	As-tu cinq minutes ? Je n'ai pas de temps libre.

It has got seven chicks ou It has seven chicks

She has got nice black eyes ou
She has nice black eyes

4.	'have got' est interdit dans les cas suivants	
les états permanents répétition, habitude	My cat has a good appetite. She often has a headache.	Mon chat a bon appétit. Elle a souvent mal à la tête.
have se rapporte à une activité et signifie: faire, prendre, passer...	Do you have milk with your coffee? She has a nervous breakdown. They have a good holiday.	Prenez-vous du lait avec le café? Elle fait une dépression nerveuse. Ils passent de bonnes vacances.
have causatif (have something done)	I must have my coat cleaned.	Je dois faire nettoyer mon manteau

They have a good time   He doesn't often have a sleep in the afternoon

En pratique, il est toujours possible d'utiliser 'have' sans 'got'