Free English Grammar * Gramática Inglesa Gratis

have - have got

| 1. | *Cuando hablamos de propiedad, familia, enfermedades y características de personas, podemos usar tanto "have" como "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. | *"Have got" se usa más en la conversación.* |

Las formas interrogativa y negativa de "have", normalmente, se forman con "do - does" y "don't - doesn't".

Forma Afirmativa

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 Contracta

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 afirmativa, interrogativa y negativa de "have got"

Forma Afirmativa		
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

Las formas interrogativas y negativas siguientes se usan poco.

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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Observa las siguientes frases para comprender mejor el uso de "have" y "have got".

Forma Afirmativa	
I have a large house.	*(poco común en Gran Bretaña)* *(bastante común en EEUU.)*
I have got a large house.	*(bastante común)*

Forma Negativa	
I haven't a large house.	*(muy raro)*
I haven't got a large house.	*(bastante común)*
I don't have a large house.	*(cada día más común)*

Forma Interrogativa	
Have you a large house?	*(poco común)*
Have you got a large house?	*(bastante común)*
Do you have a large house?	*(su uso es siempre más frecuente)*

Nota Importante

Un profesor inglés jubilado dice, "Cuando estaba en el colegio (1951 – 64), 'have you?' se consideraba la única forma correcta. 'Do you have?' era considerado un americanismo vulgar, y 'have you got' lo usaban las personas poco cultas."

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have - have got

En las siguientes expresiones se 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   = *siesta*
   nightmare   = *pesadilla*
   sore throat   = *dolor de garganta*

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have

"Have" se usa como *auxiliar* para formar el *"present perfect"*.

> I have worked   *(Yo he trabajado)*

you have worked   *(Tú has trabajado)*

he has worked   *(Él ha trabajado etc.)*

Forma Afirmativa

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 Contracta

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