

HAVE / HAVE GOT

Have et *have got* ont la même signification, mais il faut faire attention à leur conjugaison.

I. Lorsque *have* n'est pas un auxiliaire, c'est un verbe tout-à-fait normal. Il suit **les mêmes règles que les autres verbes**. C'est-à-dire qu'il faut utiliser un auxiliaire pour former les formes interrogatives et négatives.

HAVE		
<i>Forme affirmative</i>	<i>Forme négative</i>	<i>Forme interrogative</i>
I have	I don't have	Do I have ?
You have	You don't have	Do you have ?
He has	He doesn't have	Does he have ?
She has	She doesn't have	Does she have ?
It has	It doesn't have	Does it have ?
We have	We don't have	Do we have ?
You have	You don't have	Do you have ?
They have	They don't have	Does they have ?

II. En revanche, *have got* est un peu particulier. **On considère que have est l'auxiliaire de got**. Donc **pour les formes négatives et interrogatives, on a déjà un auxiliaire** : on utilisera *have*.

<i>Forme affirmative</i>	<i>Forme négative</i>	<i>Forme interrogative</i>
I have got	I haven't got	Have I got?
You have got	You haven't got	Have you got ?
He has got	He hasn't got	Has he got ?
She has got	She hasn't got	Has she got ?
It has got	It hasn't got	Has it got ?
We have got	We haven't got	Have we got ?
You have got	You haven't got	Have you got ?
They have got	They haven't got	Have they got?

Attention !!!!!!!!!!!!!!! Have got ne s'utilise qu'au présent simple.