

POMOCNÉ SLOVESO TO HAVE GOT

(AUXILIARY VERB TO HAVE GOT)

Je to pomocné sloveso, které samo o sobě znamená "MÍT, VLASTNIT". Spojením s dalšími slovy vytváří složená významová slovesa (HAVE BREAKFAST – snídat, HAVE A REST – odpočívat, ...) a používá se i pro vyjádření různých slovesných časů. U samostatného "TO HAVE" se v hovorové angličtině objevuje doplněk GOT (to have got).

OZNAMOVACÍ ZPŮSOB

I have (I've)	I have got (I've got)
you have (you've)	you have got (you've got)
he has (he's)	he has got (he's got)
she has (she's)	she has got (she's got)
it has (it's)	it has got (it's got)
we have (we've)	we have got (we've got)
you have (you've)	you have got (you've got)
they have (they've)	they have got (they've got)

ZÁPORA A OTÁZKA

Zápor samostatného slovesa "TO HAVE" se tvoří přidáním zápornky "NOT" ke tvaru slovesa. Používají se také zkrácené tvary. Otázku pomocného slovesa "TO HAVE" tvoříme obrácením slovosledu mezi podmětem a tvarem slovesa. Když používáme formu "TO HAVE GOT", zůstává GOT vždy za podmětem.

I have not (I haven't)	I haven't got	have I?	have I got?
you have not (you haven't)	you haven't got	have you?	have you got?
He has not (he hasn't)	he hasn't got	has he?	has he got?
she has not (she hasn't)	she hasn't got	has she?	has she got?
it has not (it hasn't)	isn't got	has it?	has it got?
we have not (we haven't)	we haven't got	have we?	have we got?
you have not (you haven't)	you haven't got	have you?	have you got?
they have not (they haven't)	they haven't got	have they?	have they got?

POZNÁMKA

V záporné otázce používáme zkrácený tvar a GOT zůstává i teď za podmětem:

- Haven't I a nice house?
- Haven't we got enough money?

V krátké odpovědi používáme tvary: Yes, we have. No, we haven't.
Yes, she has. No, she hasn't. **(bez GOT!)**

- I have (got) two sisters.
- I have not (haven't) two sisters.
- He has (got) a nice car.
- He has not (hasn't) a nice car.
- She's (got) many books.
- She hasn't many books.
- We've (got) a large garden.
- We have not (haven't) a large garden.
- Have you two sisters? Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
- Has he got a nice car? Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.
- Hasn't Mary any free time? Yes, she has. No, she hasn't.
- Haven't they got a car? Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

Při použití slovesa HAVE bez GOT se někdy dává přednost tvorbě otázky a záporu i ve významu VLASTNIT pomocným slovesem DO:

You have a new house.	He has a new house.
Do you have a new house?	Does he have a new house?
You don't have a new house.	He doesn't have a new house.