

HAVE (avoir)

Have peut être employé **comme verbe et opérateur**.

- En tant qu'auxiliaire, il est surtout utilisé **pour former les Perfects** (les temps composés, associés au participe passé). **To have** se conjugue alors sans l'auxiliaire DO

Present perfect: *They have bought a new car.*

Past perfect: *They had bought a new car.*

Future perfect: *They will have bought a new car.*

Past conditional: *They would have bought a new car.*

- En tant que verbe "avoir", il fait appel à l'opérateur **DO (does / did)** pour les questions et les négations au Présent et au Prétérit simples, comme tous les autres verbes sauf *BE*.

I have lunch at 7 – I don't have lunch at 7 – Do you have lunch at 7?

		FORMES		
		Affirmative	Négative	Interrogative
Present Verbe	I – you – we – they	have	I – you – we – they do not have (<i>don't have</i>)	Do I – you – we – they have ?
	He – she – it	has	He – she – it does not have (<i>doesn't have</i>)	Does he – she – it have ?
Auxiliaire (ici avec "have got" - mais tout aussi valable pour les temps "Perfects")	I, you, we, they	have got	I, you, we, they have not got (<i>haven't got</i>)	Have I, you, we, they got ?
	He, she, it	has got	He, she, it has not got (<i>hasn't got</i>)	Has he, she, it got ?
Preterit	Had	Didn't have	Did I have?	

* les formes contractées sont entre parenthèses

Has got n'existe pas au prétérit. On ne dit donc pas ~~*I had got*~~ mais **I had**.

Le prétérit *had* est surtout employé pour les temps composés, exprimant en général un contexte passé.

- *We had played – We hadn't played – Had we played ?*

HAVE OU HAVE GOT

Have got a la même signification que "have" et ne s'emploie qu'au temps présent.
Have got n'est PAS le Present Perfect de **get**. Il est construit comme un present perfect.
Mais il est en fait un **Simple Present**.

"Got" ne change donc pas le sens du verbe (I have = I have got = J'ai).

Pour les phrases interrogatives et négatives, on emploie:

- l'auxiliaire **DO** pour **have**
- l'auxiliaire **HAVE** pour **have got**.

Informal: How many subsidiaries has your company got?

Formal: How many subsidiaries does your company have?

- It has (got) two.

Dans le langage familier, "Have got" peut remplacer "(do) have" au simple présent pour exprimer :

1) La possession (l'appartenance)

- Have you got a car? = Do you have a car?
- I haven't got a car; I've only got a bicycle. = I don't have a car; I only have a bicycle.

2) Les attributs

- She's got blue eyes. = She has blue eyes.
- She hasn't got blue eyes. = She doesn't have blue eyes.
- Has she got blue eyes? = Does she have blue eyes?

3) L'obligation immédiate

- I've got to finish my homework. = I have to finish my homework.
- I've got to write a letter. = I have to write a letter.

4) Quand "have" et "have got" sont interchangeables

Mais on aura tendance à utiliser 'have got' quand on fait (ou pourrait faire) face à la chose ou l'attribut possédé, ou l'obligation qu'il faut satisfaire.

- You've got ketchup on your chin.
- Please, you've just got to help me; it's urgent!
- Have you got the TV working yet?

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

Etats temporaires ==> have got

- I haven't got any milk today. (*Je n'ai pas de lait aujourd'hui.*)
- She's got toothache at the moment.

Etats permanents ==> have

- I don't often have milk in the house. (*Je n'ai pas souvent de lait à la maison.*)
- She often has toothache.

CAS PARTICULIERS OU "HAVE GOT" EST INTERDIT

1) A l'impératif

- Have ~~got~~ the TV working by tonight, please.
- Have ~~got~~ your homework done.

2) A 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.

3) Où le verbe peut prendre l'aspect progressif quand 'have' a le sens de prendre, passer, faire, etc.

- 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!

4) Aux formes composées

- I've got a car (*present*); I've had ~~got~~ it for three years (*present perfect*).

5) Aux structures causatives

- 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.

6) Aux autres temps

"Have got" ne s'emploie JAMAIS aux temps passés et futurs.
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.

REMARQUES :

- Dans le style soutenu "got" ne s'emploie pas et "have" se conjugue alors comme un verbe ordinaire avec ou sans "do" aux formes interrogatives ou négatives.
 - Excuse me, do you have a light? (*Pardon, avez vous du feu?*) (**Soutenu**)
 - Have you got a light? (*Avez vous du feu ?*) (**Familier**)
- Dans un langage familier, on dit parfois : **I got a cat.**

Mais ce n'est pas du bon anglais. On peut omettre le "got" mais pas le 'have'.
A moins qu'on ne veuille employer le prétérit de "get": **Yesterday, I got a cat**