

have: lexical and grammatical uses

different uses of have as a main verb

- 1 I **have** a large extended family.
- 2 I'm **having** problems with my wi-fi.
- 3 **Do** we really **have to** spend Christmas with your parents again?
- 4 We're going to **have** our house **repainted** next week.
I **had** my phone **stolen** when I was paying at the checkout.

- We don't usually contract *have* when it is a main verb.
- 1 We use *have* as a main verb for possession.
 - *have* with this meaning is a stative (non-action) verb and is not used in continuous tenses. *have* is also a stative verb when used to talk about relationships or illnesses.
 - 2 We use *have* + object as a main verb for actions and experiences, e.g. *have a bath, a drink, a problem*, etc.
 - *have* with this meaning is a dynamic (action) verb and can be used in continuous tenses.
 - 3 We use *have to* as a main verb to express obligation, especially obligation imposed by others, and rules and regulations.
 - 4 We use *have* as a main verb + object + past participle to say that you ask or pay another person to do something for you, or that something bad has been done to you.

different uses of have as an auxiliary verb

- 1 We've **got** two sons, but we **haven't got** a daughter.
- 2 I **haven't** the time to go to the bank.
- 3 I've **got to** go now – I'm meeting my girlfriend for lunch.
- 4 They've **been** married for 15 years.
How long **has** Anna **been going** out with James?
- 5 She'll **have** finished lunch in a few minutes, so call her then.
If I **hadn't** taken a taxi, I wouldn't **have** arrived in time.

- *have* as an auxiliary verb is often contracted.
- 1 We often use *have got* for possession.
 - We normally use *had* for the past, not *had got*, e.g. *My grandparents had six children*. **NOT** *My grandparents had got...*
 - 2 In negative sentences, we occasionally leave out *got*, especially in fixed expressions like *I haven't time, I haven't a clue*.
 - 3 We use *have got to* to express obligation, especially in informal English.
 - *have got to* is normally used for a specific obligation rather than a general or repeated obligation. Compare:
I've got to make a quick phone call. (= specific)
I have to wear a suit to work. (= general)
 - 4 We use *have* as an auxiliary verb to form the present perfect simple and continuous.
 - 5 We also use *have* for other perfect forms, e.g. the future perfect, the perfect infinitive, the past perfect, etc.

have or have got in idioms and expressions

- 1 I think my sister has been borrowing money from my mother. I'm going to **have it out with** her. (= talk openly about it)
You're getting married? You're **having me on!** (= play a joke on sb)
I'm going to **have a go** at making home-made pasta. (= try)
We **had such a laugh** at the party last night. (= enjoy yourself)
That's it. I've **had it** with Mark. I'm never going to speak to him again. (= have had enough of sb/sth)
- 2 My boss is constantly asking me to work late. She really **has it in for me**. (= not like sb and be unpleasant to them)
I don't think I've **got it in me** to find somebody new. (= feel capable of sth)

- There are many idioms and expressions with *have*, some of which can also be used with *have got*.
- 1 These expressions only exist with *have*.
 - 2 These expressions exist with both *have* and *have got*.

- a Right (✓) or wrong (X)? Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

I'm exhausted! I've been looking after my sister's kids all day. ✓

- 1 I don't think you should drive until you've had your brakes fixed.
- 2 I can't come on holiday because I haven't got any money.
- 3 Has your husband to work tomorrow?
- 4 The staff don't have to dress formally in this company – they can wear what they like.
- 5 How long have you been having your flat in London?
- 6 What time are we having dinner tonight?
- 7 My parents had got a lot of problems with my sister when she was a teenager.
- 8 I don't have a holiday for 18 months. I really need a break.
- 9 Have we got to do this exercise now?

- b Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use a form of *have* or *have got*.

Her brother moved to Canada in 2011 and he still lives there.

Her brother's *been living in Canada* since 2011.

- 1 She's an only child.
She _____ brothers or sisters.
- 2 We used to pay someone to take a family photograph every year.
We used _____ every year.
- 3 Having car insurance is compulsory for all drivers.
All _____ car insurance.
- 4 He's seeing his father tomorrow. He last saw him two years ago.
He's seeing his father tomorrow. He _____ two years.
- 5 He lacks the right qualifications for this job.
He _____ for this job.
- 6 It isn't necessary for us to do it now; we can do it later.
We _____; we can do it later.
- 7 The sea was amazingly clear and warm – we swam every morning.
The sea was amazingly clear and warm – we _____ every morning.
- 8 When did you start to get on badly?
How long _____ badly?
- 9 I need someone to fix the central heating.
I need _____.

- c Complete the sentences with one word.

- 1 He was a good interviewee, but I don't think he has it in _____ to do the job.
- 2 We went on a girls' night out last weekend, and we had a real _____.
- 3 Are you really going to do a bungee jump or are you having me _____?
- 4 My maths teacher has really _____ it in for me. She's much stricter with me than with the rest of the class.
- 5 I've _____ it with always tidying up after you.

discourse markers (1): linkers

result

- 1 I have a job interview next week, **so** I've bought myself a suit!
- 2 It had snowed hard all night. **As a result**, the airport was closed until 11.00 a.m. We regret that you do not have the necessary qualifications and **therefore** / **consequently** we are unable to offer you the job.

- 1 **so** is the most common way of introducing a result or a logical connection.
- 2 **as a result**, **therefore**, and **consequently** (more formal than **so**) are often used at the beginning of a sentence or clause.
- **therefore** and **consequently** can also be used before a main verb, e.g. We have **therefore** / **consequently** decided not to offer you the job.

reason

- 1 I've stopped emailing her, **because** / **as** / **since** she never answers me. Can I go home, **seeing as** / **seeing that** there's no work to do?
- 2 The plane was late **because of** the fog. Flight 341 has been delayed **due to** / **owing to** adverse weather conditions.

- 1 **because**, **as**, and **since** (more formal) are synonyms and are used to introduce clauses giving a reason. **as** and **since** are often used at the beginning of a sentence, e.g. **As** / **Since** the rain hasn't stopped, we've decided not to go out.
- We can use **seeing as** / **that** to give a reason for what we're saying.
- 2 **because of**, **due to**, and **owing to** also express the reason for something. They are usually followed by a noun, a gerund, or **the fact that** + clause.
- **due to** and **owing to** are more formal than **because of**.

purpose

- 1 I did a language course **to** / **in order to** / **so as to** improve my English.
- 2 He closed the door quietly **so as not to** / **in order not to** wake the baby.
- 3 They moved to London **so (that)** they could see their grandchildren more often.
- 4 I'm not going to tell Amy, **in case** she tells everyone else.

- 1 **to**, **in order to**, and **so as to** introduce a clause of purpose and are all followed by an infinitive. **to** is the most informal.
- 2 For negative purpose we use **so as not to** or **in order not to**.
- 3 We can also use **so (that)** + **can** / **could** + verb or **will** / **would** + verb to express purpose. **that** can be left out in informal English.
- Use **so (that)** when there is a change of subject in the clause of purpose, e.g. She put a blanket over the baby **so (that)** he wouldn't be cold.
- 4 We use **in case** + a clause when we do something in order to be ready for future situations / problems, or to avoid them.

contrast

- 1 The meeting was OK, **but** the journey home was a nightmare. Agnes was attracted to the stranger, **yet** something in her head was telling her not to get close to him. It's a really good idea. **However**, it may be too expensive. The moon shone brightly. **Nevertheless**, it was hard to find our way.
- 2 We enjoyed the film **although** / **even though** / **though** it was long.
- 3 **In spite of** / **Despite** being 85, she still travels all over the world. **In spite of** / **Despite** her age... **In spite of** / **Despite** the fact that she's 85...

- 1 **but** is the most common and informal way of introducing contrast and is normally used to link two contrasting points within a sentence. **yet** is used in the same way, but is more formal / literary.
- **however** and **nevertheless** are normally used at the beginning of a sentence to connect it to the previous one and are usually followed by a comma.
- **nevertheless** (or **nonetheless**) is more formal / literary than **however**.
- 2 **even though** is more emphatic than **although**. **though** is more common in informal speech.
- 3 After **in spite of** and **despite**, use a gerund, a noun, or **the fact that** + clause.

a Circle the correct linker.

Even though / **Despite** she's working really hard, I don't think she'll be able to catch up.

- 1 We can't afford to have a holiday this year **as** / **yet** we've got an overdraft at the bank.
- 2 Could we rearrange my timetable **so that** / **in case** I don't have so many classes on Fridays?
- 3 I got to the interview on time **due to** / **in spite of** the fact that my train was late.
- 4 It isn't worth phoning John, **seeing that** / **so that** he's arriving in five minutes.
- 5 He gets a good salary **though** / **since** the job itself is quite monotonous.

b Circle the better option according to register.

Sales have increased over the last six months. **So** / Therefore we will be taking on five new employees.

- 1 I've been off work for the last three days **because of** / **owing to** this nasty cough I've got.
- 2 The organization has severe financial problems, and **so** / **consequently** half the staff have been laid off.
- 3 The company has reported declining sales this year. **Nevertheless** / **But**, they have so far managed to avoid any staff cuts.
- 4 I stopped at a service station **to** / **in order to** fill up with petrol.
- 5 I thought it was an amazing book. It was a bit depressing, **though** / **however**.
- 6 We regret to announce that the performance has been cancelled **due to** / **because of** technical problems.

c Join the sentences using the bold word(s), making any necessary changes.

We only use energy-efficient light bulbs. We don't want to waste electricity. **so as**
We only use energy-efficient light bulbs **so as not to** waste electricity.

- 1 Our seats were a long way from the stage. We enjoyed the play. **In spite**
We _____.
- 2 It took us ages to get there. The traffic was heavy. **because of**
It _____.
- 3 I took the price off the bag. I didn't want Becky to know how much it had cost. **so**
I _____.
- 4 Keep the receipt for the sweater. Your dad might not like it. **in case**
Keep _____.
- 5 Susanna is an only child. She isn't at all spoilt. **Even though**
Susanna _____.
- 6 Prices have risen. Production costs have increased. **due to**
Prices _____.