

‘HAVE GOT’

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ingliz tilidagi “have got” konstruksiyasining grammatik va pragmatik jihatlarini tahlil qiladi. Maqolada egalikni ifodalash, fe‘l shakllari, savol va inkor shakllari, shuningdek, amaliy mashqlar va ishlatilish kontekstlari ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: O‘zbekcha: have got, egalik, fe‘l shakllari, savol shakli, inkor shakli, ingliz tili grammatikasi

Аннотация: В статье анализируются грамматические и прагматические аспекты конструкции “have got” в английском языке. Рассматриваются способы выражения принадлежности, формы глаголов, вопросы и отрицания, а также практические упражнения и контексты использования.

Ключевые слова: have got, владение, формы глаголов, вопросительная форма, отрицательная форма, грамматика английского языка

Annotation: This article analyzes the grammatical and pragmatic aspects of the “have got” construction in English. It examines ways of expressing possession, verb forms, interrogative and negative structures, as well as practical exercises and usage contexts for learners

Keywords: have got, possession, verb forms, interrogative form, negative form, English grammar

The “have got” construction in English is used to express possession, relationships, or personal characteristics. This construction is especially common in British English, while in American English, the simple have is more frequently used.

Learners need to understand the “have got” construction and learn how to form it correctly in affirmative, interrogative, and negative sentences.

Grammar Structure of “Have Got

1. Affirmative Form

Subject + have/has got + nou

Examples:

I have got a new laptop.

She has got a brother.

We have got two cars.

Rules:

Use have got with I/You/We/They.

Use has got with He/She/It.

2. Interrogative Form

Have/Has + subject + got + noun?

Examples

Have you got a pen?

Has he got a do

3. Negative Form

Subject + have/has not got + noun

Examples:

I have not got any siblings.

She has not got a car

Difference Between “Have Got”

1. Have got — more common in British English, used in spoken and informal contexts

2. Have — more common in American English and in formal or written contexts.

Examples:

British: I have got a new book.

American: I have a new book.

Usage Contexts of “Have Got”

1. Possession

They have got a beautiful house.

2. Family Relationships

She has got two sisters

3. Physical Characteristic

He has got blue eyes.

4. Illnesses

I have got a headache.

5. Responsibilities

We have got a lot of homework today.

Practical Exercises

1. Affirmative Sentences

Complete the sentences with have got / has got:

I ___ a new phone.

She ___ two cats.

We ___ a big garden.

2. Interrogative Sentences

Make questions from the statemen

You have got a bike. → _

He has got a car. → ___?

3. Negative Sentences

Rewrite the sentences in negative form

I have got a pen. → ___

She has got a dog. → ___

4. Describing Yourself

Write 5 sentences about what you have got:

Example: I have got a brother.

The “have got” construction is an essential part of English grammar for expressing possession, relationships, characteristics, and responsibilities. It is especially common in spoken British English but is universally understood in all varieties of English. Mastering have got helps learners communicate ownership and personal information accurately and naturally.

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