

HAVE GOT / HAS GOT: AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH POSSESSION CONSTRUCTIONS**Ahmedov Azimjon***teacher of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages.*

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ingliz tilidagi *have got* va *has got* egalik konstruktsiyalarini tahlil qiladi. Unda ularning grammatik tuzilishi, ishlatilish kontekstlari, semantik xususiyatlari va o‘zbek hamda rus tillaridagi ekvivalentlari misollar bilan ko‘rsatilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari ingliz tilini o‘rganuvchilar uchun ushbu konstruktsiyani to‘g‘ri qo‘llashga yordam beradi.

Kalit so‘z: O‘zbekcha: *have got*, *has got*, egalik, grammatik konstruktsiya, ingliz tili, o‘rganuvchilar uchun

Annotation: This article analyzes the English grammatical constructions *have got* and *has got*, which express possession. It examines their grammatical structure, usage contexts, semantic features, and equivalents in Uzbek and Russian with examples. The findings aim to assist English learners in correctly applying these constructions.

Keywords: *Inglizcha: have got, has got, possession, grammatical construction, English language, learners*

Аннотация: Данная статья анализирует английские конструкции *have got* и *has got*, выражающие принадлежность. Рассматриваются их грамматическая структура, контексты употребления, семантические особенности и эквиваленты на узбекском и русском языках с примерами. Результаты исследования помогают изучающим английский язык правильно использовать данные конструкции.

Ключевые слова: *have got, has got, принадлежность, грамматическая конструкция, английский язык, изучающие*

In English, there are multiple ways to express possession. Among them, *have got* and *has got* are among the most frequently used constructions, especially in conversational contexts. These constructions allow speakers to indicate ownership, characteristics, relationships, or obligations. Understanding their form, usage, and stylistic nuances is essential for learners of English.

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of have got and has got, including their grammatical structure, usage patterns, semantic meanings, and equivalents in Uzbek and Russian. Examples are provided throughout to help learners understand and apply these constructions correctly.

2. Grammatical Structure

Have got and has got are used to express possession. Their structure depends on the subject:

I, you, we, they + have got + object

Example: They have got two children.

He, she, it + has got + object

Example: She has got a new car.

2.1 Positive Form

The positive form is simple and follows the structure mentioned above. For example:

I have got a book.

He has got a dog.

2.2 Negative Form

The negative form is constructed with haven't or hasn't:

I haven't got a car

She hasn't got any money

2.3 Interrogative Form

Questions are formed by inverting the subject and have/has:

Have you got a pen?

Has he got a bicycle?

This structure is particularly natural in spoken English.

3. Usage Contexts

Have got and has got are most commonly used in informal speech and casual writing. In formal writing or academic texts, simple have/has is preferred.

Informal/Spoken

I've got two sisters.

She's got a new phone.

Formal/Written

I have two sisters.

She has a new phone.

The distinction is stylistically significant and helps learners choose the correct form depending on the context.

4. Semantic Features

While primarily expressing possession, have got and has got can also indicate:

4.1 Personal Characteristics

She has got blue eyes. – Describes a physical feature

He has got curly hair. – Another characteristic example.

4.2 Relationships

I’ve got three cousins. – Shows family relationships.

He has got many friends. – Shows social connections.

4.3 Obligations

When combined with to, the construction expresses obligation:

I have got to finish this report. – I must finish it.

She has got to study for the exam. – Indicates necessity or duty.

This form is almost synonymous with have to in English.

5. Comparison with Uzbek and Russian

5.1 Uzbek Equivalent

In Uzbek, possession is commonly expressed using the verb bor:

Menda kitob bor. – Literally: “I have a book.”

This structure directly corresponds to have got.

5.2 Russian Equivalent

In Russian, possession is expressed using есть

У меня есть книга. – Literally: “I have a book.”

This is the closest equivalent to have got in Russian.

By comparing these structures, learners can better understand how possession is conveyed across languages

Stylistic and Emphatic Considerations

Have got is considered more colloquial and friendly, making it ideal for conversation

I’ve got three siblings. – Natural spoken English

He’s got a new laptop. – Informal, conversational

In contrast, have/has without got is more suitable for formal writing

I have three siblings. – Formal

She has a new laptop. – Appropriate for academic or professional contexts

Understanding the difference in style is essential for learners to communicate appropriately in different contexts

Pedagogical Recommendation

For English learners, the following guidelines are recommended:

1. Use have got/has got in spoken English for natural expression.
2. Use simple have/has in formal writing to maintain academic tone.

3. Form negatives and questions correctly:

I haven't got time. – Negative

Have you got a pen? – Question

4. Understand semantic nuances: have got can indicate possession, physical characteristics, relationships, or obligation (have got to).

5. Practice with comparative examples in Uzbek and Russian to reinforce understanding. By following these recommendations, learners can use have got/has got accurately and appropriately in various contexts.

Examples in Context

I have got a new book.

She has got two brother.

We've got a meeting tomorrow.

He has got to finish his homework.

Conclusion

The constructions have got and has got are essential tools for expressing possession in English. They are widely used in informal speech, conversational writing, and daily communication. Understanding their grammatical structure, semantic range, stylistic nuances, and equivalents in Uzbek and Russian allows learners to use them correctly and confidently.

By mastering these constructions, learners can improve both their spoken and written English, communicate more naturally, and understand subtleties in meaning across languages.

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