

Introduction to verbs (*continued, Part II*)

Have:

A) have as an auxiliary verb:

..... *Form and use in the formation of tenses*

Form:

-Principal parts: *have, had, had, Gerund/present participle: having*

- Present tense:

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
have/I've	I have not	haven't/have I?

-Alternative negative contractions (chiefly used in perfect tenses): I've not, you've not, he's not etc.

-Negative interrogative: have I not/haven't I? have you not/haven't you? has he not/hasn't he? etc.

- Past tense:

Affirmative: had/'d for all persons

Negative: had not/hadn't for all persons

Interrogative: had I? etc.

Negative interrogative: had I not/hadn't I? etc.

-Other tenses follow the rules for ordinary verbs. To form tenses, have is used with the past participle to form the following tenses:

Present perfect: / have worked.

Past perfect: / had worked.

Future perfect: / will/shall have worked.

Perfect conditional: I would/should have worked.

-1- have + object + past participle:

... This construction can be used to express more neatly sentences of the type “*I employed someone to do something for me*”; i.e. instead of saying “*employed someone to clean my car*” we can say “had my car cleaned”, and instead of “*I got a man to clean my car*” ('got' here = paid/persuaded etc.), we can say “had my car cleaned”. Note that this order of words, i.e. have + object + past participle, must be observed as otherwise the meaning will be changed: *He had*

his hair cut means he employed someone to do it, but *He had cut his hair* means that he cut it himself some time before the time of speaking (past perfect tense).

-When have is used in this way, the negative and interrogative of its present and past tenses are formed with do:

Do you have your windows cleaned every month? ~ I don't have them cleaned; I clean them myself.

He was talking about having central heating put in. Did he have it put in in the end?

-It can also be used in continuous tenses:

I can't ask you to dinner this week as I am having my house painted at the moment.

While I was having my hair done the police towed away my car.

The house is too small and he is having a room built on.

-get can be used in the same way as have above, but is more colloquial. get is also used when we mention the person who performs the action:

She got him to dig away the snow. (She paid/persuaded him to dig etc.)

-have with a 'bare infinitive' can be used in the same way, e.g. *She had him dig away the snow,* but the get construction is much more usual in British English.)

-2-The have + object + past participle construction can also be used colloquially *to replace a passive verb*, usually one concerning some accident or misfortune:

His fruit was stolen before he had a chance to pick it can be replaced by *He had his fruit stolen before he had a chance to pick it.*

Two of his teeth were knocked out in the fight can be replaced by *He had two of his teeth knocked out.*

... It will be seen that, whereas above, the subject is the person who orders the thing to be done, here the subject is the person who suffers as a result of the action. The subject could be a thing:

The houses had their roofs ripped off by the gale.

... .. get can also replace have here:

The cat got her tail burnt through sitting too near the fire. (The cat's tail was burnt etc.)

-had better + bare infinitive:

had here is an unreal past: the meaning is present or future:

I had/I'd better ring him at once/tomorrow. (i.e. This would be a good thing to do/the best thing to do.)

...The negative is formed with not after better:

You had better not miss the last bus. (It would be unwise to miss it, or I advise/warn you not to miss it.)

... "I had better" is not normally used in the ordinary interrogative, but is sometimes used in the negative interrogative as an advice form:

Hadn 't you better ask him first? (= Wouldn 't it be a good thing to ask him first?)

... "you had better" is a very useful advice form:

You had better fly. (It would be best for you to fly, or I advise you to fly.)

-In indirect speech, had better with the first or third person remains unchanged; had better with the second person can remain unchanged or be reported by advise + object + infinitive:

He said, 'I'd better hurry' = He said (that) he 'd better hurry.

He said, 'Ann had better hurry' = He said (that) Ann had better hurry.

He said, 'You'd better hurry' = He said (that) I'd better hurry or He advised me to hurry.

-3- Have + object + present participle expression is often used with a period of future time:

I'll have you driving in three days. (As a result of my efforts, you will be driving in three days.)

..... can also be used in the past or present:

He had them all working. (He taught/persuaded them all to work.)

He have them all talking to each other. (I encourage/persuade them all to talk to each other.)

..... can be used in the interrogative:

Will you really have her driving in three days? often used in the negative.

-The construction can be used in the interrogative and negative:

When they move that bus stop, you won't have people sitting on your steps waiting for the bus any more.

-This structure is chiefly used for actions which would be displeasing to the subject of have, as in the above example, but it can be used for an action which is not displeasing:

When he became famous, he had people stopping him in the street and asking for his autograph = When he became famous, people stopped him in the street and asked for his autograph.

.... But I won't have + object + present participle normally means 'I won't/don't allow this':

I won't have him sitting down to dinner in his overalls. I make him change them. (I won't/don't allow him to sit down etc.) This use is restricted to the first person.

B) have as an ordinary verb:

-1- have meaning 'possess':

-This is the basic meaning of have: *He has a black beard. /I have had this car for ten years.*

B) Form:

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
<i>Present have (got) or</i>	<i>don't have</i>	<i>haven't I got or have I got?</i>
<i>Past had</i>	<i>hadn 't (got) or did not have</i>	<i>had you (got)? etc. or did you have? Etc</i>

... Note that the negative and interrogative can be formed in two ways.

-1- have is conjugated with do for habitual actions:

Do you have earthquakes in your country? - Yes, but we don't have them very often.

-When there is not this idea of habit, the have not (got)/have you (got) forms are more usual in Britain, whereas other English-speaking countries (notably America) use the do forms here also.

➤ An American might say: *Can you help me now? Do you have time?*

➤ where an Englishman would probably say: *Can you help me now? Have you got time?*

-do forms can therefore be used safely throughout, but students living in Britain should practise the other forms as well.

-got can be added to have/have not/have you etc. as shown above. It makes no difference to the sense, so it is entirely optional, but it is quite a common addition- got, however, is not added in short answers or in question tags:

Have you got an ice-axe? ~ Yes, I have.

She's got a nice voice, hasn 't she?

-have (affirmative) followed by got is usually contracted:

I've got my ticket. / He's got a flat in Pimlico. (The stress falls on got- The 've or 's is often barely audible.)

have (affirmative) without got is often not contracted. The have or has must then be audible.

-have meaning 'take' (a meal), 'give' (a party) etc, /Have can also be used to mean: Intake (a meal/food or drink, a bath/a lesson etc.) /Have (a party), 'entertain' (guests) /Encounter (difficulties/trouble) /Experience, 'enjoy', usually with an adjective, e.g. good.

We have lunch at one.

They are having a party tomorrow.

Did you have trouble with Customs?

I hope you 'll have a good holiday.

.... when used as above obeys the rules for ordinary verbs: never followed by got, negative and interrogative are made with do/did, it can be used in the continuous tenses.

A PRACTICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR/FIRST YEAR

We are having breakfast early tomorrow, (near future)

She is having twenty people to dinner next Monday, (near future)

I can't answer the telephone; I am having a bath. (present)

How many English lessons do you have a week? ~ I have six.

You have coffee at eleven, don't you? (habit)

Ann has breakfast in her room, but Mary doesn't. (habit)

Will you have some tea/coffee etc.? (This is an invitation. We can also omit Will you and say Have some tea etc.)

Did you have a good time at the theatre? (Did you enjoy yourself?)

Have a good time! (Enjoy yourself!)

I am having a wonderful holiday.

I didn't have a very good journey.

Do

1) Form:

- Principal parts: do, did, done Gerund/present participle: doing

Present tense:

Affirmative

I do

he does

Negative

I do not/don't

he does not

Interrogative

do you?

doesn't /does he?

- Negative interrogative: do I not/don't I? do you not/don't you? does he not/doesn't he? etc. do as an ordinary verb has the affirmative shown above. But for negative and interrogative we add the infinitive do to the above forms: *What does/did she do?*

Past tense:

Affirmative: did for all persons

Negative: did not/didn't for all persons

Interrogative: did he? etc.

Negative interrogative: did he not/didn't he? etc.

do is followed by the bare infinitive:

I don't know./ Did you see it? /He doesn't like me.

A) do used as an auxiliary:

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-do is used to form the negative and interrogative of the present simple and past simple tenses of ordinary verbs:

He doesn't work. He didn't work. Does he work? Did he work?

-It is possible to use do/did + infinitive in the affirmative also when we wish to 'add special emphasis'. It is chiefly used when another speaker has expressed doubt about the action referred to:

You didn't see him. / I did see him. (This is more emphatic than the normal / saw him.) / I know that you didn't expect me to go, but I did go.

-do is used to avoid repetition of a previous ordinary verb:

Tom talks too much. - Yes, he does/No, he doesn't.

He didn't go. - No, he didn't/Oh yes, he did.

... In additions:

He likes concerts and so do we. (Note inversion.)

He lives here but I don't.

He doesn't drive but I do.

... In question tags:

He lives here, doesn't he? He didn't see you, did he?

... do is used in short answers to avoid repetition of the main verb:

Do you smoke? ~ Yes, I do (not Yes, I smoke)/No, I don't.

Did you see him? ~ Yes, I did/No, I didn't.

... Similarly in comparisons:

He drives faster than I do.

- do + imperative makes a request or invitation more persuasive:

Do come with us. (more persuasive than Come with us.)

Do work a little harder.

-can similarly be used as an approving or encouraging affirmative answer to someone asking for approval of, or permission to do, some Inaction:

Shall I write to him? ~ Yes, do or do alone.

B) do used as an ordinary verb:

-**do**, like **have**, can be used as an ordinary verb. It then forms its negative and interrogative in the simple present and past with do/did:

do not do / do you do? don't you do? / he does not do / does he do? / doesn't he do? /I did not do / did he do? didn't he do? etc.

A PRACTICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR/FIRST YEAR

-It can be used in the continuous forms, or simple forms:

What are you doing (now)? I'm doing my homework.

What's he doing tomorrow? (near future)

What does he do in the evenings? (habit)

Why did you do it? ~ I did it because I was angry.

How do you do? is said by both parties after an introduction. Originally, this was an enquiry about the other person's health. Now it is merely a formal greeting.

- some examples of other uses of do:

He doesn't do what he's told. (doesn't obey orders)

What do you do for a living? ~ I'm an artist.

How's the new boy doing? (getting on)

I haven't got a torch. Will a candle do? (= be suitable/adequate) ... A candle won't do.

I'm looking for a gas leak. (A candle would be unsuitable.)

Would £10 do? (= be adequate) ~ No, it wouldn't. I need £20.

-do with (in the infinitive only) can mean 'concern'. It is chiefly used in the construction it is/was something/nothing to do with + noun/noun/gerund:

It's nothing to do with you = It doesn't concern you.