

have got

English Grammar · A1

have got / has got

have got / has got

have got	has got
I / you / we / they	he / she / it
<i>I have got</i>	<i>she has got</i>

have got / has got: reference card grid

have got means “to possess” (= have), common in British English.

- I / you / we / they → **have got**
- he / she / it → **has got**

I have got a brother.

I have a brother. (= I have a brother.)

She has got blue eyes.

She has blue eyes.

Note: Often contracted in spoken language: I’ve got, she’s got, they’ve got. Same meaning as have / has.

Negation and Interrogative

Negative: haven’t got / hasn’t got.

He hasn’t got a car.

He doesn’t have a car.

Question: Move **Have** / **Has** to the front of the subject.

Have you got a pen?

Do you have a pen?

Short answer: **Yes, I have.** / **No, I haven't.**

Note: have got is mostly used for current possession; for past or habits, use regular have / had.

Common Errors

- × ~~She have got long hair.~~ → ✓ She **has got** long hair. — Use has got for he / she / it.
- × ~~I have got not a car.~~ → ✓ I **haven't got** a car. — Place not after have / has, then contract.
- × ~~Do you have got a pen?~~ → ✓ **Have you got** a pen? / **Do you have** a pen? — Both question forms are correct, but never mix them.
- × ~~Yes, I have got.~~ → ✓ Yes, I **have.** — Short answers end at have / has, without got.