

have/has got

in der Bedeutung von ‚besitzen‘

Im gesprochenen britischen Englisch wird für die Bedeutung ‚besitzen‘ **have/has got** bevorzugt.

Die Frage und die Verneinung werden **nicht** mit **to do** gebildet.

Präsensformen	Kurzform	
I have got you have got he/she/it has got we have got you have got they have got	I've got you've got he/she/it 's got we've got you've got they've got	<i>I've got a crazy dog. You've got a nice t-shirt. He's got a new car. We've got four tickets for the match. You've got a nice house. They've got a lot of friends.</i>
Präsensformen verneint	Kurzform	
I have not got you have not got he/she/it has not got we have not got you have not got they have not got	I haven't got you haven't got he/she/it hasn't got we haven't got you haven't got they haven't got	<i>I haven't got any money. You haven't got any friends. She hasn't got any nice dress. We haven't got any tickets for the match. You haven't got a nice garden. They haven't got a big car.</i>
Präsensformen in der Frage		
have I got have you got has he/she/it got have we got have you got have they got	- - -	<i>Have I got an email from my friend? Have you got a new car? Has she got a mountain bike? Have we got the tickets for the match? Have you got a house or a flat? Have they got three dogs?</i>