

LE VERBE AVOIR: TO HAVE EN ANGLAIS

Have peut être un verbe principal ou un auxiliaire qui sert à indiquer le temps ou l'aspect d'un autre verbe.

HAVE COMME VERBE PRINCIPAL

To have est utilisé comme verbe principal pour indiquer la possession, une caractéristique, des liens de parenté...

- I **have** 20€ in my pocket. → J'ai 20€ dans ma poche.
- She **has** a lot of free time these days. → Elle a beaucoup de temps libre ces jours-ci.

1. AU PRÉSENT SIMPLE

Pronoms	Phrase affirmative	Phrase négative	Questions (rajouter Do ou Does)
I, we, you, they	I have a new car.	I <u>don't</u> have a new car.	<u>Do</u> I have a new car?
he, she, it	She has a new car.	She <u>doesn't</u> have a new car.	<u>Does</u> she have a new car?

La forme contractée

- I have → I've
- You have → You've
- He / She / It has → He's / She's / It's
- We have → We've
- You have → You've
- They have → They've

La contraction négative: has not = hasn't have not = haven't

À RETENIR: HAVE GOT OU HAVE ?

Les deux signifient la même chose, il n'y a aucune différence. *Have got* est davantage utilisé en anglais britannique pour indiquer la possession d'objets, des caractéristiques ou relations (pour info, 'got' est le verbe 'get' au present perfect):

- I have got an Iphone. = I have an Iphone.
- I've got a headache. = I have a headache.
- Kevin has got three cousins. = Kevin has three cousins.
- She's got long hair. = She has long hair.
- He has got some friends in Berlin. = He has some friends in Berlin.

Au final, pour les questions et les phrases négatives il y a donc trois formes possibles:

- Have you got any money? → I haven't got any money.
- Do you have any money? → I don't have any money.
- Have you any money? (peu utilisé) → I haven't any money. (peu utilisé)
- Has she got a pen? → She hasn't got a pen.
- Does she have a pen? → She doesn't have a pen.
- Has she a pen? (peu utilisé) → She hasn't a pen. (peu utilisé)

2. AU PRÉTÉRIT OU SIMPLE PAST

Pronoms	Phrase affirmative	Phrase négative	Questions (rajouter Did)
I, he, she, it, we, you, they	I <u>had</u> a new car.	I <u>did not</u> have a new car.	<u>Did</u> I have a new car?

La forme contractée

Have a la même forme à toutes les personnes : had (sans got). La forme contractée ne s'emploie que pour have auxiliaire: on ne peut pas dire *I'd a new car* mais *I had a new car*.

- I had → I'd
- You had → You'd
- He / She / It had → He'd / She'd / It'd
- We had → We'd
- You had → You'd
- They had → They'd

La contraction négative: had not = hadn't

Formes interrogative et négative: on utilise did et didn't

Au prétérit, have se conjugue comme un verbe ordinaire, avec l'auxiliaire did.

- What did you have for lunch today? → Qu'est-ce que tu as eu pour le déjeuner aujourd'hui ?
- I didn't have time to watch TV yesterday. → Je n'ai pas eu le temps de regarder la télévision hier.
- Did you have a car when you were living in Paris? → Est-ce que tu avais une voiture quand tu habitais à Paris ?

Attention à ne pas utiliser got au passé !

- Tina had long hair when she was a child. (et pas *Tina had got*)

Have comme auxiliaire

Have est utilisé comme verbe auxiliaire aux temps dit 'perfect': il faudra le conjuguer en fonction du temps que l'on veut utiliser. Voici un rapide aperçu des temps qui utilisent have comme verbe auxiliaire:

- **Present Perfect:** I **have** seen this film twice. (J'ai vu ce film deux fois.)
- **Present Perfect Continuous:** They **have** been waiting for over an hour. (Ils ont attendu pendant plus d'une heure.)
- **Past Perfect:** The meeting **had** already started by the time I arrived. (La réunion avait déjà commencée au moment où je suis arrivé.)
- **Past Perfect Continuous:** They **had** been talking for over an hour before Kevin arrived. (Ils ont parlé pendant plus d'une heure avant que Kevin n'arrive.)
- **Future Perfect:** She **will have** finished before nine o'clock. (Elle aura fini avant neuf heures.)
- **Future Perfect Continuous:** Next year I **will have** been working here for two years. (l'année prochaine j'aurai travaillé ici depuis deux ans.)

Comme auxiliaire, Have se place devant le sujet à la forme interrogative.

- Have you ever used a smartphone? → As-tu déjà utilisé un smartphone?

À la forme négative, Il est suivi de **not**. Il existe une forme contractée.

- Has not → hasn't
- have not → haven't

Ex: Have you seen him? (L'as-tu vu ?) → No, I haven't seen him. (Non, je ne l'ai pas vu.)

Les emplois de have

LES DIFFERENTES UTILISATION DE HAVE:

Have peut se traduire par 'prendre' ou 'faire', ou par d'autres verbes selon le sens (attention à ne pas utiliser have got dans les cas suivants !).

- have breakfast / lunch / a pizza / a drink / a cup of coffee: prendre le petit déjeuner / le déjeuner / une pizza / un verre / un café
- have dinner: dîner
- have a bath / a shower: prendre un bain / une douche
- have a walk: faire une promenade
- have a good time: s'amuser
- have a dream: faire un rêve
- have a holiday: prendre des vacances
- have a rest: se reposer
- have a break: prendre une pause
- have a party: faire la fête
- have a look: jeter un oeil
- have a nice day: passer une bonne journée
- have a try: essayer quelque chose
- have a chat, a conversation, a discussion: discuter
- have a fight, an argument: se disputer

Quelques exemples:

- Samantha is having a bath at the moment.
- We're going to have a party next Saturday.
- She usually has breakfast at eight o'clock.

LE VERBE MODAL 'HAVE TO'

Have to exprime l'obligation, ou que quelque chose est nécessaire:

- I **have to** get up early tomorrow.
- Do we **have to** leave now?
- You **have to** go and see her.
- I **have to** wash my car today.
- He **has to** write a report.
- I **had to** go to the bank yesterday.

Utilisé à la forme négative, *have to* signifie que quelque chose n'est pas nécessaire ou obligatoire:

- We **don't have to** work tomorrow.
- He **doesn't have to** work in the evening.
- I **didn't have to** make my bed when I was living with my parents.

COMBINER HAVE ET HAD

Have had est le present perfect du verbe 'to have'.

- I **have had** a lot of homework this week.
- **Have you had** your breakfast?
- I **haven't had** any rest since morning.

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