

1. [hæv] n**1. pl** имущие

the haves and have-nots - богатые и бедные; имущие и неимущие (*люди, классы, страны*)

2. разг. обман, надувательство**2. [hæv (полная форма); hæv, əv, v (редуцированные формы)] v** (*had*; 3-е л. ед. ч. наст. вр. *has* или *арх. hath*; *арх.* 2-е л. ед. ч. наст. вр. *hast*, *арх.* 2-е л. ед. ч. прош. вр. *hadst*, *haddest*)

I

1. иметь

he has (got) a family [a friend, a flat] - у него (есть) семья [друг, квартира]

I have many books [no money] - у меня много книг [нет денег]

all I have - всё, что у меня есть

to have shares in a company - быть держателем акций какой-л. компании

has the house a garden? - есть ли при (этом) доме сад?

the door has no key to it - к этой двери нет ключа

the bag had no name on it - на сумке не было наклейки /бирки/ с фамилией

have you time to come with me? - у вас есть время (чтобы) пойти со мной?

do you have much time for reading? - у тебя остаётся много времени для чтения?

I have no words to express ... - у меня не хватает слов, чтобы выразить ...

I have nothing to do - мне нечего делать /ничем заняться/

there was no work to be had - работу невозможно было найти

I had my work to do - мне надо было (ещё) сделать работу; у меня ещё была работа

to have smb. on one's side - иметь поддержку с чьей-л. стороны

she has the law on her side - закон на её стороне

to have and to hold - *юр.* передаётся в собственность и владение (*в документах о передаче имущества*)

2. обладать, иметь

to have much [little] in common with smb. - иметь много [мало] общего с кем-л.

he has blue eyes [a bad memory] - у него синие глаза [плохая память]

he has (got) an ear for music [a fine taste, perfect health] - у него хороший (музыкальный) слух [прекрасный вкус, великолепное здоровье]

she had faith in him - она верила ему /в него/

these strawberries have a beautiful flavour - у этой клубники чудесный аромат

he has a sense of humour - он не лишён чувства юмора

3. состоять из; иметь в качестве составной или неотъемлемой части

the book has 300 pages - в этой книге 300 страниц

May has 31 days - в мае 31 день

the house has three storeys - в этом доме три этажа

4. 1) получать

to have one's wish - получить желаемое

he had a letter [a telegram, a parcel] - он получил письмо [телеграмму, посылку]

they had no news of him - они не получали о нём известий, они ничего не слышали о нём

let me have your order as soon as possible - пришлите мне ваш заказ как можно скорее

he has had a rough lesson - он получил жестокий урок

you have my sympathy - я вам сочувствую

you have my apologies - (я) приношу (вам) свои извинения

2) приобретать

it is to be had at the chemist's - это можно получить /купить/ в аптеке

you may have it for five pounds - вы можете получить /купить/ это за пять фунтов

I'll let you have it for five pounds - я отдам /уступлю/ это за пять фунтов

which book will you have? - какую книгу вы хотите /возьмёте/?

3) узнавать

they had it from your neighbour [from his own mouth] - они узнали это /получили сообщение об этом/ от вашего соседа [от него самого]

he had it on good authority - он узнал об этом из достоверных источников

he wants to have your name - он хочет узнать ваше имя

4) добиваться

he was determined to have an answer - он решил добиться ответа

there is nothing to be had here - здесь ничего не добьёшься /не получишь/

5) зарабатывать

he has ten thousand pounds a year - он получает /зарабатывает/ десять тысяч фунтов (стерлингов) в год

5. находиться; иметься

he had the river on his left - слева от него была река

you have a fireplace on your right - справа от вас камин

the committee has a report before it - комитету представлен доклад

6. происходить, случаться

we had an earthquake last month - в прошлом месяце у нас было землетрясение

we have had much rain [fine weather] this year - у нас в этом году было много дождей [стояла прекрасная погода]

7. знать; уметь

he has small Latin and less Greek - он плохо знает латынь и ещё хуже греческий

8. **разг.** усваивать, понимать; найти решение

I have it! - придумал /нашёл!

now I have your idea - теперь я понял вашу мысль

you have me? - вы меня поняли?; вам ясно?

9. **взять в жёны или мужа**

if she will have him - если она согласится выйти за него

and now he won't have her - а теперь он не хочет на ней жениться

10. 1) **принимать (кого-л. в качестве гостя и т. п.)**

to have smb. (in) to dinner - пригласить кого-л. (к себе) на обед

yesterday he had two visitors - вчера у него было два посетителя

we don't have many visitors - у неё редко бывают гости

we are having them down for the weekend /over the Sunday/ - мы пригласили их на выходные /провести с нами выходные/

we would rather stay with you, if you will have us - мы хотели бы остановиться у вас, если вы согласны (нас принять)

2) **взять, принять (в друзья, в ученики и т. п.)**

would you like to have such a man for a friend? - вы бы хотели видеть /считать/ такого человека своим другом?

11. **разг.**

1) **одолеть, взять верх, победить (тж. have it)**

mind he doesn't have you! - смотри, чтобы он тебя не одолел!

he had you completely in the first round - в первом же раунде он победил вас

he had you there - тут-то вы ему и попались

that's where I shall have him! - вот чем я его возьму!, тут-то я его обойду!, тут-то он и попадётся!

the "ayes" have it - голосовавшие «за» оказались в большинстве

2) **обмануть, обойти, перехитрить**

I'm afraid you have been had - боюсь, что вас обманули /провели/

I'm not to be had - меня не проведёшь

12. **сл.** обладать

to have a woman - обладать женщиной

II A

1. **проводить (время)**

he wants to have a pleasant evening - он хочет приятно провести вечер

I've had a real good time - я замечательно провёл время

have a good time /some fun! - желаю тебе повеселиться /приятно провести время!/

they have had a somewhat agitating day - этот день прошёл для них в волнении, они пережили очень много волнений в этот день

she has had a bad night - она плохо спала в эту ночь; ночью ей было плохо

2. **принимать (пищу и т. п.); есть, пить**

I have dinner at three - я обедаю в три (часа)

do you have tea or coffee for breakfast? - вы за завтраком пьёте чай или кофе?

what will you have? - что вы будете пить /есть/?

will you have another cup of tea? - не выпьете ли вы ещё чашку чаю?

have some more sauce - возьмите ещё соуса

what can you let me have? - что у вас найдётся поесть?, что вы можете мне предложить? (в ресторане, кафе и т. п.)

I'll have ice cream and coffee - мне, пожалуйста, мороженое и кофе (обращение к официанту)

let me have some more meat - дайте мне ещё мяса

have a cigar? - хотите сигару?

3. **родить; приносить (потомство); иметь (детей)**

she's going to have a baby - у неё будет ребёнок

she had the baby in April - она родила в апреле

he had had two children by her [by a previous marriage] - у него от неё [от прежнего брака] двое детей

the dog had four puppies - собака принесла четырёх щенят

4. **держаться (кого-л. в своей власти и т. п.)**

she had him in her power - он был у неё в руках

5. **переживать (события и т. п.)**

she had an odd experience - с ней произошёл /приключился/ странный случай

they had quite an adventure - у них было настоящее приключение

she has a lot of trouble - у неё масса неприятностей

he didn't have any trouble in finding the book - он нашёл книгу без (всякого) труда

6. **ощущать, испытывать (боль); переносить (заболевание)**

she has a headache [toothache, a sore throat] - у неё болит голова [зуб, горло]

he has measles [typhus] - у него корь [тиф], он болен корью [тифом]

she has a bad cold (in the head) - у неё сильный насморк

7. **проявлять, испытывать (чувства и т. п.)**

to have pity [compassion] for smb. - проявлять жалость [сострадание] к кому-л.

he has patience with children - он терпелив с детьми

he has indulgence for mistakes - он снисходителен к ошибкам

if you had any real affection - если бы у вас было настоящее чувство

have no doubt - можете не сомневаться

have no fear! - не бойтесь!, не бойся!

has she really the cheek to ask for more money? - неужели у неё хватило нахальства просить ещё денег?

please have the goodness /kindness/ to ring him up - будьте столь добрыми, позвоните ему
he had the kindness to assent ... - он любезно согласился ..., он был так любезен, что согласился ...

8. **быть наделённым (властью, правом и т. п.)**

he has (got) authority [privilege] - он пользуется авторитетом[привилегией]
he has charge of ... - а) он заботится о ...; б) в его ведении находится ...
to have responsibility for smth. - а) нести ответственность за что-л.; б) быть виноватым в чём-л.

9. **приводить (к какому-л. результату); оказывать (воздействие)**

this policy had the desired effect - эта политика привела к желаемым результатам

10. **иметь (представление, мнение, право и т. п.)**

have you any idea where he lives? - не знаете ли вы, где он живёт?
I have no idea where he may be at present - я не имею ни малейшего представления (о том), где он сейчас может быть
he has an opinion ... - он считает ...

II Б

1. **to have smb. (to) do /doing/ smth.** заставить кого-л. сделать что-л.; устроить или сделать так, чтобы кто-л. сделал что-л.

I will have him come - я заставлю его прийти, я сделаю так /распоряжусь/, чтобы он пришёл
we ought to have the doctor examine her - нам следовало бы показать её врачу
she had us all guessing what her next move would be - мы все старались угадать, что она сделает /как она поступит/ дальше
I would have you to know ... - я хотел бы поставить вас в известность ..., я бы хотел, чтобы вы знали ...
will you have me to help you? - вы хотите, чтобы я вам помог?

2. **to have smth. done**

1) **(выражает действие, совершённое по инициативе или побуждению какого-л. лица)** велеть, приказывать сделать что-л. для себя

he had his hair cut - он постригся
we have had our photos taken - мы сфотографировались
he had a tooth taken out - ему удалили зуб
the town council has had ten houses built - городской совет построил десять домов

2) **(выражает действие, совершённое помимо воли или желания какого-л. лица и направленное на него или на какой-л. предмет)** подвергнуться какому-л. действию

I have had my money stolen - у меня украли деньги
he had his leg broken - он сломал себе ногу
I never had my word doubted - до сих пор мне всегда верили
we had a note handed to us - нам передали письмо
three houses had their windows shattered - в трёх домах разбились /вылетели/ стёкла

3. **to have smth. в сочетании с прилагательным или наречием**

1) **сделать или устроить так, чтобы что-л. оказалось таким-то или там-то**

to have smb. up - заставить кого-л. подняться (наверх) [ср. тж. have up]
let's have her down - пусть она сойдёт /спустится/ к нам
I'll have everything ready - у меня всё будет готово
she had a tooth out - ей удалили зуб
can we have our ball back, please? - отдайте нам, пожалуйста, мяч

2) **быть в определённом состоянии**

he had his eyes open - глаза у него были открыты
he had his hands full - руки у него были заняты

4. **to have to do with smb., smth.** иметь отношение к кому-л., чему-л.

this has nothing to do with you - к вам это никакого отношения не имеет, вас это (никак) не касается
I advise you to have nothing to do with that man - я вам советую не иметь никаких дел с этим человеком

5. **to have smth. about /on/ one** иметь что-л. при себе, с собой

he hadn't any money [papers] about /on/ him - у него не было при себе /с собой/ денег [документов]
have you the time on you? - у вас есть при себе часы?

6. **to have smth. against smb.** иметь что-л. против кого-л.

what have you against it [him]? - что вы имеете против этого [него]?
I have nothing against it [him] - я не имею ничего против этого [него]

7. **to have smth. on smb.** знать о ком-л. что-л. плохое, дурное

he has (got) nothing on me - он обо мне ничего дурного не знает, у него нет никаких улик против меня

8. **to have smb., smth. on smb.** напускать кого-л., что-л. на кого-л.; науськивать

to have the law [the police] on smb. - подать в суд [заявить в полицию] на кого-л.

9. **to have at smb.** налетать, напускаться на кого-л.

(let us) have at him - за ним (в погоню)!
to have a go /a shy, a shot, a bash, a stab/ at smth., smb. - сделать попытку (сделать что-л.); попробовать что-л., попробовать силы на чём-л., на ком-л.

10. **one had better /best/ do smth.** лучше бы вам /тебе, ему и т. п./ сделать что-л., вы бы /ты бы, он бы и т. п./ лучше ...

you had better ask him about it - лучше бы тебе /вам/ спросить его об этом
you'd better go home and rest - пошёл бы ты лучше домой отдыхать
you had best go at once - тебе лучше сразу же уйти
you had better say it at once - будет гораздо лучше, если вы сразу скажете об этом

11. **one had rather do smth. than ...** я /ты, он и т. п./ бы предпочёл, сделать что-л., чем ...

I had rather do it myself - я предпочёл бы сделать это сам, я лучше сделал бы это сам
I'd rather not go - я предпочёл бы не ходить

12. **one had as soon /as lief/ do smth.** я /ты, он и т. п./ бы скорее предпочёл сделать что-л.

I had as soon start at once - я скорее предпочёл бы отправиться сразу

13. 1) *one won't/can't/ have smth. (done)* не допускать чего-л., не терпеть чего-л.

I won't have such conduct - я не потерплю такого поведения

I cannot have it in my house - я не могу допустить этого в своём доме

let us have no nonsense! - давайте без глупостей!

2) *one won't/can't/ have smb. do /doing/ smth.* не позволить, кому-л. делать что-л.

I won't have you say /saying/ such things - я не допущу, чтобы вы говорили подобные вещи

14. *to have it that ...* говорить, утверждать, что ...; гласить

the newspapers have it that ... - газеты утверждают, что ...

he will have it that ... - он считает/настаивает на том, что ...

rumour has it that ... - ходят слухи, что ...

as Shakespeare has it - как говорит Шекспир

III A

1. *в сочетании с последующим инфинитивом выражает долженствование*

one has to do smth. - я/ты, он *и т. п.* / должен сделать что-л.

she has to keep the house - ей приходится вести хозяйство

he has (got) to help us - ему придётся нам помочь, он должен нам помочь

you will have to wait a moment - вам придётся подождать минутку

the money has to be paid - эти деньги придётся заплатить/нужно уплатить, должны быть выплачены/

they had to suspend payment - им пришлось приостановить платежи

you don't have to get so excited - не нужно так волноваться

you don't have to apologize - можете не извиняться, совершенно не нужно извиняться

2. *в сочетании с существительным означает единичный акт или кратковременное действие, соответствующее значению существительного*

to have a swim [a shave, a wash, a walk, a dance, a smoke] - поплавать [побриться, помыться, погулять, потанцевать, покурить]

to have a look - взглянуть

let me have a look [a try] - дайте мне взглянуть [попробовать]

to have a fall - упасть

to have a bath [a shower] - принять ванну [душ]

to have a game - сыграть партию

to have a word with smb. - поговорить с кем-л.

3. *have got см. get II, III A 1*

III Б

1. *вспомогательный глагол, служит для образования форм перфекта*

1):

he has read this book - он прочёл/читал/ эту книгу

how long have they known each other? - как давно они знакомы/знают друг друга/?

by spring we shall have finished it - к весне мы закончим это

you ought to have done it - вам следовало/надлежало/ это сделать

it's silly not to have gone after having accepted the invitation - глупо было не ходить, раз вы приняли приглашение

you haven't swept the room. - I have! - ты не подметал пол. - Нет, подметал!

he hasn't been to England before, has he? - он (ведь) раньше/прежде/ не бывал в Англии, не так ли?

you've forgotten your gloves. - So I have! - вы забыли перчатки. - Действительно!

2) *эмоц.-усил. (выделяется интонационно):*

well, you have grown! - как ты вырос!, ну и вырос же ты!

had I seen him?! - видел ли я его?!, ну конечно же, я его видел!

she has frequently dreamt about the past, has Joan! - Джоан очень, очень часто вспоминала о прошлом

3) *(в условных предложениях):*

had one ... - если бы я/ты, он *и т. п.* / ...

had they searched more closely, they would have found what they wanted - если бы они искали (по)внимательнее, они бы нашли то, что им было нужно

2. *вспомогательный глагол, служит для образования эмоц.-усил. конструкций и альтернативных вопросов вне перфекта:*

she had a good time, had Mary! - и здорово же провела Мэри время!

he had a sister, hadn't he? - у него ведь была сестра, не так ли?

◇

to have it - получить удар, понести наказание

I've had it! Let's stop and rest - всё, больше не могу! Надо передохнуть

he decided that he had had it and quit the stage - он решил, что с него довольно/хватит/, и ушёл со сцены

let him have it! - а) покажи ему!, задай ему взбучку!; б) скажи ему откровенно, что ты о нём думаешь!

to let smb. have it in the face - дать кому-л. по физиономии

to have had it - дойти до ручки

he has had it - а) теперь ему конец/крышка/; теперь он пропал, б) он безнадежно отстал

to have it away /off/ with smb. - *сл.* иметь половые сношения с кем-л., «трахаться»

have it your own way - делай/поступай/ как хочешь/как знаешь/

and there you have ... - и вот каков ...

there you have the man - вот какой он человек, вот полюбуйте на него

have done! - перестаны!, хватит!

and what have you - и так далее, и всё в таком роде
pens, pencils and what have you - ручки, карандаши и всё такое прочее /и так далее/
he had one on me - он меня надул /обошёл/

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

have

have [have has had having] verb, auxiliary verb BrE [həv] ^ˈ NAmE [həv] ^ˈ BrE [əv] ^ˈ NAmE [əv] ^ˈ BrE strong form [hæv] ^ˈ AmE strong form [hæv] ^ˈ
» irregular verbs

verb (In some senses **have got** is also used, especially in British English.)

OWN/HOLD

1. (also **have got**) ~ sth (not used in the progressive tenses) to own, hold or possess sth
 - He had a new car and a boat.
 - Have you got a job yet?
 - I don't have that much money on me.
 - She's got a BA in English.

CONSIST OF

2. (also **have got**) ~ sth (not used in the progressive tenses) be made up of
 - In 2008 the party had 10 000 members.

QUALITY/FEATURE

3. (also **have got**) (not used in the progressive tenses) to show a quality or feature
 - ~ sth The ham had a smoky flavour.
 - The house has gas-fired central heating.
 - They have a lot of courage.
 - ~ sth + adj. He's got a front tooth missing.
4. (also **have got**) ~ sth to do sth (not used in the progressive tenses) to show a particular quality by your actions
 - Surely she didn't have the nerve to say that to him?

RELATIONSHIP

5. (also **have got**) ~ sb/sth (not used in the progressive tenses) used to show a particular relationship
 - He's got three children.
 - Do you have a client named Peters?

STH AVAILABLE

6. (also **have got**) ~ sth (not used in the progressive tenses) to be able to make use of sth because it is available
 - Have you got time to call him?
 - We have no choice in the matter.

SHOULD/MUST

7. (also **have got**) ~ sth (not used in the progressive tenses) to be in a position where you ought to do sth
 - We have a duty to care for the refugees.
8. (also **have got**) (not used in the progressive tenses) to be in a position of needing to do sth
 - ~ sth I've got a lot of homework tonight.
 - ~ sth to do I must go— I have a bus to catch.

HOLD

9. (also **have got**) (not used in the progressive tenses) ~ sb/sth + adv./prep. to hold sb/sth in the way mentioned
 - She'd got him by the collar.
 - He had his head in his hands.

PUT/KEEP IN A POSITION

10. (also **have got**) ~ sth + adv./prep. (not used in the progressive tenses) to place or keep sth in a particular position
 - Mary had her back to me.
 - I soon had the fish in a net.

FEELING/THOUGHT

11. (also **have got**) (not used in the progressive tenses) ~ sth to let a feeling or thought come into your mind
 - He had the strong impression that someone was watching him.
 - We've got a few ideas for the title.
 - (informal) I've got it! We'll call it 'Word Magic'.

ILLNESS

12. (also **have got**) ~ sth (not used in the progressive tenses) to suffer from an illness or a disease
 - I've got a headache.

EXPERIENCE

13. ~ sth to experience sth
 - I went to a few parties and had a good time.

- I was having difficulty in staying awake.
- She'll have an accident one day.

EVENT

- 14. ~ sth** to organize or hold an event
- Let's have a party.

EAT/DRINK/SMOKE

- 15. ~ sth** to eat, drink or smoke sth
- to **have breakfast/lunch/dinner**
 - I'll have the salmon (= for example, in a restaurant) .
 - I had a cigarette while I was waiting.

DO STH

- 16. ~ sth** to perform a particular action
- I had a swim to cool down.
 - (BrE) to **have a wash/shower/bath**

GIVE BIRTH

- 17. ~ sb/sth** to give birth to sb/sth
- She's going to have a baby.

EFFECT

- 18. ~ sth** to produce a particular effect
- His paintings had a strong influence on me as a student.
 - The colour green has a restful effect.

RECEIVE

- 19. ~ sth** (not usually used in the progressive tenses) to receive sth from sb
- I had a letter from my brother this morning.
 - **Can I have** the bill, please?
- 20. ~ sth** to be given sth; to have sth done to you
- I'm having treatment for my back problem.
 - How many driving lessons have you had so far?
- 21. (also have got)** (not used in the progressive tenses) **~ sth doing sth** to experience the effects of sb's actions
- We have orders coming in from all over the world.

HAVE STH DONE

- 22.** (used with a past participle) **~ sth done** to suffer the effects of what sb else does to you
- She had her bag stolen.
- 23.** (used with a past participle) **~ sth done** to cause sth to be done for you by sb else
- You've had your hair cut!
 - We're having our car repaired.
- 24.** to tell or arrange for sb to do sth for you
- **~ sb do sth** He had the bouncers throw them out of the club.
 - (informal) **I'll have you know** (= I'm telling you) I'm a black belt in judo.
 - **~ sb + adv./prep.** She's always having the builders in to do something or other.

ALLOW

- 25.** (used in negative sentences, especially after will not, cannot, etc.) to allow sth; to accept sth without complaining
- **~ sth** I'm sick of your rudeness— I won't have it any longer!
 - **~ sb/sth doing sth** We can't have people arriving late all the time.

PUT SB/STH IN A CONDITION

- 26.** to cause sb/sth to be in a particular state; to make sb react in a particular way
- **~ sb/sth + adj.** I want to have everything ready in good time.
 - **~ sb/sth doing sth** He had his audience listening attentively.

IN ARGUMENT

- 27. (also have got)** **~ sb** (informal) (not used in the progressive tenses) to put sb at a disadvantage in an argument
- **You've got me there** . I hadn't thought of that.

SEX

- 28. ~ sb** (slang) to have sex with sb
- He had her in his office.

TRICK

- 29. usually passive ~ sb** (informal) to trick or cheat sb
- I'm afraid you've been had.

GUESTS

30. no passive ~ **sb/sth** to take care of sb/sth in your home, especially for a limited period

- We're having the kids for the weekend.

31. no passive ~ **sb + adv./prep.** to entertain sb in your home

- We had some friends to dinner last night.

BE WITH

32. (also have got) ~ **sb with you** (not used in the progressive tenses) to be with sb

- She had some friends with her.

FOR A JOB

33. no passive ~ **sb as sth** to take or accept sb for a particular role

- Who can we have as treasurer?

Rem: Most idioms containing have are at the entries for the nouns and adjectives in the idioms, for example have your eye on sb is at eye n.

Verb forms:

verb forms	
present simple	have
I / you / we / them	have
he / she / it	has
present continuous	is / are having
past simple	had
past continuous	was / were having
present perfect simple	have / has had
present perfect continuous	have / has been having
past perfect simple	had had
past perfect continuous	had been having
future simple	will have
future continuous	will be having
future perfect simple	will have had
future perfect continuous	will have been having
conditional simple	would have
conditional continuous	would be having
conditional perfect simple	would have had
conditional perfect continuous	would have been having
imperative	have
gerund	having
infinitive	to have

Word Origin:

Old English habban, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch hebben and German haben, also probably to †heave

Thesaurus:

have verb

1. T, no passive (not used in the progressive tenses)

- He has three cars.

own • |especially BrE, especially spoken **have got** • |formal **possess** • • **hold** •

have/own/have got/possess a **car/house**

have/own/have got a **company**

have/have got/hold a **driving licence/passport**

Have or have got? **Have got** is common in British English, especially in spoken and informal language and especially in the present tense. In the past tense, a form of **have** is used more often than the forms **had got** and **hadn't got**:

- He had a house by the sea.

✗ He had got a house by the sea.

2. T, no passive (not used in the progressive tenses)

- In 2006 the party had 10 000 members.

consist of sb/sth • • **make up sth** • • **constitute** • |especially BrE, especially spoken **have got** • |formal **comprise** • • **be composed of sb/sth** •

The group has/has got/consists of/is made up of/comprises/is composed of **ten people**.

Ten people make up/constitute/comprise **the group**.

3. T, no passive (not used in the progressive tenses)

- They have two children.

especially BrE, especially spoken **have got** • |formal **enjoy** • • **possess** • • **be endowed with sth** • |especially written **be blessed with sth** • • **boast** •

have/have got/possess/be blessed with **charm/talent/charisma**

have/have got/enjoy/possess/be endowed with/be blessed with an/the **ability to do sth**

have/have got/be blessed with a **child**

4. T, no passive (not used in the progressive tenses)

- I had a cold yesterday so I wasn't at work.

suffer from sth • • **get** • • **catch** • • **come down with sth** • • **develop** • |especially BrE, especially spoken **have got** • |formal **contract** •

have/suffer from/get/catch/develop/have got/contract a/an **disease/illness**

have/suffer from/get/catch/come down with/have got a **bug**

have/suffer from/get/develop/have got/contract **cancer/AIDS**

5. T

- We had a terrible experience on the journey.

meet • • **take** • • **feel** • • **go through sth** • • **run into sth** • |especially written **suffer** • • **encounter** • • **experience** • • **undergo** • • **receive** •

have/meet/run into/encounter/experience **problems**

have/feel/suffer/experience/receive a/the **shock**

have/experience/undergo/receive **treatment**

6. T

- Let's have a party.

hold • **give** • **host** • **call** • |informal **throw** • |formal **convene** •

have/hold/give/host/call/convene a **conference**

have/hold/call/convene a **meeting**

have/hold/give/host/throw a **party**

have/hold a **conversation/debate/discussion**

7. T

- I had an egg salad for lunch.

eat • **taste** • |formal **consume** • **dine on sth** • |especially written **devour** •

have/eat/devour a **meal**

have/eat your **lunch/dinner**

have/eat/taste/consume some **meat/fruit**

8. T

- She's going to have a baby.

give birth • **produce** • **breed** • **reproduce** • |formal literary **bear** •

have/give birth to/produce/bear a/an **child/son/daughter/heir**

have/give birth to/produce a **baby/litter**

Have or give birth? **Have** is the verb most commonly used to talk about the process of being pregnant and then giving birth.

Give birth is used to talk about the actual act of making a baby come out of your body

- She's going to have a baby (= she is pregnant).

- She's about to give birth (= the baby is in the process of being born).

British/American:

have you got? / do you have?

Have got is the usual verb in *BrE* to show possession, etc. in positive statements in the present tense, in negative statements and in questions: ▪ They've got a wonderful house. ◊▪ We haven't got a television. ◊▪ Have you got a meeting today? Questions and negative statements formed with **do** are also common: ▪ Do you have any brothers and sisters? ◊▪ We don't have a car .

Have is also used but is more formal: ▪ I have no objection to your request. ◊▪ Have you an appointment? Some expressions with **have** are common even in informal language: ▪ I'm sorry, I haven't a clue.

In the past tense **had** is used in positive statements. In negatives and questions, forms with **did have** are usually used: ▪ They had a wonderful house. ◊▪ We didn't have much time. ◊▪ Did she have her husband with her?

In *NAme* **have** and forms with **do/does/did** are the usual way to show possession, etc. in positive statements, negatives and questions: ▪ They have a wonderful house. ◊▪ We don't have a television. ◊▪ Do you have a meeting today? **Have got** is not used in questions, but is used in positive statements, especially to emphasize that somebody has one thing rather than another: ▪ 'Does your brother have brown hair?' 'No, he's got blond hair.'

In both *BrE* and *NAme* **have** and forms with **do/does** and **did** are used when you are referring to a habit or routine: ▪ We don't often have time to talk.

Example Bank:

- Have you had breakfast yet?
- He found out that he had HIV just last year.
- I don't have that much money on me.
- I had a cold yesterday and I couldn't come to work.
- I just had a sandwich for lunch.
- I'll have the salmon.
- Let's have a party to celebrate.
- Our cat has just had five kittens.
- She has a BA in English.
- She'll have an accident one day.
- She's going to have a baby.
- The car has four-wheel drive.
- We had a very interesting discussion about climate change.
- The group consists of/comprises/is made up of/is composed of/has ten people.

Idioms: ↑**have done with something** ▪ ↑**have had it** ▪ ↑**have it** ▪ ↑**have it coming** ▪ ↑**have it in for somebody** ▪ ↑**have it in you** ▪ ↑**have it off** ▪ ↑**have nothing on somebody** ▪ ↑**not having any** ▪ ↑**what have you**

Derived ↑**have somebody back** ▪ ↑**have somebody on** ▪ ↑**have somebody up** ▪ ↑**have something against somebody** ▪ ↑**have something back** ▪ ↑**have something in** ▪ ↑**have something on** ▪ ↑**have something on somebody** ▪ ↑**have something out**

auxiliary verb used with the past participle to form perfect tenses

- I've finished my work.
- He's gone home, hasn't he?
- 'Have you seen it?' 'Yes, I have/No, I haven't.'
- She'll have had the results by now.
- Had they left before you got there?
- If I hadn't seen it with my own eyes I wouldn't have believed it.
- (formal) Had I known that (= if I had known that) I would never have come.

Word Origin:

Old English *habban*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *hebben* and German *haben*, also probably to †*heave*

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

have

I. **have**¹ **S1 W1** /v, əv, həv; *strong* hæv/ *BrE* ^ˈ *AmE* ^ˈ *auxiliary verb (past tense and past participle* **had** /d, əd, həd; *strong* hæd/, *third person singular* **has** /z, əz, həz; *strong* hæz/)

[*Language*: Old English; *Origin*: *habban*]

1. used with past participles to form †**perfect** tenses:

- Our guests have arrived.
- Has anyone phoned?
- We've been spending too much money.
- I hadn't seen him for 15 years.
- 'I hope you've read the instructions.' 'Yes, of course I have.'
- You haven't done much, have you?

2. **somebody had better/best do something** used to say that someone should do something:

- You'd better phone to say you'll be late.
- We'd better not tell Jim about our plans just yet.

3. **had somebody done something** *formal* if someone had done something:

- Had we known about it earlier, we could have warned people of the danger.

II. **have**² **S1 W1** /hæv/ *BrE* ^ˈ *AmE* ^ˈ *verb [transitive]*

1. **QUALITY/FEATURE** (*also have got especially British English*) [*not in progressive*] used to say what someone or something looks like, what qualities or features they possess etc:

- She has dark hair and brown eyes.
- Sullivan's music does have a certain charm.
- You need to have a lot of patience to be a teacher.
- Wild rice has a very nutty flavour.
- He didn't even have the courtesy to answer my letter.

have it in you (=have the skill or special quality needed to do something)

- You should have seen the way Dad was dancing – I didn't know he had it in him!

REGISTER

In everyday British English, people usually say **have got something** rather than **have something**, but in writing they usually prefer to use just **have**:

- He's got a degree from Bristol University. (spoken, everyday)
- He has all the relevant qualifications. (written)

2. **INCLUDE/CONTAIN** (*also have got especially British English*) [*not in progressive*] to include or contain something or a particular number of things or people:

- Japan has a population of over 120 million.
- How many pages has it got?

have something in it/them

- The tank still has water in it.

3. **OWN** (*also have got especially British English*) [*not in progressive*] *spoken* used to say that someone owns something or that it is available for them to use:

- They used to have a Mercedes Benz.
- Has your secretary got a fax machine?
- Have you ever had your own business?
- He's a lovely dog – how long have you had him?
- Can I have the car tonight, Dad?

4. **CARRY/HOLD** (*also have got especially British English*) [*not in progressive*] to be holding something or carrying it with you:

- Have you got a match?
- Look out! He's got a gun.

have something on/with you

- Have you got any money on you?
- I'm afraid I don't have my address book with me.

5. **DO SOMETHING** *British English* to do something

have a look/walk/sleep/talk/think etc

- We were just having a look around.
- Are you going to have a swim?

6. **EAT/DRINK/SMOKE** to eat, drink, or smoke something:

- She sat down and had another drink.
- Someone had been having a cigarette in the toilet.

have lunch/a meal etc

- I usually have breakfast at about seven o'clock.

7. **EXPERIENCE** to experience something or be affected by something:

- We've been having a lot of difficulties with our new computer system.
- I'm afraid your son has had a serious accident.
- He is in hospital having treatment for a knee injury.
- I hope you have a good holiday.

have a good/terrible etc time

▪ Thanks for everything – we had a great time.

have somebody doing something

▪ He found it quite natural to have people fussing over him.

8. IDEA/FEELING (also **have got especially British English**) [not in progressive] to think of something or to experience a particular feeling:

▪ If you have any good ideas for presents, let me know.

▪ I have lots of happy memories of my time in Japan.

▪ He had an awful feeling of guilt.

9. DISEASE/INJURY/PAIN (also **have got especially British English**) [not in progressive] to suffer from a disease, injury, or pain:

▪ Sarah's got a cold.

▪ One of the victims had a broken leg.

10. RECEIVE (also **have got especially British English**) to receive something:

▪ I had lots of phone calls.

have something from somebody

▪ Have you had any news yet from Graham?

▪ I expect he had some help from his father.

11. AMOUNT OF TIME (also **have got especially British English**) [not in progressive] if you have a particular amount of time, it is available for you to do something:

▪ You have just 30 seconds to answer the question.

have time (to do something)

▪ I haven't time to stop and talk just now.

12. have your hair cut/your house painted etc to pay a professional person to cut your hair etc for you:

▪ Where do you normally have your hair done?

▪ We'd only just had a new engine put in.

13. have something stolen/broken/taken etc if you have something stolen, broken etc, someone steals, breaks etc something that belongs to you:

▪ She had all her jewellery stolen.

▪ Mullins had his nose broken in a fight.

14. have something ready/done/finished etc to have made something ready to be used, or have finished doing something:

▪ I should have the car ready by Monday.

15. IN A POSITION OR STATE (also **have got especially British English**) [not in progressive] used to say that your body or something else is in a particular position or state, because you moved or did something

have something open/closed/on etc

▪ I had my eyes half-closed.

▪ Janice likes to have the window open.

▪ She had her back to the door.

have something doing something

▪ He's always got the stereo playing.

16. FAMILY/FRIENDS (also **have got especially British English**) [not in progressive] used to say that there is someone who is your relation or friend:

▪ She has an uncle in Wisconsin.

▪ It was nice for Alice to have friends of her own age.

17. JOB/DUTY (also **have got especially British English**) [not in progressive] to be employed in a particular job or to be responsible for doing something:

▪ Her boyfriend has a well-paid job.

▪ The headteacher has responsibility for the management of the school.

have something to do

▪ I can't stand here talking – I have work to do (=there is work that I must do).

18. EMPLOY/BE IN CHARGE OF (also **have got especially British English**) [not in progressive] to employ or be in charge of a group of workers:

▪ Margaret Gillies currently has a team of 20 volunteers working for her.

19. GOODS/ROOMS AVAILABLE (also **have got especially British English**) [not in progressive] if a shop or a hotel has goods or rooms, they are available for you to buy or use:

▪ Do you have any single rooms?

▪ They didn't have any sweaters in my size.

20. have (got) somebody with you if you have someone with you, they are present with you:

▪ Luckily I had a friend with me who spoke German.

21. HOLD SOMEBODY (also **have got especially British English**) [not in progressive] to hold someone violently by a part of their body:

▪ They had him by the throat.

22. VISITORS/GUESTS if you have visitors or guests, they have come to your home, office etc:

▪ Sorry, I didn't realize you had visitors.

▪ We had friends to stay over the weekend.

23. EVENT if you have an event such as a meeting, party, or concert, it happens because you have organized it:

▪ We're having a party on Saturday – you're very welcome to come.

24. EFFECT to cause a particular result:

▪ a mistake that could have disastrous results

▪ Cardew was having a bad influence on the other students.

25. OPPORTUNITY used to say that an opportunity or choice is available for you:

If you have the chance, you should go and see it – it's a really good film.

Women managers have a choice as to whether they wear trousers or a skirt.

Last year I had the honour of meeting the Duke of Edinburgh.

26. BABY if a woman has a baby, it is born from her body:

Anna insisted on having the baby at home.

27. MAKE SOMEBODY DO SOMETHING [not in progressive]

a) to affect someone in a way that makes them start doing something

have somebody laughing/crying etc

Within minutes he had the whole audience laughing and clapping.

b) to persuade or order someone to do something

have somebody doing something

She had me doing all kinds of jobs for her.

have somebody do something *especially American English*:

I'll have Hudson show you to your room.

28. have done with something to finish or settle an argument or a difficult situation:

I should throw you out now and have done with it.

29. rumour/legend/word has it used when you are reporting what people say or what a story says:

Rumour has it that Kim is not his child.

30. have (got) something/somebody (all) to yourself if you have a place, time, or person all to yourself, you do not have to share them with anyone else:

He couldn't wait to have Beth all to himself.

It was the first time I'd had a room to myself.

31. SEX *informal* to have sex with someone:

I expect she's had lots of men.

32. have it off/away with somebody *British English informal* to have sex with someone

• • •

SPOKEN PHRASES

33. can/could/may I have say this to politely ask someone to give you something:

Can I have the bill, please?

Could we have our ball back?

34. I'll have/we'll have say this to ask for something that you have chosen in a restaurant or shop:

I'll have a T-bone steak and chips, please.

35. OFFERING SOMEBODY SOMETHING used to offer something to someone:

Have another sandwich.

Won't you have a drink before you go?

Please have a seat, and the doctor will be right with you.

36. NOT ALLOW won't/can't have something used to say that someone will not allow something to happen:

They're trying to play tricks on me again, but I won't have it.

won't/can't have somebody doing something

I won't have you walking home all by yourself.

We can't have people wandering about on private land.

37. somebody had (got) it coming used to say that you are not sorry that something bad has happened to someone, because they deserved it:

I'm not surprised his wife left him – he's had it coming for years.

38. I've got it used to say you have suddenly thought of the solution to a problem or that you suddenly understand a situation

39. you have me there (*also you've got me there*) used to say that you do not know the answer to a question:

'What makes you think women can't do that kind of work?' He scratched his head. 'Well, now, you've got me there.'

40. I'll have you know used to start to tell someone something when you are annoyed with them:

I'll have you know you're insulting the woman I love.

41. have (got) it in for somebody to want to make life difficult for someone because you dislike them:

Dean thinks his teachers have it in for him.

42. somebody/something has had it

a) if someone has had it, they are going to fail or die, or be in serious trouble:

Press the wrong button and you've had it.

b) if someone has had it, they are very tired or annoyed and cannot continue with something:

I can't believe he's done it again. I've had it with him!

c) *British English* if something has had it, it no longer works and cannot be repaired:

The engine's had it.

43. be not having any (of that) to refuse to agree to something, listen to someone etc:

I tried to explain to her, but she just wasn't having any of it.

44. somebody has been had used to say that someone has been deceived, for example by being tricked into paying too much:

You paid £200? You've been had!

have (got) something against somebody/something *phrasal verb*

to dislike or be opposed to someone or something for a particular reason:

I don't know what it is, but Roger seems to have something against women.

I can't see what you've got against the idea.

I have nothing against foreigners (=have no reason to dislike them).

have (got) somebody in *phrasal verb British English*

if you have someone in, they are doing some work in your home, for example building work:

We've had the builders in, so everything's in a mess.

have on

- 1. have (got) something on** to be wearing a piece of clothing or type of clothing:
 - " He had his best suit on.
 - " Jimmy had nothing on but his socks.
- 2. have (got) the TV/radio/washing machine etc on** if you have your television, radio etc on, you have switched it on and it is working:
 - " Billie has the radio on all day long.
- 3. be having somebody on especially British English** to be trying to make someone believe something that is not true, especially as a joke:
 - " Don't believe a word he says. He's having you on!
- 4. have (got) something on British English** to have arranged to do something, go somewhere etc, especially when this means you cannot do something else:
 - " Sorry, I can't help you this weekend – I've got too much on already.
- 5. have (got) something on somebody** to know about something bad that someone has done:
 - " What do the police have on him?
- 6. have (got) nothing on somebody/something informal** to not be nearly as good as someone or something else:
 - " Rock 'n' roll has got nothing on these African rhythms.

have something out phrasal verb

1. to have a tooth etc removed by a medical operation
- 2. have it out (with somebody) informal** to settle a disagreement or difficult situation by talking to the person involved, especially when you are angry with them:
 - " I'm going round to his house to have it out with him.

have somebody over (also have somebody round especially British English) phrasal verb

if you have someone over, they come to your house for a meal, drink etc because you have invited them:
" We must have you over for dinner before we leave.

have somebody up phrasal verb [usually passive] British English informal

to make someone go to a court of law because you think they have committed a crime

have somebody up for something

" Last year he was had up for drunken driving.

III. have³ S1 W3 BrE² AmE² verb, have to do something (also have got to do something especially British English)

- 1. if you have to do something, you must do it because it is necessary or because someone makes you do it:**
 - " We don't have to rush – there's plenty of time.
 - " I hate having to get up early in the morning.
 - " If you earn more than £5,000, you will have to pay tax.
 - " I've got to be at the hospital at 4 o'clock.
 - " It'll have to be on a Sunday. I'll be working every other day.

REGISTER

In writing, people often prefer to say someone **is forced to do** something or **is obliged to do** something, as these sound more formal than **have to do** something:

- " They had to pay tax on the full amount. → They were obliged to pay tax on the full amount.
 - " | Many businesses have had to close. → Many businesses have been forced to close.
- 2. used to say that it is important that something happens, or that something must happen if something else is to happen:**
 - " There has to be an end to the violence.
 - " You've got to believe me!
 - " There will have to be a complete ceasefire before the Government will agree to talks.
 - " You have to be good to succeed in this game.
 - 3. used to tell someone how to do something:**
 - " First of all you have to mix the flour and the butter.
 - 4. used to say that you are sure that something will happen or something is true:**
 - " House prices have to go up sooner or later.
 - " This has to be a mistake.
 - " You have got to be joking!
 - " No one else could have done it – it had to be Neville.
 - 5. used to suggest that someone should do something because you think it would be enjoyable or useful:**
 - " You'll have to come and meet my wife some time.
 - 6. spoken** used when something annoying happens in a way that things always seem to happen:
 - " Of course it had to happen today, when all the shops are shut.
 - 7. spoken** used to say that only one thing or person is good enough or right for someone:
 - " For Francesca it has to be the Ritz – nowhere else will do.
 - 8. do you have to do something? spoken** used to ask someone to stop doing something that annoys you:
 - " Lieutenant, do you have to keep repeating everything I've just said?
 - 9. I have to say/admit/confess spoken** used to show that you are making an honest statement even though it may be embarrassing for you:
 - " I have to say I don't know the first thing about computers.

⇒ ↑must¹

RANGE: 1k HAVE 4518045

have 1915308

had 1369203

hadn 70

hasn 33

has 1102494

haven 9892

haves 498

having 118557

ve 1424

hath 566

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

151198 **36**¹¹⁶⁸¹⁷⁹ *vh0*

137422 **57**⁷⁴⁵⁸¹⁸ *vhi*

583 **26096**⁷⁰⁵ *jj*

379 **34355**⁴³⁹ *nn1*

68 **86945**⁷⁷ *nnu*

58 **92736**⁶⁸ *nn221*

9 **27539**¹⁹ *ppy*

8 **290448**⁸ *cc*

5 **391020**⁵ *pph1*
