PRACTICAL LESSON

Have - Present Simple

Lesson category: Mësimet në gjuhë angleze

> Use have and has for possession, family, physical features, meals and experiences. Covers has for he, she and it, negatives and questions with do and does, have got, and why the main verb stays have.

Have – Present Simple (have, has)

Have is one of the busiest verbs in English. It expresses ownership, family relationships, physical features and illnesses, and it appears in dozens of fixed expressions such as *have breakfast*, *have a shower* and *have a good time*. It is also the auxiliary that builds the perfect tenses. In the present simple it has just one irregular point: the third person singular is **has**, not *haves*.

Learning objectives

- Use **have** and **has** with the right subject.
- Form negatives and questions correctly with **do** and **does**.
- Understand why the main verb returns to **have** after *does*.
- Use **have got** and know when it is appropriate.
- Recognise the fixed expressions where *have* means "eat", "drink" or "experience".

Meaning and usage

Use	Example	Notes
Possession	*They **have** a new car.*	Ownership of objects
Family and relationships	*She **has** two brothers.*	Very frequent in introductions
Physical features	*He **has** blue eyes and dark hair.*	Description of people
Features of things	*The flat **has** three rooms.*	Parts and characteristics
Illnesses	*I **have** a headache. She **has** a cold.*	Not *I am headache*
Meals and drinks	*We **have** lunch at one.*	Here *have* means "eat"
Activities and experiences	*I **have** a shower every morning. **Have** a good trip!*	Fixed expressions
Obligation (have to)	*I **have to** leave now.*	Necessity, similar to *must*
Auxiliary for perfect tenses	*I **have** finished.*	Followed by a past participle

The affirmative form

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Subject	Form	Example
I	have	*I have a bicycle.*
you	have	*You have my number.*
he	**has**	*He has a dog.*
she	**has**	*She has long hair.*
it	**has**	*It has four wheels.*
we	have	*We have time.*
they	have	*They have two children.*

Spelling and pronunciation

Most verbs form the third person by adding *-s* or *-es*, but **have** is irregular: it becomes **has**, never *haves*. Contractions are only used when *have* is an auxiliary, not when it is a main verb of possession. So *She's finished* is natural, but for possession you say *She has a car*, not *She's a car* — that would mean something entirely different.

The negative form

As a main verb, **have** needs the auxiliary **do / does** to form the negative. The crucial point: once *does* takes the third-person *-s*, the main verb **returns to its base form have**.

Subject	Full form	Contraction	Example
I / you / we / they	do not have	don't have	*I **don't have** a car.*
he / she / it	does not have	doesn't have	*She **doesn't have** a car.*

Notice: *She doesn't **have***, never *She doesn't **has***. The *-s* has already moved onto *does*, and English marks it only once.

Questions and short answers

Question	Positive	Negative
***Do** you **have** a pen?*	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
***Does** he **have** a car?*	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
***Does** the flat **have** a balcony?*	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
***Do** they **have** children?*	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

Wh- questions work the same way: *What **do** you **have** in your bag? How many brothers **does** she **have**?*

Have got

Have got is a common alternative for possession, relationships and features, especially in British English and in speech. It means the same as *have*, but it behaves differently in negatives and questions: it needs no *do*.

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	have	have got
Positive	I **have** a car.	I**'ve got** a car.
Positive (3rd person)	She **has** a car.	She**'s got** a car.
Negative	I **don't have** a car.	I **haven't got** a car.
Question	**Do** you **have** a car?	**Have** you **got** a car?
Short answer	Yes, I **do**.	Yes, I **have**.

Two limits worth remembering: **have got** is not normally used for repeated activities (*I have breakfast at seven*, not *I've got breakfast at seven*), and it has no past form — the past of both is simply **had**.

Signal words and time expressions

Because possession is a state, *have* often appears with *now*, *at the moment* and *these days*. When *have* describes routines — meals, showers, lessons — you will see the usual present simple markers: *every day*, *usually*, *always*, *on Mondays*, *twice a week*.

Formal and informal usage

- **Have got** is informal and conversational; in formal or academic writing prefer plain *have*.
- American English tends to use *do you have* where British English may use *have you got*; both are correct.
- The older British form *I haven't a car* without *got* still exists but sounds dated.

Common mistakes

Mistake	Correct	Why
She have a dog.	**She has a dog.**	third person takes *has*
Does she has a car?	**Does she have a car?**	the *-s* is already on *does*
He doesn't has time.	**He doesn't have time.**	same reason
Have you a pen?	**Do you have a pen?** / **Have you got a pen?**	main-verb *have* needs *do*
I have 25 years.	**I am 25.**	age uses *be*
I am hungry written as *I have hunger*	**I am hungry.**	English uses an adjective here
She's a long hair.	**She has long hair.**	*'s* would mean *is*
I've got breakfast at 8.	**I have breakfast at 8.**	*have got* is not used for routines

A comparison with be

Idea	Correct verb	Example
Age	be	*He **is** ten.*
Hunger, thirst, cold	be	*I **am** hungry.*

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Idea	Correct verb	Example
Possession	have	*I **have** a bike.*
Illness	have	*She **has** a cold.*
Physical features	have	*He **has** green eyes.*
Description	be	*He **is** tall.*

Learning tips

1. Learn the rule "one *-s* per sentence". If *does* carries it, *have* must not.
2. Describe your family in five sentences using *have* and *has*, then convert each one into a question.
3. Group the fixed expressions and learn them as chunks: *have breakfast, have a shower, have a break, have fun, have a look*.

Summary checklist

- Is it **has** for *he, she, it* and **have** for everything else?
- After *do / does / doesn't*, did I write the base form **have**?
- If I used **have got**, did I avoid *do* in the question and negative?
- Did I use **be** — not *have* — for age and for hungry, thirsty or cold?

Shpjegim në gjuhën shqipe

Rregulli i anglishtes, i shpjeguar në shqip

Folja **have** ka dy forma në kohën e tashme: *have* për të gjitha vetat dhe **has** vetëm për *he, she, it*. Forma *has* është e parregullt; nuk thuhet kurrë *haves*.

Si folje e mëvetësishme, *have* nuk mund të ndërtojë vetë pyetjen dhe mohimin: ajo huazon foljen ndihmëse *do* ose *does*. Rregulli thelbësor është se mbaresa **-s** shënohet **vetëm një herë** në fjali. Sapo shfaqet *does*, folja kryesore kthehet në formën bazë: *Does she **have** a car?*, jo *Does she has*.

Anglishtja e përdor *have* për zotërimin, marrëdhëniet familjare, tiparet fizike, pjesët e një sendi, sëmundjet, vaktet dhe një varg shprehjesh të ngulitura si *have breakfast*, *have a shower*, *have a good time*. Ndërtimi **have to** shpreh detyrim.

Ekziston edhe forma **have got**, e cila ka të njëjtin kuptim për zotërimin, por sillet ndryshe: ajo e ndërton pyetjen dhe mohimin **pa** *do*, sepse aty *have* vepron si folje ndihmëse.

Ekuivalenti në gjuhën shqipe

Folja angleze **have** i përgjigjet foljes shqipe **kam**. Të dyja shprehin zotërim, marrëdhënie familjare, tipare fizike dhe sëmundje. Dallimi kryesor gramatikor është se anglishtja ka vetëm dy forma (*have* dhe *has*), kurse shqipja ka gjashtë.

Ekuivalenti i formave

Anglisht	Shqip	Shembull
I have	unë kam	*I have a car.* — Unë kam një makinë.

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Anglisht	Shqip	Shembull
you have	ti ke	*You have my number.* — Ti ke numrin tim.
he / she / it has	ai / ajo ka	*She has two brothers.* — Ajo ka dy vëllezër.
we have	ne kemi	*We have time.* — Ne kemi kohë.
they have	ata / ato kanë	*They have children.* — Ata kanë fëmijë.

Kur shqipja përdor «kam» por anglishtja jo

Shqip	Anglisht e saktë	Gabimi tipik
Kam njëzet vjeç.	**I am twenty.**	*I have twenty years.*
Kam uri.	**I am hungry.**	*I have hunger.*
Kam etje.	**I am thirsty.**	*I have thirst.*
Kam ftohtë.	**I am cold.**	*I have cold.*
Kam frikë.	**I am afraid.**	*I have fear.*
Kam të drejtë.	**I am right.**	*I have right.*

Ky është burimi më i shpeshtë i gabimeve. Shqipja i shpreh këto gjendje me **kam + emër**, kurse anglishtja me **be + mbiemër**.

Pyetja dhe mohimi

Këtu dy gjuhët ndryshojnë thellësisht. Shqipja nuk ka folje ndihmëse: pyetja bëhet me pjesëzën **a** ose me intonacion, kurse mohimi me **nuk**. Anglishtja detyrimisht huazon *do* ose *does*.

Shqip	Anglisht
A ke një makinë?	**Do** you **have** a car?
A ka ajo kohë?	**Does** she **have** time?
Unë nuk kam kohë.	I **don't have** time.
Ai nuk ka makinë.	He **doesn't have** a car.

Kujdes: pas *does* dhe *doesn't* folja kthehet në formën bazë **have**. Kjo është e ngjashme me shqipen, ku pas *nuk* folja nuk ndryshon: *ai nuk **ka***.

Have got

Forma **have got** ka të njëjtin kuptim me *have* dhe përkthehet gjithashtu me **kam**. Ajo është më bisedore dhe përdoret sidomos në anglishten britanike: *I've got a car* = **Kam një makinë.**

Gabime të zakonshme të folësve të shqipes

Gabimi	E saktë	Pse

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I have 25 years.	**I am 25.**	mosha shprehet me *be*
I have hunger.	**I am hungry.**	anglishtja përdor mbiemër
She have a dog.	**She has a dog.**	veta e tretë merr *-s*
Does she has time?	**Does she have time?**	*-s* është tashmë te *does*
Have you a pen?	**Do you have a pen?**	folja kryesore kërkon *do*

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