

Have got

Form

Affirmative

Long form

form

I **have got**

You **have got**

He **has got**

Short

I've got

You've got

He's got

Negative

Long form

Short form

I **have not got**

You **have not got**

He **has not got**

I **haven't got**

You **haven't got**

He **hasn't got**



Interrogative

Have I got?

Have you got?

Has he got?

Has she got?

Has it got?

Have we got?

Have you got?

Have they got?

Short answers

Positive

you / we / they **have**

Yes, he / she / it **has**

Negative

you / we / they **haven't**

Yes, I /

No, I /



Use

We use the verb "have got":

To indicate **possession**, to show that something belongs to someone.

He **has got** a computer.

They **have got** bicycles.

To **describe** people, animals or things.

She **has got** long hair.

My brother **has got** blue eyes.

To indicate **family members** or **relations**.

Mark **has got** two brothers.

To express a **temporary state**.

He **has got** a cold.

They **have got** a problem.

Notes

We don't use "got" in **short answers**.

Have you got a dog? No, I **haven't**.

The verb "have got" is only used in **present simple**. For the rest of tenses, we use the verb "have" as main verb.

I **had** a dog when I was a child.

