

Have you had lunch?, or to use in the HAVE *to* construction, as in *They have had to sell their car.*

Note Phonologically, the 'd contraction cannot occur after /t/ or /d/: if we encounter the written form 'd in such contexts (eg: *It'd been damaged*), this must be understood to represent the syllabic reduced form /əd/. Compare a similar restriction in 3.32 Note [e].

Table 3.33 Forms of HAVE

	NONNEGATIVE	UNCONTRACTED NEGATIVE	CONTRACTED NEGATIVE (cf Note)
base	<i>have</i> /hæv/, /(h)əv/ 've /v/	<i>have not</i> 've not	<i>haven't</i> /'hævnt/
-s form	<i>has</i> /hæz/, /(h)əz/ 's /z/, /s/	<i>has not</i> 's not	<i>hasn't</i> /'hæznt/
past	<i>had</i> /hæd/, /(h)əd/ 'd /d/	<i>had not</i> 'd not	<i>hadn't</i> /'hædnt/
-ing form	<i>having</i> /'hævɪŋ/	<i>not having</i>	
-ed participle	<i>had</i> /hæd/, /(h)əd/		

NOTE The final /t/ of the negative contraction is commonly not sounded.

HAVE as main verb

3.34 When used as a main verb with stative meaning (cf 4.4), HAVE shows syntactic variation in that it not only combines with DO-support in forming constructions with an operator (cf 3.37):

We don't have any money. Do you have a lighter?

but also acts as an operator itself in constructions such as:

We haven't any money. Have you a lighter?

This latter construction, although it is the traditional construction in BrE, is now somewhat uncommon, particularly in the past tense: *?Had she any news?*

There is also the informal HAVE *got* construction (cf 3.45), which although perfective in form is nonperfective in meaning, and is frequently preferred (esp in BrE) as an alternative to stative HAVE:

John has courage. = John has got courage.

It is particularly common in negative and interrogative clauses. To express some stative senses we can thus have three alternatives:

Possession: { (a) *We haven't*
(b) *We haven't got*
(c) *We don't have* } any butter.

Relationship: { (a) *Have you*
(b) *Have you got*
(c) *Do you have* } any brothers? { (a) *No, I haven't.*
(b) *No, I haven't.*
(c) *No, I don't.* }