

**SIMPLE PRESENT OF THE VERB TO HAVE GOT****PRESENTE INDICATIVO DEL VERBO TO HAVE GOT**

<b>FORMA AFFERMATIVA INTERA</b>		<b>FORMA AFFERMATIVA CONTRATTA</b>
<b>I have got</b>	io ho	<b>I've got</b>
<b>you have got</b>	tu hai	<b>you've got</b>
<b>he has got</b>	egli/lui ha	<b>he's got</b>
<b>she has got</b>	ella/lei ha	<b>she's got</b>
<b>it has got</b>	esso/a ha	<b>it's got</b>
<b>we have got</b>	noi abbiamo	<b>we've got</b>
<b>you have got</b>	voi avete	<b>you've got</b>
<b>they have got</b>	essi/loro hanno	<b>they've got</b>

**FORMA INTERROGATIVA****have I got...?****have you got...?****has he got...?****has she got...?****has it got...?****have we got...?****have you got...?****have they got...?****FORMA NEGATIVA INTERA    FORMA NEGATIVA CONTRATTA****I have not got****I haven't got****you have not got****you haven't got****he has not got****he hasn't got****she has not got****she hasn't got****it has not got****it hasn't got****we have not got****we haven't got****you have not got****you haven't got****they have not got****they haven't got**

- Le forme contratte sono usate (di solito) nella lingua parlata.
- Il **got** che segue il verbo avere è solo un rafforzativo.
- Nelle risposte brevi non si usa **got**:

Have you got a dog?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

Has she got a car?

Yes, she has.

No, she hasn't.