

Časovanie slovesa have got – mat'

- Používame ho v hovorovej angličtine, aby sme povedali, že niečo máme – takže do slovenčiny by sme ho preložili slovom mám, máš, má...

Sloveso **have got** v kladnej vete:

- v jednotnom čísle:

Plný tvar	skrátенý tvar	slovensky
1. I have got /ai hev got/	I´ve got /ájv got/	ja mám
2. you have got /jú hev got/	you´ve got /júv got/	ty máš
3. he has got /hí hez got/	he´s got /hís got/	on má
! she has got /ší hez got/	she´s got /šíz got/	ona má
it has got /it hez got/	it´s got /its got/	ono, to má

- v množnom čísle

Plný tvar	skrátенý tvar	slovensky
1. we have got /wí hev got/	we´ve got /wív got/	my máme
2. you have got /jú hev got/	you´ve got /júv got/	vy máte
3. they have got /dei hev got/	they´ve got /dejv got/	oni, ony majú

Záporný tvar **have to**

- v jednotnom čísle:

Plný tvar	skrátенý tvar	slovensky
1. I have not got /ai hev not got/	I haven´t got /áj hevnt got/	ja nemám
2. you have not got /jú hev not got/	you haven´t got /jú hevnt got/	ty nemáš
3. he has not got /hí hez not got/	he hasn´t got /hí heznt got/	on nemá
she has not got /ší hez not got/	she hasn´t got /ší heznt got/	ona nemá
it has not got /it hez not got/	it hasn´t got /it heznt got/	ono, to nemá

- v množnom čísle

Plný tvar	skrátенý tvar	slovensky
1. we have not got /wí hev not got/	we haven´t got /wí hevnt got/	my nemáme
2. you have not got /jú hev not got/	you haven´t got /jú hevnt got/	vy nemáte
3. they have not got /dej hev not got/	they haven´t got /dei hevnt got/	oni, ony nemajú

have not got = haven't got

has not = hasn't got

Tvorba otázky:

- otázka sa tvorí zmenou slovosledu

- v jednotnom čísle:

Otázka	slovensky
1. Have I got ?	Mám ?
2. Have you got ?	Máš ?
3. Has he got ?	Má ?
Has she got ?	Má?
Has it got ?	Má?

- v množnom čísle

otázka	slovensky
1. Have we got ?	Máme ?
2. Have you got?	Máte ?
3. Have they got?	Majú ?

Krátke odpovede: - POZOR! – V krátkej odpovedi **got vypadne**

- v jednotnom čísle:

Kladný tvar	záporný tvar
1. Yes, I have.	No, I have not./ No, I haven't.
2. Yes, you have.	No, you have not./ No, you haven't.
3. Yes, he has.	No, he has not. / No, he hasn't.
Yes, she has.	No, she has not./ No, she hasn't.
Yes, it has.	No, it has not./ No, it hasn't.

- v množnom čísle

Kladný tvar	záporný tvar
1. Yes, we have.	No, we have not./ No, we haven't.

2. Yes, you have.

No, you have not./ No, you haven't.

3. Yes, they have.

No, they have not./ No, they haven't.

Príklad:

Kladná veta:	You have got a sister.	Ty máš sestru.
	She has got a cat.	Ona má mačku.
Záporná veta:	You have not got a sister. / You haven't got a sister	Ty nemáš sestru.
	She has not got a cat. /She hasn't got a cat.	Ona nemá mačku.
Otázka:	Have you got a sister?	Máš sestru?
	Has she got a cat?	Má mačku?
Krátká odpoveď:	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.	
	Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.	

Prečítajte si to tak, aby ste tomu porozumeli.

Vysvetlíme si to na zoome.