TO THE TEACHER

Have, has, had
as main verbs and as X-Words

The purpose of this lesson is to clear up any confusion between using *have* as an X-Word and *have* as a main verb

The main points are that

- *have* as a main verb has three common meanings
    - —to possess — *I have a dog.*
    - —to experience — *I have a cold.*
    - —to eat or drink. — *I have two cups of coffee every morning.*
- *have* as an X-Word does not add meaning, it only tells us about time (usually before a named or assumed time) — *I have finished the test.*
- *have to Vb* — obligation is addressed in Lesson 13 — *I have to do Lesson 13.*

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have as <u>a middle X-Word</u> is not covered in this book. If it comes up, it tells us about time just like it does as an X-Word— before a named time. So in this sentence, *will* lets us know it's the future. *Will* always takes a Vb (in this case *have*) and *have* as an X-Word always takes a DTN (in this case learned)

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  S    X  Vb/X  DTN    *    pr      *    pr      Dt *  pr   Dt  *
"We  will  have learned a lot <about have <by the end> <of this lesson>.
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This sentence says learning will take place <u>before a future time</u> (when the lesson ends.)

Vocabulary 206 words
obligation
possession
eat or drink
experience

TO THE TEACHER

Confusion
The confusion that I've seen the most is using the VxO *have* as a sort of X-Word.
It would be all right in England

       I have a cold.

       Have I a cold?

       I haven't a cold.

There's good reason to be confused. Basically, if there's a DTN after *have, has, or had*, it's an X-Word. Otherwise use *do, does,* or *did*. It just requires practice.

VERB	X-WORD
have noun box	→ do
have to Vb	→ do
have DTN	→ have

See the "Have to" lesson for more practice activities.