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Verbal Idioms *Have Got* and *Have Got To*

BAKALÁŘSKÁ DIPLOMOVÁ PRÁCE

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V Olomouci 26. června 2009   ....

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ABBREVIATIONS

BNC2 – British National Corpus
(?) – ambiguous meaning
(%) – marginal, not much used expression
* - impossible structure
i.e. – that means
e. g. – for example
FV – functional verb
AUX – auxiliary verb
tzn. – to znamená
tzv. – tak zvaný

1 INTRODUCTION

Have got and *have got to* are parallel idioms to lexical verb *have* and semi-modal/auxiliary *have to* respectively.[1] What I mean is that the sentences in the following (1) and (2) have similar meaning, can be used in the similar contexts and many people prefer one variant to the other.

(1) a. *He **has** two brothers.*
    b. *He **has got** two brothers.*

(2) a. *He **must** do it now.*
    b. *He **has to** do it now.*
    c. *He **has got to** do it now.*

My impression is that while *have got* illustrated in (1b) is fairly known to Czech students I dare say that many students have never heard about *have got to* in (2c). Moreover, even the more frequent *have got* is not used in its full verbal paradigm at shools and it appears above all in its present simple form as in (1b)[2]

In this dissertation work I intend to examine the whole scale of the usage of the two expressions in modern English. More precisely, I will try to investigate the frequency of their usage in past or future forms (in combination with aspects) and compare it with the frequency of usage of their aternatives illustrated in (1a) and (2a/b). In addition, I will try to specify more precisely the limitations of their usage related to specific styles, contexts and other factors which I find relevant.

I structure my dissertation in the following way: Each chapter contains two sections - theoretical part citing relevant literature and practical part providing data from BNC and their analyses.

As for the theoretical background I am going to use mainly the following manuals and studies:

R. Quirk, et. al. (1991): *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (manual),
L. G. Alexandr (1988): *Longman English Grammar* (grammatical book),
D. Biber (1999): *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (study/manual),
M. Swan: *Practical English Usage* (grammatical book),
G. Leech (1971): *Meaning and the English Verb* (study)

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[1] The term idiom for *have got* is used by Huddleston (2000:111) whereas Quirk (2004:137) applies modal idiom for *have got to*. I would rather label *have got to* semi-modal employed by Biber (1999:484) because it does not share all the properties of central modals such as *can, may, will* etc. Biber also includes *have to* into semi-modals group but I will rather engage Quirk's term semi-auxiliary 'justified by its occurence in full range of non-finite forms' by which it differs from otherwise semantically equivalent *have got to*.

[2] I take in account my own experience as a student at grammar school. For examlple the textbooks Doff, A. and Jones, Ch.: *English in Use. Pre-intermediate*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 2000. and Doff, A. and Jones, Ch.: *English in Use. Intermediate*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 2001. - they both introduce *have got* only in present simple and when expressing past possession there occurs only equivalent *have*. *Have got to* is not mentioned at all and only *have to* is implied.

In the practical part of my work I am going to use the data from British National Corpus (BNC2). Following Meyer (2002:30-31) BNC(2) comprises approximately 100 million words in length - 90 percent of it consists of various types of written British English and the last 10 percent represents different types of spoken English. In the following work I will compare these two types of sources i. e. to confront the statements of the linguistic and grammatical books with data summoned from BNC2.

1.1 Methodology

For my research I used BNC2. I looked up corresponding words and phrases throughout the whole BNC2 i. e. I did not distinguish if spoken or written texts, nor any further criteria including age, sex etc.[3]

I was limited by the fact that BNC2 search only concrete words and does not allow to look up grammatical categories like parts of speech in combination with different phrases, in my case I mean *have + noun* that would comprise a noun with whatever article or without to chapter all the cases of possessive *have*. Another obstacle was the capacity of BNC2 for downloading data the maximum of which is 2000 single occurences. This, together with impossibility to specify the query any further, was a problem above all with the short form *have* mainly in its present positive form where the query was *have* and thus no further specified, there appeared hundreds of thousands solutions. So it was impossible to get the total number of *have* expressing possession because the sentences could contain *have* as an auxiliary, or *have* preceded by negative partical or by *will* etc. Because of that some the data are not always complex which I am going to mention in more detail in concrete cases.

When possible I downloaded all examples and excluded the inappropriate structures. What is important to mention is that when looking up verbs in general they do not comprise 3rd person singular and these structures were needed to search separately.

1.2 Have got and have got to

Both *have got* and *have got to* can be referred to as verbal idioms. The definition says that idiom is a group of words whose meaning as a whole is different from the meaning of the individual parts. In other words, despite the fact that we understand the meaning of the individual words we cannot derive from them the meaning of the whole expression. Thus the meaning of *have got* does not express that 'someone was given something' but is synonymous with that of lexical verb *have* and the meaning of *have got to* is similar to that of *must* as well as *have to.*

Although both these verbal idioms are semantically different, there are certain morphological and syntactic properties they share. Following Quirk (1991: 38) they both may look perfectively in their forms and seem to represent perfective forms of *get* but they are non-perfective in meaning and stand for present tense forms. The succeeding examples in (3a) and (4a) cannot be distinguished in their meaning from the perfective form of *get*. However, by adding e. g. certain adverbials as shown in (3b/c) and (4b/c) the different meanings come clear – instances (b) illustrate the perfective form of *get*, while those marked as (c) comprises the idioms *have got* and *have got to* respectively.

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[3] As mentioned above and given the space and time reasons, I will not discuss these distributions but I find this topic interensting for future research.

(3) a. *I **have got** a car.*
  b. *I **have got** a car yesterday.*
  c. *I **have got** a car in the garage.*

(4) a. *You **have got to** know her.*
  b. *You **have got** **to** know her yesterday.*
  c. *You **have got to** know her tomorrow, anyway. (She is great!)*
  .

In both forms *have* accept inflection as illustrated in (5) making it identical to lexical verbs as well as auxiliaries.

(5) a*. He **has got** a car.*
  b. *You/He **had got to** go there.[4]*

 Nonetheless, in other forms *have* plays a role of an auxiliary and a functional verb[5] at the same time but distinguishes from lexical verbs, first, when *have* precede the negative particle *not* or may accept it as a bound morpheme and do not allow DO-support as demonstrated in the following examples.

(6) a. *You **have not got/haven't got** a car.*
  b. **You **do not have got/don't have got** a car.*
  c. *You/He **had not got/hadn't got** a car.*
  d. **You/He **did not have got/didn't have got** a car.*

Second, *have* undergoes the inversion in questions, without inserting *do*.

(7) a. ***Have** you **got** a car?*
  b. **Do you **have got** a car?*

  c. ***Have** you **not got/Haven't** you **got** a car?*
  d. ****Do** you **not have got/Don't** you **have got** a car?*

  e. ***Had** you/he **got** a car?*
  f. ****Did** you/he **have got** a car?/Didn't you/he have got a car.*
  g. ***Had** you/he **not got / Hadn't** he **got** a car?*
  h. ****Did** you/he **have not got / Didn't** you/he **got** a car?*

 Flexion is a typical aspect of lexical verbs as well as auxiliaries. Yet position after central modals comprising *will*, *must*, *can*, *may* etc. proves further its auxiliary function.

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[4] Due to space reasons I introduce only *have got* in the following examples but *have got to* behaves the same. But in section (**3.1**) I will illustrate basic morphological and syntactic properties of *have got to* in comparison to *have to* and *must*.
[5] In using the term functional verb (FV) I follow Veselovská, however, in the text I will mainly use the term auxiliary used by Huddleston, sometimes I will also practise Quirk's term operator.

Both *have got* and *have got to* have an alternative forms without *got* (i. e. *have* and *have to*)[6] which are interchangable in most of the cases. However, there are some situations which do not allow this substitution. Those I will cover later.

Huddleston (2006:111) states that stative *have* may appear either with object, then expresses possession, or in the form of a catenative verb with a *to*-infinitival complement, meaning obligation or necessity. Thus *have got to* can be analogously devided into *have got* + *to*-infinitive being derived from the possessive variant *have got*.

The need of direct object helps us to distinguish the possessive *have got* from the semi-modal *have got to*. Compare the examples in (8).

(8) a. *I **have got** something to do.*   *have got* [ₙₚ *something*] ^object

   b. *I **have got to** do something.*   *have got* [ᵥₚ *to do*] ^to-infinitive

In (8a) the possessive *have got* requires the presence of a direct object after the verbal phrase and then it can be followed by *to*-clause, but in (b) direct object appears only after the whole *have got* + *to*-infinitive construction expressing then obligation or necessity.

According to Huddleston (2006:112) and Leech (1971:103) *have got* and *have got to* are said to occur in informal context. They are also more restricted in their use in respect to *have* and *have to*. This will be dealt in more detail in corresponding sections.

I have proposed some basic features of *have got* and *have got to*. In the following chapters I am going to search *have got* and *have got to* respectively in more detail going through their morphology, syntax, semantics and also examing their use in different tenses and contexts.

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[6] In the text I will largely use the term 'the long form' for *have got* or *have got to*, and the term 'the short form' for *have* and *have to*.

2 HAVE GOT

2.1 Changing *have got* for *have*

Alexandr (1988:199) claims that *have got* is a preferred alternative in Modern British English to the short form stative *have*. Despite a synonymous meaning *have* and *have got* behave differently as far as morphology and syntax is concerned.

(9)   Table 1: Verbal predicate scheme of *have got* compared to *have*

	FV		VERB	
He	**has**	***not/n't***	**got**	*a car.*
He		***not/n't***		*a car.*
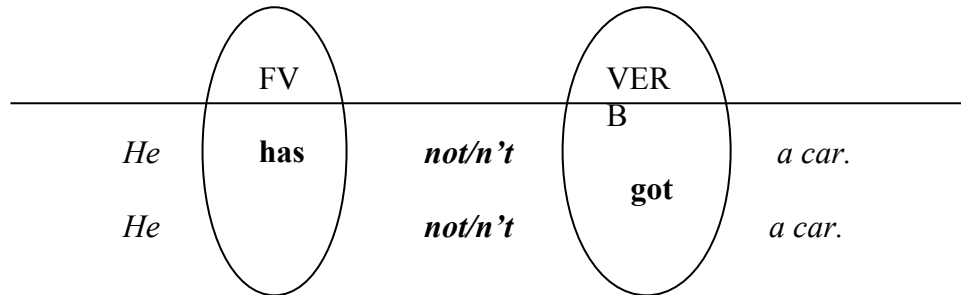
Concluded form the scheme above the short form *have* as many English verbs follows the pattern [FV] + [lexical verb] where *have* takes a role of a lexical verb while *do* that of a functional verb. On the other hand, in the long form *have got*, *have* serves as a functional verb itself and *got*, in fact, acts as a lexical verb.

As it was already suggested it may, at first sight, seem to be a perfective form but *have got* is non-perfective in meaning and stands for the present tense form which assumes possession. Nonetheless, following Huddleston (2006:112) it is originally derived from the perfect construction, which is evident from the identical form of past participle *got*,[7] moreover, it is reflected in enduring auxiliary function of *have* as shown in (10).

(10)   *I **have got** a car.* [= was given, or, possess]

Both possessive forms *have* and *have got* as it was already indicated are referred to as stative verbs because there is no action involved. Compare examples (11a/b) with that of (c) which proposes an activity.

(11) a. *I **have** a car.*
     b. *I **have got** a car in the garage.*
     c. *I **have** a shower every evening.*

Following Veselovská (2005:128) *have* used to be the only possessive form of British English; it had two functions at the same time: of a lexical verb and it could be moved as well to the auxiliary position if it was needed – the so called 'archaic' *have* (*I have not/haven't a car; Have you a car?*). To avoid this ambiguity there occured tendency to use the construction *have got*, which is according to Huddleston (2006:112 – 113) characteristically British English product where *have* takes the role

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[7] In contrast to Modern British English, Modern American English distinguish the perfective *get* and there exist a different variant *gotten* . Thus they differ possessive *have got* from perfective *have gotten*.

of an auxiliary, or there exists purely lexical *have*, requiring DO-support. He further claims that the latter one is a typical Modern American English usage but it has become common in Modern British English too and the 'archaic*'* have now sounds rather formal or old-fashioned. Such as this we distinguish different structures within English:

(12) a. *I **haven't got** a sister.* (BrE, sometimes AmE)
  b. *I **don't have** a sister.* (AmE and also BrE)
  c. *I **haven't** a sister.* (BrE and old-fashioned)

(12a) represents Modern British English structure but it can be sometimes used in Modern American English for which (b) is dominant variant that has spread into Modern British English too. (c) includes exclusively British form which is now considered old-fashioned.

2.1.1   *Stative/Possessive have got in different senses*

In the following examples in (13) there are illustrated cases, more or less involving certain deal of possession, in which *have got* and also the short form *have* are both possible to appear. Instances marked as (i) present suggestions made by Alexandr (1988:200-201) and the corresponding examples in (ii) are from BNC2.

(13)
a.) In the sense of 'own' or 'possess'
  h. *I **have (got)** a new briefcase.*
  ii. ***Have** you **got** a pencil?*

b.) In the sense of 'be able to provide'

  i. *Do you **have** any ink?/**Have** you **got** any ink?*
  ii. *But I **have** always **got** a champain in the fridge.*

c.) *Have (got)* + number/quantity

  i. *I **have (got)** fourteen pencils.*
  ii. *This new record **has got** five original songs on it and that's more than usual.*

d.) Possesssion of physical characteristics

  i. *He **has (got)** big brown eyes.*
  ii. *He's **got** a moustache, said Philip.*

e.) Possession of mental and emotional qualities

  i. *She **has (got)** nice manners, but she **has (got)** a quick temper.*
  ii. *But he **has** not **got** any character absolutely none.*

f.) Family relationships

  i. *I **have (got)** two sisters.*
  ii. *Ok, so he **hasn't got** a mother.*

g.) Contacts with other people

  i. *I **have (got)** a good dentist.*
  ii. *We telephoned the RAF and said we **have got** a friend who was in the RFC,*

who transferred to the RAF.

h.) In the sense of 'wear'

    i.   *Thats a nice dress you **have (got)**.*
    ii. *What colour coat **has** he **got** on?*

i.) Illnesses

    i.   *The baby **has (got)** measles.*
    ii. *He **has** really **got** a bad cold.*

j) Arrangements

    i.   *Sally **has (got)** an interview for a job today.*
    ii. *Hugh and I **have got** a meeting which will be clear at eleven.*

k) Opinions

    i.   *I **have (got)** an idea!*
    ii. ***Has** anybody **got** any idea?*

l) In the sense of 'there is'

    i.   *You **have (got)** a stain on your tie.*
    ii. *This **has got** a stain on it.*

As it is obvious from the previous examples (ii) the long form *have got* can substitute the short form *have* in various range of stative situations.

To conclude the previous part, *have* and *have got* are largely interchangable, although they differ in their morphology and syntax and should differ in their frequency because as it was mentioned *have* with DO-support is consicered rather Americanism. Most of the examples used above occured predominatly in present simple declarative sentences. In the following chapters I will survey if *have* can be really replaced by *have got* in all possible tenses and contexts.

2.2 Present tense

In the succeeding chapter I am going to explore the distribution of *have got* as it appears in present tense including different forms within the verbal paradigm, alternatives and contexts and I will also introduce the frequency of *have got* compared to the short form *have*. The following chapter is devided into sections dealing with these aspects. First I bring out positive declarative forms followed by parts concerning *have got* occurence in habitual and dynamic context and non-finite structures. Further, I focused on usage in negative and interrogative sentences.

2.2.1 *Present positive declarative forms*

The assumed role of *have* as a functinal element in the idiom makes it bear inflection whearas *got* remains unchanged in its form as in the following examples.

(14) a. *I **have got** a seriously black sense of humour.*   (BNC2)
      b. *He **has got** an angel's face but devil's brain.*   (BNC2)
      c. *Our sun **has** probably **got** enough fuel for another five thousand million*

years or so,…   (BNC2)

Alexandr (1988:199) states that *have got* prevails in spoken, idiomatic Modern British English as an alternative to the stative/possessive short form *have*. As such *have got* is considered informal. Graph 1 shows the frequency of *have got* occurence in comparison to its short alternative *have*.

(15) Graph 1: Frequency of *have* and *have got* in BNC2[8]
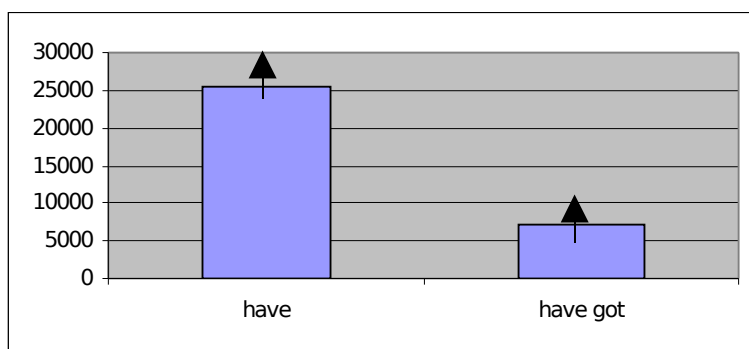
After all it is more than clear from the preceding graph that ***have got* is less common than the short form *have***. It is important to mention again that BNC2 includes only 10% os spoken text where the informal *have got* is probable to appear the most. However, at the same time we can conclude from this graph that ***have got* is commonly used**.

2.2.1.1 Contracted forms of have got

In Swan (2003:231) the author claims that *have got* can easily appear in contracted forms meanwhile *have* is possible in case when followed by nouns with determiners like *a/an, some, any, no, every*.

(16) a. *I'**ve got** a car.* or *I **have got** a car.*
      b. *I'**ve** a car.* or *I **have** a car.*

Derived from BNC2 data contracted forms of *have got* are decidedly more frequent than its full versions as there were a few thousands of usages of *'s* and *'ve got* in comparison to a few hundreds of the full forms. In (17) I chose two examples to illustrate the concrete usage by English speakers.

(17) a. *I mean, I'**ve got** an album full of new music and I've got to be very careful.*
                                                                              (BNC2)

      b. *Marie'**s got** a husband and a baby.*
(BNC2)

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[8] For the complication with the capacity discussed in methodology it was not possible to get a total number of occurences. In result the short form *have* is after all more common as *have* in the graph comprises only form *has* in combination with *a, the, an, it* which mark that *have* is possessive here (there can be involved also forms expressing dynamic sense like 'to have a shower', but I believe this did not influence the number much). On the contrary *have got* in the graph comprises all persons but only part of the contracted forms *'ve got* and *'s got* followed by the indefinite article *a* because the total number of all possible solutions is a few tens of thousands which was impossible to download.

The contracted forms underlines the fact that *have got* is considered rather informal.

2.2.1.2 Alternative forms

Auxiliary *have* in *have got* can be omitted and a variant *got* can be used then instead. Following Swan (2003:231) he mentions that this possibility occurs in very informal Modern American speech.

(18)   *I **got** my car outside.*   (Alexandr 200)

On the other hand Quirk (2004:132) does not mention the distinction between Modern British and American English and claims that *have* can, even though rarely, be completely elided and the reduced form *got* is then possible to be used; but this is very informal and in its written form the omission of auxiliary is nonstandard. In (19) there are some examples found in BNC2.[9]

(19)   a. *I **got** no bloody chance!*   (BNC2)
       b. *I've got too much work to do. **Got** er enormous assigments to do.*   (BNC2)
       c. *You **got** no sense of adventure.*   (BNC2)

Veselovská (2008:4.3) claims that such a rather substandard spoken variant 'has no forms for positions that require inflection' and 'is limited to uninflected present tense forms'; the DO-occurence is in this case compatible although restricted and the way how to express 3rd singular is as follows:

(20)   a. **He **gots** a Harley.*   (Veselovská, 2009:4.3)
       b. *He's got a Harley. (**don't** he?/%**hasn't** he)?*   (Veselovská, 2009:4.3)
       c. *%**Don't** he got a Harley? - %No, he **don't** got a Harley.*
                                                                  (Veselovská, 2009:4.3)

In addition, Swan (2003:231) states that *'ve* can be dropped before *got* but not *'s*. This is apparant from (19) and (20b). We can consider it as certain tendency to preserve and express the inflection, however, this does not correspond to the use of the variant with *do* as in (20c). Nonetheless, as it is obvious from the following examples in (21) British speakers signify certain tendency to put *got* into positions that require inflection although the inflection is not marked here and even *'s*, contrary to Swan's statement, is competely elided. Consider the following examples.

(21)   a. ***Got** jeans on him.*   (BNC2)
       b. *(?)Has anyone got anything to drink around here anyone **got** any coke or something?*   (BNC2)
       c. *Not **got** a penny in his pocket.*   (BNC2)
       d. *She **got** no light on her bike!*   (BNC2)

Nonetheless, we can say that *have* is still present although it does not appear here. This conclusion can be derived from the fact that *got* does not bear the inflection *–s* for 3rd singular form even though this position should require it. Explenation for it can be found in factual presence of *have*, basicaly *has*, which is the

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[9] It was impossible to find out the number of *got* in possessive meaning, there was no way how to specify the query.

one that takes the inflection even if not physically present - phonetically realized. *Got* does not replace *have* in its auxiliary function as it preserves its own position and it is not moved to the place of *have* after its omission which is most evident from (21b/c). I propose the following table to show this phenomenon.

(22)   Table 2: Elision of *have* in *have got*

Pronoun FV/AUX	FV/AUX Pronoun	NEG	the rest of the verbal predicate	
(He)	**(have)**		**got**	jeans on him.
(He)	**(have)**	not	**got**	a penny in his pocket.
(Has)	anyone		**got**	any coke...?
She	**(has)**		**got**	no light...!

Even after the elision of *have*, suggested by brackets, it is evident that *got* remains at the same place and the emptied position of *have* is not occupied by *got* which would otherwise force it to bear the inflection.

In comparison to (20b) I found some examples where *'s got* was used in combination with a question tag containing an auxiliary *have*, however, there appeared no case with *do*.

(23) a. *He's got a horse running in the big race, **hasn't** he?* (BNC2)
  b. *He's got no view there, **has** he?*   (BNC2)
  c. *I know Hitler is always falling out with foreign countries but it's got nothing to do with us, **has** it?* (BNC2)

The following examples in (24) with DO-support do not accept inflection. This was the only possible manner comprising *do* found in BNC2 i. e. *doesn't* is probably not used at all. But the usage of *do* seems not much frequent as there could be found only several instances of it shown in (24). All the examples here were combined with *do* in negative form except for one in (g) which is however rather ambigous in meaning.

(24) a. ***don't** you **got** some hazelnuts?*   (BNC2)
  b. *I **don't got** time cos he's so busy running these man management courses* (BNC2)
  c. *But you **don't got** you might not have one that you go into specifically in too much detail* (BNC2)
  d. ***Don't** all **got** one drive.*   (BNC2)
  e. *I've got you, I've got, like this and you see him fall backwards, straight through the fucking body and he goes sorry I **dont't got** you!* (BNC2)

f. ***Don't** you **got** one of those*
(BNC2)
g. (?)*What **do** they **got** the stars for in McDonalds?* (BNC2)

None of the instances in (24) involves any usage of *do + got* in 3ʳᵈ singular context illustrated in (20b/c). In addition, there was found no single example with *doesn't*. These examples are the only ones in BNC2, moreover none of them comprise 3ʳᵈ sg. The fact that there was just such a low number of occurences with *do* in general shows tendency to avoid this usage as vaguely 'deficient'.

2.2.2 Non-finite forms

Following Swan (2003:230) and others, they state that *have got* does not generally produce non-finite forms; thus the infinitive, progressive form and participles are not usually used: we cannot say **to have got a headache* or **having got a brother*. On the other side Swan claims that an infinitive form is sometimes possible after modal auxiliaries like in the following example.

(25) *She **must have got** a new boyfriend.* (Swan 230)

There appeared several cases of the infinitive form in the presence of modal verbs in BNC2. Apparently, *must*, expressing logical neccessity, and also *could* were the most productive of all the modal auxiliaries. I found more instances with *must* and *could* than introduced in (26a-d) but for the usage of other modal auxiliaries as those in (e/f) are the only reliable examples. Other ones are rather disputed in their meaning of possession or being just the present perfect of *get* – consider the examples (g-i).

(26) a. *You **must have got** something you wear to parties?* (BNC2)
b. *The sink **must have got** a leak in.* (BNC2)
c. *But, even if I had felt inclined to do so, there was no way I **could have got** a decent night's rest on those small, short busch next door.* (BNC2)
d. *I **couldn't have got** the same effect if I'd fictionalised them.* (BNC2)
e. *...I mean I'm really lucky to have the stregth of a friendsfip that I did because you know, if, I **would't have got**, you know were I am, sort of without of it, I think.* (BNC2)
f. *You see, whoever put that poisoned cherry on the cake **must have got** sugar on his handes, but...* (BNC2)
g. (?)*I **should have got** that on tape shouldn't I?* (BNC2)
h. (?)*You **must have got** the wrong person.* (BNC2)
i. (?)*You **may have got** the wrong number, dear, but it's a stroke of luck for you and your baby.* (BNC2)

However, progressive constructions do not occur at all. This is probably due to the fact that *have got* is a stative verb and as such does not exercise action in comparison to the short form *have* which besides the stative form may also occur in a dynamic context and then it is possible to produce the progressive form like in the subsequent instance.

(27) *But this is not the case with for example, Joan is getting dressed or John **is having** a shave.* (BNC2)

Obviously, the infinitive forms of the long form *have got* may occur not only after modal auxiliaries. Althogh not too often, verbal participles seem to be also possible. Non-finite constructions introduced in (28) are the only ones I was able to find. The object here is usually abstract (a-j) as such the stative meaning is rather dubious. The only examples where the stative meaning is preferred is in (k-m) containing concrete object that assume possession more clearly. On the other hand the (a-m) seem to be neither clearly agentive, compared to e. g. 'to have a shower' where the action performed by the agent is obvious. Or perhaps they represent particular idiomatic phrases.

(28) a. *Hilary seemed **to have got** the reaction he wanted and, looking pleased, he went over to the window.*
(BNC2)
     b. *Everybody, now you've also got to accept presentage of **having nay got** a clue, eh what they are doing,...* (BNC2)
     c. *Surely it was enough **to have got** as much as she had.* (BNC2)
     d. ***Having got** the a rough draft of a solution, now write it out neatly...*
(BNC2)
     e. ***Having, having got** the manifest content, what, what does Freud's theory of dreams tell us we need to do next.* (BNC2)
     f. *The question of whether service jobs are real jobs or whether only manufacturing jobs create wealth and so are the only real jobs was again posed and it was agreed that it was wrong to define wealth-producing as only **having got** to do with manufacturing.* (BNC2)
     g. *If the Powell bill had at least **had have got** a decent debate on it would have had second thoughts about pulling away from union recognition…*
(BNC2)
     h. *Yes but thay never seem **to have got** a lot down at Walsham.* (BNC2)
     i. *Surely it was enough **to have got** as much as he had.*
(BNC2)
     j. *2.2. Columbus law **having got** the equations what shall we do with them?*
(BNC2)
     k. *They have ink-wells on the table,... Well, you were a lucky man **to have got** the ink and not tha inkwells.*
(BNC2)
     l. *Seemed **to have got** one spare video if we don't get it watched before Wednesday.* (BNC2)
     m. *Seemed **to have got** rather a lot of margarine on there, hope you're going to eat all your toast today, not like yesterday.* (BNC2)

Notice that there is no tense shift in instance (28g). Evidently, the fact that the present perfect forms do not accept tense shift reflects here in *have got* as it visually resembles perfective form and where *have* virtually takes the role of a functional verb. But this was only one example so we cannot consider it a general rule.

2.2.3 *Repetition and habit*

Swan (2003:231) explains that when we are talking about repeated states *have got* is less often used and is substituted by the short form *have* which has been traditionally used in British English to express habit or repetition. Huddleston

(2002:113) states that only *have* is possible in habitual context. In opposition, Alexandr (1988:202) claims that *have got* can never replace *have* in this context. Then there is the following distribution:[10]

(29) a. ***Do you have** bad headaches?* [habitual]   (Quirk, 2004:132)
          ***Have** you **got** a bad headache?* [nonhabitual]   (Quirk, 2004:132)

      b. *I**'ve got** toothache.* [nonhabitual]   (Swan 231)
          *I often **have** toothache.* [habitual]   (Swan 231)

      c. *Sorry, I **haven't got** any beer.* [nonhabitual]   (Swan 231)
          *We **don't** usually **have** beer in the house.* [habitual]   (Swan 231)

As it is obvious from the previous examples *have got* here refers to a concrete moment of 'now', a single situation, while the short form *have* express habit and repetition. Following also Quirk (1990:132), instances like *Have you got bad headaches?* could only be addressed to more than one person in non-habitual sense.

Despite the fact that *have got* should be limited to mere moment occasions British speakers sometimes use the long form *have got* in habitual and repetative contexts too as the examples in (30) demonstrate.

(30) a. *She **has never got** much energy in the morning as you know.*   (BNC2)
      b. *But that's what, but The Sunday Times **has always got** a world news section at the back of it.*   (BNC2)
      c. *But I **have always got** champagne in the fridge.*   (BNC2)
      d. *Well they**'ve usually got** er a lots of clothes on haven't they?* (BNC2)
      e. *I**'ve normally got** TV on in the evenings*   (BNC2)
      f. *Together with Simon, Piggy **had always got** different solutions for problems because he looked at the world scientifically.*
                                                                               (BNC2)

As it is obvious from the examples illustrated above, the repetition can be expressed by addition of adverbials such as *often, usually, ever, always* etc. that make repetative actios more salient.

2.2.4   Dynamic meaning

In Quirk (1991:132) the author claims that the short form *have* occurs in senses such as 'receive', 'take', 'experience', and in idioms with eventive object e. g. *have breakfast*. In these cases *have* has dynamic meaning because it is concerned with action e. g. 'eating' and which according to Alexandr (1988:202) *have got* can never replace. The usage of *have got* in the same constructions should thus change the meaning of the sentence into a pure possession. See the distinctions in (31).

(31) a. *I **have (got)** a drink, thanks.* [i. e. I have it in my hand – stative]
          *I **have** a drink every evening before dinner.* [i. e. I drink – dynamic]
                                                                    (Alexandr 202)

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[10] Following Swan (2003:231) he says in Modern American English stative *have* is not limited in this way and it serves for both habitual and non-habitual.

b. *Had **she got** her baby at the clinic?* [i. e. Was her baby at the clinic with her?]
*Did she **have** a baby at the clinic?* [i. e. Did she give birth to her baby at the clinic?]   (Quirk, 1991:132)

The short form *have* represents together with the so called eventive objects set idiomatic phrases. One of the rules applicable for idioms is that their individual parts cannot usually be substituted by synonymous words otherwise they lose their idiomatic meaning. I found some cases in which the short form *have* alternates with the long form *have got*. While (32a/b) are clearcut and (c) is more or less probable, the rest is rather vague. They resemble examples we discussed in (***2.2.2***)

(32) a. *Mary **had got three hour's sleep** before they came back, noisily demanded to be bed.* [to sleep]   (BNC2)
    b. *And we went up there and we had just we'd, we took the labour rooms and er of course we **had got a cup of tea** with them you know?* [drinking]
                                                                    (BNC2)
    c. *It's an unfortenate state of affairs, but I don't think anybody in this country **has got control** over it.* [to control]   (BNC2)
    d. (?)*Will you get on that ma, **has** it **got a long play**?* [to play]   (BNC2)
    e. (?)*...he erm **had got** this tremendously important erm **effect.*** [to effect]
                                                                    (BNC2)

Those examples above, however, demonstrate tendency of some English speakers to replace *have* with *have got* even in a dynamic sense. Thus *have* and *have got* incline to be, at least for some speakers, equivalent also in this context.

2.2.5   Negation

Have in the long form *have got* accepts a negation marker and does not require DO-support.

(33) a. *I **haven't got** a car.*
    b. **I **don't have got** a car.*

Leech & Svartvik (1975:242) state that *have got* is particularly common in negation but at the same time they claim that nowdays, as well as in Modern American English *do*-forms are preferred. The following graph shows the frequency of *have* and *have got* in negative sentences.

(34) Graph 2: Frequency of *have* and *have got* in negative sentences[11]

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[11] The data comprises full and contracted forms but *have got* does not include an alternative *ain't got/ gotta* (see *2.2.5.1*).
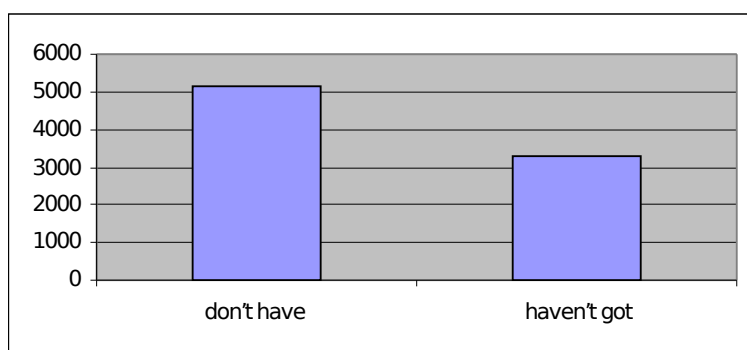
Derived from the previous graph **have seems to be preferred to the long form have got in negative constructions**. However, we can see that **have got is fairly frequent** anyway.

The data I found in BNC2 show that negative forms with *not* as bound or free morpheme are the most frequent ways of negation.

(35) a. *We definitely **have not got** a problem.* (BNC2)
 b. *...let's have a look in drivers erm you **haven't got** a mouse, have you?*
 (BNC2)
 c. *She **has not got** bad skin.* (BNC2)
 d. *Apart from her golf, she **hasn't got** many intersts.* (BNC2)

Another, less common, possibility to express negation is the use of negative particle *no* which precedes the following noun phrase. Double negation in (36) – a combination of *not* and *no* within one clause marking intensification seems to be fairly frequent. The usage of the second negative element here does not change the final polarity i. e. the polarity remains negative.[12]

(36) a. *I **haven't got no** brothers or sisters.* (BNC2)
 b. *I **haven't got no** religion!* (BNC2)
 c. *He had perhaps been expecting a tougher comment and he hunched his shoulders, muttering suspeciciously, But at least I **haven't got no** pain anyway so.* (BNC2)
 d. *Wouldn't be sitting here going through the process if I if I **hadn't got no** ¨ respect for your!* (BNC2)
 e. *What I will do, Tanner said again, then asked: You **haven't got no** idea of where he is yourself.* (BNC2)

2.2.5.1 Replacing of haven't with ain't

Alexandr (1988:200) shows that *haven't* can be commonly replaced by a nonstandard *ain't* (37). This expression is used in African American English but this phenomenon has spread outside this dialect. Following Krejčová (2004:10) it originaly represented the contracted form of 'am not', later its usage was widened also for 'are not', 'is not', 'have not' and 'has not'. Table 3 shows the exact number of *ain't got* in BNC2.

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[12] This seems to be rather substandard construction and given the time and space reasons I will not discuss this phenomena here in detail.

(37)   *I **ain't got** my bag.*   (Alexandr 200)

(38) Table 3: Occurence of *ain't got* in BNC2

ain't got	ain't gotta	ain't got no_
368	4	122

Ain't got is an unique construction suitable for all persons i. e. it does not accept inflection in 3rd person singular form as noticable in (39a/c). It is very informal and it could be found nearly exclusively in spoken language (4/5 of the display within BNC2) and then in fictional dialogues.[13]

(39) a. *How can it be mouse if it **ain't got** a tail?*   (BNC2)
      b. *Even if she has, I **ain't got** her number.*   (BNC2)
      c. *Looks like he **ain't got** any front feet.*   (BNC2)

When *ain't* occurs in a clause it is then replaced by *have* in question tag as it is demonstrated in examples (40a/b). This confirms that it is *haven't* for which *ain't* stands here. At the same time *ain't* itself can appear in question tags (c/d), however, as it was mentioned above *ain't* can replace not only auxiliary *have*. Look at the examples (40e/f).

(40) a. *You **ain't got** a dirty bum **have** you?*   (BNC2)
      b. *They **ain't got** a mask or anything like Tutenkhamen has, **have** they?*
                                                                              (BNC2)
      c. *Keith **has got** his own job as well **ain't** he?*   (BNC2)
      d. *Denise **has got** one of those as well though **ain't** she?*   (BNC2)
      e. *He**'s** looking good tonight, **ain't** he?*   (BNC2)
      f. *You**'re** back to that situation of commonsense again **ain't** you?*   (BNC2)

The presence of another negative particle after *ain't got* seems to be very frequent, preserving the negative polarity. Following Krejčová (2004:37) she proposes that these sentences are not semantically different from standard sentences with single negation because the second negative marker is only a copy of the original *not* which was incorporated into the indefinites like *anyone, anywhere* etc. being sensitive elements for negative particle. The following examples illustrate the use of such constructions.

(41) a. *We **ain't got nowhere** to go.*   (BNC2)
      b. *No I **ain't got nothing**.*   (BNC2)
      c. *He **ain't got no** teeth.*   (BNC2)

I found also two instances of *ain't got not* phrase demonstrated in (42a/b). In combination with *ain't* there were also a few sentences in which *got* was replaced by *gotta* – the alternative for *have got to* (see *3.2.1.3*) – but here in the meaning of possession.

(42) a. *(%)We re playing brag but I **ain't got not** chance.*   (BNC2)

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[13] This time I searched into more detail.

b. (%)*When I looked she **ain't got not** water!* (BNC2)
c. *..., I thought perhaps he **ain't gotta** key.* (BNC2)
d. *Well **I ain't gotta** checque book* (BNC2)

Both these type of occurences are, however, marginal.

2.2.6 Interrogative sentences

Here *have* behaves as a functional verb and takes part in inversion.

(43) a. ***Have** you **got** a car?*
    b. ***Do** you **have got** a car?*

Leech & Svartvik (1975:242) claim that *have got* is ordinarily used in questions, but as already mentioned *do*-forms are according to them preferred. The succeeding graph illustrates the frequency of *have got* in questions.

(44) Graph 3: Frequency of *have got* in questions in comparison to *have*[14]
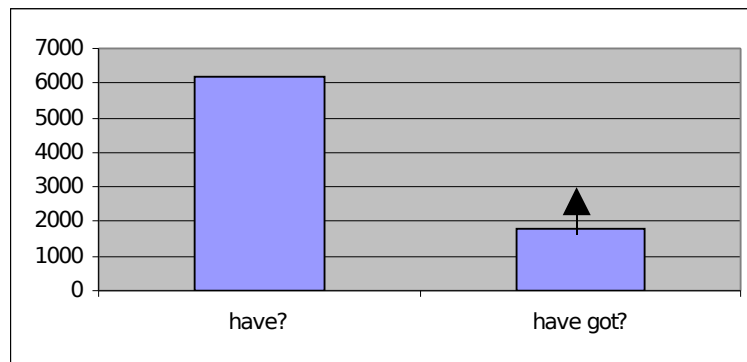
The data above show and confirm that the long form *have got* occurs less frequently in interrogatives than the long form *have* although it is considered Americanism as mentioned earlier. The succeeding example illustrate its use in questions. According to Alexandr (1988:200) the long form *have got* should be more common in *Which*-questions than the short form *have*.

(45) a. ***Have** you **got** relatives there?* (BNC2)
    b. ***Has** anybody **got** any idea?* (BNC2)
    c. ***Hasn't** he **got** lovely teeth?* (BNC2)
    d. ***What** else **have** you **got** in common?* (BNC2)
    e. ***How long have** we **got** till July?* (BNC2)
    f. *What's the time now? **How much have** I **got**?* (BNC2)
    g. *If we but **which** programme **have** we **got**?* (BNC2)
    h. ***Which** aircraft **have** we **got** and can it take two crew and a full load of fuel?* (BNC2)
    i. *Yeah, well **which** bit **have** you **got** there?* (BNC2)
    j. (?)***Which** one **have** you **got**?* (BNC2)

---

[14] Due to the higher number of solutions of *have got?* its number is not complex but even with all the solutions it would be outnumbered.

The long form *have got* may appear in yes/no questions (45a-c) as well as in *Wh-*questions as seen in (d-i). In BNC2 there appeared only four examples in (g-j) where *have got* occured in *Which*-questions. The last one is, moreover, rather disputed in its meaning. The examples provided here were more or less equal in number with the short form *have*. Thus there seems to be tendency not to prefer *have got* in these questions, but due to the low number of both I think we should avoid generalization.

2.2.7 Short aswers and question tags

Swan (2003:230) states that in these types of clauses the long form *have got* is not used only auxiliary *have* appears in that position.

(46) a. ***Have** you **got** a light? **No, I haven't**.*   (Swan 230)
      b. *Anne**'s got** a bike, **hasn't she**?*   (Swan 230)

In the processes above we can observe mutual relation of *have* and *got*. They constitute two syntactically relatively independent units. This can be explained by the fact that *have* plays a role of an auxiliary. Compare the following two examples in (46).

(47) a. ***Have** you **got** a light? **No, I haven't**.*   (Swan 230)
      b. ***Do** you **have** a light? **No, I don't**.*   (Swan 230)

The following examples show a concrete distribution of *have got* in question tags. As it was illustrated in (40c-f) and repeated here in (48d/e) *ain't* can also appear in question tags supplying *haven't*.

(48) a. *And I **haven't got** any money, **have I**?*   (BNC2)
      b. *They **haven't got** holes in **have they**?*   (BNC2)
      c. *He**'s got** a horse running in the big race, **hasn't** he?*   (BNC2)
      d. *Keith **has got** his own job as well **ain't** he?*   (BNC2)
      e. *Denise **has got** one of those as well though **ain't** she?*   (BNC2)

The examples (49) show in (a) a mixed structure whose meaning is rather obscure and in (b) there occures *got* together with *ain't* in a short reply.

(49) a. (?)*Oh I **haven't got** that long to make them, yet **am I**?*   (BNC2)
      b. A: *...so what kind of time **have I got** at the moment?*
          B: *No, you **ain't got**.*   (BNC2)

These instances were only solitary cases and we cannot make clearcut conclusions about their structure and use.

2.2.8 Imperative

In Alexandr (1988:199) the author claims that imperative with *have* is claimed to be rare and the variant with *got* not possible at all.

(50) a. ***Have** patience!*   (Alexandr 199)
      b. ****Have got** patince!*   (Alexand 199)

The author further claims that the application of *have* in imperative forces the interpretation of 'take', etc. - i. e. the dynamic one - in which cases *have got* is less likely to occur. Although I have already proved that some English speakers sometimes use the long form *have got* in dynamic context, there was no imperative form in BNC2 to disprove Alexandr's claim and which would further confirm the usage of *have got* in dynamic sense.

2.3 Past tense

The following chapter deals with *have got* as it appears in past tense. First of all I tried to find out if the long form *have got* is used in past forms at all. After locating this construction also in past tense I explored what all forms are possible and what is the frequency of their use. This chapter involves sections covering past positive forms, negative and interrogative structures respectively.

2.3.1   *Past positive form*

Have got occurs primarily in present tense. Although the preterite is possible *had* of its own is generally preferred. The following graph gives the statistics of relevant data I found in BNC.

Graph 4: Frequency of *had got* in comparison to *had*[15]
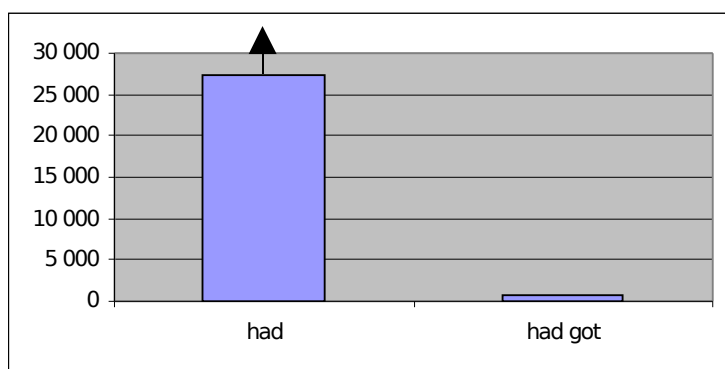
As it is obvious from the graph above **had got form is significantly much less common in past positive forms than its counterpart *had*.**

The examples bellow demostrate a concrete use of the *had got*. I found also two instances (51d/e) where the reduced form *got* was replaced by *have got* in past referrence.

(51) a. *She **had got** a lover!*
(BNC2)
     b. *But then, I mean, it was quite common that the Prince of Wales **had got** several ladies.*   (BNC2)
     c. *Or if your mother **had got** a say she made you.*   (BNC2)
     d. *And I **got** no sleep last night.*   (BNC2)

---

[15] The total number of *had* counts more than 300 000 occurences, in the graph there is only *had a* and *'d a* involved.

e. *Well, of course, there was, they **got** no methods of keeping it you see.*

(BNC2)

2.3.1.1   Contracted past forms

Had got may also appear in its contracted form *'d got* which are much more frequent. Table 4 illustrates that.

(52) a. *All I**'d got** was my dreams.* (BNC2)
b. *They were all the family she**'d got*** (BNC2)
c. *today and hed got a cap on and **he'd got** long blond hair hadn't he?*

(BNC2)

(53) Table 4: Contracted forms *'d got* compared to full form *had got*

had got	'd got
163	493

2.3.2   Negation in Past

Hadn**'t** got *can be used as an alternative to* didn**'t** have. *Look at the following examples.* Graph 5 gives the statistics of relevant data I found in BNC2.

(54) a. *I felt cold. I **didn't have** a coat.* (Alexandr 199)
b. *I felt cold. I **hadn't got** a coat.* (Alexandr 199)

(55) Graph 5: Frequency of *have* and *have got* in past negative sentences[16]
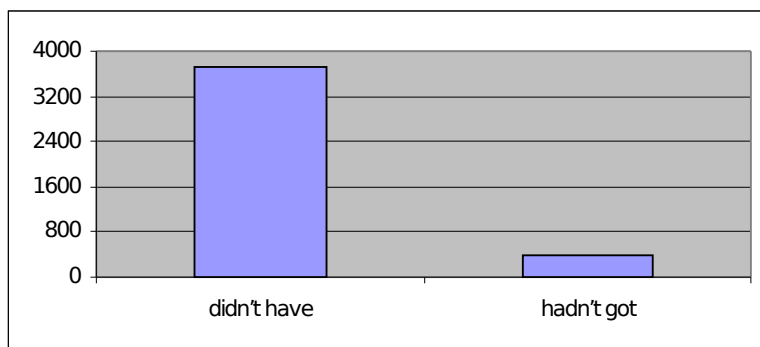
Didn't have **is obviously preferred to** **hadn't got** when we are talking about past events.

Have got can also appear in *had not got* form, however this is rather sporadical.

(56) a. *The copy of Sarte Adient I **had not got** a chance to read took up a third of a brief case.* (BNC2)
b. *That dog **hadn't got** a collar on.* (BNC2)
c. *She **hadn't got** time for this.* (BNC2)
d. *They **hadn't got** what people call the right connections, they had just one*

---

[16] The graph comprises not only contracted forms but also full forms.

thing in common. (BNC2)

Following the BNC2 data the phrase *ain't got* can be used in past tense clauses too. The example in (57c) may as well refer to present moment.

(57) a. *I couldn't see, I **ain't got** my glass on me.* (BNC2)
    b. *I only looked, I did take quickly a look at them but, you know I thought oh I*
       ***ain't** I didn't really have time to mess about for long you know.* (BNC2)
    c. *(?)I had a quick look round yesterday but **I ain't got** a clue!* (BNC2)

2.3.3 Interrogative sentences

The usage of *have got* in past tense questions is similar to that of the present form – *have* acts as an operator. Alexandr (1988:200) states that *Wh*-questions are usually avoided (58a/b). The following graph demonstrates the frequency of *had got* in questions.

(58) a. ***Had** you **got** an appointment?*
    b. *not usually When **had** you **got** an appointment?* (Alexandr 200)

(59) Graph 6: *Had got* in interrogatives compared to the short form *have*
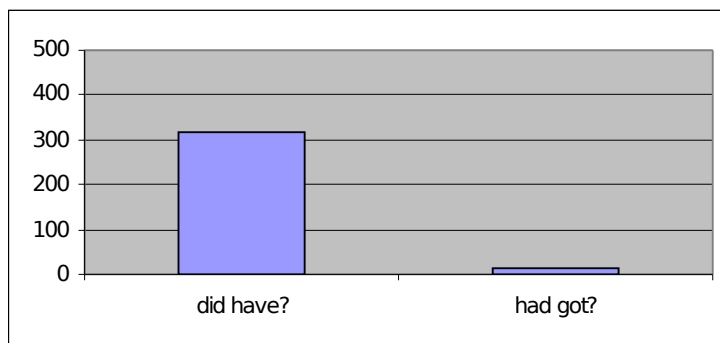
The long form ***had got* is evidently much less frequent in questions than the use of the short form *have*.**

Although *had got* may seem awkward in *Wh*-guestions according to Alexandr, the long form *had got* is used in this context (60c-e). However the constructions with *what* where the only ones that appeared in BNC2.

(60) a. ***Had** he **got** a red coat?* (BNC2)
    b. ***Had** he **got** time to get a cup of tea.* (BNC2)
    c. *What **had** I **got** in mind?* (BNC2)
    d. *What **had** that **got** to do with anything?* (BNC2)
    e. *It would be fun and what **had** I **got** to loose.* (BNC2)
    f. *And he **hadn't got** any garments, **had** he?* (BNC2)

In question tags *had got* does not occur and the auxiliary *had* is used instead as shown in (f).

2.4 Future tense

In this chapter I will deal with *have got* as it appears in future tense. I tried to find out if such an alternative is possible or, eventually, how the future is expressed.

2.4.1 Future forms

According to Alexandr (1988:199) the expression *will have got* appears only in the sense of 'will have obtained'.

(61)   *By May **I will have got** [= will have obtained] a new car.*   (Alexandr 199)

Will have got construction is more likely to mean 'will have obtained' than pure possession(62a/b). Nevertheless future can be referred to without the modal/auxiliary *will* and be expressed by adverbial of time(c/d).

(62) a.   (?)*You got the staircase in there but you **will have got** ornamental wrought iron leading to first floor archway to your dining room.*   (BNC2)
      b.   (?)*One sees the pleasure Bill Deedes **will have got**, pleasure enough to last for months.*   (BNC2)
      c.   *Hugh and I **have got** a meeting **at ten** which will be clear by eleven.*   (BNC2)
      d.   *'Hamish, oh I am so pleased to see you,' he said, 'I **have got** a very important job **tonight**, one of my clients is over form France…*   (BNC2)

   I will give a larger comment on the usage of *have got* at the end of this work. Here I would like to summarize only the very basic features. We could notice that *have got* appears not only in present tense, however, past tense forms are less usual than the short form *have* and future forms with *will* seems to be rather avoided. *Have got to* may sometimes occur in dynamic, habitual and even non-finite sentences although it is said not to be normally used or cannot be used in such contexts. In the following chapter I am going to search *have got to* in a similar way.

3 HAVE GOT TO

3.1 Basic comparison of *have got to*, *have to* and *must*

Have got to is semantic equivalent of *have to* and both are mostly interchangable although *have got to* is more informal. Their meaning is similar to that of a modal auxiliary *must* and citing Quirk (2004:226) 'can be substituted for it with little or no difference.' Likely to *must*, *have to* and *have got to* can express either **obligation** to do something or **necessity** of the opinion suggested by the speaker. Thus there exist two meanings: obligation or compulsion (63a) and logical neccessity or certainty (b).

(63) a. *I **must** go there.*
          *I **have (got) to** go there.*

      b. *This **must** be it.*
          *This **have (got) to** be it.*

Biber (1999:483-6) puts *have to* and *have got to* into the group of fixed idiomatic phrases whose functions are similar to those of modal auxiliaries. He also says that English verb phrases are said to mark either tense or modality, but not both. But unlike modals, *have (got) to* can express modality and tense or person at the same time. The author calls them semi-modals or also quasi-modals.

Moreover, he states that modal auxiliaries involve two other meanings, which are labeled **intrinsic/deontic** and **extrinsic/epistemic**. Deontic modality he describes as one that can refer to actions that are directly controlled by humans or other agents – meanings related to permission, obligation, or volition. Extrinsic modality refers to logical status of events or states comprising the assessment of likelihood – meanings of possibility, neccessity or prediction; whilst structures with intrinsic meaning usually refer to human subjects and the main verb is usually a dynamic verb, describing activity or event, extrinsic ones include usually non-human subject and/or main verbs referring to stative meaning. The following examples illustrate the differencies.

(64) a. *You **must** make a scheme.* [obligation] <deontic meaning>   (Biber 485)
      b. *You **must have** thought that you must have so much time.* [necessity] <epistemic meaning>   (Biber 486)

Although *must*, *have to* and *have got to* have relatively similar meaning they differ throughtout their morphological and syntactic properties with *must* and *have to* on opposite sides and *have got to* somewhere in between - once sharing features with *must*, next time assuming features identical with those of *have to*.
First, *must* does not take inflection, but both *have to* and *have got to* accept it as the following examples in (65) show.

(65) a. *He **has got to** go.*
          *He **has to** go.*
          *He **must** go.*

      b. *You/He **had got to** go.*
          *You/He **had to** go.*

*You **musted** go.[17]*

In contrast to *must* and *have got to*, *have to* has properties of a lexical verb and need DO-support while *must* and *have* in the long form *have got to* does not and in interrogative sentences they undergo inversion.

(66) a. ***Have** you **got to** go?*
 ***Do** you **have to** go?*
 ***Must** you go?/ ***Do** you **must** go? [18]*

 b. ***Had** you/he **got to** to?*
 ***Did** you/he **have to** go?*
 ** **Did** you **must** go?*

Finally, *must* and *have* in *have got to* precede a negative particle but *have to* builts up the negative conclusions with the help of *do*-auxiliary.

(67) a. *You **have not/haven't got to** go.*
 *You **do not/don't have to** go.*
 *You **must not/mustn't** go./* You **do not/don't must** go. [19]*

 b. *You **had not/hadn't got to** go.*
 *You **did not/didn't have to** go.*
 ** You **did not/ didn't must** go.*

All three verbs are followed by the infinitive of another verb, in the case of *have (got) to* there is a requirement of *to*-element before a main verb. Derived from examples (65-67) we can draw a basic predicate scheme:

(68) Table 5: Predicate scheme of *have (got) to* and *must*

	FV	NEG	VERB	TO+INFINITIVE
He	has	not/n't	got	to go.
He	does	not/n't	have	to go.
He	must	not/n't		

This strucure distnguishes *must* and *have* in the long form *have got to* as functional verbs which play a role in inversion in questions and stand in front of the

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[17] *Must* does not produce past tense form, the only possible one is a periphrestic construction *must have + -ed*. Following Swan (2003:344) such a construction is used to express past tense logical neccessity but not obligation.
[18] According to Leech & Svartvik (1975:164) the speaker expects a negative answer here. The other possibility where *must* can occur in interrogatives is in an ironic question – Swan (2003:343).
[19] Here *must* differs totally in meaning compared to *have (got) to*. While *haven't got to/don't have to* express that there is no need to go, *mustn't* means you are not allow to go.

negation. In the short form *have to* the role of the functional verb is filled with an auxiliary *do* and *have* serves as a lexical verb. Contrary to *must*, *have (got) to* convey *to*+invinitive where *must* is followed by a bare infitive (without to).

Following Palmer (1965:128) the author says that equally to lexical *have* there exist a similar cathegory to what was called 'archaic' construction (12c). Exapmles in (69) show it is still used, nonetheless, this variant is marginal and forms with *do* are preferable.[20] This variant is only marginally used.

(69) a. But, I **haven't to** *tell anyone.*   (BNC2)
      b. ***What time have*** *you* **to** *be in Clackmannam?*   (BNC2)

Generally, *have got to* can be modified by an adverbial but according to Quirk (2004:496) there is a close link of *got* with *to* and thus insertion of an adverb between *got* and *to* is strongly avoided (70a). However, the adverb can be easily inserted between *have* and *got* like in (b). Quirk further claims that the close relationship of *got* and *to* is probably most confirmed by the existence of an informal *gotta*, replacing sometimes *have got to* (see *3.2.1.3*), which provide phonological evidence: *(have) got to* and *gotta* /gotə/, similar to *have to* /hæftə/. He also states that if a modal phrase does not comprise *to* then the adverbial is natural to occur immediatelly before the main verb like in (c).

(70) a. *You **have (got)** <u>really</u> **to** be here early.*   (Quirk, 2004:496)
      b. *You **have** <u>really</u> **got to** be here early.*
      c. *You **must** <u>immediatelly</u> do that.*

The following instances in (71a-c) show the concrete usage of the usual variant where adverb is placed between *have* and *got*. Possibility to accept adverb even between *got* and *to* is then demonstrated in (f-j).

(71) a. *This **has simply got to** stop.*
      b. *She knows I am good enough to make it, you **have just got to** believe in yourself.*
      c. *But he**'s either got to** run or flight.*
      d. *You **have just got to** try and score.*

      e. *We **have now got to** concentrate on staying up, and we've got some important matches before we can start thinking about the final.*
      f. *No well this is why you know like my girls **have got just to** take their own now.*
      h. *..., but we **have got also to** find ways of getting together to face those problems no one knows how to solve.*

      g. *You **have got just to** find some place and stay there and get stuck in.*
      i. *The problem essentially is that you **have got simultanously to** account credibly for someone not being at a certain place at a certain time and...*

      j. Well, we**'ve got** somehow **to** think our way out of the current difficulties.

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[20] I will not deal with these forms any more. English Verb

The so called split infinitive[21] seems marginal and displays that speakers avoid such constructions as the examples (f-j) are the only ones that occured in BNC2. However, in the short form *have to* spekears show more tolerance and the frequency of the split infinitive is much higher. The most common adverbial here is undoubtedly *yet* (*have yet to* – 53, *has yet to* – 566 occurences). Higher frequency of *have to* with inserted adverb is probably also caused by higher frequency of *have to* in general compared to *have got to* (see ***3.2.1)***.

In *have got to* constructions with an adverb following the auxiliary *have*, the use of adverb *just* (156) seems to be the most common. Together with *now* (24) illustrated in (71e) they confirm the property of *have got to* being rather limited to single actions in contrast to *have to* which is normally used with habitual and repetative actions (see ***3.2.2***)

I mentioned here some basic characteristics of *have got to* including meaning, morphology, syntax. In the following sections I will cover the usage of *have got to* in present, past and future tense and try to set the frequency of it. I am going to explore different forms, alternatives and contexts.

3.2 Present tense

In the subsequent part I am going to search *have got to* as it appears in present tense including different forms, alternatives and context and introducing its frequency too. It is devided into sections dealing with these aspects. First I bring out positive declarative forms. It is followed by parts concerning occurence in habitual context and non-finite structures. Further, I focused on usage in negative constructions and interrogative sentences.

3.2.1   Present positive declarative forms

It was already mentioned that *have* in *have got to* plays a role of a functional verb. Therefore *have* stands in front of the negative marker and DO-support is excluded.

(72) a. *He **has got to** go there.*
       b. **He **doesn't have got to** go there.*

The following graph shows the distribution of *must, have to* and *have got to* throughtout the BNC2.

(73) a.   Graph 7: Frequency of *have got to* in comparison to *must* and *have to* in BNC2[22]

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[21] Term used by Quirk.

[22] Number of both *have to* and *have got to* comprises conteracted forms too but *have got to* does not contain alternative form *gotta* and it is introduced later in table 5. The form *got to* was not involved because it was impossible to locate it accurately, however, I believe that the number of it would not
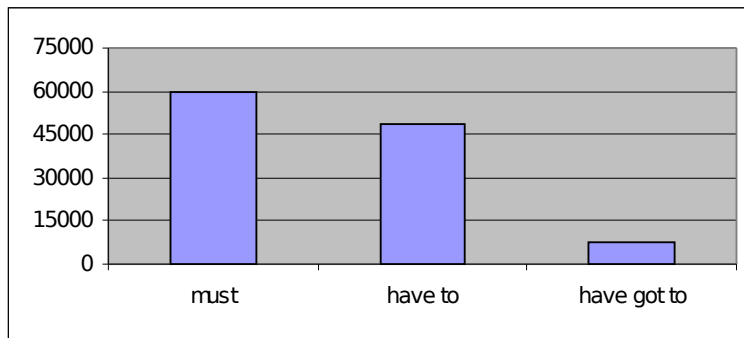
As it is obvious from the above data the use **of *must* is the most common** way how to express obligation and logical neccessity whilst ***have got to* seems to be much less productive** even in comparison to *have to*.

3.2.1.1 Have got to in deontic meaning[23]

In deontic meaning *must* can be replaced by *have (got) to* with slightly distinction. *Must* is by some English speakers preferred, according to Swan (2003:345) and others, to excercise the authority of the speaker, while *have (got) to* lack the authority of the speaker and the obligation or requirement comes from the outside – from laws, regulations, agreements etc. Then in these cases, as Dušková (1988:194) says, the causer of the modality is different from that of the action.

(74) a. *I **must** stop smoking.* [I want to]   (Swan 345)
      b. *We **must** really do something about the weeds in this garden.* [but we don't have to account to somebody]   (Alexandr 228)
      c. *I've **got to** stop smoking.* [Doctor's orders]   (Swan 345)
      d. ***Do you have to** wear a tie at work?* [Is there a regulation?]   (Swan 345)

Speaker's authority is particularly evident in utterances with 1st person (I/we) subject as in (74a/b); here according to Quirk (2004:226) the speaker exercises authority over himself and implies self-obligation. On the other hand (c/d) involve obligation by external forces. In opposition, Leech (1971:104) claims that *have got to* shares with *must* the subjective connotation like in the following example.

(75)   *International crime is a problem all governments **have got to** face.*
                                                                           (Leech 104)

In this case, according to Leech, *have got to* can be replaced by *must* but not by *have to* which would suggest a general state of affairs, rather than a strong expression of personal opinion.

I think that from the example (75) it is quite impossible to make conclusions about being either a general state or a subjective one without a proper and wider context and even after that I am not sure if it would be possible to recognize. At the

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influence the total number of have got to significantly what I mean is that it would probably not reached *have to* or even *must*.

[23] In this work, given the time and space reasons, I did not explore the frequency of *have got to* distribution in deontic and epistemic meaning separately to compare them with the number of *must* and *have to* occurence in these contexts but I recommend it for future research.

same time Quirk (2004:226) states that not all native speakers recognize the distinctions mentioned above.

I suggest some examples in (76a/b) which are perhaps more salient when expressing personal opinion. On the other side, (c) concerns rather general rule of the legal system. Also (d) confirms the above assuming that although the first clause expresses personal opinion, the second clause marks general state.[24]

(76) a. *I* <u>think</u> *Sussex* **has got to** *find a new, new hat, and got to express itself and demostrate that it is in no sense relying on twenty five years of erm of erm fairly high reputation...* (BNC2)
   b. *I* <u>think</u> *we* **have got to** *sort out these problems of restructuring at the same time as those of market and state regulation.* (BNC2)
   c. *On December 29th Richard Gephardt, majority leader in the House, said that if the president waged war without a congressional resolution, Congress* **has to** *reach for the only tool left to it, which is to cut off the funding of the war.* (BNC2)
   d. *They don't* <u>think</u> *it's anything serious, but one* **has to** *be on the safe side.* (BNC2)

Following Alexandr (1988:228) in other persons than I/we, *must* conveys more strongly than *have (got) to* the idea of unescapable obligation or urgency.

(77) *You* **must** *phone home at once. It's urgent.* (Alexandr 228)

In addition, Alexandr (1988:229) states that *have (got) to* cannot substitute *must* in public notices or documents expressing commands like in (78).

(78) *Candidates* **must** *choose five questions.* (Alexandr 229)

In comparison with *must, have got to* is used particularly by speakers to interpret public notices or documents including commads rather than occur in them itself. Compare the preceding example in (78) with those in (79).

(79) a. *It was a blacklash against quotas where you* **have got to** *vote for a certain number.*
   b. *Here's something that he by the law* **has got to** *have.*

3.2.1.2 Have got to in epistemic meaning

Swan (2003:344) proposes that in epistemic meaning the speaker came to the conclusion that no other explanation is possible or at least there is a high likelihood of being the truthful one.

(80) a. *Someone* **has got to** *be telling lies.* (Quirk, 1991:145)
   b. *There* **has to** *be some reason for his absurd behaviour .* (Leech 80)
   c. *You* **must** *be joking.* (Palmer 129)

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[24] As I already said I find it very difficult to decide from where or whom the authority comes, if it really corresponds with he suggestions made by the linguists. Given the time and space reasons I will not analyse this phenomenon any deeper perhaps it could be interesting for a future research but I will only mention what authors say.

d. *Just come and look at these clouds they**'ve got to** be one of nature's perfect design!*   (BNC2)
e. *Working for Blue Peter **has got to** be the best job in television.*   (BNC2)
f. *This **has got to** be immoral if not illegal.*   (BNC2)

Swan (2003:344-5) further states that in this sense *must* is quite unusual in Modern American English, on the contrary *have (got) to* used to be unusual in Modern British English, moreover, until recently *have to* was regarded an American usage but now they are both more common. However, Leech (1971:81) claims that *must* is still preferred in Modern British English. Such as this we recognize different approaches within English in their usage.

(81) a. *This **must** be the worst job in the world.* [BrE]
(Swan 345)
    b. *This **has got to** be the worst job in the world.* [BrE and also AmE]
                                                    (Swan 345)
    c. *This **has to** be the worst job in the world.* [AmE and also BrE]   (Swan 345)

In addition, according to Quirk (1991:145) *have (got) to* and *must* are mutually replacable, however, *have (got) to* express stronger intensity of logical necessity which cannot be matched by *must*.

The emphatic meaning of *have (got) to* is rather disputable. It is more probably due to the assumed property of *have (got) to* referring to external forces mentioned in (*3.2.1.1*) which makes it more obligatory. But I think that as well as the authority, it is rather impossible to deduce the strength of the intensity.

3.2.1.3 Contracted forms and alternative constructions

In Quirk (1991:137) the author demonstrates that *have* in *have got to* constructions can be contracted to *'ve got to* (82a) or in informal speech and written style *have* can be entirely omitted (b/e-g). There exist also another alternative which is according to Quirk (1991:137) sometimes used in fictional dialogues - this is introduced by very informal construction *gotta* (c/d/h/i) presenting in fact, following Biber (1999:484), the orthographic realization of *got to* pronunciation.

(82) a. *They**'ve got to** decide what to do.*   (Leech 103)
    b. *You **got to** be careful these days.*   (Leech 81)
    c. *You**'ve gotta** be joking.*   (Leech 81)
    d. *You **gotta** be careful these days.*   (Quirk, 1991:137)

    e. ***Got to** get my bag packed neatly, haven't I?*   (BNC2)
    f. *Marie says I **got to** relax more.*   (BNC2)
    g. *I **got to** think about this on my own.*   (BNC2)
    h. *Our new record**'s** just **gotta** sound different.*   (BNC2)
    i. *Well, I think what we **gotta** do.*   (BNC2)

Leech (1971:104) states that *(have) got to* is more common in Modern British English and *gotta* form seems to be more frequent in Modern American English. The table bellow provides the incidence of *gotta* in BNC2.

(83)   Table 6: Frequency of *gotta* in BNC[25]

███████████████████████████████████████

Derived from the data in the preceding table ***gotta* is quite common expression also in Modern British English**. It significantly **dominates in spoken language** thus confirming its informal character.

Following examples show *got to* and *gotta* in situations when they represent 3rd singular forms. We can notice there is no inflection.

(84) a. *One **got to** understand very well how the Germans could have made their peace with Hitler.*   (BNC2)
      b. *i i it **gotta** be justified because Roger and Terry have signed it all off.*
                                                                          (BNC2)
      c. *She **got to** go out and work for that six weeks, to, to earn the money feed...*
                                                                          (BNC2)

This is the same situation we talked about in section (*2.2.1.2*) dealing with reduced forms of *have got*. The auxiliary *have* did not disappeared totally, it is present although not phonetically realised, in fact it is only 'covert'. When we look at (82e) *have* occurs in a question tag again. It is predominantly effected by the auxiliary function of *have* and we can find a parallel in another auxiliary - *do*. Compare the following instances.

(85) a. *You **got to/gotta** go there, **haven't** you?*
      b. *You **live** in London, **don't** you?*

Quirk (1991:121) decribes a verbal form as a morpho-syntactic template of English predicate where she/he –*s* agrement appears on the first phonetically realised element (the exception for that is represented by central modals such as *can, will* etc.). As such, only the example (86a) is possible.

(86) a. *It **has been being made**.*   a'. *He **has got to** go there.*
      b. **It **have beens being made**.*   b'. **He **have gots to** go there.*
      c. **It **have been beings made**.*   c'. **He **have got tos** go there.*

The inflection does not appear on any other part of the predicate but on the first realized element, in our case *have*.

What else we can observe in (84) and (86) is that *have* and the rest of the predicate behaves as two relatively formally independent units where *got to/gotta* may appear without *have*, as far as it may seem one idiomatic unit giving together one particular meaning.

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[25] Due to the high number of occurences of *gotta* in BNC2 it was impossible to download them all and sort them out. Therefore the total number comprises not only *gotta* and other possibilities introduced in the table but conveys also negatives and other potential constructions. However, I intended to point out that the form *gotta* is very frequent in Modern British English. The table also does not contain forms *got to* for high frequency of appearance. Its number of 11228 may comprise *have got to*, *haven't got to*, past forms of *get* + PREP *to* etc.

3.2.2   Repetition and habit

Similar to *have got* its counterpart *have got to* cannot be normally used in repeated actions as stated by Alexandr (1988:228) and there is a difference in meaning involved between *have to* and *have got to*. In examples illustrated in (87) the difference comes clear.

(87) a.   *Hotel guests **have to** check out by 12 noon.* [habitual, rather rule of the
            hotel]   (Leech 104)
       b.   *Hotel guests **have got to** check out by 12 noon.* [non-habitual; meaning by
            12 noon today]   (Leech 104)

According to Alexandr (1988:228) *have to* is always preferable to *have got to* when used in combination with one-word adverbs of frequency like *always*, *sometimes* etc. As such (88a) is usual while (b) should be at best marginal. But at the same time he claims that the use of *have got to* in situations like (88c) is possible.

(88) a.   *I <u>often</u> **have to** get up at 5.*   (Alexandr 229)
       b.   *(%)I <u>often</u> **have got to** get up at 5.*
       c.   *I **have (got) to** leave home <u>every</u> morning at 7:30.*   (Alexandr 228)

Examples bellow demonstrate the usage of such adverbs with the long form *have got to* within BNC2.

(89) a.   *You **have** <u>always</u> **got to** be ready to smile and joke back with everyone who
            has a friendly jibe at you.*   (BNC2)
       b.   *<u>Sometimes</u> you **have got to** hold your hands up and accept that certain
            players are not right for you.*   (BNC2)
       c.   *I think there **has** <u>always</u> **got to** be for any executive and for any employee
            for that matter new chalanges, new frontiers to keep them enthused.*(BNC2)
       d.   *Fungucides **have** <u>still</u> **got to** be used, but there is an increasing tendency to
            use organic fertilisers.*   (BNC2)
       e.   *But on the other hand of course you**'ve** <u>often</u> **got to** deal with not just them,
            but their parents or,...*   (BNC2)
       f.   *But she**'s** <u>still</u> **got to** do the manual.*   (BNC2)

As it is obvious from the examples (89a-c) the adverbs of frequency does not comprise the sense of repetition much but they rather refer to a general rule. The rest of the instances, however, involve the sense of repetation and show that even *have got to* can be sometimes used in such a context.

3.2.3   Non-finite forms

In Quirk (1991:145) the author gives the succeeding examples to show that *have got to* unlike *have to* is impossible to occur in full range of non-finite constructions. This moves it closer to *must* and other modal auxiliaries. *Have to* then fills the gabs of *must* and *have got to* as it occurs e. g. with modal auxiliaries (90a), in progressive (b), or in perfective aspect (c).

(90) a.   *I may **have to** leave early.*   (Quirk, 1991:145)

*I may **have got to** leave early.*   (Quirk, 1991:145)
*I may **must** leave early.*   (Quirk, 1991:145)

  b. *People **are having to** boil the drinking water during the emergency.*
                                                (Quirk, 1991:145)
  c. *The administration **has had to** make unpopular decisions.*
                                                (Quirk, 1991:145)

The following examples show *have got to* in non-finite structures as they occurred in BNC2.

(91) a. *I **wouldn't have got to** wear this if I'd been a factory worker.*   (BNC2)
     b. *Well Well if I'**d have got to** see him he might have said something, but I don't like going and saying…*   (BNC2)
     c. *I will if you give me, write me a cheque and I'll take it when I go out again, cos I **won't have got to** get a cheque bookoh you have a cheque book…*
                                               (BNC2)
     d. *(?)But you don't do you hav wil **will have you got to** shrink wrap it all or…*
                                                 (BNC2)

     Derived from the preceding BNC2 examples, it happens that some speakers sometimes use *have got to* even after modal auxiliaries. However, these constructions are quite rare and those in (91) were the only ones that appeared in BNC2. In addition tha last one is rather unclear as we do not know absolutely if *will* takes part in the predication that succeedes or not. It is evident that most English speakers try to avoid them.
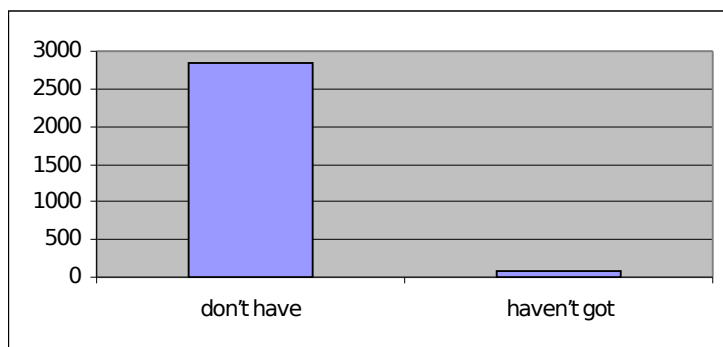
3.2.4   Negative forms

In negative constructions *have* acts as an operator[26] so it accepts negative particle *not* and DO-support is impossible (92). The following graph in (93) shows the frequency of negative forms in comparison with negative forms of *have to* within BNC2.

(92) a. *I **haven't/have not got to** go there.*
     b. **I **don't have got to** go there.*

(93) a. Graph 8: Frequency of negative forms of *have got to* and *have to*

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[26] Term used by Quirk.

From the graph above it is obvious that **the long form *have got to* is not commonly used but the short form *have to* is prefered to express the lack of necessity.** The examples bellow demonstrate the use of negative forms in BNC2. As well as in positive sentences the substandard form *gotta* may occur. Table 7 provides in more detail the use of alternative negative structures not involved in the graph above.

(94) a. *I **haven't got to** wait the whole week.*   (BNC2)
    b. *You know, it **hasn't** all **got to** happen on a Sunday.*   (BNC2)
    c. *We**'ve not gotta** do all these work experiences have we?*   (BNC2)
    d. *So, you **ain't gotta** run round like a blue-arsed fly!*   (BNC2)

(95) Table 7: Alternative negative constructions of *have got to*

████████████████████████

Negative forms of *must* and those of *have (got) to* differ in their meaning. *Mustn't* answers to the sense of prohibition – to tell people not to do something - while *haven't got to/don't have to*, according to Swan (2003: 346), can never substitute *must* in this meaning as they convey the lack of neccessity identical in meaning with that of *needn't* and in situations (96b-d) the speaker expresses the subjective point of view that the listener or speaker him/herself has choice or permission not to do something - is not obliged to do so.

(96) a. *Julian **mustn't** hitchhike to Turky on his own.*   (Alexandr 232)
                x
    b. *You **don't need to** pay that fine.*   (Alexandr 232)
    c. *We **don't have to** hurry.*   (Leech & Svartvik 164)
    d. *I **haven't got to** read it all.*   (Huddleston 112)

In (96a) *mustn't* expresses citing, Alexandr (1988:232), 'the strongest opinion of the speaker' and Julian is not allowed to do so whearas the following sentences (b-d) convey that it is not necessary to do something.

According to Alexandr (1988:233) *haven't got to* is not usually used with progressive forms and I did not find a sinlge example of it in BNC2.

(97) a. *I **needn't** be leaving until 9.*   (Alexandr 233)

b. *I **don't have to** be leaving until 9.* (Alexandr 233)

c. (%)*I **haven't got to** be leaving until 9.* (Alexandr 233)

Swan (2003:345) proposes that conclusions about that something is not certain are first of all not performed with *mustn't* having the meaning of no choice but is replaced here by *can't*. He further claims that *don't have to*, on the other side, expresses that something is not neccesserily true but does not mention *have got to*.

(98) a. *That **can't** be his mother.* *(Swan 345)

b. *A dog's been killing our chickens. It **doesn't have to** be a dog – it could be a fox.* (Swan 346)

c. *but, life **hasn't got to** be boring, when you've got no money wor worries life shouldn't be boring.* (BNC2)

As the example (98c) shows *haven't got to* may also appear in such a context. Nonetheless, this was the only example that occured in BNC2 as such we cannot absolutize much.

3.2.5 Interrogative clauses

In questions *have* undergoes inversion and does not accept DO-support in contrast to *have to* illustrated (99). I have already mentioned that *must* usually does not appear in questions but both *have to* and *have got to* can replace it in interrogatives with little or no difference as Quirk (1991:137) claims. Graph 9 illustrates the usage of *have got to* in questions.

(99) a. *When **have** you **got to** be back?* (Swan 233)

b. **When **do** you **have got to** be back?* (Swan 233)

(100) Graph 9: Frequency of *have got to* in question compared to the short form *have to*
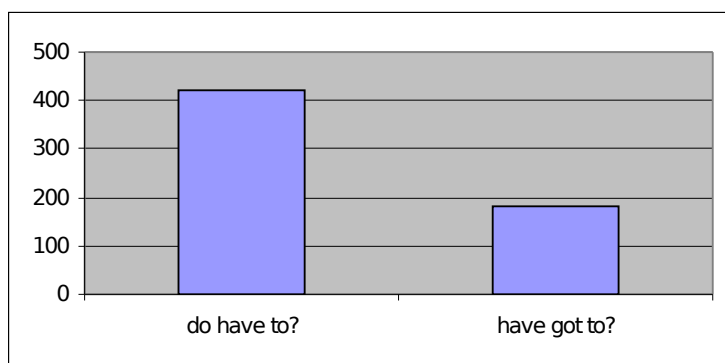
Evidently, **the frequency of the short form *have to* is approximately twice as much** compared to the long form *have got to*.

The following examples in (101) illustrate various uses of *have got to* in interrogative sentences.

(101) a. ***Have** you **got to** work too?* (BNC2)

b. ***Has** it **got to** be one word answers?* (BNC2)

    c. *How much longer **have** we **got to** wait?*   (BNC2)
    d. *When **have** you **got to** be back?*   (BNC2)
    e. *Why **have** I always **got to** come up to your standards?* (BNC2)
    f. *Why **has** everything **got to** be so quickly dean as soon as the meal is finished?*   (BNC2)

Have got to is apparently used in the whole range of questions including yes/no or *Wh*-questions.

According to Swan (2003:344) when the form *gotta* is used in questions the auxiliary *have* appears too as the following examples demonstrate.

(102) a. *When's this **gotta** be in by then Carla?*   (BNC2)
      b. *Where've I **gotta** put that?*   (BNC2)
      c. *Why's she **got to** go away?*   (BNC2)
      d. ***Has** he **got to** pass it?*   (BNC2)

Nevertheless, some English speakers tend to drop even the auxiliary *have* as we can observe in the instances bellow.

(103) a. *How many you **gotta** have?*   (BNC2)
      b. *Wonder why I **gotta** double it?*   (BNC2)
      c. ***Gotta** have glasses?*   (BNC2)
      d. *What she **gotta** wait for?*   (BNC2)

We can notice that despite the elision of the auxiliary *have* the position of the functional verb - following the pronoun – has remained 'empty' and *gotta* was not moved to that place. We can have a look at the following scheme.

(104)   Table 8: Interrogative sentence structure after elision of the auxiliary *have*

	Wh-element	FV	pronoun	the rest of the verbal predicate	
	How many	(**have**)	you	**gotta** have?	
Wonder	why	(**have**)	I	**gotta** double	it?
		(**Have**)	(you)	**gotta** have	glasses?
	What	(**has**)	she	**gotta** wait	for?

In the table above we can clearly see that the positions of individual parts of the verbal complex are preserved. That is also the reason why *gotta* in (103d) is not marked for the subject-verb agreement – it did not become the functional verb after *have* was elided. The role of the functional/auxiliary verb is still played by *have*. That is evident from the following examples where *have* even if not phonetically realized in the main clause appears again in question tag.

(105) a. *You **gotta** have a lot of confidence **haven't** you?* (BNC2)
      b. *You **gotta** walk **have** you?*   (BNC2)

c. *You **gotta** have your windows out **haven't** you?*   (BNC2)

Similar to form *got* expressing possession also *got to* appears in combination with auxiliary *do* as the following examples demonstrate.

(106) a. *Talking him into there's not, no they **don't got to** be doing meals or owt upstairs.*   (BNC2)
  b. *No, you **don't got to** negotiate, you've got to be able to speak to people on reguar basis.*   (BNC2)
  c. *Well now you've gotta generate it you gotta have electric going outside so you **don't** you **gotta** puthee in ain't you?*   (BNC2)
  d. ***don't** you **got to***   (BNC2)

The examples in (106) support the schematic structure I proposed in Table 8 above, which treats the form *gotta* as the lexical verb. Though it does not co-occur with auxiliary *have*, the DO-support is possible but limited to *don't* form similarly to *have got*.

3.3 Past tense

The following chapter deals with *have got to* as it appears in past tense. First of all I tried to find out if the long form *have got to* is used in past forms at all. After locating this construction in past tense I explored what all forms are possible and what is the frequency of their use. This chapter involves sections covering past positive declarative forms, negative and interrogative structures respectively.

3.3.1 Past positive declarative forms

Past tense of *have got to* is constructed by adding a past particle to *have*.

(107)   *She **had got to** go there.*

This is not, however, a common way how to express past actions and **the short form have to is preferred instead**. Compare the frequency of *have to* and *have got to* in the succeeding graph.

(108) a. Graph 10: Frequency of the past form *had got to* compared to *had to*[27]
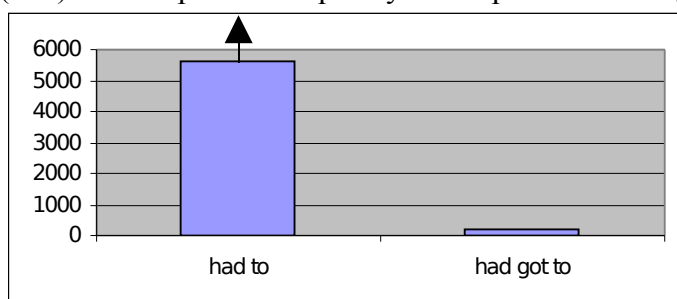
When we compare the number of *had to* that apeared in BNC2 with the frequency of *had got to* it is evident that *had **got to** is really not much usual variant* and it is rather substituted by the short form *had to* instead.

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[27] The total number of *had to* counts more than 25,000 usages.

Moreover, according to Leech (1971:104) and Dušková (1988:194), *had got to* is not always suitable and is above all limited to indirect speech or rather to dependent clauses. Expressions *had (got) to* are bound to obligation – Alexandr (1988:230) says that they suggest an action which was performed in the past because it was neccessary. Following Quirk (1991:145) *must* does not occur in this sense in past tense and Swan (2003:344) states that it is similarly possible to appear only in indirect speech (109c) or, according to Leech & Svartvik (1971:164) sometimes in questions that expect a negative answer as in (d). The gap is filled then by *had to* or much less frequently by *had got to* as in (a/b). Quirk (1991:137) claims that the long form *had got to* is quite rare and it is performed only in Modern British English and does not occur in Modern American English.

(109) a. *I thought, **I had got to** stay.* (Dušková 194)
     b. *They **had to** work six days a week in those days.* (Leech & Svartvik 164)
     c. *The doctor said I **must** stop smoking.* (Swan 344)
     d**.** ***Must** you leave already? (Surely you don't have to.)*
                                          (Leech & Svartvik 164)

Succeeding examples in (110) illustrate the concrete use of *had got to* in BNC2.

(110) a. *We decided we **had** just **got to** stay put in Bromley and in Fulham.* (BNC2)
     b. *It was one where the inquiry team **had got to** have an understanding of medical matters.* (BNC2)
     c. *But that's how it **had got to** be in the early days, otherwise it would have cost more to run than I took.* (BNC2)
     d. *Well, someone **had got to** take hold of it.* (BNC2)
     e. *In wartime food **had got to** be produced, and all...* (BNC2)

Evidently, *had got to* tends to occur not only in indirect speech and dependent clauses as confirmed in (d/e).

Swan (2003:344) claims that although *must* is not used in past obligations it appears in the past tense to express certainty about the past but it has no past form and a periphrastic construction is used instead where *must* is followed by perfect infinitive.

(111) a. *Edna isn't at her office. She **must have gone** home.* (Swan 346)
                  x
     b. *Edna isn't at her office. She **had to go** home.* (Swan 346)

Instances exemplified above differ in their meaning and context. In (111a) Edna is not in her office and a logical conclusion is e. g. that she is already at home. But in (b) Edna is not in her office because e. g. something happened at home and she was urged to leave. *Had got to* seems to be used not only for past obligations. As the following examples illustrate it may as well appear in the past logical neccessity context.

(112) a. *You**'d got to** be fourteen.* (BNC2)
     b. *Lewis **had got to** know him because he was a frequent visitor to Oxford,...*

   c. *This **had got to** be the end of the road.*   (BNC2)

3.3.1.1   Contracted forms of have got to and alternative constructions

Similar to present tense forms, *had got to* can be contracted to *'d got to*, as we could notice in (112a) or alternatively it may be replaced by *had/'d gotta*. In the table bellow we can see the frequency of individual forms.

(113) a. Table 9: Frequency of past forms of *have got to*

had got to	'd got to	had gotta	'd gotta
40	134	2	21

We can notice that compared to the number of full forms *had got to* shown in table 9 the frequency of the **contracted form *'d got to* is much higher**. The following examples in (114) demonstrate the concrete usages.

(114) a. *..., i it was that imperative it **had gotta** be done, you cant have time...*
                                                                    (BNC2)
   b. *I told him about paint work under the bonnet, Mark had theyd mentioned some paint work **had gotta** be dealt with...*   (BNC2)
   c. *So all I**'d gotta** check was the fuses.*   (BNC2)
   d. *He**'d gotta** have these tests for this other kidney.*   (BNC2)
   e. *I thought he said he**'d gotta** go somewhere.*   (BNC2)

The data above provide us with a fact that similar to full form *had got to*, the contracted forms and the alternatives with *gotta* are not restricted to mere indirect speech as illustrated in (112a) and (114a/c/d).

3.3.2   Negation

In negative constructions *have* acts as a functional verb and DO-support is not allowed.

(115) a. *I **hadn't got to** go there.*
   b. **I **didn't have got to** go there.*

Similar to negative present tense forms *didn't have to* and *hadn't got to* has the meaning of no obligation - that something was not necessary to do. The usage of *hadn't got to* seems to be low as the three examples in (116) are the only ones that could be found in BNC2. Furthermore, *had not got to, hadn't gotta* or *had not gotta* do not occur at all.

(116) a. *He could swear but I **hadn't got to** do.*   (BNC2)
   b. *Thank heavens he **hadn't got to** try and sell that one.*   (BNC2)
   c. *...you say they were they Mm, yeah **hadn't got to** be there and he could be cured.*   (BNC2)

Total number of *hadn't got to* is also effected by the low frequency in using past forms *had got to* in general. The preceding instances demonstrate again that the past

negative forms of *have got to* is not used only in indirect speech or dependent clauses.

3.3.3 Interrogative sentences

Have got to seems not to be used in past interrogative sentences or at least there were no occurences in BNC2 that would refer to obligation. There appeared only constructions identical in form but different in meaning. Look at some in the succeeding examples.

(117) a. *It would be fun, and what **had I got** to loose?* (BNC2)
     b. *What **had** she **got to** loose, she seemed to be saying, now that it had come to this?* (BNC2)
     c. *It was the child that had to have first consideration, and what **had I got to** offer it that justified my bringing it into the world?* (BNC2)

Although identical in forms with *have got to*, these constructions represent past forms of *have got*.

3.4 Future tense

In this chapter I will deal with *have got to* as it appears in future tense. I tried to find out if such an alternative is possible or, eventually, how the future is expressed.

3.4.1 Future forms

Alexandr (1988:230) claims that *have got to* can refer to future by addition of certain adverbials suggesting future time dimension such as: *tomorrow, this afternoon* etc. as illustrated in (118a) while *have to* produce regular future forms with *will* (c).

(118) a. *I've got to be in studio in half an hour.* (Dušková 194)
     b. **Now I'll have got to write another letter.* (Dušková 194)
     c. *Now I'll have to write another letter.* (Dušková 194)

As it was already mentioned in section (**3.2.3**) dealing with non-finite forms that *have got to* should not be used in combination with modal auxiliaries, as such the construction (118b) is not possible in comparison to *have to*. Nonetheless, there occurred a few instances with modal auxiliaries including also *will* demonstrated in (91) and repeated here in (119). But we cannot conclude from only two examples that it is commonly used. The example (119c) displays the future expressed by relevant adverbial.

(119) a. *But you don't do you hav wil **will have you got to** shrink wrap it all or…* (BNC2)
     b. *I will if you give me, write me a cheque and I'll take it when I go out again, cos I **won't have got to** get a cheque bookoh you have a cheque book…* (BNC2)
     c. *I've got to be up early tomorrow.* (BNC2)

Following Swan (2003:344) *have got to* is preferred if the obligation exists now or more precisely 'when arrengments for the future have already been made' (120b/c) compared to *have got to, will have to* which apears in purely future obligations (a), in addition, accordig to Alexandr (1988:230) when *have got to* is combined with dynamic verbs, it tends to refer to future too as shown in (c).

(120) a. *When you leave school you'll have to find a job.*
 b. *I've got to go for a job interview tommorrow.*
 c. *I've got to be leaving (before 9 tomorrow.)*

However, derived from BNC2 data we cannot propose such definite conclusions. The following instances illustrate that. Some speakers probably do not differentiate them as performed in (121a/b).

(121) a. *Gotta start woking some time.* (BNC2)
 b. *This has got to be a record for our group all one day!* (BNC2)
 c. *...you realize the money has got to be coming from somewhere else and we know it's coming from knocking.* (BNC2)

Both (121a/b) refer to closely unspecified future and the example (c) even though combined with dynamic verb does not express future obligation but points out logical neccessity.

Swan (2003:345 - 6) argues that *must* can give orders or instructions for the future; in this meaning *will have to* can be used as well but the speaker keeps the distance a little bit and the instructions sound then less direct.

(122) a. *You can borrow my car, but you must bring it back before ten.* (Swan 346)
 b. *You can borrow my car, but you'll have to bring it back before ten.*
 (Swan 346)

In this respect, *have got to* seems to be closer to must. When we look at examples (120a) and (122b) and compare them with (122a) the examples with *have to* sound less direct which is highly probably caused by the presence of modal auxiliary *will*.

I will give a larger comment on the usage of *have got to* in the following conclusion. Here I would like to summarize only the very basic features. We could notice that *have got to* appears not only in present tense, however, past tense forms are less usual than the short form *have to* and the future forms with *will* seems to be rather avoided. *Have got to* may sometimes occur in dynamic, habitual and even non-finite sentences although it is said not to be normally used in such contexts or cannot be used.

4 CONCLUSION

4.1 Have got

It was proposed here that *have got* represent a semantic equivalent to stative *have* expressing possession. It was also mentioned that the long form *have got* may look perfectively but its meaning is non-perfective. From the truely prerfect form of *get* it can be recognised in the following way as suggested earlier and repeated here in (3):

(1) a. *I **have got** a car.* [was given, or, possess]
     b. *I **have got** a car yesterday.* [was given]
     c. *I **have got** a car in the garage.* [possess]

From the morpho-syntactic point of view *have got* consists from a functional or auxiliary verb *have* and a lexical part presented by *got*. *Have* is marked for inflection as well as lexical verbs are but precedes negation and is inverted in questions. Contrary to the short form *have* (lexical verb) it does not require DO-support.

(2) a. *He **has not/n't got** a car.*
     b. *He **does not/n't have** a car.*

However as an auxiliary verb it should appear after central modals. Demonstrated in (25) and (26) *have got* is sometimes possible only after some central modals. This rather non-standard behaviour is quite contradictory with behaviour of auxiliaries.

Confirmed by BNC2 data only the distribution of *have got* without DO-support is possible. The only exception involved is in the usage of the substandard variant *got* which can sometimes replace *have got* performed by omitting *have*. The combination of *do* and *got* seems above all realized only with negative form *don't*, however, this form is marginal. Moreover, it did not appear with 3rd person singular nor it occurred in question tags as some authors suggested it.

As far as the alternative form *got* is concerned there is another specific feature related to it. It appears in 3rd person singular position, which usually requires inflection but *got* is not marked for it. This was explained by *has* being only 'covert' but not replaced by *got* in its morpho-syntactic functions. There is no motion of *got* to the emptied position of *have*.

Beside the standard negative form *haven't got* a construction *ain't got* can be employed where *ain't* replaces *haven't*. African American English form *ain't* is quite commonly used also in Modern British English. Similarly, it may be used with another negative element citing Krejčová (2004:37) 'remaning the sentences of the Neg concord rule sematically unchaged.'

From all tenses *have got* appears predominantly in present tense. Most frequently it is used in its contracted form *'ve got* but the short form *have* is after all more common although *have got* is said to be preferred alternative above all in spoken, idiomatic Modern British English. This is probably caused by the fact that BNC2 comprises only 10% of spoken language and the rest includes written English.

Also in interrogative and negative sentences the short form *have* occurs more frequently which agrees with some authors who claims that *do*-forms (meaning the short form *have* which requires DO-support) are more common.

Because of its stative character *have got* is said that it cannot occur in dynamic context like **have got a fun* where the short form *have* is easily to appear. Nevertheless, I found a few examples in which *have got* replaced *have*. The same rules are said to count for habitual sense and non-finite forms. I succeeded in finding several cases where *have got* was used in habitual meaning. The repetition was expressed here by the use of adverbials marking frequency such as *always, usually* etc. The infinitive form is sometimes possible after modal auxiliaries, the most common of which is *must* expressing logical neccessity, but not obligation. Furthermore I also discovered forms *to have got, having got* and others, but most of them were rather dubious. However, *have got* does not occur in progressive forms. All the mentioned non-finite constructions are not much frequent but at the same time they are not marigal. *Have got* does not appear in imperative sentences in contrast to the short form *have*. Even in the case of *have* the imperative constructions are restricted to dynamic meaning and although as it was mentioned above *have got* sometimes may occur in such a context, however, imperative with it seems to be always avoided.

Have got produce past forms but contrary to the short form *have* it does not accept DO-support. It appears hear in contracted forms, interrogative sentences or negative constructions. Similar to the present tense even in the past tense *ain't got* was a few times present to refer to past. As a whole *had got* cannot be compared in number with the usage of the short form *had* which agrees with the statements of authors.

Regular future forms with *will* are marginal and express rather 'have obtained' than pure possession. However *have got* may refer to future by adding particular adverbials like *tomorrow, in an hour* etc. This also corresponds with authors.

4.2 Have got to

It was proposed here that *have got to* represent a semantic equivalent to *have to*. Both *have to* and *have got to* are similar in meaning with *must* and are interchangable for it with slightly or no diferrence. *Have got to* may refer to obligation/deontic meaning or logical neccessity/epistemic meaning. Together with *have to* they belong to a group called semi-modals because it may express modality and tense or person at the same time which differ them from *must* and other central modals. On the other hand, *have got to* contrary to the short form *have to* does not produce forms with *do* because *have* in *have got to* plays a role of a functional and auxiliary verb. As such it is closer to *must*. I suggest here examples introduced in scheme (64) and repeat it here.

(3) a. *He **has not/n't to** go.*
     b. *He **does not/n't to** go.*
     c. *He **must not/n't** go.*

Forms without *do* are the only acceptable. However, in (106) I demostrated one exception to this rule which may occur in cases with the reduced forms *got to*. Although rarely *got to* is also used in combination with *don't*. Only one example containing *do + got to* appeared in BNC2, however it was rather ambigous. In general, these forms are not frequent.

As hinted at above *have got to* has its alternative forms *got to* or *gotta* the second of which is rather Modern American English but is also frequently used in Modern British English. They both may appear in 3rd person singular position in which it does not bear inflection. We explained this anomaly by *has* being only 'covert'. In this cases *got to/gotta* did not replace *have* in its morpho-syntactic functions. This was proved also in interrogative sentences where *gotta* remains on its position even after the elision of the auxiliary *have* – the word order is preserved. I suggest here at least one example from (103a) where *have* was elided.

(4)   *How many (**have**) you **gotta** have?*

The presence of *have* can be confirmed by its later occurence in question tag, even if *have* was omitted in the preceding clause.

Have got to can be modified by an adverb following *have* but some speakers tend to insert the adverb also between *got* and *to* although there is a close link between them mentioned by authors and proved by phonological evidence of *got to* pronounced as one word /gotə/.

Present negative forms of *have got to* are identical in meaning with those of the short form *have to* expressing lack of neccessity but they semanticaly differ from the modal auxiliary *must* which refers to prohibiton. Meaning that something is not certain was covered only by one example. In negative sentences a construction *ain't gotta* or less frequently *ain't got to* can be sometimes employed where *ain't*, typical for African American English, replaces *haven't*.

Have got can be easily used in interrogative sentencies including yes/no and *Wh*-questions. Auxiliary *have* should not be omitted, however, from BNC2 data I found out that this is not generally true and speakers tend to leave it out as already introduced above.

Have got to should be impossible in non-finite constructions in contrast to the short for *have to*. As my data from BNC2 shown it was used in combination with modal auxiliaries but we can say that most speakers try to avoid them as there were only five examples. In other types of non-finite forms like progressives, participles etc. *have got to* is totally avoided.

Have got to produce also past forms but the short form *had to* is much preferred. The contracted form *'d got to* seems to be the most frequent past form. Authors claim that *had got to* is mostly limited to dependent clauses but BNC2 data show that these forms are not at best marginal. In past interrogative forms seem not to be used and those constructions that appeared, represented past form *had got*.

Have got to should not produce regular future forms with *will* contrary to the short form *have* and in BNC2 I found only two cases in such a construction. It may, however, refer to future by adding of adverbs like *tomorrow*, *this afternoon* etc. Contrary to *will have to* which is said to occur in purely future obligation *have got to* is rather used when the obligation exists now and arrangements have been already

made. But I managed to find examples referring to closely unspecified future and but those were only two pieces.

As it is evident from the work have got and have got to shares many features. In comparison to their shorter counterparts they are less frequent. They are mostly limited in using full verbal paradigm but they both more or less produce forms in all tenses.

5 SUMMARY

Cílem této práce bylo prozkoumat užití slovesných idiomů *have got* (mít) a *have got to* (muset). A to jednak v různých slovesných časech – přítomném, minulém i budoucím. V rámci jednotlivých slovesných časů jsem se zaměřila na jejich výskyt v tázacích a záporných větách. Dále jsem zabývala jejich používáním ve větách neurčitých, v různých kontextech - jmenovitě habituální, který vyjadřuje opakovanost děje, a dynamický/dějový, zahrnující určitou aktivitu, děj. V neposlední řadě jsem se také zaměřila na frekvenci výskytu těchto tvarů.

Je běžnou praxí, že se na gymnáziích učí *have got* pouze v přítomném čase jako alternativní forma k posesivnímu *have*, ale v ostatních časech již není zmiňováno a abych řekla pravdu, *have got to* jsem tehdy vůbec neznala. Tohle bylo jedním z důvodů, proč jsem se rozhodla danou tématiku prozkoumat. K tomuto účelu jsem pro teoretickou část zvolila lingvitické příručky, studie a gramatické texty. Praktickou část jsem pokrývá Britský národní korpus (BNC2), ve kterém jsem jednotlivé výrazy vyhledávala a data následně analyzovala a konfrontovala s tím, co daní autoři tvrdili a doložila příklady. BNC2 obsahuje jak psané texty (90%) tak přepsané texty mluvené řeči (10%). Ve své práci jsem nerozlišovala mezi mluvenou a psanou částí, ale prozkoumávala jsem celý korpus.

Oba tvary *have got* a *have got to* mohou být ze sémantického hlediska označovány jako verbální idiomy, neboť jejich výsledný význam není patrný z významů jednotlivých slov. Na první pohled se může zdát, že jde o perfektivní formy slovesa *get*, protože jejich tvary jsou totožné. Rozdíly ve významu vyvstanou, přidáme-li určité adverbium, které následně vyloučí perfektivní význam a je pak zřejmé, že se jedná o posesivní *have got* či modální *have got to* vyjadřující povinnost a nebo logickou nutnost. Tuto situaci je možné vidět na následujících příkladech, kde (a) představuje zaměnitelné tvary, (b) perfektivní formy od *get* a (c) *have got* (mít) a *have got to* (muset) v přítomném čase.

(1) a. *I **have got** a car.*
     b. *I **have got** a car yesterday.*
     c.   *I **have got** a car in garage.*

(2) a. *You **have got to** know her.*
     b. *You **have got to** know her yesterday.*
     c. *You **have got to** know her tomorrow, anyway. (She is great!)*

Oba slovesné tvary sdílí určité morfologické a syntaktické vlastnosti. V obou případech hraje *have* roli pomocného a funkčního slovesa a jako takové, zaprvé, přijímá negativní částici *not* a netvoří zápor pomocí slovesa *do*.

(3) a. *You **have not got/haven't got** a car./ You **have not/haven't got to** go there.*
     b. **You **do not have got/don't have got** a car./ *You **do not/don't have got to** go there.*

Za druhé, v tázacích větách je *have* invertováno.

(4) a. ***Have** you **got** a car?/ **Have** you **got to** go there?*
     b. **Do* you **have got** a car?/**Do* you **have got to** go there?*

Tyto společné rysy jsou dány tím, že *have got to* je v podstatě odvozeno z *have got*, stejně jako *have to* vychází ze statického *have* přidáním infinitivu s *to*.

Jak již bylo naznačeno, oba tvary mají svůj protějšek ve formách bez *got*, tedy *have* and *have to* (dále v textu jsou *have got, have got to* označované též jako dlouhé tvary a *have* a *have to* jako krátké tvary), jež mohou být v mnoha případech zaměnitelné. Jsou zde ale situace, při nichž jsou tyto dlouhé tvary ve svém užití ve větách omezeny. Těmito omezeními se také zabývám ve své práci . Oba tvary jsou typické především pro britskou angličtinu.

5.1 Have got

Have got se nejběžněji používá v přítomném čase – prézentu. Na rozdíl od svého protějšku *have* je považován za neformální výraz a jako takový se běžně používá především v mluvené řeči.

I když se jedná o typickou britskou formu, v porovnání s krátkým tvarem *have* se v celém BNC2 vyskytuje méně a to jak v pozitivních, negativních tak i tázacích větách. Svoji úlohu v této skutečnosti zajisté sehrál i fakt, že BNC2 se skládá z 90% ze psaných textů, zatímco mluvený text zaujímá pouhých 10%.

Have got se může vyskytnout také ve zkrácené formě *'ve got*, která je běžnější a nebo lze *have* zcela vynechat. Vzniknuvší nestandardní forma *got* se vyskytuje i po 3. osobě singuláru, což odporuje tvrzení autorů. Nedochází zde ke shodě předmětu s přísudkem a *got* nenese flektivní morfém. Toto chování je možno vysvětlit tím, že *have*, i když je foneticky nerealizované je pouze skryté, což dokazuje jeho případný výskyt v dovětku. I nadále po vypuštění *have* si jednotlivé složky věty (syntaktické jednotky) zachovávají stejné pozice a nemění se slovosled. Je tedy vyloučené, aby *got* neslo –s morfém. Redukovaná forma *got* je specifická tím, že jí lze použít v kombinaci s pomocným slovesem *do*, ale jak se zdá pouze v jeho negativní formě *don't* . Tato konstrukce se ovšem v rozporu s tvrzením některých autorů nevyskytla v 3. osobě singuláru ani v dovětku, kde se podle všeho užívá sloveso *have*.

Vedle standardní negativní formy *haven't got* se vyskytuje také vazba *ain't got*. *Ain't* představuje výraz, užívaný v černošské angličtině, ale běžne na něj lze narazit i v BNC2. *Ain't got* může být užito i v kombinaci s dalším záporem, aniž by se změnila celková polarita věty.

Ze všech slovesných časů se *have got* nejčastěji používá v prézentu. Krátká forma *have* je však celkově frekventovanější. Stejně tak v otázkách je *have* častější. Nejběžněji se pak *have got* vyskytuje ve své zkrácené formě *'ve got*, což jenom podtrhuje skutečnost, že *have got* je neformální výraz.

Have got se může někdy vyskytovat po modálních slovesech, a to především po *must*. Další tvary neurčitých vět by se však neměly používat, přesto se někteří mluvčí těmto konstrukcím nevyhýbají. Většina ale obsahuje abstraktní předmět, což do značné míry znejisťuje posesivní význam *have got* a spíše vyjadřuje dynamiku, dějovost. V porovnání například s *to have a shower*, ve vazbách jako *having nay*

got a clue, to have got a reaction atd. není činnost vykonávaná agentivním podmětem zcela jednoznačná a jedná se spíše o idiomatické fráze.

Kvůli své statické povaze se *have got* nemůže objevit v dynamickém kontextu jako např. ve spojení *have got a fun*, ve kterém se krátká forma *have* běžně vyskytuje. Nicméně, v BNC2 se *have got* objevilo i v dynamickém smyslu, i když jeho počet není nijak vysoký.

Have got je také omezeno, co se týče habituálního užití a výskytu v neurčitých větách. V obou případech se však *have got* v BNC2 objevilo. Opakovanost děje v habituálním významu byla vyjádřena pomocí adverbií jako *always, usually, normally* etc. Infinitivní tvar *have got* se může vyskytnout po některých modálních slovesech, nejčastěji *must*, vyjadřující jistotní modalitu. Vazby jako *to have got, having got* bylo možné také najít, ale jejich význam je nejistý. I přesto, že se *have got* občas vyskytuje v dynamickém kontextu, neobjevuje se v imperativu.

Have got tvoří préteritum. V porovnání s krátkou formou *have* nelze však hovořit o běžném užívání a *have* je nesrovnatelně častější. Préteritum *had got* se vyskytuje i v otázkách a negativních výpovědích. Objevilo se i pár příkladů ve kterých bylo *hadn't* nahrazeno *ain't*, přičemž odkazovalo do minulosti nebo byl tvar *got to* nahrazen hovorovějším *gotta*.

Pravidelné budoucí tvary s *will* jsou jen okrajové a navíc se jedná spíše o výrazy vyjadřující, že 'něco obdržím', než čisté vlastnictví.

5.2 Have got to

Have got to představuje ze sémantického hlediska ekvivalentní vazbu k *have to*. Oba výrazy jsou zároveň svým významem blízké modálnímu slovesu *must* a jsou s ním v podstatě zaměnitelné. I když obě vazby vyjadřují modalitu, zároveň však mohou na rozdíl od *must* a jiných modálních sloves označovat i osobu nebo slovesný čas. Proto se tyto výrazy řadí do tzv. semi-modální skupiny sloves. Modální slovesa mají ještě navíc dva další významy – deontický a epistemický/jistotní. V případě *have got to/have to/must* je to nutnost, povinnost a logickou nutnost.

Zatímco *have to* tvoří otázky a zápor přidáním pomocného slovesa *do*, *have* ve vazbě *have got to* jedná jako funkční sloveso podobně jako *must*. Tvary bez pomocného *do* jsou jediné možné. Výjimku tvoří pouze redukovaná forma *got to*, která se může vyskytnout i v kombinaci s *don't*. Tyto konstrukce nejsou ovšem příliš běžné a mluvčí se jim spíše vyhýbají.

Jak již bylo naznačeno, *have got to* se může vyskytovat v redukované formě *got to*, popřípadě *gotta* – výraz z americké angličtiny, který je však v BNC poměrně šastý. Oba výrazy se běžně používají i v 3. osobě singular, přitom ale nenesou flektivní morfém *–s*. Tato anomálie je způsobena skutečností, že *have*, jakožto funkční sloveso, je jediným nositelem flexe. *Have* je v tomto případě pouze 'skryté' a o jeho přítomnosti nás může ujistit případný výskyt v dovětku, kde se *have* opět objevuje. V takovýchto větách bez *have*, *got to/gotta* nepřebírají morfo-syntaktické funkce *have,* ale ponechávají si své. Je to zřetelnější například v otázkách, kde *got to/gotta* zůstávájí na své pozici a nepřesouvají se na místo dříve okupované *have* a toto místo zůstává 'neobsazené' tzn. nemění se pořádek slov ve větě.

(5)   *How many (**have**) you **gotta** have?*

Have got to může být modifikováno adverbiem, vložením mezi *have* a *got*. Někteří mluvčí však vykazují určitou tendenci vkládat adverbium i mezi *got* a *to* i přesto, že mezi oběma slovy existuje blízké spojení, demonstrované fonologickými vlastnostmi, tedy výslovností *got to* jako jedno slovo /gotə/.

Negativní formy *haven't got to* se shodují významově s krátkými formami *don't have to*, ale liší se od *mustn't*, které nevyjadřuje, že něco není nutné, ale naopak zákaz. *Haven't* lze nahradit výrazem *ain't*, typické pro černošskou angličtinu, avšak v porovnání se standardním *haven't* je daleko méně užívané. Negativní forma ve smyslu, že 'něco není jisté' se vyskytla pouze v jednom případě.

Have got to je možno užít i v otázkách, jak zjišťovacích tak doplňovacích. Podle tvrzení některých autorů v otázkách nelze vynechat funkční sloveso *have*. V BNC2 se však tato konstrukce bez *have* poměrně běžně vyskytuje.

Pro *have got to* existuje i préteritum *had got to*, ale krátká forma *had to* je daleko běžnější. Nejčastěji se *had got to* vyskytuje ve své zkrácené verzi *'d got to* a značně převyšuje frekvenci plného tvaru. Podle autorů by préteritum mělo být omezeno pouze na nepřímé, či závislé věty. Z dat z BNC2 však vyplývá, že se užívá i v přímé řeči a větách hlavích. Préteritum od *have got to* se v otázce v BNC2 neobjevilo ani jednou.

Have got to by nemělo tvořit pravidelný budoucí čas s pomocí *will*. Přesto se v BNC2 vyskytly dva takové případy, avšak vzhledem k jejich počtu nelze jednoznačně tvrdit, že *have got to* tvoří pravidelný budoucí čas s *will*. Budoucnost je ale možno vyjádřit užitím příslušných adverbií jako *tomorrow, this afternoon* etc. Zatímco *will have to* by mělo odkazovat na čistě budoucí nutnost, *have got to* se užívá pokud závazek existuje nyní tzn. pokud už byly všechny záležitosti do budoucna dojednány. *Have got to* se v BNC2 objevilo i ve dvou větách, které vyjadřovaly blíže nespecifikovanou budoucnost, tedy v kontextu, ve kterém se údajně vyskytuje pouze *will have to*.

Have got to by také nemělo tvořit neurčité větné konstrukce na rozdíl od krátké formy *have to*. I když se *have got to* vyskytlo několikrát v kombinaci s modálními slovesy, lze říci, že se mluvčí těmto vazbám vyhýbají. Další typy neurčitých vět jako např. průběhový tvar se v BNC2 vůbec nevyskytovaly.

Have got a *have got to* mají nepochybně spoustu společných znaků. Oba výrazy se nevyskytují tak často, jako ekvivalentní vazby *have* a *have to*. *Have* vždy hraje roli funkčního slovesa, výjimkou jsou v obou případech pouze redukované formy *got* a *got to*, které tvoří vazbu i s *don't*, není to však častá forma. Při vynechání funkčního slovesa *have* ve větě v 3. osobě singuláru *got/got to/gotta* nevážou flektivní morfém. Oba výrazy jsou také omezené, co se týče užití v dynamickém, habituálním kontextu, v infinitivních a neurčitých větných konstrukcí. V minulém čase se nepoužívají tak často a budoucí čas tvoří většinou opisem, než pomocí *will*.

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ABSTRACT:

The main topic of this work are verbal idioms *have got* and *have got to.* I intend to examine the whole scale of the usage of the two expressions in modern British English. More precisely, I will study their formal properties including morphology, semantics and syntax, explore their distribution in certain contexts, frequency of their usage in different tenses, investigate their different forms and alternatives as discussed in relevant literature and confront these factors with data from Corpus. I will also compare them in this respect with their semantical conterparts *have* and *have to*.

Key words: *have got, have got to,* stative verb, deontic meaning, epistemic meaning, auxiliary verb, functional verb

ANOTACE:

Hlavním tématem této práce jsou verbální idiomy *have got* a *have got to*. Budu se zabývat jejich formálními vlastnostmi - morfologií, syntaxí a sémantikou, zkoumat jejich výskyt v různých kontextech, frekvenci co se týče jejich užívání ve slovesných časech. Dále se budu zabývat jejich různými tvary a alternativami, které se vyskytují. K tomu používám příslušnou literaturu a její závěry pak porovnávám s daty z BNC2. Zároveň tyto jevy porovnávám s jejich sémantickými protějšky *have* a *have to*.

Klíčová slova: *have got*, *have got to*, posesivní sloveso, statické sloveso, deontický význam, epistémický význam, pomocné sloveso, funkční sloveso