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Hi, Im Daria, the creator of this website! I invite you to join my Telegram channel for ESL teachers, where I share speaking activities, grammar discussions, fun ESL games, and more. See you there! As an English speaker, you might be confused about how to use them. In that case, youve come to the right post. Were going to crack the code and solve the mystery of has vs. have. Read on to find out about their main differences and how to use each properly, plus handy practice resources. Contents The Difference Between Has vs. Have Has and have are both conjugations of the verb to have. The main difference between them is that has is used with the third person singular (he, she, it), while have is used for all other subjects. The exception to this is with negative statements and questions, where you always use have. You can think of the difference as being all about points of view. In English, anything we read or speak is coming from a particular point of view. The point of view tells you who is speaking, and who is being spoken about. You can know the point of view by looking at which pronouns are used. Lets quickly review: Point of ViewMeaningSingularPluralFirst PersonThe speaker is talking directly to somebody else. You have He has She has It has They have Got it? Great! Now that you understand points of view, using has and have becomes very easy. In the Present Tense Have and has can both be used in the present tense as a main verb to mean possession. Heres the difference: Type of Sentence Has Have Affirmative Statement (he, she, it, singular nouns) (I, we, you, plural nouns) Negative Statement (use it with he, she, it, a name or a singular noun. Its also used with singular English pronouns like everybody, anybody, or nobody: Everybody has a copy of the book. Nobody has the answer. I dont think anybody has coffee. Have is used for the other points of view, and the third-person plural point of view. In other words, use have with the subjects I, you, we or they: I have a headache. You have a new laptop. They have three cats. We have a big house. Also, use have with plural nouns or when talking about multiple people or things at the same time: Those dresses have stripes. Roger and I have a red car. My dog and Patricias cat have brown fur. Aside from this, with negative statements or questions, you can only use have and not has. Even if the subject is he, she, it, a name or a singular noun, youll need to use have a house? The same is true for negative statements in the present tense; She does not have a brother. They do not have time to see you. In the Present Perfect TenseHas and have can also be auxiliary verbs that help create the present perfect tense, in combination with other verbs. The rules for using them as auxiliary verbs are actually simpler. It just depends on the subject. If the subject is third-person singular: he, she, it, a name or a singular noun, youll always use has: John has gone to California four times. The dog has not eaten today. Has she received the letter? Youll use have in the present perfect tense with subjects I, you, we or they, as well as plural nouns. I have watched Game of Thrones four times. You have helped me a lot. They have asked many questions. We have thought about this all day. This is true for negative statements or questions too: My friends have not watched Game of Thrones. You have not helped me at all. Have they asked too many questions? The Meaning of Has and HaveNow that you know about the differences between has and have, lets review the two main uses of the verb to have, which is their infinitive, or original, form: To Mean PossessionWe use to have when we talk about possessing (owning) something. Here are some conjugations of the verb to have: TenseConjugation Present progressive is / are havingPasthadFor example, look at the following sentences: She has the book. In both sentences, the verb to have is conjugated in the present tense. As Auxiliary VerbsThe verb to have has another use. Its also an auxiliary verb is combined with another verb to complete the meaning of a sentence. Because of this, its also called a helping verb. For example: She has eaten dinner already. I have seen that movie. These sentences both use the perfect tense. Here, has and have dont indicate possession. Instead, adding has or have to another verb creates that verbs perfect tense for other verbs. Contractions with Has and HaveIn English, has and have are often used in contractions which is where you combine two words with an apostrophe, and at least one letter is removed. Contractions are incredibly common in informal English, whether in writing, contractions are often avoided, so you spell the words out instead. Below are some examples of contractions combining has or have with personal pronouns and other common words, and you can click here for our full post on the topic. Original Contraction I have I've we have We've You have You've He has He's She has She's It has It's They have They've Should have Hasn't Would have Haven't Where have Where have Where have Where with personal pronouns and other common words, and you can click here for our full post on the topic. Original Contraction I have I've We have I've Where have Where have I've Wh combined with not:OriginalContractionHas notHasn'tHave notHaven'tHow to Practice Has and HavePracticing English grammar doesnt need to be hard or boring. There are many amazing resources available on the internet, plus other fun ways to practice. Take online quizzes. Try this quiz on EnglishGrammar and this one on EnglishExercises. For on-the-go practice, check out this worksheet from Study.com.Watch authentic English videos. Think of something youre interested in, and find English videos about ityoull hear has and have quite frequently! For example, the language learning program FluentU has a large library of short English videos for different learner levels. Try changing the pronouns in this articles example sentences. This can be a good warm-up exercise. Once youve changed the pronouns, change the verb to match. Write a paragraph as though its about somebody else. This will force you to practice the difference between has and have. Summary: Has vs. HaveHave and has are both conjugations of the verb to have in the present tense. To have is often associated with possession or ownership, but it can also be used as auxiliary (helping) verbs in the present tense. Either way, whether in the present or perfect tense used as auxiliary (helping) verbs in the present tense. with the subjects he, she, it, a name or a singular noun. Use have with the subjects I, you, they, we, a plural noun or multiple subjects. An exception to this would be if youre making aquestion or negative statement in the present tense. In that case, youll always use have. Now, its time to use these important words. Study all the examples closely. Use has and have in your daily conversations, and dont be afraid of making mistakes! If you like learning English through movies and online media, you should also check out FluentU lets you learn English from popular talk shows, catchy music videos and funny commercials, as you can see here: If you want to watch it, the FluentU app has probably got it. The FluentU app and website makes it really easy to watch English videos. There are captions that are interactive. That means you can tap on any word to see an image, definition, and useful examples. FluentU lets you tap to look up any word. Learn all the vocabulary in any video with quizzes. Swipe left or right to see more examples for the word youre learning. FluentU remembers the vocabulary that youre learning. It gives you extra practice with difficult wordsand reminds you when its time to review what youve learned. You have a truly personalized experience. Start using the FluentU website on your computer or tablet or, better yet, download the FluentU website on your computer or tablet or, better yet, download the FluentU app from the iTunes or Google Play store. Click here to take advantage of our current sale! (Expires at the end of this month.) Proper verb usage is crucial for effective communication in English. Even if youre taking online English lessons using the right word can be tricky, especially when choosing between has vs. have or has been vs. have or have or have or have or have or have vs. have or have youll feel more confident using them in your writing and conversations! Has is used with third-person, second-person, and third-person plural subjects (I, you, we, they). Both indicate possession or a completed action in the present perfect tense. Examples include: He has a car and They have finished their work. Lets kick things off by discussing the meaning of has and have. Both words are present tense forms of the verb to have. The verb to have is commonly used to explore the meaning of this verb further, refer to our guide on the secrets and subtleties of the verb to have. The main difference between has and have lies in which subjects he, she, and it, or a singular noun. Have is used with first-person (J, we), second-person (you), and third-person plural (they) subjects. Examples: Johnny has to leave soon. I have not called the doctor. Do you have a question? Lets explore the applications of has and have in various contexts. Has and have in various contexts. Has and have in various contexts. used with we, a third-person plural pronoun, to indicate the possession of clothes. Have and has can describe actions that could happen but have not occurred yet. As noted earlier, have is used with the pronouns I, you, we, and they. Has is used with he, she, and it.For example: You have to go there today. She has to submit her homework by Monday. These actions havent occurred yet, but there is a possibility of them happening. Has and have are used with other verbs in the present perfect tense. For example: She has completed the homework. My neighbors have moved out of the house. Janet has played the piano for two years. These examples show actions that have been completed alongside verbs in their present perfect tense. Has and have are also used in questions, we need to invert the subject and verb. For example: Has she finished her homework? Have you seen the movie? To form negations, we need to invert the subject and verb. For example: Has she finished her homework? Have you seen the movie? To form negations, we need to invert the subject and verb. For example: Has she finished her homework? Have you seen the movie? To form negations, we need to invert the subject and verb. For example: Has she finished her homework? Have you seen the movie? To form negations, we need to invert the subject and verb. For example: Has she finished her homework? Have you seen the movie? To form negations, we need to invert the subject and verb. For example: Has she finished her homework? Have you seen the movie? To form negations, we need to invert the subject and verb. For example: Has she finished her homework? Have you seen the movie? To form negations, we need to invert the subject and verb. For example: Has she finished her homework? Have you seen the movie? To form negations are not also as a finished her homework? Have you seen the movie? To form negations are not also as a finished her homework? Have you seen the movie? Has she finished her homework? Have you seen the movie? Has she finished her homework? Have you seen the movie? Has she finished her homework? Have you seen the movie? Has she finished her homework? Have you seen the movie? Has she finished her homework? Have you seen the movie? Has she finished her homework? Have you seen the movie? Has she finished her homework her homework has a finished her homework. Has she finished her homework her homewo we need to use not after have or has. For example: I have not been there before. She has not completed the project. One major confusion people experience with has vs. have is around which subject to use with first, second, and third-person plural subjects (I, you, we, and they). Heres a conjugation table for the verb to have a busy schedule We hav to better understand singular and plural subjects. Lets look at the usage of has in different verb forms, contexts, and sentence structures. In the simple present tense, has is used to describe actions happening right now or habitual actions for third-person singular subjects. For example: He has a beautiful garden. She has an adorable dog. Chris has a new bicycle. When we want to talk about actions that started in the present perfect tense. Check out these examples: He has written a fascinating story. She has completed her homework. Keanu Reeves has won several awards. The book has been a bestseller for weeks. In the present perfect tense, has indicates completion or ongoing impact. Lets delve into the use of have in the simple present tense, and other verb forms. In the simple present tense, have is used with first-person, second-person, and third-person plural subjects. For example: You have a talent for playing the guitar. We have three cats as pets. I have a skateboard. They have a great sense of humor. Remember, have accompanies these subjects in the present tense. When we want to express an action that started in the present tense with have. Lets explore some examples: They have finished their project. You have visited Paris. They have seen the Grand Canyon. We have won three swimming competitions. In the present and part tense, have signifies completion or ongoing relevance. Aside from the simple present and part tense forms. Certainly, I can help you revise your explanation to address the editors comment. Heres an improved version: The progressive form involves adding -ing to have or sentences with has to describe ongoing actions. In this form, the verb to be (is, am, are, was, were) is conjugated based on the subject, followed by having or the present participle (-ing form) of the main verb. Examples: 1. Original sentence: She has a great time at the party. Progressive form: The families are having dinner together every night this week. Progressive form: The families are having dinner together every night this week. Progressive form: The families are having dinner together every night this week. Original sentence: The families are having dinner together every night this week. Progressive form: The families are having dinner together every night this week. Progressive form: The families are having dinner together every night this week. Progressive form: The families are having dinner together every night this week. Progressive form: The families are having dinner together every night this week. is having a housewarming party tonight. By using the progressive form, we are able emphasize the ongoing nature of the action, giving a sense of immediacy and activity to the sentences. When referring to the past, we replace has with had. For example: They had a fantastic picnic last weekend. He had a vacation last summer. She had a great time at the concert. Has Have Simple present tense Beyonc has a beautiful voice. I have a soccer game tomorrow. Present perfect tense He had a great time at the concert. We had a delicious dinner last night. Get a book and pen:Write two sentences using have in the simple present tense.Write two sentences using have in the present tense.Write two sente important lesson from his trip. She doesnt ____ a bottle of wine on the shelf. Exercise 2: Correct the errors with has or have gone to work. Lydia and her friends has gone to a party. My neighbor have gotten another apartment. They has studied French for five years. The car have not been repaired yet. Exercise 3: Circle the correct verb:Our dog (have/has) a new skateboard. Understanding the difference between has and have is crucial for accurate communication in English. Always use has for thirdperson singular subjects and have for first-person, second-person, and third-person plural subjects. Keep testing what youve learned by completing exercises to enhance your verb usage skills and improve your understanding of English grammar. Remember, learning is all about practice! If you want to take your English to the next level, 1-on-1 tutoring is the best way to do this. On Preply, you can find thousands of online English tutors who specialize in English grammar. You can select them based on availability, price, and rating. You can find thousands of online English tutors who specialize in English grammar. You can select them based on availability, price, and rating. You can find thousands of online English tutors who specialize in English grammar. You can select them based on availability, price, and rating. You can find thousands of online English tutors who specialize in English grammar. You can select them based on availability, price, and rating. 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You can select them based on availability, price, and rating a select them based on availability, price, and rating a select them based on availability, price, and rating a select them based on availability and rating a select them based on availability. full refund. So, check out Preply tutors today, and move one step closer to achieving your language-learning goals. Click here to download this explanation as a PDF. Learn about USING the present perfect exercises, click here for our complete programme to perfect your English grammar. To make the positive present perfect tense, use: 'have' / 'has' + the past participle by adding 'ed' (for example, 'study' becomes 'played') There are a few verbs that change their spelling when you add 'ed' (for example, 'study' becomes 'played') There are a few verbs that change their spelling when you add 'ed' (for example, 'play' becomes 'played') There are a few verbs that change their spelling when you add 'ed' (for example, 'study' becomes 'played') There are a few verbs that change their spelling when you add 'ed' (for example, 'study' becomes 'played') There are a few verbs that change their spelling when you add 'ed' (for example, 'study' becomes 'played') There are a few verbs that change their spelling when you add 'ed' (for example, 'study' becomes 'played') There are a few verbs that change their spelling when you add 'ed' (for example, 'study' becomes 'played') There are a few verbs that change their spelling when you add 'ed' (for example, 'study' becomes 'played') There are a few verbs that change their spelling when you add 'ed' (for example, 'study' becomes 'played') There are a few verbs that change their spelling when you add 'ed' (for example, 'study' becomes 'played') There are a few verbs that change their spelling when you add 'ed' (for example, 'study' becomes 'played') There are a few verbs that change the spelling when you add 'ed' (for example, 'study' becomes 'played') There are a few verbs that change the spelling when you add 'ed' (for example, 'study' becomes 'played') There are a few verbs that change the spelling when you add 'ed' (for example, 'study' becomes 'played') There are a few verbs that change the spelling when you add 'ed' (for example, 'study' becomes 'played') There are a few verbs that change the spelling when you add 'ed' (for example, 'study' becomes 'played'). to pronounce '-ed' at the end of a verb). Positive Positive Positive Form I have playedI've playedIve playedIve playedIve travelledthey have studiedTry an exercise about the positive form here. The negative is really simple too. Just put 'not' after 'have' or 'has': Negative Negative Short Form I have not seen the new filmhe hasn't seenshe has not seen the new filmhe has not foodthey haven't triedTry an exercise about the negative form here. To make a question, put 'have' or 'has' in front of the subject: 'Yes / No' Questions have I missed the bus? have we arrived too early? have they studied English grammar before? As you can imagine, for 'wh' questions, we just put the question word before 'have' or 'has':where have I left my umbrella?what have we done?where have they learned English before? Click here for a list of all the present perfect exercises. Click here for our complete programme to perfect your English grammar. The Present Perfect Tense is used to talk about actions, or changes. We make it by using has or have + the past participle of a verb. Examples: Aisha has visited three countries this year. They have finished their homework. Present Perfect Tense with Example Sentences The Present Perfect Tense using: has/have + past participle of the main verb. Structure: Subject + has/have + past participle + objectExamples: She has not visited the new library. They have not finished their project. Structure: Has/Have + subject + past participle + objectExamples: She has not visited the new library. They have not finished their project. Structure: Has/Have + subject + past participle + objectExamples: She has not visited the new library. Examples: Has Ali read the book? Have they started the meeting? Present Perfect Tense Formulas in English Structure: Wh-word + has/have + subject + past participle + object? Examples: Where has Ahmed gone? What have traveled. She has completed her work. The teacher has explained the lesson. The students have learned the topic. Since: She has lived here since 2020. For: They have studied English for three years. Already: He has already eaten dinner. Just: I have just finished the task. Yet: Have they completed the task yet? Adverbs are usually placed between has/have and the past participle. Examples: She has already submitted the report. They have never been to the park. Ahmed has just finished his project. To show ongoing actions: I have worked here for five years. When time is not specific: He has seen that movie before. FeaturePresent PerfectSimple PastDefinitionAction completed with present relevanceAction completed at a specific timeHelping VerbHas/HaveNoneExampleAhmed has left for the market. Ahmed left an hour ago. Time WordsSince, for, already, just, yetYesterday, last week, at 5 p.m. Question: Have they completed the project? Answer: Yes, they have. / No, they havent. Question: Has she read the article? Answer: Yes, she has. / No, she hasnt. Examples: She has finished her homework, hasnt she? They have left already, havent they? Ahmed has forgotten his keys, hasnt he? Affirmative: Ahmed has cleaned his room. They have eaten their dinner. She has completed her homework. Negative: She has not gone to the market yet. They have not finished their work. He has not returned the book? Present Perfect Tense Examples She has went to the store. She has gone to the market yet. They have did their homework. They 2. How is the present perfect tense formed? It is formed using the auxiliary verbs have or has with the past participle form of the main verb. Free Grammar and Vocabulary Worksheets Resources You May Also Like English grammar can often be confusing for non-native English speaker, especially when it comes to verb usage. One such challenge is knowing when to use has vs have. These two verbs may seem simple, but their correct application is essential for constructing grammatically sound sentences. In this blog post, well break down the differences between has and haveand provide guidance on how to use have and has correctly. By the end of this guide, youll have a clear understanding of how to use these verbs in different contexts. What Is the Difference Between Has and Have? Both has and have lies in the subject of the sentencewhether it is singular or plural. Has is used with first- and second-person subjects. When to use Have is used with first- and second-person subjects. When to use Have is used with first-person subjects. When to use Have is used with first-person subjects. When to use Have is used with first-person subjects. When to use Have is used with first-person subjects. subjects, whether singular (I) or plural (we). Examples: I have completed my assignment. We have a meeting scheduled for tomorrow. In both examples, have follows the first-person subjects, whether singular (you) or plural (you, referring to a group). Examples: You have done an excellent job on the project. You all have been working hard this semester. 3. Third-Person Plural Have is used with third-person plural subjects, such as they or the names of multiple people or things. Examples: They have agreed to the new terms. The students have finished their exams. In each of these cases, have is used because the subject is either plural or first/second-person. When to Use Has Now, lets move on to when to use has. Has is used specifically for third-person singular subjects, including pronouns like he, she, and it, as well as singular nouns. Examples: He has a passion for philosophy. She has a new car. It has been raining all day. 2. With Singular Nouns When referring to a singular noun (a single person, place, or thing), has is the correct choice. Examples: The dog has a collar. The company has implemented new policies. In both cases, has is used because the subject is singular. How to Use Have and Has in Perfect Tenses One of the most common uses of have and has is in the formation of perfect tenses are used to express actions that have been completed at some point in the past but may have relevance to the present or future. The most common perfect tenses are the present perfect and the past perfect. 1. Present Perfect Tense The present perfect tense is used to express actions that began in the past and are either still continuing or have a connection to the present perfect tense, you combine have or has with the past participle of the verb. I have finished my assignment. (first-person singular) She has completed the project. (third-person singular) In both examples, have and has are used to form the past perfect tense is used to describe actions that were completed before another action in the past perfect, use had followed by the past participle of the verb. I had eaten before they arrived. She had completed her essay before the deadline. While this tense requires had instead of has or have, understanding the use of perfect tenses helps clarify how to use have and when t Below are some common mistakes to avoid: Using has with plural subjects: Incorrect: The students has finished their work. Correct: He have a great idea. More Examples of Have and Has in Sentences Here are some more examples of how to use have and has in various sentences: I have already submitted my essay. She has a strong work ethic. We have been working on this project for weeks. He has an impressive academic background. They have decided to change their approach. In each example, the subject determines whether have or has is used. Conclusion Whether youre a student drafting an essay or a professional writing an important report, getting these basic grammatical rules right is essential. Remember, has is for third-person singular subjects as well as third-person plural. By paying attention to the subject of your sentence, you can avoid common mistakes. However, if you need quick help polishing your documents, whether its a university assignment or a business report, you can count on our affordable proofreading services. We offer fast, reliable assistance to ensure your work is error-free and professionally presented. Get a bespoke quote now! English grammar can often be guidance on how to use have and has correctly. By the end of this guide, youll have a clear understanding of how to use these verbs in different contexts. What Is the Difference Between Has and Have? Both has and have are forms of the verb to have, which means to possess, hold, or own something. They are also used to form perfect tenses, which express actions that have been completed. The primary difference between has and have lies in the subjects. Have is used with first- and second-person subjects. When to Use Have Lets begin by examining when to use have. The verb have is used in the following contexts: 1. First-Person Singular and Plural Have is used with first-person subjects, whether singular (I) or plural (we). Examples: I have completed my assignment. We have a meeting scheduled for tomorrow. In both examples and Plural (we). Examples and Plural Have is used with first-person subjects (I and we). Examples and Plural (we). Examples are to subject (I and we). Examples are to Have is also used with second-person subjects, whether singular (you, referring to a group). Examples: You have done an excellent job on the project. You all have been working hard this semester. 3. Third-Person Plural Have is also used with third-person plural subjects, such as they or the names of multiple people or things. Examples: They have agreed to the new terms. The students have finished their exams. In each of these cases, have is used because the subject is either plural or first/second-person. When to use has he, she, it, or singular nouns. 1. Third-Person Singular Subjects Has follows third-person singular subjects, including pronouns like he, she, and it, as well as singular nouns. Examples: The dog has a passion for philosophy. She has a new car. It has been raining all day. 2. With Singular nouns when referring to a singular noun (a single person, place, or thing), has is the correct choice. Examples: The dog has a collar. The company has implemented new policies. In both cases, has is used because the subject is singular. How to Use Have and Has in Perfect tenses One of the most common uses of have and has is in the formation of perfect tenses. Perfect tenses one of the most common uses of have and has in the formation of perfect tenses. relevance to the present or future. The most common perfect tense are the present perfect tense are the present perfect tense is used to express actions that began in the past and are either still continuing or have a connection to the present perfect tense, you combine have or has with the past participle of the verb. I have finished my assignment. (first-person singular) She has completed the project tense is used to describe actions that were and has are used to form the past perfect tense, with the past perfect tense is used to describe actions that were completed before another action in the past. To form the past perfect, use had followed by the past participle of the verb. I had eaten before they arrived. She had completed her essay before the deadline. While this tense requires had instead of has or have, understanding the use of perfect tenses helps clarify how to use have and has in other situations. Common Mistakes with Has and Have Its easy to mix up when to use have and when to use has. Below are some common mistakes to avoid: Using has with plural subjects: Incorrect: The students have finished their work. Using has with plural subjects: Incorrect: The students have finished their work. Using has with plural subjects: Incorrect: The students have finished their work. great idea. Correct: He has a great idea. More Examples of have and has in Sentences Here are some more examples of how to use have and has in various sentences: I have already submitted my essay. She has a strong work ethic. We have decided to change their approach. In each example, the subject determines whether have or has is used. Conclusion Whether youre a student drafting an essay or a professional writing an important report, getting these basic grammatical rules right is essential. Remember, has is for third-person singular subjects, and have is used for first- and second-person subjects as well as third-person plural. By paying attention to the subject of your sentence, you can avoid common mistakes. However, if you need quick help polishing your documents, whether its a university assignment or a business report, you can count on our affordable proofreading services. We offer fast, reliable assistance to ensure your work is error-free and professionally presented. Get a bespoke quote now! 1. "Has" and "Have" as Main Verbs, "has" and "have" is used with first-person (I, we), second-person (you), and third-person plural subjects (they, or plural nouns). Examples: - She has a new car. (Third-person singular) - They have two dogs. (Third-person singular) - They have two dogs. (Third-person singular) - They have a beautiful voice. (Second-person singular) - They have two dogs. (Third-person singular) - They have two dogs. (Third-person singular) - They have a beautiful voice. (Second-person singular) - They have two dogs. (Third-person singular) - They have two dogs. (Third-person singular) - They have a beautiful voice. (Second-person singular) - They have two dogs. (Third-person singular) - They have a beautiful voice. (Second-person singular) - They have a beautiful voice. (Second-pers the present perfect tense, "has" and "have" are used as auxiliary (helping) verbs to indicate actions that started in the past and continue into the present or have just been completed. Rules: - "Have" is used with third-person singular subjects. - "Have" is used with third-person singular subjects. Examples: - He has finished his homework. (Third-person singular) - I have visited Paris three times. (First-person singular) - We have already eaten dinner. (First-person singular) - The train has just arrived. (Third-person singular) - Third-person singular - Third-person singu perfect, but they are combined with other auxiliary verbs like "had" or "will have." Examples: - By the time we arrived, she had already left. (Past perfect) 4. "Has" and "have" in Questions and Negatives When forming questions or negative sentences, "has" and "have" are used with auxiliary verbs like "do" or "does" in simple present tense, but not in perfect tenses. Examples: - Does she have a pen? (Question, simple present) - He doesnt have any problems so far. (Negative, present perfect) 5. Common Mistakes to Avoid - Incorrect: She have a dog. (Third-person singular requires "have.") - Incorrect: He have been to London. (Present perfect tense with third-person singular requires "has.") - Incorrect: He have been to London. (Present perfect tense with third-person singular requires "has.") - Incorrect: He have been to London. (Present perfect tense with third-person singular requires "have.") - Incorrect: He have been to London. (Present perfect tense with third-person singular requires "has.") Table: Subject Verb Form Example I, We, You, They Have I have a pen. He, She, It Has She has a bone. Plural Noun Have The dogs have bones. By understanding these rules and practicing with have vs has a pen. Singular Noun Have The dogs have bones. By understanding these rules and practicing with have vs has a pen. He, She, It Has She has a pen. He, She has a pen. definition and example sentences Abdul wahid / iStock / Getty Images Plus / via Getty Images Plus / via Getty Images license Its important to know how to use the verb to have correctly. But what is the difference between have and has? Read on to find sentences with has and have, as well as to learn the grammar rules that dictate when you should use them. Both words are present tense forms of the verb to have. The past-tense form is had, and the present progressive tense (or continuous tense) is having. The correct verb conjugations that use the pronouns I, you we, and they require the writer to use have. The same rule applies when a noun or name replaces the pronoun. One meaning of to have is to possession of something. Some examples include: You have spinach in your teeth. (Second person)I have spaghetti and meatballs ready for dinner. (First person) You dont need another dog; you already have three. (Second person) I dont have time for this. (First person) They have a beautiful house on the lake. (Plural third person) We have three. person)Singular third-person conjugations use has. These pronouns include he, she, and it. Here are some examples of sentences that use has:Angela still has a year left on her car lease. He has chocolate ice cream in the freezer. Carls roommate has a pet raccoon. She has no idea that they are planning a surprise party. The bird has a nest in the backyard. Letty has so much homework tonight. Your car has a full tank of gas now. When have to or has to shares meaning with must in a sentence, theyre used as modal verbs to express mood. This usage influences the same as above. For example: I have to get to school on time. (First person) You have to tell me what you know. (Second person) You refriends have to go well at the tryout if she wants to make the team. (Singular third person) You have to go well at the tryout if she wants to make the team. (Singular third person) You have to go well at the tryout if she wants to make the team. home now. (Plural third person) These examples are usually intuitive to English speakers. Using the wrong form of to have doesnt sound right, making it easy to identity. However, using proper subject-verb agreement doesnt sound right, making it easy to identity. When have and has connect with past participles, they form the present perfect describes an ongoing situation that has occurred in the present perfect describes an ongoing situation that has occurred in the present perfect describes an ongoing situation that has occurred in the present perfect describes an ongoing situation that has occurred in the present perfect describes an ongoing situation that has occurred in the present perfect describes an ongoing situation that has occurred in the present perfect describes an ongoing situation that has occurred in the present perfect describes an ongoing situation that has occurred in the present perfect describes an ongoing situation that has occurred in the present perfect describes an ongoing situation that has occurred in the present perfect describes an ongoing situation that has occurred in the present perfect describes an ongoing situation that has occurred in the present perfect describes an ongoing situation that has occurred in the present perfect describes an ongoing situation that has occurred in the present perfect describes an ongoing situation that has occurred in the present perfect describes an ongoing situation that has occurred in the present perfect describes an ongoing situation that has occurred in the present perfect describes an ongoing situation that has occurred in the present perfect describes an ongoing situation that has occurred in the present perfect describes an o beautiful book. We have worked at the coffee shop for five years. My parents have owned their boat since I was born. When the school has needed repairs ever since last July. The school has needed repairs ever since last July. saw the news last night. It has been hot in California all month. To create the past perfect tense, use had in place of has or have. Past perfect tense describes a continuous action that is no longer taking place. The grammar rules of using has and have are the same when using their contractions. These shortened words are effective ways to make your conversational tone more casual or efficient. American English reserves most of its have-related contractions for the present perfect tense. The point of view of the sentence, as well as the verb tense, indicates which contraction you should use. Here are some examples of contractions that use the word have. Ive known that you liked me for a long time. (I have)Youve been told not to swim in the deep end. (You have)Weve included a map in our wedding invitation. (We have)Theyve told me how to make ice cream before. (They have)I should have)We might in the deep end. (You would have)We might in the deep end. (You have)We might freeway exit. (We might have) Note that the ending -ve is consistent when the noun is first, second, or singular third person. The rule is the same even when it comes to contractions. Check out additional examples of ways to use has in a contraction for plural third person nouns in present perfect tense. Harriets already set the table. (Harriet has) Has works in present perfect tense as well as have. However, when combined with modal verbs, even third-person nouns and pronouns shift to forms of have. Examples include: Harriet would have been) She might before. (She might have seen) Modal verbs change more than just the mood of these sentences. They are some of the only instances in which you use have in a singular third-person conjugation. Unlike British English, American English doesnt typically use contractions when indicating possession, as it can get confusing with contractions of is. However, it is used in possessive contractions when indicating possession, as it can get confusing with contractions of is. on her mind. (She has got) Ive got no plans for the weekend. (I have got) Youve got a lot of nerve. (You have got) The water got to be boiling by now. (The water has got) British English extends phrasing to has got or have got. This form isnt as common in American descriptions of possession, which tends to stick to the contraction form. Now that you know all about the uses of have and has, take a look at more grammar articles that clear up more confusion. You can learn about using much versus many when to use can or may to ask permission. Once you know the rules, grammar can be a lot of fun! Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Many English learners find the present perfect tense confusing. When do you use have or has? How is it different from the past tense? This blog post helps learn present perfect tense with clear rules, structure, and common mistakes to avoid. By mastering this tense, youll improve your ability to talk about past actions with present relevance. The Present Perfect Tense is used to describe actions that happened at an unspecified time in the past and unfinished actions. The Present Perfect Tense is formed using: Subject + has/have + past participle (V3)Structure: Subject + has/have + past participle + objectAisha has visited Turkey. They have completed their homework. Structure: Subject + has/have + subject + past participle + object? Has Aisha visited Turkey?Have they completed their homework?Structure: Wh-word + has/have + subject + past participle + object?Where has Aisha visited?Why have they completed their homework?Structure: Wh-word + has/have + subject TypeHelping VerbI/We/You/TheyhaveHe/She/IthasThese words indicate when the action happened:Ever/Never: Have you ever traveled abroad? Just. I have just finished my work. Already: She has already left. Yet: They havent arrived yet. Since/For: He has lived here since 2010.1. Before the Past ParticipleAdverbs like already, just, ever go before the past participleAdverbs like already. to show time or emphasis. She has already finished her meal. (The action is completed earlier than expected.) 2. After the Object to describe how the action was done. They have studied the lesson carefully. (Explains the manner of studying.) 1. Actions that happened at an unspecified timeUsed for past actions without mentioning an exact time. Bilal has visited Makkah. (The exact time is unknown or not important.)2. Actions that started in the past and continueDescribes actions that began earlier and are still ongoing. Ahmed has lived in Karachi for ten years. (He still lives there.)3. Life experiencesUsed to talk about experiences someone has had or not had. I have never eaten sushi. (At no point in my life have I tried it.)4. Recent past actions that happened wery recently, often with just. They have just arrived a short time ago.)5. Repeated actions that happened wery recently, often with just. They have just arrived a short time ago.)5. Repeated actions that happened wery recently, often with just. They have just arrived a short time ago.)5. Repeated actions that happened wery recently, often with just. They have just arrived a short time ago.)5. Repeated actions that happened were recently, often with just. They have just arrived a short time ago.)5. Repeated actions that happened were recently, often with just. They have just arrived a short time ago.)5. Repeated actions that happened were recently actions the recently actions that done it more than once.) Feature Present Perfect Auxiliary Verbhas/havehad Action Timing Past to Present Before another past event Example She has eaten lunch. She had eaten lunch before I arrived. Affirmative Sentences Aisha has completed her homework. We have watched that movie twice. Omar has visited his grandparents this month. They have bought a new house. He has learned Arabic. Negative Sentences Sarah has not cooked dinner yet. We have not traveled to Turkey. Interrogative Sentences Has your sister found her lost book? Have they arrived at the airport? Has Hamza completed his report? Have we met before? Has she decided on a university? He has go to school. We have finished our work. present. Present Perfect is used when the time is not mentioned, while Past Simple is used when the time is specified. No, we do not use it with yesterday, last year, in 2010, etc. Read More Simple Present Tense Common Nouns Proper Nouns Demonstrative Adjectives Has and have stand as pivotal words in the English lexicon, primarily denoting possession. Despite their frequent use in daily dialogue, the intricacies of their grammatical application often elude many. These terms both derive from the verb to have, yet their usage diverges based on the grammatical subject. Has is appropriate for singular nouns and the pronouns he, she, and it, whereas have aligns with plural nouns and the pronouns I, you, we, and they. As an irregular verb, to have presents a unique challenge in conjugation, deviating from standard verb to have, which is a fundamental verb in English used to indicate possession, relationships, or various states of being. Heres a closer look at their meanings and applications: Has: Singular Use: Has is used with third-person singular subjects (he, she, it, or any singular noun). It denotes possession, relationships, or attributes. For example, She has a new bicycle shows possession, He has a kind heart indicates an attribute, and The cat has a long tail describes a physical characteristic. Present Perfect Tense: Has also appears in the present moment. For instance, He has finished his homework suggests that the action of finishing homework occurred in the past but is relevant now. Have: Plural and First/Second Person Use: Have is used with plural subjects (they, we) and with the pronouns I and you, regardless of number. It expresses possession, relationships, or characteristics in a similar way to has, but for different grammatical subjects. For example, We have a meeting at noon or You have beautiful eyes. Present Perfect Tense: In the present perfect tense, have is used with I, you, we, and they, paired with a past participle to indicate actions or conditions affecting the present. They have traveled to France implies that the traveling occurred at some point in the past and has relevance or consequences for the present. In essence, while has and have share the same root meaning, their use is determined by the subject they are associated with, reflecting the intricacies of English grammar and verb conjugation. Summary and relationships in English. Has is tailored for third-person singular subjects like he, she, it, and singular nouns, often reflecting ownership, characteristics, or affiliations. Its also used in the present perfect tense with these subjects to denote actions with present perfect tense with these subjects to denote actions with present perfect tense, have pairs with I, you, we, and they, linking past actions to their current implications. Understanding the distinction and proper application of has and HaveAspectHasHaveBasic DefinitionHas is a third-person singular form of the verb to have. Have is used with first and second person singular and plural forms, and third person plural forms. Subject UsageUsed with singular subjects: he, she, it, and singular nouns. Used in the present tense. Function Denotes possession, relationships, or attributes for singular subjects. Indicates possession, relationships, or characteristics for plural subjects and first/second person. Present perfect tense with I, you, we, and they. Example SentenceShe has a beautiful garden. We have a meeting later. Conjugation Is an irregular form and does not follow standard conjugation rules. Follows the base form in most cases, but changes in third person singular subjects and first/second person. Examples of Has and HaveUnderstanding the correct use of has and have is pivotal in mastering English grammar. These examples illustrate their application in sentences, shedding light on their usage with singular and plural subjects, as well as in different contexts. Examples of Has: The teacher has a new set of books for the class. His dog has a playful personality. The company has expanded its operations globally. The smartphone has an advanced camera feature. The museum has a rare collection of artifacts. Examples of Have a few errands to run this afternoon. When to Use Has and HaveUsage of Has:Third-Person Singular Subjects: Use has with singular nouns and with third-person singular pronouns (he, she, it). For example, She has a new car. Present Perfect tense. In the present perfect tense, has is used with third-person singular subjects to indicate that an action was completed at some unspecified time in the past, which is relevant to the present. For example, He has visited Japan. Usage of Have: Plural Subjects: Use have with plural nouns (we, you, they). For example, They have a big house. Present Perfect Tense: In the present perfect tense, have is used with first and second person singular pronouns (I. vou), and all plural pronouns (we, vou, they) to describe actions that have occurred at an indefinite time in the past and are relevant to the present. For example, I have finished my work. Imperatives: Have is also used in imperative sentences to give commands, offers, or suggestions. For example, I have finished my work. Imperative sentences to give commands, offers, or suggestions. use has or have with a name depends on the grammatical number of the subject associated with the name. Here are the guidelines: Singular Names: Use has with singular names, as they are treated as third-person singular subjects. For example, if the name is Emily, the sentence would be, Emily has a new bike. Plural Names or Group Names: Use have with names that represent a group or are in plural form. For instance, if the name represents a family or a team, such as The Smiths or The Lakers, you would say, The Smiths have a family gathering or The Lakers have a family gathering or The Lakers have a family gathering or The Lakers have a family or a team, such as The Smiths or The Lakers, you would say, The Smiths have a family gathering or The Lakers have a family gathering consider is the grammatical number associated with that name, which refers to whether the name represents a single person (singular names, as they are treated as third-person singular subjects. This applies to individual people, places, animals, or things identified by a specific name. Example: Emily has a new bicycle. Plural Names: Use have with names but can occur with family names or when referring to a group. Example: The Smiths have a family gathering this weekend. Key Points: Subject-Verb Agreement: The choice between has and have depends on the subject-verb agreement, which requires the verb to match the subject in number. Singular vs. Plural: Determine if the name represents a single entity (use has) or multiple entities (use have). Context Matters: The context in which the name is used can affect the choice. For example, a company name, although singular, might be treated as a collective noun and could use have in some contexts. Consistency: Ensure consistency in usage throughout your writing to maintain clarity and coherence. By applying these principles, you can accurately decide whether to use has or have with names in various contexts, ensuring grammatical correctness and enhancing the clarity of your communication. FAQsIs It The Team Has or The Team Has or Have? The Team Has or Have? Has pairs with third-person singular subjects, while Have is used with first and second person singular, all plural subjects, and the pronouns I and you, indicating actions or states relevant to the present. Is It She Should Have or She Should Have or She Should Has? She Should Have is the correct form, as should is a modal verb that is always followed by the base form of the main verb, which is have in this case Add Tone Friendly Formal Casual Instructive Professional Empathetic Humorous Serious Optimistic Neutral 10 Examples of Public speaking 20 Examples of Gas