

Table 3.14 Forms of *Have*

	NONNEGATIVE	UNCONTRACTED NEGATIVE	CONTRACTED NEGATIVE
base	<i>have</i> /hæv/, /həv/	<i>have not</i>	
	've /v/, /f/	've not	<i>haven't</i> /'hævnt/
-s form	<i>has</i> /hæz/, /həz/	<i>has not</i>	
	's /z/, /s/	's not	<i>hasn't</i> /'hæznt/
past	<i>had</i> /həd/, /həd/	<i>had not</i>	
	'd /d/	'd not	<i>hadn't</i> /'hædnt/
-ing form	<i>having</i> /'heɪvɪŋ/	<i>not having</i>	
-ed participle	<i>had</i> /həd/, /həd/		

## NOTE

[a] In stative senses (cf 4.10f), *have* is used (generally in rather formal style) as an operator, especially in BrE. There is also the informal *have got* construction, which is frequently preferred (especially in BrE) as an alternative to stative *have*. In some stative senses, we can therefore have three alternatives:

- (a) *We haven't any butter.* ~ *We have got (We've got) some.*
- (b) *We haven't got any butter.* ~ *We do have some.*
- (c) *We don't have any butter.* ~ *We do have some.*

Of these, (a) is especially BrE <more formal>; (b) is especially BrE <informal>; (c) is AmE, and also common now in BrE.

[b] In dynamic senses (cf 4.10f), *have* normally has DO-support, and *have got* is not possible:

- A: *Does she have coffee with her breakfast?*
- B: *Yes, she does.*

**Do**

**3.15** *Do*, like *be* and *have* can be both an auxiliary and a main verb. As an auxiliary, *do* has no nonfinite forms, but only present and past forms.

Table 3.15 Forms of *Do*

	NONNEGATIVE	UNCONTRACTED NEGATIVE	CONTRACTED NEGATIVE
base	<i>do</i> /du:/, /dɒ/, /dɔ:/	<i>do not</i>	<i>don't</i> /dəʊnt/
-s form	<i>does</i> /dʌz/, /dɔz/ /z/, /s/	<i>does not</i>	<i>doesn't</i> /'dɔznt/
past	<i>did</i> /dɪd/	<i>did not</i>	<i>didn't</i> /'dɪdnt/
-ing form (main verb only)	<i>doing</i> /'du:ɪŋ/		
-ed participle (main verb only)	<i>done</i> /dʌn/		

## NOTE

[a] As a main verb, *do* can function as a pro-predicate or pro-predication (cf 12.6f) referring to some unspecified action or actions, alone or in combination with *so*, *it*, *this*, *that*, interrogative *what*, or an indefinite pronoun:

She didn't earn as much as she might have *done*. <esp BrE>

I don't know what to *do*, so I *did* nothing.

A: I'm throwing these books away.

B: Why are you *doing* THAT?

A: What have they been *doing* to the road?

B: Widening it.

[b] The main verb *do* has a wide range of uses as a general-purpose transitive verb, especially in informal speech:

Let's *do* the dishes. Who *does* your car?

[c] As shown in Table 3.15, *does* can be informally pronounced /z/ (*When does the show begin?*) or /s/ (*What does he want?*).

**Modal auxiliaries**

**3.16** The central modal auxiliaries are in Table 3.16. Rare forms are in parentheses.

Table 3.16 Forms of the modal auxiliary verbs

NONNEGATIVE	UNCONTRACTED NEGATIVE	CONTRACTED NEGATIVE
<i>can</i> /kæn, kən/	<i>cannot, can not</i>	<i>can't</i> /kɑ:nt/ <BrE>, /kænt/ <AmE>
<i>could</i> /kʊd, kəd/	<i>could not</i>	<i>couldn't</i> /'kʊdnt/
<i>may</i> /meɪ/	<i>may not</i>	( <i>mayn't</i> /meɪnt/)
<i>might</i> /maɪt/	<i>might not</i>	<i>mightn't</i> /'maɪnt/
<i>shall</i> /ʃæl, ʃ(ə)/	<i>shall not</i>	( <i>shan't</i> /ʃɑ:nt/ <BrE>)
<i>should</i> /ʃʊd, ʃ(ə)d/	<i>should not</i>	<i>shouldn't</i> /'ʃʊdnt/, /'ʃədn't/
<i>will</i> /wɪl/	<i>will not</i>	<i>won't</i> /wəʊnt/
<i>'ll</i> (ə)/	<i>'ll not</i>	
<i>would</i> /wʊd/	<i>would not</i>	<i>wouldn't</i> /'wʊdnt/
<i>'d</i> (ə)/	<i>'d not</i>	
<i>must</i> /mʌst, mɔst/	<i>must not</i>	<i>mustn't</i> /'mʌstnt/

## NOTE

*Mayn't* and *shan't* are virtually nonexistent in AmE, while in BrE *shan't* is becoming rare and *mayn't* even more so.

**Marginal modal auxiliaries****3.17**

The marginal modal auxiliaries are *used to*, *ought to*, *dare*, and *need*. *Used to* always takes the *to*-infinitive and occurs only in the past tense: