

Lesson Twenty-eight

Has

Strong form: hæz; weak forms: həz, əz, z, s

The strong form is used when **has** occurs as a full verb rather than as an auxiliary, (e.g. 'He **has** some money'). The auxiliary verb is a weak form word; the strong form / hæz / is used contrastively, (e.g. 'I don't know if she **has** or **hasn't**'), in final position, (e.g. 'I've read as much as he **has**') and quite frequently in initial position, (e.g. '**Has** any one seen my glasses?'). It is also used for emphasis, (e.g. 'She **has** to have one'). Elsewhere, the weak form is usually / həz / or / əz /. The shortest weak forms are /s / and / z /: the form /s / is used only after voiceless consonants other than / s, ʃ, tʃ, /, while the form / z / is used only after a vowel or a voiced consonant other than / z, ʒ, dʒ /. After / s, z, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ /, the weak form is usually / əz / (e.g. 'Which **has** been best?' / 'wɪtʃ əz 'bi: n 'best /).