

The Imperative

- * The imperative deals with one aspect of the language, and that is giving commands. We call the imperative a mood because commands do not move among the various time frames as do the tenses. The only time frame involved in a command is now: “Clean your room, *now!*”

- * Statements in the imperative are direct. There are no qualifiers, such as “*I want you to clean your room*” or “*you should clean your room.*” The message is straightforward, and often can contain as little as one word: *Go! Stop! Look! Wait! Listen!*

- * The understood recipient of any command is *you*. Even when admonishing yourself to do something, you are speaking to yourself as *you* (in Spanish, in the *tú* form). We can, however, give *we* commands, meaning “you and I,” which in English usually begin with: *Let’s. Let’s dance; Let’s eat; Let’s go.*

Commands in the *tú* (singular, informal) form:

To form a **regular affirmative** command, simply drop the *s* from the conjugated verb of the second person singular:

Hablas - You speak becomes *¡Habla!* - Speak!

Comes - You eat becomes *¡Come!* - Eat!

Vives - You live becomes *¡Vive!* - Live!

Regular verbs negative

- Do the following rules steps for the negative regular:
- Take the present tense yo form of the verb.
- Remove the o (or the oy in the verb estar).
- For ar verbs, add es; for er and ir verbs, add as.
- Ex: no hables – don't speak
 no comas – don't eat
 no escribas – don't write



Remember car/gar/zar



- Since in the negative you take an ar verb and plug in an e the car/gar/zar rule applies.
- C – qu g – gu z – c
- Tocar = no toques el piano = don't play the piano.
- Jugar = no juegues al beisbol = don't play baseball.
- comenzar = no comiences = don't begin.

Irregular verbs

infinitive	affirmative	negative
Decir	Di	No digas
Hacer	Haz	No hagas
Ir	Ve	No vayas
Poner	Pon	No pongas
Salir	Sal	No salgas
Ser	Sé	No seas
Tener	Ten	No tengas
Venir	Ven	No vengas

Remember direct object pronouns

Direct object (recipient of verb) for whom for what

Me -me

Nos- us

Te -you,(familiar)

Os - you all (fam.)

Lo you, it (masc.), him

Los - you, them (m.)

La you, it (fem.), her

Las - you, them (f.)

Indirect object (recipient of the direct object) to whom or for whom is the DO.

Me -to, for me

Nos - to, for us

Te -to, for you (familiar)

Os -to, for you all (fam.)

Le - to, for you, him, her

Les - to, for you all,

them

Reflexive (subject and recipient)

Me -myself

Nos - ourselves

Te -yourself

Os -yourallselfs

se - herself

se- themselves

Affirmative commands with direct object pronouns

- With an affirmative command, the object pronoun(s) will be attached directly to the end of the verbs in its imperative form.

Ex: Estudialo = study it

hazme un favor = do me a favor

dame el libro = give me the book

dejame en paz = leave me alone

levantate = you stand up

Two object pronouns

- When there are two object Pronouns remember the rule **RID**. **R**eflexive; **I**ndirect; **D**irect.
- In addition Remember de “**lela**” rule .

EX: Da**lelo** = da**selo** Give **it** to **him**.

Examples:

Tell **it** to **me** = di**me****lo**

Give **them** to **me** = da**me****las**

Buy **it** for **yourself** = Compra**te****lo**

Negative commands with object pronouns

- With a negative command, the object pronoun(s) will precede the verb in its imperative (regular) form. The object pronoun will be before the conjugated verb. The rule **RID** will apply . **Reflexive**; **Indirect**; **Direct**.
- No **me** mires = Don't look at **me**.
- No **lo** pongas alli = don't put **it** there.
- No **se las** digas = Don't tell **lies** to **them**.
- No **se los** compres = don't buy **them** for **him**.

Commands in Usted (formal

- For regular verbs, to form an affirmative or a negative command, do the following.

Take the present tense *yo* form of the verb.

Drop the *–o* ending (or *oy* in the verb *estar*)

For *ar*, verbs add an *e*; for *er* and *ir* verbs, add *a* (don't forget the other changes in other slides).

EX: ➔

Examples commands in the usted form

- Hable = speak
- Coma = eat
- Escriba = write
- Ponga = put
- Tenga = have
- Traiga = bring
- Dé= give

Irregular formed usted commands

- In the usted form, only three verbs have irregularly formed command.

These are:

infinitive	imperative	English
ir	vaya	go
saber	sepa	know
ser	sea	be

Commands in the *ustedes*(plural, formal) form:

- Commands in the *ustedes* form are identical to those in the *usted* form, with the single exception that an *n* is added to the *usted* imperative. This is true for all verbs. Regular and irregular.
- *Hablen* = speak.
- *No coman* = don't eat.
- *Escriban* = write.
- *Sean amables* = be kind.

Commands in the nosotros form

- Commands in the nosotros (we) form generally translate to “Lets” statements in English. “Let’s eat”; Let’s go.” To form these commands in regular Spanish verbs, you will do the following three steps.

Three steps

1. Take the present tense yo of the verb
2. Remove the o or oy. You now have the “yo stem”.
3. For –ar verbs, add –emos; for er and ir- verbs, add –amos.

Let's talk= hablemos! Let's eat = comamos!

Let's write = escribamos

Things to note

1. Stem changing verbs- except stem-