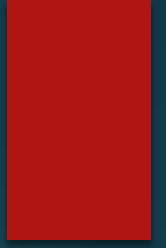# Familiar Commands

OBJETIVO/OBJECTIVE:

Los estudiantes podrán aplicar mandatos afirmativos regulares e irregulares en actividades de escritura en Quizlet.

Students will be able to apply regular and irregular affirmative familiar commands in writing activities on Quizlet.

Standards:
CCSS: W. 9-12, 3. D, ELD: W.9-10.1, WL.CM1. I

In Spanish, the command forms are used to give orders or advice. You use **tú commands** (mandatos familiares) when you want to **give an order** or **advice** to someone you normally address with the **familiar tú**.

Affirmative Tú Commands

There are two ways to form **affirmative tú commands.**
The first way is to use the **3rd person singular** form of the present indicative

-ar verbs

-o	-amos
-as	-áis
-a	-an

Ejemplos:

hablar-to speak
habla

guardar-to save
guarda

descargar-to download
descarga

How to form **A**ffirmative **T**ú **C**ommands

There are two ways to form affirmative tú commands.
The first way is to use the 3rd person singular form of a verb.

-er verbs

-o	-emos
-es	-éis
-e	-en

Ejemplos:

prender-to start; turn on
prende

volver (o:ue)-to return
vuelve

correr-to run
corre

How to form **A**ffirmative **T**ú **C**ommands

There are two ways to form affirmative tú commands.
The first way is to use the 3rd person singular form of a verb.

-ir verbs

-o	-imos
-es	-ís
-e	-en

Ejemplos:

pedir-to ask for; to order
pide

imprimir-to print
imprime

escribir-to write
escribe

How to form **A**ffirmative **Tú** **C**ommands

Another way to form Affirmative Tú Commands is to start with the –tú form of a verb then remove the –s.

-ar verbs

-o	-amos
-as	-áis
-a	-an

Ejemplo:

practicar-to practice

practicas ⟶ practica

Irregular Affirmative Tú Commands

Some verbs have irregular commands because they don't follow the natural pattern.

ser- to be	sé
venir-to come	ven
decir-to say; to tell	di
salir-to leave	sal
hacer-to do; to make	haz
tener-to have	ten
ir-to go	ve
poner-to put; to place	pon

Negative Tú Commands

The negative **tú** commands are formed by:
1) Put the verb in the present tense **yo form**
2) Drop the final **-o of the yo** form of the present tense.
3) If the verb ends in **–ar, add –es.**
4) If the verb ends in **–er or –ir, add –as.**

Negative **tú** commands

Infinitive	Present tense yo form	Negative **tú** command
hablar	hablo	**no hables** (tú)
guardar	guardo	**no guardes** (tú)
prender	prendo	**no prendas** (tú)
volver	vuelvo	**no vuelvas** (tú)
pedir	pido	**no pidas** (tú)

Pronouns with **A**ffirmative **T**ú **C**ommands

In affirmative commands, **reflexive, indirect** and **direct object pronouns** are always **attached** to the end of the verb.

Direct Object Pronouns

me	nos
te	os
lo/la	los/las

Remember the trick with converting direct objects with direct object pronouns.

¿Tienes el cargador? ⟶ Sí, lo tengo.
¿Tienes la computadora? ⟶ Sí, la tengo.
¿Tienes los carros? ⟶ Sí, los tengo.
¿Tienes las impresoras? ⟶ Sí, las tengo.

Pronoun Placement cont.

When a pronoun is **attached** to an affirmative tú command that has two or more **syllables**, an accent mark is added to maintain the original stress:

borra	bórralos
prende	préndela
imprime	imprímelo

Since **ir** and **ver** have the same **tú** command (**ve**), context will determine the meaning.

Ve al cibercafé con Yolanda.
Go to the cybercafé with Yolanda.

Ve ese programa… es muy interesante.
See that program… it's very interesting.

Héctor, **no pares** el carro aquí.

Héctor, don't stop the car here.

No prendas la computadora todavía.

Don't turn on the computer yet.

► Verbs with irregular **yo** forms maintain the same irregularity in their negative **tú** commands. These verbs include **conducir**, **conocer**, **decir**, **hacer**, **ofrecer**, **oír**, **poner**, **salir**, **tener**, **traducir**, **traer**, **venir**, and **ver**.

No pongas el disco en la computadora.
Don't put the disk in the computer.

No conduzcas tan rápido.
Don't drive so fast.

▶Note also that stem-changing verbs keep their stem changes in negative **tú** commands.

No p**ie**rdas tu celular.
Don't lose your cell phone.

No v**ue**lvas a esa gasolinera.
Don't go back to that gas station.

No rep**i**tas las instrucciones.
Don't repeat the instructions.

▶ Verbs ending in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have a spelling change in the negative **tú** commands.

sa**car**	c ⟶ **qu**	no sa**qu**es
apa**gar**	g ⟶ **gu**	no apa**gu**es
almor**zar**	z ⟶ **c**	no almuer**c**es

▶The following verbs have irregular negative **tú** commands.

Irregular negative tú commands

dar	no des
estar	no estés
ir	no vayas
saber	no sepas
ser	no seas

► **¡Atención!** In affirmative commands, reflexive, indirect, and direct object pronouns are always attached to the end of the verb. In negative commands, these pronouns always precede the verb.

Bórralos. / No los borres.

Escríbeles un correo electrónico. / **No les escribas** un correo electrónico.

➤ **¡Atención! (cont.)** When a pronoun is attached to an affirmative command that has two or more syllables, an accent mark is added to maintain the original stress:

borra → bórralos

prende → préndela

imprime → imprímelo

Indica los mandatos familiares afirmativos y negativos de estos verbos.

1. correr   _____ más rápido.   No _____ más rápido.
2. llenar   _____ el tanque.   No _____ el tanque.
3. salir   _____ ahora.   No _____ ahora.
4. descargar   _____ ese documento.   No _____ ese documento.
5. levantarse   _____ temprano.   No _____ temprano.
6. hacerlo   _____ ya.   No _____ ahora.