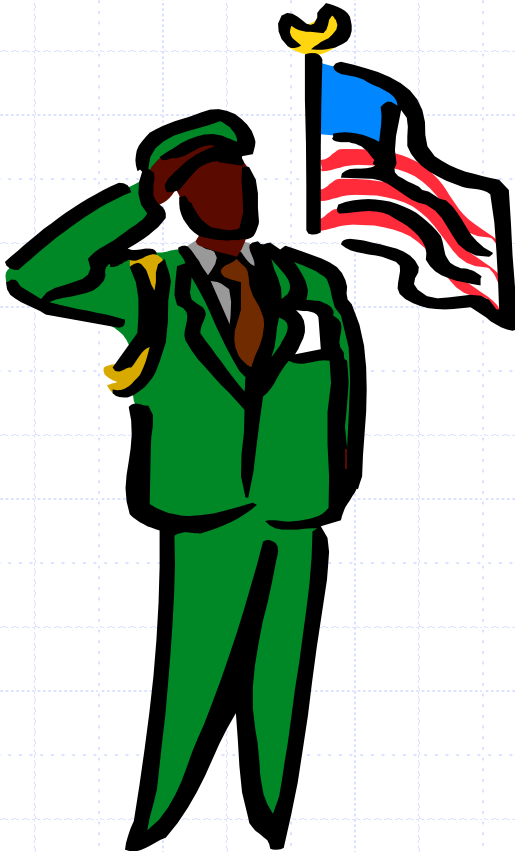


¡Mandatos Formales!

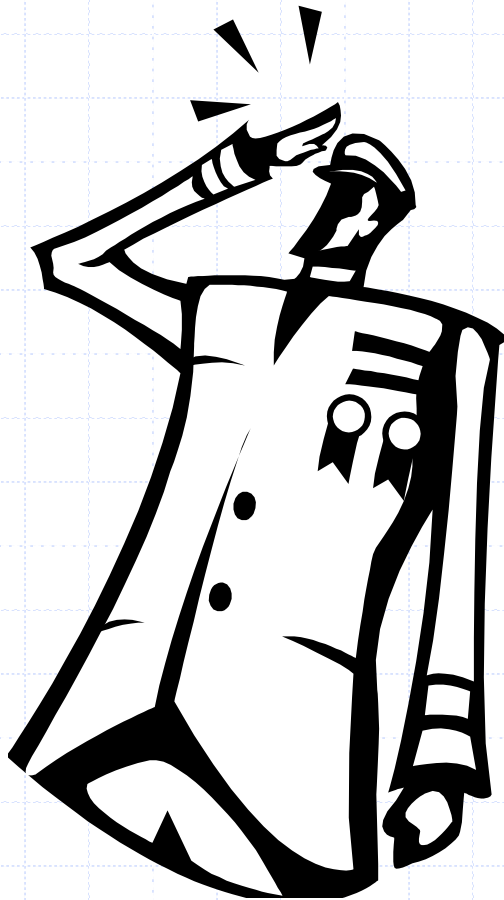


◆ *Ten-Hut!*

◆ In this presentation, you will learn about making commands in Spanish. = Imperative Mood

(advertisements, announcements, informing someone to do something, etc.)

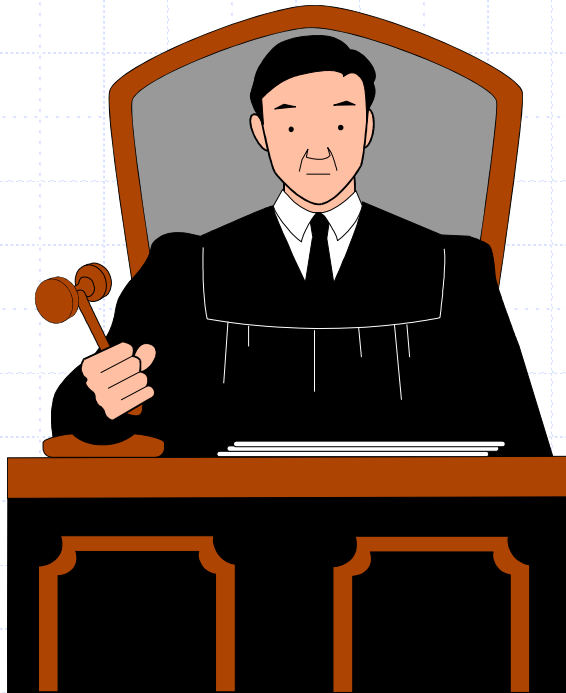
Commands in English...



... are pretty easy. You just use a base verb form (without a subject, since it's always "you") to tell people what they should do:

- Stand up!
- Sit down!
- Do your homework!
- Take advantage of the sale!
- Come with us!

Commands in English...



... and what they shouldn't do:

- Don't speak during a test!
- Don't write in English!
- Don't buy that shirt!

Commands in Spanish...



... are little more complicated because we have so many ways of saying “you”:

- Tú: informal, singular
- **Ud.:** formal, singular
- **Uds.:** formal, plural

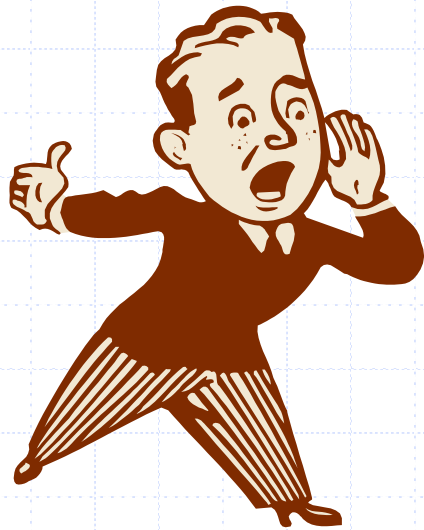
◆ However, we will concentrate on the **formal** commands only.

Let's look at a few examples!



- ◆ Hable despacio, por favor.
- ◆ ¡Repita, por favor.!
- ◆ Aproveche la ganga hoy.
- ◆ Compren Uds. los zapatos.
- ◆ Usen su tarjeta de credito.
- ◆ No hagan el ejercicio A.
- ◆ ¡No se levante Ud.!
- ◆ ¡No olviden las ventas!

Hable despacio, por favor.



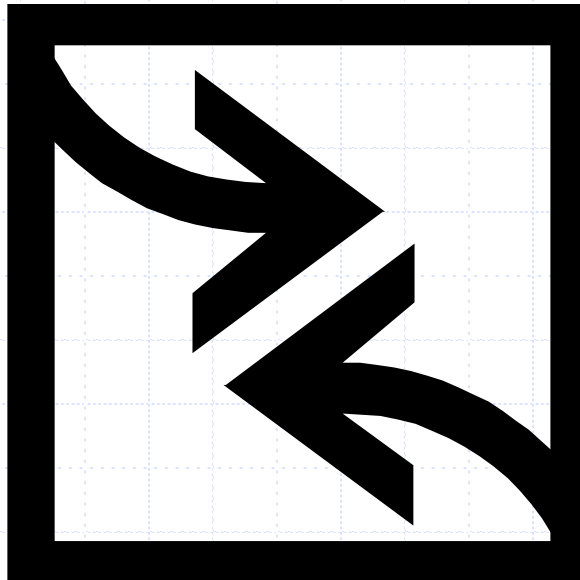
- ◆ The speaker is talking to one person.
- ◆ Can you figure out how we got the form “*hable*”?
- ◆ Take the “yo” form of the present: **HABLO**
- ◆ Drop the **–o**: **HABL–**
- ◆ “Hablar” is an –AR verb, so add **–E** to form the command: **HABLE**

Repita, por favor.



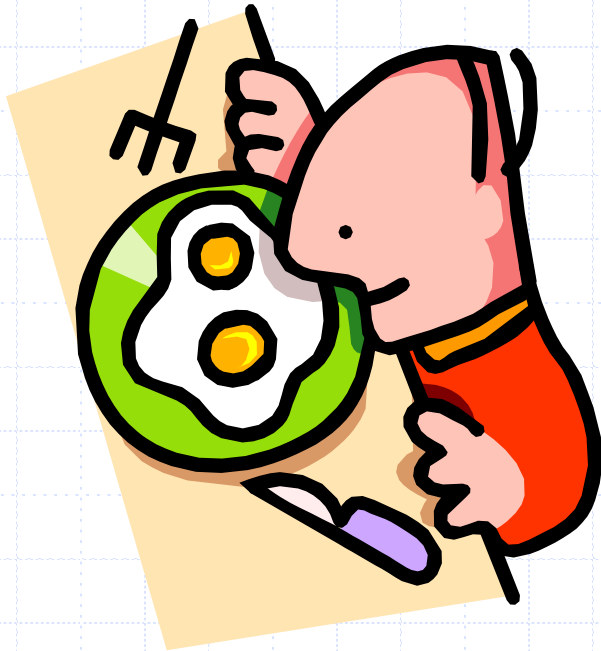
- ◆ The speaker is talking to one person.
- ◆ Can you figure out how we got the form “*repita*”?
- ◆ Take the “yo” form of the present: **REPITO**
- ◆ Drop the **-o**: **REPIT-**
- ◆ “Repetir” is an **-IR** verb, so add **-A** to form the command: **REPITA**

Opposite vowels



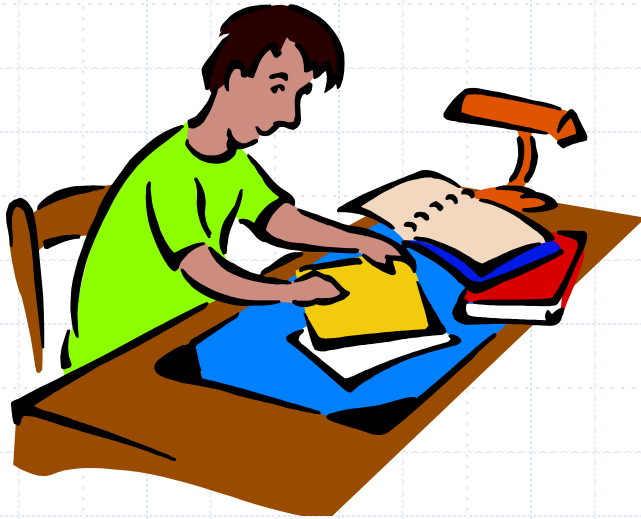
- ◆ Think of the verb adding the “opposite vowel”:
- ◆ AR verbs add an –E.
- ◆ ER & IR verbs add an –A.

Let's try a couple!



- ◆ Comer: i _____ Ud.!
- ◆ Recibir: i _____ Ud.!
- ◆ Ahorrar: i _____ Ud.!
- ◆ Comprar: _____ Ud.!
- ◆ Buscar: _____ Ud.!
- ◆ Esperar: _____ Ud.!
- ◆ Vender: _____ Ud.!

Uds...



- ◆ Vengan Ud. hoy mismo!
- ◆ Right! Just add an **-N** to the command form when you are talking to more than one person.

iNo!



- ◆ How do we make **negative** commands in Spanish?
 - ¡No fume!
 - ¡No tome café!
 - ¡No coma tanto!
- ◆ Right – simply put the word **NO** in front of the command form.

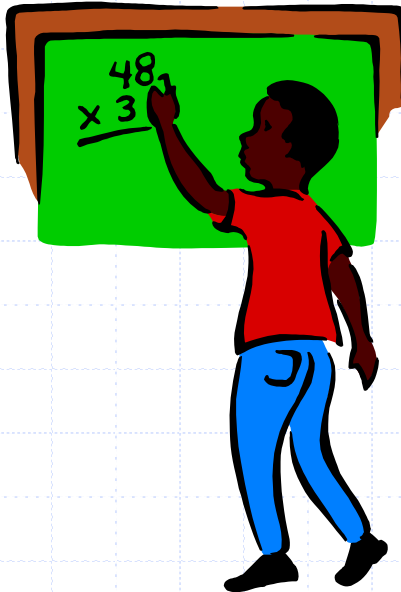
◆ Remember, if the first person singular (yo) form is irregular, that irregularity is carried over into the formation of the formal command.

◆ **Tengan Uds. un buen viaje.** (yo tengo)
Have a good trip.

Traiga Ud. el dinero. (yo traigo)
Bring the money.

Venga Ud. conmigo. (yo vengo)
Come with me.

¿Qué pasa?



- ◆ Haga la tarea.
 - Hacer > yo hago > -o + -a
- ◆ Tenga paciencia.
 - Tener > yo tengo > -o + -a
- ◆ Salga ahora.
 - Salir > yo salgo > -o + -a
- ◆ Ponga la receta aqui.
 - Poner > yo pongo > -o + -a
- ◆ Piense bien.
 - Pensar > yo pienso > -o + -e
- ◆ These verbs follow the same formula: start with the **yo** form, drop the **-o**, and add the opposite vowel.

-car, -gar, -zar

◆ These verbs spell change in “yo”:

- Buscar > yo busco > busque
- Jugar > yo juego > juegue
- empezar > yo empiezo > empiece
- Sacar > yo saco > saque

-cir

◆ These verbs spell change in “yo” to –zco:

- Traducir > traduzco > traduzca
- Conducir > conduzco > conduzca

Mandatos Formales Irregulares

◆ These verbs are completely irregular in “yo” form because don’t end in “o”. Therefore, they are irregular in the command form:

Ir > voy > vaya

Estar > estoy > esté

Ser > soy > sea

Dar > doy > dé

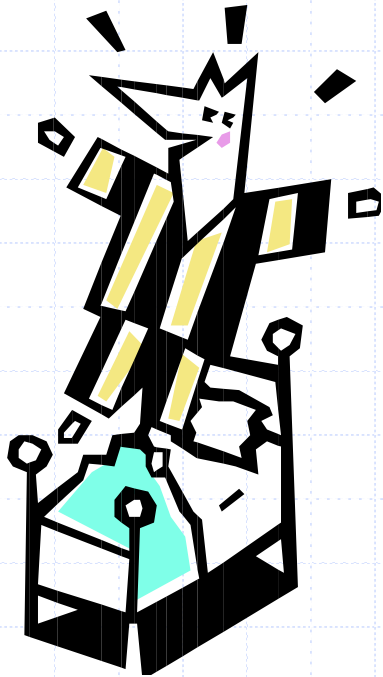
Saber > Sé > sepa

Stem Change Verbs

These verbs take spell change in stem for all forms:

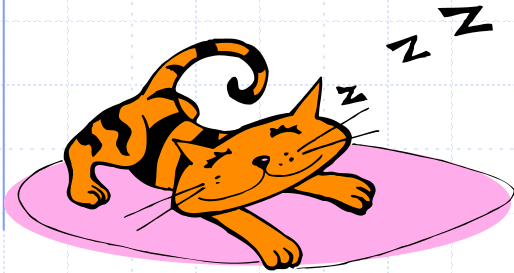
- ◆ e > i (ex: servir > sirvo > sirva
pedrir > pido > pida)
- ◆ e > ie (ex: perder > pierdo > pierda
cerrar > cierra > cierre)
- ◆ o > ue (ex: volver > vuelvo > vuelva)

iLevántese!



- ◆ What about reflexive verbs?
- ◆ iLevántese! / iPruébese!
- ◆ In affirmative commands, all objects are attached to the end of the verb & *an accent is placed on the 2nd vowel from the end.*
 - Levante + se
 - Levanten + se

¡No se levante!



- ◆ What about reflexive verbs?
- ◆ ¡No se levante! ¡No se siénte!
- ◆ In negative commands, all objects precede the verb.
 - No se levante.
 - No se levanten.
 - No se siente.
 - No se sienten.



More practice with forming commands.

Familiar Commands: used with people you know – to give instructions/directions

- ◆ The *affirmative* familiar (tú) commands take the regular Ud. form of the present tense verb:
- ◆ *go to tú form and drop “s”*

Ex: abrir > abres > abre

Ex: comprar > compras > compra

Ex: leer > lees > lee

Irregular Familiar Commands

- ◆ decir > di
- ◆ Hacer > haz
- ◆ Ir > ve
- ◆ Poner > pon
- ◆ Salir > sal
- ◆ Tener > ten
- ◆ Venir > ven

Negative Familiar Commands

◆ Forming a *negative* familiar command, go to yo form of present tense verb &...

-ar verbs > add -es

-er & -ir verbs > add -as

Ex: limpiar > No limpies

Ex: beber > No bebas