

## Tú Affirmative Commands

Informal or familiar (**tú**) commands are used when talking to people you know well.

★ To form the **tú** command, use the third person singular (él/ella) of the present indicative.

<b>EXAMPLE:</b>	(cantar) Canta la canción.	Sing the song.
	(comer) Come la ensalada.	Eat the salad.
	(vivir) Vive en la ciudad.	Live in the city.

★ There are several irregular forms.

decir.....di..... tell	venir.....ven .... come
hacer.....haz ..... do	dar .....da..... give
tener .....ten..... have	ir.....ve ..... go
poner ....pon..... put	ser .....sé ..... be
salir .....sal ..... leave	

<b>EXAMPLE:</b>	¡Sé a tiempo!	Be on time!
	¡Hazlo!	Do it!
	¡Pon la mesa!	Set the table!
	¡Ten cuidado!	Be careful!
	¡Haz ejercicio!	Exercise!
	¡Sal en seguida!	Leave immediately!

NOTE: If an exclamation point is used at the end of the sentence, you must place an inverted one at the beginning of the sentence.

★ With all affirmative commands, the object pronouns attach to the end of the verb, including reflexive verbs.

<b>EXAMPLE:</b>	Compra el anillo.	Buy the ring.
	Cómpralo.	Buy it.
	Cómpramelo.	Buy it for me.
	Hazlo.	Do it. (one pronoun, no accent required)
	Házmelo.	Do it for me. (two pronouns, accent required)
	vestirse (to get dressed)	
	Vístete.	Get (yourself) dressed.

NOTES:

1. Indirect object pronouns come before direct object pronouns. Remember that **le** or **les** changes to **se** if it comes before **lo, la, los** or **las**.
2. In order to maintain the original stress of the verb, a written accent mark is required over the stressed syllable of the verb if that syllable is followed by two or more syllables.

## Tú Negative Commands

Informal or familiar (**tú**) commands are used when talking to people you know well.



To form the **tú** negative command, do the following three steps:

1. Take the first person (yo) form and drop the last letter (o).
2. Put on the opposite "tú" ending (-ar → es; -er/-ir → as).
3. Put "no" before the verb.

<b>EXAMPLE:</b>	(cantar) No cant <b>es</b> la canción.	Don't sing the song.
	(comer) No com <b>as</b> la ensalada.	Don't eat the salad.
	(vivir) No viv <b>as</b> en la ciudad.	Don't live in the city.
	(poner) No pong <b>as</b> la mesa.	Don't set the table.

NOTE: Verbs which are irregular in the affirmative forms become regular in the negative forms.



With all negative tú commands, the object pronouns are placed **before** the conjugated verb even with reflexive verbs.

<b>EXAMPLE:</b>	No compres el anillo.	Don't buy the ring.
	No lo compres.	Don't buy it.
	No me lo compres.	Don't buy it for me.
	vestirse (to get dressed)	
	No te vistas todavía.	Don't get dressed yet.

NOTE: Indirect object pronouns come before direct object pronouns. Remember that **le** or **les** changes to **se** if it comes before **lo**, **la**, **los** or **las**.