

# FAMILIAR COMMANDS (IN THE TÚ FORM)

To form the affirmative "tú" command, look at the "tú" form of the present tense, and drop the "s". (The affirmative command is when you tell someone TO DO something.)

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EXAMPLES:		Tú form of the present tense	affirmative tú command
to look at =	mirar	miras	<b>mira</b>
to show =	mostrar (ue)	muestras	<b>muestra</b>
to eat =	comer	comes	<b>come</b>
to serve =	servir (i)	sirves	<b>sirve</b>

**NOTE:** You will notice that the affirmative tú command is actually the same word as the "Usted" form of the present tense.

### IRREGULAR AFFIRMATIVE "TÚ" COMMANDS

to say, to tell =	infinitives	decir	<b>di</b>
to leave, to go out =		salir	<b>sal</b>
to do, to make =		hacer	<b>haz</b>
to be =		ser	<b>sé</b>
to go =		ir	<b>ve</b>
to have =		tener	<b>ten</b>
to put =		poner	<b>pon</b>
to come =		venir	<b>ven</b>

A negative command is when you tell someone "NOT TO DO" something. To form the **negative** "tú" command, the formula is very different. Take the "yo" form of the present tense, and drop the "o". Now you have a stem left with no ending. You will now add the **OPPOSITE VOWEL ENDING**. Opposite vowels are as follows:

**er - ir verbs**

**a**

**ar verbs**

**e**

For **er** and **ir** verbs, the opposite vowel is always "a". For **ar** verbs, the opposite vowel is always "e". Since we are dealing with the "tú" form, the **opposite ending** will include the opposite vowel plus the letter "s".

EXAMPLES:		yo form of the present tense	negative tú command
to say, to tell =	decir	digo	<b>no digas</b>
to leave =	salir	salgo	<b>no salgas</b>
to open =	abrir	abro	<b>no abras</b>
to eat lunch =	almorzar (ue)	almuerzo	<b>no almuerces</b>
to look for =	buscar	busco	<b>no busques</b>
to arrive =	llegar	llego	<b>no llegues</b>

**NOTE:** With verbs whose infinitives end in **zar**, **car**, and **gar**, you will see a slight spelling change so that the word can maintain its proper sound. The 3 words above this note are examples of this.

### IRREGULAR NEGATIVE "TÚ" COMMANDS

to be =	ser	<b>no seas</b>
to be =	estar	<b>no estés</b>
to go =	ir	<b>no vayas</b>
to give =	dar	<b>no des</b>

For affirmative vosotros commands, take the infinitive verb, drop the "r", and add a "d". Examples:

**hablad comed vivid**

This is one of the easiest things you can do in Spanish.

See the bottom of page 39 for info about negative vosotros commands.