

Mandatos formales



Formal commands

Used with people you address as **usted** or **ustedes**

- someone/people you do not know
- someone/people you need to show respect
- used more often than tú commands



3 moods to Spanish

1. Indicative
 - Actions, events, facts
2. Subjunctive
 - Desires, doubts, the unknown, abstract, emotions
3. Imperative
 - commands

Ud./Uds. command

For regular formal commands, there are basic steps:

1. Conjugate the infinitive into the **yo form** present tense.
2. Drop the - o
3. If the infinitive ends in -er/-ir, **add - a or an**.
4. If the infinitive ends in -ar, **add - e or en**.

Ejemplos:

- **Hable** con ellos, don Francisco!
 - Talk with them. Don Francisco.
- **Laven** los platos ahora mismo!
 - Wash the dishes right now.
- **Coma** frutas y verduras!
 - Eat fruit and vegetables.
- **Beban** menos té y café!
 - Drink less tea and coffee.

Ejemplos

- | | |
|--|--|
| • Speak! (to Ud.) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hablar1. hablo2. habl3. hable | • Run! (to Uds.) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Correr1. corro2. corr3. corran |
|--|--|
- iHable Ud!** **iCorran Uds!**

Ejemplos

- Come! (Ud.)
- Be good! (Ud.)
- Venir
 - 1. vengo
 - 2. veng
 - 3. venga
- Ser
 - 1. soy
 - 2. there is no "o" to drop?

¡Venga Ud!

Yo forms

- Verbs with irregular yo forms maintain the same irregularity in their formal commands.
- *Oiga*, don Francisco. (Oir)
 - Listen, Don Francisco.
- *Ponga* la mesa, por favor. (Poner)
 - Set the table, please.
- *¡Salga* inmediatamente! (Salir)
 - Leave immediately!

Stem changers

- Note also that stem-changing verbs maintain their stem-changes in Ud. and Uds. commands.
- *Why do you think that is?*

e:i (ej: perder)

- No pierda la llave. Cierren la puerta.

o:ue (ej: volver)

- Vuelva temprano, joven. Duerman bien, chicos.

e:i (ej: servir)

- Sirva la sopa, por favor. Repitan las frases.

Irregulars:

There are many irregulars that have special cases depending on the ending of the infinitive.

The good thing is that they are the same for both Ud and Uds. commands (they also apply to negative tú commands).

Ej: SER - the yo form is "soy" - does not end in "o"
Unfortunately, you just need to memorize these.

Irregulars

- The following verbs have irregular formal commands.

Ud. Command	Uds. command
dar	dé
estar	esté
ir	vaya
saber	sepa
ser	sea

What do you notice about all of these verbs?

Negative Commands

To make it negative add the word **NO**.

It means **DON'T** do something.

Ej: Don't dance! (Ud.)
¡No baile!

CAR GAR ZAR

One category of irregulars with Ud./Uds. commands

-gar **g to gu**
-car **c to qu**
-zar **z to c**

Since all three are -ar endings, you add -e or -en to the end

Ejemplos - CAR GAR ZAR

-gar ➡ -gu- llegar - No llegue Ud.
 No lleguen Uds.
-car ➡ -qu- tocar - No toque Ud.
 No toquen Uds.
-zar ➡ -c- empezar - No empiece Ud.
 No empiecen Uds.

práctica

Ud. command

Neg. Uds. commands

jugar
distribuir
mirar
tener
levantarse
ponerse