

## Negative tú Commands

You learned that negative **usted** commands begin with the word **no** and change the verb ending. **Negative tú commands** follow a similar pattern.

**Here's how:** You form **negative tú commands** with the **yo** form of verbs in the present tense.

-ar verbs      -o changes to → -es  
 -er, -ir verbs      -o changes to → -as

Infinitive	Present Tense	Negative tú Commands
mirar	yo miro	¡No mires esa película de terror! <i>Don't watch that horror film!</i>
poner	yo pongo	¡No pongas el micrófono allí! <i>Don't put the microphone there!</i>
escribir	yo escribo	¡No escribas otra escena! <i>Don't write another scene!</i>

Verbs that end in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have spelling changes.

tocar → no toques    jugar → no juegues    almorzar → no almuerces

The **negative tú command** forms of some **verbs** are irregular.

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

Pronouns with **negative tú commands** appear before the **verb**.

¿Ves esta cámara? No **se la des**.      *Do you see this camera? Don't give it to her.*

 REPASO

Affirmative **tú** Commands

You use **affirmative tú commands** to tell someone you know well to do something. How do you form these commands?

**Here's how:** Regular **affirmative tú commands** are the same as the **usted/él/ella** form of a verb in the present tense.

Present Tense

Él **escribe** el guión y **filma** la película.  
*He **writes** the script and **films** the movie.*

Affirmative **tú** Command

**Escribe** el guión y **filma** la película.  
***Write** the script and **film** the movie.*

The verbs **hacer**, **ir**, and **ser** are irregular in the **tú command** form.

**hacer**    **Haz** un documental.    ***Make** a documentary.*

**ir**        **Ve** al cine.                            ***Go** to the movie theater.*

**ser**        ¡**Sé** bueno!                                ***Be** good!*

Some irregular **tú commands** are based on the present-tense **yo** form. For these verbs, drop the **-go** ending to form the commands.

	yo Form	tú Command
decir	<b>digo</b>	<b>di</b>
poner	<b>pongo</b>	<b>pon</b>
salir	<b>salgo</b>	<b>sal</b>
tener	<b>tengo</b>	<b>ten</b>
venir	<b>vengo</b>	<b>ven</b>

The rules of pronoun placement also apply to **affirmative tú commands**.

Attach **pronouns** to affirmative commands.

**Dime.**    *Tell me.*

When you attach **pronouns** to verbs with two or more syllables, add an **accent** to show stress.

**Preséntanos** a la directora.

***Introduce us** to the director.*

Present Subjunctive with **Ojalá**

One way to express a hope or wish is to use the phrase **ojalá que...** with the **present subjunctive**. How do you form the **subjunctive** of regular verbs?

**Here's how:** Use what you already know about forming **usted** commands.

**-ar** verbs = **-e** endings      **-er, -ir** verbs = **-a** endings

Present Subjunctive of Regular Verbs

These forms are the same in the subjunctive.

	hablar	tener	escribir
yo	hable	tenga	escriba
tú	hables	tengas	escribas
usted, él, ella	hable	tenga	escriba
nosotros(as)	hablemos	tengamos	escribamos
vosotros(as)	habléis	tengáis	escribáis
ustedes, ellos(as)	hablen	tengan	escriban

**Fact:** Ganamos un premio hoy.

*We're winning a prize today.*

**Hope:** ¡Ojalá que ganemos un premio hoy!

*I hope that we win a prize today!*

Stem-changing **-ar** and **-er** verbs in the present tense also change in the **subjunctive**.

pensar	e → ie
piense	pensemos
pienses	penséis
piense	piensen

poder	o → ue
pueda	podamos
puedas	podáis
pueda	puedan

More Subjunctive Verbs with **Ojalá**

The verbs **dar**, **estar**, **ir**, **saber**, and **ser** are irregular in the subjunctive.

Here's how:

dar	estar	ir	saber	ser
dé	esté	vaya	sepa	sea
des	estés	vayas	sepas	seas
dé	esté	vaya	sepa	sea
demos	estemos	vayamos	sepamos	seamos
deis	estéis	vayáis	sepáis	seáis
den	estén	vayan	sepan	sean

Ojalá que **vayan** a la gala. *I hope they go to the gala.*

Stem-changing **-ir** verbs in the present tense also change stems in the **subjunctive**.

The **e → i** stem change applies to all forms.

Ojalá que ellos **pidan** un entremés.  
*I hope they order an appetizer.*

pedir	e → i
pid <b>a</b>	pid <b>a</b> mos
pid <b>a</b> s	pid <b>a</b> ís
pid <b>a</b>	pid <b>a</b> n

The **e → ie, i** stem change applies to all forms except **nosotros** and **vosotros**. Those forms change **e → i**.

preferir	e → ie, i
pref <b>ie</b> ra	pref <b>ie</b> ramos
pref <b>ie</b> ras	pref <b>ie</b> ráis
pref <b>i</b> era	pref <b>i</b> eran

The **o → ue, u** stem change applies to all forms except **nosotros** and **vosotros**. Those forms change **o → u**.

dormir	o → ue, u
du <b>ue</b> rma	du <b>ue</b> ramos
du <b>ue</b> rmas	du <b>ue</b> ráis
du <b>u</b> rma	du <b>u</b> erman