

Did You Get It? Presentación de gramática

Level 2 p. 315

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn how to form affirmative **tú** commands.

Affirmative Tú Commands

- **Regular Verbs** Read the indicative sentences in the left column. Then read the commands in the right column. Compare the boldfaced verbs in both. Are they the same or different?

Él filma la escena. (He <i>films</i> the scene.)	¡ Filma la escena! (Film the scene!)
Ella escribe el guión. (She writes the script.)	¡ Escribe el guión! (Write the script!)

EXPLANATION: You use an affirmative **tú** command to tell a friend, family member, or someone with whom you are familiar to do something. Note that regular affirmative **tú** commands are the same as the **él/ella/usted** form of the present indicative.

- **Irregular Verbs** Read the following sentences, paying attention to the boldfaced verbs.

Él hace una película de aventuras. (He <i>makes</i> an adventure film.)	¡ Haz una película de aventuras! (Make an adventure film!)
Ella va al cine. (She <i>goes</i> to the movies.)	¡ Vé al cine! (Go to the movies!)
Usted es bueno. (You <i>are</i> good.)	¡ Sé bueno! (Be good!)

EXPLANATION: Some verbs are irregular in the affirmative **tú** command form and need to be memorized. Study the list below.

Verb	Yo form of the present indicative	Affirmative tú command
decir (to say, to tell)	digo	di
poner (to put)	pongo	pon
salir (to leave)	salgo	sal
tener (to have)	tengo	ten
venir (to come)	vengo	ven

- **Pronouns and tú commands** Study the following sentences.

¡**Di** las palabras! → ¡**Dilas!** ¡**Filma** la película! → ¡**Fílmala!**
(Say the words!) (Say them!) (Film the movie!) (Film it!)

EXPLANATION: Pronouns are *attached* at the end of affirmative **tú** commands. Note that when the command has two or more syllables, an *accent* is used to show stress.