Nosotros Commands
A command in English has an understood you:

Sit down and shut up.

We understand that to mean

YOU sit down and YOU shut up.
In English, we don’t have what we would call a “we” command. A nosotros command in Spanish translates “let’s.”

Hablemos. Let’s talk.
Comamos. Let’s eat.
Salgamos. Let’s leave.

Seeing those three Spanish words should clue you in to how to form a nosotros command: you use the subjunctive.

So nosotros commands are easy in the sense that you’ve already learned the verb form but not so easy in the sense that you have a lot to remember in forming the subjunctive.

So . . .
... remember:

1. You go to the yo form of the verb, drop off the –o, and add the opposite ending:
   salg-o → salg-amos; habl-o → habl-emos

2. -ar and –er verbs don’t stem change in nosotros:
   pensemos, volvamos

3. -ir verbs DO stem change in nosotros; they change to i or u:
   durmamos, pidamos

4. Verbs that end in –car, -gar, -zar are going to spell change:
   paguemos, toquemos, almorcemos

5. There are five irregulars: estemos (estar), demos (dar), seamos (ser), sepamos (saber), and ir. Hmmm.  Ir.

   Ir is an exception. You just say “vamos.” You don’t change it to the subjunctive.
But there's a second way to form a nosotros command. You can say vamos + a + infinitive:

Vamos a hablar.  Let’s talk
Vamos a comer.  Let’s eat.
Vamos a salir.  Let’s leave.

So both “hablemos” and “vamos a hablar” mean “let’s talk.” But, of course, “vamos a hablar” can also mean “we are going to talk. So if it isn’t clear from context that you mean “let’s talk,” you should use “hablemos.”
Click here to go to a brief practice.
OK, now for a complication: you have to put object pronouns on the end of affirmative commands.

In high school, you may have heard “siéntate” or “levántate” or “cállate.” Those are tú commands with reflexive pronouns on the end.

So to say “let’s buy it,” you have to put “it” (lo) on the end of the command:

Comprémoslo.

And, as you see, when you put a pronoun on the end of it, you have to put an accent mark on the e or a.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish Expression</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comamos.</td>
<td>Let’s eat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comámoslos.</td>
<td>Let’s eat them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digamos.</td>
<td>Let’s tell.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Digámosle.</td>
<td>Let’s tell him/her.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Busquemos.</td>
<td>Let’s look.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Busquémosla.</td>
<td>Let’s look for her.</td>
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So what happens to the pronoun when you use the three-word option?

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<td>Vamos a comer.</td>
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<td>Let’s eat them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Let’s tell.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vamos a decirle.</td>
<td>Let’s tell him/her.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
One little thing here: if you put “nos” on the end of a one-word command, you have to drop the –s off the command:

sentemos + nos

sentémos
Click [here](#) to go to a brief practice.
OK, one more thing, and then we’re done. To make a negative command

let’s not eat

you have only one option:

No comamos.

You don’t have the “vamos a” option. You can’t say “no vamos a comer.” That doesn’t mean “let’s not eat.” It isn’t a command. It can mean only “we aren’t going to eat.”
And what do we do with pronouns when we have a negative command? Do we tack them on the end?

No!!!

That’s just for **affirmative** commands. You put the pronoun at the **beginning** of **negative** commands:

No lo comamos.
No las busquemos.
No nos sentemos.
To sum up:

- There are two ways to make an affirmative nosotros command:
  1. the subjunctive nosotros form—comamos
  2. vamos + a + infinitive—vamos a comer
- There’s one way to make a negative command:
  the subjunctive nosotros form—no comamos
- You put pronouns on the end of affirmative commands but in front of negative commands:
  comámoslo, no lo comamos
- If you put “nos” on the end of a nosotros command, you have to take the final “s” off the verb:
  sentémonos
Click [here](#) to go to your homework.