Affirmative Tú Commands

Use when telling someone (who you are talking to in the tú form) to do something

You CANNOT use these for anyone else but tú nor can you use them to tell someone NOT to do something

You can think of the construction of the affirmative tú commands in one of 2 ways:

* Use the 3rd person singular form of the verb (él, ella, Ud.)

OR

* Use the tú form of the verb and drop the ‘s’

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| Infinitive | Tú Command | Meaning |
| Comer | Come | Eat. |
| Hablar | Habla | Speak. |
| Escribir  | Escribe | Write. |
| Leer | Lee  | Read. |
| Cocinar | Cocina | Cook. |

There are only 8 irregular affirmative tú commands.

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| Infinitive | Tú Command | Meaning |
| Decir – to say | Di | Say, Tell. |
| Hacer – to make / do | Haz | Do, Make. |
| Ir – to go | Ve | Go. |
| Ser – to be | Sé | Be. |
| Poner – to put | Pon | Put. |
| Venir – to come | Ven | Come. |
| Tener – to have | Ten | Have (Be). |
| Salir – to leave | Sal | Leave. |

Iron the clothes in the laundry room. Plancha la ropa en el lavadero.

Dust the furniture in the bedroom. Sacude los muebles en el dormitorio.

Sweep the floor in the kitchen. Barre el suelo en la cocina.

When using a direct object pronoun, put if after and attached to the command and put an accent mark on the third to last syllable.

Eat it (the pizza) – Cómela.
Watch him – Míralo.

Hay Que

Means it is necessary, one must, you should, someone needs, etc.

You can use it instead of tener+que+infinitive, especially if you don’t know who the subject is or if you want to be more general. To use correctly, you write hay que and an infinitive.

Someone needs to wash the laundry.
Hay que lavar la ropa.

It is necessary to do your homework everyday.
Hay que hacer tu tarea cada día.