

Nombre _____

Clase _____

Apuntes de Los Mandatos y Los Adjetivos Posesivos

Los Mandatos

- FAMILIARES

- In Spanish, you can give an affirmative informal command to someone you would use the pronoun "tú" for. To do this, you take the infinitive verb, take off the -ar/-er/-ir ending and add the 3rd person singular ending. Include any stem changes necessary!
- EJEMPLO
 - Hablar → habl__ → mandato: **habla**
 - Volver → volv__ → mandato: **vuelve**
 - Pedir → ped__ → mandato: **pide**

- The negative tú commands are in the present subjunctive form for tú, with "no" before them.

- EJEMPLO

- Hablar → mandato: **no hables**
- Volver → mandato: **no vuelvas**
- Pedir → mandato: **no pidas**

- IRREGULAR AFFIRMATIVE FAMILIAR COMMANDS

decir	di
hacer	haz
ir	ve
poner	pon
salir	sal
ser	sé
tener	ten
venir	ven

- IRREGULAR NEGATIVE FAMILIAR COMMANDS

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

- Verbs ending in -car, -gar and -zar have spell changes in negative “tú” commands.

- sacar c → qu no saques
- apagar g → gu no apagues
- almorzar z → c no almuerces

- FORMALES

- Formal commands are used to use commands with people that you would use the pronouns “usted” or “ustedes” with. To do this, use the present subjunctive form for both affirmative and negative commands. To make a negative formal command, simply add a “no” in front of the affirmative command.

- EJEMPLO:

- Wash your hands (**usted**) → lavar → **lave** los manos.
- Don’t open the door (**usted**) → abrir → no **abra** la puerta.
- Take notes (**ustedes**) → tomar → **tomen** apuntes.
- Don’t sweep the floor (**ustedes**) → barrer → no **barran** el suelo.
- Make the cookies (**ustedes**) → **hagan** las galletas.

IRREGULAR FORMAL COMMANDS

INFINITIVE	USTED COMMAND	USTEDES COMMAND
dar	dé	den
estar	esté	estén
ir	vaya	vayan
saber	sepa	sepan
ser	sea	sean

- Verbs ending in -car, -gar and -zar, also have a spelling change in the formal commands.
 - sacar c → qu saque, saquen
 - apagar g → gu apague, apaguen
 - almorzar z → c almuerce, almercen

Los Adjetivos Posesivos

- In Spanish, there are unstressed possessive adjectives and stressed possessive adjectives. Both sets of possessive adjectives show possession over nouns. The possessive adjective is singular, plural, masculine or feminine based on what is being “possessed,” not who is in possession. (Our house. → Nuestra casa. More than one person owns the house, but there is only one house.) The stressed possessive adjectives are used to emphasise possession and come after the noun in possession.

STRESSED POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Yo - mío/mía míos/mías	Nosotros - nuestro/nuestra nuestros/nuestras
Tú - tuyo/tuya tuyos/tuyas	Vosotros - vuestro/vuestra vuestros/vuestras
Él Ella - suyo/suya suyos/suyas Usted	Ellos Ellas - suyo/suya suyos/suyas Ustedes

UNSTRESSED POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Yo - mi/mis	Nosotros - nuestro/nuestra nuestros/nuestras
Tú - tu/tus	Vosotros - vuestro/vuestra vuestros/vuestras
Él Ella - su/sus Usted	Ellos Ellas - su/sus Ustedes