AFFIRMATIVE INFORMAL COMMANDS WITH DIRECT OBJECT AND REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Commands can be used with pronouns. We have already learned how to use affirmative commands with direct object pronouns in Chapter 6. Here is the rule to form an affirmative command using either a direct object pronoun OR a reflexive pronoun.

**When forming an affirmative informal command with a pronoun, you put the verb into the affirmative command form and attach the pronoun to the END of the verb. If the command portion of the verb is more than one syllable, you need to add an accent mark on the second to last syllable on a vowel.**

Examples:

1. Put the apples on the table= Ponlas en la mesa.
   In this example the apples were the direct object and were replaced by the direct object pronoun las. No accent mark was needed because the command was only one syllable long.

2. Wash the dishes.=Lávalos.
   In this second example the dishes were the direct object and you replace them with los. You add an accent mark to the 2nd to last syllable not including the pronoun.

3. Wake up! =Despiértate
   In this example, I am adding the reflexive pronoun to the end of the affirmative command, just as I did with the direct object pronoun in the first 2 examples. I am telling somebody what to do, so I use the tú form, which would be the pronoun te.

NEGATIVE INFORMAL COMMANDS WITH DIRECT OBJECT & REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

When forming a NEGATIVE command, you put the verb into the negative command form and then this is the placement for where the pronoun will go: Put the direct object or reflexive verb IN BETWEEN THE WORD NO AND THE COMMAND (VERB)

Examples:

1. Don’t eat the vegetables= No las comas.
   You put the verb into the command and then put the direct object pronoun for vegetables in between the no and the command.

2. Don’t get up late= No te levantes tarde.
   You put the verb into the negative command and put the pronoun between the no and the command.