

# SINGULAR FORMAL COMMANDS: USTED

Semillas: Elementary Spanish II



# ***When do we use formal commands (mandatos formales)?***

In Spanish, we use formal commands (*mandatos formales*) in the **usted** form when addressing someone respectfully, like a teacher, older person, or someone we don't know well.

***Mandatos formales*** are used to give formal instructions or polite suggestions.



# How to form mandatos formales

- **Paso 1.** Write the **-yo form** of the verb in the present tense  
El verbo *añadir* *to add* → Añado
- **Paso 2.** Drop the **-o** ending  
Añad-
- **Paso 3. Add the opposite vowel**  
For **-ar** verbs, add **-e**.  
For **-er** or **-ir** verbs, add **-a**  
Añada

To form a **negative formal command**, simply place a “**No**” in front of the conjugated command. The form does not change.



# Some examples

**Cocine** el pavo en el horno por tres horas.

*Cook the turkey in the oven for three hours.*

**Respete** las costumbres de Ramadán.

*Respect the customs of Ramadan.*

**Encienda** las velas durante Hanukkah.

*Light the candles during Hanukkah.*

**No abra** su regalo antes de la Navidad.

*Don't open your present before Christmas.*





# Irregular *mandatos formales*

Dar	<b>Dé</b>
Ser	<b>Sea</b>
Ir	<b>Vaya</b>
Estar	<b>Esté</b>
Saber	<b>Sepa</b>

Ejemplos:

**Dé** un discurso inspirador en la fiesta de graduación

*Give an inspiring speech at the graduation party.*

**Sea** amable con sus vecinos durante las fiestas.

*Be kind to your neighbors during the holidays.*





# A note about spelling changes

When forming **formal commands** with verbs that end in **-gar**, **-zar**, and **-car**, there are special spelling changes to preserve the original pronunciation of the verb.

-gar -> **gue**

-zar -> **ce**

-car-> **que**

**Saque** las galletas del horno después de 10 minutos.

*Take the cookies out of the oven after 10 minutes.*