

Mandatos con pronombres



I can combine commands with direct object pronouns.

Placement: When using a DOP with an affirmative tú command, the pronoun will be

attached to the end of the command

Stress: You may need to add an accent to retain the original stress/pronunciation of the verb.

Ejemplos: Juan, barre el suelo, por favor. → Juan, bárralo, por favor.

Rosita, plancha la ropa hoy. → Rosita, pláñchala hoy.

Special notes:

- Regular –ar, –er, and –ir verbs that are affirmative tú commands end with a vowel. So, they will automatically follow rule #1 of the stressed syllable being next to last.

eg: barre → bar – re plancha → plan – cha

- So, in order to retain the spoken stressed syllable a written accent will need to be written in over the original stressed syllable of rule # 1.
- As for the irregular affirmative tú commands, a written accent is not needed because it will naturally follow rule #1 when a DOP is attached to the end.

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Rules for stress



Repaso: Reglas de acentuación



I can place the stress on the correct syllable.

Rules for Stress

In Spanish, words are spelled just like they sound and ALL words have a stressed syllable. So, in order to take advantage of this simple and nearly perfect system of spelling, one must first know the **rules for stress** - that is, how to know which syllable is pronounced the loudest.

All words in Spanish have a stressed syllable.

Rule 1: Words ending in a vowel; N or S are stressed on the next to last syllable.

- eg: fregadero > fre - ga - der - o coche > co - che
- eg. mandatos: pasa > pa - sa mover > mu - e - ve

Rule 2: Words ending in a consonant (not including n & s) are stressed on the last syllable.

- eg: televisor > te - le - vi - sor pared > pa - red
- eg. mandatos: **ONLY** irregulars → sal and haz, but these are only one syllable.

To accent or not to accent! Words that do not follow Rule 1 or 2 must have a written accent mark over the stressed vowel.

eg: lámpara sillón sofá

Written accents are also used to differentiate between words that are pronounced the same but have different meanings or grammatical functions.

eg: sí > yes si > if