

DEVISE A SIMPLE RULE TO FORM THE T COMMAND FROM THE USTED FORM OF THE PRESENT TENSE.

DEVISE A SIMPLE RULE TO FORM THE T COMMAND FROM THE USTED FORM OF THE PRESENT TENSE. MASTERING THE FORMATION OF COMMANDS IN SPANISH IS ESSENTIAL FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION, ESPECIALLY WHEN GIVING INSTRUCTIONS, MAKING REQUESTS, OR OFFERING ADVICE. ONE COMMON CHALLENGE FOR LEARNERS IS TRANSFORMING THE USTED FORM OF THE PRESENT TENSE INTO THE IMPERATIVE FORM KNOWN AS THE "T COMMAND" (SHORT FOR "TÚ " COMMAND). FORTUNATELY, THERE IS A STRAIGHTFORWARD, EASY-TO-REMEMBER RULE THAT CAN SIMPLIFY THIS PROCESS SIGNIFICANTLY. IN THIS ARTICLE, WE WILL EXPLORE THIS RULE IN DETAIL, PROVIDING CLEAR EXPLANATIONS, EXAMPLES, AND PRACTICAL TIPS TO HELP YOU CONFIDENTLY FORM T COMMANDS FROM THE USTED FORM OF THE PRESENT TENSE IN SPANISH.

UNDERSTANDING THE BASICS: PRESENT TENSE AND T COMMANDS

BEFORE DIVING INTO THE RULE, IT IS IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND THE FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS INVOLVED.

WHAT IS THE USTED FORM IN PRESENT TENSE?

THE USTED FORM IN SPANISH IS A FORMAL WAY OF ADDRESSING SOMEONE, EQUIVALENT TO "YOU" IN ENGLISH WHEN SPEAKING FORMALLY. IN THE PRESENT TENSE, REGULAR VERBS CONJUGATE AS FOLLOWS:

- HABLAR (TO SPEAK): HABLA (INFORMAL TÚ), HABLA (USTED)
- COMER (TO EAT): COME (INFORMAL TÚ), COME (USTED)
- VIVIR (TO LIVE): VIVE (INFORMAL TÚ), VIVE (USTED)

IN THE USTED FORM, THE VERB ENDINGS ARE GENERALLY:

- -AR VERBS: -A (E.G., HABLE)
- -ER/-IR VERBS: -A (E.G., COMA, VIVA)

THESE FORMS ARE OFTEN USED TO GIVE POLITE COMMANDS OR MAKE FORMAL REQUESTS.

WHAT IS A T COMMAND?

THE T COMMAND, OR TÚ IMPERATIVE, IS USED TO GIVE INFORMAL COMMANDS TO SOMEONE YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH. IT IS FORMED DIFFERENTLY, TYPICALLY BY USING THE THIRD PERSON SINGULAR OF THE PRESENT TENSE (FOR REGULAR VERBS) OR FOLLOWING SPECIFIC RULES FOR IRREGULAR VERBS.

EXAMPLE:

- FORMAL COMMAND (USTED): HABLE (SPEAK)
- INFORMAL COMMAND (TÚ): HABLA (SPEAK)

OUR GOAL IS TO FIND A SIMPLE, CONSISTENT RULE TO DERIVE THE T COMMAND FROM THE USTED FORM OF THE PRESENT TENSE.

KEY CONCEPT: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN USTED AND TÚ FORMS

UNDERSTANDING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THESE TWO FORMS IS CRUCIAL. BOTH FORMS ARE DERIVED FROM THE SAME VERB ROOT, BUT THEY ARE CONJUGATED DIFFERENTLY:

- THE USTED FORM IS USUALLY THE THIRD PERSON SINGULAR OF THE PRESENT INDICATIVE (OR SOMETIMES THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN FORMAL COMMANDS).
- THE TÚ FORM IS THE SECOND PERSON SINGULAR OF THE PRESENT INDICATIVE, BUT FOR COMMANDS, IT FOLLOWS SPECIFIC IMPERATIVE RULES.

KEY POINT: THE T COMMAND IS GENERALLY FORMED BY TAKING THE USTED FORM OF THE PRESENT TENSE AND REPLACING THE ENDING WITH AN APPROPRIATE SUFFIX.

THE SIMPLE RULE TO FORM THE T COMMAND FROM THE USTED FORM

THE CORE OF THIS ARTICLE IS TO PRESENT A STRAIGHTFORWARD, MEMORABLE RULE THAT HELPS YOU CONVERT THE USTED FORM INTO THE T COMMAND.

THE RULE:

REMOVE THE FINAL VOWEL FROM THE USTED FORM OF THE PRESENT TENSE, THEN ADD THE ENDING "-A" FOR -AR VERBS OR "-E" FOR -ER AND -IR VERBS.

WHY DOES THIS WORK?

- THE USTED FORM OF REGULAR VERBS IN THE PRESENT TENSE ENDS WITH "-A" FOR -AR VERBS (E.G., HABLE, SAQUE).
- FOR -ER AND -IR VERBS, THE USTED FORM ALSO ENDS WITH "-A" (E.G., COMA, VIVA).
- THE T COMMAND FOR THESE VERBS ENDS WITH "-A" FOR -AR VERBS AND "-E" FOR -ER AND -IR VERBS.

SUMMARY:

- STEP 1: TAKE THE USTED FORM.
- STEP 2: REMOVE THE FINAL VOWEL ("-A").
- STEP 3: ADD "-A" FOR -AR VERBS OR "-E" FOR -ER AND -IR VERBS.

EXAMPLE WALKTHROUGHS:

VERB	USTED FORM	REMOVE FINAL VOWEL	ADD ENDING	T COMMAND
HABLAR	HABLE	HABL	-A	HABLA
COMER	COMA	COM	-E	COME
VIVIR	VIVA	VIV	-E	VIVE

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

- THIS RULE APPLIES TO REGULAR VERBS. IRREGULAR VERBS MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL CHANGES.
- THE RESULTING T COMMAND IS IN THE AFFIRMATIVE FORM. NEGATIVE COMMANDS ARE FORMED DIFFERENTLY.

APPLYING THE RULE TO DIFFERENT VERB TYPES

LET'S EXPLORE HOW THIS RULE WORKS ACROSS THE DIFFERENT VERB GROUPS AND IRREGULAR VERBS.

REGULAR -AR VERBS

- EXAMPLE: BUSCAR (TO SEARCH)
- USTED: BUSQUE
- REMOVE "-E" (SINCE THE USTED FORM ENDS WITH "-QUE")
- FOR REGULAR -AR VERBS, THE IMPERATIVE T FORM IS OBTAINED BY REPLACING THE ENDING WITH "-A."
- T COMMAND: BUSCA

NOTE: FOR REGULAR -AR VERBS, THE USTED FORM ENDS WITH "-E," SO YOU REPLACE "-E" WITH "-A" TO GET THE T COMMAND.

REGULAR -ER AND -IR VERBS

- EXAMPLE: APRENDER (TO LEARN)
- USTED: APRENDA
- REMOVE "-E" FROM "APRENDA" — BUT NOTE THAT IN THIS CASE, THE USTED FORM ALREADY ENDS WITH "-A," SO THE PROCESS IS STRAIGHTFORWARD.
- T COMMAND: APRENDE

- EXAMPLE: ESCRIBIR (TO WRITE)
- USTED: ESCRIBE
- REMOVE "-E" FROM "ESCRIBE" (WHICH ENDS WITH "-E")
- T COMMAND: ESCRIBE

IMPORTANT: FOR REGULAR -ER AND -IR VERBS, THE USTED FORM ENDS WITH "-A," AND THE T COMMAND ENDS WITH "-E."

HANDLING IRREGULAR VERBS

WHILE THE RULE WORKS SMOOTHLY FOR REGULAR VERBS, IRREGULAR VERBS OFTEN HAVE UNIQUE CONJUGATIONS. HOWEVER, MANY IRREGULAR VERBS FOLLOW SIMILAR PATTERNS IN THE IMPERATIVE FORM.

EXAMPLES:

VERB	USTED FORM	T COMMAND (IRREGULAR)	NOTES
DAR	DÉ	DA	REMOVE ACCENT FROM "DÉ" " TO GET "DA"
SER	SEA	SÉ	IRREGULAR, BUT FOLLOWS SIMILAR LOGIC
IR	VAYA	VE	SAME AS ABOVE
ESTAR	ESTÉ	ESTÉ	REMOVE ACCENT, FOLLOW THE RULE

TIP: FOR IRREGULAR VERBS, MEMORIZE THE COMMON IMPERATIVE FORMS, BUT THE CORE RULE OF REMOVING THE FINAL VOWEL AND ADDING THE APPROPRIATE ENDING CAN SOMETIMES SERVE AS A HELPFUL STARTING POINT.

NEGATIVE T COMMANDS: A DIFFERENT APPROACH

REMEMBER, THE RULE ABOVE APPLIES TO AFFIRMATIVE T COMMANDS. NEGATIVE COMMANDS ARE FORMED USING THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE FORM:

- FOR NEGATIVE T COMMANDS, CONJUGATE THE VERB IN THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE, WHICH OFTEN INVOLVES REPLACING THE ENDING WITH "-ES" FOR -AR VERBS AND "-AS" FOR -ER/-IR VERBS.

EXAMPLE:

- NO HABLES (DON'T SPEAK)
- NO COMAS (DON'T EAT)
- NO VIVAS (DON'T LIVE)

THIS IS A DIFFERENT PROCESS, BUT UNDERSTANDING THE AFFIRMATIVE COMMAND FORMATION FROM THE USTED FORM LAYS A FOUNDATION FOR MASTERING BOTH.

PRACTICAL TIPS FOR LEARNERS

TO EFFECTIVELY APPLY THIS RULE, CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING TIPS:

1. PRACTICE WITH REGULAR VERBS FIRST: FOCUS ON REGULAR -AR, -ER, AND -IR VERBS TO BUILD CONFIDENCE.
2. MEMORIZE COMMON IRREGULARS: KNOW THE MOST COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS' IMPERATIVE FORMS.
3. USE MNEMONICS: REMEMBER THAT THE USTED FORM GENERALLY ENDS WITH "-A" FOR BOTH -AR AND -ER/-IR VERBS, FACILITATING THE REMOVAL OF THE FINAL VOWEL.
4. CREATE FLASHCARDS: PRACTICE CONJUGATING VERBS USING THE RULE TO REINFORCE MEMORY.
5. CONTEXTUAL PRACTICE: USE THE COMMANDS IN SENTENCES TO UNDERSTAND THEIR PRACTICAL APPLICATION.

CONCLUSION: SIMPLIFY YOUR SPANISH COMMANDS WITH A CLEAR RULE

MASTERING THE FORMATION OF T COMMANDS FROM THE USTED FORM BECOMES MUCH EASIER ONCE YOU UNDERSTAND THE UNDERLYING PATTERN. THE SIMPLE RULE—REMOVE THE FINAL VOWEL FROM THE USTED FORM AND THEN ADD "-A" FOR -AR VERBS OR "-E" FOR -ER AND -IR VERBS—PROVIDES A QUICK AND EFFECTIVE METHOD FOR MOST REGULAR VERBS. WHILE IRREGULAR VERBS MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL MEMORIZATION, THIS RULE OFFERS A SOLID FOUNDATION FOR BEGINNERS AND INTERMEDIATE LEARNERS ALIKE. PRACTICE CONSISTENTLY, FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH COMMON IRREGULARS, AND SOON, GIVING INFORMAL COMMANDS IN SPANISH WILL BECOME SECOND NATURE. WITH THIS STRAIGHTFORWARD APPROACH, YOU'LL BE ABLE TO COMMUNICATE MORE CONFIDENTLY AND ACCURATELY IN EVERYDAY SITUATIONS.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS A SIMPLE RULE TO FORM THE 'T' COMMAND FROM THE USTED FORM IN THE PRESENT TENSE?

REMOVE THE 'A' OR 'E' ENDING FROM THE USTED FORM AND ADD A 'T' AT THE END (E.G., 'HABLA' → 'HABLAT').

HOW CAN I EASILY CONVERT THE USTED COMMAND INTO ITS CORRESPONDING 'T' COMMAND?

IDENTIFY THE USTED FORM, REMOVE ITS ENDING VOWEL, AND ADD 'T' TO CREATE THE 'T' COMMAND FORM.

IS THERE A GENERAL PATTERN FOR FORMING THE 'T' COMMAND FROM THE USTED FORM?

YES, GENERALLY, TAKE THE USTED FORM IN THE PRESENT TENSE, DROP THE FINAL VOWEL, AND ADD 'T' TO FORM THE 'T' COMMAND.

DOES THIS RULE APPLY TO ALL VERBS WHEN FORMING THE 'T' COMMAND FROM USTED?

IT APPLIES PRIMARILY TO REGULAR VERBS; IRREGULAR VERBS MAY REQUIRE DIFFERENT MODIFICATIONS BUT OFTEN FOLLOW THE SAME PATTERN.

CAN YOU GIVE AN EXAMPLE OF FORMING A 'T' COMMAND FROM THE USTED FORM?

SURE, FOR 'HABLA' (USTED COMMAND), REMOVE 'A' AND ADD 'T' TO GET 'HABLT'; HOWEVER, NOTE THAT IN PRACTICE, THE ACTUAL FORM MIGHT VARY, SO ALWAYS VERIFY PRONUNCIATION AND SPELLING.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

DEVISE A SIMPLE RULE TO FORM THE T COMMAND FROM THE USTED FORM OF THE PRESENT TENSE

MASTERING THE TRANSFORMATION FROM THE USTED FORM OF THE PRESENT TENSE TO THE T COMMAND IN SPANISH IS A

FUNDAMENTAL STEP FOR LEARNERS AIMING TO COMMUNICATE EFFECTIVELY IN FORMAL CONTEXTS. WHETHER YOU'RE GIVING INSTRUCTIONS, MAKING POLITE REQUESTS, OR PROVIDING DIRECTIONS, UNDERSTANDING THIS CONVERSION SIMPLIFIES YOUR COMMAND OF THE LANGUAGE AND ENRICHES YOUR CONVERSATIONAL TOOLKIT. IN THIS GUIDE, WE'LL EXPLORE A STRAIGHTFORWARD RULE FOR DERIVING THE T COMMAND FROM THE USTED FORM, ANALYZE THE UNDERLYING GRAMMATICAL PRINCIPLES, AND OFFER PRACTICAL EXAMPLES TO HELP YOU INTERNALIZE THE PROCESS.

UNDERSTANDING THE BASICS: USTED FORM AND T COMMANDS

BEFORE DIVING INTO THE RULE, LET'S CLARIFY WHAT THE USTED FORM AND T COMMANDS ARE.

WHAT IS THE USTED FORM?

- THE USTED FORM IS THE THIRD PERSON SINGULAR FORMAL FORM USED IN SPANISH TO ADDRESS SOMEONE POLITELY.
- IT CONJUGATES VERBS IN THE PRESENT TENSE, TYPICALLY ENDING IN -A FOR -AR VERBS AND -E FOR -ER/-IR VERBS.
- EXAMPLE: HABLAR (TO SPEAK) [?] HABLA (USTED), COMER (TO EAT) [?] COME (USTED).

WHAT ARE T COMMANDS?

- THE T COMMAND (OR INFORMAL "T[?]" AFFIRMATIVE COMMAND) IS USED TO GIVE DIRECT, INFORMAL COMMANDS OR INSTRUCTIONS.
- IT IS FORMED FROM THE T[?] FORM OF THE VERB, GENERALLY WITH A SPECIFIC SET OF RULES DEPENDING ON VERB ENDINGS.
- EXAMPLE: HABLAR [?] HABLA, COMER [?] COME.

HOWEVER, WHEN TRANSFORMING FROM FORMAL TO INFORMAL COMMANDS, ESPECIALLY IN THE CONTEXT OF TEACHING OR FORMAL INSTRUCTIONS, UNDERSTANDING HOW THE USTED FORM RELATES TO THE T COMMAND IS INVALUABLE.

THE CORE QUESTION: HOW TO DERIVE THE T COMMAND FROM THE USTED FORM?

THE KEY TO SIMPLIFYING THIS PROCESS LIES IN RECOGNIZING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE USTED FORM AND THE T COMMAND. HISTORICALLY, BOTH FORMS ARE DERIVED FROM THE SAME VERB ROOT BUT DIFFER IN ENDINGS AND PRONUNCIATION. THE QUESTION IS: CAN WE DEVISE A SIMPLE, UNIVERSAL RULE TO GO FROM THE USTED FORM OF THE PRESENT TENSE TO THE T COMMAND?

THE SIMPLIFIED APPROACH

YES. THE COMMON AND EFFECTIVE RULE IS:

> REPLACE THE FINAL VOWEL OF THE USTED FORM WITH ITS CORRESPONDING T COMMAND ENDING, OFTEN BY REMOVING THE LAST VOWEL AND ADDING THE APPROPRIATE IMPERATIVE ENDING.

BUT TO MAKE THIS UNIVERSAL AND STRAIGHTFORWARD, ESPECIALLY FOR LEARNERS, A MORE PRECISE RULE IS:

THE UNIVERSAL RULE:

"TAKE THE USTED FORM OF THE VERB, REMOVE THE FINAL VOWEL, AND ADD THE ENDING APPROPRIATE FOR THE T COMMAND:

- FOR -AR VERBS: REPLACE THE FINAL -A WITH -A (WHICH COINCIDENTALLY IS THE SAME, BUT THIS INDICATES NO CHANGE).
- FOR -ER/-IR VERBS: REPLACE THE FINAL -E WITH -E (AGAIN, OFTEN THE SAME, BUT IMPORTANT FOR CLARITY).

IN PRACTICE, THIS MEANS:

- FOR -AR VERBS, THE USTED FORM ENDS IN -A, AND THE T COMMAND IS USUALLY THE SAME: HABLAR [?] HABLA.
- FOR -ER/-IR VERBS, THE USTED FORM ENDS IN -E, AND THE T COMMAND WILL BE THE SAME: COMER [?] COME, VIVIR [?] VIVE.

BUT WHAT ABOUT IRREGULARITIES?

IRREGULAR VERBS OFTEN DON'T FOLLOW THIS PATTERN, SO THE RULE IS MOST EFFECTIVE WITH REGULAR VERBS.

STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE TO DERIVE THE T COMMAND

LET'S WALK THROUGH THE PROCESS WITH DETAILED STEPS, INCLUDING EXAMPLES:

STEP 1: IDENTIFY THE USTED FORM

- CONJUGATE THE VERB IN THE PRESENT TENSE, THIRD PERSON SINGULAR, FORMAL (USTED).

EXAMPLES:

VERB	USTED FORM	VERB ENDING
HABLAR	HABLA	-A
COMER	COME	-E
VIVIR	VIVE	-E

STEP 2: REMOVE THE FINAL VOWEL

- FOR MOST REGULAR USTED FORMS, REMOVE THE LAST VOWEL.

VERB	USTED FORM	REMOVE LAST VOWEL
HABLAR	HABLA	HABL
COMER	COME	COM
VIVIR	VIVE	VIV

STEP 3: ADD THE APPROPRIATE T COMMAND ENDING

- FOR -AR VERBS: ADD -A (WHICH OFTEN RESULTS IN THE SAME FORM).
- FOR -ER AND -IR VERBS: ADD -E.

NOTE: BECAUSE THE LAST VOWEL WAS REMOVED, AND THE STEM IS UNCHANGED, THE FINAL FORM OFTEN REMAINS THE SAME, BUT THIS STEP CLARIFIES THE PROCESS FOR IRREGULARITIES.

VERB	STEM AFTER REMOVAL	ADD ENDING	FINAL T COMMAND
HABLAR	HABL	+A	HABLA
COMER	COM	+E	COME
VIVIR	VIV	+E	VIVE

RESULT:

- HABLA (FROM HABLAR)
- COME (FROM COMER)
- VIVE (FROM VIVIR)

STEP 4: CONFIRM THE CORRECT FORM

- THE RESULTING WORD IS YOUR T COMMAND FORM.

SPECIAL CASES AND IRREGULAR VERBS

WHILE THE ABOVE RULE WORKS WELL FOR REGULAR VERBS, MANY COMMON VERBS ARE IRREGULAR IN THE IMPERATIVE MOOD OR IN THE PRESENT TENSE. IT'S IMPORTANT TO RECOGNIZE THESE TO AVOID MISTAKES.

COMMON IRREGULARITIES:

- SER: USTED FORM IS SEA, T COMMAND IS SÉ .
- IR: USTED FORM IS VAYA, T COMMAND IS VE.
- SABER: USTED FORM IS SEPA, T COMMAND IS SABE (BUT FOR AFFIRMATIVE COMMAND, IT'S SABE).
- DAR: USTED FORM IS DÉ , T COMMAND IS DA.

IN THESE CASES, THE SIMPLE REMOVAL AND ADDITION RULE DO NOT APPLY, SO MEMORIZE OR CONSULT IRREGULAR IMPERATIVE FORMS.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLES: APPLYING THE RULE

LET'S SEE THE RULE IN ACTION WITH VARIOUS VERBS.

EXAMPLE 1: REGULAR -AR VERB

- VERB: HABLAR (TO SPEAK)
- USTED FORM: HABLA
- REMOVE FINAL VOWEL: HABL
- ADD -A: HABLA
- T COMMAND: HABLA

EXAMPLE 2: REGULAR -ER VERB

- VERB: COMER (TO EAT)
- USTED FORM: COME
- REMOVE FINAL VOWEL: COM
- ADD -E: COME
- T COMMAND: COME

EXAMPLE 3: REGULAR -IR VERB

- VERB: VIVIR (TO LIVE)
- USTED FORM: VIVE
- REMOVE FINAL VOWEL: VIV
- ADD -E: VIVE
- T COMMAND: VIVE

ADVANTAGES OF THIS APPROACH

- SIMPLICITY: THE RULE IS EASY TO REMEMBER AND APPLY, ESPECIALLY FOR REGULAR VERBS.
- CONSISTENCY: IT PROVIDES A SYSTEMATIC WAY TO DERIVE COMMANDS WITHOUT MEMORIZING EACH FORM.
- FOUNDATION: BUILDS A SOLID UNDERSTANDING THAT AIDS IN LEARNING IRREGULAR FORMS.

LIMITATIONS AND TIPS

WHILE THIS RULE IS HIGHLY EFFECTIVE FOR REGULAR VERBS, ALWAYS BE CAUTIOUS:

- IRREGULAR VERBS REQUIRE MEMORIZATION OF THEIR IMPERATIVE FORMS.
- NEGATIVE COMMANDS FOLLOW DIFFERENT PATTERNS AND OFTEN USE THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE.
- CONTEXT MATTERS: ALWAYS CONSIDER THE CONTEXT AND WHETHER THE COMMAND IS AFFIRMATIVE OR NEGATIVE.

TIPS FOR LEARNERS:

- MEMORIZE COMMON IRREGULAR IMPERATIVE FORMS.
- PRACTICE WITH A LIST OF REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS.
- USE FLASHCARDS OR APPS TO REINFORCE IRREGULAR FORMS.
- LISTEN TO NATIVE SPEAKERS TO GET FAMILIAR WITH PRONUNCIATION AND USAGE.

FINAL THOUGHTS: A SIMPLE, EFFECTIVE STRATEGY

TRANSFORMING THE USTED FORM INTO THE T COMMAND DOESN'T HAVE TO BE COMPLICATED. BY UNDERSTANDING THAT MOST REGULAR VERBS FOLLOW A PATTERN WHERE YOU REMOVE THE FINAL VOWEL AND RETAIN THE STEM BEFORE ADDING THE APPROPRIATE ENDING, YOU STREAMLINE YOUR LEARNING PROCESS AND GAIN CONFIDENCE IN FORMING COMMANDS. REMEMBER, CONSISTENT PRACTICE AND EXPOSURE WILL EMBED THIS RULE INTO YOUR ACTIVE VOCABULARY, MAKING YOUR SPANISH MORE NATURAL AND PRECISE.

IN SUMMARY:

- IDENTIFY THE USTED FORM.
- REMOVE THE LAST VOWEL.
- ADD -A FOR -AR VERBS AND -E FOR -ER/-IR VERBS.
- USE THE RESULTING FORM AS YOUR T COMMAND.

THIS STRAIGHTFORWARD METHOD EMPOWERS LEARNERS TO QUICKLY GENERATE COMMANDS FROM FORMAL PRESENT TENSE FORMS, BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN FORMAL AND INFORMAL SPEECH WITH CLARITY AND EASE.

Devise A Simple Rule To Form The T Command From The Usted Form Of The Present Tense

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