

## Episode 016 – Grammar

### The informal imperative

The imperative is used to express a request, command or instructions. You already know how to construct the formal imperative.

To create the more familiar form, use the verb form for the 2nd person singular in the present tense. The personal pronoun and the **-st** conjugation ending are left out. The verb moves to the beginning of the sentence.

<i>gehen:</i>	<b>Du gehst</b> mit mir zur Walpurgisnacht.	<b>Geh</b> mit mir zur Walpurgisnacht!
<i>nehmen:</i>	<b>Du nimmst</b> den Apfel.	<b>Nimm</b> den Apfel!

For verb stems that end with **-s**, only the **-t** ending is left out.

<i>lesen:</i>	<b>Du liest</b> die Zeitung.	<b>Lies</b> die Zeitung!
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Irregular verbs don't have an umlaut in the imperative.

<i>fahren:</i>	<b>Du fährst</b> .	<b>Fahr!</b>
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An **-e** ending is added in the imperative form for verb stems that end with **-d/-t** in the present tense, or that end with the **+ -m/-n/-l**

<i>warten:</i>	Du wart <b>-est</b>	<b>Warte!</b>
<i>atmen:</i>	Du atm <b>-est</b>	<b>Atme!</b>

# Harry – gefangen in der Zeit

Begleitmaterialien

## Stay polite!

When making demands, you can combine imperative with "**bitte**". It sounds friendlier:

Komm bitte mit!

## More:

Of course you can use the imperative when speaking to more than one person. For the more familiar form, just use the 2nd person plural. As with the singular, the verb moves to the first position and the personal pronoun is left out.

Examples:

*Ihr **passt** auf.*

*Ihr **macht** die Augen auf.*

***Passt** auf!*

***Macht** die Augen auf!*

The imperative forms of "sein" are irregular:

For the imperative in the singular

*sei **Sei** nicht so!*

For the imperative in the plural

*seid **Seid** nicht so!*