The **imperative mood** is a grammatical mood that forms a command or request.

An example of a verb used in the imperative mood is the English sentence "Leave!" Such imperatives imply a second-person subject (you), but some other languages also have first- and third-person imperatives, with the meaning of "let's (do something)" or "let him/her/them (do something)" (the forms may alternatively be called cohortative and jussive).

Imperative mood can be denoted by the glossing abbreviation IMP. It is one of the irrealis moods.

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**Formation**

Imperative mood is often expressed using special conjugated verb forms. Like other finite verb forms, imperatives often inflect for person and number. Second-person imperatives (used for ordering or requesting performance directly from the person being addressed) are most common, but some languages also have imperative forms for the first and third persons (alternatively called cohortative and jussive respectively).

In English, the imperative is formed using the bare infinitive form of the verb (see English verbs for more details). This is usually also the same as the second-person present indicative form, except in the case of the verb to be, where the imperative is be while the indicative is are. (The present subjunctive always has the same form as the imperative, although it is negated differently – the imperative is negated using do not, as in "Don't touch me!"); see do-support. Occasionally do is not used: *Dare not touch me!* The imperative form is understood as being in the second person (the subject pronoun you is usually omitted, although it can be included for emphasis), with no explicit indication of singular or plural. First and third person imperatives are expressed periphrastically, using a construction with the imperative of the verb let:

- Let me (Let's) see! (Internal monologue equivalent to a first person singular imperative))  
- Let us (Let's) go! (equivalent to a first person plural imperative)
Let us be heard! (Royal we in an equivalent to a first person passive imperative; also constructions like "We are to be heard")
Let him/her/it/them run! (equivalent to a third person imperative; constructions with may are also used)
Let him/her/it/them be counted! (Equivalent to a third person passive imperative)

Other languages such as Latin, French and German have a greater variety of inflected imperative forms, marked for person and number, their formation often depending on a verb's conjugation pattern. Examples can be found in the specific language sections below. In languages that make a T–V distinction (tu vs. vous, du vs. Sie, você vs. tu, tu vs. usted, etc.) the use of particular forms of the second person imperative may also be dependent on the degree of familiarity between the speaker and the addressee, as with other verb forms.

The second person singular imperative often consists of just the stem of the verb, without any ending – this is the case in the Slavic languages, for example.

### Syntax and negation

Imperative sentences sometimes use different syntax than declarative or other types of clauses. There may also be differences of syntax between affirmative and negative imperative sentences. In some cases the imperative form of the verb is itself different when negated. A distinct negative imperative form is sometimes said to be in prohibitive or vetative mood (abbreviated PROH).

Many languages, even not normally null-subject languages, omit the subject pronoun in imperative sentences, as usually occurs in English (see below). Details of the syntax of imperative sentences in certain other languages, and of differences between affirmative and negative imperatives, can be found in some of the other specific language sections below.

### Usage

Imperatives are used principally for ordering, requesting or advising the listener to do (or not to do) something: "Put down the gun"; "Pass me the sauce"; "Don't go too near the tiger." They are also often used for giving instructions as to how to perform a task ("Install the file, then restart your computer"). They can sometimes be seen on signs giving orders or warnings ("Stop"; "Give way"; "Do not enter").

The use of the imperative mood may be seen as impolite, inappropriate or even offensive in certain circumstances. In polite speech, orders or requests are often phrased instead as questions or statements, rather than as imperatives:

- Could you come here for a moment? (more polite than "Come here!")
- It would be great if you made us a drink. (for "Make us a drink!")
- I have to ask you to stop. (for "Stop!")

Politeness strategies (for instance, indirect speech acts) can seem more appropriate in order not to threaten a conversational partner in their needs of self-determination and territory: the partner's negative face should not appear threatened. As well as the replacement of imperatives with other sentence types as discussed above, there also often exist methods of phrasing an imperative in a more polite manner, such as the addition of a word like please or a phrase like if you could.

Imperatives are also used for speech acts whose function is essentially not to make an order or request, but to give an invitation, give permission, express a wish, make an apology, etc.:

- Come to the party tomorrow! (invitation)
- Eat the apple if you want. (permission)
- Have a nice trip! (wish)
- Pardon me. (apology)
- Visit Estonia! (advertisement)

When written, imperative sentences are often, but not always, terminated with an exclamation mark.

First person plural imperatives (cohortatives) are used mainly for suggesting an action to be performed together by the speaker and the addressee (and possibly other people): "Let's go to Barbados this year"; "Let us pray". Third person imperatives (jussives) are used to suggest or order that a third party or parties be permitted or made to do something: "Let them eat cake"; "Let him be executed".

There is an additional imperative form that is used for general prohibitions, consisting of the word "no" followed by the gerund form. The best known examples are "No Smoking" and "No Parking". This form does not have a positive form; that is, "Parking" by itself has no meaning unless used as a noun when it tells that parking is permitted.

### Imperatives in particular languages
For more details on imperatives in the languages listed below, and in languages that are not listed, see the articles on the grammar of the specific languages.

**English**

English usually omits the subject pronoun in imperative sentences:

- You work hard. (indicative)
- Work hard! (imperative; subject pronoun you omitted)

However, it is possible to include the you in imperative sentences for emphasis.

English imperatives are negated using don’t (as in "Don’t work!") This is a case of do-support as found in indicative clauses; however in the imperative it applies even in the case of the verb be (which does not use do-support in the indicative):

- You are not late. (indicative)
- Don’t be late! (imperative)

It is also possible to use do-support in affirmative imperatives, for emphasis or (sometimes) politeness: "Do be quiet!"; "Do help yourself!".

The subject you may be included for emphasis in negated imperatives as well, following don’t: "Don’t you dare do that again!"

**Latin**

Latin regular imperatives include amā (2nd pers. singular) and amāre (2nd pers. plural), from the infinitive amāre (“to love”); similarly monē and monēre from monēre (“to advise/warn”); audī and audīre from audīre (“to hear”), etc. The negative imperative is formed with the infinitive of the verb, preceded by the imperative of nōlle (“to not want”: nōlli stāre (“don’t stand”, 2nd pers. singular) and nōlli stāre (2nd pers. plural); compare the positive imperative stā (“stand”, 2nd pers. singular) and stāte (2nd pers. plural).

For third-person imperatives, the subjunctive mood is used instead.

Latin also has a future imperative form. The corresponding forms are amantō (singular) and amantōte (plural), monentō and monentōte, audītō and audītōte. Unlike the present imperative, the future imperative also has special forms for the third person (amantō, monentō, audītōntō). See Latin conjugation.

**Germanic languages**

**Dutch**

A peculiar feature of Dutch is that it can form an imperative mood in the past tense. Its use is fairly common.[3]

- Had gebeld! ("You should have called!")
- Was gekomen! ("You should have come!")

**German**

German verbs have a singular and a plural imperative. The singular imperative is equivalent to the bare stem or the bare stem + -e. (In most verbs, both ways are correct.) The plural imperative is the same as the second-person plural of the present tense.

- sing! or: singe! — said to one person: “sing!”
- singt! — said to a group of persons: “sing!”

In order to emphasize their addressee, German imperatives can be followed by the nominative personal pronouns du (“thou; you [sg.]”) or ihr (“you [pl.]”), respectively. For example: Geh weg! – Geh du doch weg! (“Go away!” – “Why, you go away!”).

German has T/V distinction, which means that the pronouns du and ihr are used chiefly towards persons with whom one is privately acquainted, which holds true for the corresponding imperatives. (For details see German grammar.) Otherwise, the social-distance pronoun Sie (“you”) is used for both singular and plural. Since there exists no actual imperative corresponding to Sie, the form is paraphrased with the third-person plural of the present subjunctive followed by the pronoun:

- singen Sie! — said to one or more persons: “sing!”
- seien Sie still! — said to one or more persons: “be quiet!”
German can theoretically form past imperatives and passive imperatives, simply by using the imperative form of the respective auxiliary verbs: habe gesungen! (“[you shall] have sung!”), werde geliebt! (“[you shall] be loved!”), sei geliebt worden! (“[you shall] have been loved!”). None of such forms is really current, however.

Like English, German features many constructions that express commands, wishes, etc. They are thus semantically related to imperatives without being imperatives grammatically:

- lasst uns singen! (“let's sing!”)
- mögest du singen! (“may you sing!”)
- du sollst singen! (“you shall sing!”)

**Romance languages**

**French**

Examples of regular imperatives in French are mange (2nd pers. singular), mangez (2nd pers. plural) and mangeons (1st person plural, "let's eat"), from manger ("to eat") – these are similar or identical to the corresponding present indicative forms, although there are some irregular imperatives that resemble the present subjunctives, such as sois, soyez and soyons, from être ("to be"). A third person imperative can be formed using a subjunctive clause with the conjunction que, as in qu’ils mangent de la brioche ("let them eat cake").

French uses different word order for affirmative and negative imperative sentences:

- **Donne-le-leur.** ("Give it to them.")
- **Ne le leur donne pas.** ("Don’t give it to them.")

The negative imperative (prohibitive) has the same word order as the indicative. See French personal pronouns § Clitic order for detail. Like in English, imperative sentences often end with an exclamation mark, e.g. to emphasize an order.

In French there is a very distinctive imperative which is the imperative mood of preterite tense also called (past imperative or imperative of future perfect), expresses a given order with previous future value which must be executed or fulfilled in a future not immediate, as if it were an action to come, but earlier in relation to another that will also happen in the future. However, this type of imperative is peculiar to French which has only one purpose: to order that something be done before the date or time, therefore, this will always be accompanied by a circumstantial complement of time. However, this imperative is formed with the auxiliary verb of the avoir compound tenses and with the auxiliary verb être that is also used to form the tenses composed of the pronominal verbs and some of the intransitive verbs, this means that the structure of the verb imperative in its entirety is composed. Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>First conjugation</th>
<th>Second conjugation</th>
<th>Third conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd sing.</td>
<td>aie aimé</td>
<td>aie fini</td>
<td>aie ouvert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st plural</td>
<td>ayons aimé</td>
<td>ayons fini</td>
<td>ayons ouvert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd plural</td>
<td>ayez aimé</td>
<td>ayez fini</td>
<td>ayez ouvert</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**With the verb être**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>First conjugation</th>
<th>Second conjugation</th>
<th>Third conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd sing.</td>
<td>sois allé</td>
<td>sois parti</td>
<td>sois venu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st plural</td>
<td>soyons allés</td>
<td>soyons partis</td>
<td>soyons venus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd plural</td>
<td>soyez allés</td>
<td>soyez partis</td>
<td>soyez venus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Soyez levés demain avant huit heures.** (Get up tomorrow before eight o’clock.) [With the verb être]
- **Ayez fini le travail avant qu’il (ne) fasse nuit.** (Finish the work before it gets dark.) [With the verb avoir and optional expletive ne]
- **Aie écrit le livre demain.** (Write the book tomorrow.) [With the verb avoir]
- **Soyez partis à midi.** (Leave at noon.) [With the verb être]
- **Ayons fini les devoirs à 6 h.** (Let us complete homework at 6 o’clock.) [With the verb avoir]

In English there is no equivalent grammatical structure to form this tense of the imperative mood; it is translated in imperative mood of present with previous value.
Spanish

In Spanish, imperatives for the familiar singular second person (tú) are usually identical to indicative forms for the singular third person. However, there are irregular verbs for which unique imperative forms for tú exist. vos (alternative to tú) usually takes the same forms as tú (usually with slightly different emphasis) but unique forms exist for it as well. vosotros (plural familiar second person) also takes unique forms for the imperative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>3rd pers. indicative</th>
<th>tú imperative</th>
<th>vos imperative</th>
<th>usted imperative</th>
<th>vosotros / vosotras imperative</th>
<th>ustedes imperative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>comer</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>comé*</td>
<td>coma</td>
<td>comed*</td>
<td>coman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beber</td>
<td>bebe</td>
<td>bebe</td>
<td>bebé*</td>
<td>beba</td>
<td>bebed*</td>
<td>beban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tener</td>
<td>tiene</td>
<td>ten*</td>
<td>tené*</td>
<td>tenga</td>
<td>tened*</td>
<td>tengan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decir</td>
<td>dice</td>
<td>di*</td>
<td>deci*</td>
<td>diga</td>
<td>decid*</td>
<td>digan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* = unique verb that only exists for this imperative form

If an imperative takes a pronoun as an object, it is appended to the verb; for example, Dime ("Tell me"). Pronouns can be stacked like they can in indicative clauses:

- **Me lo dices.** ("You tell me it" or "You tell it to me", can also mean "You tell me") as lo usually isn’t translated
- **Dimelo.** ("Tell me it", "Tell it to me", "Tell me")

Imperatives can be formed for usted (singular formal second person),ustedes (plural second person), and nosotros (plural first person) from the respective present subjunctive form. Negative imperatives for these pronouns (as well as tú, vos, and vosotros) are also formed this way, but are negated by no (e.g. No cantes, "Don’t sing").

Portuguese

In Portuguese, affirmative imperatives for singular and plural second person (tu / vós) derive from their respective present indicative conjugations, after having their final -s dropped. On the other hand, their negative imperatives are formed by their respective subjunctive forms, as well as both affirmative and negative imperatives for treatment pronouns (você(s)) and plural first person (nós).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>tu indicative</th>
<th>vos indicative</th>
<th>affirmative tu imperative</th>
<th>affirmative vos imperative</th>
<th>negative tu imperative</th>
<th>negative vos imperative</th>
<th>você imperative</th>
<th>vocês imperative</th>
<th>nós imperative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>comer</td>
<td>comes</td>
<td>comeis</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>comei</td>
<td>não comas</td>
<td>(não) comas</td>
<td>(não) comam</td>
<td>(não) comamos</td>
<td>(não) comem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beber</td>
<td>bebes</td>
<td>bebeis</td>
<td>bebe</td>
<td>bebei</td>
<td>não bebas</td>
<td>(não) bebas</td>
<td>(não) bebam</td>
<td>(não) bebamos</td>
<td>(não) bebam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ter</td>
<td>tens</td>
<td>tendes</td>
<td>tem</td>
<td>tende</td>
<td>não tenhas</td>
<td>(não) tenhas</td>
<td>(não) tenham</td>
<td>(não) tenhamos</td>
<td>(não) tenhamos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dizer</td>
<td>dizes</td>
<td>dizeis</td>
<td>dize(e)</td>
<td>dizei</td>
<td>não digas</td>
<td>(não) digas</td>
<td>(não) digam</td>
<td>(não) digamos</td>
<td>(não) digamos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. There are some exceptions to this rule; mainly for phonetical reasons and for vos, which hold vos’s archaic conjugation paradigm, -des.

If a verb takes a pronoun, it should be appended to the verb:

- **Diz(e)-me.** ("Tell me") Portugal/Brazil
- **Me diz.** ("Tell me") Brazil (spoken)
- **Diz(e)-mo.** ("Tell me it", "Tell it to me")

Other Indo-European languages

Greek

Ancient Greek has imperative forms for present, aorist, and perfect tenses for the active, middle, and passive voices. Within these tenses, forms exist for second and third persons, for singular, dual, and plural subjects. Subjunctive forms with μή are used for negative imperatives in the aorist.

Present Active Imperative: 2nd sg. λέξε, 3rd sg. λειπέτα, 2nd pl. λείπετε, 3rd pl. λειπέτων.
Irish

Irish has imperative forms in all three persons and both numbers, although the first person singular is most commonly found in the negative (e.g. ná cloisim sin arís "let me not hear that again").

Sanskrit

In Sanskrit, लोटकार (lōṭ lakār) is used with the verb to form the imperative mood. To form the negative, न (na) is placed before the verb in the imperative mood.

Hindi and Bengali

New Indo-Aryan languages like Hindi and Bengali typically use the present indicative as imperatives. For the negative, Hindi uses the preposition मात्र (from Sanskrit mā) before the verb. Standard modern Bengali uses the negative postposition /nā/ after a future imperative formed using the -iya fusional suffix (in addition, umlaut vowel changes in the verb root might take place).

Non-Indo-European languages

Finnish

In Finnish, there are two ways of forming a first-person plural imperative. A standard version exists, but it is typically replaced colloquially by the impersonal tense. For example, from menni ("to go"), the imperative "let's go" can be expressed by menkäämme (standard form) or menkääin (colloquial).

Forms also exist for second (sing. mene, plur. menkää) and third (sing. menkoön, plur. menkööt) person. Only first person singular doesn't have an imperative.

Hebrew and Arabic

Generally, in Semitic languages, every word belongs to a word-family, and is, actually, a conjugation of word-family's three consonant roots. The various conjugations are made by adding vowels to the root consonants and by adding prefixes, in front or after the root consonant. For example, the conjugations of the root K.T.B (כ.ת.ב. כ ב או ב כ ב א.ק. ב), both in Hebrew and in Arabic, are words that have something to do with writing. Nouns like a reporter or a letter and verbs like to write or to dictate are conjugations of the root K.T.B. The verbs are further conjugated to bodies, times, and so on.

Both in classic Hebrew and in classic Arabic, there is a form for positive imperative. It exists for singular and plural, masculine and feminine second-person. The imperative conjugations look like shortages of the future ones. However, in modern Hebrew, the future tense is often used in its place in colloquial speech, and the proper imperative form is considered formal or of higher register.

The negative imperative in those languages is more complicated. In modern Hebrew, for instance, it contains a synonym of the word "no", that is used only in negative imperative (אלא), and is followed by the future tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The verb to write in singular, masculine</th>
<th>Future Indicative</th>
<th>Imperative / Prohibitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affirmative</strong></td>
<td>tikhtov – תكتب (You will write)</td>
<td>khtov – כתบ (Write!)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Negative</strong></td>
<td>lo tikhtov – ל葶 תكتب (You will not write)</td>
<td>al tikhtov – אל תكتب (Don't write!)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(In Hebrew, some of the Bs sounds like V, and some like B)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb to write</th>
<th>Future Indicative</th>
<th>Imperative / Prohibitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affirmative</strong></td>
<td>tikhtevi – התכתב (You will write)</td>
<td>kitvi –كتب (Write!)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Negative</strong></td>
<td>lo tikhtevi – לא תכתב (You will not write)</td>
<td>al tikhtevi – לא תכתב (Don’t write!)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb to dictate</th>
<th>Future Indicative</th>
<th>Imperative / Prohibitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affirmative</strong></td>
<td>takhtiv – תכתב (You will dictate)</td>
<td>hakhtev –碣כתב (Dictate!)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Negative</strong></td>
<td>lo takhtiv – לא תכתב (You will not dictate)</td>
<td>al takhtiv – לא תכתב (Don’t dictate!)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Japanese**

Japanese uses separate verb forms as shown below. For the verb kaku (write):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Indicative</th>
<th>Imperative / Prohibitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affirmative</strong></td>
<td>書く kaku</td>
<td>書け kake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Negative</strong></td>
<td>書かない kakanai</td>
<td>書くな kakuna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also the suffixes 〜なさい (nasai) and 〜てください (kudasai).

**Korean**

Korean has 6 levels of honorific, all of which have their own imperative endings. Auxiliary verbs 않다 anta and 말다 malda are used for negative indicative and prohibitive, respectively. For the verb gada (“go”):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Indicative Affirmative</th>
<th>Indicative Negative</th>
<th>Prohibitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(formal) Hasipsio-style</td>
<td>가십니다 gasimnida</td>
<td>가지 않으십니다 gaji aneusimnida</td>
<td>가지 마십니다 gaji masipsio^1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haeyo-style</td>
<td>가세요 gaseyo</td>
<td>가지 않으세요 gaji aneuseyo</td>
<td>가지 마세요 gaji maseyo^1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hao-style</td>
<td>가시요 gasiyo</td>
<td>가지 않으시요 gaji anesusiyo</td>
<td>가지 마시요 gaji masiyo^1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hage-style</td>
<td>가네 game</td>
<td>가지 않게 gaji anne</td>
<td>가지 말게 gaji malge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hae-style</td>
<td>가 ga</td>
<td>가지 않아 gaji ana</td>
<td>가지 마 gaji ma^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(informal) Haera-style</td>
<td>간다 ganda</td>
<td>가라 gara</td>
<td>가지 마 gaji mara^2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Verb and adjective stems that end in ㄹ, including mal-, eliminate the last l before suffixes starting with l (not r), n, o, p, and s.
2. An imperative suffix -a(ra) contracts mal- to ma- exceptionally. The other verbs are not contracted by -a(ra).

**Mandarin**

Standard Chinese uses different words of negation for the indicative and the prohibitive moods. For the verb 做 zuò (do):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Indicative Affirmative</th>
<th>Indicative Negative</th>
<th>Prohibitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(formal) Hasipsio-style</td>
<td>做 zuò</td>
<td>做不 gai zuo</td>
<td>做不 gai zuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haeyo-style</td>
<td>做 zuò</td>
<td>做不 gai zuo</td>
<td>做不 gai zuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hao-style</td>
<td>做 zuò</td>
<td>做不 gai zuo</td>
<td>做不 gai zuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hage-style</td>
<td>做 zuò</td>
<td>做不 gai zuo</td>
<td>做不 gai zuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hae-style</td>
<td>做 zuò</td>
<td>做不 gai zuo</td>
<td>做不 gai zuo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indicative | Imperative / Prohibitive
--- | ---
Affirmative | 做 zuò 做 zuò
Negative | 不做 búzuò 别做 biézuò

Turkish

For the most common imperative form, the second person singular, Turkish uses the bare verb stem without the infinitive ending -mek/-mak. Other imperative forms use various suffixes. In the second person plural there are two forms: the formal imperative with the suffix -in/-ın/-ün, and the public imperative used for notices and advice, which uses the suffix -iniz/-iniz/-iniz. All Turkish imperative suffixes change depending on the verb stem according to the rules of vowel harmony. For the verb içmek ("to drink", also "to smoke" a cigarette or similar):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The verb içmek (&quot;to drink&quot;)</th>
<th>1st person singular</th>
<th>1st person plural</th>
<th>2nd person singular/informal</th>
<th>2nd person plural/formal</th>
<th>2nd person plural/public advice</th>
<th>3rd person singular</th>
<th>3rd person plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imperative form</td>
<td>içeyim (&quot;let me drink&quot;)</td>
<td>içelim (&quot;let us drink&quot;)</td>
<td>iç (&quot;Drink!&quot;)</td>
<td>için (&quot;Drink!&quot;)</td>
<td>içiniz (&quot;Drink!&quot;, e.g. Soğuk içiniz &quot;Drink cold&quot; on soft drinks)</td>
<td>içsin (&quot;let him/her drink&quot;)</td>
<td>içsinler (&quot;let them drink&quot;)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Negative imperative forms are made in the same way, but using a negated verb as the base. For example, the second person singular imperative of içmemek ("not to drink") is içme ("Don't drink!"). Other Turkic languages construct imperative forms similarly to Turkish.

Footnotes


References


This page was last edited on 24 June 2019, at 09:29 (UTC).