

# **Imperative**

The imperative in Italian is used to fulfill at least four tasks:

- 1. Commanding
- 2. Instructing
- 3. Granting permission
- 4. Exhorting

Since these four are not generally on the self, only the persons 2S, 3S, 1P, and 2P conjugate verbs in the imperative.

Luckily, the conjugations for the verbs ending in -ere and -ire, the conjugation does not change from their present indicative equivalent. It remains the same. In addition, since these four tasks mentioned above only happen during the present, the indicative is only concerned with this tense. Therefore, this mood is significantly easier than most of the others, as it only includes four persons in one tense. below are the conjugations:

#### Conjugation

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-are
singular: -, a, i
plural: iamo, ate, -
-ere
singular: -, i, e,
plural: iamo, ete, -
-ire
singular: -, i, e
```

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plural: iamo, ite, -

## **Negative Imperatives**

To for a negative imperative, that is, averting someone against doing something, we prefix the infinitive verb with "non." For example:

non parlate!, non mettiamo!, non sente!

Yet, this applies only to the persons 3S, 1P, and 2P. For the 2S we use the negative particle "non" plus the verb in the infinitive. For example:

non paralare! non mettere! non dormire!

#### **Irregularities**

When it comes to irregularities, the imperative is also a lot more kinder to us than the other moods. There are only five verbs to remember within the group of irregularities and the irregularities apply only to the 1S and 2SF persons. The five irregular verbs are the following:

- 1. Fare
- 2. Dare
- 3. stare
- 4. andare
- 5. dire

For the first person, each verb, with the exception of **dire**, has two ways of being conjugated, a short for and a long form. The long form is typically recommended. Below are some examples:

- tu → fai/ fa', tu → dai/ da', tu → stai/ sta', tu → vai/ va', tu → di'
- lei →faccia, lei → dia, lei → stia, lei → vada, lei → dica
- noi → facciamo, noi → diamo, noi → stiamo, noi → andiamo, noi → diamo
- voi → fate, voi → date, voi → state, voi → andate, voi → dite

### **Conjugation Table**

PERSON	ARE (1st ending)	ERE (2nd ending)	IRE (3rd ending)
1S	-	-	-
2S	parl <b>a</b>	mett <b>i</b>	dormi
2SF	parl <b>i</b>	mett <b>a</b>	dorm <b>a</b>
1P	parl <b>iamo</b>	mett <b>iamo</b>	dorm <b>iamo</b>
2P	parl <b>ate</b>	mette <b>te</b>	dorm <b>ite</b>
3P	-	-	-

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