

## Spanish

### Week 10 – Alex Bailey

¡Hola a todos! We have just over a month of school left, so keep pushing through! I know it can be hard without a spring break this semester, so take some time to ensure your mental health is being considered and just relax. Remember, we have free tutoring sessions throughout the week that you can schedule at:

[https://www.baylor.edu/support\\_programs/index.php?id=40917](https://www.baylor.edu/support_programs/index.php?id=40917)

#### Key Words:

- Por vs. Para
- Familiar commands
- Reciprocal reflexives

#### Por vs. Para

In Spanish, we have two words we use to express the English word “for”, them being “por” and “para”. It is important to understand the difference between the uses of these two words, as they tend to be exclusive of one another, and used in many different contexts. Refer to the graphic below to learn the different situations you would use “por” or “para”:

Para	Por
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• End point or destination</li><li>• Literal purpose</li><li>• The reason to do / In order to</li><li>• Deadline</li><li>• Comparison with a standard</li><li>• Express an opinion</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Stop by or pass by</li><li>• Cause &amp; Consequence</li><li>• Stop by or pass by</li><li>• Price &amp; In exchange of</li><li>• On behalf of</li><li>• Duration of time</li><li>• Means of</li><li>• Per is always por</li></ul>

This graphic can be found at: <https://lalcenter.com/explanation-for-por-vs-para/>

I have included a great YouTube that goes further into depth with examples of “por” vs “para”:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mE8LnJ3BDb8>

## Familiar Commands

In Spanish, when giving someone a command that is your peer or in the "tu" form, we call this a familiar command. There are some important rules to note when giving a familiar command. Here is the basic formula for affirmative "tu" commands:

Infinitive Verb -> Stem of the Verb + 3<sup>rd</sup> person present indicative tense ending = Affirmative Command

For Example:

-AR Verb	-ER, IR Verb
Comprar -> Compr- + a = Compra	Comer -> Com- + e = Come

However, when giving a negative command in the "tu" form, we have a different formula that goes as follows:

Infinitive Verb -> Stem of the Verb + "tu" present indicative tense ending for opposite -AR or -IR, -ER = Negative Command

For Example:

Comprar -> Compr- + es = No compres
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Below is a great graphic that explains the proper verb endings for these familiar commands:

verb ending	DO!	DON'T DO!	
<b>AR</b> cantar to sing	<b>-a</b> canta	<b>-es</b> no cantes	
<b>ER</b> aprender to learn	<b>-e</b> aprende	<b>-as</b> no aprendas	
<b>IR</b> vivir to live	<b>-e</b> vive	<b>-as</b> no vivas	

<https://sites.google.com/a/ridgefieldps.net/senorita-kleis/home/espanol-8/unidad-5-etapa-1/affirmative-negative-commands>

## Reciprocal Reflexives

As you may remember from previous resources, reflexives are verbs that are specifically done to the subject at hand. We also have special cases in Spanish where two subjects do an action to each other mutually. We call these instances Reciprocal Reflexive verbs, and below is the formula to how to correctly add the pronoun to make these reciprocal reflexive verbs:

First person	<b>nos</b>	<i>to, for, from, or off ourselves</i>
Second person	<b>os</b>	<i>to, for, from, or off yourselves</i>
Third person	<b>se</b>	<i>to, for, from, or off themselves, yourselves</i>

### Practice Time!

Translate the following sentences from English into Spanish:

1. Bring the dishes please.
2. He was walking through the streets.
3. Don't call me that.
4. The party is for her.
5. They kiss each other in public.
6. We don't love each other anymore.
7. They mutually help one another.

### Answers

1. Trae los platos por favor.
2. Caminaba por las calles.
3. No me llames así.
4. La fiesta es para ella.
5. Se besan en público.
6. Ya no nos amamos.
7. Se ayudan mutuamente.