I'm not a bot

Hacer formal command

The verb 'hacer' means 'to make' or 'to do' and is highly irregular in Spanish.'Hacer' is used for expressions like 'ago' and describing the weather, such as 'it is cold'.In present indicative, 'hago' is the only irregular form of 'hacer' for 'I make'. One of the most common verbs in Spanish, hacer, which means "to make" or "to do," is highly irregular. This article demonstrates hacer conjugations in the present, past (imperfect and preterite), and future indicative, as well as the present and past subjunctive, imperative, and other verb forms. When conjugating hacer, the a in the stem sometimes changes to e or i, and the c often changes to z or g. The only other verbs that follow the same conjugation pattern are those derived from it, such as contrahacer (to copy or to counterfeit), deshacer (to unmake or undo), and rehacer (to remake or redo). The verb hacer generally means "to do" or "to make," but it can also be part of other useful expressions. For example, hacer can mean "ago," as in the duration of time. Hence, hace 10 años means "ten years ago," and hace cinco minutos means "five minutes ago." Hacer is also used to talk about the weather. For example, hace frío means "it is cold." You can make the same construction with hace calor, hace viento, hace fresco, etc. (it is hot, windy, cool, etc.). In the present indicative tense, the first person singular (yo) is the only irregular conjugation of hacer. Yo hago I make Yo hago la tarea todos los días. Tú haces You make Tú haces la comida para la familia. Usted/él/ella hace You/he/she makes Ella hace artesanías hermosas. Nosotros hacemos We make Nosotros hacemos ejercicio en el gimnasio. Vosotros hacéis You make Vosotros hacéis las compras en la tienda. Ustedes/ellos/ellas hacen You/they make Ellos hacen la cama todos los días. Notice that in the preterite tense, the a in the stem of hacer changes to an i. These are all irregular forms. Yo hice I made Yo hice la tarea todos los días. Tú hiciste You made Tú hiciste la comida para la familia. Usted/él/ella hizo You/he/she made Ella hizo artesanías hermosas. Nosotros hicimos We made Nosotros hicimos ejercicio en el gimnasio. Vosotros hicisteis You made Vosotros hicisteis las compras en la tienda. Ustedes/ellos/ellas hicieron You/they made Ellos hicieron la cama todos los días. The imperfect tense is conjugated regularly, using the stem hac plus the imperfect ending for -er verbs (ía, ías, ía, íamos, íais, ían). Remember that the imperfect can be translated as "was making" or "used to make." Yo hacía I used to make Yo hacía la tarea todos los días. Tú hacías You used to make Tú hacías la comida para la familia. Usted/él/ella hacía You/he/she used to make Ella hacía artesanías hermosas. Nosotros hacíamos We used to make Nosotros hacíamos ejercicio en el gimnasio. Vosotros hacíais You used to make Vosotros hacíais las compras en la tienda. Ustedes/ellos/ellas hacían You/they used to make Ellos hacían la cama todos los días. The verb hacer is irregular in the future tense. Its conjugation starts with the form har-. Yo haré I will make Yo haré la tarea todos los días. Tú harás You will make Tú harás la comida para la familia. Usted/él/ella hará You/he/she will make Ella hará artesanías hermosas. Nosotros haremos We will make Nosotros haremos ejercicio en el gimnasio. Vosotros haréis You will make Vosotros haréis las compras en la tienda. Ustedes/ellos/ellas harán You/they will make Ellos harán la cama todos los días. The periphrastic future is formed using the present indicative conjugation of the verb ir (to go), the preposition a, and the infinitive hacer. Yo voy a hacer I am going to make Yo voy a hacer la tarea todos los días. Tú vas a hacer You are going to make Tú vas a hacer la comida para la familia. Usted/él/ella va a hacer You/he/she going to make Ella va a hacer artesanías hermosas. Nosotros vamos a hacer We are going to make Nosotros vamos a hacer ejercicio en el gimnasio. Vosotros vais a hacer You are going to make Vosotros vais a hacer las compras en la tienda. Ustedes/ellos/ellas van a hacer You/they are going to make Ellos van a hacer la cama todos los días. The -ando or -iendo form in Spanish is the equivalent of the English -ing form, gerund, or present participle. The gerund for hacer is formed regularly, using the ending -iendo. Present Progressive of Hacer está haciendo She is making Ella está haciendo artesanías hermosas. The past participle for hacer is irregular: hecho. One of the main uses of the past participle is to form compound tenses such as the present perfect. Present Perfect of Hacer ha hecho She has made Ella ha hecho artesanías hermosas. The conditional tense is used to talk about possibilities, and is translated to English as "would + verb." For example, ¿Qué harías por tus hijos? (What would you do for your children?). In the conditional indicative, the verb hacer is irregular and uses the stem har-. Yo haría I would make Yo haría la tarea todos los días si tuviera tiempo. Tú harías You would make Tú harías la comida para la familia si supieras cocinar. Usted/él/ella haría You/he/she would make Ella haría artesanías hermosas si pudiera. Nosotros haríamos We would make Nosotros haríamos ejercicio en el gimnasio, pero es muy caro. Vosotros haríais You would make Vosotros haríais las compras en la tienda, pero es más fácil por Internet. Ustedes/ellos/ellas harían You/they would make Ellos harían la cama todos los días, pero se les olvida. The present subjunctive is used to talk about doubts, desires, emotions, recommendations, or other subjective situations. Que yo haga That I make La maestra pide que yo haga la tarea todos los días. Que tú hagas That you make Tu hijo quiere que tú hagas la comida para la familia. Que usted/él/ella haga That you/he/she make El vendedor requiere que ella haga artesanías hermosas. Que nosotros hagamos That we make El médico sugiere que nosotros hagamos ejercicio en el gimnasio. Que vosotros hagáis That you make El cocinero sugiere que vosotros hagáis las compras en la tienda. Que ustedes/ellos/ellas hagan That you/they make La abuela espera que ellos hagan la cama todos los días. The imperfect subjunctive is used in similar situations as the present subjunctive, but in the past. There are two options for conjugating the imperfect subjunctive. Option 1 Que yo hiciera That I made La maestra pedía que yo hiciera la tarea todos los días. Que tú hicieras That you made Tu hijo quería que tú hicieras la comida para la familia. Que usted/él/ella hiciera That you/he/she made El vendedor requería que ella hiciera artesanías hermosas. Que nosotros hiciéramos That we made El médico sugirió que nosotros hiciéramos ejercicio en el gimnasio. Que vosotros hicierais That you made El cocinero sugirió que vosotros hicierais las compras en la tienda. Que ustedes/ellos/ellas hicieran That you/they made La abuela esperaba que ellos hicieran la cama todos los días. Option 2 Que yo hiciese That I made La maestra pedía que yo hiciese la tarea todos los días. Que tú hicieses That you made Tu hijo quería que tú hicieses la comida para la familia. Que usted/él/ella hiciese That you/he/she made El vendedor requería que ella hiciese artesanías hermosas. Que nosotros hiciésemos That we made El médico sugirió que nosotros hiciésemos ejercicio en el gimnasio. Que vosotros hicieseis That you made El cocinero sugirió que vosotros hicieseis las compras en la tienda. Que ustedes/ellos/ellas hiciesen That you/they made La abuela esperaba que ellos hiciesen la cama todos los días. The imperative mood is used to give direct commands. There are positive and negative commands. Notice that the second-person singular command haz is irregular. Positive Commands Tú haz Make! ¡Haz la comida para la familia! Usted haga Make! ¡Haga artesanías hermosas! Nosotros hagamos Let's make! ¡Hagamos ejercicio en el gimnasio! Vosotros haced Make! ¡Haced las compras en la tienda! Ustedes hagan Make! ¡Hagan la cama todos los días! Negative Commands Tú no hagas Don't make! ¡No hagas la comida para la familia! Usted no haga Don't make! ¡No haga artesanías hermosas! Nosotros no hagamos Let's not make! ¡No hagamos ejercicio en el gimnasio! Vosotros no hagáis Don't make! ¡No hagáis las compras en la tienda! Ustedes no hagan Don't make! ¡No hagan la cama todos los días! This website uses cookies We use cookies to personalise content and ads, to provide social media features and to analyse our traffic. We also share information about your use of our site with our social media, advertising and analytics partners who may combine it with other information that you’ve provided to them or that they’ve collected from your use of their services. There are many different types of Spanish commands, including tú commands, nosotros commands, indirect commands, and formal commands, which we'll cover in this article. Overview Formal commands are often used when addressing a person you don't know well, a person older than you, or a person to whom you want to show deference or respect (like a boss or teacher). Singular Formal (Usted) Commands Here are a few examples of singular formal commands, which are also called ustedcommands. examples Pague la cuenta, por favor. Pay the bill, please. Abra la ventana. Open the window. Plural Formal (Ustedes) Commands Here are a few examples of plural formal commands, which are also called ustedescommands. In countries other than Spain, you can also use these commands to address any group of people, regardless of age or social standing. This is because ustedes is used for both the formal and informal plural in Latin America. examples Damas y caballeros, pasen por aquí. Ladies and gentlemen, come this way. Vengan más temprano mañana. Come earlier tomorrow. Estudiantes, abran sus libros. Students, open your books. Affirmative Formal Commands All Ud. (usted) and Uds. (ustedes) commands are the same as the Ud. and Uds. present subjunctive forms. hablarhablehablehablenhablen comercomacomacomancoman vivirvivavivavivanvivan Pronoun Placement in Affirmative Formal Commands Pronouns are attached to the end of affirmative commands. If the command form of the verb has more than one syllable, a written accent is added when attaching a pronoun. examples Tráigamelo. Bring it to me. Negative Formal Commands Negative formal commands couldn’t be easier. All you have to do is put a negative word such as noin front of the affirmative formal command, and you've got yourself a negative formal command. examples No saquen sus libros. Do not take out your books. No ponga su bolsa aquí. Do not put your purse here. No vengan mañana. Do not come tomorrow. Pronoun Placement in Negative Formal Commands Pronouns come between the negative word (such as no) and the command form in negative formal commands. examples No se levante antes de leer el artículo. Don’t get up before you read the article. Nunca les compre dulces a los niños. Never buy candy for the children. Nunca se los compre. Never buy it for them. to do, to make Regular Irregular Ortho. Change Not Used command form of hacerhacer commandhacer command conjugationhacer command formhacer familiar commandhacer formal commandhacer imperativehacer in command formhacer informal commandhacer usted command Hacer is irregular in the imperative tense See the tables below for the full conjugations in both positive and negative forms. Full conjugations for hacer Spanish English (tú) haz (you) do (él) haga (he/she/it) do (nosotros) hagamos (we) let's do (vosotros) haced (you) do (ellos) hagan (they) do Think you know this? Take the quiz Spanish English (tú) no hagas (you) do not do (él) no haga (he/she/it) do not do (nosotros) no hagamos (we) let's not do (vosotros) no hagáis (you) do not do (ellos) no hagan (they) do not do Most Popular Home » Spanish Grammar Rules » Commands in Spanish The commands in Spanish (los mandatos en español) are used to give advice, direct orders or instructions. Los mandatos are given to the second person of tú (you) in the singular or plural form.Also see:Plural Commands with VosotrosPlural Commands with Nosotros Actions in the imperative are in the present. Time is used in the commands to indicate the urgency of the message.Example:Cierra la puerta.Close the door.Apaga la luz ahora.Turn off the light now. When the speaker needs the action to be carried out later, she or he might indicate the time using adverbs/adverbial phrases.Example:Trae el auto mañana.Bring the car tomorrow.Paga el recibo del gas en dos días.Pay your gas bill in two days. When using affirmative or negative commands, the person is told what to do or not to do by the speaker.Example:Guarda tu teléfono ya.Put your phone away now.No abras la puerta.Do not open the door. The formal commands in Spanish in the negative or affirmative forms use the pronoun Usted (singular formal) or Ustedes (plural formal). PronounVerb ending in -arVerb ending in -erVerb ending in -irEscucharComerAbrirUstedEscucheComaAbraUstedesEscuchenComanAbranFormal Commands Examples:Lean ustedes las instrucciones en el formulario.Read the instructions on the form.Reciba usted el correo.Receive the mail.No canten en el auto.Don’t sing in the car. Understanding formal commands in Spanish is essential for effective communication in formal settings. This guide explains the rules for forming and using formal commands in Spanish, including common verbs and expressions. Unlike informal commands, which are used in casual settings, formal commands are used in situations where respect and formality are required. In this guide, we’ll explain the rules for forming and using formal commands in Spanish, including common verbs and expressions. To form formal commands in Spanish, we use the imperative mood (Modo Imperativo), we use it to give orders, strong advice or warnings. You can read more about the imperative forms here! For regular “-ar” verbs, add “-e” for singular commands and “-en” for plural commands. For example, “hablar” (to speak) becomes “hable” for singular commands and “hablen” for plural commands. For regular “-er” and “-ir” verbs, add “-a” for singular commands and “-an” for plural commands. For example, “ser” (to be) becomes “sea” for singular commands and “sean” for plural commands. There are several irregular verbs that do not follow the regular present tense pattern. For example, “ir” (to go) becomes “vaya” for singular commands and “vayan” for plural commands. Regular Verbstú (informal)usted (formal)beberbebebebaesperaresperaesperehablarhablahablevivirvivevivaIrregular Verbstú (informal)usted (formal)hacerhazhagairvevayaponerponpongasalirsalsalgatenertentenga Formal commands are often used to give advice or orders in formal settings. For example, “Por favor, hable más despacio” (Please speak more slowly) or “No hable durante la reunión” (Do not speak during the meeting). They can also be used to make polite requests or suggestions. For example, “Venga con nosotros, por favor” (Come with us, please) or “Lea este informe antes de la reunión” (Read this report before the meeting). Formal commands are especially important when addressing superiors or strangers, as they show respect and formality. Using informal commands in these situations can be considered rude or disrespectful. The imperative mood in Spanish is used quite often, although it is often the last form to be learned. Fortunately, though, it is fairly simple, especially if you've already learned present subjunctive. In this article we'll talk about how to conjugate the formal form of imperative commands and when to use them. Conjugating formal commands I said it was easy, and I wasn't kidding. One thing that makes the imperative mood simpler is that you can only give a command directly to other people, so that limits it to the tú, Usted, vosotros, and Ustedes pronouns. In this article we'll just cover the formal pronouns: Usted and Ustedes. First, how do you conjugate these forms? Here are the steps: Take the yo form of the present tense. Drop the -o ending. Add one of the following: -e / -en for -ar verbs, or -a / -an for -er and -ir verbs. That's it! Examples: Escuche Ud. las instrucciones. → Listen to the instructions. ¡Venga Usted! → Come! Hablen Ustedes con el professor. → Speak with the professor. To make it a negative command, just add no before: No abra Ud. el libro todavía. → Don't open the book yet. Don't forget to keep an eye out for verbs with stem changes, like -gar, -ger, -gir, -cer, and -cir verbs. If you've been playing Maestro Spanish regularly, these should be no problem for you. If these look familiar, it's because it's the same as present subjunctive. I told you it would be easy! What about pronouns? Those get connected to the end with non-negative commands: Dele Ud. los zapatos → Give him the shoes. With more than one syllable, you'll need an accent symbol: Póngale el chaquete. → Put on your jacket. Without this accent, the emphasis is placed on the -ga- syllable, which is wrong, since the verb part is ponga, with the accent on the po. When to use the formal commands? An age old struggle with beginner learners is when to use formal pronouns, so naturally the same issue comes up with commands. No less because commands feel so forceful. Increasingly, Spanish-speaking countries are using informal pronouns in more situations (and in many Latin American countries reserving vos for truly informal). Nevertheless, you will want to learn Ud/Uds and use them when appropriate. When is that? Here is a brief rundown: With people whom are owed respect, such as older people or those with some rank. Police officers are a good idea. New people you meet. This is probably where the usage is sliding the most, especially for younger people. People you come acrossss in business or a professional setting. When unsure, use formal. Think of it like dressing up: it's better to be overdressed than underdressed. What about nosotros? But wait, I hear you saying. What about nosotros commands, people use those, don't they? There actually is no nosotros command form. What you are really hearing is the present subjuntive form, which when used in a command-like situation takes the meaning of let's in English. Hablemos con ella → Let's speak with her. ¡Nos levantemos! → Let's get up! This last ones really demonstrates this, as with imperative the pronoun gets attached at the end. What about yo? As with nosotros, you can't give yourself a command really. You can, however, admonish or encourage yourself. In that case you can use the tú imperative form with yourself, which is conventient, because that's what we'll be looking at next time! The imperative mood is used to give orders, give instructions, ask a favor and ask for advice. You’ve probably seen it in Spanish textbooks in phrases like “lee” (read), “escribe” (write), “repite” (repeat) or “escucha” (listen). Or maybe on the street in typical expressions such as “¡Mira!” (Look!) or “Oye” (Listen). Remember, we have other (more polite) ways of asking or telling someone something. As you already know, Spanish has a formal and informal way of addressing someone: “tú” and “usted”. So it should be no surprise then that the imperative mood also has a formal and informal way of giving commands. The good news is that most imperative forms are taken from other Spanish verb conjugations so you don’t have to memorize new conjugations, just remember to use existing ones depending on the type of command. If you want to know more about the uses of “tú” and “usted” check out our section ¿Tú o usted? / The Formal “you” in Spanish. In this post, we’ll look at two types of commands: informal “tú” commands and formal “usted” commands. For each type, we’ll also see how to make an affirmative (positive) and negative command. Commands using “tú” (informal form of address) We use this form of address to tell friends, classmates, family members, and young people to do something. We use the third person singular form (the ending) of the present tense to form the affirmative command for “tú” (you). See the examples below. Other verbs and examples: Almost all of the verbs with an irregular form in the present tense maintain that irregularity in the affirmative informal commands. The following verbs are even more irregular and take completely different forms. The good thing is they’re very common and we use them all the time, so you’ll certainly learn them fast. See our list The 45 Most Important Verbs in Spanish together with their conjugations. Negative Informal Imperative Forms We use a negative command to tell someone (friends, classmates, family members, young people, etc.) not to do something. We put “no” in front of the verb to make it a negative informal command. Nevertheless, we don’t just add “no”, but we also form the negative informal imperative differently than the affirmative one. It’s very similar to the negative formal imperative (which we talk about below). In the above table, in the top right corner, there’s a button where you can switch between the formal and informal negative command to see the difference. To form the negative informal command, we use the present subjunctive of the verb for the third person plus an “s” at the end of the verb: present subjunctive third person (and formal command “usted”) negative informal imperative If a verb is irregular in the present subjunctive, its negative informal command form maintains the same irregularity. Check our topic on Present Subjunctive Commands using “usted” (formal form of address) We use these commands when we address a person we don’t know (well), an older person or someone to whom we want to show respect (co-worker, boss, teacher, secretary in an office, etc.). Regular verbs We use the third person singular form (the ending) of the present tense subjunctive of the verb to form the affirmative command for the formal “usted” (you). Other verbs and examples: Irregular verbs Irregular verbs which are irregular in the present tense subjunctive for the first person stay the same when we use them for commands. Other verbs and examples: Negative Formal Imperative Forms We use a negative command to tell someone (a person we don’t know well, an older person or someone to whom we want to show respect) we address formally (“usted”) not to do something. Remember to put “no” in front of the verb in order to make it a negative formal command. Now that you’ve seen both informal “tú” commands and formal “usted” commands, take these dynamic quizzes below to test your knowledge on the imperative mood and its conjugations. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in the imperative. (Write a letter to your grandparents) (Please tell what happened) (Go out to the courtyard) (Speak more slowly, please) (Go to the nearest drug store) (Come to the office tomorrow) (Please answer these questions) Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in the imperative in the NEGATIVE form. (Don’t follow a bad example) (Don’t put your things there, please) (Don’t move the furniture) (Don’t use your phone here, please) (Don’t answer these messages) (Don’t close the doors yet) (Don’t write anything, please) (Don’t go there at night) In this lesson, you’ve learned how to employ the imperative mood for both formal “usted” commands and informal “tú” commands. It’s important to remember that informal commands use the third person of the present indicative to form the command (“habla”), while negative “tú” commands, as well as formal commands, use conjugations borrowed from the subjunctive mood. For formal commands, use the present tense subjunctive form for “usted” (“hable” / “no hable”), and for negative “tú” commands, use this same conjugation, but add an -s (“no hables”). So as you can see, it’s not too difficult to learn commands in Spanish because you are just repeating conjugations from other tenses. View the conjugation forSpanish verbs Cheat SheetPractice conjugating hacerThis data is provided by Onoma You might have seen a meme going around that compares “do”, “did”, and “done” in English to Spanish’s seemingly endless number of different forms of their equivalent verb: hacer. At first glance, this can seem extremely daunting and make Spanish seem like the hardest language ever! But don’t let this scare you off. Everything in Spanish has a pattern. Once you understand the hacer conjugation, it all makes perfect sense. Hacer is an interesting word because it incorporates both the English “make” and “do”, which makes it one of the most used verbs in the Spanish language. And the good news is that as far as Spanish irregular verbs go, this is actually one of the tamer ones. Note: If you’re not sure about any of the conjugations and what they mean, we’ve recently posted an in-depth explainer of all the Spanish tenses. Check that out if you need any further guidance with the topics of this post! Verbals of hacer Let’s start with looking at the few ways we can use hacer without it being in a conjugated form in a sentence. Verbals are the un-conjugated forms of the verb. They need to go with another verb which is conjugated in order to be used in a sentence. Infinitive: hacer (to do) Example: Mi marido no está motivado a hacer ejercicio. | My husband is not motivated to do exercise. Gerund: haciendo (doing) Example: Julio se está haciendo el enemigo de todos. | Julio is becoming everyone’s enemy. See more on how to use the gerund in our estar conjugation guide. Participle: hecho (done) Example: No he hecho nada malo pero aún así le caigo mal a mi profesor. | I haven’t done anything wrong but my teacher still doesn’t like me. For an explanation on this structure, see our article on how to use haber. Hacer conjugation: basic forms The most common hacer conjugation forms are as follows: Subject Present Preterite Future Imperfect yo hago hice haré hacía tú haces hiciste harás hacías él, ella, Usted hace hizo hará hacía nosotros hacemos hizimos haremos hacíamos vosotros hacéis hicisteis haréis hacíais ellos, ellas, ustedes hacen hicieron harán hacían Examples of hacer conjugation in present tense Hago mis deberes no porque quiero sino porque necesito. | I do my homework not because I want to but because I have to. Me haces sonreír con la manera que me hablas. | You make me smile with the way you talk. Mis padres hacen paella cada domingo. | My parents make paella every Sunday. The present tense is not so hard to remember: almost a regularly conjugated -er ending verb, with the exception of the first person conjugation. Examples of hacer conjugation in past preterite tense Hice mi propio desayuno ayer. | I made my own breakfast yesterday. Mi novio me hizo una flor de papel. | My boyfriend made me a paper flower. Hicimos lo que pensábamos que iba a ser lo correcto. | We did what we thought was right. Examples of hacer conjugation in future tense Haré lo que sea necesario para no perder a mi hijo. | I’ll do whatever is necessary in order not to lose my son. ¿Haréis la presentación hoy? | Will you do the presentation today? Sus nietos me harán caso a mí? | Will your grandchildren pay any attention to me? Note that even the future form of hacer is irregular. While the future tense is usually formed simply by adding the endings to the infinitive form, the future hacer conjugation is formed by taking out the ce from the middle of the word, and then adding those endings. What have you noticed so far about sentences using the verb hacer? This is a transitive verb, which means that it is always followed by a direct object, unless that object is implied. Hacer can also be ditransitive, meaning it can take both a direct and indirect object. The indirect object is usually in the form of an indirect pronoun. Examples of hacer conjugation in past imperfect tense Yo hacía tareas de casa por 8 horas cada día durante 10 años. | I did housework for 8 hours a day for 10 years. Los colores de la foto la hacía verdaderamente bonita. | The colours of the photo made it truly beautiful. Hacíamos todo lo que podíamos para dejar de fumar. | We did everything we could to quit smoking. If you’ve already studied up on the regular conjugations in Spanish, you might notice that there is nothing strange about this conjugation at all. In fact, the past imperfect is the only hacer conjugation that is completely regular. Note: You might have noticed that hacía can mean both “I did” and “he/she/it did”. If the context is at all ambiguous, make sure you include a subject in your sentence. It’s good practice to put it in anyway, while you’re learning, just to be sure there is no confusion! Hacer conjugation: Advanced forms If you’ve mastered that first lot and are ready for something a bit more challenging, here are the subjunctive and conditional forms of the hacer conjugation in Spanish. Subject Present Subjunctive (that you) have Imperfect Subjunctive (if I) had… Conditional (I) would have yo haga hiciera haría tú hagas hicieras harías él, ella, Usted haga hiciera haría nosotros hagamos hiciéramos haríamos vosotros vayáis hicieráis haríais ellos, ellas, ustedes vayan hicieran harían Examples of hacer conjugation in present subjunctive Cuando haga lo que prometió, tal vez lo perdono. | When he does what he promised, I might forgive him. Haga lo que haga mi hermano, yo siempre lo amaré igual. | Whatever my brother does, I’ll always love him the same. La profesora no permite que ellos hagan ruido. | The teacher won’t let them make noise. If you’re not sure when you’d use this verb form, check out Spanish Obsessed’s subjunctive guide. Examples of hacer conjugation in imperfect subjunctive & conditional Si yo hiciera tu trabajo, ya habría renunciado. | If I did your job, I would have already resigned. Si tú hicieras más exercisio, te sentirías mejor. | If you did more exercise, you’d feel better. Si él quisiera, su abuela le haría unos guantes. | If he wanted, she would make him some gloves. Si te hiciera feliz, te lo haría. | If it made you happy, I’d do it for you. If you’re not quite sure about this sentence structure, Clozemaster has an in-depth guide to the Spanish conditional that you’ll find handy! Hacer conjugation: Commands Singular command – haz A common phrase you’ll hear in Spanish is házlo, meaning “do it”. This comes from the command form of hacer, which is simply haz. This is a very handy little word which you can use in any (informal) situation to tell someone to do something. As well as házlo, it is also common to say: haz esto haz algo házme feliz haz tu trabajo Keep in mind this command is always second person singular. If you want to address a bigger group of people (aka, more than one), there are two ways to do that. Plural command – Spain informal In Spain, when commanding a group of people informally, they say haced. E.g: Haced el dinero, luego hablamos. | Make the money, then we’ll talk. Plural command – Latin America & Spain formal In Latin America, there is no distinction between formal and informal address in the plural (i.e: there is no vosotros). So for addressing a group of people, the formal command in Spain is the same as any situation in Latin America. This takes the same form as the third-person plural subjunctive, so for hacer it is hagan. E.g: Hagan lo que quieran, no me importa. | Do whatever you want, I don’t care. Hagan sus preguntas al final de la reunion, por favor. | Ask (lit. make) your questions at the end of the meeting, please. Well, there you have it. Now we have been through all the hacer conjugation forms. Now that you know what they all mean, and that they are all there for a reason, you’ll be able to master hacer with a little practice! Challenge yourself with Clozemaster Test your skills and see what you’ve learned from this article by playing a selection of sentences with conjugated forms of the Spanish verb hacer: Sign up here to save your progress and start getting fluent with thousands of Spanish sentences at Clozemaster. Clozemaster has been designed to help you learn the language in context by filling in the gaps in authentic sentences. With features such as Grammar Challenges, Cloze-Listening, and Cloze-Reading, the app will let you emphasize all the competencies necessary to become fluent in Spanish. Take your Spanish to the next level. Click here to start practicing with real Spanish sentences!

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