

Tu te dépêches.	Thou thee despatchest.	Dépêche-toi. (27)	Despatch thyself.
Vous vous dépêchez.	You yourself despatch.	Dépêchez-vous.	Despatch yourself.
Assieds-toi!	Seat thyself.	Lève-toi!	Raise thyself (<i>get up</i>).
Asseyez-vous.	Seat yourself.	Levez-vous	Raise yourself (<i>get up</i>).
Vous en prenez.	You take some.	Prenez en!	Take (you) some.
Prends en.	Take (thou) some.	Donnes en à Marie.	Give (thou) some to M.
Vous m'en donnez.	You give me some.	Donnez-m'en.	Give (you) me some.
Tu m'en donnes.	Thou givest me some.	Donne-m'en.	Give (thou) me some.
		Allez-y.	Go (you) there.
		Vas-y. (28)	Go (thou) there.

It will be seen that in the Imperative the objective pronouns (also the adverbs *EN* and *Y*) come after the verb as in English. *ME* and *TE* become *MOI* and *TOI*, except when *EN* is also used, (*DONNEZ M'EN*, not *DONNEZ MOI EN*).

An English Idiom

Allons voir.	Venez diner.	Allez vous reposer.
Let us go and see (to see).	Come and dine (to dine).	Go and rest yourself.
Dépêchez-vous de partir.	Tâchez de venir.	
Hurry up and leave.	Try and come (= try to come).	
Regardez pour voir s'il vient.	Venez chercher le livre.	
Look and see (to see) if he is coming.	Come and get the book.	
Allez chercher mon chapeau.		
Go and get my hat (= go to get my hat).		

How to render the English Possessive

John's cat.	My cat and John's	My house and John's.
Le chat de Jean.	Mon chat et celui de Jean.	Ma maison et celle de Jean.
Whose cat do you want?	Whose son are you?	
Le chat de qui voulez-vous?	De qui êtes-vous le fils?	
Whose house is it?	Whose (to whom) is this house?	
La maison de qui est-ce?	A qui est cette maison?	

(27) The subject is always unexpressed in the Imperative. Observe that the forms of the Imperative and Indicative are alike.

(28) In verbs of the *EX* conjugation the *s* is dropped in the Imperative, but is retained before *en* and *y* for reasons of euphony.