

Reflexive Verbs

A Reflexive Verb is where the subject and the object are the same. It reflects back on the subject – stuff you do to yourself...

- you wake yourself up
- get yourself out of bed
- brush your teeth
- shower...

Identified with an “se” at the end

The “se” is a reflexive pronoun that tells us the verb is reflexive – it must be changed for the subject...

Reflexive pronouns

yo	me	nosotros	nos
tú	te	vosotros	os
Ud.	\	Uds.	\
Él	se	Ellos	se
Ella	/	Ellas	/

Steps with Reflexive Verbs:

- 1) cut off the “se” and change it to the correct pronoun – put that in front.
- 2) cut off the ending to find the stem
- 3) conjugate – watch for stem-changing!

For example:

levantarse

- 1) levantar
- 2) levant
- 3)

yo me levanto	nosotros nos levantamos
tú te levantas	vosotros os levantáis
Ud. se levanta	Uds. se levantan
Él se levanta	Ellos se levantan
Ella se levanta	Ellas se levantan

MÁS APUNTES

Reflexive Verbs

To review – What is a reflexive verb?

- A verb that shows that the action reflects back on the subject... in other words... things you do to yourself.
- Identified with an “se” on the end of the infinitive
- Examples – bañarse, ducharse, levantarse, despertarse, cepillarse, lavarse, maquillarse...

How to use them...

- Use the reflexive pronouns:
 - me nos
 - te os
 - se se
- Conjugate the verb in the correct tense (now that we know preterite)
 - I brush my teeth – Yo me lavo los dientes.
 - I brushed my teeth. – Yo me lavé los dientes.
 - Marcos wakes up at 6. – Marcos se despierta a las seis.
 - Marcos woke up at 8. – Marcos se despertó a las ocho.

Using them with a D.O.P.

- They will often be used with a direct object pronoun...
 - ¿Te lavaste la cara? – Did you wash your face?
 - Sí, me la lavé. – Yes, I washed it.
 - The D.O.P. always goes right before the verb... so the order will be reflexive, then DOP, then verb.
 - ¿Se pintaron las uñas? – Sí, se las pintaron.

Using them with commands

- Remember commands?
 - Positive = the él, ella, Ud. form of the verb
 - Negative = find the yo, drop the –o, add the opposite (-ar = es, -er/-ir = as)
- Attach the pronoun to a positive command
- Put the pronoun in front of a negative command
- Lávate la cara. or No te laves la cara.
- Ponte la crema. or No te pongas la crema.
- You can even do double pronouns – lávatela & póntela

Common Reflexive Verbs:

acostarse	- to go to bed	mantenerse (e-ie)	- to stay in shape
afeitarse	- to shave	maquillarse	- to put on make-up
bañarse	- to bathe	peinarse	- to comb
cepillarse	- to brush	ponerse	- to put on / become
despertarse (e-ie)	- to wake up	prepararse	- to prepare
dormirse	- to fall asleep	quitarse	- to take off
ducharse	- to take a shower	relajarse	- to relax / rest
lavarse (los dientes)	- to wash / brush teeth	secarse	- to dry
levantarse	- to get up	vestirse (e-i)	- to get dressed

A few new verbs:

acordarse de – to remember	cepillarse – to brush
alegrarse – to be happy/glad	darse prisa – to be in a hurry
arreglarse – to get ready	ducharse – to take a shower

enojarse – to get mad
olvidarse de – to forget
pintarse (las uñas) – to paint
ponerse nervioso – to become nervous

preocuparse – to worry
tardarse en (infinitive) – to take a long time
to

Try:

1. We took a long time waking up.
2. I didn't remember to grab the keys.
3. She got mad when he arrived late to the party.
4. You (fam) forgot to study for the test.
5. I became nervous when the teacher gave the test.
6. They were in a hurry.
7. We didn't worry because we remembered to study.