## Reflexive Verbs Part II

You should have memorized a set of pronouns called "reflexive pronouns."		
me	(myself)	
te	(yourself)	
se	(himself, herself, yourself)	
nos	(ourselves)	
OS	(yourselves)	
se	(themselves, yourselves)	

You learned to conjugate <b>reflexive</b> verbs like this.		
lavarse		
Yo	me	lavo
Tú	te	lavas
Él, ella, usted se lava		

Nosotros	nos	lavamos
Vosotros	OS	laváis
Ellos, Ustedes	se	lavan

In the lesson titled Direct Object Pronouns Part III you learned that in <u>sentences with two verbs</u>, there are **two options** regarding the placement of the <u>direct object</u> pronoun.

- 1. Place it immediately before the conjugated verb.
- 2. Attach it directly to the infinitive.

Lo quiero ver.	Quiero ver <mark>lo</mark> .	
I want to see it.		
Lo debemos comprar.	Debemos comprar <mark>lo</mark> .	
We must buy it.		
María <mark>nos</mark> debe visitar.	María debe visitar <mark>nos</mark> .	
Mary should visit <mark>us</mark> .		
Juan <mark>lo</mark> necesita lavar.	Juan necesita lavar <mark>lo</mark> .	
John needs to wash it.		

The same is true regarding **reflexive** pronouns. When the sentence has two verbs, the pronoun can be placed directly before the conjugated verb or attached to the end of the infinitive.

Me quiero ver.	Quiero verme.	
I want to see myself.		
Nos preferimos lavar con jabón.	Preferimos lavarnos con jabón.	
We prefer to wash (ourselves) with soap.		
María se puede lavar la cara.	María puede lavarse la cara.	
Mary can wash her face.		
Juan se necesita lavar el pelo.	Juan necesita lavarse el pelo.	
John needs to wash his hair.		

Whenever a verb directly follows a preposition, it remains in the infinitive form. For reflexive verbs, the ending -se changes to agree with the subject. Observe the differences in the following sentences, all of which are about counting burros before falling asleep.

Antes de dormirme, yo cuento burros.

Antes de dormirte, tú cuentas burros.
Antes de dormirse, la chica cuenta burros.
Antes de dormirnos, nosotros contamos burros.
Antes de dormiros, vosotros contáis burros.
Antes de dormirse, los chicos cuentan burros.

In English, many verbs can be used <b>transitively</b> (with a direct object) or intransitively (without a direct object).		
The sun dried the clothes.	(transitive)	
The clothes dried in the sun.	(intransitive)	

In Spanish, these intransitive constructions frequently employ the reflexive form.		
The sun dried the clothes.  (transitive)	El sol secó <mark>la ropa</mark> .	
The clothes dried in the sun.  (intransitive)	La ropa se secó al sol.	

## In Spanish, these intransitive constructions frequently employ the reflexive form.

The cake? Maria ate it.

¿ La torta? María se la comió.

For some verbs, the meaning changes when they are used reflexively.

aburrir	to bore	aburrirse	to be bored
acordar	to agree	acordarse de	to remember
acostar	to put to bed	acostarse	to go to bed
casar	to marry	casarse con	to get married
despedir	to fire	despedirse de	to say goodbye
dormir	to sleep	dormirse	to fall asleep
ir	to go	irse	to leave
morir	to die abruptly	morirse	to die from natural causes

negar	to deny	negarse a	to refuse
parecer	to seem	parecerse	to resemble
poner	to put	ponerse	to put on
probar	to try, to taste	probarse	to try on
quitar	to take away	quitarse	to take off

A few verbs are <u>always used reflexively</u> .		
arrepentirse (e:ie)	to repent, to regret	
atreverse a	to dare	
darse cuenta de	to realize, to be aware of	
jactar <mark>se</mark> de	to boast	
quejar <mark>se</mark> de	to complain about	
suicidarse	to commit suicide	

## **PRACTICE LINKS:**

Mini Test 2 Basic Quiz 2 Oral Activity 2 <u>Memrise</u> Quia games

Kahoot Infinitives Kahoot Conjugated Colby Quiz Colby