**Español II**

**Reflexive Verbs**

When you do something to yourself, use reflexive verbs (lavarse). For example washing one’s hands and brushing one’s hair are reflexive actions because the person doing the action also receives the action.

1. You know the verb is reflexive if its infinitive form ends with the letters ***se***.
2. The reflexive pronouns in Spanish are ***me, te, se, nos,* *os,*** *and* ***se.***Each pronoun corresponds to a different subject. *Notice that* ***–se*** *is used for several different subjects.*

**me** lavo **nos** lavamos

**te** lavas **os** laváis

**se** lava **se** lavan

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1. Some verbs have both reflexive form and non-reflexive form uses. A verb is used in its non-reflexive form if the action is being done to someone or something else.

***Lavo*** *el coche a menudo. I* ***wash*** *the car often.*

***Me lavo*** *los dientes todos los días*. *I* ***wash my*** *teeth every day.*

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1. When using a reflexive with a part of the body, use a definite article.

*Me lavo* ***el*** *pelo con champú y* ***las******\*****manos con jabón.  
 (****\**** *The word ‘manos’ is a feminine word).*

1. Reflexive pronouns are either placed before the conjugated verb or attached to the end of the infinitive.

***REMEMBER: You will use a reflexive in its infinitive form***

***after a preposition or after a conjugated verb.***

*Lupita* ***se baña*** *a las diez porque le gusta* ***levantarse*** *tarde*.

**Here are some examples of words that require the reflexive in the infinitive:**

para/por

ir a, tener que

antes de, después de, acabar de

gustar, gustaría, encantar, fascinar, chocar

querer, preferir, necesitar, poder, deber, pensar   
 Es importante…, Es preciso…, Es bueno…, Es mejor…, etc.

**YOU MUST KNOW THE FOLLOWING REFLEXIVE VERBS!**

**Note: SOME OF THESE ARE STEM-CHANGING, MAKE SURE YOU KNOW WHICH!**

**acostarse (o- ue) lavarse**

**afeitarse levantarse**

**arreglarse llamarse**

**bañarse maquillarse**

**cepillarse peinarse**

**despertarse (e- ie) pintarse**

**divertirse (e- i) ponerse (irr. ‘yo’ form)**

**dormirse (o- ue)**

**ducharse quitarse**

**secarse** MC900288969[1] **\*vestirse (e- i)**

**OJO: You will NEVER use the verb ‘vestirse’ with an item of clothing.   
   
 Por ejemplo: Me visto en una ‘tutú’ para la clase de ballet.**

**You must use the verb ‘ponerse’ when mentioning an item of clothing.**

**Por ejemplo: Me pongo una ‘tutú’ para la clase de ballet. OR   
 Me visto elegantemente para la clase de ballet.**

**ADVERBS**

**Use adverbs to tell when, how or how often you do things in your   
 daily routine.**

**To form adverbs: add –mente to the feminine form of the   
 adjective. If the adjective is in its masculine form, first change it   
 to the feminine form and then add –mente.**

**BTW: -mente in Spanish is equivalent to –ly in English**

**ej. típico típica típicamente**

**typical typically**

**rápido rápida rápidamente**

**rapid /quick /fast rapidly / quickly**

**lento lenta lentamente**

**show slowly**

**If the adjective ends in a consonant or an “e”,**

**just add –mente.**

**ej. general generalmente**

**general generally**

**elegante elegantemente**

**elegant elegantly**

***REMEMBER: There are some adverbs that will not have –mente***

***as an ending; however, they are still adverbs.   
 Here are some examples:***

a menudo

por la mañana, (… la noche)

todos los día

a veces

siempre

nunca

cada día