

Verb Review III: Reflexives, Indirect Objects, Miscellaneous

Reflexives: You already know how to do these, they just look different. Sort of. Read below.

Daily Routine

despertarse <i>to wake up</i>	maquillarse <i>to put makeup on oneself</i>	divertirse <i>to divert oneself (to have fun)</i>
levantarse <i>to get up</i>	ponerse <u>article of clothing</u> <i>to put on ____</i>	arrepentirse <i>to change one's mind</i>
cepillarse los dientes/el pelo <i>to brush oneself the teeth/ hair</i>	vestirse <i>to get dressed</i>	despedirse (de) <i>to dismiss oneself from</i>
peinarse <i>to comb oneself</i>	arreglarse <i>to arrange oneself (to get ready)</i>	jactarse <i>to brag</i>
lavarse (las <u>manos</u> , la <u>cara</u> , etc.) <i>to wash one's self the _____</i>	irse <i>to leave or get out of a place</i>	quejarse <i>to complain</i>
ducharse <i>to take a shower</i>	cansarse <i>to tire oneself (to get tired)</i>	atreverse <i>to take a risk, dare</i>
bañarse <i>to take a bath</i>	acostarse <i>to go to bed</i>	parecerse (a) <i>to look like <u>person's name</u></i>
secarse <i>to dry off</i>	dormirse (o-ue) <i>to fall asleep</i>	casarse (con) <i>to house oneself (marry) with</i>
	From the song, and more...	ponerse <u>emotion</u> <i>to become ____</i>
	enamorarse (de) <i>to fall in love</i>	quedarse <i>to stay, to remain</i>

Why is there a se on the reflexives? To show you that you'll always use a pronoun that matches the subject. It may not be se; se stands for all of the possible pronouns.

Why is the se stuck on the end? Because pronouns go on the end of infinitives, and infinitives are what you find on vocab lists.

How can you "sleep yourself", or "go yourself"? You can't—it won't make sense to an English speaker why you use pronouns with these. Just do it!

The important thing to remember about using reflexive verbs is that they are really no different from the verbs we've been using! You'll conjugate them the same, and they'll use the same pronouns. The only thing you'll do differently is that the subject and the object will always be the same.

Indirect Object Pronouns

To find the indirect object in any sentence, ask "to whom?" or "for whom?" after the verb.

The pronouns are the same as direct objects, with *le* instead of *lo*, *la*, and *les* in place of *los*, *las*.

You already know where to put the pronouns—in the same place as the direct object pronouns.

You should already know that *le* means "to/for him/her", and that *les* is "to/for them". The phrase "le dice" should sound very familiar: "says to him/her". *le* is "to him/her".

We don't always state "to" or "for" in English, as in "I bought her a ring." We're really saying "I bought a ring for her. Ring is the direct object, which answers "who? or what?" after the verb!

These verbs often have indirect objects used with them. The first four are the only new verbs.

mandar <i>to send</i>	vender <i>to sell</i>
tirar <i>to throw</i>	comprar <i>to buy</i>
dibujar <i>to draw</i>	pasar <i>to pass</i>
prometer <i>to promise</i>	decir <i>to say, to tell</i>
hacer <i>to make, to do</i>	dar <i>to give</i>
traer <i>to bring</i>	escribir <i>to write</i>

Indirect Object Pronouns (to whom, for whom after verb)

me: to/for me	nos: to/for us
te: to/for you	
le: to/for it, him, her, you (formal)	les: to/for them, to/for you all (formal)
se: to/for itself, himself, herself	se: to/for themselves, yourselves

-zco verbs: these verbs work like *conocer*; irregular in the *yo* form only.

traducir <i>to translate</i> (traduzco)	producir <i>to produce</i> (produzco)
ofrecer <i>to offer</i> (ofrezco)	parecer <i>to seem</i> (parezco)
conducir <i>to drive</i> (conduzco)	conocer <i>to know (a person or place)</i> (conozco)

e>i stem-changers: change the stressed vowel in the stem to *i*.

vestir <i>to dress</i>	competir <i>to compete</i>
pedir <i>to request, order</i>	servir <i>to serve</i>
repetir <i>to repeat</i>	

Más verbos regulares en -ar

bajar <i>to go down, to lower</i>	enviar* <i>to send</i>	pagar** <i>to pay</i>
cansar <i>to tire, get tired</i>	esperar <i>to wait, to hope</i>	preparar <i>to prepare</i>
cantar <i>to sing</i>	esquiar* <i>to ski</i>	presentar <i>to introduce</i>
celebrar <i>to celebrate</i>	enseñar <i>to teach</i>	patinar <i>to skate, skateboard</i>
cocinar <i>to cook</i>	explicar** <i>to explain</i>	repasar <i>to review</i>
contestar <i>to answer</i>	ganar <i>to win</i>	quemar <i>to burn</i>
desear <i>to want (in customer service context)</i>	llamar <i>to call</i>	tomar <i>to take, drink, eat</i>
descansar <i>to rest</i>	llegar** <i>to arrive</i>	terminar <i>to finish, to end</i>
dibujar <i>to draw</i>	llevar <i>to carry, take with you, wear</i>	tirar <i>to throw, to shoot</i>
	nadar <i>to swim</i>	viajar <i>to travel</i>

*in present, use an accent mark over the *i* to keep stress in stem, except *nosotros*

**in past, use *qu* to maintain hard c sound, or *gu* to maintain hard g sound

Más verbos regulares en -er/-ir

beber <i>to drink</i>	abrir <i>to open</i>
aprender <i>to learn</i>	meter <i>to insert, to put something into something</i>
hacer ejercicio <i>to exercise</i>	compartir <i>to share</i>
deber <i>to owe (followed by infinitive, ought)</i>	decidir <i>to decide</i>
prometer <i>to promise</i>	ocurrir <i>to occur</i>
responder <i>to respond</i>	recibir <i>to receive</i>
vender <i>to sell</i>	subir <i>to go up, to raise</i>

The Past Tenses

<p>Event Past (regular) As you can see in the chart on the right, the (first & third person) endings for the regular event past are: -ar verbs: é, ó</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>necesitar</td><td>entrar</td><td>mirar</td></tr> <tr><td>practicar</td><td>hablar</td><td>sacar</td></tr> <tr><td>regresar</td><td>estudiar</td><td>tomar</td></tr> <tr><td>tocar</td><td>mirar</td><td>pagar</td></tr> <tr><td>pasar</td><td>necesitar</td><td>escuchar</td></tr> <tr><td>matar</td><td>practicar</td><td>ayudar</td></tr> <tr><td>robar</td><td>buscar</td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>-er/-ir verbs: í, íó</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>comer</td><td>aprender</td><td>describir</td></tr> <tr><td>comprender</td><td>vivir</td><td>asistir</td></tr> <tr><td>correr</td><td>escribir</td><td></td></tr> </table>	necesitar	entrar	mirar	practicar	hablar	sacar	regresar	estudiar	tomar	tocar	mirar	pagar	pasar	necesitar	escuchar	matar	practicar	ayudar	robar	buscar		comer	aprender	describir	comprender	vivir	asistir	correr	escribir		<p>Event Past Irregular</p> <table border="0"> <tr><th></th><th>yo</th><th>él, ella, Ud.</th><th></th></tr> <tr><td><i>dar</i></td><td>di</td><td>dio</td><td><i>gave</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>decir</i></td><td>dije</td><td>dijo</td><td><i>said</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>ir</i></td><td>fui</td><td>fue</td><td><i>went</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>hacer</i></td><td>hice</td><td>hizo</td><td><i>did</i></td></tr> </table> <p>Event Past Regular (examples)</p> <table border="0"> <tr><th></th><th>yo</th><th>él, ella, Ud.</th><th></th></tr> <tr><td><i>mirar</i></td><td>miré</td><td>miró</td><td><i>watched</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>comer</i></td><td>comí</td><td>comió</td><td><i>ate</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>recibir</i></td><td>recibí</td><td>recibió</td><td><i>received</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>encontrar</i></td><td>encontré</td><td>encontró</td><td><i>found</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>buscar</i></td><td>busqué*</td><td>buscó</td><td><i>sought</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>jugar</i></td><td>jugué*</td><td>jugó</td><td><i>played</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>entender</i></td><td>entendí</td><td>entendió</td><td><i>understood</i></td></tr> </table> <p>*a spelling change must be made when necessary to avoid softening the <i>g</i> or <i>c</i>: <i>g>gu</i>, <i>c>qu</i></p>		yo	él, ella, Ud.		<i>dar</i>	di	dio	<i>gave</i>	<i>decir</i>	dije	dijo	<i>said</i>	<i>ir</i>	fui	fue	<i>went</i>	<i>hacer</i>	hice	hizo	<i>did</i>		yo	él, ella, Ud.		<i>mirar</i>	miré	miró	<i>watched</i>	<i>comer</i>	comí	comió	<i>ate</i>	<i>recibir</i>	recibí	recibió	<i>received</i>	<i>encontrar</i>	encontré	encontró	<i>found</i>	<i>buscar</i>	busqué*	buscó	<i>sought</i>	<i>jugar</i>	jugué*	jugó	<i>played</i>	<i>entender</i>	entendí	entendió	<i>understood</i>
necesitar	entrar	mirar																																																																																	
practicar	hablar	sacar																																																																																	
regresar	estudiar	tomar																																																																																	
tocar	mirar	pagar																																																																																	
pasar	necesitar	escuchar																																																																																	
matar	practicar	ayudar																																																																																	
robar	buscar																																																																																		
comer	aprender	describir																																																																																	
comprender	vivir	asistir																																																																																	
correr	escribir																																																																																		
	yo	él, ella, Ud.																																																																																	
<i>dar</i>	di	dio	<i>gave</i>																																																																																
<i>decir</i>	dije	dijo	<i>said</i>																																																																																
<i>ir</i>	fui	fue	<i>went</i>																																																																																
<i>hacer</i>	hice	hizo	<i>did</i>																																																																																
	yo	él, ella, Ud.																																																																																	
<i>mirar</i>	miré	miró	<i>watched</i>																																																																																
<i>comer</i>	comí	comió	<i>ate</i>																																																																																
<i>recibir</i>	recibí	recibió	<i>received</i>																																																																																
<i>encontrar</i>	encontré	encontró	<i>found</i>																																																																																
<i>buscar</i>	busqué*	buscó	<i>sought</i>																																																																																
<i>jugar</i>	jugué*	jugó	<i>played</i>																																																																																
<i>entender</i>	entendí	entendió	<i>understood</i>																																																																																

Ongoing Past (regular)

-ar verbs: add *-aba* to the stem.

-er/-ir verbs: add *-ía* to the stem.

Notes

The Event Past is really called the “preterite” tense. It is used for events/occurrences in the past.

The Ongoing Past is really called the “imperfect” tense. It’s used for background or repeated states or events in the past.