Anytime we use the construction I --- myself,  He ----- himself, etc., we are using reflexive verbs. The verb “reflects” back onto the subject of the verb. We also use it, in Spanish, when we say We ---- each other,  They ----- each other. In this case, the verb reflects a reciprocal action back on the subjects (back to each other).

Learn the reflexive verb pronouns. They are much like object pronouns in that they come before the verb or are attached to an infinitive. They also are quite similar to the object pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reflexive Pronouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>te</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When a sentence contains a reflexive pronoun and one or more object pronouns, the reflexive pronoun precedes the object pronouns. The order is **RID:**

**Reflexive pronoun -- Indirect object pronoun -- Direct object pronoun**

You have already seen at least one reflexive verb in action:

- **Me llamo Randy.** Literally, “I call myself Randy.”
- **Te llamas Juan.** Literally, “You call yourself Juan.”
- **Se llama Susan.** Literally, “She calls herself Susan.”

Note that many verbs that use reflexive constructions in Spanish do not do the same in English. When we translate, we drop the reflection. For example, we would translate the above:

- “My name is Randy.”
- “Your name is Jon.”
- “Her name is Susan.”

You should now be used to seeing (i), (ie) or (ue) after verbs, to indicate the way their stems change. Reflexive verbs add **-se** to the end of their infinitive form, to indicate that they are to be used in reflexive form. Many verbs have both a regular and a reflexive form, often meaning different things.

For example:  

- **llamar** to call  
- **llamarse** to be named  
- **poner** to put, place  
- **ponerse** to put on
**Reflexive Verbs**

Here is a list of reflexive verbs. There are many more than what is given. Just remember that when you see **-se** attached to the end of an infinitive, that means it is a reflexive verb and needs to include a reflexive pronoun in its conjugation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reflexive Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acostarse (ue)</td>
<td>to go to bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acostumbrarse</td>
<td>to get used to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afeitarse</td>
<td>to shave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bañarse</td>
<td>to bathe oneself, take a bath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>casarse</td>
<td>to get married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cepillarse</td>
<td>to brush (hair or teeth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>despertarse (ie)</td>
<td>to wake up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desvestirse (ie)</td>
<td>to undress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divertirse (ie)</td>
<td>to have fun, enjoy oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dormirse (ue)</td>
<td>to fall asleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ducharse</td>
<td>to take a shower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enfermarse</td>
<td>to get sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enojarse</td>
<td>to get angry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irse</td>
<td>to go away, leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lavarse</td>
<td>to wash (oneself)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>levantarse</td>
<td>to stand up, get up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>llamarse</td>
<td>to be named</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maquillarse</td>
<td>to put on makeup (on oneself)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirarse</td>
<td>to look at oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mudarse</td>
<td>to move, change residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peinarse</td>
<td>to comb one’s hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ponerse (la ropa)</td>
<td>to become, to put on (clothing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preocuparse (por)</td>
<td>to worry (about)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>probarse (ue)</td>
<td>to try on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quedarse</td>
<td>to remain, stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quitarse</td>
<td>to take off, remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secarse</td>
<td>to dry off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sentarse (ie)</td>
<td>to sit down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sentirse (ie)</td>
<td>to feel (emotionally or physically)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verse</td>
<td>to see oneself (or each other)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vestirse (i)</td>
<td>to get dressed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Reflexive Verb Phrases

Now that you know how to use reflexive verbs, here are some phrases to play with.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Phrase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lavarse + (part of body)</td>
<td>to wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>romperse + (part of body)</td>
<td>to break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quebrarse (ie) + (part of body)</td>
<td>to break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quemarse + (part of body)</td>
<td>to burn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ponerse + (article of clothing)</td>
<td>to put on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quitarse + (article of clothing)</td>
<td>to take off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>romperse + (article of clothing)</td>
<td>to tear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abrocharse los cordones</td>
<td>to tie one’s shoelaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desabrocharse los cordones</td>
<td>to untie one’s shoelaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cepillarse los dientes</td>
<td>to brush one’s teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limpiarse los dientes</td>
<td>to brush one’s teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lavarse la cabeza</td>
<td>to wash one’s hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cortarse el pelo</td>
<td>to get a haircut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lastimarse el dedo</td>
<td>to hurt one’s finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>torcerse (ue) el tobillo</td>
<td>to twist one’s ankle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Translate each sentence carefully, using the reflexive verbs list.

1. He shaves at six o’clock in the morning.

2. I worry about school.

3. We get dressed at 7:45.

4. They fall asleep at 10 pm.

5. Mom puts on makeup when she goes out.

6. You try on these sweaters and pants.

7. My friend gets angry with me.

8. You all get sick when you all eat meatballs.

9. I have to take a shower today.
Write T or F to tell whether each statement is true or false for you. Be ready to translate.

____ Me siento en el escritorio.
____ Me divierto en la playa.
____ Me maquillo.
____ Voy a casarme cuando tengo diecinueve años.
____ Me enojo cuando hago los deberes.
____ Me acuesto a las ocho de la noche.
____ Voy a mudarme en septiembre.
____ Me enfermo cuando bebo la leche.
____ Deseo bañarme ahora mismo.
____ Me despierto a las ocho de la mañana.
____ Me afeito cada día.
____ Me voy mi casa a las diez de la mañana.

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Translate the following sentences using reflexive verb phrases.

1. My little brother doesn’t untie his shoelaces.

2. I’m going to get a haircut at three o’clock.

3. My sister doesn’t know how to tie her shoelaces.

4. We take off our boots and hats.

5. You wash your hair.

6. Ron brushes his teeth before he goes to bed.

7. I hurt my finger.

8. We wash our hands before we eat.
Using reflexive verb phrases and your body vocabulary, carefully translate the following sentences. NOTE: do NOT use a possessive pronoun such as mi or tu in these sentences!

Example: I break my finger = Me quiebro el dedo.

With a change of subject, the reflexive verb and its pronoun change, but the article remains the same!

1. I wash my hands.

2. You burn your finger.

3. He breaks his nose.

4. They wash their faces.

5. You all burn your skin.

6. I break my toes.

7. She washes her hair.

8. We wash our feet.
Compose one sentence for each verb in each pair. Study the examples for help.

Examples:  
poner -- ponerse  
Pongo una tarta en la mesa.  
Me pongo un abrigo.

lavar -- lavarse  
Lavamos los perros.  
Te lavas los manos.

1. llamar -- llamarse

2. mirar -- mirarse

3. bañar -- bañarse

4. ir --irse

5. probar -- probarse
Decide which verb to use in each sentence, and conjugate it in the blank.

1. **llamar -- lamarse**
   Mi perro ___________________ Felipe.
   (Yo) _______________________ a mi amigo por teléfono.

2. **probar -- probarse**
   ¿ _______________________ usted la comida frita?
   (Nosotros) _______________________ estos zapatos.

3. **poner -- ponerse**
   María _______________________ los platos en la mesa.
   (Tú) __________________________ el suéter.

4. **ir -- irse**
   (Yo) __________________________ a nadar en la playa.
   Mi madre ______________________ a las ocho.

5. **bañar -- bañarse**
   (Nosotros) No _______________________ nuestros caballos.
   (Yo) Siempre ______________________ los viernes.

6. **mirar -- mirarse**
   No tengo ganas de _______________________ cuando estoy enfermo.
   Tengo ganas de _______________________ la televisión.

7. **dormir -- dormirse**
   (Yo) __________________________ hasta siete de la mañana.
   Mi padre _______________________ en el sofá a veces.
Circle a best translation for each picture.

- abrocharse los cordones
- cepillarse los dientes
- torcerse el tobillo
- lastimarse el dedo
- cortarse el pelo
- lavarse la cabeza
- ponerse las uñas
- lavarse las manos
- quemarse la lengua
- lastimarse el dedo
- quebrarse los nudillos
- romperse el dedo
- quemarse el dedo
- lavarse la cabeza
- quitarse el pelo
- romperse la rodilla
- torcerse el tobillo

Match each reflexive verb with its meaning.

- _____ sentarse
- _____ levantarse
- _____ afeitarse
- _____ maquillarse
- _____ casarse
- _____ despertarse

A. to stand up, get up
B. to put on makeup
C. to wake up
D. to sit down
E. to get married
F. to shave
GUSTAR and Friends

There are several verbs that are not reflexive, yet follow an unusual construction. The verbs here follow this pattern:

**indirect object pronoun + 3rd person verb + noun (or infinitive)**

Here are some examples, with translations. They all use the verb gustar. The other verbs listed on the other side follow the same pattern.

- Me gusta el gato. I like the cat.
- Te gusta este libro. You like this book.
- Le gusta mi casa. He likes my house.
- Nos gusta el coche. We like the car.

The following all use plural items. The pronouns still may be singular, according to the subject, but the verb is plural to reflect the plural noun.

- Me gustan los perros. I like dogs.
- Te gustan las casas grandes. You like big houses.
- Nos gustan a nuestros abuelos. We like our grandparents.
- Les gustan mis libros. They like my books.

When you want to specify who the subject is, put **A (person)** at the beginning.

- A ella le gusta mi casa. She likes my house.
- A mi abuela, le gustan sus gatos. My grandmother likes her cats.
- A Pedro y Paco, les gustan las chicas. Pedro and Paco like the girls.

When the item being referred to is exceptionally long in words, you may put it at the beginning.

- Los libros muy interesantes me gustan. I like very interesting books.
- Esa chica bonita y alta te gusta. You like that pretty, tall girl.

Infinitive verbs or infinitive verb phrases can also be used in the place of a noun. Use the singular form of the verb.

- Me gusta nadar en la playa. I like to swim at the beach.
- Nos gusta ir de paseo. We like to go for walks.
GUSTAR and Friends

Here are some common verbs that follow this construction:

- **bastar**: to be sufficient/ enough
- **disgustar**: to be offensive to, to hate
- **doler (ue)**: to be painful to, to hurt
- **encantar**: to be enchanting to, to delight, to “love”
- **faltar**: to be lacking, to be missing, to need
- **fascinar**: to be fascinating to
- **gustar**: to be pleasing to, to like
- **importar**: to be important to, to matter to
- **interesar**: to be interesting to
- **molestar**: to bother

Some examples:

**Ahora mismo me duele el tobillo.**
Right now, my ankle hurts (me).

**La historia de España me fascina.**
Spanish history fascinates me.

**Normalmente, a mi padre le falta el desayuno.**
Normally, my father misses breakfast.

**A mi hermana, le encantan los animales.**
My sister loves animals.

**A veces no me gusta la escuela.**
Sometimes I don’t like school.

**A mi amigo no le interesan las chicas.**
My friend is not interested in girls.

**Para la ensalada nos falta el aliño.**
We’re lacking the dressing for the salad.

**Te bastan seis libros.**
Six books are enough for you.
Tell about ten things you like using GUSTAR. They can be things from past vocabulary, and/or things you look up in your Spanish dictionary.

Examples:  
Me gustan los caballos.  
Me gusta nadar en la playa.  
Me gusta estudiar español.
Me gusta y no me gusta

For each set choose at least one item you like and at least one item you don't like.

EXAMPLE: pintar, esquiar, dibujar, trotar, cocinar, viajar
           Me gusta dibujar.
           No me gusta cocinar.

           trabajar, bailar, leer, cantar, estudiar, escribir

           el queso, el atún, el pollo, el bistec, la hamburguesa

           la salsa de tomate, la mostaza, la mayonesa, el aliño, la salsa de carne

           tener suerte, tener razón, tener sed, tener cuidado, tener frío

           los gatos, los perros, las ardillas, los lobos, las arañas, los cerdos

           la selva, el desierto, el prado, las montañas, los valles, la costa
Answer each question in the negative and replace the ending words in the question with those provided in parentheses. Then translate your answer. Follow the example.

Example: ¿Te gustan los gatos? (los perros)
No, me gustan los perros.
No, I like the dogs.

1. ¿Te falta el pan? (la jalea)

2. ¿Te molesta el viento? (la nieve)

3. ¿Te disgusta estudiar literatura? (matemáticas)

4. ¿Te duele los pies? (los tobillos)

5. ¿Te interesa la historia de los Estados Unidos? (del mundo)

6. ¿Te gustan los zorros? (los lobos)
Compose ten questions using GUSTAR. You will be asking these to others, orally.

Examples: ¿Te gusta el chile?
¿Te gustan tus ojos?
¿Te gusta leer muchos libros?
Compose 15 true sentences, telling about yourself using GUSTAR and friends.

5 sentences telling things you LIKE, using gustar
5 sentences telling things you HATE, using disgustar
3 sentences telling things that INTEREST you, using interesar
2 sentences telling things that BOTHER you, using molestar
Compose 15 sentences about your family and friends. First, pick three people (not yourself) whom you know well. Then, for each one write five sentences, each using a different GUSTAR verb. In the example below, I use “mi amigo” for my subject. You will use names.

Example:  
A mi amigo le gustan los lobos.  
A veces le molesta su hermano pequeño.  
A mi amigo le falta cortarse el pelo.  
A mi amigo le interesa la literatura.  
Hoy a mi amigo no le importa la escuela.
Use some or all of your GUSTAR verbs to complete the following sentences. Be ready to translate orally.

1. A mi hermana ________________________ los animales.
2. Yo no _____________________________ las noticias (news).
3. Nosotros __________________________ el diablo (devil).
4. Nosotros __________________________ Dios (God).
5. A veces yo _________________________ mi hermana pequeña.
6. Tú _______________________________ comer la cena, ¿no?
7. A mi abuelo ___________________________ los niños (children).
8. A los elefantes ________________________ los ratones.
10. A mi madre y yo _______________________ los libros.
11. Yo _________________________________ mi cabeza y mi cuello.
12. Tú _________________________________ cortarse el pelo.

Write three things you like or hate TO DO (using infinitive verbs).
Gustar and Reflexive Verbs Practice

Carefully translate the following sentences.

1. He takes off his jacket and hat.

2. My little brothers go to bed at nine o’clock.

3. We like to swim at the beach.

4. We see each other on Thursdays.

5. I hate old houses.

6. You are interested in literature, aren’t you?

7. They get a haircut here.