

Verb sheet III: Reflexives, Indirect Objects, Miscellaneous

Reflexives: You already know how to do these, they just look different.

Sort of. Read below.

dormirse (o-ue) *to fall asleep*
 jactarse *to brag*
 quejarse *to complain*
 divertirse *to divert oneself (to have fun)*
 irse *to leave or get out of a place*
 ponerse article of clothing *to put on* ____
 cansarse *to tire oneself (to get tired)*

casarse (con) *to house oneself (with) (to marry)*
 ponerse emotion *to put oneself, to become* ____
 quedarse *to stay, to remain*
 lavarse (las manos, la cara, etc.) *to wash one's self the* ____
 cepillarse los dientes/el pelo *to brush oneself the teeth/hair*

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 *to send*
 tirar *to throw*
 dibujar *to draw*
 prometer *to promise*
 hacer *to make, to do*
 traer *to bring*

vender *to sell*
 comprar *to buy*
 pasar *to pass*
 decir *to say, to tell*
 dar *to give*
 escribir *to write*

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

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

traducir *to translate*
(traduzco)

ofrecer *to offer* (ofrezco)

conducir *to drive*
(conduzco)

producir *to produce* (produzco)

parecer *to seem* (parezco)

conocer *to know (a person or place)*
(conozco)

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

vestir *to dress*

pedir *to request, order*

repetir *to repeat*

competir *to compete*

servir *to serve*

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>	compartir <i>to share</i>
correr <i>to run</i>	decidir <i>to decide</i>
deber <i>to owe (followed by infinitive, ought)</i>	ocurrir <i>to occur</i>
prometer <i>to promise</i>	recibir <i>to receive</i>
responder <i>to respond</i>	subir <i>to go up, to raise</i>
vender <i>to sell</i>	

The Past Tenses

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: <i>é, ó</i>			Event Past Irregular yo él, ella, Ud.			
necesita	entrar	mirar	<i>dar</i>	<i>di</i>	<i>dio</i>	<i>gave</i>
r	hablar	sacar	<i>decir</i>	<i>dije</i>	<i>dijo</i>	<i>said</i>
practicar	estudiar	tomar	<i>ir</i>	<i>fui</i>	<i>fue</i>	<i>went</i>
regresar	mirar	pagar	<i>hacer</i>	<i>hice</i>	<i>hizo</i>	<i>did</i>
tocar	necesita	escuchar	Event Past Regular (examples) yo él, ella, Ud.			
pasar	r	ayudar	<i>mirar</i>	<i>miré</i>	<i>miró</i>	<i>watched</i>
matar	practicar		<i>comer</i>	<i>comí</i>	<i>comió</i>	<i>ate</i>
robar	buscar		<i>recibir</i>	<i>recibí</i>	<i>recibió</i>	<i>received</i>
-er/-ir verbs: <i>í, ío</i>			<i>encontrar</i>	<i>encontré</i>	<i>encontró</i>	<i>found</i>
comer	aprender	describir	<i>buscar</i>	<i>busqué*</i>	<i>buscó</i>	<i>sought</i>
comprender	vivir	asistir	<i>jugar</i>	<i>jugué*</i>	<i>jugó</i>	<i>played</i>
correr	escribir		<i>entender</i>	<i>entendí</i>	<i>entendió</i>	<i>understood</i>
			*a spelling change must be made when necessary to avoid softening the <i>g</i> or <i>c</i> : <i>g>gu, c>qu</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.