1.1



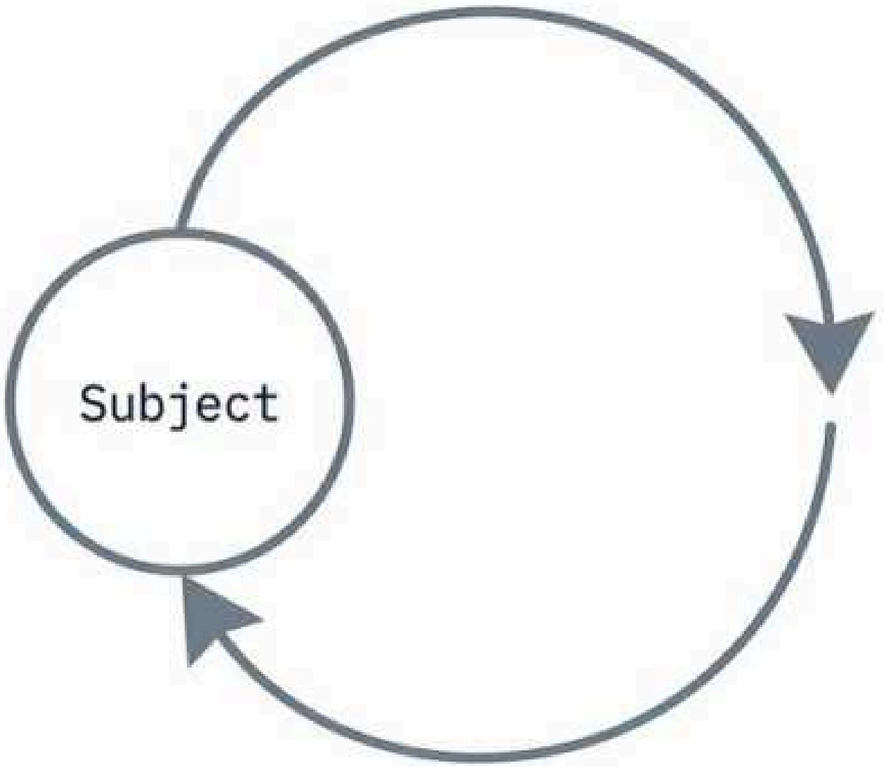
Reflexive Verbs and Daily Routines.

English mostly hides this pattern.
Spanish uses it constantly.

Objectives

By the end of this lecture, you will be able to describe a full daily routine and ask someone about theirs.

1.2



A reflexive verb describes an action that comes back to the person doing it.

me lavo las manos	
I wash my hands	I wash myself the hands

1.3

Singular	Plural
yo -> me	nosotros -> nos
tú -> te	vosotros -> os
él, ella, usted -> se	ellos, ellas, ustedes -> se

1.4

Step 1: Dictionary Form
lavar + se Reflexive verbs end in -se (e.g., to wash oneself).

Step 2: Affirmative Formula
[Pronoun] -> [Conjugated Verb] Me lavo, te lavas, se lava.

Step 3: Negative Formula
[no] -> [Pronoun] -> [Conjugated Verb] no me lavo (I do not wash)

1.5

melavo	noslavamos
telavas	oslaváis
selava	selavan

Practice Aloud: Say the six forms of **lavarse**, then repeat the pattern with **peinarse** (to comb your hair).

1.6



despertarse (to wake up)

levantarse (to get up)

ducharse (to shower)

lavarse (to wash)

vestirse (to get dressed)

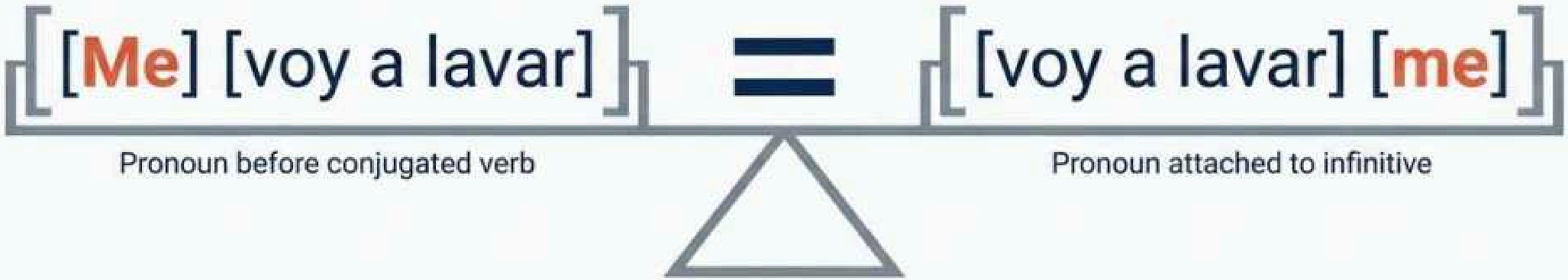
peinarse (to comb your hair)



acostarse (to go to bed)

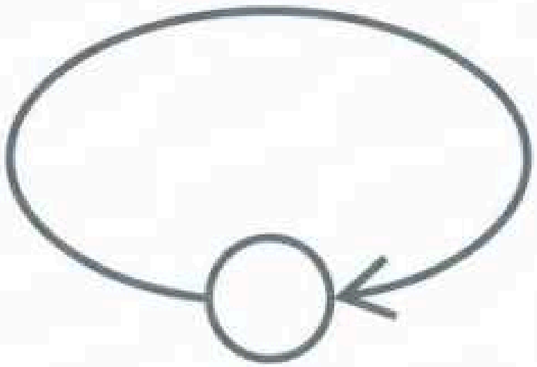
dormirse (to fall asleep)

1.7



Trigger Verbs
quiero, puedo, tengo que
[Me] tengo que levantar = tengo que levantar[me] (I have to get up)

1.8

Non-Reflexive (External Action)	Reflexive (Internal Action)
	
Lavo el coche (I wash the car). Acuesto al niño (I put the child to bed).	[Me] lavo (I wash myself). [Me] acuesto (I go to bed myself).

Reflexive = The action lands on the subject.

1.9

Body Parts		
Me lavo ~~mis~~ manos	→	Me lavo **las** manos

Clothing		
Me pongo ~~mi~~ abrigo	→	Me pongo **el** abrigo

Do not use possessive words (my). Spanish uses the definite article (the). The pronoun me already tells us whose hands and whose coat.

1.10

Semantic Shift		
Dormir (to sleep)	→	Dormir[se] (to fall asleep)
Ir (to go)	→	Ir[se] (to leave / go away)
Llamar (to call)	→	Llamar[se] (to be called)

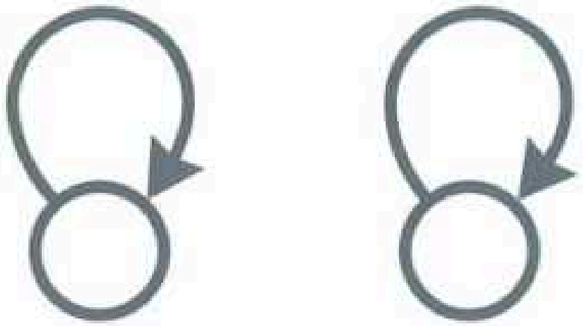
[me] llamo Ana (my name is Ana)

1.11

Sentirse (to feel) **-se**	**Divertirse** (to have fun) **-se**	**Preocuparse** (to worry) **-se**
me siento bien (I feel well)	**nos** divertimos mucho (we have a lot of fun)	no **te** preocupes (do not worry)

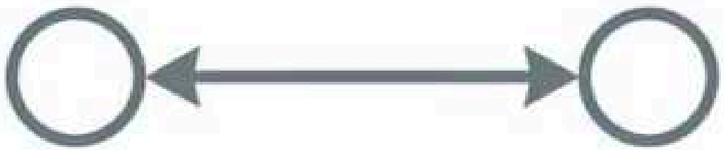
These behave exactly like routine verbs, placing the pronoun in front.

1.12



Reflexive Concept

Action on self



Reciprocal Concept

Action on each other

Nos vemos mañana (We will see each other tomorrow).

Se escriben cada semana (They write to each other every week).

Context tells you whether the plural meaning is reflexive or reciprocal.

1.13

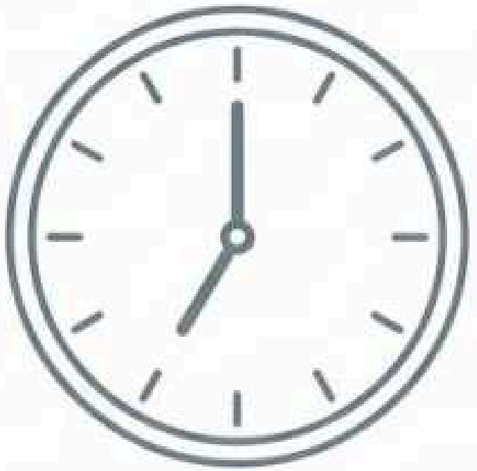


`Antes de (before) / Después de (after) + [Infinitive]`

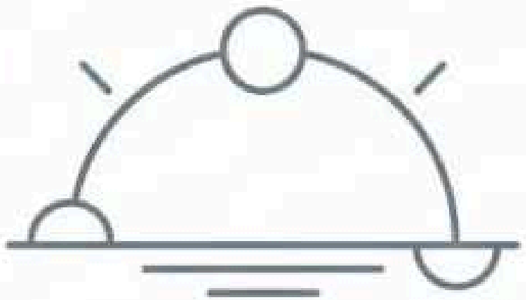
antes de salir (before leaving)

después de comer (after eating)

1.14



Specific Time:
a las siete
(at seven)



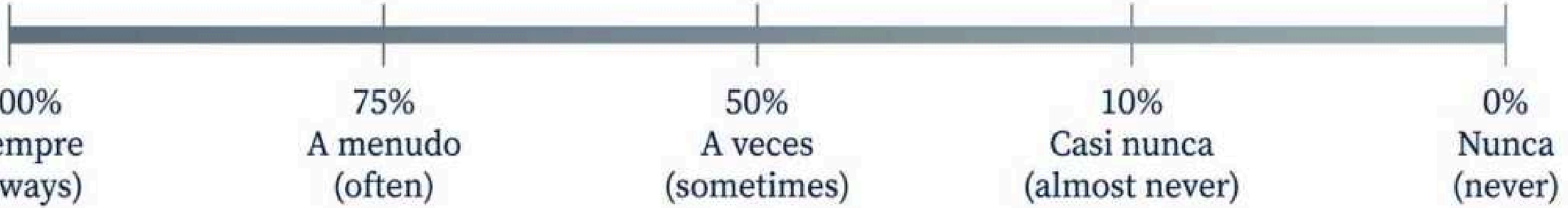
por la mañana
(in the morning)
por la tarde
(in the afternoon)
por la noche
(at night)

todos los días
(every day)

Synthesis Model Sentence

Me despierto a las siete, **me** ducho y **me** visto.

1.15



Syntax Rules

1) Place these just before the verb:
   siempre **me** levanto temprano (I always get up early).

2) If nunca comes first, the word no is not needed.

1.16

Q: ¿A qué hora **te** levantas?
(What time do you get up?)

A: **Me** levanto a las siete.

Q: ¿Cuándo **te** acuestas?

A: **Me** acuesto a las once.

Ask a partner, aloud, right now.

1.17

Speaker A: ¿A qué hora **te** despiertas?

Speaker B: **Me** despierto a las seis y media, **pero me** levanto a las siete.

Speaker A: ¿Y qué haces **después**?

Speaker B: **Me** ducho, **me** visto y desayuno.

Read aloud, slowly, then faster.

1.18

Missing the pronoun.

✗ lavo

✓ **me** lavo

(They mean different things).

Mismatched person.

✗ tú me

✓ tú **te**

(After tú, always use te).

Literal translation of “my”.

✗ lavo mi cara

✓ me lavo la cara

(Use the definite article).

1.19

The Assignment

- – Write 8 sentences about your own morning.
- – Must include: 4 **reflexive** verbs, 2 sequence words.

The Recall Method

Step 1: Read them aloud today.

Step 2: Tomorrow, say them again before you look at the page.

That small test of recall is the study method this Academy teaches.

1.20

In lecture two, we learn the pronouns that replace nouns.

...so that you can say it, them, to him, and to her.