

French 2

Chapter 5.1 Grammar Review

Reflexive Verbs

1. Some verbs can be used reflexively. That is to say, the same person is performing and receiving the action. To make a verb reflexive, you must use a Reflexive Pronoun:

Ex: Elle *se lave* tôt → She washes (*herself*) early. (*Reflexive*)
 Ex: Elle *lave* son enfant → She washes her child. (*Non-reflexive*)

2. **REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS:** A reflexive pronoun indicates the action is being performed on the performer. Below are the reflexive pronouns used with *se laver*:

SE LAVER					
SINGULAR			PLURAL		
je	me	lave	nous	nous	lavons
tu	te	laves	vous	vous	lavez
il/elle/on	se	lave	ils/elles	se	lavent

3. **ENGLISH REFLEXIVES:** The Reflexive Verb is often translated with the verb “to get” and a past participle in English, but not always. Sometimes you use the English reflexive pronoun, which are *myself, yourself, himself, herself, etc.* In English you can often drop the reflexive pronoun, however you can NEVER drop it in French.

Ex: Je me lève et je m’habille. → I *get* up and I *get* dressed
 Ex: Elle se perd facilement. → She *gets* lost easily.
 Ex: Tu te douche la nuit? → You shower (*yourself*) at night?

4. **NEGATIONS:** Negations go around the conjugated verb and the reflexive pronoun:

Ex: Nous *nous brossons* les dents → Nouns **ne nous brossons pas** les dents.

5. **INFINITIVES:** Even when used as an infinitive, the reflexive pronouns must still match to whom the actions is being taken.

Ex: Je vais **me raser** → I’m going to shave (*myself*).

Tout, Toute, Tous, Toutes

1. Tout, toute, tous, and toutes mean “all” or the “whole” of something. It agrees in gender and number with the object its referenced to.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
MASCULINE	tout	tous
FEMANINE	toute	toutes

Ex: *Tous les garçons et toutes les femmes* sont gentiles

2. **TOUT LE MONDE:** This is an idiomatic expression that means everyone and is always singular.

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Chapter 5.2 Grammar Review

Reflexive Verbs in the Passé Composé

- In the Passé Composé, all Reflexive Verbs use Être as their helping verb:
 Ex: Il s'*est* lavé et il s'*est* en allé → He washed up and he got going.
- PAST PARTICIPLE AGREEMENT:** The Past Participle (PP) will *usually* agree in gender and number with the Reflexive Pronoun, provided that it is functioning as a Direct Object (DO).
 Ex: Elles **se** sont lavées → They washed (*themselves*) → Themselves = *fem. pl.*
 Ex: Julie **s'**est brossée → Julie brushed (*herself*) → Herself = *fem. sing.*
 Ex: Ils **se** sont lavés → They washed (*themselves*) → Themselves = *masc. pl.*
 Ex: Jérôme **s'**est brossé → Jerome brushed (*himself*) → Himself = *masc. sing.*

SE LAVER							
SINGULAR				PLURAL			
je	me	<i>suis</i>	lavé(e)	nous	nous	<i>sommes</i>	lavé(e)s
tu	t'	<i>es</i>	lavé(e)	vous	vous	<i>êtes</i>	lavé(e)(s)
il/elle/on	s'	<i>est</i>	lavé(e)(s)	ils/elles	se	<i>sont</i>	lavé(e)s

- PP AGREEMENT OR NO AGREEMENT??:** The Past Participle only agrees with Direct Objects (DO), which is usually the Reflexive Pronoun. However, when using a Reflexive Verb with body parts, the Reflexive Pronoun becomes the Indirect Object and therefore there is **NO** agreement!
 Ex: Elle **s'**est lavée → She washed (*herself*) → s'/se (*herself*) = DO
 Ex: Elle s'*est* lavé **les mains** → She washed her hands → les mains = DO
 Ex: Elle se **les** est lavés → She washed them (*her hands*) → les (*mains*) = DO

The Imperative with Reflexive Verbs

- NEGATIVE COMMANDS:** When using a Reflexive Pronoun in a negative command, place the reflexive pronoun before the verb.
 Ex: Ne **te** lève pas! → Don't get up!
 Ex: Ne **vous** couchez pas tard! → Don't go to be late!
 Ex: Ne **nous** dépêchons pas! → Let's not hurry!
- AFFIRMATIVE COMMANDS:** When using a Reflexive Pronoun in an affirmative command, attach the reflexive pronoun to the END of the conjugated verb with a hyphen. Note **te** becomes **toi**!
 Ex: Lève-**toi**! → Get up!!!
 Ex: Couchez-**vous** → Go to bed!!!
 Ex: Dépêchons-**nous**! → Let's hurry up?