

انواع افعال دو قسمتی (بازتابی ، دوطرفه، اصطلاحی)

French has three types of **Pronominal verbs**:

1. reflexive verbs (بازتابی)
2. reciprocal verbs (دوسویہ)
3. idiomatic pronominal verbs (اصطلاحی)

There are two steps in conjugating pronominal verbs. First, take the reflexive pronoun **se**, change it to agree with the **subject** of the verb, and place it **directly in front of the verb**. Then, as with all verbs, conjugate the infinitive according to whether it's an -er, -ir, -re, or irregular verb.

Elle se brosse les dents. She's brushing her teeth.
Vous vous levez tard. You get up late.

French Reflexive Verbs - *Verbes à sens réfléchi*

The most common pronominal verbs are reflexive verbs, which indicate that the subject of the verb is performing the action upon himself, herself, or itself. Reflexive verbs mainly have to do with parts of the body,* clothing, personal circumstance, or location

s'adresser à to address, speak to
s'approcher de to approach
s'asseoir to sit down
se baigner to bathe, swim
se brosser (les cheveux, les dents) to brush (one's hair, one's teeth)
se casser (la jambe, le bras) to break (one's leg, one's arm)
se coiffer to fix one's hair
se coucher to go to bed
se couper to cut oneself
se dépêcher to hurry
se déshabiller to get undressed
se doucher to take a shower
s'énerver to get annoyed
s'enrhumer to catch a cold
se fâcher to get angry
se fatiguer to get tired
se fier to trust
s'habiller to get dressed
s'habituer à to get used to
s'imaginer to imagine
s'intéresser à to be interested in
se laver (les mains, la figure) to wash (one's hands, one's face)
se lever to get up
se maquiller to put on makeup
se marier (avec) to get married (to)
se méfier de to mistrust, distrust, beware of/about
se moquer de to make fun of (someone else)
se moucher to blow one's nose
se noyer to drown
se peigner to comb one's hair
se promener to take a walk
se raser to shave
se refroidir to cool down, get cold
se regarder to look at oneself
se reposer to rest
se réveiller to wake up
se soûler to get drunk
se souvenir de to remember
se taire to be quiet

Tu te reposes. You're resting.
Il se lève à 8h00. He gets up at 8:00.

Note that many reflexive verbs also have a **non-reflexive** use; that is, they can describe someone performing the action of the verb on someone or something else:

Elle se promène. She's taking a walk. Vs *Elle promène le chien.* She's taking the dog for a walk.
Je me lave les mains. I'm washing my hands. Vs *Je lave le bébé.* I'm washing the baby.

French Reciprocal Verbs - *Verbes à sens réciproque*

While reflexive verbs tell you that one or more subjects are acting upon themselves, reciprocal verbs indicate that there are two or more subjects acting on one another. Here are the most common French reciprocal verbs:

s'adorer to adore (one another)
s'aimer to love
s'apercevoir to see
se comprendre to understand
se connaître to know
se détester to hate
se dire to tell
se disputer to argue
s'écrire to write to
s'embrasser to kiss
se parler to talk to
se promettre to promise
se quitter to leave
se regarder to look at
se rencontrer to meet
se sourire to smile at
se téléphoner to call
se voir to see

Nous nous adorons ! We adore one another!
Elles se voient le lundi. They see each other on Mondays.

Note that reciprocal verbs can also be used without the pronoun for a non-reciprocal meaning:

Nous nous comprenons. We understand each other.
vs
Nous comprenons la question. We understand the question.

Ils s'aiment. They love each other.
vs
Ils m'aiment. They love me.

Idiomatic Pronominal Verbs - *Verbes à sens idiomatique*

Idiomatic pronominal verbs are verbs that take on a different meaning when used with a reflexive pronoun.

s'en aller to go away (to go)
s'amuser to have a good time (to amuse)
s'appeler to be named (to call)
s'approprier to appropriate (to suit, adapt to)
s'arrêter to stop (oneself) (to stop [s.o. or s.t. else])
s'attendre (à) to expect (to wait for)
se demander to wonder (to ask)
se débrouiller to manage, get by (to disentangle)
se dépêcher to hurry (to send quickly)
se diriger vers to head toward (to run, be in charge of)
se douter to suspect (to doubt)
s'éclipser to slip away/out (to eclipse, overshadow)
s'éloigner to move (oneself) away (to move s.t. else away)
s'endormir to fall asleep (to put to sleep)
s'ennuyer to be bored (to bother)
s'entendre to get along (to hear)
se fâcher to get angry (to make angry)
se figurer to imagine, picture (to represent, to appear)
s'habituer à to get used to (to get in the habit of)
s'inquiéter to worry (to alarm)
s'installer to settle in (to a home) (to install)
se mettre à to begin to (to place, put)
se perdre to get lost (to lose)
se plaindre to complain (to pity, begrudge)
se rendre à to go to (to return)
se rendre compte de to realize (to account for)
se réunir to meet, get together (to gather, collect)
se servir to use, make use of (to serve)
se tromper to be mistaken (to deceive)
se trouver to be located (to find)

See how the meaning changes when idiomatic pronominal verbs are used with and without the reflexive pronoun:

Je m'appelle Sandrine. My name is Sandrine.

Vs

J'appelle Sandrine. I'm calling Sandrine.

Tu te trompes. You are mistaken.

Vs

Tu me trompes. You are deceiving me.

Placement of the reflexive pronoun is exactly the same as for object pronouns and adverbial pronouns: the pronoun directly precedes the verb in all tenses and moods*

Je m'habille. I'm getting dressed.
Tu te reposeras. You will rest.
Il se levait quand... He was getting up when...

*Except the affirmative **imperative**, when it follows the verb, attached by a hyphen:

Repose-toi ! Rest!
Habillons-nous. Let's get dressed.

Pronominal verbs in the negative

With **negation**, *ne* precedes the reflexive pronoun:

Je ne m'habille pas. I'm not getting dressed.
Tu ne te reposes jamais. You never rest.

Pronominal verbs in the interrogative

Questions with pronominal verbs are usually asked with *est-ce que* and the reflexive pronoun once again stays directly in front of the verb. If you use inversion, the reflexive pronoun precedes the inverted subject-verb:

Est-ce qu'il se rase ? Se rase-t-il ?
Is he shaving?

Est-ce que tu te laves les mains ? Te laves-tu les mains ?
Are you washing your hands?

Pronominal verbs in the negative interrogative

To ask a negative question with pronominal verbs, you pretty much have to use inversion. The reflexive pronoun stays directly in front of the inverted subject-verb, and the negative structure surrounds that whole group:

Ne se rase-t-il pas ?
Isn't he shaving?

Ne te laves-tu jamais les mains ?
Don't you ever wash your hands?

In compound tenses like the **passé composé**, all pronominal verbs are être verbs, which means two things:

1. The auxiliary verb is *être*

2. The past participle may need to agree with the subject in gender and number

In compound tenses, the reflexive pronoun precedes the auxiliary verb, not the past participle:

Elle s'est couchée à minuit.
She went to bed at midnight.

Ils s'étaient vus à la banque.
They had seen one another at the bank.

Après m'être habillé, j'ai allumé la télé.
After getting dressed, I turned on the TV.

Agreement with pronominal verbs

When pronominal verbs are in the compound tenses, the past participle has to agree with the reflexive pronoun when the pronoun is a direct object but not when it's an indirect object. So the trick is to figure out whether the reflexive pronoun is direct or indirect.

1. For most* pronominal verbs that are not followed by a noun, the reflexive pronoun is the direct object, so the past participle needs to agree with it.

Nous nous sommes douchés.
We showered.

Marianne s'est fâchée.
Marianne got mad.

2. Likewise, with a pronominal verb plus a preposition plus a noun, the reflexive pronoun is the direct object, so you need agreement:

Elle s'est occupée du chien.
She took care of the dog.

Ils se sont souvenus de la pièce.
They remembered the play.

3. When a pronominal verb is followed directly by a noun with *no preposition in between*, the reflexive pronoun is indirect, therefore there is no agreement:

Nous nous sommes acheté une voiture.
xxx *Nous nous sommes achetés une voiture.* xxx
We bought ourselves a car.

Elle s'est dit la vérité.
xxx *Elle s'est dite la vérité.* xxx
She told herself the truth.

4. When you have a sentence with a reflexive pronoun plus an object pronoun, the reflexive pronoun is always the indirect object, so there is no agreement with it. However, there is agreement with the object pronoun, per the rules of direct object pronoun agreement:

Nous nous le sommes acheté. (*Le livre* is masculine)
We bought it (the book) for ourselves.

Nous nous la sommes achetée. (*La voiture* is feminine)
We bought it (the car) for ourselves.

Elle se l'est dit. (*Le mensonge* is masculine)
She told it (the lie) to herself.

Elle se l'est dite. (*La vérité* is feminine)
She told it (the truth) to herself.

*5. For the following verbs, the reflexive pronoun is always an indirect object so the past participle does not agree with it:

s'acheter to buy (for) o.s.
se demander to wonder
se dire to say (to o.s. / e.o.)
se donner to give (to e.o.)
s'écrire to write (to e.o.)
se faire mal to hurt o.s.
s'imaginer to imagine, think
se parler to talk (to o.s. / e.o.)
se plaire (à faire...) to enjoy (doing...)
se procurer to obtain (for o.s.)
se promettre to promise (o.s. / e.o.)
se raconter to tell (e.o.)
se rendre compte de to realize
se rendre visite to visit (e.o.)
se ressembler to resemble (e.o.)
se rire (de qqun) to mock (someone)
se sourire to smile (at e.o.)
se téléphoner to call (e.o.)

Key: e.o. = each other o.s. = oneself

Nous nous sommes souri.
xxx *Nous nous sommes souris.* xxx
We smiled at each other.

Elles se sont parlé.
xxx *Elles se sont parlées.* xxx
They talked to each other.

When you use pronominal verbs in the infinitive or present participle, there are two things to keep in mind:

1. The reflexive pronoun directly precedes the infinitive or present participle
2. The reflexive pronoun agrees with its implied subject

Pronominal verbs in dual-verb constructions

Dual-verb constructions are those where you have a verb like *aller* (to go) or *vouloir* (to want) followed by an infinitive. When using a pronominal verb in this construction, it's important to remember that the reflexive pronoun goes directly in front of the infinitive, not the conjugated verb, and that the reflexive pronoun has to agree with the subject.

Je vais m'habiller.
I'm going to get dressed.

Nous voulons nous promener.
We want to go for a walk.

Tu devrais te laver les cheveux.
You should wash your hair.

Pronominal verbs after prepositions

When you use pronominal verbs in the infinitive after prepositions, remember to change the reflexive pronoun to agree with the implied subject of the verb:

Avant de te coucher, range ta chambre.
Before you go to bed, clean your room.

Il faut trouver un juge pour nous marier.
We have to find a judge to get married.

Pronominal verbs used as subjects

To use pronominal verbs in the infinitive as subjects at the beginning of a sentence, remember to change the reflexive pronoun to agree with the implied subject of the verb:

Me lever tôt est une règle de ma vie.
Getting up early is a rule for me.

Te moquer de ton frère n'est pas gentil.
Making fun of your brother isn't nice.

Pronominal verbs as present participles

Once again, the reflexive pronoun always has to agree with the subject, including when pronominal verbs are used as present participles:

En me levant, j'ai entendu un cri.
While getting up, I heard a scream.

C'était en vous inquiétant que vous avez attrapé un ulcère.
It was by worrying that you got an ulcer.

Source: http://french.about.com/od/grammar/a/pronominalverbs_1.htm

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