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A **pronominal verb** is a verb which has a reflexive pronoun, that is, a pronoun referring back to its subject. These verbs are easily recognized by the pronoun **se** before the infinitive: **se lever**, **se laver**, **se promener**, etc.


### formation

In the **passé composé**, pronominal verbs are conjugated with **être** as their auxiliary. **Past participles** of pronominal verbs are formed like nonpronominal past participles. Note that the reflexive pronoun (**me**, **te**, **se**, **nous**, **vous**, **se**) precedes the auxiliary.

<b>s'amuser 'to have fun'</b>	
je <b>me suis amusé(e)</b> , I had fun	nous <b>nous sommes amusé(e)s</b> , we had fun
tu <b>t'es amusé(e)</b> , you had fun	vous <b>vous êtes amusé(e)(s)</b> , you had fun
il / on <b>s'est amusé</b> , he / one had fun	ils <b>se sont amusés</b> , they had fun
elle <b>s'est amusée</b> , she had fun	elles <b>se sont amusées</b> , they had fun


### past participle agreement

It is important to note that, in most cases, the past participle of pronominal verbs agrees in gender and number with the gender and number of the reflexive pronoun, that is, an **e** is added to the past participle to agree with a feminine subject and an **s** is added for a plural subject.

 Tammy: Je <b>me suis réveillée</b> très tôt ce matin.	Tammy: I got up really early this morning.
Tex: Moi, je <b>me suis réveillé</b> très tard!	Tex: I got up really late!

### past participle agreement: exceptions

The past participle does not agree if there is a direct object following the verb which is a part of the body:

 Tammy: Je <b>me suis lavée</b> .	Tammy: I washed.
Et ensuite je <b>me suis lavé</b> les cheveux.	And then, I washed my hair.

In the second example, the direct object **les cheveux** is placed after the verb, so there is no agreement.

Furthermore, in cases where the reflexive pronoun is an **indirect object** rather than a direct object, as in the verb **se parler** (**parler à**), there is no agreement.

 Tammy: Puis, Bette et moi, <b>nous nous sommes parlé</b> .	Tammy: Then, Bette and I talked to each other.
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### negation

In the negative, the **ne** precedes the reflexive pronoun and the **pas** follows the auxiliary:

je <b>ne</b> me suis <b>pas</b> amusé(e)	nous <b>ne</b> nous sommes <b>pas</b>
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	amusé(e)(s)
tu <b>ne</b> t'es <b>pas</b> amusé(e)	vous <b>ne</b> vous êtes <b>pas</b> amusé(e)(s)
il / on <b>ne</b> s'est <b>pas</b> amusé	ils <b>ne</b> se sont <b>pas</b> amusés
elle <b>ne</b> s'est <b>pas</b> amusée	elles <b>ne</b> se sont <b>pas</b> amusées

Listen to the dialogue:



Tammy: Bonjour Tex! Oh là là! Tu **ne t'es pas rasé** ce matin?

Tammy: Hi Tex! Oh dear! You did not shave this morning?

Tex: Oh ça va hein! Mon réveil n'a pas sonné! Je **me suis réveillé** trop tard. Et toi, tu **t'es rasée**?

Tex: Oh that's enough, OK! My alarm clock did not go off! I woke up too late. Did *you* shave?

Tammy: Monsieur Tex **s'est levé** du pied gauche aujourd'hui!

Tammy: Mister Tex got up on the wrong side of the bed today!



exercices

### fill in the blanks

Give the passé composé of the verb indicated in parentheses.

1. Tammy: Hier soir, Tex et moi, nous \_\_\_\_\_ près de la rivière. (se promener)
2. Corey \_\_\_\_\_ très vite ce matin. (s'habiller)
3. Joe-Bob: Je \_\_\_\_\_ en classe aujourd'hui. (s'endormir)
4. Bette et Tammy \_\_\_\_\_ au gymnase. (s'amuser)
5. Fiona: Tex et Tammy, est-ce que vous \_\_\_\_\_ ? (se marier)
6. Tex: Joe-Bob, est-ce que tu \_\_\_\_\_ en cours aujourd'hui? (s'ennuyer)
7. Tammy \_\_\_\_\_ contre Tex à la fête. (se fâcher)
8. Edouard et Tex \_\_\_\_\_ après la course. (se reposer)
9. Tammy: Qu'est-ce qui \_\_\_\_\_ à l'arrêt d'autobus? (se passer)
10. Bette \_\_\_\_\_ à côté de Tex. (s'asseoir)
11. Bette: Je \_\_\_\_\_ cent fois ce matin. (se laver)
12. Joe-Bob et Corey \_\_\_\_\_ très tard. (se coucher)