



## REFLEXIVES

- Wentworth: Shall we get started? It goes without saying that we cannot communicate and interact in the same way with everyone, in every situation so ... tell me in which situation you would talk informally, you yourselves would use cusswords, for example
- Sarah: When something goes wrong and I am really frustrated. Sometimes you hear sport supporters curse when the rival team scores, for example.
- Wentworth: In which other case would you swear?
- Sarah: I would probably swear if I hurt myself, for example when I hurt my toe at the bottom of the bed or against the coffee table. If I cut myself also...
- Wentworth: That's right! When would you also speak more informally than usual?
- Sarah: When having an argument, definitely. If I'm with my boyfriend, for instance. But if I'm having a row with a complete stranger and they show disrespect to me, I probably would.
- Wentworth: You're being verbally abusive in this case. And you stoop to their level in being disrespectful.
- Sarah: I admit it but it's a means to fight back and defend yourself without much harm.
- Wentworth: Do you really think words don't harm? Can't you act differently?
- Sarah: sometimes you can't overlook bad comments or disregard insults. When it is hard to hold it in, it is a way to vent your anger and get rid of it.
- Wentworth: I'm afraid this is still violence. As far as I'm concerned, I consider swearing immature. It is the law of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. This is retaliation and sadly, it never ceases unless one surrenders or dies...
- Sarah: Swearing does not lead to death...
- Wentworth: If you read the news, you will unfortunately find out that even less can get you killed: one look, stare or glare, one shove even one word.



Shall we get started?	To defend one's self
'It goes without saying that'	without
To communicate	(much) harm
to interact	A word
In the same way	To harm
informally	To act
To use	differently
Cusswords =swearwords=bad words	To overlook
To go wrong	A comment
frustrated	To disregard
sometimes	An insult
To hear/heard/heard	hard
To curse=to cuss=to swear	'to hold it in'
A (rival) team	A way = a manner =a fashion
To score	To vent one's anger
To hurt one's self	A frustration
A toe	To get rid of
At the bottom	'I'm afraid that...'
against	still
A coffee table	'as fas as <u>I</u> 'm concerned' As far as <u>X</u> is concerned

if	To consider
To cut one's self	swearing
' More...than usual'	The law of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth
When + vING	retaliation
An argument	Sadly=unfortunately
definitely	never
A row = an argument	To cease
A (complete) stranger	unless
To show/showed/shown	To surrender
disrespect	To die
probably	To lead to (death)
Would= conditional	The news
To be being + adjectif	UNFORTUNATELY
(verbally) abusive	To find out
In this case	EVEN
To stoop to <i>one's</i> level	Get <i>someone</i> killed
disrespectful	A look
To admit	A stare
To mean	A glare
To fight back	A shove



## Grammar: REFLEXIVES

In English, we don't use reflexive verbs as frequently as many other languages.

### 1/ GET + Past Participle

We often use GET + Past Participle (3<sup>rd</sup> column of the irregular verbs) to describe a 'transformation'.

Example: get washed (se laver)/ get dressed

Example: He gets irritated when he sees her

Another form is GET + adjective to show a change of states.

Example: get rich /get pretty /get ready

Example: Prices get lower when there's competition

### 2/ REFLEXIVES: -SELF/-SELVES

Reflexive Pronouns
Myself
Yourself
Yourselves
Himself
Herself
Itself
Ourselves
Themselves

a) We use the reflexive pronoun immediately **after the verb**.

Example: to express oneself/ to take care of one's self ...

Example:

I **express myself**

She **takes care of herself**

We **believe in ourselves**

They **protect themselves** from the rain

b) In case the verb is not reflexive if -SELF is after the subject, it is used for emphasis

Example: He **himself** told me

c) In case the verb is not reflexive if -SELF is after the object, it means 'without help from others'

Example: I did it **myself**

**MYSELF** = **BY MYSELF** = **ON MY OWN** = (ALL) ALONE

d) it means for -SELF if it is placed after the verb

example: she baked **herself** a cake



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3/ Difference between THEMSELVES/EACH OTHER/ONE ANOTHER

THEMSELVES=as a reflexive

EACH other= between 2 people

One ANOTHER= between more than 2 people (=among 3 people and more)

Example:

They look at themselves in the mirror= they look at their own reflection

They look at each other in the mirror= one looks at the other's reflection and the other reciprocates

They look at one another in the mirror= at least 3 people look at somebody else's reflection)