

# Lesson 19: Ni Modo... Se cayó

# Lesson Objectives

In this lesson, you will learn:

- Impersonal Se
- Passive Se
- Other Usages of Se (Se patiente)
- How To Use Ni

# Impersonal Se

In Spanish, “Se” has many uses. One of those uses is Impersonal Se. Impersonal Se is used to describe generally what one, you or they are doing. Impersonal Se references what “one” can or is doing in a general sense.

Se + [Verb in Third Person Singular Form]

Ex: Se puede divertirse en un parque. (One can enjoy themselves at a park.)

# Practice: Impersonal Se

## Translation

Translate each sentence from Spanish to English.

1. Se divierte en el carro.
2. Se debería estar callado.
3. Se tiene que tener vergüenza.

# Passive Se

Don't have or want to talk about a subject? Want to talk about an apple that was eaten but you would rather not say who ate it?

This is Passive Se's job. It talks about what happened to an object without mentioning who or what did it.

Se + [Verb In Third Person Singular/Plural Form] + Noun [Singular Or Plural]

Ex 1: Se cayó el libro. : ) (The book fell : )

Ex 2: El libro se cayó. (The book fell.)

In example 2, you have the subject is placed before the "se" statement. This is another way to say the sentence.

Ex 3: Se cayó (It fell.)

In example 3, we have no subject at all. As any normal sentence in Spanish, the subject can be omitted.

# Passive Se

Passive “se” can also be used in...

Ads/Public Announcements

Ex: Se venden tacos aquí. (Tacos sold here.)

Instructions

Ex: Se corta el papel, y luego se dobla. (You cut the paper, then you fold it.)

# Practice: Passive Se

## Translation

Translate each sentence from Spanish to English.

1. Se venden piñatas aquí.
2. Se apachurra el pollo, y luego se cocina.
3. ¿Dónde está la gorra?...Se la llevó el hombre.

# Other Usages Of Se: Reflexive Se

To put it simply, “Se” goes before reflexive verbs. Hence the name “reflexive se”.

Reflexive “Se” indicates an action being done where the person or thing doing the action is also the recipient.

Ex 1: Ella se bañó. (She bathed herself.)

Ex 2: Se bañó. (She bathed.)

The difference between both of the examples above is that one has the subject, and the other doesn't. The subject, in the first example, is used to clarify that “she is the one that is bathing herself”.



## Other Usages Of Se: Reciprocal Se

Reciprocal se is the se that is used when 2 (or more) objects or people are doing the same action at the same time.

Ex: (Ellos) se quieren mucho. (They love each other very much.)

I think you can see a pattern here with the subject being or not being on sentences with “se”.

# Other Usages Of Se: Accidental Se

This se is used to talk about accidents. How?

Se + [Indirect Object Pronoun] + [Verb In Past Tense Conjugation]

Ex: Se me olvidó mi cartera. (I forgot my wallet.)

# Practice: Other Usages Of Se

Which “Se” Is it?

For the following English sentences, identify which “se” will be used once translated into Spanish.

[Reflexive Se, Reciprocal Se, Accidental Se]

1. They got to know each other.
2. She lost her keys.
3. I showered.

# How To Use Ni

“Ni” just means “Nor”.

As in “I didn’t eat. Nor did I drink.” → “No comí. Ni bebí.”

But it can also be used as “Not even”. Even when you are angry.

“I **didn’t even** get to eat!!”

Ex: ¡**Ni** pude comer!

There is also a common phrase that uses “ni”. “Ni modo” (Literally meaning “Not even a way”).

This phrase is used to mean “Whatever” or “Oh well” or even “It is what it is”

Persona A: ¡¡Perdí mi carro!! (I lost my car!!)

Persona B: Ni modo ˘\ (ㄣ) \_/˘ (Oh well...It is what it is.)

Persona A: (ノ 〇□〇)ノ へ ㄣ (Table flip)

# Practice: How To Use Ni

## Transformation

For the following, transform each sentence to be sentences with “Ni” and translate them.

Ex: No comí. (I didn't eat) → Ni comí. (I didn't even eat.)

1. No me abriste la puerta.
2. No pudo romper el cable.
3. No gasté tiempo en este ejercicio.

# ¿Preguntas?



¡Gracias Y Adiós!

