



Reflexiv pronouns Akkusativ and Dativ





Class Objective

I will be able to understand Reflexive Pronouns in German.



- Reflexive pronouns in German grammar are *mich/mir, dich/dir, uns, euch*
 - and sich. We use them with reflexive and reciprocal verbs. "Reflexive"
- simply means that the pronoun refers back to the subject of the sentence.
 - It must be declined to match the case they are in.



- In German there are a number of verbs called **reflexive verbs**, where the
- subject and object are the same (I washed myself). These have to be used
- together with reflexive **pronouns** that we use to refer back to the subject
- of the sentence, as in 'myself', 'yourself', 'herself'.
- Examples:

- Er hat sich rasiert.
- Ich ziehe mir eine Jacke an.
- Du hast dich gebadet.



Usage

We use reflexive pronouns with two different types of verbs in German grammar:

• Reflexive verbs use the reflexive pronouns with the meaning "oneself". We use the reflexive pronoun in the dative if there is also an accusative object.

Example:

Ich dusche mich.

Ich putze mir die Zähne.



• Reciprocal verbs use the reflexive pronouns with the meaning "each other". Therefore, we can only use reciprocal verbs in the plural. These verbs include among others: sich kennen, sich sehen, sich lieben, sich streiten, sich einigen.

Example:

Ich glaube, wir kennen <u>uns</u>. (wir kennen einander)



