Reflexive Verben

References: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reflexive_verb>

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| **Categories** | | **Deutsche Verben** | | |
| **Properly reflexive** | The "true" (**literal**) reflexive denotes that the agent is simultaneously the patient. The verb is typically transitive and can be used in non-reflexive meaning as well.  *Peter washes himself.* ⬄ *Peter washes the cat.* | kämmen |  | sich(D) etw[*die Haare*] |
| rasieren |  |  |
| setzen |  |  |
| putzen |  | sich(D) etw[*die Zähne*] |
|  |  |  |
| **Autocausative reflexive** | The (usually animate) "referent represented by the subject combines the **activity of actor** and **undergoes a change of state as a patient**"  *Peter was offended.* | anmelden | 登记 [activity towards *mich*]、被登记 [change of state of *mich*] | bei jm |
| erinnern | 使想起、想起 | an jn |
| ängern | 惹怒、生气 | über etw(A) |
| entshuldigen | 道歉（使被原谅）、原谅 | bei jm für etw |
| freuen | 使高兴、高兴 | über etw(A) 对已发生的事  auf etw(A) 对未发生的事 [期待] |
| langweilen | 使无聊、无聊 |  |
| informieren | 告知、知晓 | über etw(A) |
| interessieren | 使感兴趣、感兴趣 | für etw |
| ausruhen | 让（身体）休息、得到休息 |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Anticausative reflexive** | The (usually inanimate) subject of the verb **undergoes an action or change of state** whose **agent is unclear or nonexistent**.  *The door opened.* ⬄ *The door is closed.* | öffnen |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Intransitive or impersonal reflexive, or mediopassive[[1]](#footnote-1)** | With **omitted agent**. The **grammatical subject** is either omitted (in pro-drop languages) or dummy pronoun (otherwise). Thus, those verbs are **defective**, as they have **only the 3rd person singular** (masculine or neutrum, depending on language) form.  *[People] work well here.* [grammatical subject omitted]  *It is considered that …* [dummy pronoun] | 与英语类似的vi.，应该有很多。 |  |  |
| **"Inherent" or "pronominal" (inherently or essentially) reflexive** | Lack the corresponding non-reflexive from which they can be synchronically derived. In other words, ***se*** is an **inherent** part of an unergative[[2]](#footnote-2) reflexive or reciprocal verb with **no meaning of its own**, and an obligatory part of the verb's lexical entry"  *Peter repented.*  *Peter laughs.*  *Mary and Peter parted.*  *Peter complains.* | auskennen | to know one's way around |  |
| bedanken | to say thank you | bei jm für etw(A) |
| bewerden | 谋求（常指求职） | um etw |
| erholen | （身心）休整 |  |
| erkundigen | 打听 | nach etw |
| umsehen | 到处看；四下寻找（nach） |  |
| verlaufen | 迷路 |  |
| verlieben | 爱上 | in jn |
|  |  |  |
| **Reciprocal reflexive** | The agents perform the mutual actions among themselves, as in English constructions using "each other". In most cases, the transitive verbs are also used.  *Mary and Peter kiss [each other].* ⬄ *Mary kisses Peter.* | + sich(Pl.)  如果要区分两个人相互/两个人自己，可以加gegenseitig | verabreden | 约定，sich(Pl.) / sich(Sing.) mit jm |
| anrufen |  |
| begrüßen |  |
| kennen |  |
| lieben |  |
| streiten |  |
| treffen |  |
| unterhalten | 聊天[[3]](#footnote-3)，sich(Pl.) / sich(Sing.) mit jm |
| treffen | 约好见面[[4]](#footnote-4)，sich(Pl.) / sich(Sing.) mit jm |
| verstehen |  |
|  |  |
| prep.einander | füreinander machen  miteinander tanzen  aufeinander fahren |  |
| [More exactly] **Pronomical Verbs** | 可以接反身代词，但不能严格归在上述的某一类中。 | 接sich(D)表示“为了自己” | kaufen, kochen, …  sich(D) etwas(A) leihen 找别人借 ⬄ etwas(A) leihen 借给别人 |  |
|  |  |  |

1. autocausative, anticausative, intransitive/impersonal在语义上与**被动态**有很大重合，但是用法比后者灵活。 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 不能同时用作及物/不及物动词。*se* inherent，*se*-vt.相当于一个vi.，永远只有这种【形式上及物、语义上不及物】的用法。 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. vt. (+jn): 让某人高兴、让某人得到娱乐、赡养。 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. vt. (+jn): 碰见/约好见面 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)