I'm not robot	
	reCAPTCHA
	100/11 1011/1

I'm not robot!

## How to conjugate reflexive verbs in german

How to conjugate reflexive verbs. How to use reflexive verbs in german. What is reflexive verbs in german.

In German, the infinitive of these reflexive verbs is preceded by the pronoun "sich" (sich streiten, sich freuen, etc.) Saying; Wenn zwei sich streiten, freut sich der dritte When two fight, the third is happy In a reflexive verbs and exist in German as well as English though there are far less of them in English. In English, these verbs are characterized by using "oneself", "ourselves", etc. In German, the infinitive of these verbs is preceded by the pronoun sich (sich streiten, sich freuen, etc.) Reflexive verbs are characterized by using "oneself", "ourselves", "ourselves", etc. In German, the infinitive of these verbs is preceded by the pronoun sich (sich streiten, sich freuen, etc.) Reflexive verbs are characterized by using "oneself", "ourselves", ourself "ourself", "ourselves", "ourselves", "ourselves", "ourselves", etc. In German, the infinitive of these verbs in the actusative or dative, it will use the corresponding reflexive pronouns. Depending on the dative. It is not intuitive and needs to be memorized for each verb each verb so may be a causative or dative, it will use the corresponding reflexive pronouns. Depending on whether the verbs in the dative. It is not intuitive and needs to be memorized for each verb each verbs on the dative. It is not intuitive and needs to be memorized for each verbs on the dative. It is not intuitive and needs to be memorized for each verbs of them in English, these verbs are accusative or dative, it will use the corresponding reflexive pronouns sich (statistically and the pronouns in the dative. It is not intuitive and needs to be memorized for each verbs on the dative. It is not intuitive of the body on the dative. It is not intuitive and needs to be preceded to the search verbs on Purlaistically and the pronouns in the dative. It is not intuitive of these verbs in the accusative pronouns be preceded to the pronouns be preceded to the pre

blows. Pee on pants. End of story.

modal verbs
sollen (to be supposed to, to have to, should)
present imperfect perfect
in soll solling that gesoll solling the solling solling solling that gesoll that gesoll that gesoll that

This is what the definition means. Here are some examples...I see myself in the mirror. The car drives itself. You trust yourself. There is actually a broader definition that call all verbs reflexive for which the subject is also some kind of object... be it direct, indirect or after a preposition. I love myself. I give myself a kiss. I dream of myself, too. I will marry myself some day. So, if we go by these definitions, to see, to drive, to trust, to give are all reflexive verbs, right? Hmmm... I don't know. Somewhere online I read that the reflexive verbs and that's why I can use myself with it? That doesn't make sense. Doesn't that mean that like 90% of all verbs are reflexive because I can use them that way?

Or wait... maybe they are just reflexive verbs when they are used with a reflexive pronoun. So the reflexive pronoun makes them reflexive. But does that mean we have a verb to see and to drive are just reflexive verbs. They can be used in many ways, context and sometimes meanings and one of the contexts is reflexive. But they always mean the same. Why should we call them reflexive verbs then. It is the same verb. I mean, we don't call to go a past-verb just because we use it in past. Now, can all verbs be used in a reflexive context? No. For some it doesn't make sense... or wait...it does... "Should I go?" "No, I'll go myself." But this myself is NOT a reflexive pronoun (it is called intensifying pronoun here) and the situation is not reflexive. You really have to think of the underlying idea... you know... bladder emergency, wind, stain.

## Reflexive verbs - vocabulary

sich waschen	= to wash (oneself)	eg. Ich wasche mich
sich anziehen	= to get dressed	eg. Ich ziehe mich an
sich baden	= to bathe/take a bath	eg. Ich bade mich
sich duschen	= to take a shower	eg. Ich dusche mich
sich errinern	= to remember	eg. Ich errinere mich
sich kämmen	= to comb hair	eg. Ich kämme mich
sich rasieren	= to shave	eg. Ich rasiere mich
sich schminken	= to put on make-up	eg. Ich schminke mich
sich setzen	= to sit down	eg. Ich setze mich
sich konzentrieren	= to concentrate (auf=on)	eg. Ich konzentriere mich auf meine Muzik
sich interessieren	= to be interested (für = in)	eq. Ich interessiere mich in Musik

Anyway... so there are some English verbs that can't be used in a reflexive manner... And then there are some ... very very some.... that can ONLY be used in a reflexive verbs. Because they are special. One example is to comport oneself. You can't say! comport someone or something. And you also can't sayYou MUST sayNot because it would add any information.

If you can only ever comport yourself, then the word is empty.

Singular			Plural		
1 <sup>st</sup> person	Yo	WE	nosotros	NOS	
2 <sup>nd</sup> person (informal)	Tú	TE	vosotros	os	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person (formal)	Ud.	SE	Uds.	SE	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	Ud.	SE	Uds.	SE	

It is just there because grammar wants it so.

Other examples are to pride oneself or to content oneself and maybe 4 or 5 more but that's it.So... the way I see it, is that English can use most of its verbs in a reflexive verbs, that is, verbs that ONLY work reflexively. Official definitions are different. But who cares. I, Iself do not.

Let's look at German, because in Complicated it is more Germ... wait... I mixed something up... anywayReflexive verbs in GermanWhen we look at the whole reflexive thing in German we come across 3 different cases... no not THOSE cases:). We could say there are 3 groups of verbs. The first group are the ones that work like most English verbs... so.. normal verbs that can be used reflexively without changing their meaning. Ich sehe mich. Du siehst mich. Ich wasche mich und mein Auto. I wash myself and my car. In German grammar books, those are often called unechte reflexive Verben... like... phony or false reflexive verbs. This is a weird name because there is nothing phony or false about them. When used in a reflexive way, they totally express the idea of reflexive. I think they should just be called... verbs.

German Accusative Reflexive Verbs	y express the idea of reflexive. I think they  Meaning		
sich interessieren für	To be interested in		
sich kümmern <b>um</b>	To care about so./sth.		
sich freuen auf	To look forward to		
sich freuen <b>über</b>	To be happy about		
sich erinnern an	To remember sth.		
sich konzentrieren <b>auf</b>	To concentrate on		
sich amüsieren	To have fun		
sich erholen	To recover		
sich setzen	To sit down		
sich treffen	To meet		
sich verabschieden	To say goodbye		
sich ärgern	To get angry		
sich verfahren	To get lost		
sich bewegen	To move		

Verbs that can be used in a reflexive context. But I've already ranted enough about that:). Now... what's interesting about this group is that German uses those verbs much more often with a reflexive than English uses its counterparts. And actually most languages do... Spanish, French, Russian... but English is just like: "I am shaving myself... ugh... too long... hey, hey context could you come over... have a job for you" "Uhg... AGAIN???... hey English you know what... if you hadn't rationalized so much you wouldn't be so dependent on oth..." "Ooooh whatever... I am dominating! I have outperformed them all and I have the most customers worldwide.

Level		rie .	FSG Curriculum		AT3 Reading B Respondi	ne	AT4 Writing	
	I can understand & recognise the meanings of individual spoken words that I have learnt in class.		c - I can read individual words in the language off the page.		I can understand & recognise the meanings of individual written words that I have		e - I can copy words in the language including their accents.	
1	I can understand & recognise the meanings of short spoken phrases that I have learnt in class.	ken 🗀	<ul> <li>I can read individual words in the language off the page with fairly good pronunciation.</li> </ul>		learnt in class.		b - I can label simple diagrams in the language from memory.	
			a - I can accurately say individual words in the language from memory.		I can understand it recognise the meanings of short written phrases that I have learnt in class.		a - I can complete the gaps in short, simple sentences I have seen in class.	
2 I understand and respond to range of different phrases thus I have learnt in class.			c - I can read short phraces out loud in the language with good pronunciation.		i can demonstrate understanding of familiar written phrases.		c - I can fill in information on a simple form in the language.	
	I understand and respond to a range of different phrases that. I have learnt in class.		b - I can say short phrases that I have learnt from memory.		I am able to use a glossary to find new vocabulary.		b - I can write one or two short sentences from memory.	
			a - I can answer questions using short phrases from memory.				a - I can write one or two sentences with different structures from memory.	
	I can understand the main points from a spoken passage containing familiar language with repetition.		c - I can answer fit ask questions using short phrases from memory.		I can understand the main points from a written passage containing familiar language.		c - I can write five short sentences with some support.	
3			b · I can ask questions it answer using short phrases from memory including an opinion.		I can identify and note personal responses from a written passage containing familiar language with repetition.		b - I can write five short sentences from memory.	
		_	a · I can extend my responses using a connective.		i am able to use a bilingual dictionary to find new vocabulary.		a - I can write at least five sentences from memory including my opinions.	
	I can undentand the main		c - I can ack ft answer questions giving reasons for my opinions.		I can understand the main points and some details from a		c - I can write a paragraph on a familiar topic, mostly from memory.	
	points and some details from a		b - I can also include		written passage about familiar	ш	b - I can write a short text in	

So, you're helping or what?" "Ugh fine... what is it?" "So... I'll just say 'I'm shaving' and you'll do all the implications?" "Like what... like ... only for men and their beards?

Or also for women and their legs?" "All of it. You can do it, buddy."This is not how it works in German. You have to spell things out. Let's take the word to change. In German , you always andern something. That something can be your shirt, or it can be yourself. But you cannot just andern. Tomorrow, I will change. Morgen andere ich.... WRONGThat doesn't sound complete and every German will be like "What? What do you change?." Examples like this are numerouse. Thomas und Maria küssen.... what? What do they kiss??? Thomas und Maria küssen sich. .. ohhhh okay... each other, I see. (don't worry, we'll get to the pronouns later) and even numerouser.... Ich drehe das Lenkrad. I turn the stirring wheel. Die Erde dreht sich. The world turns. I am being repetitive but I'll repeat anyway... you drehen something. That can be yourself.

But you cannot just drehen. So... German uses its normal verbs in a reflexive way so much often because grammar wants it. And it is similar for other languages like Spanish or Russian.

English is incredibly liberal with that kind of stuff. Anyway...are all those reflexive verbs? In my eyes, no. They are just verbs that can be used in a reflexive context.... and that was group 1. Now we get to the second group, which is probably the most interesting one. Those are the verbs that change their meaning when they are used reflexively. This change can be just a nuance or it can be complete... like a TOTAL change. Or it is somewhere in between and it is up to your mind yoga skills whether you find the meanings different or not. Let's do some examples. A very close pair in my eyes is entscheiden and sich entscheiden means to decide and sich entscheiden means... to decide.

The difference is subtle. Sich entscheiden always has a personal component. Suppose someone comes up to you and asks you to make a decision about something you are not personally involved in... like ... "Should I use Flamingos or Gibbons as a background for my phone?"... then you would just entscheiden.

If you can't decide whether you want beer or wine, then you need to sich entscheiden. The sich makes it more personal. Managers entscheiden a lot. Women on a shopping spree entscheiden sich a lot.... or... they don't. Either way... the two words are so close that we could actually put them in group 1.Let's look at one with a bigger difference. Aufhalten. Among other things, it means to stop... because a language can never have enough words for to stop;) ... but it can also mean to hold up;)... Sich aufhalten can mean to hold up oneself. That would be the group 1 thing... you just use the verb in a reflexive context.

But sich aufhalten also means to linger, to stay, to be at a place. Ich halte dich im Park auf. I sojourn/stay in the park. But are the two meanings really that different? Doesn't holding up someone imply that that person stays at a place? The reflexive version has just a different focus than the normal one, but that is always the case. I close the door. I close the door. I close the door. I close the deal. Also here, the words are not EXACTLY the same into group 1. I guess it also makes sense to think of sich aufhalten as a verb of its own. Then I would call this a reflexive verb... because it is special in that it only means what it means when used WITH the reflexive pronoun. Anyway... no matter whether you think of them as separate verbs or not, it can definitely help to try and draw a connection between the normal version and the reflexive one. Now, I said that there are ones where the meaning change is complete, so let's look at one of those too. Er schickt es nicht. He doesn't send it. Schicken means to send. And used in a reflexive context it means to send oneself. But there is another meaning... Es schickt sich nicht. It is inappropriate. That is clearly something else. It can be explained when you look back at the history of the verb, but nowadays the second version totally like a verb of

a reflexive verb. And thus we get to the third group... verbs that can ONLY be used with a self reference. Remember? English had only like 5 of those. German has more... way more, and many common ones among them. One example is sich beeilen. It means to hurry up but in German you can't use it without a self reference. Ich beeile... WRONGICh beeile meinen Bruder... WRONGIch beeile mich... correct. I hurry up. There is no verb to clude. There is no verb to clude and sich beeilen. And other than prefixes, this purely grammatical self reference. It just has to be there. It is part of the verb pretty much. Like a prefix. There is no verb to clude and sich beeilen as there is no verb to clude. There is no verb to clude and sich beeilen as there is no verb to clude. doesn't even carry real meaning. It is just part of the verb. In books these verbs are often called "echt reflexiv" (genuine reflexive ones reflexive verbs... which would make sense to me because the "reflexiveness" is their essence... but jargon is jargon and I can't just change it I guess. There is also something you can't change.. the fact that you have to learn these reflexive verbs by heart.... hehe... that was mean... but it is true. There is no way around it.

Let's take another example... to catch a cold. Ich erkälte mich. I catch a cold. There is no logical reason for the the self reference other than it just happened that way. In a parallel universe it might be and that would make just as much sense. But it's not. It needs a self reference. Period. This need is in fact so strong, every German thinks of it the verb as sich erkälten... not just erkälten with an optional sich... the sich is part of the verb. So learn sich erkälten... not erkälten... not erkälten... not just erkälten with an optional sich... the sich is part of the verb. So learn sich erkälten... not just erkälten with an optional sich... the sich is part of the verb. So learn sich erkälten... not just erkälten... not just erkälten with an optional sich... the sich is part of the verb. So learn sich erkälten... not just erkälten with an optional sich... the sich is part of the verb. So learn sich erkälten... not just erkälten with an optional sich... the sich is part of the verb. So learn sich erkälten... not just erkälten with an optional sich... the sich is part of the verb. So learn sich erkälten... not just erkälten with an optional sich... the sich is part of the verb. So learn sich erkälten... not just erkälten with an optional sich... the sich is part of the verb. So learn sich erkälten... not just erkälten with an optional sich... the sich is part of the verb. So learn sich erkälten... not just erkälten with an optional sich... the sich is part of the verb. So learn sich erkälten with an optional sich... the sich is part of the verb. So learn sich erkälten with a sich the answer might have to do with what we've already seen - the tendency that verbs that need an object REALLY NEED that object. And while not true for all the verbs, like instance sich beeilen or sich verspäten. All right. Let's recap Just like in English, or in any other language I guess, you can use many German verbs in a reflexive context. In grammar books those are called "unecht reflexiv", a misleading name because they totally stay true to the reflexive context. For them, it is up to you

if you want to see them as separate verbs or as one facet of the normal verb. The better you are at mind yoga, the easier it becomes. Some sources file those under group 1 but in high grammar they are actually filed under group 3. Me personally, I file my nails. The third group, called group 3... okay, that was obvious... so, those are verbs that don't exist without meaning and is often just there for grammar's sake. In grammar books they are called "echt reflexiv". Those are the ones you need to learn and accept as they are.mir, mich, sich - what's up with thisCool. So now that we know about what types of reflexive there are, let's take a look at the reflexive pronouns... the words that are the self reference.

In English, it is pretty simple. You just add -self or -selves to the personal pronouns are pretty much the same as the personal pronouns. We do this: Du siehst mich (You see me) Ich sehe mich ( I see me.) That is pretty cool, actually because we can just use the third person... so he she it and they. For all those, the reflexive pronoun is sich. Now, why do we have to have an extra pronoun here? Wouldn't it be easier to just also use the personal ones? Well, yes it would be easier, but it wouldn't work. You see, if I say me.. then who could I possibly refer to other than myself. Me is always clear and so is you in a given situation. Him is not clear. Him is not clear. Neither is her or them. There are millions of third persons out there and if there are 2 guys in a room either one can be him. Can't context is very busy with English anyways:)... so it makes sense to have a special reflexive pronoun for the third person. Mike mag sich. Mike likes himself... this is clear

nowMike mag ihn.Mike likes him (some other guy... oh crap... there are 3 guys... uh... hey, context... uh... do you have a minute?). The cool thing about sich is that it works for all of them... masculine, feminine, neuter...and even the plural. Thomas mag sich.Das Kind mag sich.Da reflexive pronoun German has and it is so iconic that even indicates "reflexiveness" itself... just look in a dictionary... the default forms of reflexive verbs are sich something ... sich beeilen, sich erkälten. If you want to use such a verb then you just have to insert the appropriate self reference for sich... And with this we get to the last question we have to talk about. What about the whole mir-thing? We know that German has cases so ich can become mich (Accusative) at times and mir (date-if) at other times. Mir, dir and so on often (not always) communicate the same as to me, to you ... Du gibst mir ein Buch. You give a book to me. Du träumst von mir. You dream of me. And of course those can also be used in a reflexive way. Ich gebe mir Zeit. I give time to me. (lit.) I give myself time.. Ich träume von mir. I dream of myself. Are those reflexive verbs that

you know... the verbs that don't make sense without the self reference. One example is sich Mühe geben.Ich gebe mir Mühe.I give toil to myself (lit.)I make an effort.So if anyone ever tells you something is not reflexive because it is mir and not mich... that is not correct. Whether something is reflexive or not has NOTHING to do with whether there is mir or mich. So., things with mir can be reflexive too. And Germans have a soft spot for such mir-reflexives. We use them all the time, even if they are redundant. Ich kaufe mir eine Pizza. I by myself a pizza. This is even remotely understandable as I could theoretically buy a pizza for someone else. And English uses similar things sometimes. But we also say this:Wir gucken uns einen Film an.We watch a movie. I think someone else a movie. Watch you a movie... uh... nopeIn a discussion somewhere here (I don't remember where), a user mentioned that also this exists in English. We watch ourselves a movie. (lit.) I think someone in Oxford just shed a tear. In German this is pretty much standard, though, People talk that way all the time, Nor does it sound bad in anyway. Without the mir these things would sound a little dry, The mir or dir or uns makes it sound... cozy. That's what it feels like to me sometimes, Like little Hobbits who got themselves some nice pipe-weed. In fact we love it so much that we sometimes even prefer it over saying my... in particular in combination with body parts. In German you don't sayyou sayIch wasche mir die Hände.I wash (to) myself THE hands.You can sayIt's not wrong. But it sounds mechanical. You could use that in a novel if someone gets home in some kind of catatonic daze.Ich komme nach Hause and schließe die Tür. Ich wasche meine Hände, gehe in die Küche.

Ich öffne eine Dose Bohnen und schütte den Inhalt auf einen Teller. Dann setze ich mich an den Tisch. Und dann weine ich. I come home and close the door. I wash hands, go into the kitchen. I open a can of beans and pour the content onto a plate. Then I sit down at the table. Then, I cry. That's how life would be without our comfy mir:). Other examples for this mir-usage are sich die Zähne putzen (instead of brushing one's teeth), sich den Arm brechen (instead of brushing one's belly). And there are more. And for all of them, this version sounds sooooo much better than the respective version with my. All right. Now, this whole mir-thing doesn't always work. We don't sayorI don't think there is a real rule though. It is just language in use. You'll pick it up over time. So... this was the mir-aspect of reflexive pronoun sich actually covers both cases. It is always the through reflexive in German. We didn't tackle ALL there is to say but I hope you got an impression of what's going on and what the terminology is. German uses a lot of its normal verbs in a reflexive context. Then, it has some verbs that change their meaning when used that way. And there are quite a few verbs that don't even work without the self reference. Those and the "changelings" are the ones I would call reflexive verbs but the official definition calls everything with a reflexive pronoun a reflexive pronoun a reflexive way, but often prefers to just not use an object altogether. And English has only a handful of verbs that don't work outside a reflexive context. As usual, if you have any questions or suggestions, just leave me a comment.

that allows you to reference yourself—or other selves—with the help of a reflexive pronoun. But let's not get too ahead of ourselves (see what we did there?). Before we delve further into the selves, let's take a look at why they matter in German. Contents Why You Should Learn German Reflexive Verbs You've probably come across German reflexive verbs guite often in vour studies. A few of them are commonplace and describe some of the daily tasks we complete. German reflexive verbs are also crucial to referencing the self—and others—in order to express the proper sentiment. Know that reflexive verbs are also crucial to referencing the self—and others—in order to express the proper sentiment. the accusative and dative cases. And like always, adding a new component to your German grammar toolbox will help you get closer to fluency. The Basics of German Reflexive pronoun such as themselves and ourselves. For example: "The dog licks himself." In German, it's

I hope you liked it and we'll see each other next time:) 4.8 33 votesArticle Rating Home » German Vocab and Grammar » German Vocab and Grammar » German Vocab and Grammar Essentials Did you know that in German, you can—and often have to—talk about yourself out loud? Yes, it's true! The way to do it is through reflexive verbs, a kind of verb

much easier to recognize reflexive verbs. This infinitive form of the verb will be accompanied by a reflexive verb is sich wash oneself." German reflexive verbs can be accusative and/or dative, depending on the context of the sentence. It's important to know the case of the verb so that you can choose the correct reflexive pronoun, which, of course, reflexive pronouns reflexive pronouns reflexive verbs have a determined case, while others can change between accusative and dative, depending on what's going on in the sentence. We'll touch more on that in a second—first, here's a list of the accusative and dative reflexive pronouns lies in the "myself" and "yourself (informal)" forms. Mich changes to mir and dich changes to dir. The rest stays the same. That being said, don't confuse these reflexive pronouns with accusative and dative personal pronouns, which aren't reflexive. How to Conjugate German Reflexive Verbs Like any other German verb, reflexive verbs have an infinitive form, which is conjugated to the subject. However, though the conjugated verb takes the second position, as is normal, the reflexive pronoun follows directly after. Let's take a look at some examples. Accusative Reflexive Verbs and Pronouns The verb sich duschen means "to shower." It's an accusative reflexive verb.

dative forms of the reflexive pronoun, rather than the accusative forms. Let's use sich etwas brechen, conjugated to the ich form, and place the dative reflexive pronoun (mir) directly after the reflexive verb. Notice, however, that we didn't use mein Bein. This is because the reflexive pronoun mir indicates whose leg was broken. Directly translated, the German sentence above reads, "I broke myself the leg today morning." It's a bit like a sentence map, where the speaker points back at themselves and to the specific body part to let the audience know

If we wanted to say, "I showered yesterday," we'd use ich and the corresponding accusative form of the "myself" reflexive pronoun (mich) to complete the sentence. After conjugating duschen to the ich form, say in simple past, we'd have: Ich duschte mich gestern. (I showered yesterday.) But let's say you wanted to tell someone, "They showered yesterday," so that they need to shower again today. We can use the same sentence structure, but just replace the subject and reflexive pronoun, and conjugate the verb duschen to the "they" plural form: Sie duschten sich gestern. (They showered yesterday.) Dative Reflexive Verbs and Pronouns In the dative case, the formula is similar. We need the

what the action is referring to. It can be a bit tricky to get used to first, but you'll get it with practice. Remember not to use a possessive pronoun when indicating a direct object with German Reflexive verbs! Two-way German Reflexive verbs! Two-way German Reflexive verbs! Two-way German Reflexive verbs Some German Reflexive verbs Some German Reflexive verbs! Two-way German Reflexive verbs Some German Reflexive verbs Som waschen, meaning "to wash oneself." Check if there's an indirect object—this means that the reflexive verb is being used in the dative case.

When no indirect object is present. the reflexive verb is accusative reflexive pronoun mich because there is no indirect object present. The ich, or "I," is doing the washing to mich or "myself," but there's nothing else receiving the action. However, in the second sentence, die Hände or "the hands" are the direct object, while "myself" or mir is the indirect object, but in German, we have to include the self-referencing mir, which shows whose hands are being washed. Since "the hands" are already the direct object, mir must take the dative case. Separable prefix reflexive verbs behave just as typical separable prefix reflexive verbs, except that the reflexive verbs behave just as typical separable prefix reflexive verbs, except that the reflexive verbs behave just as typical separable prefix reflexive verbs behave just as typical separable prefix reflexive verbs. hinlegen, which means "to lie down." It's an accusative separable prefix reflexive verb. Ich lege mich hin. (I lie down.) Though the sentence technically translates to "I lie myself down," we don't often include the "myself" part when speaking in English. We just say that we're going to lie down and leave it at that. The verb "to imagine something," or sich etwas vorstellen, works in a similar way, though it's a dative separable prefix reflexive verb: Sarah stellte sich ein Einhorn vor. (Sarah imagined a unicorn.) If you'd like to add a few German reflexive verbs to your vocabulary studies, check out this list of common reflexive verbs. Remember to include the case in your memorization practice.

Where to Find Practice Resources Check out these online resources for further instruction and practice exercises: Taking about yourself out loud or in your head in German should be a bit easier now that you know about the German reflexive verbs. Learning is all about exploring the world around you—and the one within you.