

意大利语法：详解反身代词 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，
建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/148/2021_2022__E6_84_8F_E5_A4_A7_E5_88_A9_E8_c105_148742.htm

What is a reflexive verb (verbo riflessivo)? A verb is reflexive when the action carried out by the subject is performed on the same subject. Not all verbs are reflexive. In order to make a verb reflexive, drop the -e of its infinitive ending and add the pronoun *si*. For example, *pettinare* (to comb) becomes *pettinarsi* (to comb oneself) in the reflexive. *Si* is an additional pronoun, known as the reflexive pronoun, which is needed when conjugating reflexive verbs. The reflexive pronouns (i pronomi riflessivi), *mi, ti, si, ci, vi, si*, are identical in form to direct object pronouns, except for the third-person form *si* (which is the same in the singular and in the plural). The following table includes the reflexive pronouns in Italian.

PERSONS	SINGULAR	PLURAL
I	<i>mi</i> (myself)	<i>ci</i> (ourselves)
II	<i>ti</i> (yourself)	<i>vi</i> (yourselves)
III	<i>si</i> (himself, herself, itself, yourself, formal)	<i>si</i> (themselves, yourselves, formal)

To see how reflexive pronouns work with verbs, see a sample conjugation of *lavarsi* (to wash oneself) in the table below.

PERSONS	SINGULAR	PLURAL
I	<i>(io) mi lavo</i>	<i>(noi) ci laviamo</i>
II	<i>(tu) ti lavi</i>	<i>(voi) vi lavate</i>
III	<i>(lui, lei, Lei) si lava</i>	<i>(loro, Loro) si lavano</i>

Just like direct object pronouns, reflexive pronouns are placed before a conjugated verb or attached to the infinitive. Note that the reflexive pronoun agrees with the subject even when attached to the

infinitive: Mi alzo. (I'm getting up.) Voglio alzarmi./Mi voglio alzare.
(I want to get up.) 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。
详细请访问 www.100test.com