

Reflexive

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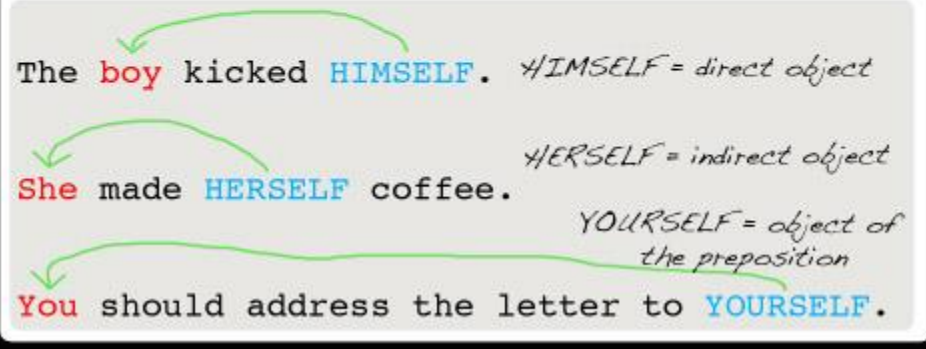
REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS are objects that refer to the **subject**.

They end in **-self** or **-selves**.

The **boy** kicked **HIMSELF**. *HIMSELF = direct object*

She made **HERSELF** coffee. *HERSELF = indirect object*

You should address the letter to **YOURSELF**. *YOURSELF = object of the preposition*



These pronouns are objects that are used to refer to the [subject](#) of the sentence. They are a necessary part of the sentence.

*I made **myself** a sandwich.*

Myself is referring to the subject which is *I*.

*My sister and I bought **ourselves** popcorn at the movie.*

Ourselves is referring to the subjects which, in this sentence, is the two words *sister* and *I*.

Notice that these pronouns must be used with an antecedent. An antecedent is the word that a pronoun is referring to.

Since these pronouns always refers to the subject of the sentence, their antecedents will always be the subject.

Got it? Good! Now, it's time for intensive pronouns.

Intensive Pronouns

Intensive pronouns are used to emphasize another noun or pronoun.

That means that they do not need to refer to the subject. They can refer to any old noun or pronoun in the sentence.

*I made a sandwich for the President **himself**.*

The intensive pronoun *himself* is referring to the noun *President* which is an object of the preposition.

*My sister **herself** paid for my popcorn.*

Here, the intensive pronoun *herself* is referring to *sister* which is the subject of the sentence. Notice that you could take *herself* out of the sentence, and it would still make sense.

Since an intensive pronoun is used for emphasis, it is not necessary to the sentence. It does not give us any new information.

You could take out an intensive pronoun from a sentence, and the sentence would still make sense.
