


1 Here's the Idea

Some kinds of pronouns are used to perform special functions in sentences.

Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns

A **reflexive pronoun** “reflects,” or represents, the subject of the sentence or clause in which it appears.


Soo-ni treats **herself** to a stroll through Chinese food markets.

An **intensive pronoun** is used to emphasize a noun or pronoun that appears in the same sentence.


The **merchants** **themselves** enjoy sampling the goods.

Reflexive and intensive pronouns are formed by adding *-self* or *-selves* to forms of the personal pronouns.

Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns			
	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
Singular	myself	yourself	himself, herself, itself
Plural	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

Reflexive pronouns should never be used alone. They must always have antecedents.

She buys souvenirs for herself and ^{me}~~myself~~.

Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns point out specific persons, places, things, or ideas. They allow you to indicate whether the things you are referring to are relatively nearby (in time or space) or farther away. The demonstrative pronouns are *this*, *these*, *that*, and *those*.

The merchant tells Soo-ni, “My oranges are better than **those** in the other stall.”

Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns refer to persons, places, things, or ideas that are not specifically identified. Unlike other pronouns, they don't usually have antecedents.

Everyone in the market radiates energy.

Indefinite Pronouns

Singular	another, anybody, anyone, anything, each, either, everybody, everyone, everything, much, neither, nobody, no one, nothing, one, somebody, someone, something
Plural	both, few, many, several
Singular or plural	all, any, more, most, none, some

Interrogative and Relative Pronouns

An **interrogative pronoun** introduces a question.

A **relative pronoun** introduces a noun clause or an adjective clause; it connects an adjective clause to the word or words it modifies.

Interrogative and Relative Pronouns

Interrogative	who, whom, whose, which, what
Relative	who, whom, whose, which, what, that

Interrogative and relative pronouns look similar, but they function differently.

Who would believe the crowds and excitement?

↑ INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

The merchants, **who are eager for sales**, shout to customers.

↑ RELATIVE PRONOUN