Reflexive and Indefinite Pronouns

**Reflexive pronouns** are formed by adding –self or –selves to some personal and possessive pronouns. A reflexive pronoun refers back to a noun or pronoun earlier in the sentence. It shows that the same person or thing is involved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First person</td>
<td>myself</td>
<td>ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second person</td>
<td>yourself</td>
<td>yourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third person</td>
<td>himself, herself, itself</td>
<td>themselves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

1. Grandma outdid **herself** making that delicious cake. (grandma – herself)
2. The wolf pups warmed **themselves** by sleeping together. (pups – themselves)
3. After finishing my research paper, I will treat **myself** to a glass of milk and cookies. (I – myself)

An **indefinite pronoun** refers to persons, places, or things in a more general way than a noun does. Some indefinite pronouns include:

- anybody
- everyone
- none
- somebody
- each
- nobody
- some
- something

1. I felt **something** crawling up my arm.
2. Did **anyone** finish the extra credit assignment?
3. I asked if Jenna wanted some milk, and she said that she’s have **some**.