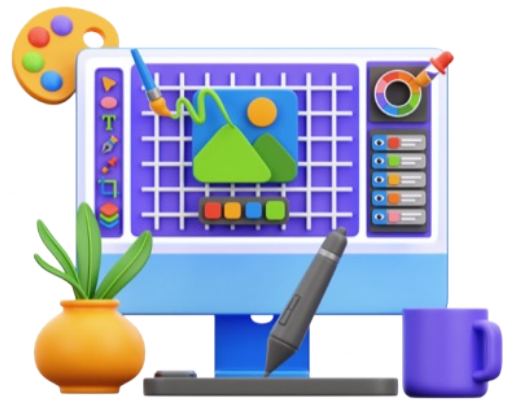


Here are some more examples:

*“**Ours** is a user-friendly interface.”*

*“Is this requirement specification **yours**?”*



Possessive adjectives

Possessive adjectives also clarify who or what owns something. Unlike possessive pronouns—which replace nouns—possessive adjectives go *before* nouns to modify them.

Like independent possessive pronouns, possessive adjectives can help streamline sentences. To see what we mean, take a look at a sentence that does not have any possessive adjectives—and sounds a little clunky as a result:

“Jane is doing an amazing job.

Jane's expertise in frontend development is commendable.”

It sounds odd to use Jane's name twice in this sentence. A possessive adjective modifying the noun outfits solves the problem:

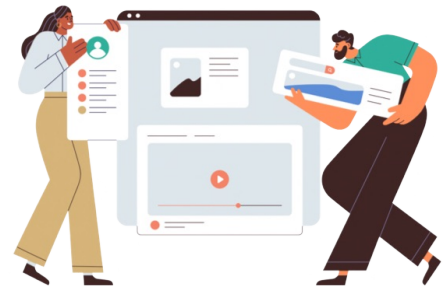
“Jane is doing an amazing job.

Her expertise in frontend development is commendable.”

Thus, possessive adjectives are quite handy and are used frequently in the English language.

*“**His** contributions to the project are valuable.”*

*“**Their** project's scope needs to be clarified.”*



Reflexive pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are words ending in -self or -selves that are used when the subject and the object of a sentence are the same (e.g., I believe in myself). They can act as either objects or indirect objects. The nine English reflexive pronouns are *myself*, *yourself*, *himself*, *herself*, *oneself*, *itself*, *ourselves*, *yourselves*, and *themselves*.

*“I challenge **myself** to think creatively while coding.”*

*“They reward **themselves** after successfully deploying new features.”*

*“She motivates **herself** by setting ambitious project goals.”*