The Journal of Reference

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ABSTRACT

The paper deals with the analysis of reference based on the theory of Halliday that can be analyzed through any kinds of text. The purposes of this paper are to elaborate the theory, types and retrieval systems of reference.

INTRODUCTION

Cohesion and Coherence

The concept of cohesion is a semantic one which refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text. Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another. Cohesion is also complementary to coherence and refers to the linking relationships that are explicitly expressed in the surface structure of the text. According to Thompson (1996:147), cohesion refers to the linguistic devices by which the speaker can signal the experiential and interpersonal coherence of the text, and is thus a textual phenomenon. Gerot and Wignel (1996:170) state that cohesion refers to the resources within language that provide continuity in a text, over and above that provided by clause structure and clause complexes. Hence, cohesive relations are non-structural relations which work to help a text hang together. By using cohesion, the text will have a relation to each other and it can be gathered to create meaning of a sentence.

According to Halliday (1994:309) there are five ways by which cohesion is created in English. Gerot and Wignel (1996:170) state that cohesion refers to the resources within

language that provide continuity in a text, over and above that provided by clause structure and clause complexes. Hence, cohesive relations are non-structural relations which work to help a text hang together. By using cohesion, the text will have a relation to each other and it can be gathered to create meaning of a sentence.

According to Halliday (1994:309) there are five ways by which cohesion is created in English; reference, conjunction, substitution, ellipsis and lexical cohesion.

Reference

Saragih (2004:20) states that reference is one means of tracking or retrieving the participants (to and fro). This is to say that as a participant is introduced it can be tracked back as one wants to. In other words, as one involves in an interaction one moves to and fro to identity and refer to the participants and circumstances. Gerot and Wignell (1994:170) say that reference refers to systems which introduce and track the identity of participants through text. Halliday (1994:312) says that reference is the specific nature of the information that is signaled for retrieval. In the case of reference the information to be retrieved is the referential meaning, the identity of the particular thing or class of things that is being referred to; and the cohesion lies in the continuity of reference, whereby the same thing enters into the discourse a second time..

Reference is used to introduce and track the identity of the participants through text to see where they have come from. Sentences can have cohesive relationship by tracking the previous or the following participants in text.

Types of Reference

There are three types of reference: personal, demonstrative, and comparative reference. The detailed explanation will be explained in the following subsection.

a. Personal Reference

Personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person. The category of personals includes the three classes of personal

pronouns, possessive determiners (usually called 'possessive adjectives'), and possessive pronouns.

Demonstrative Reference

Demonstratives are those used to indicate location of the participant. This implies that demonstrative may point to the circumstances. In English, when a participant is near (relative to) the speaker, the location is coded by using *that* or *those*. Circumstance is also coded by using *here* and *there* in which here means the location is near the speaker whereas there means that the location is far from the speaker. It appears that both participant and circumstance are coded.

Comparative Reference

Comparative reference is indirect reference by means of identity or similarity. A comparative pronoun points that a participant is compared to another one (Saragih, 2004:22).

Retrieval System of Reference

In tracking who is who and what is what in a text we use systems of retrieval (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:172). A reference like *he*, *she*, *they*, *your*, *his*, *her*, *one*, *one's*, etc is retrieved from the context by using various ways. The retrieval system of reference divides into categories of homophoric, exophoric, endophoric, and three main kinds of endophoric which are called anaphoric, cataphoric, and esphoric

1. Homophoric

Homophoric is the retrieval system of reference through the general context of culture. The cultural context can refer to the whole culture or to a culture consisting of a couple of people. There is an agreement through knowledge of context where people have the same perception on referring the participant. The object which is being pointed to has already known by people with no doubt. This is inherently given within the cultural system of the community.

2. Exophoric

Exophoric is a participant identification with reference to the context of situation, specifically to the non-verbal context. This type of reference is very common in spoken text. Exophoric reference is one characteristic of the language of children where children are interacted each other by pointing things around them. The crucial function of exophoric is reference to the state or item which has not been named, but which must be understood through an understanding of the situation

3. Endophoric

Endophoric is participant identification with reference to the linguistic context, namely to what is written or uttered by the interlocutors. Endophoric is the opposite of exophoric where retrieval system is not made to the context of situation. Endophoric reference is divided into three main kinds that are called anaphoric, cataphoric, and esphoric.

3.1 Anaphoric

Anaphoric is the way of tracking the participant 'backwards' to the history of the unfolding text, that is, to a referent that has already been introduced and is thus part of the text's system of meanings (Halliday, 1994:312). Typically, anaphoric reference is to a participant mentioned nearby (one or two sentences previously), but sometimes it may refer back to an item mentioned many pages/minutes or even hours ago.

3.2 Cataphoric

Reference is called cataphoric when the referent has not yet appeared, but will be provided subsequently. Cataphoric is the opposite of anaphoric. The object of cataphoric hasn't been mentioned on the first sentence, but it will be mentioned on the next sentence.

3.3 Esphora

Reference is called esphoric when the referent occurs in the phrase immediately following the presuming referent item (within the same nominal group/noun phrase, not in a separate clause).

CONCLUSION

Reference is one of the theory of Systemic Functional Grammar (SFL) which had been introduced by Halliday. Reference is used to introduce and track the identity of the participants through text to see where they have come from. Sentences can have cohesive relationship by tracking the previous or the following participants in text. Reference is a relationship between things or facts that may be established at varying distances which allows the speaker or writer to indicate whether something is being repeated from somewhere else in the text, or whether it has not yet appeared in the text. Further, reference is divided into two major classes; types of reference and retrieval system where types of reference, then, divided into three types; personal, demonstrative and comparative reference. Retrieval system, then, is divided into categories of homophoric, exophoric, endophoric, and three main kinds of endophoric which are called anaphoric, cataphoric, and esphoric

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