

REFERENCE IN NARRATIVE TEXTS (A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS)

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ABSTRACT. *The research is entitled Reference in Narrative Texts. Writer investigates hypothesis focused on reference usage. The reference is as a part of cohesive devices in grammatical cohesion, and narrative is a mode of genre in text. The research is developed in distribution and frequency in cohesive device. The objectives of this research are to analyze and describe (1) entities or piece of informations appear or refer to the same referent; (2) reference as indicator genre; and (3) accuracy and distribution of links within a text and a group of texts. In 120 cohesive ties, (1) Non-Possessive Personal Reference occupies the first ranking. The data indicates 56 cohesive ties, (2) Demonstrative Reference occupies the second ranking. The data indicates 45 cohesive ties; and (3) Comparative Reference occupies the last ranking. The data indicate 6 cohesive ties. It means in the narrative text, the Comparative Reference is rarely used. The writer adopted theories of Halliday and Hassan and Wendy Swanson to establish relationship within a text. These are appropriate with the analyzed texts as they have given comprehensive and adequate treatment of the subjects; besides that, He consider other theories like Ann M. Johns, Megan Watkins, Linda Gerot and Peter Wignell, and some others. Further research can involve in different text, such as: expository text, report text, spoof text, explanation text, news item text, analytical and hortatory text, and etc. because genres vary.*

Keywords : *Cohesive Device; Reference Items; Narrative Text*

INTRODUCTION

The search dealing with text has led theorists and researchers to explore both internal and external aspects of texts and text production. In the internal aspects of a text, it focuses on the text itself, seeking to identify its major parts as well as linguistic features which contribute to the formation of a text as unified whole. In the external aspects, it considers the influence of extra-linguistic phenomena on text-production.

Halliday and Hasan, have investigated the linguistic features which are required for the production of a text. They have sought to determine what distinguishes a text from a group of non-related sentences. Such research has provided insight into linguistic properties like reference, substitution, ellipsis, lexical cohesion, and the use of sentence adverbials. All of these have been identified as features causing a text to be interpreted as a coherent and cohesive unit. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976 & 1985).

Still others have combined the two approaches to text research, or, linking particular features of the internal structure to aspects of the - external situation. They want to discover how extra-linguistic variables affect language use. As a result of contributions made by such linguists as Crystal and Davy, Biber, Hymes, Swales, Leech and Short, it is now widely accepted that each use of language at text level can be distinguished in linguistic as well as non-linguistic terms and that there is a link between internal and external features (Biber, 1995 1).

The texts must be closely examined to and determine what properties are present and to what extent they are used. In this way, it should be possible to discover those features which contribute to a genre's uniqueness.

Endophoric and exophoric reference

There are certain items in every language which have the property of reference. In English these items are personals, demonstratives, and

comparatives.

We start with an example of each:

a. *Three blind mice, three blind mice.*

See how they run! See how they run!

b. *Doctor Foster went to Gloucester in a shower of rain.*

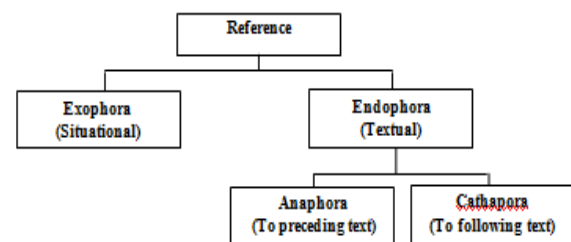
He stepped in a puddle right up to his middle and never went there again.

c. *There were two wrens upon a tree.*

Another came, and there were three.

In (a), *they* refers to *three blind mice*; in (b) *there* refers to *Gloucester*; in (c) *another* refers to *wrens*. These items are directives indicating that information is to be retrieved from elsewhere. They have in common with all cohesive elements. Halliday and Ruqaiyah Hasan say *Context* means literally 'accompanying text'. *Context of Situation* is a logical continuity from naming (referring to a thing independently of the context of situation), through grammatical reference (referring to a thing as identified in the context of situation) to textual reference (referring to a thing as identified in the surrounding text); and in this perspective, situational reference would appear as the prior form.

Here is form of reference



Types of Reference

There are three types of reference: personal, demonstrative, and comparative. Personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of *person*. Demonstrative reference is reference by means of location, on a scale of *proximity*. Comparative reference is indirect reference by means of

identity or similarity.

The structure of the nominal group is modification; it consists of a HEAD, with optional MODIFIER. It is useful to make it terminologically explicit, and we shall refer to modification preceding the head by the term PREMODIFIER and to that following the head by the term POSTMODIFIER.

Thus in

The two high stone walls along the roadside

The Head is *walls*, the Premodifier is formed by *the two high stone* and the Postmodifier by *along the roadside*

The Head is typically expressed by a common noun, proper noun or pronoun. Usually only common nouns accept modification; pronouns and proper nouns tend to occur alone. The elements of this structure are DEICTIC, NUMERATIVE, EPITHET, CLASSIFIER, QUALIFIER, and what we shall call THING. (see below).

	<i>the</i>	<i>two</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>stone</i>	<i>walls</i>	<i>along the roadside</i>
Structures: logical experiential	Premodifier				Head	Postmodifier
	Deictic	Numerative	Epithet	Classifier	Thing	Qualifier
Classes	determiner	numeral	adjective	noun	noun	[prepositional group]

The ‘experiential’ structure is concerned, the Deictic is normally a determiner, the Numerative a numeral or other quantifier, the Epithet an adjective and the Classifier a common or proper noun. The Qualifier a relative clause or prepositional phrase. The experiential structure may occur more than once. Examples : in *boys* and *girls* there are two nouns but only one Thing, and in *hot or cold tea* there are two adjectives but only one Epithet. Similarly in *the old* we have the function of Head combined with that of Epithet, and in the red (in the sense of ‘the red wine’, eg in *I’ll take the red*) Head

combined with Classifier.

This is typically Deictic in a nominal group, eg: *that* referring to box in *It’s an old box camera. – I never had one of that kind.*

The classification of reference items is not, based on their function in the nominal group; it is based on the type of reference involved.

Personal Reference

The category of PERSONALS include the three classes of personal pronoun, possessive determiners (usually called ‘possessive adjectives’), and possessive pronouns. These items are all reference items; they refer to something by specifying its function or role in speech situation. This system of reference is known as *Person*, where ‘person’ is used in the special sense of role; the traditionally recognized categories are First Person, Second Person (*I, you, we*) and Third Person (*he, she, it, they, one*).

Semantic Distinctions in The Personal System

Personal forms enters as participant in some process, or as possessor of some entity. The former falls into the class Noun, subclass Pronoun, and functions as Head - and sole element - in the nominal group. The latter falls into the class Determiner, and then functions either as Head (*mine, yours, ours, his, hers, [its], theirs*) or as Modifier (*my, your, our, his, her, its, their, one’s*).

If the reference is to a single human being, but with the sex unknown or unspecified, the form used is *he*, as in:

*If the buyer wants to know the condition of the property, he has to have another survey carried out on his own behalf**

The use of personal forms as reference

items with a cohesive function. The following is from Alice's conversation with the flowers:

'Aren't you sometimes frightened at being planted out here, with nobody to take care of you?'

'There's the tree in the middle,' said the Rose. 'What else is it good for?'

'But what could it do, if danger came?' Alice asked.

'It could bark,' said the Rose.

'It says "Bough-wough!"' cried a Daisy: 'that's why its branches are called boughs!'

Four occurrences of *it*, and one of *its*, refer anaphorically to *the tree*.

The third person forms, while typically anaphoric, may refer exophorically to some person or thing that is present in the context of situation. An example such as the following could occur as a complete text.

Oh, he's already been? - Yes, he went by about five minutes ago.

The reply shows that the identity of *he* is clear to the respondent. That *he* presents in the context of situation does not necessarily mean physically present in the interactants' field of perception; it merely means that the context of situation permits the identification to be made.

Extended Reference and Text Reference

The word *it* differs from all other personals in that it may refer not only to a particular person or object - a noun or nominal expression - but also to any identifiable portion of text. These are illustrated in the following example:

[The Queen said:], 'Curtsey while you're thinking what to say. it saves time.' Alice wondered a little at this, but she was too much in awe of the Queen to disbelieve it.

In the first instance, *It saves time*, *it* refers to *curtsey[ing] while you're thinking what to say*; the reference is still to a 'thing', but not in the narrow sense of a participant (person or object) - it is a whole process or complex phenomenon. The *it* is *Extended Reference*. In the second instance, *... to disbelieve it*, the *it* refers not to a *Thing* but to a *Fact: [that] curtsey[ing] while you're thinking what to say ... saves time*. This is an instance of *text reference*. In the extended reference, the referent is more than just a person or object, it is a process or sequence of processes (grammatically, a clause or string of clauses, not just a single nominal); In the text reference, the referent is being transmuted into a fact or a report.

Generalized Exophoric Reference

The personal reference items, such as : *we*, *you*, *they*, *it* and *one* all have generalized exophoric use in which the referent is immanent in all contexts of situation. (i) *You* and *one* mean 'any human individual', as in *you never know, one never knows*. (ii) *We* is used in similar fashion but more concretely, implying a particular group of individuals with which the speaker wishes to identify himself, as in *we don't do that sort of thing here*; with an assumption of status behind it as in *we consider it our duty*; implying 'you as patient and I as doctor seek to identify myself as in *how are we today?* (iii) *They* is used to mean 'persons unspecified' and 'adequately specified' for purposes of discussion by the context', as in *they're mending the road out there*. (iv) *It* occurs as a universal meteorological operator as in *it's snowing; it's hot today*. All these are exophoric, but with a kind of institutionalized exophora.

Personal Pronouns, Possessive Determiners and Possessive pronouns

The personal reference item *he* is pronoun functioning as Head; this refers <http://ejournal.unkhair.ac.id/index.php/humano> 39

back to *John* equally well whether *John* is non-possessive proper noun as Head as in (a), possessive as Deictic as in (b), or possessive as Head as in (c):

John has moved to a new house. } *He had it*
John's house is beautiful. } *built last year.*
That new house is John's. }

Possessive determiners (*my, your, etc*) and possessive pronouns (*mine, yours, etc*), may refer without restriction to a referent. That is open to nominals. Examples:

a. *John has moved to a new house* } x. *He had it built last year.*
 b. *John's house is beautiful.* } y. *His wife must be delighted with*
 c. *That new house is John's.* } z. *I didn't know it was his.*

Where (x) has personal pronoun *he*, (y) has possessive determiner *his* and (z) has possessive pronoun *his*.

Cataphoric Reference

Personals can refer cataphorically, as in *He who hesitates is lost*.

Where *he* does not presuppose any referent in the preceding text but simply refers forward to *who hesitates*. The cataphoric structural functions of the personal forms are (i) Third Personal pronouns refer cataphorically to a defining relative clause. (ii) All third person pronouns occur cataphorically as 'substitute themes' in clauses in which their referent is delayed to the end, eg: *they're good these peaches*, (iii) The subject of the clause is a nominalization, as in *it's true that he works very hard*.

Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative reference is a form of verbal pointing. The speaker identifies the referent by locating it on a scale of proximity. The system is as follows:

Neutral	Selective				
The	Participant		Circumstance		
		Singular	Plural	Place	Time
	Near	<i>This</i>	<i>These</i>	<i>Here</i>	<i>Now</i>
	Far	<i>That</i>	<i>Those</i>	<i>There</i>	<i>Then</i>

The circumstantial (adverbial) demonstratives *here, there, now* and *then* refer to space or time. They function as Adjuncts in the clause, not as elements within the nominal group. They have a secondary function as qualifier, as in *that man there*. The remaining (nominal) demonstratives *this, these, that, those*, and *the* refer to the location of something, typically some entity - person or object - that is participating in the process; they therefore occur as elements within the nominal group.

Near and Not Near 'This / These' Versus 'That / Those'

Both '*this*' and '*that*' regularly refer anaphorically to something that has been said before. In dialogue there is some tendency for speaker to use *this* to refer to something he himself has said and *that* refer to something said by his interlocutor. For example:

I like the lion, and I like polar bear. This is my favorite.

Those are my favorite too.

In general this distinction follows the expected pattern: *This/that* refer to count singular or mass nouns, and *these/ those* to count plural.

Head and Modifier

A demonstrative as modifier (demonstrative adjectives) may refer without restriction to any class of noun. A demonstrative as head (demonstrative pronoun) on the other hand, while it can refer freely to nonhumans, is highly restricted in its

reference to human nouns; it cannot refer to a human referent expect in the special environment of an equities clause.

The Use of ‘The’

Thomson and martinet in their book *Practical English Grammar* give such explanation about the use of “the”. First, *the* is used before certain proper name of *seas, rivers, group of islands, chains of mountains*, plural names of *countries, deserts*, also *regions*. For example: *the Netherlands*. Second, *the* is used before names consisting of noun + of + noun, for example: *the united stated of America*. Third, *the* is used before names consisting of adjectives + noun (provided the adjective is not east, west, etc) for example: *the high street*. Fourth, *the* is used before other proper names consisting of adjectives + noun or noun + of + noun: *the National Gallery, the Tower of London*. *The* + singular names + clause/phrase can be used to distinguish one person from another of the same name. For example:

We have two Mr. Smiths. Which do you want? I want the Mr. Who signed this letter.

Comparative Reference

Comparative reference is indirect reference by means of identity or similarity, e.g. *same, equal, more, otherwise, fewer, less, etc.*

Comparison

general	Identity	<i>same, equal, identical, identically</i>
	similarity	<i>such, similar, so, similarly, likewise</i>
(deictic)	difference	<i>other, different else, differently, otherwise</i>
Particular (non-deictic)	numeration	<i>more, fewer, less, further, additional; so - as - equally - quantifier, eg : so many</i>
	epithet	<i>comparative adjectives and adverbs, eg : better ; so - as - more - ess - equally - + comparative adjectives and adverbs, eg : equally, good</i>

General Comparison

General comparison is meant comparison that is simply in term of likeness and unlikeness. General comparison is expressed by a certain class of adjectives and adverb. The adjective function in the nominal group either as *Deictic* or as *Epithet*.

Particular Comparison

Particular comparison is in respect of quantity or quality. It is also expressed by means of adjectives or adverb. If the comparison is in term of quantity, it is expressed in the numerative element in the structure of the nominal group. If the comparison is in the terms of quality, it is expressed in either of two ways that are: In the epithet element in the nominal group, either by a comparative adjective (e.g.: *easier, more difficult, etc*) or by an adverb of comparison sub modifying an adjectives (e.g.: *so difficult*) and as adjunct in the clause, either by a comparative adverb (e.g. *faster* in *Cambridge rowed faster*) or by an adverb of comparison sub modifying an adjectives (e.g.: *as* in *she sang as sweetly*).

Research Methodology

Research Questions are as follows:

1. Do entities or piece of informations appear or refer to the same referent ?
2. How frequently does reference appear in various kinds of texts ?
3. What are frequency accuracy and distribution of links within a text and a group of texts ?

Procedure

Researcher selects randomly data in text forms found in the textbooks for the secondary school. Here the data was selected based on the topic, namely : narrative texts After the data in text forms is gotten, Each of them is divided into the numbered sentences for analysis. And then, each pair of sentences was compared. Here data is gathered and

represented in the form of tables, The table is made up six columns, each of which is described, as follows : the first column lists the numbers of the sentences being compared, the second one is number of ties of each of the sentences, the third one is cohesive items, the fourth one is types of reference in coding, the fifth one is distance and the sixth one is presupposed items. Results of the analyzed data in the table was calculated for further analysis. This is done to know the distribution and the frequency of the reference. Here we could find the accurated data in percentage. The final analyzed data was in a form of the reference items; namely, pronominal functioning non-possesive as head, pronominal functioning as possessive as head and deictic, demonstrative, and comparative. And then, the final work was that researcher made conclusion. Example of analyzing data in narrative text

Sentence Number	No. of Ties	Cohesive Items	Type	Distance	Presupposed Items
1	3	<i>this</i>	R 21.6	o	<i>Androcles and the</i>
		<i>his</i>	R 11.8	o	<i>Lion (title)</i>
		<i>the</i>	R 23.6	o	<i>Androcles Rome</i>
2	3	<i>there</i>	R 22.7	o	<i>the forest</i>
		<i>he</i>	R 11.6	o	<i>Androcles</i>
		<i>he</i>	R 11.6	o	<i>Androcles</i>
3	2	<i>he</i>	R 11.6	M.1	<i>Androcles</i>
		<i>him</i>	R 11.6	M.1	<i>Androcles</i>
4	8	<i>he</i>	R 11.6	K	<i>Androcles</i>
		<i>he</i>	R 11.6	o	<i>Androcles</i>
		<i>he</i>	R 11.6	o	<i>Androcles</i>
		<i>he</i>	R 11.6	o	<i>Androcles</i>
		<i>the</i>	R 23.6	o	<i>a lion</i>
		<i>the</i>	R 23.6	N.2	<i>The forest</i>
		<i>the</i>	R 23.6	K	<i>a tree</i>
		<i>his</i>	R 11.8	o	<i>Androcles</i>
5	7	<i>he</i>	R 11.6	o	<i>Androcles</i>
		<i>there</i>	R 22.7	o	<i>the forest</i>
		<i>he</i>	R 11.6	o	<i>Androcles</i>
		<i>the</i>	R 23.6	o	<i>the lion</i>
		<i>him</i>	R 11.6	o	<i>Androcles</i>
		<i>his</i>	R 11.8	o	<i>the lion</i>
		<i>him</i>	R 11.6	o	<i>Androcles, etc</i>

CONCLUSION

The text narrative above when it is distributed and made in frequency is as follows:

Analyzed References	Personal		Demonstrative	Comparative	Total
	Non-Possive	Possesive			
Cohesive ties	56	13	45	6	120
Percentages	46.6%	10.8%	37.5%	5%	100

The narrative texts analyzed, the data indicates 120 cohesive ties. It consists of personal non-possesive reference, personal possessive reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference. The text characteristics are as follows:

- Referential cohesive ties for pronominal non-possesive reference occupy the first ranking. It indicate 56 cohesive ties or 46.6%. It means in the narrative texts, the non-possesive personal ones as head are often used both in singular and plural such as: *he / him, she / her, it, they / them, etc.*

- Demonstrative reference occupies the second ranking. The data indicates 45 cohesive ties or 37.5%. It means that in the narrative texts, demonstrative reference is often used. These are as follows: (1) The demonstrative references, near are such as *this/these, here, that/ those, there, then, and the.* (2) The demonstrative references, far such as *that/ those, there, then.* (3) The definite article is such as *the*; (4) The nominal, Deictic or Head is such as *this/these, that/those, the.* (4) The place adverbial is such as *then.*

- Personal Possesive reference occupies the third ranking. The data indicate 13 cohesive ties or 10.8 % percentage. It means that in the narrative texts, personal possessive refrence is not so often used. The reference found in the texts are (1) Possesive, as Head, such as: *his, hers, (its), and theirs.* (2) Possesive, as Deictic such as: *his, her, its, and their.*

- Comparative reference occupies the last ranking. The data indicates 6 cohesive ties or 5 %. It means that in the narrative texts, the reference is rarely used. The reference found in the texts are (1) identity such as: *same, identical.* (2) similarity, such as *similar(ly),*

such. (3) difference, such as: *different, other, else, and additional.* (4) Comparison (quantity), such as: *more, less, as many.* (5) *Comparison (quality), such as as + adjective.*

RECOMMENDATION

Other researches related to linguistics study can be done for further information. Here the writer recommends as follows:

- Difference research can involve two or more items of the cohesive ties in huger data, such as a study of comparative reference, demonstrative reference about place, time adverbial etc. The findings will be the text characteristics.
- The research can involve different texts. The research can be in expository text, report text, spoof text, explanation text, news item text, analytical and hortatory text, and etc.
- A comparative study can be done in different research. We will find specifically differences of text characteristics about reference cohesion.
- A functional linguistics grammar research can be done. It involves substitution: verbal substitution, Clausal substitution; ellipsis: nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, conjunction: additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction, temporal conjunction, and reference.

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