

## ANAPHORIC AND CATAPHORIC REFERENCES USED IN 'THE CHAPEL' SHORT STORY

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### ABSTRACT

*This study aimed to analyse the endospheric reference including the types of Anaphora and cataphoric reference that are contained in the short story titled "The Chapel". The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method to analyse the selection of endospheric reference including the types of Anaphora and cataphoric reference. The data was in the form of a script of "The Chapel" short story. The technique of collecting data was by reading the Chapel short story and then marking words according to the types of anaphoric and cataphoric. The results showed there are 45 anaphoric references and 5 cataphoric references found in the short story.*

**Keyword:** *Systemic Functional Language, Cohesive, Coherence, Reference*

### INTRODUCTION

People learn and use the language as the medium of communication in both spoken and written language. In written language, most of them expressed their thoughts into a literature work. It can be in the form of prose, poetry, fiction, and non-fiction literature. Short story is one of fiction literature. According to Poe (cited in Ceylan, 2016) short story is a kind of narrative prose which can be read at one sitting of from one-half hour to two hours. It means that a short story is shorter than a novel. It usually contains only a few characters.

However, it is often found that the short story is not always comprehensive enough, so that readers do not understand the contents of the short story. Therefore, to solve this problem, a reference word is needed so that the reader can understand the meaning of the reading text. Reference is a word that is used to refer to something of the text in a sentence. Bublitz & Norrick (2011) reference has been defined as a static relationship between expressions and the things they denote. Reference is used as links in a text to help listeners and readers know and identify the content of a text. Reference is included in grammatical cohesion which is part of systemic functional linguistics. Systemic functional language is a linguistic approach that aims to understand how a text shapes its meaning within a context (Accurso, 2020). Systemic functional linguistics is a social Theory of language developed by Halliday (1994). SFL holds the principle that all

languages have three Meta functions: textual, ideational, and interpersonal Metafunctions. In line with the metafunctions of language, there are three types of Theme, including: topical Theme (related to ideational metafiction), textual Theme (related to textual metafiction), and interpersonal Theme (related to interpersonal metafiction).

Cohesion is considered an internal element, which binds the passage together (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). It is one of the hints for the reader to relate the meaning together within the text (Dastjerdi & Samian, 2011). In functional linguistic terms, cohesion is considered a non-structural unit of textual metafiction. Non-structural unit, as stated by Halliday and Hasan (1976), means that cohesion does not depend on the structural unit in the text, such as clause or sentence. Cohesion is located beyond the sentence or the clause, which is meaning. Halliday & Hasan further explain that cohesion plays a central role in creating a sense of connectedness and unity of the text because the interpretation of some elements in the text depends on one element to another-- defining text as a text (see also Martin, 1992; Eggins, 2004; Emilia, 2014). In order to achieve the sense of connectedness and unity, the semantic relation internal to the text, namely cohesive device has a significant influence to maintain interrelation between meaning in the text (Halliday & Hasan, 1976; Gerot & Wignell, 1994; Eggins, 2004; Emilia, 2014) in order to relate between items as the text develops (Derewianka & Jones, 2012).

Cohesive devices which are focused in the study include references, lexical cohesion, conjunctions, ellipses, and substitutions which will be discussed below. Reference means "pointing" to something mentioned elsewhere in the text (Derewianka & Jones, 2012). Reference is a system to which the identity of an item is introduced and tracked through text (Gerot & Wignell, 1994). According to Eggins (2004), reference is retrievable from a number of different contexts: homophoric, exophoric, and endophoric references (see also Gerot & Wignell, 1994). The endophoric reference will be a focus of discussion in this paper as it is crucial in the creation of text's cohesion (Eggins, 2004; Halliday & Hasan, 1976) which is the focus of the study. Endophoric is known as a reference which can be recalled from within a text (Bloor & Bloor, 2004; Eggins, 2004; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004; Christie & Derewianka, 2008; Emilia, 2014). Eggins (2004) categorizes Endophoric into three types: Anaphoric or "backward looking"; Cataphoric or "forward looking"; and Esphoric which occurs when the occurrence of the referent in the phrase follows immediately the presuming referent item (within the same nominal group/ noun phrase in a separate clause)

Hidayat, A. (2016) title "An Analysis of Grammatical Cohesive Device of the Short Story the Little Match Girl by Hans Christian Andersen 2016/ 2017" The references are distinguished into two kinds, they are Anaphoric and Cataphoric references. The analysis of the text of the short story entitled The Little Match Girl by Hans Christian Andersen used varied references of grammatical cohesive devices. It is proven based on the analysis that there are 87 references found throughout the text which 81 out of the total number.

Anggara, I. M. A. (2014) "The Analysis of Personal Reference in The Novel Edensor by Andrea Hirata" He conclude that all types of personal reference can be found as data and that the sentence is rewritten and noted according to the types of personal reference. The present of the reference, then it can be determined whether which refers to the item outside the text (exophoric) or inside the text (endophoric). When referring to the item inside the text, it may refer to cataphorically or anaphorically. All types of personal reference can be found in this novel.

Indriyani, I. (2022) "Anaphoric and Cataphoric in EFL Textbook". She found that the types of references that are mostly depicted in the recount texts from Bahasa Inggris textbook are anaphoric references. The used of anaphoric references can make the sentences of the text connect to each other because anaphoric reference contains cohesion.

From all of the relevant previous research, the previous writers only analyse anaphoric and cataphoric references. In this research, the writer would like to analyse the endophoric reference including the types of Anaphora and cataphoric reference that are contained in the short story titled "The Chapel".

The story "The Chapel" was about a young girl, named Ginnie, and a really dangerous and powerful man, a high class and upper caste young boy named Ravi who sexually abused her, due to which she got pregnant. He was supposed to marry a woman of the upper class but broke it off when Ginnie asked him to marry her. Later on, he died in an accident and Ginnie gave birth to her child which marks the end of the story.

There are many problems that can be analysed in the Chapel short story and it is impossible for the writer to analyse all of them. Therefore, the writer makes several limitations to facilitate the research and preparation process. In this research, the writer focuses on the anaphoric and cataphoric in The Chapel short story.

According to the explanation above the use of reference is important to know or understand the meaning in the text. This can help to understand the text without misunderstandings. Based on the background above, the writers are interested in conducting research entitled "Anaphoric and Cataphoric References Used in 'The Chapel' Short Story".

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The research was conducted by using a descriptive qualitative method. Nazir (1998) states that the descriptive method is a method of research which focuses on the description of a situation, event or occurrence, by the reason this method had an intention to accumulate the basic data. Maxwell (1996) states that the strength of qualitative research derives primarily from its inductive approach, its focus on specific situations or people, and its emphasis on words rather than the numbers. The research data is in the form of words from The Chapel short story. The data source of this study is the script of a short story titled "The Chapel" by Josef Asperger.

The researcher collects the data by reading The Chapel short story. Researchers marked words according to the types of anaphoric and cataphoric. Third, put all of the sentences in a table or tabulate the data. From the data collected then analysed its type based on the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976).

The data that has been collected is then analysed based on data analysis techniques by Milles and Huberman which divided into 3 stages, namely data reduction, data display and drawing conclusions. data reduction means the process of selecting, simplifying, abstracting and transforming data. Reduced data will provide a clearer description and make it easier for researchers to collect further data. After the data is reduced, the next step is to display the data so that the data can be organized and arranged so that it is easy to understand. Data display can be interpreted as a collection of information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. At drawing conclusion step the researcher systematically compiles the data that has been obtained, chooses which are important and which will be studied and then draws conclusions from the data that has been analysed.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the analysis based on Eggins (2004) Anaphoric or “back warding looking”; Cataphoric or “forward looking”; the writers found several Anaphoric and Cataphoric references contained in the writing structure of the short story entitled "The Chapel". The data that has been collected by the writers are as follows:

**Table 1. Anaphoric Data**

No	Phrase	Coding
1.	She was walking lazily, for the fierce April sun was directly overhead. <b>Her</b> umbrella blocked its rays but nothing blocked the heat - the sort of raw, wild heat that crushes you with its energy.	AN 01
2.	Occasionally a car went past, leaving <b>its</b> treads in the melting pitch like the wake of a ship at sea	AN 02
3.	On the dusty verge twenty yards ahead of Ginnie a car pulled up. <b>She</b> had noticed it cruise by once before but <b>she</b> did not recognize it and could not make out the driver...	AN 03
4.	"Hello, Ginnie," <b>she</b> heard behind her.	AN 04
5.	Ravi Kirjani was tall and lean, and always well-dressed. <b>His</b> black eyes and large white teeth flashed in the sunlight as <b>he</b> spoke.	AN 05
6.	Ginnie often heard <b>her</b> unmarried sisters talk ruefully	AN 06
7.	Ginnie often heard her unmarried sisters talk ruefully of him, of how, if only <b>their</b> father were alive and they still had land, one of them might marry him.	AN 07
8.	...laugh at Ginnie because <b>she</b> was too simple for any man to want.	AN 08
9.	"Right. And where're you going Ginnie?" <b>She</b> hesitated and looked down at the ground again.	AN 09
10.	People always said that Ravi would be a man of honour, like <b>his</b> father.	AN 10
11.	Ravi looked suddenly grave. <b>His</b> dark skin seemed even darker	AN 11
12.	Ravi gave a tug at <b>his</b> collar.	AN 12

13.	But chapel must have been the last thing on Ravi's mind when Ginnie, after a moment's hesitation, accepted <b>his</b> offer	AN 13
14.	But while the Kirjanis were diplomats, the Moorpalanis were a commercial family. <b>They</b> had made <b>their</b> fortune in retailing long before the collapse in oil prices had emptied their customers' pockets;	AN 14
15.	When Ginnie heard of Ravi's engagement the loathing <b>she</b> had conceived for <b>him</b> grew into a sort of numb hatred.	AN 15
16.	" <b>Girl</b> , you sure does have a lot to confess to <b>that</b> whittie," <b>her mother</b> would say to <b>her</b> each time <b>she</b> came home late from chapel.	AN 16
17.	" <b>He's</b> not a whittie, <b>he's</b> a man of God." " <b>That's</b> as may be, child, but don't forget <b>he</b> does be a man first."	AN 17
18.	The months passed and <b>she</b> did not see Ravi again. And then <b>it</b> rained. All through August the rain hardly stopped. <b>It</b> rattled persistently on the galvanized roofs until you thought you would go mad with the noise.	AN 18
19.	Then one day in October, towards the end of the wet season, when Ginnie's family were celebrating <b>her</b> only brother's eighteenth birthday, something happened that <b>she</b> had been dreading for weeks.	AN 19
20.	"Gods have mercy on you, Virginia! Watch the shape of your belly," cried Mrs Narine, exploding with indignation and pulling <b>her</b> daughter indoors, away from the prying neighbours' ears.	AN 20
21.	And why does you blacken your father's name like this, at your age? <b>The man</b> as didn't even live to see you born.	AN 21
22.	Then Ginnie told <b>her</b> mother of the afternoon that Ravi Kirjani had raped <b>her</b> .	AN 22
23.	There was a long silence after that and all you could hear was Mrs Narine wheezing. When at last <b>she</b> spoke, <b>her</b> words were heavy and disjointed.	AN 23
24.	Ginnie's sisters were awestruck. "Shall we take <b>her</b> over to the health centre, Ma?" asked Indra	AN 24
25.	"The midwife comes today." "Is you crazy, girl? You all does know how <b>that</b> woman does run <b>she</b> mouth like a duck's bottom. You all leave this to me."	AN 25
26.	That night Mrs Narine took <b>her</b> young daughter to see Doctor Khan, an old friend of <b>her</b> husband whose discretion <b>she</b> could count on.	AN 26
27.	Dr Khan sighed and peered over the frames of <b>his</b> glasses. Then <b>he</b> lowered his voice and spoke wearily, like a man who has said the same thing many times.	AN 27
28.	"I might arrange something for the baby once it's born. But <b>it</b> must be born, my dear.	AN 28
29.	Don't fool yourself, if the dates <b>she's</b> given us are correct, in three months <b>she'll</b> be full term. Anything <b>now</b> would be too, too messy."	AN 29
30.	"No, Ma, I want it anyway, I want to keep it," said Ginnie quietly. "Don't be a fool, <b>child</b> ."	AN 30
31.	Doctor Khan gave a chuckle. "So, your daughter is not such a fool as you think," <b>he</b> said.	AN 31
32.	To the surprise of the Narines <b>he</b> did not argue at all. <b>He</b> offered at once to marry Ginnie. <b>It</b> may be that for him it was a welcome opportunity to escape a connubial arrangement for which he had little appetite.	AN 32
33.	Though Sunita Moorpalani indisputably had background, nobody ever pretended that <b>she</b> had looks	AN 33
34.	"Perhaps," <b>she</b> thought with a wry smile, " <b>he's</b> not really so bad."	AN 34
35.	And so did the jilted Moorpalani family. If privately <b>they</b> felt <b>their</b> humiliation keenly, publicly <b>they</b> bore it with composure, .....	AN 35

36.	The Moorpalani brothers chose a Tuesday for the outing – there was little point, <b>they</b> said, in going at the weekend when the working people littered the beach – and one of <b>their</b> Land Rovers for the twenty mile drive from Rio Cristalino. <b>They</b> were in high spirits and joked with Ravi while <b>their</b> servants stowed cold chicken and salad beneath the rear bench seats and packed the iceboxes with beer and puncheon rum. Then <b>they</b> scanned the sky for clouds and congratulated themselves on choosing such a fine day.	AN 36
37.	Suraj, the eldest brother, looked at <b>his</b> watch and <b>his</b> feet shifted uneasily as he said: “It’s time to hit the road.”	AN 37
38.	As usual, a crush of people from all over Trinidad – distant relatives, old classmates, anyone claiming even the most tenuous connection with the dead man – came to mourn at the riverside pyre outside Mayaro. Some of <b>them</b> were convinced that they could see in Ravi’s death the hands of the gods – and <b>they</b> pointed for evidence to the grey sky and the unseasonal rain. But the flames defied the rain and the stench of burning flesh filled the air. A few spoke darkly of murder. Did not the Moorpalanis have a compelling motive? And not by chance did <b>they</b> have the opportunity, and the means. But mostly <b>they</b> agreed that it was a tragic accident.	AN 38
39.	Then <b>they</b> watched as the ashes were thrown into the muddy Otoire River, soon to be lost in the warm waters of the Atlantic.	AN 39
40.	“Anyway,” said one old mourner with a shrug, “who are we to ask questions? The police closed their files on the case before the boy was cold.” And <b>he</b> shook the last of the rain from <b>his</b> umbrella and slapped impatiently at a mosquito.	AN 40
41.	You might have thought that the shock of Ravi’s death would have induced in Ginnie a premature delivery. But quite the reverse. <b>She</b> attended the inquest and she mourned at the funeral. The expected date came and went	AN 41
42.	When they saw the baby, the nurses glanced anxiously at each other. Then <b>they</b> took him away without letting Ginnie see him.	AN 42
43.	Eventually they returned with one of the doctors, a big Creole, who assumed <b>his</b> most unruffled bedside manner to reassure Ginnie that the baby was well.	AN 43
44.	Ginnie looked into <b>her</b> son’s blue eyes and kissed <b>them</b> , and in doing so a tremendous feeling of tiredness suddenly came over <b>her</b> .	AN 44
45.	<b>They</b> were so very, very blue, so like Father Olivier’s. <b>She</b> sighed at the irony of it all, the waste of it all. Was the Creole doctor really so stupid? Surely <b>he</b> knew as well as <b>she</b> did that the pallid looks could never go.	AN 45

In AN 01 data is an anaphoric reference because the word "her" refers to "she" which has been mentioned in the previous sentence.

AN 01 : She was walking lazily, for the fierce April sun was directly overhead. **Her** umbrella blocked its rays but nothing blocked the heat - the sort of raw, wild heat that crushes you with its energy.

The appearance of “she”, “her”, “he”, “his”, “they”, and “their” in Anaphoric references in almost all the data shows the subject pronoun that has been mentioned in the previous word, sentence, or phrase. The word “it” is usually used to refer to situations or objects that cannot be defined by their gender. While, the words “that”, and “now” that appear in data AN 16, AN 17, AN 25, and AN 29 used to refer to location, time on scale of proximity.

**Table 2. Cataphoric Data**

No	Phrase	Coding
1.	In <b>her</b> long white Sunday dress you might have taken Ginnie Narine for fourteen or fifteen.	CT 01

2.	In fact <b>she</b> was twelve, a happy, uncomplicated child with a nature as open as the red hibiscus that decorated her black, waist-length hair.	<b>CT 02</b>
3.	From the shade of <b>her</b> umbrella Ginnie peered up at a small lone cloud that hung motionless above them.	<b>CT 03</b>
4.	...playing with <b>her six-year-old nephew</b> Pinni.	<b>CT 04</b>
5.	So Ravi Kirjani was confronted with the pregnant Ginnie and reminded of <b>that</b> Sunday afternoon in the dry season when the canes wre ready for harvesting.	<b>CT 05</b>
6.	But it was clear at least, he felt, that Ravi had been alive when <b>he</b> fell from the Land Rover.	<b>CT 06</b>

Cataphoric as found in CT 01, the word "her" refers to the character Ginne Narine who is mentioned afterwards. CT 01: In **her** long white Sunday dress you might have taken Ginnie Narine for fourteen or fifteen. The appearance of “she”, “her”, and “he” in Cataphoric references in almost all the data shows the subject pronoun that has been mentioned in the word, sentence, or phrase after the references has appeared. While, the word “that” that appears in data CT 5 used to refer to time on the scale of proximity.

From all the data that the author has managed to collect, in the data of Anaphoric and Cataphoric References. A lot of even almost all of the data use references to refer to personal references which are more dominant. While references that refer to situations and times are also found but not as much as personal pronouns.

## CONCLUSION

In written language, most of them expressed their thoughts into a literature work. However, it is often found that the short story is not always comprehensive enough, so that readers do not understand the contents of the short story. Therefore, to solve this problem, a reference word is needed so that the reader can understand the meaning of the reading text. There are many problems that can be analysed in the Chapel short story and it is impossible for the writer to analyse all of them. In this research, the writer focuses on the anaphoric and cataphoric in The Chapel short story. Based on the research results, 45 anaphoric references and 5 cataphoric references were found.

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