Grammatical References in English

A Graduation Research Project

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Abstract

This research is an overview about Grammatical References in English. The first section is about the introduction and presenting the topics and with that the subjects such as Reference as cohesion device, personal, demonstrative, and comparative would be examined cohesion device the relations between a discourse and its preceding text, and personal reference is a function in the speech situation through the categories of person, demonstrative is a reference by means of location, on scale of proximity, and Comparative reference is expressed by using adverbs and adjectives in order to compare and contrast items within a text. In addition, in the second section is about other references such as exophora, endophora, cataphora, and anaphora.
Section One

Introduction

Grammatical reference is about linking to the other items of the text, which in fact the reference does not have any meaning by itself, for example:

*Joe went to the office, and he came back an hour ago.*

In this context the pronoun (he) is a grammatical reference, because it refers or mentions the name before, and it does not have any meaning by itself. Furthermore, Grammatical reference is a part of cohesion devices, cohesion devices consist of reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction Nordquist, (2019).

It has to be said this research will mainly focuses on the reference as a cohesion device, in addition it is important to mention and explain the term “cohesion”, and the classification of coherence devices. Cohesion is the grammatical and lexical linking within a text or sentence that holds a text together and gives it meaning. It is related to the broader concept of coherence. There are two main types of cohesion: grammatical cohesion, which is based on structural content—and lexical cohesion, which is based on lexical content and background knowledge Halliday and Hasan (1976:63).
Additionally, Grammatical Reference has three main types, Anaphoric, cataphoric, and exophoric.

1- Anaphoric reference occurs when a word or phrase refers to something mentioned earlier in the text.

Here’s an example of anaphoric reference:

I-Michael went to the bank. He was annoyed because it was closed.

“He refers to Michael, it refers to the bank” (Camposn 2018).

2- Cataphoric reference, on the other hand occurs when a word or phrase refers to something mentioned later in the text.

Here are some examples of cataphoric reference: (Camposn,2018)

I-Although I phone her every week, my mother still complains that I don’t keep in touch often enough.

“Her refers to my mother” (Camposn 2018).

II-The book was there on the table. I’d never read Charles Dickens and I didn’t intend to do so now.

3- Exophoric reference occurs when a word or phrase refers to something outside the text. Here are some examples of exophoric reference: (Camposn, 2018)

I-They ‘re late again, can you believe it?

II-I know! Well, they’d better get here soon or it ‘ll get cold

“They refer to some people outside the discourse known to both speakers” Camposn (2018).

“It also refers to something that both speakers know about (perhaps the dinner)” Camposn (2018).

The use of exophoric reference requires some shared knowledge between two speakers, or between writer and reader(s) Camposn (2018).
1.1 Reference as a Cohesion Device

Reference concern on the relations between a discourse (text) and preceding or following (element). In addition, Reference is related by semantic relationship. According to Halliday and Hasan reference is the relation between an element of the text which is interpreted by the participants. Reference is potentially cohesive because the thing that serves as the source of the interpretation may itself be an element of text. Halliday and Hasan have special term for situational reference. Halliday and Hasan refer to the exophoric reference. Then, they distinguish with endospheric as genera name for reference within the text Camposn (2018).

Additionally, Reference can be identified as the situation in which one element cannot be semantically interpreted unless it is referred to another element in the text. Pronouns, articles, demonstratives, and comparatives are used as referring devices to refer to items in linguistic or situational texts. Reference may either be exophoric or endospheric (M.Bloor & T. Bloor, 2004:60). Exophoric reference requires the reader to infer the interpreted referent by looking beyond the text in the immediate environment shared by the reader and writer. For example, in the sentence:

That is a wonderful idea!
To retrieve the meaning of that, the reader must look outside the situation. On the other hand, endospheric reference lies within the text itself. It is classified into two classes: anaphoric and cataphoric. According to Paltridge (2006:90) “Anaphoric reference is where a word or phrase refers back to another word or phrase used earlier in the text” In the previous example:

Amy went to the party. She sat with Sara.

She refers back to Amy; therefore, she is an anaphoric reference. Cataphoric reference looks forward to another word or phrase mentioned later in the text. For instance, in the following sentence, he is a cataphoric reference that looks forward to Mike. As soon as he arrived, Mike visited his parents Paltridge (2006:90) .
1.2 **Personal Reference**

Halliday and Hasan (1976,76) defines Personal reference as a reference by means a function in the speech situation through the categories of person. The categories of personal reference include three classes of personal pronoun, possessive determiner (adjective pronoun), and possessive pronoun. It can be seen from the table below;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Personal Pronoun</th>
<th>Possessive Adjective</th>
<th>Possessive Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>I, Me</td>
<td>My</td>
<td>Mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address (s) with / without other person (s)</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>Your</td>
<td>Yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaker and other person (s)</td>
<td>We, Us</td>
<td>Our</td>
<td>Ours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other person: male</td>
<td>He, Him</td>
<td>His</td>
<td>His</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other person: female</td>
<td>She, Her</td>
<td>Her</td>
<td>Hers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other person: object</td>
<td>They, Them</td>
<td>Their</td>
<td>Theirs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object passage of text</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>Its</td>
<td>Its</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.3 Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative reference is a reference by means of location, on scale of proximity. Demonstrative reference expresses through determiners and adverbs. In grammar, a demonstrative is a determiner or a pronoun that points to a particular noun or to the noun it replaces. There are four demonstratives in English: the "near" demonstratives this and these, and the "far" demonstratives that and those. This and that are singular; these and those are plural Kranenburg, (2016:16).

A demonstrative pronoun distinguishes its antecedent from similar things. (For example, "Let me pick out the books. I want these, not those.") When a demonstrative comes before a noun, it's sometimes called a demonstrative adjective or a demonstrative determiner ("Son, take this bat and hit that ball out of the park") Nordquist (2019).

1.4 Comparative reference

Regarding comparative reference, Jamalzadeh (2017:15) claims that it is expressed by using adverbs and adjectives in order to compare and contrast items within a text. Halliday & Hasan (1976, 37) suggest that comparative reference contributes to textual cohesion by setting up a relation of contrast
expressed by such adjectives as same, identical, equal, adjective in a comparative degree, and adverbs such as identically, likewise, so, such, etc.

General and particular comparison in English is illustrated in Tables 6. This table represents re-arranged version of the corresponding tables in Halliday and Hasan (1976,76).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General comparison</th>
<th>Particular comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identity</td>
<td>Similarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>same, equal, identical; identically</td>
<td>such, similar; so, similarly, likewise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By general comparison is meant comparison that is simply in terms of likeness and unlikeness without considering any particular property: two things may be the same, similar or different, general comparison is expressed by a certain class of adjectives and adverbs.

Furthermore, The adjectives functions in the nominal group either as Deictic or as Epithet and the adverbs functions in the clause as Adjunct. In this comparison
likeness or unlikeness is referential property Jamalzadeh (2017:17). Particular comparison means comparison that is in respect of (quantity or quality). It is also expressed by means of adjectives or adverbs, not of a special class, but ordinary adjectives function within the nominal group, but not as Deictic, they function either as Numerative or as Epithet.

The adverb function in either of two ways: either as adjunct in the clause or as Sub- modifier, in which case they simply occur within an Epithet or a Numerative on within an Adjunct. This type of comparison expresses the comparability between things Halliday and Hasan (1976,76).
Section Two

2.1 Exophora Reference

Exophora is reference to something extralinguistic, i.e. not in the same text, and contrasts with endophora. Exophora can be deictic, in which special words or grammatical markings are used to make reference to something in the context of the utterance or speaker. For example, pronouns are often exophoric, with words such as "this", "that", "here", "there", as in that chair over there is John's said while indicating the direction of the chair referred to. Given "Did the gardener water those plants?", it is quite possible that "those" refers back to the preceding text, to some earlier mention of those particular plants in the discussion Lestari (2019:31).

But it is also possible that it refers to the environment in which the dialogue is taking place—to the "context of situation", as it is called—where the plants in question are present and can be pointed to if necessary. The interpretation would be "those plants there, in front of us". This kind of reference is called exophora, since it takes us outside the text altogether. Exophoric reference is not cohesive, since it does not bind the two elements together into a text Halliday and Hasan, (1976:85)
2.2 Endophora Reference

Endophora refers to the phenomenon of expressions that derive their reference from something within the surrounding text (endophors) Khofidoh (2017:31). For example, in the sentences "I saw Sally yesterday. She was lying on the beach", "she" is an endophoric expression because it refers to something mentioned elsewhere in the text, i.e. "Sally". By contrast, "She was lying on the beach," if it appeared by itself, contains an exophoric expression; "she" refers to something that is not present in the surrounding text, so there is not enough information given within the text to independently determine to whom "she" refers.

Additionally, it can refer to someone the speaker assumes his audience has prior knowledge of, or it can refer to a person he is showing to his listeners. Without further information, in other words, there is no way of knowing the exact meaning of an exophoric term. Endophora can be broken into three subcategories: cataphora, anaphora Khofidoh (2017:31).
2.2.1 *Cataphora*

Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik (1985:65) are in agreement that cataphoric reference is the opposite of anaphoric reference. Cataphora refers forward to a person, thing, or situation in discourse of use. Therefore, the referent displays itself later on in a text after a cataphoric reference.

A cataphoric reference unit refers to another unit that is introduced later on in the text/speech. To understand the unit referred to by a cataphoric reference you would need to look ahead in the text/speech, For example,

“When she arrived, Sara was surprised to find her door open.”

Here, the pronoun 'she' is a cataphoric reference because it refers to the noun ‘Sara’ that is introduced later on in the text.

2.2.3 *Anaphora*

Huang (2000: 7) says: "a rhetorical device involving the repetition of a word or group of words in successive clauses." Anaphora is a term in which the personal pronouns such as 'he', 'she', 'they', or 'it' or possessive pronouns such as 'mine', 'hers', 'theirs', or 'its', are used to refer back to something or somebody that is already mentioned in the same sentence or in the preceding sentence.
An anaphoric reference unit, on the other hand, refers to another unit that was introduced earlier on in the text/speech. To understand the unit referred to by an anaphoric reference you would need to look back in the text/speech.

For example,

“Sara is so stressed out about her assignment; she is talking with her friends”

Here, the pronoun 'she' is an anaphoric reference because it refers to the noun 'Sara' that was introduced earlier on in the text Huang (2000: 7).

After that, the anaphoric reference must match with the referent in gender and number. Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Swartvik (1985:75) have divided anaphora into two kinds 'indirect and direct'. We find that direct anaphoric interpretation is received in a situation where the same referent has already happened in the discourse of use while a reference in indirect anaphora is a part of the hearer's knowledge indirectly Lobeck (1995:56).
Conclusion

The purpose of this research is to give an overview about Grammatical References in English, throughout the research many topics have been covered such as Reference as cohesion device, personal, demonstrative, and comparative, furthermore, In addition, this research attempts to give some overview regarding other references such as exophora, endophora, cataphora, and anaphora. Grammatical references are great tools to utter and understand writings and speech much easier, and an English speaker takes advantage from that tool to communicate and understand each other.
References


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