

Personal Reference in the Newspaper Article

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1. Introduction

Information is spread through reading newspaper, brochure, magazine, journal and so on. Reading can not be separated from human life. It means that journalism and press are closely related with human needs.

In Indonesia, there are some newspaper which are written in English such as The Jakarta Post, The Lampung Post etc. The Jakarta Post is one of the daily English newspapers which is oriented in some various fields such as headlines, editorial, opinion, archipelago, sports etc.

A journalist often uses styles or variation of language in presenting daily events, situational social activities in the daily events, situation and social activities as a journalistic language. The language used in the mass media is sociolinguistics oriented. It means, a journalist has short, clear, simple language. Arief Hakim (2001) states that in the press a journalist has to fulfill the 5W + 1H, it means that the article has to explain what, who, where, when, why and how. It is used to make an article more interesting and to attract reader's attention. That is to explain that reference is often found almost in all written information and it is also accepted in expressing ideas, opinions, and thoughts (Halliday 1976:20).

Reference form is used more dominantly in writing than in conversation. Of course, it should be used to interpret semantically in their own right (Halliday and Hasan 1976:31). Halliday (1994:31) supposes that reference is used to give the specific nature of the information that is signaled for retrieval.

A journalist used reference because it tries to avoid unnecessary repetition and to help the text bond together for example : in presenting names of people, the writer doesn't have to mention the words in the whole text but that word can be changed by personal reference. Here the writer tries to describe about the types and used of reference, which are found in the article of sports in the Jakarta Post.

In using reference, the information to be retrieved is the referential meaning; the identity of the particular thing or class of things and the cohesion lies in the continuity of reference. The question is how the reference is analyzed. To solve this problem, it can be obtained by a study on reference in the newspaper.

2. Discussion

2.1 Reference

Halliday and Hasan (1994:308, 1976:10) states that the unity of meaning is built up by means of both cohesion and coherence. Cohesion refers to the linguistic devices by which the speaker can signal the experiential and interpersonal coherence is in the mind of the writer and reader, and we know it as a mental phenomenon and can not be identified or quantified in the same way as cohesion. They add the cohesion can be created into five categories, namely: reference, ellipsis, substitution, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. While Latullippe (1987:15) divides cohesion only into two parts, namely connectives and reference. In this study, the writer will just discuss reference. Thomson (1996:148) says that reference is the set of grammatical resources which allow the speaker to indicate whether something is being repeated from somewhere else in the text (we have already been told about it) or whether it has not yet appeared in the text (it is new to us). 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 traced back as one wants to. In other words, as one involves in an interaction one moves to and fro to identify and refer to the participants and circumstances. Palmer (1976:30) says that reference deals with the relationship between the linguistics element, words, sentences and non linguistics word of experience. Latulippe (1987:20) says that reference words are simply words that refer to, or are used instead of, other words. Hurford (1983:31) supports that reference expression is used in an utterance to refer to something or someone. Lyons (1968:404) says "The relationship which holds between words and things is the relationship of reference words which refer to things". It shows that the relationship between words and things is the references. Futhermore, Halliday (1994:309) says that reference is a participant or circumstantial element introduced at one place in the text that can be taken as a reference point for something that follows. Also Gillian (1983:192) states reference is a referential form which in stead of being interpreted semantically in its own makes reference to something else for its interpreted semantically in its own makes reference to something else for its interpretation. That means it is a device used to link ideas together so that the text is smooth to read. Therefore, it is quite important for the readers to understand the reference in a sentences

or in a text, because they are used to avoid unnecessary words and make them more interesting. In relation to this matter, Woods and Foll (1986:45) states that "it is unnecessary to repeat information needless; the writer will not repeat a name where he or she will do. But obviously, to find the meaning of the words it is necessary to look at the sentences, so the use of context becomes crucial at this stage. As well as helping the writer to avoid the unnecessary repetition and to help the text tie together. According to the quotation above, there are two functions of the reference, namely avoiding unnecessary repetition and helping the text tie together. If the readers want to identify references words in sentences, they have to look at the context of the sentence or the text.

For instance :

- Last week Ali went to the zoo. There, he saw monkeys, crocodiles, emus, tigers, elephants, and camels. His favorite was the monkeys. Ali spent half a day there and then he went back home.
- (The use of he, his is to avoid repetition of the same person. The words he, his refer back to Ali).
- Jack built a house in 1999, then he sold it in 2003
(In these sentences, he and it are reference words. He refers back to jack and it refers back to house).
- Maddison bicycles are at the moment moving to a new factory. This is likely to delay production of their latest models
(in these sentences, this refers to moving to a new factory)

The use of He, His, It and This is to avoid repetition of the same person or thing. In this case, reference occurs between parts of the same sentences. Besides, reference can also occurs between different sentences, for example:

Randy : Who is the girl that looks so beautiful and elegant?

Lisa: She's my classmate, a student of North Sumatera University.

Randy : Would you like introducing me with her?

Lisa: Yes, of course, she will be happy to see you

The use of She, Her is also to avoid repetition of the same person. The words She, Her refer back to the girl that looks beautiful and elegant.

2.2 Types of reference

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:37), there are three types of reference words, namely personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference.

2.2.1 Personal Reference

Personal references is one by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:37). Frank (1972 : 29) defines personal references consist of first, second and third person perfecting with the number categories singular and plural also identification of object like definite and indefinite, possessive adjective and possessive pronoun as summarized in the following table

Person	Number	Subject	Object	Possessive Adjective	Possessive pronoun
First (Speaker)	Singular Plural	I	Me	My	Mine
		We	Us	Our	Ours
Second (addressee)	Singular	You	You	Your	Yours
	Plural	You	You	Your	Yours
Third	Singular	He (male)	Him	His	His
		She (female)	Her	Her	Hers
		It (non-human)	It	Its	-
	Plural	They	Them	Their	Theirs

Table 2.3.1 Personal Reference

Speech roles are the roles of speaker and addressee, which consist of first and second person (I, We, You). We use addressee in reference to hearer or listener in order to suggest the person meaning which is designed by the speaker. The third person (He, She, It, They) is called other roles, including all other relevant entities, other than speaker or addressee.

The use of personal reference is shown in the following:

- (a) Personal Reference

- My father gave his money to the beggar
- We saw lots of snakes in our garden
- (b) Possessive Adjective
 - Andi came last week, he brought with him the book.
 - My sister and I will attend the party. We have prepared our custome
- (c) Possessive pronoun
 - This pen is not yours, it is mine
 - We spent our holiday with the Whites. Theirs was the best friends I have ever met

2.3 Use of Reference

The use of reference is divided into two categories. They are Exophoric (reference to the non verbal context or situation) and Endophoric (reference to the co – text). Further, Endophoric is also divided into two terms; they are Anaphora and Cataphora. The Categorization is represented in the diagram as proposed by (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:33)

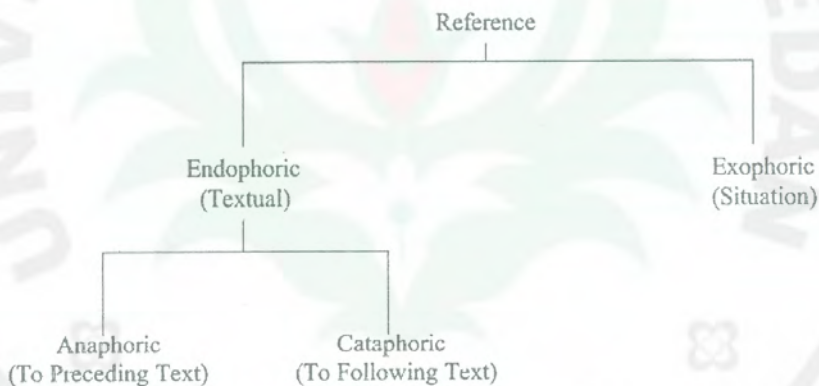


Figure 2.1 The Categorization of Reference

2.3.1 Endophoric

Endophoric reference is a reference to the linguistics context or textual context (co-text), which refers to something as identified in the text. It is a cohesive relation, which binds two elements together can either be retrospective (Anaphoric) and prospective (Cataphoric). It is clear that, Endophoric reference can be divided into two categories, namely Anaphoric and Cataphoric.

Example :

- Ali bought a car, then he sold it to his brother (he and it are Endophoric since these refer to something as identified in the text, that's Ali and car)
- Peter had a wife and he could not keep her well (he and her is Endophoric because in this case these also refer to something as identified in the text, they are Peter and wife)

2.3.2 Anaphora

Thompson (1996:149) says that anaphora reference is reference which points the backwards; the meaning that is being repeated has already been mentioned earlier in the text. Furthermore Halliday (1994:132) states that anaphora is reference words which refers back to the previous text or to the items already mentioned. It comes after the previous sentences. In other words, it refers back to another word, which is used earlier in the text.

For Example:

- We met some people there and they wanted to buy something to eat

(they refers to some people which comes after some people)

- She appealed to Philip. He turned the main tap
(he refers back to Philip in the previous sentences)

2.3.3 Cataphora

Cataphora reference refers to items of information to be mentioned or it refers forwards to another word or phrase, which will be used in the text. Thompson (1996:19) states cataphora is reference which points forwards: this signals that the meaning of the reference item will not be specified until further on in the text. In addition, cataphora is the opposite of anaphora reference.

The example are follows:

- Although he was very young, Ali was wise
(He refers to Ali in the following clause)
- This is the house that Jack built
(The house refers to something that is built by Jack in the following sentence)

2.3.4 Exophoric

Saragih(2004:23) states that exophoric is reference to the context of situation, specifically to the non verbal context.

Furthermore Halliday (1994:312) says that exophoric is a means of linking 'outwards' to some person or object in the environment.

Exophoric reference is not really cohesive because it does not combine two elements together into a text. It means that if we want to find the relationship, we must look out side the text in the context of situation because the interpretation is not stated in the text.

For example are follows:

- Pass me that knife, will you?
(That knife is exophoric since the identities are retrievable from the context of situations)
- Did you see the man?
(The man is exophoric because the man refers to the speakers outside the sentences)
- Who is he? (speaker pointing at photograph)
(he is exophoric since the listener interprets the meaning of he by relating it to something outside language)

2.4 Article

Article is one of the reading materials. According to Hornby (1995) in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, the word 'article' means a piece of writing complete in itself and usually deals with a particular issues or topic. It means that article is a text, which the writer based on the facts to give information to the readers.

Hakim (2001:19 – 21) says that article is a thought, opinion, explanation about various theme or issue and event. He also adds that the issue and events, which are usually described by the writer, are recent and current news nowadays.

2.5 The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is one of daily English newspaper. The Jakarta Post was initially publishing in April 25, 1983. In that year was an important mile stone in the history of Media publishing in Indonesia since The Jakarta Post was the first daily English Newspaper in Indonesia.

The Jakarta Post is one of the English newspaper which is arranged based on some various contents, like: Headlines article, Editorial article, Opinion article, archipelago article, National News article, World News article, Business article, Advertisements article, Sports article, Health article and so on.

The Jakarta Post is published by PT. Bina Media Tenggara, that was founded in late 1982 as an independent newspaper institution privately owned by four competing media groups which publish some of the leading national media publications, like: Kompas, Suara Karya, Sinar Harapan and Tempo.

In the first publication, the objective of the Jakarta Post was to present a newspaper of the highest quality to the public that would provide its readers with all the news that was not only fit to print, but also that would deepen their insight into the very workings of this vast archipelago, its people and its government, as members of the great family of nations.

Since its conception in 1983, The Jakarta Post has developed into a prestigious newspaper respected for its independent views and bold coverage of various national and international events. In 1994, The Jakarta Post became the first Indonesian newspaper to go global under a project nicknamed "Go International".

4. The Data and Data Analysis

4.1 The Data

As it had been explained in the previous chapter, the data of this study were gathered from sport articles in The Jakarta Post. The data were collected from October 2007 and December 2007 editions, there are eight sample of edition were taken randomly. And there were eight sport articles as the samples. From each sample of edition was taken on sport article. There are three types of reference, namely personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference. And also there are three forms of using reference, namely anaphoric, cataphoric, and exophoric based on the classification of reference proposed by Halliday. The list of the data can be seen in the appendices. In this article writer only discussion about personal reference.

4.2 The Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer classified them based on the types and used of reference that found in the sport articles of The Jakarta Post : The Number of the types and use of reference is show in the table below.

The following sentences are some examples of the representative data based on the type of Reference.

Personal Reference

Examples:

- Mayweather hinted to Reporters that his return would not last beyond Saturday's bout. (Edition Thursday, December 6,2007,lines 55)
- For Holyfield was once a great champion but now he is what in boxing is called 'shot'. (Edition Wednesday, October 10,2007,lines)

And then, here are some examples of the representative data based on the used of reference.

a. Anaphoric

Examples:

- In New York, wladimir klitschko hopes his heavy weight title fight against Sultan Ibragimov will be a signature moment in boxing. (Edition Thursday, December 6,2007,lines 61)
- After Andriy Shevchenko suffered and ankle injury that could rule him out for Sunday's trip to Blackburn. (Edition Friday, December 21,2007,lines 15)

b. Cataphoric

Examples:

- Could see McClaren turn to Manchester City's Micah Richard, with Phil Neville filling in at right back. (Edition Thursday, October 18,2007,lines 45)
- Hollyfield's former trainer Dan Turner is against him stepping in to the ring again. (Edition Wednesday, October 10,2007,lines 98)

c. Exophoric

Examples:

- The king is dead, long live the king. (Edition Monday, October 29,2007,lines 51)
- Watch fight night, you'll see". (Edition Thursday, December 6,2007,lines 46).

5. Conclusions and suggestions

5.1 Conclusions

After analyzing the data about reference in the sport articles of The Jakarta Post, the conclusions are described as follows:

The three forms of use reference are applied in the eight sport articles. The total of Anaphoric occurrences was (20,53%), Cataphoric was (8,60%) and Exophoric was (0,80%).

Therefore the most frequent the form of uses reference is Anaphoric from the total of reference term of the eight sport articles.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the result of the study, the writer suggest some term as the following:

1. By mastering reference, it is very helpful for readers to understand a text or article. Since reference is used to link between one idea with other idea in a text or article tie together. So, it's make that text or article more easily understood and interesting.
2. The students of English Department should develop and increase their knowledge about application of reference in other kind of media such a magazine, news, script, novel and so on.



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