

ANAPHORA AND CATAPHORA OF ARGUMENTATIVE ARTICLES IN INDONESIAN OPINION AND EDITORIAL COLUMN

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Abstract

The study provides an empirical analysis on the use of anaphora and cataphora in Indonesian opinion and editorial column. Data for the study were 10 articles collected from 2 leading english-language newspapers in Indonesia. Dooley and Levinsohn monograf gives the thorough examples how to analyse cohesive devices in the text. Of 129 sentence-pairs, 122 employs anaphora as reference and the rest, 7 sentence-pairs, uses cataphora. It is also found the dominant use of pronoun as both anaphora and cataphora which contributes 72% or 92 pronouns as reference. The rest are distributed to relative pronoun, nouns, adverbs, and verbs.

Keywords: Anaphora, Cataphora, argumentative

Abstrak

Studi ini menyajikan analisis empiris penggunaan kohesi leksikal dalam artikel berbahasa Inggris di Indonesia. Data untuk penelitian ini adalah 10 artikel yang berasal dari 2 koran berbahasa Inggris. Monograf Dooley & Levinsohn memberikan contoh detail bagaimana menganalisis perangkat kohesi dalam teks atau wacana. Dari 129 Pasangan kalimat, 122 diantaranya menggunakan anafora sebagai referensi dan selebihnya 7 pasang kalimat menggunakan katafora. Ditemukan juga penggunaan prnoun yang sangat dominan sebagai anaphora dan katafora sebesar 72% or 92 pronoun. Sedangkan selebihnya tersebar pada penggunaan relative pronoun, nouns, adverbs, and verbs.

Kata Kunci: Anaphora, Cataphora, argumentative

I. INTRODUCTION

Anaphora and cataphora are endophoric cohesion devices that operate by using reference. Both of these cohesive devices play an important role as a link between phrases and sentences so as to create cohesivity in a written discourse. As a

tool of grammatical cohesion, the strength of the two types of cohesion devices lie in their ability to refer to a 'reference' in their antecedent and postcedent positions. These variations produces different emphasis in a sentence. On the other hand the power of anaphora and cataphora can be seen in its ability to trans-

form to accomodate metaphorical meanings in a writing. This happens with repetitions of noun, pronoun, and other lexis but refer to the same constituents so that it creates a distinctive language style and sometimes contains rhyme. The repetition of words is aimed to convey the message in a writing.

As for supporting this function, the use of nouns and pronouns as anaphora and cataphora is inevitable. The use of noun and pronoun as proform makes this cohesive device is often used in creating writing styles with different syntactic structures. This is reflected in the argumentative-descriptive writing styles that are widely used in the analysis process of a discourse, especially argumentative writing. The generic style of argumentative writing itself is using deductive methodology to reach conclusion. A concrete example of this writing style can be seen in the opinion and editorials columns in newspapers. The writing adheres to the principles of taking conclusions based on arguments or initial premises which then leads to conclusions.

The selection of the articles and newspaper is based on the consideration that they are written by experts in their fields in which the diction, language styles, and rhetorical aspects are chosen carefully. Besides that the edi-

ting process carried out by the editor of the newspaper provided a guarantee that the writing had fulfilled journalistic elements and good writing rules so that it is worth to read by the public.

Some studies on anaphora and cataphora have been carried out by a number of researchers. And one of them that discussed the use of anaphora and cataphora was Azarizad & Tohidian (2012). The comparative study tried to compare the frequency of anaphora and Cataphora in English and Persian narrative writing. The results showed that the use of anaphora as a referent is more dominant than the use of cataphora in Persian language. Fedele (2014) also observed reference barriers in anaphora and cataphora and their relation to pronouns as proform or references in Italian. And the results showed that there is an obstacle to understanding postcedent, cataphora instead of anaphora. This, according to him, will not happen when using repetitive words, even though it is not recommended in grammar.

From the description, it can be concluded that there is a tendency the use of anaphora is more dominant to cataphora. Then there is a difficulty for readers to find references in postcedents. However this phenomena needs to be verified whether it also occurs in

other types of writing such as argumentative-descriptive. This research then tries to find the answers of the questions. With the hope that the results obtained can broaden the understanding of anaphora and cataphora usage, especially in relation to different writing genres.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Anaphora

As an endophoric reference, anaphora can be defined as a language tool to make cross references to things or words that have been stated previously. The device can be pronouns, nouns, relative and demonstrative pronouns, lexical categories, pronouns, adverbs, and verb. The definition is in line with The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics (Matthews & Mathews, 2014). it defines anaphora as '*Anaphora in general is used of coreferential relations, where one element in a sentence takes its meaning or reference from another*'. it can be inferred that anaphora is a referential tools which precedes the referent.

Then when anaphor refers to one antecedent and both have the same reference source in context, the phenomenon is referred to as Co-referential. Although Co-referential and anaphora are two different concepts, in fact they often appear together in discourse. The

term bound anaphora can be used to explain this phenomenon. The most obvious example of this case is the mention of someone's name with the same pronoun reference. Here are some of the anaphora categorizations:

Pronominal Anaphora: the use of pronouns is needed as antecedent because of its function as co-referential. This anaphora does not have an independent meaning because it depends entirely on referents such as nouns. The following example describes the use of this pronoun. *Doni is really naughty. As a kid who has good parent that is really disappointing.* A kid refers to Doni as antecedent.

Pronouns: In English, the pronouns can be divided into sub-categories i.e personal pronoun, possessive adjective, possessive pronoun, reflexive pronoun. All of them can be used as postcedent of references. They include, I, you, we, they, she, it etc. The example is given as follow: *Doni buys a new car. It is really expensive.* It refers to a new car as antecedent.

Relative Pronouns: The relative pronoun in english is always anaphoric and is referring to the immediate previously mentioned noun phrase, like: that, which, who, when can be used in this anaphoric category. The example is following: *The music is too loud. That*

makes Doni's parents angry. That refers to the music.

Lexical Anaphora: Lexical anaphora utilizes lexemes which includes synonymy, generalization, specialization. The following example helps to enlighten you. *Jasmine is used widely in industry including the supplementary of tea. The flower grows well in tropical region.* The flower is the hyponym of jasmine.

Adverb anaphora: the term uses the variety of adverbs to connect antecedent. Example is following. *Doni did a great job in math test. I hope Shinta did as well as him.* As well as, an adverb, refers to a great job.

Verb Anaphora: Verb anaphora is another variety of anaphora which is characterized by the use of the verb (do). It can be seen from the following example: *Doni gave up his uni degree. I think his friend, Tono, influenced him.* Influenced refers to gave up as antecedent.

Cataphora

Cataphora can be defined as the referential relation which uses the element referred to, usually a pronoun, is anticipated by the referring element.

Cataphora is another form of the anaphoric device which also rests on identical

co-reference of cataphoric pronominal elements and a nominal headword, but ordering in cataphora is different from anaphora: an inversion of natural logical sequence with a pro-form occurring first and a nominal headword following is the pattern order of cataphora, like in: *The person who stole my car has been caught by the police! I go to the police station. To my surprise the thief is my own neighbour.* Such reverse ordering of co-referring units (it can be called as front-referring) naturally causes semantic markedness of this pattern with certain additional specific meanings such as emphasis and modality.

III. METHODOLOGY

The research utilizes qualitative research with content analysis. Research on qualitative methods with content analysis is a method to examine discourse in-depth. Dunne et. al. (2005) also stated that "the qualitative data produce view of the social setting which suggest categories or representations produced through research are socially and historically located and subject to change." In addition Denzin & Lincoln (2000) "qualitative researchers study of things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or to interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings of people bring to them. It can be inferred that qualitati-

ve method is a methodology that fits to research changing phenomena like social and language, observe them, and present in such a way that can be logically explained.

The research object is the opinion column and editorial of The Jakarta Post and

Tempo.co newspaper which was published in 2019. The research period lasted for five months, from January 2019 to May 2019. The following is the articles taken as the data of the research.

Table 1

<i>Data Source No</i>	<i>Opinion and editorial</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Pair-sentence number</i>
1	Unleash untapped potential to end AIDS	GunillaCarlsson, The The Jakarta Post	21
2	Recognition of customary forests yet to help indigenous peoples	SandrayatiMoniaga, The The Jakarta Post	11
3	Indonesia's democracy alive, but needs more kick	Endy M.Bayuni, The The Jakarta Post	16
4	More great things will happen	Editorial Board, The The Jakarta Post	5
5	Prabowo can come out now, the coast is clear	M.Taufiqurrahma, The The Jakarta Post	12
6	Freeport Divestment: A Tale of Losses and Waste	Tempo editorial	14
7	Wooing Non-voters for Politics	Tempo editorial	11
8	Cleaning Up Meikarta	Tempo editorial	10
9	National Police: The X-Factor	Tempo editorial	14
10	Unnecessary blunder	Tempo editorial	15
Total			129

From the table 1, of 10 articles chosen, there are 129 sentence-pair. The sentence pairs are used as materials for analyzing data on the cohesion aspects of anaphora and cataphora to form coherent sentences. As for practical analysis, cohesive devices identification is given by Dooley and Levinsohn (2001) in his mono-

graph 'Analysing Discourse'. In the cohesion section of their monograph, Dooley & Levinsohn (2001: 14) gives a clear example of how to analyze the devices in a text

The analysis includes: (1) description of data on aspects of anaphoric cohesion and per editorial / title discourse, and (2) description

of data on aspects of anaphoric cohesion and katafora throughout the editorial of the plan / title studied. The technique of data collection is done by reading the editorial published in the Jakarta Post and tempo.co newspapers many times. From the results of reading, there are several forms of cohesion in both lexical and grammatical cohesion. In this case the author only conducts research on anaphoric and cataphoric cohesion and moves them into the analysis table.

IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

There are 129 sentence-pairs of 10 articles found in the samples. Of the number, 122 anaphora and 7 cataphora are identified. The very dominant amount of anaphoric usage above shows that the use of anaphora is more prevalent than the use of cataphora in descriptive-argumentative genres. From the data, it is also found that anaphora is often used in endophoric references, whereas cataphora based coreference is not found. The following is a table of anaphora and cataphora uses that contains the total number of their usage.

Table 2

Endophora Reference	Number
Anaphora	122
Cataphora	7

The following is one example of the anaphoric use found in Data 1. 'All countries

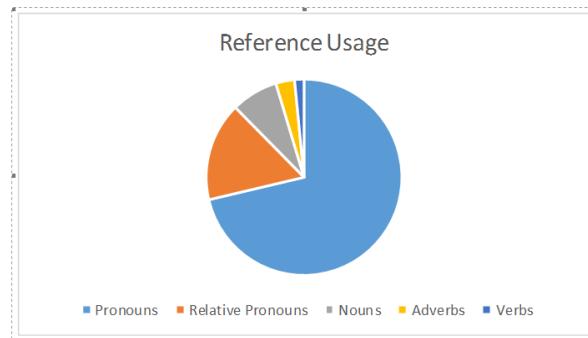
have committed to achieve *the Sustainable Development Goals* by 2030. This includes the commitment to end the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat.' The use of 'this' refers to the 'sustainable development goals' as an antecedent which indicates the use of anaphora in the sentence-pair. The other sentence pairs that use cataphora as reference is also found. The following is the sentence pair taken from data 6. 'The most pressing issues that need to be addressed immediately include the reduction of non-tailing sediment in the mining areas and the construction of new dikes at the reservoir to put the lid on tailing spills. From the sentence pair, it can be found that the use of 'issue' precedes the noun 'the reduction and the construction' which means the latter as postcendent is a cataphore.

Of the 129 pairs of sentences analyzed, it was also found that the use of pronouns as references dominated by almost a third quarter which is 72% or 92 times of use. The following table elaborate the use of overall references.

Table 3

Referen	Number	Percentage in %
Pronouns	92	71
Relative Pronouns	21	16
Nouns	10	8
Adverbs	4	3
Verbs	2	2
Total	129	100

Graphic 1



It can be seen from the graphic 1, the dominating use of pronouns indicates that the use of pronouns is very common as a reference. The following is one example of the use of pronouns obtained from sentence-pairs in data 3. "The presidential and legislative elections reflect, in some measure, the people's will that must represent and lead *them* for the next five years." It can be seen that the use of '*them*' refers to '*people*'.

The use of coreference as reference in a paragraph also appears frequently. There are 24 coreferences appears in those paragraph and sometimes they refre back to reference in the previous paragraph. It can be seen from the following sentence-pair of data 1. '*people* who use drugs, or transgender people; *they* provide services that bolster clinic-based care and they extend the reach of health services into the community at large. *They* also hold decision makers to account.' The use of two 'they' refers to the same proper noun 'people'.

The following example shows the common use of coreference in a paragraph. 'President Joko Widodo, with *his* studiously chosen religious cleric Ma'ruf Amin as *his* Vice-Presidential running mate, will probably overthrow Muslim hard-liner issues addressed to *him*.' It can be found that the use of adjective pronoun '*his*' and object pronoun '*him*' refers to President Joko Widodo. (data 7)

It was also found the use of 21 relative pronoun of 129 sentence pair. It means that in average the use of relative pronoun is used two times in every article. One of the example of the sentence pair can be seen in data 3. "Tragically, this year's election was also marked by the deaths of more than 600 polling station workers — most of *who* died of exhaustion. The figure is unusually high, but had nothing to do with the election violence. "relative pronoun '*who*' is used as anaphora or antecedent. Another example can be seen in data no 1. ...living with HIV and those most affected, countries will not gain the traction necessary to reach the most vulnerable, *which* is the only way to end the AIDS epidemic.' It can be seen from the sentence-pair that the use of '*which*' refers to previous phrases.

The use of 10 nouns as anaphore can be seen in the following sentence-pair. ' *The me-*

eting between President-elect Joko “Jokowi” Widodo and his rival Prabowo Subianto... *The sight* of Jokowi and Prabowo casually cracking jokes ...’ (data 5). From the sentence-pair, it can be seen that ‘*the sight*’ refers to ‘*the meeting*’ which means use noun as anaphora. Another example is shown in data no 10. ‘The plan exhibited not just the government’s weakness in making important decisions but also its indifference to *terrorism*, the *issue* that has beleaguered the country for so long.’ The use of word ‘*issue*’ refers to noun ‘*terrorism*’.

The use of demonstrative pronoun as anaphora can be seen in data no 8. ‘*Officials and politicians* have for long made project permits as money spinner to amass wealth illegally. *Those* involved in Meikarta should be given severe punishment next to the criminal revocation of political rights as an additional sanction.’ From the sentence pair, the use of ‘*those*’ as anaphora refers to ‘*Officials and politicians*’. From the data no 7, the use of ‘*these*’ as demonstrative pronoun is obvious. The following is the sentence-pair. ‘Even-though *both strongholds* seem to agree that the economy is at the center of the campaign and most resonant...*these two groups*, however, there is one category...’. The word ‘*these*’ re-

fers to ‘*both strongholds*’ which means precede the reference.

The use of indefinite pronouns can be seen as well in the sentence pair no 6. ‘Wrapped up in the spirit of nationalism, now we know that the Freeport’s share *divestment* was a very costly *one*’. The use of indefinite pronoun ‘*one*’ refers to ‘*divestment*’ as antecedent. Another example of the use of indefinite pronoun ‘neither’ is taken from data no 3. ‘*Neither* of the presidential candidates used religion in their campaigns, and most political parties avoided the issue completely.’ The use ‘*neither*’ refers to ‘presidential candidate’ which mean it uses cataphora

V. CONCLUSION

From the finding and analysis of the samples, it can be concluded that the use of anaphora is really dominant compare with cataphora as endhoporic reference. It is also obvious that since the anaphora is dominant endhoporic referent then most of rhetorical of writing is deduction to reach conclusion.

Other finding is that pronoun is a dominant references in both anaphora and cataphora. The phenomena conforms the claims by Azarizad & Tohidian (2012) that most of the reference are pronouns.

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