

THE USE OF REFERENCE  
IN INDONESIA TIMES  
(a case study)



A Thesis  
Submitted in Partial Fulfilments of the Requirements  
for the Sarjana Sastra Degree  
at the Faculty of Letters  
Hasanuddin University.

By  
**SYAHRUL**  
89 07 404

UJUNG PANDANG  
1996

Hasanuddin  
STAKAAN

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UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN  
FAKULTAS SASTRA



Sesuai dengan surat tugas Dekan Fakultas Sastra  
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Dengan ini kami menyatakan menerima dan menyetujui  
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Ujungpandang, November 1996

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FAKULTAS SASTRA



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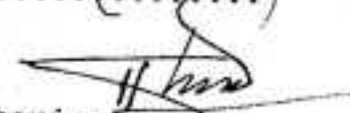
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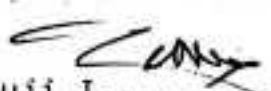
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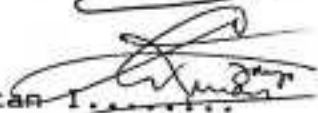
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Ujungpandang, November 1996

The Writer

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## ABSTRAK

Skripsi yang berjudul *The Use of Reference* ini membahas tentang penggunaan reference atau penunjukan dalam teks. Salah satu aktifitas kehidupan sosial kita yaitu berbahasa, dimana dalam proses berbahasa atau komunikasi antara pembicara dengan lawan bicara terjadi suatu percakapan. Seringkali dalam percakapan dimana pembicara ataupun lawan bicara menggunakan kata atau ungkapan yang menunjuk pada sesuatu benda atau objek. Dengan kata lain mereka menggunakan reference atau penunjukan pada suatu benda atau objek.

Penekanan dalam skripsi ini adalah membahas bagaimana penggunaan suatu kata sebagai rujukan atau pengganti untuk menunjuk pada suatu benda atau objek tertentu, apakah dengan menggunakan penunjukan ke depan ataupun penunjukan ke belakang dari kalimatnya.

Penyusunan skripsi ini menggunakan metode penelitian kepustakaan. Dengan mengacu kepada bahan pustaka yang sesuai dan mendukung topik, data dianalisis secara deskriptif.

Dengan analisis data yang telah dilakukan, penulis kemudian menarik kesimpulan bahwa didalam suatu teks, penggunaan anaphoric reference (penunjukan ke belakang) lebih sering digunakan dibanding endophoric





reference (penunjukan ke dalam teks) lainnya yaitu cataphoric reference (penunjukan ke depan). Akan halnya dengan exophoric reference sangat jarang digunakan karena jenis reference ini mengacu pada situasi di luar teks.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis pada rubrik editorial dapat disimpulkan bahwa penggunaan reference dapat memberikan suatu komunikasi yang lancar dan atau tidak kaku. Kekakuan suatu percakapan atau tulisan terjadi bila terdapat penggunaan kata yang berulang-ulang (terlepas dari gaya bahasa yang diinginkan) yang semestinya dapat menggunakan reference dengan maksud untuk mengurangi kekakuan tersebut. Penggunaan reference juga dimaksudkan untuk memperlancar laju suatu percakapan atau tulisan dengan tidak menghilangkan keselarasan dalam kalimatnya.

CHAPTER ONE  
I N T R O D U C T I O N

**1.1. Background**

Language is on its own. It is different from anything else to take part in and it is something to take part in, not merely a subject to learn about. Some people may talk a little more than the others but they all talk a great deal. Mostly, they use language to tell the others things, occasionally in order to find out things and as often as not to say whatever passes through their heads, sometimes people listen to what is being said to them. At any rate, spoken language is going on around them; whenever they are not doing something else they seem to talk in shops, streets, buses, rooms, school yards, houses, workshops, etc, etc. they make communication by using a language. Written language is all around us too, not only in books but it is also in newspapers.

Mostly people use language as a tool of communication. Through communication their socialization might possible go on. As we know that, to communicate something, we cannot free from the factor of choosing words, phrases and certain sentences in order our expressions are understandable. By that means we intend to deliver our messages exactly to the

receiver. The receiver will not be able to perceive the messages since she or he has the same share knowledge to the sender. It is presumed that people will face difficulties to converse in determining things that are being referred.

For this reason, many of them, speakers or writers in every language are expressing some of words, in specific sense in which they are using the term, say, instead of being interpreted semantically in their own right, they make reference to something else for their interpretation.

Then we may pay attention to the points of views which are stated by Halliday and Hassan (1976: 31) that Reference is the specific nature of the information that is signalled for retrieval.

Furthermore they say (1976: 308) as follows:

"Reference is the relation between an element of the text and something else by reference to which it is interpreted in the given instance."

Let us start with an example:

Because Jane Fonda had once had a bad accident while driving, she was afraid to try it again.

Although in the clause the name word 'Jane Fonda' is not used again but pronoun 'she' has replaced and indicates that, the information is to be retrieved from the back that is 'Jane Fonda'. Such situation also occurs in the term 'it' which refers back to 'driving'.



These forms direct the hearer/reader to look elsewhere for their interpretation. Where their interpretation lies outside the text, in the context of situation, the relationship is said to be an exophoric relationship which play no part in textual cohesion (1967: 18). Where their interpretation lies within the text, they are called endophoric relations. Endophoric relations are of two kinds; those which look back and look forward for their interpretation which are Halliday and Hassan call, anaphoric relation and cataphoric relation. Since reference is the part of semantic area, it is also important to know the use of it. Based on that, the writer has two reasons, so that he chooses THE USE OF REFERENCE IN INDONESIA TIMES as the topic of his work; firstly, reference is one of the important element of semantic whereas it takes important part in setting sentences whether they have a cohesive relationship or not.

Secondly, reference may prove that cohesivness can be achieved in the text.

Based on the discussion above, the writer thinks that the hearer or reader has to understand in identifying the things referred by the expressions. This is meant that we should have shared knowledge and much attention to the expression about.

### 1.2. Scope of problem.

Based on the explanation above the writer would like to clarify and limit the problem which will be talked over or discussed in this writing.

Based on the title, the writer will focus on the references of the text or how to know supposition word that refers to.

Furthermore, the data are taken from the newspaper, nevertheless, he will not discuss journalism style and the other side of press or newspaper. This writing deals with the types of reference to be analyzed. In this case, he uses exophoric and endophoric references.

### 1.3. Objective of writing

This writing is aimed at presenting the identification of the use of reference.

### 1.4. Methodology

In doing this study, the writer uses a library research method. Relevant books and other published materials in the form of articles, papers, text books, and other materials are great help in collecting and finding some information and materials regarding to the subject matter. Therefore, university library and other private collection are definitely appropriate sources of information for this study.

Library research is also used for collecting the data related to the topic. The data are collected from editorial rubrics in the Indonesia Times.

The writer has taken the data covering in July and August 1994, eventhough not all days in both months are taken. He had selected the data that are of any kind of news.

In analyzing the data, the writer has used a descriptive study, then has determined and made appropriate them to the thing referred of the item/expressions.

#### 1.5. Sequence of presentation

For convenience of presentation, this work will be restricted to four chapters. Each chapter consists of several sub-chapters. Chapter one deals with introduction which illustrates background of writing, scope of problem, objective of writing, methodology, and sequence of presentation. In Chapter two, the writer presents the literature review which consists of defenitions, any types and the use of the reference. In Chapter three, the writer presents data and their analysis. Chapter four is the last chapter that is consist conclusions.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1. The concept of cohesion.

The term used relating to the inter-sentences relation concept in the discourse are now vary. In one hand , people use the term cohesi, and coherent in the other without any reason why they use one of those two, instead of another term. In other word, the use of both are not consisten depend on who are using it. According to Mc. Crimmon (1984:209), that literally, the term cohere means bound together. A paragraph is coherent when the senstences are woven together in such a way that the reader can move easily from one sentence to the next and read the paragraph as an integrated whole, rather than as a series of separate sentences.

In the event that the paragraph which lacks orderly movement will not be coherent, because the reader will not see how the two sentences are related and therefore can not go easily from one to another.

Beside coherent, cohesion has also been used broadly by many writers. Adelstein and Pival (1976:291-293) use cohesion in the same meaning of it. According to them the meaning is important to identify the intactness of discourse in a paragraph.They also

said that, cohesiveness occur in the class of content and structure or grammar.

Literally, according to Webster (1988:272), cohesion means:

a. The act or condition of cohering ,tendency to stick together; b. Bot. The union of like flower parts.; c. Physics. The force by which the molecules of a substance are held together.

Halliday and Hassan (1976:4) stated that, the concept of cohesion is a semantic one; it refers to the relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text. They take the view that the primary determinant of whether a set of sentences do or do not constitute a text depends on cohesive relationship within and between the sentences, which create texture; A text has texture and this is what distinguishes it from something that is not a text.... The text provided by the cohesive relation (1976:2). Cohesive relationships within a text are set up where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another. The one presupposes the other in the sense that it cannot be effectively decoded except by recourse to it (1976:4). The example of such a cohesive relationship is given below:

The RI - Australia relations have reached its golden peak now. It has never happened before.





By this text, it is clear that *It* in the second sentence refers back to (is anaphoric to) the previous sentence (golden peak). This anaphoric function of *It* gives cohesion to the two sentences, so that they are interpreted as a whole; that Halliday and Hassan said, the two sentences together constitute a text (1976:2).

The cohesive relationship is the matter of the contextual appropriacy of linguistic forms, sentences and part of sentences. It serves to repeat the reference in an economical and unobstrusive way. H.G.Widowson (1978:26) states that, the unnecessary repetition may reduce communicative effectiveness because the important, unknown, parts of the proposition tend to become over shadowed by what is known. They are not brought into prominence.

Furthermore, Haliday and Hassan, classify cohesion into two types. First, Grammatical cohesion, onclude referance, ellipsis and substitution. They involve closed systems; Simple options of presence or absence and system such as those of person, number proximity, and degree of comparison; second. lexical cohesion , implies lexical. It involves a kind of choice that is open ended, the selection of a lexical item that is in some way related to one occuring previously (1976:303)

## 2.2. Some Defenition of Reference

Basically, cohesion is part of the system of the language. The concept of cohesion itself is a semantic one. Cohesion refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text.

Cencerning cohesion,reference must be in particular context. Then, before elaborating some defenitions of reference, it is necessary to make a distinction between reference and substitution.

The distinction between substitution and reference is that substitution is a relation the wording rather than in the meaning. According to Halliday and Hassan (1976:89) that:

"Substitution is a relation between linguistic items, such as words or phrases; whereas reference is a relation between meanings. In terms of linguistic system, reference is a relation on semantic level, whereas substitution is a relation on the lexicogramatical level, the level of grammar and vocabulary or linguistic 'form'."

To clarify, it will be exemplified as follows:

Are they selling the contents today? —

- a.No, They're doing it tomorrow (reference)
- b.No, They are (doing) tomorrow (substitution)

Then, A.S. Hornsby ( 1963:457) states some defenition of reference that are: 1) (instance of )

referring;2)person willing to make a statement of a person's character;3)Note,direction telling where certain information may be found ;and 4)in (with) reference to, concern about.

The other defenition which is given by Hurford and Heasley (1983:26) is:

"Reference is a relationship between part of a language and things outside the language. The same expression may have different presentation"

For example:

" This is my ear "

The things of "my ear" expresses by 'say' speaker A certainly be different from speaker B. The expression can be have sveral presentations, moreover many others potential. It depends on who is the speaker.

Furthermore, reference term is also explined by Kartomiharjo (1993:32) that the use of reference in the discourse analysis is mentioned by the speaker. the hearer or reader has to identify the thing or the person mentioned by the speaker. Each person may have his own reppresentation or model based on his knowledge about the discourse. Therefore, reference meant by the speaker or writer may be different or more less the same with the hearer's or reader's reference. Otherwise, the hearer or the reader must have the same or at least almost the same share knowledge about the representation or the referent.

for example:

**Jane is riding a new bike**

'bike' refers to the representation of something that is said by the speaker and refers to a certain object in the discourse. So even though the hearer never see the bike, he or she has the imagination about the object or referent.

The term reference itself is merely the object of the reference. It is a form of presupposed item identified from reference item, it is something that is already there that know to the reader. A reference item signals that the meaning is recoverable, though not necessarily in the form of the actual word or word required. And between the reference item and what it presupposes can not necessarily be the same function in structure. It has been pointed out that reference -while it is expressed by grammatical mean- is actually a semantic relation, a relation between meanings of particular instances rather than between words or other items of linguistic form.

For example:

**Look, two tigers laying on the path. They block our way.**

From the example above, in *They block our way*, *They* means not merely 'two tigers' but the same two tigers that have been talking about.

Furthermore the term referent is stated by Odgen and Richard (1985:10) that referent is the term of any object or state-of-affairs in the external world that is identified by means of a word or expression, and the reference for the concept which mediate between the word or expression and referent.

Another point of view which is proposed by Searle (1987:81). He divides referent (the object of reference) into two. They are primary referent which includes proper names and complex noun phrases in the singular and the secondary referent includes pronouns and titles.

Then, Webster's New World Dictionary (1988:127) indicates that reference means: 1) a referring or being referred especially submission of a problem, dispute, etc. to a person, committee, or authority for settlement; 2) relation; connection, regard; 3) a mention or allusion; 4) a. an indication, as in book or article, of some other work or passage to be consulted: b. the work of passage so indicated; c. the mark or sign, as a number, letter, symbol, directing the reader to a footnote, etc. (reference mark); 5) a. the giving of the name of another person who can offer information or recommendation, b. the person so indicated; c. a written statement of character, qualification, or

ability as of someone seeking a position; testimonial;  
6) a. use or consultation to get information, as an aid  
in research, etc. (attributed as reference books); b. a  
book, etc. used for reference.

### 2.3. Types of Reference

Reference, in general, are divided into two; exophoric (situational) and endophoric (textual) reference. Endophoric reference consists of anaphoric (refers backward) and cataphoric (refers to the following).

The types of reference consists of three: 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.

#### 2.3.1. Personal Reference

Personal reference category includes the three classes of personal pronouns, possessive determiners (or possessive adjectives), and possessive pronouns. they represent a single system that is *person*. It includes first person, second person and third person, in

relation with singular and plural. The classification of personal reference shown below in tabular form:

speech roles			other roles		
			specific		Generalized
	speaker	addressee	human	nonhuman	human
one	I me mine my	you you	he, him his his	it it (its)its	one one one's
			she her hers her		
more than one	we us ours our	yours your	they them theirs their		

(adopted from Halliday and Hassan, 1976:94)

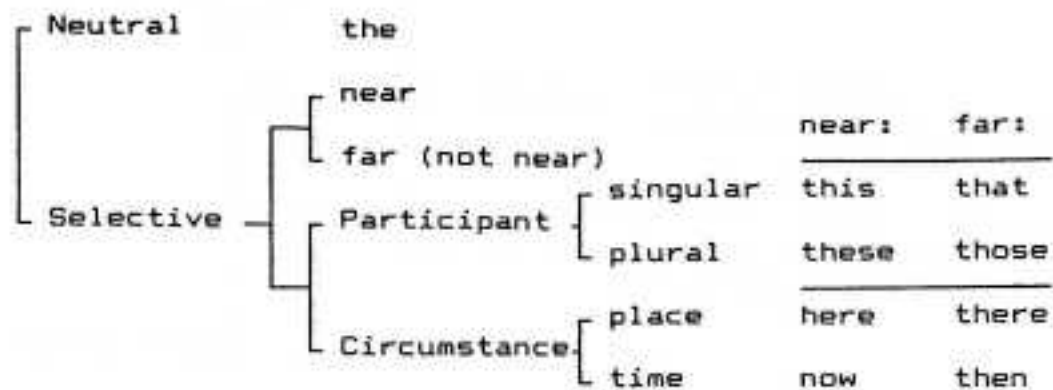
The significance of the person system is that it is the means of referring to relevant persons and objects, making use of a small set of options centering around the particular nature of their relevance to the speech situation. The principal distinction is that between the persons defined by their roles in the communication process, we call it speech roles, they are the roles of speaker and addressee, and all other entities on the other, we call it other roles, include all other relevant entities other than speaker or addressee.

### 2.3.2. Demonstrative Reference.

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



follows (adopted from Halliday and Hassan, 1976:57):



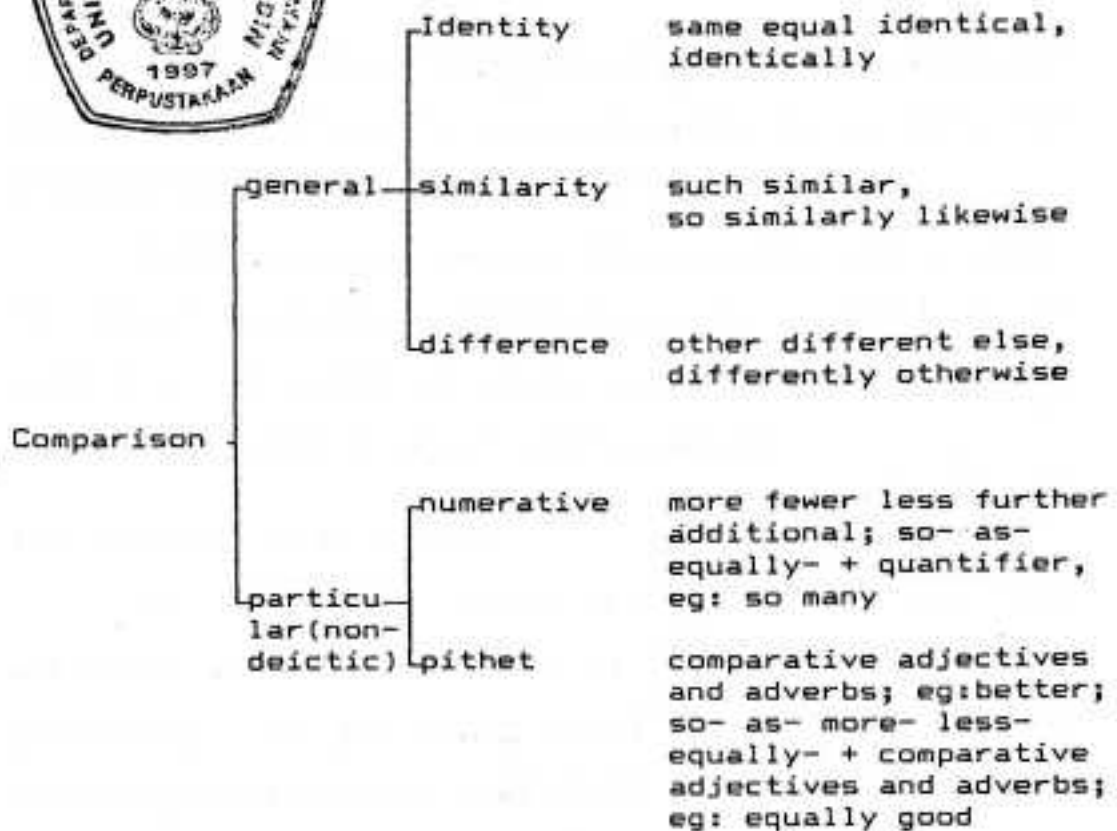
The circumstantial (adverbial) demonstrative here, there, now and then refer to the location of a process in space or time. They function as adjuncts in clause. They have the secondary function as aqualifier. The other kind of demonstratives refer to the location of something, typically person or object that is participating the process.

In generally, *this*, *these* and *here* imply proximity to the speaker, while *that*, *those* and *there* imply distance from the speaker, which may or may not involve proximity to the addressee -the meaning is 'near you, or not near either of us, but at any rate not near me'.

### 2.3.3. Comparative Reference

The system of comparative reference items is as follows (adopted from Halliday and Hassan: 1976:76)





There are two part of comparison; first: General comparison means comparison that is simply in terms of likeness and unlikeness, without respect to any particular property; two things may be the same, similar or different. It is expressed by a certain class of adjectives (same, equal, identical, etc.) and adverbs (identically, differently, etc.) as in the following examples:

- a. It's the same subject as he explained yesterday.
- b. It's a different topic from he explained yesterday.

Secondly, particular comparison means comparison that is in respect of quantity or quality. It expresses

comparability between things in respect of a particular property. The property in question may be a matter or quantity or quality.

Particular comparison like general comparison, is also referential. There must be a standard of reference by which one thing is said to be superior equal or inferior in quality or quantity.

#### 2.4. Endophoric Reference

As a general rule, reference item may be exophoric or endophoric; and, if endophoric they may be anaphoric (to preceding text) or cataphoric (to following text). Quirk (1973:302) states that:

"There are a number of signals marking the identity between what is being said and what has been said before. To point back (anaphoric) or forward (cataphoric) in discourse".

Endophoric reference instructs the hearer/reader to look inside the text to find what is being referred to, for example:

Argentine soccer superstar Diego Maradona has been caught a second (or more?) time for taking drugs. This time at the 1994 World Cup final round in the US. He reportedly took epheadrine and four other types of stimulants.

If we look from the example above, we will see that the endophoric reference *He* (is refers back to Argentine Superstar-Diego Maradona) and *this time* (is refers to a

second (or more?) time). These expressions presumably enables the reader to refer to the referent which he knows about from the general background knowledge. Therefore, the reader must always be resolved by going back up through the chain of reference to the original expression. Halliday and Hassan write:

"Note, finally, That it is characteristic of third person forms that they may be cumulatively anaphoric. One occurrence of John at the beginning of a text may be followed by an indefinitely large number of occurrences of he, him or his all to be interpreted by reference to the original John...(1976:52).

#### 2.4.1 Anaphoric Reference

Fromkin and Rodman (1983 : 175) state that Anaphora is the use of short form or proform in the place of a longer expression. They divided anaphora into three classes. They are Pronoun anaphor, Proverb anaphora and Pro-phrase anaphor.

Moreover Radford (1981 : 364) states that an anaphor is a noun-phrase which can have no independent reference, but rather which takes its reference from some other expression in the sentence, that is its antecedent. For example :

Jean and Jake like each other

Each other refers to Jean and Jake. Jean and Jake are the antecedent of the expression each other.

Anaphor cannot have independent reference. The reference must be taken from the antecedent. If an anaphor is used in a sentence where it has no antecedent, the sentence is uninterpretable.

For example :

Each oher have left

The characteristic of natural language is that they posses anaphoric devices for referring to entities mentioned else where in the same sentence or discourse.

For example :

I'm looking for a bike. I'd really like one with a beep.

Here one is an anaphoric expression refers to a bike.

Natural language possess another type of anaphor termed as anaphoric pronouns is traditional grammars.

For example :

Jean must have some problem. She keeps crying.

The antecedent of she is Jean. She is describe as pro-Noun. Another type of pronoun is distribution is pro-Noun-Phrase. For example :

A: What do you think of the man next door ?

B: I don't like him.

Here the antecedent of him is the man next door.

Another type is a anaphor in English are reflexive anaphors. They are the self-forms. Such as myself, yourself, theirself, etc..For example:

Jane is talking to herself.

Herself is interpreted as Jane as its antecedent.

The third person form typically refers anaphorically to preceding item in the text.

Jake's broken his leg. He'll be in hospital for two weeks.

First and second person form become anaphoric in quoted speech, and in many varieties of written language such as narrative fiction. For example :

Jane said, "I goes to school every day."

I refers to Jane. These are instance of anaphora, where I still refers to the speaker, but we have to look in the text to find out who the speaker is. It is also in the first person form (we).

The selective nominal demonstratives (this, these, that, those) occur extensively with anaphoric function in all varieties in English.

Both this and that refer anaphorically to something that has been said before. The use of *this* tends to refer to something that the speaker has said, while *that* refers to something said by his interlocutor. For example :

A: This is my favourite color

B: I like that color too



This/that refer to count singular while these/those refer to count plural. the plural forms may refer anaphorically not merely to a preceding plural noun but also to sets that are plural in meaning. For example :

Eat well, rest well, work well, these will bring you to a better life

Conversely the singular demonstrative may refer to a whole list irrespective of whether or not it contains items that are themselves plural, as in:

#### 2.4.2 Cataphoric Reference

Third person pronouns other than it may refer cataphorically to a defining relative clause. For example :

He who hesitates is lost

This usage is felt to be somewhat archaic, it is found in proverbs and aphorisms, and in some rhetorical, literary and liturgical styles. Such cataphoric reference is also found occasionally with we and you, as in you who believe in me. All third person pronouns occur cataphorically as substitute themes in clauses in which their referent is delayed to the end, --as in they're good these peaches. As a special case of the last, it is frequently used in this way where the subject of the clauses is nominalization, as in it's true that he works very hard. This is in fact the

unmarked typical form in such cases; the alternative, that he works very hard is true, is possible but restricted. All such cataphoric reference is structurally determined and makes no direct contribution to the texture.

Cataphoric reference with the is limited to the structural type. The can never refer forward cohesively. It can only refer to a modifying element within the same nominal group as itself.

For instance :

The leader of conservative party

The is used as a signal of identity. They are recoverable from the nominal group in which the occurs. In other word the is a signal that the modifying elements are to be taken as defining. In this case the defining of conservative party.

## 2.5 Exophoric Reference

Exophora is not simply a synonym for referential meaning. Lexical items like Mary, tree have referential meaning in that they are names for something. An exophoric item is one which does not name anything, it signal that reference must be made to the context of situation.

Firsts and second person typically refer exophorically. They do not refer to the text at all.



Their referents are defined by the speech roles of the speaker and hearer, and hence they are normally interpreted exophorically, by reference to the situation. For example :

**I took a course at noon**

The first person plural (we) may refer just to speaker and addressee (you and I) and so include in its meaning only the speech roles, but it may extend to a third person or person (he/she/they and I, or he/she/they and you and I) in which case it is mixed and demands a referent for the 'other role'. This may be exophoric as when the editor of a newspaper uses we to refer himself plus the group of which he is acting as spokesman.

A particular individual or subclass is being referred to, and that individual or subclass is identifiable in the specific situation. For example :

**The bus is coming**

The is used to emphasize the kind of the bus. The bus in the sentence above is interpreted as the bus that the speaker expect to come.

All the immediate situational instances of *the* are exophoric in this way, for example:

**Pass me the salt**

**Mind the step**



The referent is identifiable on extralinguistic grounds no matter what the situation. This has something in common with the generalized exophoric use of the personal forms and it occurs under two conditions. First, it may arise because of objects referred to. For example; The moon, the evening star, the sun or at least one member which will be assumed in the absence of specific indication to the contrary. For example The government means our government. Second, it may arise because the reference is the whole class, as in the star or the individual considered as a representative of the whole class. This type of situation, has been called Homophoric.

### Chapter Three

#### Data Presentation and Analysis

It has been claimed that understanding language in use is not easy. This is because the use of words or phrases or clauses or sentences as language elements are much more influenced by the speakers/writers situation and the contexts. This work is not intended to discuss the whole aspects above. Nevertheless, it discusses the uses of elements and their relationships in sentences.

In order to understand the use of reference the writer would like to analyze the uses of words or phrases or sentences of the rubric 'editorial' of "Indonesia Times" daily. This is because the data collected are generally complex sentences.

Before analyzing the data, there is a fundamental question as an introductory, that is, how is actually the reference presupposed its referent? Actually, reference is a form of situational (exophoric) presupposition but it is regularly used in textual (endophoric) presupposition, pointing backward (anaphoric) or sometimes forward (cataphoric). Then, the following data are not arranged in accordance with chronological publishing. To make it clear, we can look at them in the following presentations and analysis.

**Text 1**

The latest deregulation measures adopted by the government, announced on June 27, basically reconfirm the government's consistent commitment in facilitating the national economy to be better able to meet present and future challenges in the world market (1). At the micro level, the new package will certainly boost the capacity and competitiveness of domestic export-oriented manufacturers and that in turn, at the macro level, shall help to increase state revenues (2).

Economist Dorojatun Kuncoro-Jakti rejected charges that the government has failed to show any consistency in pursuing deregulation (3). On the contrary, he declared, it has consistently carried out deregulation since the start of the New Order (4).

Dorojatun commended the government's unilateral deregulation measures (5). He believed that opening up the domestic market by way of such unilateral actions would expand the nation's interdependency with international trade networks (6).

The new measures list some 739 tariff post for reduction, some even eliminated altogether (7). They cover manufacturing, agriculture, including commodities handled by the stage of food supply agency, Bulog, and the health sector (8).

The objective are to promote investment, efficiency and productivity, which consequently should help boost non-oil and gas exports, the nation's current priority programme (9). The greatest challenge created by the latest deregulation package will be faced by industries that has obtained government protection in the form of high tariffs for certain imported products (10).

Now these industries will need to consolidate themselves further through increased economy, efficiency and productivity (11). For other still protected sectors the opportunity to prepare themselves in anticipation of future deregulatory steps remains open (12).

These sectors may be divided into capital intensive and labor intensive labor industries (13). The former is represented by the automotive sector whereas the latter consist of producers of rice, sugar, wheat, etc (14).

While tariff or non-tariff protection results in higher price for home consumers in, say, staple foods, the policy aids the mass of farmers who are earning relatively small income and who plight would deteriorate if prices (or subsidies) were to be reduced (15).

The stage-by-stage deregulation process thus appears to be the most politically rational option for the government (16). In the mean time, programmes are still needed to promote industries that must actually compete in the global market and support those that simply cannot do so by tradition (17).

**Text Analysis 1**

S.No	Reference Item	A	C	X	Presupposed Item
2	the (new package)	A			the latest deregulation
	that	A			The new package
4	He	A			Dorojatun
	it	A			Government

6	He	A			Dorojatun
	such	A			Deregulation
7	The(new measu-	A			Deregulation
	sures				
	some	A			tariff posts
8	They	A			measures
12	other	A			industries
14	the (former)		C		capital intensive
	the (latter)		C		labor intensive
7	those	A			industries

## Text 2

An interesting presidential election 'race' is taking place in Europe at present (1). It has nothing to do with choosing a national leader but one to head a group of states ---the so called European Commission--- an institution which the 12 members of the European Union has established (2).

it is popularly regarded as the top job in that region, probably watching the European Union presidency itself, a post since yesterday goes to German Chancellor Helmut Kohl by rotation (3). Does that mean that a political and economic entity Europe has two president?(4) Next, who elect the commission president?(5)

The answer to the first question is yes (6). Kohl is the president of the European Council, The equivalent of the policy organ, whereas the man (or woman) who will head the commission attends to executive matters affecting the region (7).

This may be simplified and, quite possibly careless explanation of Europe's present regional political institutions (8). In order to have a correct knowledge and understanding of what is happening in the region today non-European certainly need to read the available literature on the subject (9).

In regard to selection and election procedure, the European people have no say over the commission or its top official (10). It is strictly the privilege of the 12 heads of government in the union (11).

Candidacy for the the Commission president have been an entirely male affair (12). One of them, Belgian Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene, already collected 11 votes, but this was short of one vote needed to make it a compulsory consensus choice (13).

The curious aspect about the temporarily wrecked election process is not who voted for whom but why the majority-backed nominee lost (14). It tell us not about how Western democracy operates but how the consensus framework fails (15).

Besides Dehaene, other candidates were Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, backed only the Netherlands and Britain's Sir Leon Brittan (16). The preliminary tally was Dehaene had 11 votes after the Dutch withdrew Lubber's name and gave their vote to the Belgian and Britain decided to veto him (17).

Instead of adopting the correct consensus-style decision-making, the European Union had in fact practice the same one-man-one-vote formula (18). In addition, there was a display of power by the French and German governments that nominated Dehaene which not only angered Britain but also upset the other minor European states (19).

French President Francois Mitterand could not veil his orientation towards conventional Western democracy when he remarked: "I do not see why we should abandon a candidate who won almost general support" (20). If it is a consensus he wants, he must definitely retreat or compromise (21).

Analysis text 2.

S.No	Reference Item	A	C	X	Presupposed Item
2	it	A			an interesting
					presidential elect-
	one	A			ion anybody to head
					a group of state-
					European commission.
3	it	A			European Commission
4	that (region)	A			Europe
	that	A			Europe Union
					presidency
6	the	A			man who will head a
					commission
	the(region)	A			European
7	this	A			S.6
9	the commission	A			European Commission
	its	A			Commission's
10	it	A			Commission
12	one	A			candidacy

	them	A			candidacy for the
					commision presidents
13	this	A			vote
	it	A			vote
14	it	A			election proccess
16	their	A			Dutchs'
	him	A			Dehaene
19	his	A			French President
					Francois Mitterand
	he	A			Mitterand
	"I"	A			Mitterand
	"we"	A			Mitterand and his
					people
20	it	A			Conventional Western
					Democracy
	he (2x)	A			Mitterand

### Text 3

Once a drug addict, always a drug addict (1)? Maybe not, but Argentine superstar Diego Maradona has undeniably chosen the worst occasion to be caught a second (or more?) time for taking drugs, this time at the 1994 World Cup final rounds in the United States (2).

It was evident that he failed to steer clear from banned stimulants (he reportedly took ephedrine and four other types of drugs during the tournament) yerar after he completed a rehabilitation programme (3). He failed to come up to the acclaim his country gave him by assigning him a place in the national team in the ocurrent world tournament (4).

He has, thus, failed his colleagues now battling it out to keep their team in the prestigious competition and with luck even to win the coveted worl price (5). But now, probably because he was disqualified forthwith from further World Cup participation after being exposed for taking drugs, the Argentine national team had actually failed to watch at least the two goals scored by by a confident Bulgarian eleven during their encounter last Thursday (6).

In the wake of the controversy that he had cheated Argentina's rival at the previous internatioanl match by scoring the winning but undetected goal with his hand, Maradona cheated his first known drug scandal in 1991 when he caught taking cocaine and immediately took a 15



month punishment from FIFA, the world soccer organisation (7). After Wednesday's discovery that he took the banned drugs, this flamboyant and tricky soccer villain will most likely never ever play in any home or international competition (8).

Sport's previous biggest doping scandal unfolded six years ago for which the accused, Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson, was kicked out out from the olympics in Seoul (9). By taking anabolic steroids Johnson had cheated his fasttrack opponents at the games (10).

The Argentine team at the current World Cup may have been saved from expulsion and, therefore, shame because FIFA's rule book does not empower the organisers to penalise the whole team for the crime of a player (11). Perhaps, such a provision should now be enacted by all sports councils --if not to urge an athlete to think a thousand times before setting a bad example, then warn national or team officials to be more vigilant and assume greater responsibility for the moral discipline of their sportsmen and sportswomen (12).

Be that as it may, the Argentine people more than others are rightly shocked and angry by radonas's scandalous behaviour (13). One Buenos Aires soccer fan was quoted as saying, perhaps too harshly, We are a nation of 30 million people dumbales for trusting Maradona (14).

For the soccer star himself, his misconduct is doubtless a great personal tragedy (15). But, more than just an individual err, drug abuse is a worldwide social evil whose complete eradication demands a stronger effort by the world community (16).

### Text Analysis 3

S.No	Reference Item	A	C	X	Presupposed Item
2	this (time)	A			taking drugs
3	It	A			taking drug
	he (2x)	A			Maradona
4	He	A			Maradona
	his	A			Maradona's
	him (2x)	A			Maradona
5	He	A			Maradona
	his	A			Maradona's
	it	A			world tournament
	their	A			Maradona Colleagues
6	He				Maradona
	their	A			Argentine National
					Team's

7	He	A			Maradona
	his (2x)	A			Maradona's
	he	A			Maradona
8	he	A			Maradona
	this	A			flamboyant and
					tricky soccer
10	his	A			Ben Jhonson's
12	their	A			team officials'
	others*			X	other people
14	We	A			Argentine soccer fan
15	the	A			soccer star-Maradona
	his	A			Maradona

Note:

'Others' may be interpreted as anaphoric as well exophoric reference because 'others' could be means *other people* indicates situational or from out side the text (exophoric), It could also be mean other Argentine people indicates textual (endophoric)

Text 4

The department of information's director general for press, Subrata, told newsmen Monday that his office has not received any application for new publication licence to replace those of three weeklies revoked by the government on June 21 (1). He suspected that the publishers concerned were still reorganising themselves, which implicitly suggest that the media executive responsible for creating the government wrath would have to be replaced first before any request for new licences could be considered (2).

When he spoke before members of a house of Representatives committee recently, Minister of Information Harwoto had indeed indicated that the government would consider granting a new publishing licence in the interest of journalist and employees of the former magazines (3). On the other hand, he also stated that the government was prepared to face the media proprietor should they wish to seek legal redress from or an injunction by the administrative court (4).



To challenge the government's revocation of the old licence and to apply for a new one within the framework of the Press Law and related regulations are separate option (5). The former step would be an attempt by holders of rescinded the law and against which the government would doubtless try to disprove (6).

Such step would not, however, directly settle the issue pertaining the magazines' editorial contents(7). A separate court suit could still be pursued, in this case by the state attorneys, to determine whether or not published reports in the closed magazines had actually violated either the Press Law and or provisions in the penal Law (8).

In two past cases, state vs. Nusantara daily (1971) and state vs. Monitor weekly tabloid (1990), the government not only acted to withdraw their publishing permits but also succeeded in getting the court to punish the responsible editors under the relevant penal codes on defamation and blasphemy respectively (9). The revocation decrees had never been challenged (10).

If journalist and closed media and investors applied for a new licence, it would at least signify that the closed publications are history (11). It could be seen on the one hand that the government is not closing the door to new media and on the other, more controversial perhaps, as affirmation of the closed magazines' abuse of legal and ethical provision (12).

Until the executive and legislative branches agree on amending the laws to blunt any move towards revocation of media licences, the basic problem within the existing legal framework is to urge complainants in or outside government to sue the media in court(13). Alternatively, they could file objection to the ethical council of the Indonesian Journalists Association(14).

#### Text Analysis 4

S.No	Reference Item	A	C	X	Presupposed Item
1	his	A			Subrata
	those*		C		three weeklies
					revoked
2	He	A			Subrata
	the*		C		publishers (of three
					weeklies)
3	he		C		Harmoko
4	He	A			Harmoko
7	such	A			former step

9	their	A		Nusantara dayly and
				Monitor weekly
				tabloid
12	it	A		Sentence 11
	the	A		other magazine
11	it	A		Journalist
14	they	A		executive and
				legislative branches

#### Text 5

Indonesian-Malaysian business cooperation is not only growing rapidly but also involving large amounts of money (1). Such cooperation is being promoted among other ASEAN Economic Growth Area which the Philippines, Indonesia, Brunei and Malaysia are developing in that region (2).

In the case of Indonesia and Singapore, Cooperation is entering its developed form (3). Its best example is Singapore's investments in the pioneering economic development of Batam and Bintan islands in the framework of the Sijori Growth Area (4).

This year's top grand even was the multi-million dollar deal concluded by Prayogo Pangestu and his Barito Pacific Timber with CASH of Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur that includes the opening of a vast industrial forestry scheme in East Malaysia bordering with West Kalimantan (5). In micro terms, the business contract is a major uplift for the taipan's business empire (6).

Like the Batam project, Prayogo's Malaysian ventures is getting the highest-level political legitimacy in both national capitals (7). The signing ceremony in Kuala Lumpur was attended by Prime Minister Mahatir Muhammad and in Jakarta President Soeharto later gave his public endorsement (8).

A few days ago, state-owned BTN's chairman Widigdo Sukarman announced a cooperation agreement with Malaysia's Bank Simpanan Nasional to provide banking services to Indonesian guest workers in Malaysia (9). The deals offers some 400.000 Indonesians working in Malaysia use of 477 BSN outlets to send money home and BTN offices throughout Indonesia for family members to collect the remittance (10).

Early this month, Finance Minister Mar'ie Muhammad was in Kuala Lumpur to meet Deputy Ppremier and Finance Minister Anwar Ibrahim to lay the groundwork for a common clearing house to speed up joint-venture projects between the two countries (11). Ibrahim described the move as a way of cutting bureaucratic red tape to facilitate cooperation between Malaysia and Indonesian businessmen (12).

On the occasion the two Ministers witnessed a pact-signing ceremony between Indonesia's state-owned bank BRI with Malaysian company Renong Nusantara Sdn Bhd to set up a venture capital company in Jakarta (13). The new company, PT Malindo Nusantara, will have a capital totalling US\$ 100 million (14).

Both also witnessed the signing of a joint-venture agreement between a Malaysian plantation company and its Indonesian partner to develop a US\$ 150 million palm-oil project in North Sumatera (15). The deal will no doubt provide a big boost to the West ASEAN Growth Area plan which encompasses Indonesia's Northern Sumatera, Malaysian states bordering the Malacca Strait and Southern Thailand (16).

The latest agreements are to herald more concrete joint schemes (17). The region's business community is expected to play an active role in the further development of mutually-profitable deals (18).

### Text Analysis 5

S.No	Reference Item	A	C	X	Proposed Item
2	Such	A			business cooperation
	That		C		region (ASEAN)
3	its	A			Indonesia-Singapore
					cooperation
6	his	A			Prayogo's
8	his	A			President Soeharto's
12	The	A			Two Countries
					(Malaysia-Indonesia)
13	The	A			Two Ministers
					(Mar'ie Muhammad and
					Anwar Ibrahim)
	The	A			New company (P.T.Ma-
					lindo Nusantara )
15	Its	A			Malaysia plantation
					Company's
17	the	A			latest agreements

### Text 6

The government has adopted a five-day work week scheme that may well be a revolutionary step for a country like Indonesia that ominously needs to cut down the cost of operation of its offices while at the same time increase the quality services (1). The state Minister for Administrative Reform T.B. Silalahi announced this week that a five-day work week edict for government departments and non-department agencies will be enacted on August 17 next year (2).

Permission is given to government offices to undertake an experimental period from next week onward (3). They may start with one Saturday off a month, gradually working up to every week (4).

According to Silalahi, Pertamina and BPPT have both conducted a try-out period and reported that they were successful (5). He said one of the scheme's objectives is to save on operating cost, such as electricity and telephones (6).

A strategic change like this has its advantages and disadvantages (7). For instance, on Saturday when banks and many private companies are already closed, the Jakarta local government (which has long carried out the five-day work week scheme) may have helped to further reduce traffic congestion-- a major cause of waste (8).

On the other hand, for the truly industrious and highly-disciplined office employees a five-day week may mean higher work intensity on Mondays and or Fridays (9). There is also a question of what to do on the extra day off (10).

For some people, it may mean a continuing long weekend holiday that pushes up the family's recreation budget, thereby also raising public consumption, especially if Saturday becomes a school holiday as well (11). If the nation wishes to keep the consumption rate down, then obviously an alternative activity, say some kind of a productive or an educational community service program, should be created for civil servants (12).

So far, however, the focus of attention seems more on working conditions during the five working days (13). Unintelligent reference to state-sponsored lunch or undefined talk about public service uplift should not divert our concern from the primary problem of enhancing our civil service performance (14).

Perhaps, a more difficult issue would be whether Saturday should also be a school holiday (15). Taking into special consideration the fact that we are a developing nation that must train its youths to study harder, many among us may want to examine the concept of a five-day school week much more carefully (16).

### Text Analysis 6

S.No	Reference Item	A	C	X	Proposed Item
1	The		C		Government (Indonesia)
	its	A			Indonesian Government's
	their	A			Indonesian government
2	This*			X	week

4	They	A		Government Offices
5	They	A		Pertamina and BPPT
6	He	A		T.B. Silalahi
7	This	A		5 -day work's
	Its	A		5 - day work's
11	it	A		extra day off
12	The	A		nation(Indo-goverment)
13	More	A		attention-
				(working condition)
16	its	A		Indonesia

Note:

The government is interpreted as Indonesian government. It refers from the situational that the news is about Indonesia or it is also a cataphoric for it said in the following.

This week is exophoric reference. It explains that the news/statement is valid in the week of those date (8 July)

Text 7

As tax havens, faraway places like Cayman Island and Cook Island are no stranger to tax dodgers. They are individuals who have bags of money but do not want to pay taxes.

Director General for Taxes Dr. Fuad Bawazir said this week that tax officials and Bank Indonesia are preparing a regulation on private bank deposits in tax-haven countries such as Cayman Island. One of its aims will be to deter evasion of taxes by Indonesian citizens and thereby prevent the state from losses caused by such acts.

In cases where two sovereign countries have written extradition agreement, a national sought by the government which is a party to the accord in connection with a legal investigation would be sent home by the other party. No such deal exists that would enable a government to seize public or private funds storage overseas by its citizens, certainly not



those deposited in tax haven countries whose very existence is to provide such a financial sanctuary.

Under the income tax provision, the government imposes a 15 percent income tax on the interest on deposits that is, if the interest rate on the deposits is 15 percent, the state is entitled to 1.5 percent of the interest.

According to Bawazier, Indonesian tax evaders do not really deposit their funds in place like Cayman Island but merely create a fictitious account as a way of evading taxes. He further suspected that certain banks advise their clients to fake such an account.

Such banks are warned that the government would penalise them with suspension or fines, or other penalties. The depositor concerned would similarly face a criminal indictment in court.

Authorities admit that it would difficult to trace such illegal practices. But, surprisingly, a recent press quoted an Indonesian banking executive who disclosed that client deposits are entered into fictitious account and that branches of his bank in Cayman and Cook Islands are only legally registered but will not actually be established there.

He added that in such transactions between bank and client the actual funds are still held in Indonesia while the interest on the deposit escapes taxation. He claimed that bank around the world do this to avoid paying taxes.

The banker concerned must be extremely naive, unless of course he had been misquoted by the media. Tax on income varies between nation, but no state actually frees its nationals from their duty to pay taxes especially if they are registered taxpayers.

Anyway, if the regulation pertaining to such overseas deposits does not as yet exist, we need one soon. At least, it would specify what is legal and what is not about depositing money abroad.

#### Text Analysis 7

S.No:	Reference Item	A	C	X	Prosupposed Item
2	they	A			Cayman Island and Cook Island
4	One	A			regulation on private bank deposit
	its	A			regulation on private bank deposit
	such	A			to deter evasion of taxes by Indonesia citizens
6	its	A			Indonesian Government

7	The	A		Indonesia Government
9	Their	A		Indonesian Tax
				evaders'
10	He	A		Fuad Bewazier
	Their	A		Banks'
11	them	A		Banks
13	It	A		criminal indictment
14	his	A		Banking executives'
	There	A		Caymand Island
				Cook Island
15	He	A		Fuad Bawazier
16	He	A		Fuad bawazier
	this	A		transaction between
				bank and clien,
				the actual
				funds are still
				held in Indonesia
				while the interest on
				deposits escapes
				taxation
17	he	A		The Banker
18	its	A		Tax on income's
	Their	A		nationals'
19	We*		X	editors
20	it	A		overseas deposits

Note:

We is an exophoric reference. It refers to the editors represent the Indonesian people. It is from out side the text.

Text B

Speaking about economic growth, the people of the ASEAN countries should feel happy and proud (1).

Last week Singaporean Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong estimated that his cuntry would have an economic growth of 9% per annum, eve 10% this year (2).

And RI's Finance Minister Mar'ie Muhammad is optimistic that RI's economic growth during the Vith Five Year Development Plan would be above 7% on the average (3).

Singapore and RI play very important roles in the political andd economic fields (4). They are succesful in maintaining and even in accelerating their economic growth, indicating that ASEAN is increasingly solid in their scope of movement and ASEAN is increasingly respected in the international world (5). If we look at the economic growth in Malaysia, Brunei, Thailand and Philippines, as a whole, its positive impact makes the ASEAN people more prosperous (6). Meanwhile Vietnam, Myanmar, and PNG do their best to become new members of ASEAN (7).

This porves that to their eyes it is very useful to become ASEAN members and to participate in this regional organization (8).

The relationship between ASEAN and its partners, such as G7, is increasingly solid (9).

ASEAN's partners see the economic growth in ASEAN very amazing and the ASEAN's bargaining position in the cooperation negotiation on economic, political andd cultural aspects, particularly the position of Indonesian, make Indonesian more respectful and succesful in continous development (10).

This could make Indonesian businessmen more responsive to the development of the international business (11). For exampl, not many Indonesian businessmen have receive ISO 9000 certivicates (12). Slowly but surely they should be pushed to receive such certificates (13).

On the other handd their dependence on the government should be reduced to motivate thea to inncrease their competitive power in the international market (14). Indonesian businessmen need unity and union in promoting their business efforts in anticipation of the continously moving international business (15).

Text Analysis B

S.No	Reference Item	A	C	X	Prosupposed Item
2	his	A			Goh Chok Tong's
5	they	A			Singapore and Indonesia



	their (2x)	A		Singapore and
				Indonesia's
6	We(*		X	Editor
	its	A		Economic growth's
7	their	A		Vietnam, Myanmar,
				PNG's new members
				of ASEAN
	their	A		Vietnam, Myanmar, PNG's
	this (region)	A		ASEAN
9	its	A		ASEAN's
11	this	A		Indonesians more
				respectfull and
				successful in conti-
				nous developement
13	They	A		Indonesian
				businessment
14	their	A		Indonesian
				businessment's
15	their	A		Indonesian
				businessment's

Note:

We is an exophoric reference because it presuppose editors. Since this news is the rubric of editorial where they can write their comment in it

Text 9

The first step taken by the New Order Government at the beginning of its program was to slow down the speed of the population growth in Indonesia (1).

It is still an excellent target with better qualities giving a blessing to the development (2).

Indonesia has receive various international tokens of appreciating of our success in this field (3).

The presence of President Soeharto as the chairman of the Non Aligned Movement at the world Conference on population in Cairo on the 5th and 6th of September this year will give a special significance (4).

Many sides also want that Indonesia could become a mediator between the differing views before the start of the conference (5).

Dr. Abdullah Cholil in his capacity as Assistant to the State Minister for Population recently received a visit from the USAID Director for Human Resources Development, Joseph Carney, who said that basically the United States of America could accept RI's view on the need to mention in the documents of the World Conference on Population in Cairo that each country has the right to practice its own population policy and family planning in the line with the current regulation (6).

The State Minister for population Dr. Meryono Suyono then stated that the latest development in the US will enable to have a consensus in Cairo (7). And Dr Abdullah Cholil stressed that whatever the decisions will be taken, no country will dictate another country how to practice its population policy and family planning (8). Because each country is entitled to population development and family planning promotion(9).

An encouraging event will be the visit of Mrs Hilary Clinton to Indonesia together with US President Clinton to the APEC Summit (10). Americans will see by themselves how Indonesians practice family planning (12).

It will be a blessing to Indonesians if we can give the best views and examples to other countries in the world how to be successful in this field due to everybody's participation in and concern about family planning and family welfare in Indonesia (13).

Text Analysis 9

S.No	Reference Item	A	C	X	Proposed Item
1	its	A			The New Order Government's
2	it	A			to slow down the speed of the population growth
3	our (*)	A		X	editors presenting Indonesian people

	this (field)				population growth
4	the	A			chairman of Non
					Aligned Movement-
					President Soeharto
5	The	A			World Conference
6	his	A			Dr. Abdullah Cholil
	its	A			each country's
8	its	A			each country's

Note:

'our' refers to the possession of any one who wrote the news. We do not have certain pictures about the person but editors, so 'our' refers to the editors' who represent Indonesian people. Because it refers from outside of context, so 'our' is an exophoric reference.

Text 10

The RI- Australia relation have reached its golden peak now (1). It has never happened before (2).

Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating openly stated that as a continent Australia is very close to Indonesia and economic cooperation with RI should be taken into account (3).

On Tuesday, August 23, There was a special meeting, called the Australian-Indonesian Ministerial Forum, in Canberra, which was attended by Mr. Paul Keating (4). In his statement Paul Keating said that the core or the essence of the RI-Australia relations has so far been based on mutual trust and confidence (5). And finally any international relations will depend on it (6). His statement was indeed interesting and significant (7).

Australia is more experienced in "go internasional" business, so we can learn important aspects from Australian experience (8).

It is proper that big and small scale Indonesia businessmen learn positive things from their Australian counterparts, soon or later the transfer of applied technology in the field of business could be stepped up and could give added value (9).

On the other hand Australia will be happy to transfer its technology in the field of business because of the aspect or factor of close relationship and close location (10). It is better and cheaper for Australia to trade with Indonesia (11)

In the sector of the science and technology we can absorb many things from Australia,

with Australian universities Indonesia has good cooperation and now there are many Indonesian studying in Australia (12).

This is the starting point for us to maintain the continuous good relation with Australia (13).

It is also to note that Paul Keating has admitted and stated openly that Presiden Soeharto has given peace and stability to this region and this is a good basis for the good relations between Indonesia and Australia (14).

Seen from the geographical location Indonesia will always be a neighbour to Australia, Paul Keating said that if APEC had never been born, and if the APEC leaders had never held a summit, then the Uruguay Round in Morocco would never end successfully (15).

It was an honest statement from a good statesman that Indonesia is very important to Australia (16).

We could think in practical and dynamic terms about Australia to reap fruits from our harmonious relation (17).

#### Text Analysis 10

S.No	Reference Item	A	C	X	Proposed Item
1	its	A			Ri-Australia relation
	it	A			RI-Australia relation
4	his	A			P.M Paul Keating
6	their	A			Indonesian
					Businessment's
7	its	A			Australian's
9	We(*			X	editor-Indonesias
10	this (region)	A			Indonesian-Australia
	This	A			peace and stability
					to this region
					honest statement
14	it				
15	we (*			X	Editors

Note:

We is exophoric reference because it refers from outside the context. It refers to the editors who represent Indonesian people.

#### Text 11

The rapidity of our development is very great, in spite of so many challenges (1).

The doyen of Indonesia Economists, Prof. Dr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, said that Indonesia was having difficulty in increasing its exports because of stiff competition in the global market from China, Vietnam and Taiwan (2).

To overcome this, he said, the government must develop commodities having a clear competitive advantage (3). We should turn our export activities to processed products which those mentioned countries cannot process if Indonesia is rich in sources of fish and fruits then we should establish the centre if its processing (4).

His thinking is so simple but sure and accurate (5). If we start from the simplicity of our thinking we may have unexpected results (6).

We should also stress that the harmonious way of thinking of all businesspeople in Indonesia could produce better results and let more foreign exchange sources come in (7).

It means that we could strengthen our basic needs, to clarify and solidify our goals in the international markets (8).

We should note that we still have abundant natural resources which are still neglected and unmanaged (9).

He said that we must develop palm oil, coconut oil, and tea (10). He also said without frying oil, our food will be in danger (11). Sumitro said: Until the year 3000, if human beings still exist, the demand of Indonesia's frying oil will keep on increasing, and China will not be able to beat us (12).

So our markets should be transferred from Europe and US to India and China which have more than one billion people (13).

He also said that the economic growth of Asia Pacific Countries including Indonesia during the next five years is projected to reach a record annual average of over seven per cent (14).

The figure estimated for the Asia-Pacific region outside Japan would be two times higher than the economic growth rate expected for the United States (3%) and twice as high as that of Western Europe (2.1 to 2.2%) (15).

So our doyen is still optimistic! (16)



Text Analysis 11

S.No	Reference Item	A	C	X	Prosupposed Item
2	its	A			Indonesian's
3	This	A			difficult increasing
	he	A			Prof. Dr. Sumitro
	The (government)	A			Djoyohadikusumo
4	those	A			Indonesian
					mentioned countries
					(China vietnam and
					taiwan)
5	its				fish and fruit's
6	his				Prof. Sumitro
7	we			X	Editor as
					Indonesian people
8	more		C		foreign exchange
					source
9	it	A			produce better
					results and more
					foreign exchange
					source
11	he	A			Prof. Sumitro
12	He	A			Prof. Sumitro

15	he	A		Prof. Sumitro
16	That	A		Economic Growth
17	doyen	A		Prof. Sumitro

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### Text 12

In this age books are one of the most important tools for instruction (1). A wise student knows the importance of reading, studying and reviewing his or her textbooks before taking a major test (2).

A judicious lawyer knows the significance of consulting the reference books on litigation before arguing important case (3).

A responsible pilot would dare not fly one of the latest airplanes without reading the safety manual first. Because doing would mean taking unnecessary risk, an exposing countless others danger (4).

However, Many people routinely expose themselves and others to grave danger by neglecting to make use of common knowledge, and act accordingly (5). A case in point are the millions of misguided couples who get married and start families ill advisedly (6). Or the multitude of teenage mothers who become parents without first learning the dynamics of parenthood (6). In so doing, they set the stage for mishaps and missteps; some of which can be prevented by making use of preventive measures or consulting the vast array of literature dealing with such subjects (7).

After all, an assortment of books are readily available on all kinds of topics from a variety of sources, including public libraries and bookstores (8).

With this in mind, the invention of the printing press can be considered one of the greatest discoveries made by modern man (9).

Certainly the owners of the major book publishers would probably agree with this assertion (10). Because their business is to sell books (11). Also, in the average bookstore, one can find books on almost every subject known to man (12).

There are books on biology and psychology, chemistry and nuclear technology, as well as astrology and astronomy (13).

Books that teach us how to make a tasty meal, how to study or use a foreign language, and those that teach us how to make friends and influence others (14)

In this age, it is almost impossible to keep abreast of the latest trend without reading a few books per year (15).

Nowadays, major manufacturing companies are using state of the art technologies to transform simple household items into sophisticated gadgets, requiring at least a high school education to figure them out (16)

Text Analysis 12

S.No	Reference Item	A	C	X	Prosupposed Item
2	his or her	A			Student (male female)
4	one		C		air plane
5	so	A			read on the safeti manual
	others (*)			X	people
6	others	A			people
7	couples		C		who get married
9	they	A			cuples-teenage mothers parents
3	their	A			owner of the major book publi sher
14	one	A			people
16	those	A			books
	others	A			people - friends
17	them	A			major manufacturing

Note :

'others' is exopphoric reference. It did not refer especially to certain person in the text so the reference should taken from the situation.



### Text 13

Problem solving is the basis for evolution (1). Without it, chaos reigns (2). A working knowledge of problem solving methods propels a civilization upward (3). Developed societies of the modern world have come to accept this as standard operating procedure (4).

Any stable government is always led by skilled problem solvers (5). Through successful problem solving, procedures are formed as a basis to solve further problems and questions (6).

Every science is founded on such reasoning, hence a "scientific method"-- but problem solving has never stopped there (7). We have created countless sciences to add to the historical list, all looking for answers to further the human cause (8).

What is lacking however, is an understanding by the general populace of the essential skills to solve the problems (9). In the scattered taste of problem solving, brought on the solely by the advent of problems, less enlightened members of society often create more problems trying to solve on the original ones than they are even aware of (10).

This is where the system enters the sample of problem solving (11). The understanding that problems exist and be solved is apparent (12).

However, the tools to facilitate solution don't exist (13). A problem is identified, but the ability to penetrate it with sound reasoning does not occur (14). Thus, the problem balloons rather than shrinks (15).

Our school system must also be reformed to encourage problem solving matters beyond the sciences (16). College and universities should incorporate more problem solving methodology into all fields of study (17).

All of us should seek corporate support, and launch a major campaign to empower an educate everyday people with a positive problem solving formula (18).

Communication at a person-to-person level is a primary point in problem solving (19). The positive attributes of problem must be brought out, as the common people especially the naughty and the brutal ones must be made feel that their situation must be improved (20).

### Text Analysis 13

S.No	Reference Items	A	C	X	Presupposed Items
2	it	A			problema n,s
3	this	A			problem solving methods
6	there	A			a scientific method
7	we			X	Editor as Indonesian people



8	ones	A		problems
	they	A		members of society
11	it	A		a problem
17	ones	A	X	common people
	their	A		common people's

Note:

'we' is exophoric reference. It refers to the editors as the writer. So, it is from outside of the text.

'one' may be interpreted as anaphoric as well as exophoric. Suggesting that 'ones' means one of the common people that has been said or 'ones' of another common people out of the text.

Text 14

Eating beef in Europe, is it so dangerous?

European experts said that eating beef could be fatal (1). They also said that the same might be true for lamb (2). But for the general public, this seems to have been a scare too far (3).

Report in March 1996 saying that beef contaminated with bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) might cause the fatal Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease (CJD) in human cause panic and shattered Europe's beef sales (4).

Some scientists that the hysteria over beef was due in part to vague government pronouncement fuelled by superficial reporting in the media (5).

They say that the extent of the new strain of CJD infection - 12 cases confirmed in Britain - means the disease is exceptionally difficult to transmit (6). There is more chance of winning Britain's national lottery than falling victim to CJD (7).

The European Union's farm commissioner Franz Fischler said he was proposing to ban consumption of nervous tissue and spleen from sheep and goats after scientists found sheep could theoretically be infected with BSE, otherwise known as mad cow disease (8).

In March the British government announced that 10 people could have caught CJD from eating meat products with BSE (9).

The 10 cases stunned doctors and scientists because the victims were much younger - an average 27.5 years - than is the norm for contracting CJD (10).

CJD victims are usually over 65 (11). Scientists struggling to account for this were forced to consider that there was a new way of contracting CJD and the most likely agent was said to be beef tainted by BSE (12).



BSE is a vatal-like desease which attacks cows' brains, turning thee into a spongy mush (13).

The news that this link could not be excluded as a CJD agent shocked consumers across Europe (14). Beef was left on supermarket shelves (15). Farmers feared ruin as big markets suddently closed (16).

Meat markets had been returning to normal when the news about sheep hit the media two weeks ago -only to be greeted by indifference from consumers weary of infinite mathematical possibility interfering with their diet (17).

AIDS in the early 80s was wrongfully said to be a desease of Haitins, then it was believed that men could get it from sharing eating utensils, or even playing basketball with an infected player (18).

But now it is different (19).

#### Text Analysis 14

S.No	Reference Item	A	C	X	Presupposed Items
2	they	A			European experts
3	This	A			eating beef could be fatal
6	they	A			some scientists
8	he	A			Frans Fischeler
12	this	A			CJD victims
13	them	A			cow,s brains
17	their	A			consumer's
18	it (2x)	A			AIDS
19	it	A			AIDS

#### Text 15

The Singapore Planned Parenthood Association is reworking its program to met the needs of young people better.

This comes after an analysis of more than 2000 telephon calls, made to its Counseling Center between 1986 and 1994, showed the teenagers here had unreliable information about sex .

Many told the counselors that they obtained their information from pornographic magazine and film.

Most of the calls came from teenagers between 13 and 19 years old. The youngest callers 10 years old. They had question about sexual intercourse, pregnancy, oral and unnatural sex, among others things.

The association is planning to hold small group sessions in which teenagers will sit down with counselor to discuss sexuality issues.

"We need to the more research in teachers in schools to see if they will support our program," said Lee Bon Ooi, a counselor at the association.

"We are not talking about biology here, but about putting sex in the context of relationships and value system," said Lee.

Nearly nine in 10 of the callers were boys. Their average age was 16. they were often concerned about their private parts One in three asked about masturbation. Other questions showed they lacked knowledge about contraception, sexually-transmitted diseases, AIDS and unwanted pregnancies.

### Text Analysis 15

S.No	Reference Items	A	C	X	Presupposed Items
1	its	A			Singapore Planned Parenthood Association's
2	This	A			S.1
	its	A			Singapore planned Parenthood Association's
	here			X	Singapore
3	many	A			telephone calls
	They	A			telephone calls
	Their	A			telephone
5	the	A			youngest teenager

6	they	A		teenagers
8	we	A		Lee Born Ooi
				as Counselor at
				the association
	they	A		teachers
9	we	A		Lee Born Ooi
				a counselar at the
				association
10	their	A		boys
	thier	A		the boys'
11	they	A		the boys
12	one	A		a boy
	they	A		the boys

note:

'here' is an exophoric reference. The situation is the data taken from the Concelling Center in Singapore. Singapore is a place or a state. So, 'here' refers to the Singapore.

#### Text 16

At a time when the world, -yes, perhaps even the whole world- is prepared to throw their weight behind the US' all-out attack on terrorism in all its manifestation, the country has alienated many, including its traditional allies, by coming up with a legislation that is at best arrogant (1).

As the new law signed by US president Bill Clinton this week would have if, the US is set to impose sanctions on foreign companies which invest at least US\$ 40 million a year in new oil and gas projects in Iran and Libya (2).

The law does not mention US companies, an embargo imposed last year by Washington is already in place covering that (3).

It is not as yet clear what formed the basis for the figure of US\$ 40 million (4). Nor is it clear why the US has zeroed in on Iran and Libya as Washington has not exactly come up with hard evidence that the two countries are indeed behind the heinous atrocities that have caused despair for the families and friends of the victims (5).

For a country practically invented the term presumption of innocence, Clinton's law does not to justice even to itself(6).

Not surprisingly, the European Union (EU) is not impressed by Washington's move, and is openly defiant towards "A unilateral extraterritorial act," as an official of the French government so aptly put (7). In the same spirit but with the strong touch of formality combined with assertiveness, German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said: "It contradicts the principles of WTO and OECD. We do not agree with it" (8). Surprisingly, news media from moderate Mideast states have also taken a dim view on Clinton's law, criticizing the US for being liberal with proof-free accusations (9).

The world already sympathizes with the US which, along with Israel, has and remains terrorists--both foreign and domestic favorite target (10). There is not one single country in the world that will not help the US combat terrorism (11). They do so not merely out of sympathy but as a matter of principle (12).

To go beyond principles, as in the case with the US putting Iran and Libya on the hit list, many countries would have to be equipped with hard facts (13). The US may or may not have them (14). If it does, it's not sharing them with rest of the world. Why(15)?

As the US possesses, economic, military and intellect power unmatched by any country in the universe, its leaders are often driven to show how tough they are or are prepared to be (16). John F Kennedy's finest hour was during the missile crisis, which Lyndon Johnson tried to emulate Kennedy by sending more and more US troops to Vietnam (17). Then came Richard Nixon with his bombing Vietnam-the-stone-age tactic and later Gerald Ford's reaction to the Mayaguez incident (18).

History denied Jimmy Carter of such an occasion, while Ronald Reagan got his with an escapade in a small South American country whose name many had already forgotten (19). Meanwhile, George Bush's name is deeply etched in history when he got tough with Iraq, a stance that led to the Gulf War (20).

Bill Clinton may think that is now for him to (again) rise to the occasion (21). He is very much mistaken, an unnecessary folly for a leader that, to name a few, brought together the Israelis and Palestinians, brokered peace among the warring factions in the former Yugoslavia and restored democracy in Haiti (22).

### Text Analysis 16

S.No	Reference Item	A	C	X	Presupposed Item
1	their	A			whole world
	its	A			US'
		A			the new law
2	it				

3	the	A			new law
	That	A			US companies
4-5	it	A			the law
8	it	A			the law
	we	A			German foreign
					minister Klaus Kinkel
					as German people
					at the association
	it	A			the law
12	they	A			one single country
14	them	A			many countries
15	it (2x)	A			US,
16	its	A			US'
	they	A			US' leaders
17	his	A			Richard Nixon's
18	his	A			Ronald Reagan's
19	he	A			George Bush
20	him	A			Bill Clinton
21	He	A			Bill Clinton

Text 17

The ousted PDI's Chairperson Megawaty Soekarno Puteri was reported absent from the police summons in the recent Police investigation on her involvement in the Jakarta mass riot on July 27th (1). As her lawyer, RO Tambunan said, the absence of Megawaty was due to the content of the summons which was said unclear on who she is expected to be testified against, and there was no accompanying letter from the president endorsing the police request to interrogate her (2).

Well, indeed there must be a letter from the President to question a member of an Upper state's institution, such as House of Representatives (3).

Megawaty is an incumbent member of the House (4). To investigate Saturday 27th July riot in which a number of parliamentarians from PDI faction were suspected guilty, The President has issued the letter, giving the authority to the police to question her (5). Megawaty's legal team led by RO Taabunan also complained on the legality of the only two days notice for questioning given to Megawati, saying that Megawaty received the summons two days prior to the questioning date (6).

Megawati and several other top PDI leaders and members of parliament were suspected masterminding the crimes committed between 17th and 27th July this year which have caused as well as material losses by riots (7). While the riots took place on 27th July and after were provoked by the "free speech forum" which were held daily in the PDI's Central Executive Board (8).

As we have written often in this column, the "free platform" was initiated by Megawati led PDI outsted leaders, originally created as a free forum to lunch protest against Medan congress and to reject Surjadi as PDI general chairman of the party (9). They gave opportunity to every body to speak up on the rostrum expressing their mind and emotion (10). But unfortunately, the speech forum was used by the radicals to instigate labour strikes and street demonstrations against the government, leading the emergence of humiliations and insults on the official government ministers and leaders (11). Finally, an outburst of riots was inevitable (12).

#### Text Analysis 17

S.No	Reference Item	A	C	X	Prosupposed Item
1	her	A			Megawati's
2	her	A			Megawati's
	she	A			Megawati
	her	A			Megawati's
5	them	A			Parliamentarians from PDI faction
9	we (*)			X	Editor
10	they	A			Megawati and other PDI leaders
	their	A			everybody's



Note:

'we' is an exophoric reference. It refers to the writer. And because the news was written by the editor, so it refers to the editor, who has no certain pictures about the person

#### Text 18

President Bill Clinton signed an act authorizing him to impose sanctions on international companies that invest more than \$40 million worth in Libyan and Iranian energy projects (1). This is an American Law (2). But objected to non American companies, including those of European and Asian allies which have much interest in oil supply from the two countries(3).

The American Senate seems frustrated with consecutive accident that resulted human and material losses, started with Lockerbee accident in 1988 up to the bombing on American military barrack in Saudi Arabia few months ago (4). The American voters want their government to fight firmer against terrorism in which Libya and Iran are suspected by American authorities as masterminding terrorists attack against American interests or giving custody to them (5). Of course this accusation is totally biased (6).

President Clinton might be well aware of possible negative response from its allies all over the world (7). As has been proof by US allies' reluctance to support US anti-Cuba bill or anti-Myanmar policy which Washington accused as human rights violators, there are also speculations aroused among the political observers that the American sanctions imposed to the international companies investing in energy plants in Libya and Iran would perhaps responded reluctantly by American allies (8).

President Clinton's tough attitude against terrorism by issuing anti-Lybia and Iran bill, in spite of its ineffectiveness, is perhaps important for the incumbent President and his Democracy Party as propaganda chip in November Presidential election (9). President Clinton is reported well ahead of Republican challenger Bob Dole in every opinion polling (10). But the current bomb explosions in Atlanta, just at the centre of the international olympic athletes, embarrassing the American peoples (11).

Sanctions against Lybia and Iran could be politically popular among the American voters, particularly among Jewish groups, but it could be self defeating to US, because the sanctions was imposed unilaterally without consultation with concerned foreign firms (12).



Text Analysis 18

S.No	Reference Items	A	C	X	Prosupposed Item
1	him	A			Clinton
2	this	A			act to inpose sanction on inter- national companies that invest more than \$ 40 million worth in Lybia and Iran
3	the	A			law
	those	A			Companies
	the (two coun- tries)	A			Libya and Iran
5	their	A			Lybia and Iran
6	its	A			American's
8	its	A			Attitudes againt Libia and Iran
	his	A			Clinton's
11	it	A			sanctions -

Text 19

We are sad to hear that the world press in general is dominated by European and American journalists (1). This is also the opinion voiced by Information Haruko in various fora (2).

Also the new Japanese Ambassador to Indonesia Taizo Watanabe stated that Asian views should be accommodated in the Asian press, represented by Asian Journalists (3).

Watanabe admitted that the roles of Western mass media and news agencies are big, important and effective particularly to Indonesia in the month of November 1994 when the APEC Ministerial Meeting and Summit will be held in Indonesia (4).

Nevertheless the Western mass media and news agencies maintain their own views and perceptions (5). On the other hand, Indonesia and Japan have their own views and perceptions which could be reflected by their own press reports (6).

Such statement from Asian leaders give fresh air to us (7). We live in the world of many ideas in the era of globalization (8).

With the latest technology all kinds of information from all corners of the world reach us in a very short time (9).

Their way of life, culture and characteristics, also influence Asian way of life and thinking, culture and characteristics (10).

That's why Asian want their own portion in the field of press publication and dissemination because the world is easy to reach (11).

It is indeed difficult to find the best formulation but based on the principle of togetherness on the same level soon or later the Asian press will be accepted by the Western mass media and news agencies (12).

The whole world should be in anticipation of these changes (13). The wheels of life throughout the world keep on moving resulting in the independence of the Asian press, free from the Western influence (14)!

Text Analysis 19

S.No	Reference Item	A	C	X	Presupposed Items
2	This	A			Sentence 1
3	the		C		Asian Journalist
5	their	A			Western mass media and news agencies'
6	their (2x)	A			Indonesia and Japan's
7	such	A			Sentence 6

9	Their	A			Western mass
					media and news
					agencies'
10	their	A			Asians'
12	these	A			sentence 11

#### Text 20

President Soeharto said in his State Address on the eve of the 49th National Independence Day that political stability is an absolute requirement for the smoothness of our development (1). Political upheavals make the people unable to concentrate their attention to the development (2).

Political upheavals can-not bring the feeling of peace and security which is absolutely needed to mobilize all funds and resources for the development (3).

Learning from our own history and from the experience of other nations, we should realize how important it is to have national stability as the basis for successful national development (4).

Political stability has connection with economic growth (5). Even Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating himself acknowledged that Presiden Soeharto has planted a big ASSET for the stability in the ASIAN region (6).

The truth of his statement has been tested internationally, and by a new international research in 70 countries through the world between 1960 and 1985(7).

This research and study have been prepared for the National Bureau of US Economic Research (8). The experts who were involved in it were among others Alberto Alesina from the Harvard University and Roberto Perotti from the Columbia University (9).

In their research entitled "Income distribution Political instability and investment" both experts included democracy as a theoretical dimension called Socio Political Stability Index to test their hypothesis (10).

Both experts compose the index based on the number of murders, mass harshness/hardness, coups d'etat and coup attempts (12). Both experts' hypothesis said that high instability index causes economic uncertainty (13).

Their research indicated the very negative relations between socio-political instability and investment, both from government and private sectors and the segment of the middle class national income (14).

Their research found out that rich countries and countries with highly educated population are more stable (15). They cited Japan as a good example (16)

Text Analysis 20

S.No	Reference Item	A	C	X	Presupposed Items
1	his	A			Presiden Soeharto
2	their	A			the people's
4	it		C		having a national stability
6	the (stability)	A			political stabi- lity
7	his	A			P.M.Paul Keating
9	it	A			research and study
	others	A			the experts
10	their (2x)	A			Alberto Alesina and Roberto Perotti's
13	their	A			A.Alesina and Roberto perotti's
14	their	A			Alberto Alesina and Roberto Perotti's
15	they	A			Alberto Alesina and Roberto Perotti



Based on the analysis, the writer has found that most of the use of the reference in the editorial rubric of The Indonesia Times are an exophoric references, cataphoric references are also used but they are rare. Exophoric reference is also used but it is very infrequently.

There are some of references are referring to the specific referent, not naturally personal anaphor, For example; in *The new package* is referring to *the new deregulation*; *the new measures* is referring to *the latest deregulation*; in *our doyen* refers to *prof. Sumitro*.



## CHAPTER FOUR

### CONCLUSION

On the bases of some descriptions in preceding chapters, the writer draws some conclusions as the result of this analysis.

Firstly, references are divided into two:

1. Endophoric reference, is the reference within the text. And it is divided into anaphoric reference and cataphoric reference.

a. Anaphoric reference (to preceding text); In relating to personal reference, the use of person or object other than speaker and addressee are typically anaphoric. The first and second person are also anaphoric if they are in quoted speech form. While in relation with demonstrative reference, the selective nominal demonstratives refer anaphorically. *This, that* refer anaphorically to count singular, *these, those* refer in the same way to count plural.

b. Cataphoric reference (to following text); In relation with personal reference, third person pronoun other than *it* may refer cataphorically to a defining relative clause, this usage usually found in proverbs, rhetorical, literary and liturgical styles. It is frequently used in the sentence where the subject of

the clause is a nominalization.

In relation with demonstrative reference, the use of *this* is the only instance of cataphoric reference. It has the same function with the use of *here*

2. Exophoric reference is the reference which does not name anything, it signals that reference must be made in the context of situation. It refers to something in the setting or situation, or it may also refer to the idea of the context.

In relation with personal reference, first and second person refer exophorically. Their referents are defined by the speech roles of speaker and hearer. Third person forms refer exophorically to some person or thing that is present in the context of situation.

In relation with demonstrative reference, the demonstratives refer exophorically is the primary form of verbal pointing, and may be accompanied by demonstrative action, in the form of gesture indicating the object referred to. The same applies to *these* and *those*.

In the text or other printed material, endophoric references are commonly used than exophoric reference which is generally used in daily conversation related to the situation around us.



Finally, in general, the use of reference in relation with personals and demonstratives is to avoid unnecessary repetition, to move a passage along easily, to specify the thing referred by a referent, and to achieve cohesiveness.



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