



AN ANALYSIS OF REFERENCE IN A SPEECH OF GRETA THUNBERG

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ABSTRACT

The study entitled An Analysis of references in The Greta Thunberg Speech is aimed to identify types of references and the references mostly used in A Speech of Greta Thunberg conveyed in the National Assembly in Paris, on 23rd July 2019.. The identification of references references is based on the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976). The descriptive qualitative method was employed in this study. The data were taken from the speech of Greta Thunberg and then they were identified into exophoric and endophoric references. The result showed that there are sixty-seven exophoric references, forty-six anaphoric references, and twelve cataphoric references and the mostly used reference is exophoric reference.

Key word s: *Exophoric, Endophoric, Anaphoric, cataphoric References*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is used daily in communication. Communication is as the process of transmitting information and common understanding from one person to another (Keyton, 2011). Through communication people convey messages one to another and language is a means of communication to transfer messages of what they think, feel and want in form of spoken or written messages. To be able to have effective communication , a speaker or sender of messages should have good skills in expressing their ideas so that others can easily understand messages they hear or receive. One of skills in written and spoken communication is that how ideas is organized cohesively. This means that ideas are expressed in words, phrases, sentences and paragraphs linked together to create a text so that ideas flow logically.

One of spoken communication forms is delivering speech. This form of communication is commonly aimed to inform or persuade audience towards a speaker's intention. An ability of a speaker delivering speech plays an important key to convey a message successfully to his or her audience. Organizing a text cohesively is one of



important skills that should have been considered when designing a text. This can help audience get understanding of a message conveyed by a speaker.

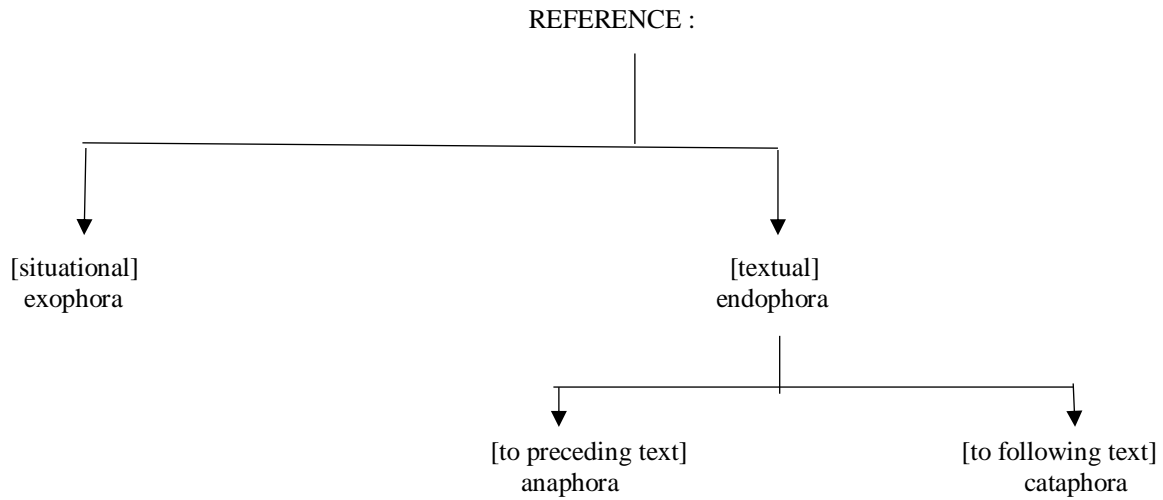
From many good speeches which are successfully conveyed speaker's messages to audience, one of impressing speakers when delivering speech is Geeta Thunberg. She is a teenager who is a climate activist from Sweden always making good impression to her audience when she is delivering her speech. One of her speech was conveyed on July 23 2019 at the National Assembly in Paris, regarding climate change. The speech made a good impression for those who watch her speech. To find out how the text was organized cohesively, cohesive devices are employed to produce a cohesive text. One of cohesive devices is the use of reference. Therefore, the present study is aimed to analyse the text used for her speech by identifying references appearing in the speech text into exophoric and endophoric references and which references are dominantly used in the speech text .

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of cohesion is a semantic one which refers to relations of meaning existing within the text and defining it as a text (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:4). Cohesion is part of the system of a language which potentially lies in the systemic resources of reference, ellipsis and so on and also it is expressed partly through grammar and partly through vocabulary (p.5). This means that a text is tied grammatically and lexically to form cohesion.

The cohesion lies in the continuity of reference, whereby the same thing enters into the course a second time (p.30). Reference is the information to be retrieved for the referential meaning, the identity of particular thing or class of things that is being referred to. According to Thompson (2014: 216) reference is the set of grammatical resources allowing the speaker to indicate whether something is being repeated from somewhere else in the text or it has not appear in the text.

A logical continuity from naming which refers to a thing independently of the context of situation is through *situational reference* and *textual reference*. *Situational reference* refers to a thing as identified in the context of situation whereas *textual reference* refers to a thing as identified in the surrounding text.



(Halliday and Hasan, 1970 : 33)

Exophoric reference refers to something outside the text, whereas *endophoric reference* refers to something in the text (Martin, 1922). In *endophoric reference*, there are 2 types of reference, *anaphoric* and *cataphoric reference*. Anaphoric reference is endophoric reference typically presuming information from preceding text while cataphoric reference is endophoric reference referring to the information in the following text.

Three types of reference are Personal, Demonstrative, and comparative. Personal reference is reference by mean of function in the speech situation, through the category of person. Demonstrative reference is reference by mean of location, on a scale of proximity. Comparative reference is indirect reference by means of identity of similarity (Halliday and Hasan, 1970 : 37).

Personal Reference

The category of personal includes the three classes of personal pronouns, possessive determiners, and possessive pronouns.

Existential		Possessive
Head		Modifier
Noun		Determiner



(Halliday and Hasan, 1970 : 38)

I Me	Mine	My
You	Yours	Your
We us	Ours	Our
He him	His	His
She her	Hers	Her
They them	Theirs	Their
It	[its]	Its
One		One's

Demonstrative Reference

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

Semantic category	Selective		Non-selective
	Modifier / Head	Adjunct	Modifier
Grammatical function			
Class	Determiner	Adverb	Determiner
Proximity :			
Near	This These	Here [now]	The
Far	That Those		
neutral			

(Halliday and Hasan, 1970 : 38)

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 a follows :

Near			
Far (not near)		Near :	Far :
Participant:	Singular:	This	That
	Plural:	These	Those
Circumstance:	Place:	Here	There
	Time:	Now	then



(Halliday and Hasan, 1970 : 57)

Example :

Look at the flowers!

Don't go ; the train's coming.

(Halliday and Hasan, 1970 : 59)

Comparative Reference

Comparative Reference is indirect reference by means of identity or similarity .

Comparative

Reference

Grammatical function

Class

General comparison :

Identity

General similarity

Difference (ie non identity

Or similarity)

Particular comparison

Modifier : Deictic/Epithet (see below)	Submodifier/Adjunct
Adjective	Adverb
Same identical equal similar additional	Identically similarly likewise So such Differently otherwise
Other different else	
Better, more etc [comparative adjectives and quantifiers]	So more less equally

(Halliday and Hasan, 1970 : 39)

3. METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

The descriptive method used in this study and the aimed is to describe factual data and explain the character, situation, language phenomena in order to gain a systematic, factual and accurate data (Djajasudarma, 1993:8).

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION



There are 59 sentences in the 15 paragraphs in A speech of Greta Thunberg. The examples of data analysis are as follows;

Data 1 Paragraph 1

I have **some good news** and some bad news regarding the climate emergency[1]. I will start with **the good news** [2].

Analysis :

No	Sentence	Reference		Referring to	
		Exophoric	Endophoric		
			Anaphoric		Cataphoric
1	I have some good news and some bad news regarding the climate emergency.	I			Speaker
2	I will start with the good news .	I			Speaker
			The good news		Some good news(1)

Discussion :

The able above shows that the 1st sentence consists of one reference that is I referring to the context if the situation (exophoric) while the 2nd sentence consists of two references , I and the good news. I refers to exophoric and the good news refers to the information in the preceding text that is some good news (anaphoric reference).

Data 3 Paragraph 3

The bad news however is that around the year 2030, if **we** continue with business as usual, we will likely be in a position where **we** may pass a number of tipping points [4]. And then **we** might no longer be able to undo the irreversible climate breakdown [5].

Analysis :

No	Sentence	Reference		Referring to	
		Exophoric	Endophoric		
			Anaphoric		Cataphoric
4	The bad news however is that around the year 2030, if we continue with business as usual, we will likely be in a position where we may pass a number of		The bad news		In data 1
		We			Speaker
		We			listener
		We			Speaker
					listener



	tipping points.				
5	And then we might no longer be able to undo the irreversible climate breakdown.	We			Speaker listener

Discussion :

The table in data 3 shows that the 4th sentence n the has 4 references, the bad news, we, we, we. The bad news is anaphoric reference which refers to the information mentioned in the preceding text, in the first sentence in the first paragraph. We refers to speakers that is as exophoric reference. Then in the 5th sentence it has one reference-we referring to exophoric reference.

Data 6 Paragraph 6

And not once, not one single time have I heard any **politician**, journalists or business leader even mention **these numbers** [15]. **It** is almost like **you** don't even know **they** exist, as if **you** haven't even read the latest IPCC reports on which the future of **our** civilization is depending [16].

Analysis :

No	Sentence	Reference			Referring to
		Exophoric	Endophoric		
			Anaphoric	Cataphoric	
15	And not once, not one single time have I heard any politician, journalists or business leader even mention these numbers .	I	These number		Speaker 420 gigatons of carbon dioxide (10th sentence)
16	It is almost like you don't even know they exist, as if you haven't even read the latest IPCC reports on which the future of our civilization is depending.		It		These number listener
		You			These number Listener
			They		These number Listener
		You			These number Listener
		Our			Speaker and listener



Discussion :

Table for data 6 shows that it consists of 7 references. The 15th sentence contains reference-I and these numbers. The reference I refers to the speaker and it is exophoric reference while the reference *these numbers* refers to information in the 10th sentence, *420 gigatons of carbon dioxide* and this is anaphoric reference. Then, the 16th sentence has 5 references. It refers to the *these number* in the 15th sentence, they refers to *these number*, you refers to *listener*, and *our* refers to speaker and listener.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results discussed, there are fifty-nine sentences in a speech of Greta Thunberg. There are sixty-seven exophoric reference and forty-six anaphoric reference and twelve cataphoric reference. It can be concluded that the reference mostly appeared in the speech text is exophoric reference.

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