THE ANALYSES OF REFERENCE IN DISCOURSE AND ITS MAIN TYPES

Khayrullo Sultonov
Andijan state university,teacher (Uzbekistan)
+998902536993
alonewolf.sunset@gmail.com
Zebinso Numonova
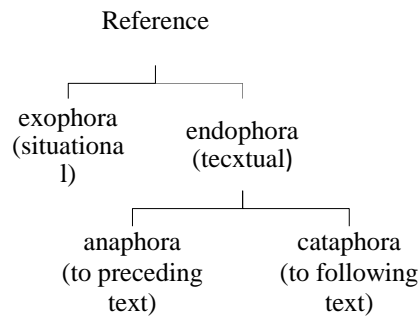Andijan state university,teacher (Uzbekistan)
+998973388151
linguistzebo@gmail.com

Reference indicates something that has already been said or will be said in the preceding or succeeding sentence or clause that way creating cohesion. Every language has certain items which have the feature of reference. In English language reference appears in three forms: personals, demonstratives, and comparatives. Reference is a link between several elements which occurs in the form of interpretation of one item to another. According to Halliday and Hasan, the main characterizing feature of reference is that information signals for retrieval. This retrieved information is the referential meaning or the identity of particular items that are being referred to. Reference is a semantic relation rather than grammatical, therefore referent does not have to be of the same grammatical class as an item it refers to. To support that idea Yule claims that "successful reference does not depend on some strictly literal, or grammatically 'correct', relationship between the properties of the referent and the referring expression chosen". When speaking of reference term *referent* has to be defined. It means "the thing picked out by uttering the expression in a particular context". In other words, a referent is an object that is being referred to Valeika and Verikatė use different terms and identifies the referent or the initial referring expression as *the antecedent* and the subsequent referring expression as *the anaphor*. These terms are not synonyms, but in the topic of reference they stand for the same items.[1]

As text serves the purpose of communicating ideas the role of sender and receiver is important in defining reference. Reference occurs when several elements are linked in order to avoid re-stating every fact more times than needed, but for this relation to have purpose it has to be received. According to Yule, reference should be thought of as an act in which the sender by the use of linguistic forms enables a receiver to identify something. Or to quote Baker (1992:181), it enables the receiver "to trace participants, entities, events, etc. in a text". Yule (1996) uses a term 'inference' to describe the other end of reference, i.e. the understanding of what the speaker or writer is talking about. The linguist claims that "because there is no direct relationship between entities and words, the listener's task is to infer correctly which entity the speaker intends to identify by using a particular referring expression". In other words, collaboration between the sender and the receiver is a key point in successful reference.

Baker defines reference based on the relationship between words and reality. The linguist states that "the term reference is traditionally used in semantics for the relationship which holds between a word and what it points to in a real world". However, such definition is too general for Halliday and Hasan as they distinguish situational reference from text reference. Situational reference is known as 'exophora' or 'exophoric reference', whereas a name for reference within text is that of 'endophora' or 'endophoric reference' (see Figure2)

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[1] Halliday M. A. K and Ruqaiya Hasan, Cohesion in English, p. 32.

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                              Reference
                     ┌───────────────┴───────────────┐
                 exophora               endophora
                 (situationa            (tecxtual)
                   l)              ┌─────────┴─────────┐
                              anaphora           cataphora
                              (to preceding      (to following
                                 text)               text)
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The difference between endophora and exophora lies in the context of situation and the context of the text. Both situational and textual reference retrieves the information necessary for the interpreting of the particular element. On one hand, exophoric reference points to something that is outside that text and usually familiar to the receiver because of the familiarity of certain situation. To quote Halliday "exophoric reference means that the identity presumed by the reference item is recoverable from the environment of the text". On the other hand, endophoric reference indicates something strictly from the text, or as the linguist states, it "means that the identity presumed by the reference item is recoverable from within the text itself - <…> from the instantial system of meanings created as the text unfolds" (Ibid.). Endophoric reference can vary in kind, i.e. it can be anaphoric or cataphoric. Baker points out that "after the initial introduction of some entity, speakers will use various expressions to maintain references". The key word here is 'after' as anaphora defines a situation in text when the sender refers to something that has already been introduced. Cataphora is the opposite of anaphora, i.e. reference to something comes before the initial introduction. Anaphoric reference is more common than cataphoric, because the latter might cause misunderstanding in many situations. Consequently, Beaugrande and Dressler suggest that "the cataphora raises a momentary problem in the surface text and helps to propel the readers into the story". Cataphoric reference causes a temporary problem of item identification that is usually made on purpose.

Cohesion - one element in the text is dependent on another for its interpretation - a cohesive link is present between the presupposing & the presupposed items. There are three types of grammatical links or cohesive devices: Reference, substitution and ellipsis, conjunction

Ex. "Please don't do that while I'm trying to work", she begged. (True to his nature, James started whistling to himself as soon as she settled down to her work.

"Please don't do that while I'm trying to work", she begged.

The reference refers to the dependent relationship between the referring and the referred in a text. There are following types of reference:

Exophoric reference (outside)	Anaphoric (backward)
Endophoric reference (inside)	Cataphoric (forward)

Reference - personal pronouns (he, she, it, they, etc.), definite article (the), deictics (this/that, these/those, here/there, etc.), same, different, other, else, such.

Anaphoric reference looks back in the text. Exophoric reference refers to the world outsidethe text (not truly cohesive, because it is not text-internal, but part of the reader'sactive role in creating coherence). Cataphoric reference: we have to read on to understand the relation between the items and the referents (engaging the reader'sattention)

Problems with 'it' and 'this' 'that' Also in other languages we may have problems with some cohesive items ('sua' in Italian her?, you?, she?)

One of the main types of reference is cataphora. In linguistics, cataphora was taken from Greek origin, καταφορά from κατά "forward" and φέρειν "carry" is used to describe an expression that co-refers with a later expression in the discourse. That is to say, the earlier expression refers to or describes a forward expression.

For example, given:

"Finding the right gadget was a real hassle. I finally settled with a digital camera."

The "right gadget" is an instance of cataphora because it refers to "a digital camera," an object that hasn't been mentioned in the discourse prior to that point. Cataphora is a type of endophora and it is the opposite of anaphora, a reference forward as opposed to backward in the discourse.

As a general rule, cataphoras are quite less common than anaphoras in all natural languages; furthermore, cataphoras that are not sentence-internal are typically very uncommon in informal, conversational contexts.

Cataphora is often used for rhetorical effect. It can build suspense and provide a description. For example:

"He's the biggest slob I know. He's really stupid. He's so cruel. He's my boyfriend Nick."

Cataphora is sometimes used in subordinate clauses within a sentence. For example:

"After he had received his orders, the soldier left the barracks."

Cataphora is often used to provide a description in advance of a name. For examples:

"If you want them, there are cookies in the kitchen."

In linguistics, anaphora (pronounced /əˈnæfərə/) is an instance of an expression referring to another.

In general, an anaphoric expression is represented by a pro-form or some kind of deictic.

In some theories, the strict definition of anaphora includes only references to preceding utterances. A preceding utterance can be anything, such as a noun (see examples below). Under this definition, forward references (where the cataphoric expression refers to a succeeding utterance) are instead named cataphora, and both effects together are endophora. Also, the term exophora names situations where the referent does not appear in the utterances of the speaker, but instead in the real world. Some linguists prefer to define anaphora generically to include all of these referential effects.

An anaphoric reference, when opposed to cataphora, refers to something within a text that has been previously identified. For example, in "Susan dropped the plate. It shattered loudly" the word "it" refers to the phrase "the plate".

A cataphoric reference refers to something within a text that has not yet been identified. For example, in *"Because he was very cold, David promptly put on his coat"* the identity of the "he" is unknown until the individual is also referred to as "David". Another example:

"The devil he did! Did he give his name? His name is Manson, Sir and he comes from the West Indies from Spanish Town, In Jamaica, I think."

An exophoric reference refers to language outside of the text in which the reference is found. Some examples in Uzbek:

Lekin men o'yinni to'xtatmadim, to'xtatish hotiramga ham kelmagan edi.

A homophoric reference is a generic phrase that obtains a specific meaning through knowledge of its context. For example, the meaning of the phrase "the Queen" may be determined by the country in which it is spoken.

An endophoric reference refers to something inside of the text in which the reference is found. For example:

"You never know a moment's freedom from anxiety and care, never gain a moment's rest for dreamy laziness — no time to watch the window shadows ..."

In conclusion, we try to analyze the reference and its main types. In addition, we find out some solutions for translation problems of it.

USED LITERATURE:

1. Halliday M. A. K and Ruqaiya Hasan, Cohesion in English, p. 32.
2. Gillian Brown and George Yule, Discourse Analysis (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983), p. 193.