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“ADVERBIAL” ANAPHORA RESISTANCE IN STUDENTS’ DESCRIPTIVE TEXTS

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ABSTRACT

The research aimed to analyze adverbial anaphora resistance in students’ descriptive texts at the Department of Indonesian Language Education and Literature, Faculty of Languages and Literature, Universitas Negeri Makassar. The problem “How is adverbial anaphora (resistance) was presented in the descriptive texts written by the students? A descriptive qualitative content analysis was employed in the research. Data collection was performed through documentation of the five-semester students’ descriptive texts. The results show that adverbial anaphora resistance in the students’ descriptive texts consists of: (1) anaphora within adverbs of place (ini “this” and di sana “there” that occupy a different position); (2) anaphora within adverbs of time (tahun “year”, pagi hari “in the morning”, and malam hari “at night”); (3) anaphora within adverbs of purpose (bagi “for” and untuk “to”); (4) anaphora within adverbs of comparison (seperti “like”); (5) anaphora within adverbs of cause (sebab “cause” and karena “because”). Adverbial anaphora is highly associated with the placement of words, the relationship between words and phrases, or interrelationship among sentences. The limited number of adverbial anaphora produced by the students originates from the students’ lack of competence in writing a text.

Keywords: adverbial anaphora, anaphora resistance, descriptive texts

INTRODUCTION

Adverbial anaphora has not been newly discovered; it is a part of discourse. Its existence certainly raises a question why anaphora is considered important. There are various kinds of issues related to the use of anaphoric information in the text. One of the texts in question is descriptive texts. Special attention needs to be given to the use of anaphora in descriptive texts. The use of anaphora in texts has been studied by Sequeiros (2004), Matsuo & Duffield (2009), Dekydtspotter et al. (2012), Singh & Lakhmani (2014), Steinbach & Onea, (2015), Ashima & Rajni Mohana (2016), Schlenker (2013), Schlenker (2011, 2017), Romano (2017), and Id et al. (2018). Research on cohesive devices (Azis & Juanda, 2017), and spoken discourse markers have also been conducted (Juanda & Azis, 2018). Among the previous studies that examined anaphora in English, German, Spanish,

and Hindi texts, there has not been any relevant analysis on anaphora resistance in descriptive texts, especially texts that are written in Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian Language). Anaphora resistance, needless to say, should be carefully used. Issues raised among the descriptive text writing activities at the university level have provided the bases for conducting a research on anaphora in descriptive texts. To provide a clear direction, the descriptive text anaphora in question refers to the use of anaphora in various kinds of texts produced by the university students so that the research of anaphorical information used in the texts can be done. The research is conducted at the Department of Indonesian Language Education and Literature, Faculty of Language and Literature, Universitas Negeri Makassar with the focus on prepositional anaphora in descriptive texts. Research subjects are 82 students.

The problem of the research is formulated into

“How is adverbial anaphora (resistance) presented in the descriptive texts written by the students at the Department of Indonesian Language Education and Literature, Faculty of Language and Literature, Universitas Negeri Makassar? Therefore, the current research aims to analyze the use of adverbial anaphora in descriptive texts at the Department of Indonesian Language Education and Literature, Faculty of Language and Literature, Universitas Negeri Makassar. The significance of the research contributes to language teaching about the importance of adverbial retention as a power of text. Selection of description text because it is related to the description of an event through a process of observation and experience.

Writing is an exploration and generative process to convey meanings (Flores, 2015). Cohesion in a writing lesson is usually based on socio-cultural aspects (Jay & Quinto, 2015). Anaphora is one of the cohesive devices used in texts. Cohesive devices include pronouns, substitutions, ellipsis, and conjugations (Azis dan Juanda, 2017). Theories relevant to the use of anaphora in texts are described by Mahato et al. (2017) who consider anaphora as an important facet in processing a natural language. Natural language processing differs across languages, such as English's natural language processing that is different from that of other languages spoken in European countries. Grove & Hanink (2016) argue that discourse anaphora that is presented in the form of noun phrases is an expression in speech. The existence of anaphora in discourse is considered highly effective in restricting speech in interactions. Assumes anaphora as a technical term and an initial expression that refers to an antecedent (Yule, 1996).

Hasan (2007) suggests familiar adverbs used in Indonesian texts, including adverbs of place, adverbs of time, adverbs of purpose, adverbs of companion, adverbs of manner, adverbs of comparison, adverbs of cause, and adverbs of reciprocity. Every adverb found in a sentence or discourse has distinctive characteristics and thus there are some fundamental differences between them. The anaphora framework is based on Hasan's theory with the main focus of adverbial anaphora resistance.

METHODS

The research focuses on anaphora resistance in the descriptive texts produced by the students at the Department of Indonesian Language Education and Literature, Faculty of Languages and Literature, Universitas Negeri Makassar. The research uses a qualitative descriptive research or content analysis to collecting, analyzing, and presenting data objectively so that a thorough description of the use of adverbial anaphora in the five-semester students' descriptive texts could be extracted. The data source consist of descriptive texts produced by the the fifth semester students at the Department of Indonesian Language Education and Literature. The research data were

collected in the form of adverbial anaphora.

Data collection is performed through documentation of descriptive texts written by the fifth semester students registered in the Department of Indonesian Language Education and Literature of Universitas Negeri Makassar. The research is conducted in the period of four months. The data collected are transcribed and analyzed using a content analysis method that refers to adverbial anaphora. The data analysis steps are data reduction, display, and verifying. Data validation is done by observing persistence and triangulation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The research results show that the location of use of adverbial anaphora determined the continuity of the descriptive texts written by the students. In detail, the data on this finding are presented as follows.

The first anaphora resistance is shown in the use of adverbs to describe place, which are “this” and “there”:

“Fort Rotterdam or Ujung Pandang Fort (Jum Pandang) is a fortress from the kingdom of Gowa-Tallo. This fort is located on the west coast of Makassar City, South Sulawesi.” (Fort Rotterdam by Alifia Afdani Anwar)

The adverbial phrase “this fort” is used to refer back to the antecedent Fort Rotterdam. “This fort” is placed before the phrase “is located” to describe the existence of a fortress from the kingdom of Gowa-Tallo in Ujung Pandang that is recently known as Makassar. This historical fortress is a legacy for today's generations to be interpreted as something that can ignite the spirit of nationalism.

“The beautiful atmosphere makes this place popular destination for tourists especially from the outside of the area.” (Membuku Beach Tourism by Wiwin Rasmawati)

The anaphora “this place” is written to refer to the tourism object called Pantai Membuku or Membuku Beach located in the South Buton, Southeast Sulawesi. This tourist attraction is one of the pride of the people in Buton. Beaches spread in various parts of the Indonesian homeland, such as Membuku beach, attract people with their own charm. The desire of people to visit tourism objects will increase as their income quality improves from time to time. On various occasions, tourism objects are often selected as the main destination for a vacation because they are considered to have a completely different atmosphere from that of the city.

“Borobudur is a Hindu-Buddhist temple. This temple was built in the 19th century by the Sailendra dynasty which originated from

the ancient Mataram kingdom. Borobudur is located in Magelang, Central Java, Indonesia.” (Borobudur by Dewi Ulfah)

The anaphora “this” is used to refer to the antecedent Borobudur temple that is widely considered as one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Borobudur temple remains maintained properly by the community. As one of the unique temples found in the world, Borobudur has remained strong even through ten centuries. The use of anaphora “this” suggests that Borobudur is a Hindu-Buddhist temple. The existence of this anaphora describes the main object discussed in the text, which is Borobudur Temple.

“Soppeng is beautified by the presence of the city park built on Jalan Lamumpatue, Botto, Lalabata, Soppeng, South Sulawesi. This park looks so gorgeous when the colorful lamps shine on it at night.” (Panorama in Bumi Latemmamala by Fausiah)

The adverb of place “this” is used as an anaphoric information referring to the “city park” that beautifies the city of Soppeng. It describes that decorative lamps adds an attractive value to the park, which what the people need. Besides attracting the local people, the city park also has a positive impact on the popularity of the place. It is shown by the increased number of visitors from different places in Indonesia who come to enjoy the beauty of the park.

“...on Bahari beach, there, visitors can feel a relaxed atmosphere accompanied by the sound of the waves and the breeze of the wind that are refreshing, especially in the afternoon, because a beautiful sunset will appear and make the view on the beach more attractive to the eye.” (Polewali Mandar Beach by Wardila Aulia Budy)

The adverb “there” shows up as adverbial anaphora that refers to a far away place. The anaphora “there” is put in referring the Polewali Mandar beach. This text also contains an explanation of the beach atmosphere that could provide pleasurable experiences for the visitors.

The second form of anaphora resistance is found in adverbs of time that referred to year (in-year), in the morning, and in the afternoon.

“This fortress was built in 1545 by King Gowa IX named I Manrigau Daeng Bonto Karaeng Lakiung Tumapa’risi’ kallonna.” (Fort Rotterdam by Alifia Afdani Anwar).

“In 1545” is an adverbial phrase of time that used by the writer as an anaphoric expression of Fort Rotterdam that could be found in the previous sentence. The construction year of the fortress which was in 1545 suggests that the building

holds a high historical value, especially for the local people in Makassar and the Indonesian people in general.

“Diponegoro War which raged between the years of 1825-1830 ended with the capture of Prince Diponegoro by the Dutch during peace negotiations” (Fort Rotterdam by Alifia Afdani Anwar).

The text excerpt shows time adverbial anaphora signified by the use of word “during” referring to “the years of 1825-18390. The Diponegoro War is an historic event experienced by the homeland fighters for Indonesia’s independence. The spirit possessed by Prince Diponegoro in quelling the invaders is a proof of courage of the children of the nation who were not willing to have the next generation suffer the same fate. That is why Prince Diponegoro had struggled a lot to fight for the interests of the country and nation.

“The perfect time to visit Losari beach is in the afternoon between 15.00 and 21.00.” (Losari Beach by Rista Damayanti)

The word “in the afternoon” is used as adverbial anaphora to describe “the perfect time”. The above text excerpt suggests that there is a perfect time to visit Losari considering the local sunlight condition which is very hot. The local people in Makassar are definitely familiar with this condition; however, people from outside of the area may not understand it well.

“....before night time, these bats will fly looking for food in the mountains and return in the morning.” (Panorama in Bumi Latemmamala by Fausiah)

The words “before night time” and “in the morning” are used as anaphora to describe time. Both words refer to “these bats” in the sentence. Nights are the time for bats to look for life and mornings are the time to rest. That is why the life of people who work at night and rest during the day are considered identical to the life of bats.

“A variety of delicious culinary is available for those of you who are also fans of local specialties. One of them that is very popular is epe bananas, flattened-grilled bananas with sprinkles of brown sugar. Hmm, delicious. Good for your body heat.” (Losari Beach by Rista Damayanti)

The third anaphora resistance used in the students’ descriptive texts is adverbs of purpose “for” and “to” that outline various culinary options offered for the visitors in Losari beach. People who visit Losari beach will be offered with not only the beauty of the beach but also local culinary delights from Makassar, such as *epe* bananas.

The next anaphoric expression is shown in the use of word “to” in the following excerpt.

“...let us together protect our nation, Indonesia, as a legacy forwarded to the next generations.” (Indonesian Primates by St. Nur Ichسانی)

The main object described in the text is the Indonesian nation. The word “to” is used as anaphora to describe the purpose to protect the nation so that the next generations can enjoy whatever lives in it. When the nation is protected, the prosperity of the future can be guaranteed.

The word “with” is used to show adverbial anaphora of companion that refers to the bats of Soppeng City that contribute to the exotic aspect of the city. Bats are one of the special characteristics of Soppeng that makes this regency unique compared to other areas in South Sulawesi.

“The fort’s walls are sturdy soaring to 5 meters with a thickness of 2 meters and equipped with a small main door. When viewed from the sky, the fort is pentagon shaped, like a turtle which is about to enter the coast.” (Fort Rotterdam by Alifia Afdani Anwar).

The fourth anaphora resistance is explained by the use of “like” that indicates a comparison relevant to the context.

The comparison between objects is provided to show a deep understanding of an object to the readers. The word “like” in the text is used to refer to the fortress. The standing walls of the fortress, if seen from the sky, have a resemblance with a turtle. The similarity in the shape of these two objects is used as an adverb of comparison.

The fifth resistance, adverbial anaphora of cause is marked with the word “cause” and “because” in a text that has a sequence as a cause expressed by the author. Thus, the use of “cause” is also a fundamental one about the content of the expressed text.

“Karawa Waterfall, one of the natural tourism objects that many people visit, especially on holidays, because this waterfall bath has beautiful natural charm.” (Pinrang and its Tour by Dewi Jafar)

The use of the word “cause” is an anaphor for Karawa Waterfall which reveals the adverbial cause. Tourism objects that are popular on holidays, certainly, give its own nuances to visitors with a different natural charm in other tourism objects.

“Even children can play water and white sand on the beach, because the waves are not big.” (Polewali Mandar Beach by Wardila Aulia Budy)

If we visit the beach, of course we cannot be be

separated with the witness of the waves as a sign of beauty on the beach. The use of the word “because” is an adverbial anaphora stating information of cause which refers to children playing on sand and water. The hobby of children playing is certainly different from the hobby of adults.

Table 1 Resistance of Adverbial Anaphora

No	Anaphora	Markers
1	Adverbial anaphora that describes place	<i>Ini</i> “this” refers to the fortress There refers to the beach
2	Adverbial anaphora that describes time	<i>Tahun</i> “year” refers to the Diponegoro War period <i>Pagi</i> “in the morning” refers to the visitors in Losari beach At night refers to the bats flying around the area
3	Adverbial anaphora that describes purpose	<i>Bagi</i> “for” refers to the culinary addicts <i>Untuk</i> “to” refers to the next generations
4	Adverbial anaphora that describes comparison between two objects	<i>Seperti</i> “like” refers to the turtle that resembles the fortress
5	Adverbial anaphora that describes cause	<i>Sebab</i> “cause” information refers to (Karawa Waterfall) <i>Karena</i> “because” it refers to (children can play on sand and water)

Adverbial anaphora that describes place with marker *ini* “this” indicates a place nearby to the writer, while marker *di sana* “there” indicates a place far from the writer. The two markers in the texts occupy different positions and have different references. The difference is mainly caused by the underlying situation. Furthermore, adverbial anaphora that describes time with markers “year, in the afternoon, and at night” are also used differently in the texts. For instance, *tahun* “year” describes the year when the fortress was constructed and when the war was started; *sore* “in the afternoon” refers to the visitor activity around Losari beach; and the word *malam* “at night” explains the time when bats are flying around the area. Adverbial anaphora that describes purpose with marker *bagi* “for” refers to visitors who have pleasure in the local culinary specialties. There is also an anaphoric purpose *untuk* “to” that is mentioned to relate to the next generations whose prosperity should be protected. In addition, the texts also contained adverbial anaphora that describes comparative information with marker

seperti “like” to show the similarity in the fortress and the turtle’s shape.

Anaphora found in the descriptive texts is unique because it shows the distinctive characteristics of each student in writing. The difference in the students’ characteristics in writing was also shown by the use of different diction. Cohesion in writing lessons is primarily based on socio-cultural aspects (Jay & Quinto, 2015). Personal and demonstrative references are usually used by the descriptive text writers (Mohamad & Jaafar, 2015) who also have a tendency to use anaphora to refer to various information in the text. Adverbial anaphora can be used to explain the referred antecedent found in the previous section of the text. The difference in each anaphoric statement lies in the way the writer presents the adverbs of time, place, companion, and cause. All of them have a different emphasis according to the aspects they refer to. Adverbial anaphora may include adverbial anaphora of place showing different positions such as “this” and “there”. “This” refers to the fortress that is close to the writer’s eye, while “there” refers to tourist attractions in Mandar. Anaphoric resolution is situational (Romano, 2017). The appearance of anaphora is affected by a situation that is considered to provide a positive role. That is why, the use of time adverbial anaphora shows an appropriate designation (Schlenker, 2013; Id et al., 2018). Anaphora of position of the place, either dealing with historic sites or tourism objects, gives a nuance of meaning in a series of texts. This reflection makes the resistance more meaningful in the completion of the text. In this case, there is a close relationship in the interpretation of the meaning of the sentence with the existence of anaphora.

Furthermore, anaphoric time information was presented in the form of “in 1545”, “between the years of 1825-1830”, “morning” and “night”. “In 1545” refers to the year of the Fort Rotterdam’s construction in Makassar, while “between the years of 1825 - 1830” refers as a historic event and the life journey of Pangeran Diponegoro who fought for the independence of the Bugis people in Makassar. Leonetti (2018) offers the term “temporal anaphora” that can be used to trace events from time to time. Similarly, Soares (2017) argues that anaphora in texts is closely related to time which is often termed temporal anaphora. The existence of time become a sign of human activities that take place from time to time, either in the morning, afternoon, evening or yearly. All of this signifies the explicit anaphoric resistance of the text. On this basis so that the anaphora of time as one part in the resistance of the text.

Anaphora which is also considered vital in descriptive texts is anaphora of purpose marked by the use of *bagi* “for” and *untuk* “to”. These two adverbs of purpose have a fundamental difference even though they both state goals. The use of anaphor “for” refers to humans who have visited the Losari Beach tourist

attraction as a special attraction because of the typical culinary that is epe bananas. In addition, anaphora “to” was used in the text to describe a goal of the current generation, that is to protect the nation as a legacy to be forwarded to the next generations. By protecting the nation means protecting whatever lives in it, including the environment. This finding is in line with the opinion of (Kraš, 2016) who point out the importance of anaphora as a form of reinforcement for the intended purpose. This concept is closely related to the view that states that building relationships which between explicit anaphora embedded in anaphorical sentences with antecedents as the main nature of anaphora requires certain goal (Marasovic et al., 2018). Thus, the use of diction with the right placement as a form to goal anaphora resistance to achieve goal.

Another form of anaphora found in the students’ descriptive texts is anaphora of comparison, such as represented by the word *seperti* “like”. The text uses comparison to express something that can be accepted by the readers in general. The word “like” is used to compare the shape of Fort Rotterdam and the shape of a turtle. It suggests that the design of the fortress is inspired by the sea turtles who inhabit the coast. It also illustrates how difficult it is to guess the head of a turtle if it is covered by the body. Thus, it also suggests that the situation inside the fortress is hardly describable for the outsiders. Furthermore, adverbial anaphora of cause with the marker *sebab* “cause” indicates that there is a beautiful natural charm about the waterfall. For marker “because” as a hobby of children playing on sand and water on the beach (see Table 1). The research finds out that adverbial anaphora resistance is the strength of the description text. This research initially has 82 description texts, but only finds 12 parts of the adverbial anaphora resistance. This is what distinguishes it from other research. Adverbial anaphora features time, place, purpose, comparison, and cause.

CONCLUSIONS

Adverbial anaphora resistance frequently occurs in the students’ descriptive texts. This shows the special characteristics of the students’ writing competence. Adverbial anaphora placement is based on the relationship between words, the relationship between words and phrases, or the relevance of sentences in the text. Anaphora resistance indicates the existence of something fundamental in a series of texts. Meaningful resistance can be explained by placing anaphoric information that supports the text. The research has only revealed some forms of anaphora in descriptive texts, while it is still necessary to analyze more types of anaphoric information in similar or different types of texts.

The research is limited to the concerns to analyse only the adverbial anaphora resistance.

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