

REFERENCES OF FOLKLORE MALIN KUNDANG

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Abstract

This research focuses on the use types of references (anaphoric, cataphoric, and exophoric reference) in the text of Malin Kundang folklore. The objectives of this research are to find out what types of reference used in folklore of Malin Kundang and how many types of reference for all paragraph in text of Malin Kundang folklore. The method that used in this research is descriptive qualitative method.. The researchers got the data from document analysis namely in the text of Malin Kundang folklore. The result from this research was the result from the tenth paragraph of the text of Malin Kundang folklore that have already done to analysis, there were 6 anaphoric references, 6 cataphoric references, and 3 exophoric references, so types of reference that many used in the text of Malin Kundang folklore were anaphoric and cataphoric references and the total of types of reference in the text of Malin Kundang are 15 types of references.

Keywords: *Folklore, Reference, Types of Reference*

INTRODUCTION

According to Brown (2001) writing is thinking process, because writing is a process of putting ideas down on paper to transform thought into words and give them structure and coherent organization. While Harris (1997) states that the students can use writing to express their ideas, opinions, realities, and point of view. People can communicate a variety of messages known readers or unknown readers by writing. In writing some people can use their language to deliver their message.

Language is a tool for communicate with each others. In language, there are two types of language namely spoken language and written language. Blanchard and Root (1998: 1) in Mundriyah & Parmawati (2016) state that learning to write in a new language is not always easy. For written language, the writer can write what the ideas that they have, and usually for making the good written. The most important thing in written language is grammar for making cohesive and coherence from the texts. Discourse analysis in terms of both spoken and written language believed to helpful for both linguists and language teachers. It is simply "the study of language in use" Gee, J. P., & Handford (2013). In Toolan & McCarthy (2006) spoken and written discourses display grammatical connexions between individual clauses and utterances. For our purposes, these grammatical links can be classified under three broad types : *reference (co-reference); ellipsis/substitution, and conjunction*. In Mokrani (Toolan & McCarthy, 2006) reference involves the use of pronouns articles or adverbs to refer backward or forward to an item mentioned in the linguistic or situational text. In creating cohesion, there are three types of reference : *anaphoric, cataphoric, and exophoric*. Reference within text can be classified into two items namely *exophoric* (situational) and *endophoric* (textual) that cover anaphoric (to preceding text) and cataphoric (to following text). Yule (1983) ; Halliday. Ruqyah (1976). Exophoric refers to an item in the word out of the text, because it is not text internal. it is not

truly cohesive, but it is an equally important part of the reader or listener's active role in creating coherence. Endophoric refers to textual items. By contrast to exophoric, endophoric reference is cohesive. Endophoric can be classified into two groups, first anaphoric, it refers to an item by looking back in the text (backward reference) in order to find the interpretation of the item. e.g., and the second is ataphoric. It refers to an item by looking forward. It is straightforward in order to find the interpretation of the item. e.g.: It's going down quickly, the sun. In addition, in news stories and in literature, examples of cataphoric reference are often found in the opening sentences of the text.

References can be found in written text, such as short story, novel, advertisement, folklore, or etc. according Thomas (1846) most definition of folklore concern the "lore" but some concern the "folk", lore- the materials of folklore rather than the people who use the materials-has been described in terms of origin, form, transmission, and function. In Indonesia, it has one folklore that familiar for all generation, namely folklore of *Malin Kundang*. *Malin kundang* is the folklore from West Sumatera that which tells of a disobedient child to his mother for not acknowledging her mother after he became rich so that *Malin* was cursed to stone and that folklore still legend and popular in Indonesia, but the folklore is not known whether it is true or a mere story, but it contains so many moral values that a child should be more able to respect his parents, especially a mother. Folklore of *Malin Kundang* is written with the number of words or paragraphs that are quite a lot, so it can contain a reference in it, so the researcher choose the folklore *Malin Kundang* to be analyzed.

Based on the explanation above, the objectives of this research are to find out what types of reference that many used in folklore of *Malin Kundang* and how many types of reference for all paragraph in texts of *Malin Kundang* folklore because the researchers think in folklore of *Malin Kundang* is very interesting to analysis types of reference. In addition to analyzing the type of reference, researchers will indirectly introduce the story of *Malin Kundang* folklore to all corners of the world, so researchers took the journal entitled "*References of Folklore Malin Kundang*".

METHOD

In this research, the researchers use descriptive qualitative, and document analysis for collecting the data from text of folklore of *Malin Kundang*. For analysis the data, there are several steps in analyzing the data. First, the researchers choose the text of folklore *Malin Kundang*. Second, analysis types of references that used in each paragraph. Third, the researchers count all types of references and determine what the types that many used for all paragraph in folklore *Malin Kundang*.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Table.1 Based on the results above, the researchers can conclude :

No	Paragraph	Sentences	Types of References
1.	1 st	Data 1: Long time ago, there was a poor family which consisted of a <i>mother</i> and <i>her</i> only son, <i>Malin Kundang</i> .	Anaphoric Reference

	Data 2 : Malin's father was gone, when <i>he</i> was a baby. Malin's mother worked so hard all day, so they could eat and survive.	Anaphoric Reference
2. 2 nd	Data 3: <i>Malin</i> was a good smart boy; but <i>he</i> was little bit naughty.	Anaphoric Reference
3. 3 rd	Data 4: “Ma, <i>I</i> want to go to big city to find a job.” asked <i>Malin</i> . Data 5: “Don’t leave <i>me</i> alone, son” said his <i>mother</i> . Data 6: “ <i>I</i> need to go, Ma. <i>I</i> don’t want to see you work hard anymore. <i>I</i> promise <i>I’ll</i> come back.” said <i>Malin</i> .	Cataphoric Reference Cataphoric Reference Cataphoric Reference
4. 4 th	Data 7 : With hard feeling, <i>Malin’s mother</i> let <i>her</i> son go. The strong man. Many next day Malin went to the big city by a ship. Data 8: <i>Malin</i> was good looking, smart, and women felt in love with <i>him</i> ,	Anaphoric Reference Anaphoric Reference
5. 5 th	Data 9: <i>Malin</i> was prosperous at the moment, but <i>he</i> forgot his own mother.	Anaphoric reference
6. 6 th	Data 10: However, in <i>the middle</i> of his voyage, storm blockaded his ship. Therefore, <i>the ship</i> needed to board in the closest island, <i>the island</i> where <i>Malin</i> was born.	Exophoric Reference Exophoric Reference Exophoric Reference
7. 7 th	Data 11: <i>It</i> was rare occasion, <i>a big luxurious ship</i> boarded in the harbor of the island where all the villagers are fisherman.	Cataphoric Reference
8. 8 th	Data 12: “Is that you, <i>Malin</i> ? Is that you, my beloved son? <i>I’m</i> your	Cataphoric Reference

mother, you remember?" asked Cataphoric Reference Malin's mother.

Data 13:

"No.. No, my dear wife. *I* don't know this poor woman. *I* don't know you poor, old, stink woman!" said *Malin*.

Based on the data from document analysis of the folklore of *Malin Kundang* the researchers got the result:

Data 1

Long time ago, there was a poor family which consisted of a *mother* and *her* only son, *Malin Kundang*.

Based on the data above, there were two references that consisted of anaphoric reference. Anaphoric reference existed in word *mother* and *her* because the subject explained before the pronoun.

Data 2

Malin's father was gone, when *he* was a baby. *Malin's* mother worked so hard all day, so they could eat and survive.

Based on the data above, there was one reference namely anaphoric reference. Anaphoric reference existed in word *he* because the subject explained before pronoun.

Data 3

Malin was a good smart boy; but *he* was little bit naughty.

Based on the data above, there were two references that consisted of anaphoric reference. Anaphoric reference existed in word *Malin* and *he* because the subject explained before pronoun.

Data 4

"Ma, *I* want to go to big city to find a job." Asked *Malin*

Based on the data above, there were two references that consisted of cataphoric reference. Cataphoric references existed in word *I* and *Malin* because the pronoun explained before subject.

Data 5

"Don't leave *me* alone, son" said his *mother*.

Based on the data above, there were two references that consisted of cataphoric reference. Cataphoric reference existed in word *me* and *mother* because the ponoun explained before subject.

Data 6

"I need to go, Ma. *I* don't want to see you work hard anymore. *I* promise *I'll* come back." said *Malin*.

Based on the data above, there were two references that consisted of cataphoric reference. Cataphoric reference existed in word *I* and *malin* because the pronoun explained before subject.

Data 7

With hard feeling, *Malin's mother* let *her* son go. The next day *Malin* went to the big city by a ship. *Malin* was good looking, smart, and strong man. Many women felt in love with *him*, including a daughter of the richest merchant in the city.

Based on the data above, there were two references that consisted of anaphoric reference. Anaphoric reference existed in word *malin's mother* and *her* because the pronoun explained before subject.

Data 8

Malin was prosperous at the moment, but *he* forgot his own mother.

Based on the data above there were two reference that consisted of anaphoric reference. Anaphoric reference existed in word *Malin* and *he* because the pronoun explained before subject.

Data 9

Malin was prosperous at the moment, but *he* forgot his own mother.

Based on the data above there was one reference namely anaphoric reference. Anaphoric reference existed in word *he* because the subject explained before pronoun.

Data 10

However, in *the middle* of his voyage, storm blockaded his ship. Therefore, *the ship* needed to board in the closest island, *the island* where *Malin* was born.

Based on the data above there were three reference that consisted of exophoric reference. Exophoric reference existed in word *the middle*, *the ship* and *the island* because the word just assumed by the speaker.

Data 11

It was rare occasion, *a big luxurious ship* boarded in the harbor of the island where all the villagers are fisherman.

Based on the data above there were two reference that consisted of cataphoric reference. Cataphoric reference existed in word *it* and *a big luxurious ship* because the pronoun explained before subject.

Data 12

“Is that you, *Malin*? Is that you, my beloved son *I'm your mother*, you remember?” asked *Malin's mother*.

Based on the data above there were two reference that consisted of cataphoric reference. Cataphoric reference existed in word *I* and *mother* because the pronoun explained before subject.

Data 13.

“No.. No, my dear wife. *I* don't know this poor woman. *I* don't know your poor, old, stink woman!” said *Malin*.

Based on the data above there were two reference that consisted of cataphoric references. Cataphoric reference existed in word *I* and *malin* because the pronoun explained before subject.

Discussion

The types of references that many used in folklore of *Malin Kundang* and how many types of references for all paragraph in texts of folklore *Malin Kundang*. Based on the document analysis from the text of folklore *Malin Kundang*. The writer got informations about :

1. What the types of references that many used in folklore of *Malin Kundang*

The result from the tenth paragraph of the text of folklore *Malin Kundang* that have already done to analysis, there are 6 anaphoric reference, 6 cataphoric reference, and 3 exophoric reference, so the types references that many used in the text of folklore *Malin Kundang* is anaphoric and cataphoric references

2. How many types of references for all paragraph in texts of folklore *Malin Kundang*

The result from the tenth paragraph of the text of folklore *Malin Kundang* that have already done to analysis, there are 6 anaphoric reference, 6 cataphoric reference, and 3 exophoric reference, so the total of the types references in the text of folklore *Malin Kundang* is 15 types of references.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result from analysis, the result from the tenth paragraph of the text of folklore *Malin Kundang* that have already done to analysis, there are 6 anaphoric reference, 6 cataphoric reference, and 3 exophoric reference. So, the types references that many used in the text of folklore *Malin Kundang* is anaphoric and cataphoric references. And the total of the types references in the text of folklore *Malin Kundang* is 15 types of references.

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