

Anaphora and Cataphora References in Netflix Series Locke and Key

Referensi Anaphora dan Cataphora pada Serial Netflix *Locke and Key*

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Article info

Keywords:

Pragmatic, Anaphora and cataphora reference, Netflix series.

Abstract

This study aims to find out the types of anaphora and cataphora references in dialogue Netflix Series Locke and Key. This study used the Ruslan Mitkov's (2013) theory for the six types of anaphora references: pronominal anaphoric, lexical now anaphoric, noun anaphoric, verb anaphoric, adverb anaphoric, zero anaphoric. Yule's (1996) theory for the cataphora references. The qualitative method was used in this study where the data was taken from dialogue series Locke and Key that can be accessed from official Netflix website. The analysis showed in this series whit the calculation of the data 58 findings with the classification 26 references in pronominal anaphoric, 12 references in lexical noun phrase, 2 references in noun anaphoric, 3 references in verb anaphoric, 3 references in adverb anaphoric, 2 references in zero anaphoric and 10 references in cataphora.

Kata kunci:

Pragmatic, Anaphora and cataphora reference, Netflix series.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis referensi anafora dan katafora dalam dialog Netflix Series Locke and Key. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Ruslan Mitkov (2013) untuk enam jenis referensi anafora: pronominal anaphoric, lexical now anaphoric, noun anaphoric, verb anaphoric, adverb anaphoric, zero anaphoric. Teori Yule (1996) untuk referensi cataphora. Metode kualitatif yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini dimana data diambil dari serial dialog Locke and Key yang dapat diakses dari website resmi Netflix. Analisis menunjukkan dalam seri ini dengan perhitungan data 58 temuan dengan klasifikasi. 26 references in pronominal anaphoric, 12 references in lexical noun phrase, 2 references in noun anaphoric, 3 references in verb anaphoric, 3 references in adverb anaphoric, 2 references in zero anaphoric and 10 references in cataphora.

INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies of speaker meaning of words (Yule,1996:3). Meanwhile, (Levinson,1983: 5) stated that pragmatics is the study of language use, that is, the study of the relationship between language and context, which is essential to an account of language comprehension. Communication is a process of transmitting and receiving verbal and non-verbal messages (Murphy, Hildebrandt,

Thomas., 1997), to receiving the messages people often used references. (Yule, 1996:17) Stated reference as an act in which a speaker, or writer, uses linguistic forms to enable a listener, or reader, to identify something. *Referring words* are words, such as pronouns, that point back to other items in a text (anaphoric reference) or point ahead to a later part of the text (cataphoric reference).

Anaphoric focuses on presenting things that are actually the same as entities that are turned by antecedents (Yule,1996:37). According to Yule (1996:22), anaphora is the subsequent reference for a reference that has been introduced. According to Yule (1996:38), a cataphoric reference is one in which the pronoun still refers to the reference indicated in the next word despite the fact that it was not introduced earlier in the phrase.

This study used anaphora reference theory based on Ruslan Mitkov (2013) with focus with six types of anaphora: pronominal anaphoric, lexical noun phrase anaphoric, noun anaphoric, verb anaphoric, adverb anaphoric, and zero anaphoric that found in Netflix series Locke and Key. The first example of the analysis following the dialogue “*Bode: But it only worked for me, not Kinsey. She couldn't go to the Eiffel Tower.*” “Kinsey” became antecedent from “she” as a third-person personal and the second example based on dialogue: *but there's this scary well lady. who's trying to get the keys, So I need to protect them.* In this sentence, “who” is the relative pronoun followed by “scary well lady” as the antecedent, and “keys” became antecedent from “them” as a third-person personal based on Ruslan Mitkov (2013) of the dialogue of Netflix series Locke and key. From explanation before this study focused to find out the types of anaphora and cataphora that were used in series Locke and Key.

METHOD

The data of this research are utterances in dialogue which contain anaphoric references. The data source in this study was series on Netflix platform name Locke and Key that can be accessed on official Netflix website <https://www.netflix.com/>. The series Locke and Key released on February, 7th 2020. In this series, storied about After their father died, 3 brothers moved with their mother to their ancestral house. They find magical keys that unlock various powers and secrets. The data was access on March until June. Since most Indonesians like watching supernatural movies, this Netflix series Locke and Key is intriguing to talk about. Additionally, according on Netflix ratings, many people like this series since the plot is exciting, intriguing, and difficult to predict.

The observation method was used in this research to gather the data. The observation method is utilized in research, particularly qualitative research, as well as in evaluation. The series' conversation was devoted to categorizing the references found in data that is fragmented into sentences. In collecting data, all episodes of Locke and Key series were watched on official Netflix website. Second, the dialogues from Locke and Key series were gathered. Next, the data were analyzed in order to identify and categorize the utterances that contain the anaphoric and cataphoric reference. Finally, the analysis was formulated and the conclusions were made based on the findings.

The data analysis in this study used the descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze the data, in order to determine the research objectives, three procedures are used to examine the data. The following are the steps in the data analysis method: First, the Locke and Key series was watched and note taken by researcher. Second, anaphora and cataphora references was sorted by writer, discovered it, and described its types found in Netflix's Locke and Key, and third, the data was analyzed use Ruslan Mitkov and Yule theories. One example of analysis following the data: *My mom can't remember magic, so she'd blame*

herself.? In this data, “She” in this sentence are the pronominal anaphoric to “My mom” and follow by “herself” as reflexive.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The analysis in this subchapter is divided into two sections. The key component to be analyzed is the first section, which is an analysis of the content, specifically sorts of anaphoric reference conducted in the Locke and Key series. According to Ruslan Mitkov's theory (2013:41), the data may be divided into six sorts of anaphoric references: pronominal, lexical noun phrase, noun, verb, adverb, zero anaphoric, and cataphora. The second section examines the utterances that relate to each sort of anaphoric reference.

Tabel 1. Types of Anaphora and Cataphora Reference

No	Tahun	Total
1	Pronominal Anaphoric	11 Data
2	Lexical Noun Phrase Anaphoric	5 Data
3	Noun Anaphoric	1 Data
4	Verb Anaphoric	1 Data
5	Adverb Anaphoric	1 Data
6	Zero Anaphoric	1 Data

Discussion

1. Pronominal Anaphoric

The set of anaphoric pronouns, according to Ruslan Mitkov (2013:47), includes all third-person personal (he, him, she, her, it, they, them), possessive (his, her, hers, its, their, theirs), and reflexive (himself, herself, itself, themselves) pronouns, as well as demonstrative (this, that, these, those) and relative (who, whom, which, whose) pronouns in both singular (where and when are anaphoric too). The analysis of pronominal anaphoric in Locke and Key Series will be presented as follow:

(Data 1)

Bode: But it only worked for me, not Kinsey. **She** couldn't go to the Eiffel Tower.

In data number 1, “Kinsey” became antecedent from “she” as a third-person personal.

(Data 2)

Scot: on a final girl scale of zero to Jamie Lee, **she's** getting a six and that's being generous.

In data number 2, the analysis “Jamie Lee” became antecedent from “she” as a third-person personal.

(Data 3)

Bode: My mom's in trouble. I used the key, and then **she** went through my mirror

In data number 3, “My mom's” became antecedent from “she” as a third-person personal.

(Data 4)

Bode: Guys, help, it's Mom!

Kinsey: What's the matter?

Bode: **She** went through my mirror!

In this sentence, the analysis “Mom” became antecedent from “she” as a third-person personal.

(Data 5)

Kinsey: I'm applying to Parsons, for **their** summer program.

In this sentence, “Parsons” became antecedent from “their” as a possessive

(Data 6)

Scot: Now here's a girl, **who** is clearly trying to play down how cool **she** is.

In this sentence, “who” is the relative pronoun followed by “girl” as the antecedent and “she” is antecedent from “girl” as a third-person personal.

(Data 7)

Tyler: If Dad used the keys, why wouldn't **he** have told us?

Bode: Probable **he** forgot.

In this sentence, the analysis “Dad” became antecedent from “he” as a third-person personal.

(Data 8)

Bode: Okay, I didn't tell you this before, but there's this scary well lady. **who's** trying to get the keys, So I need to protect **them**.

In this sentence, “who” is the relative pronoun followed by “scary well lady” as the antecedent, and “keys” became antecedent from “them” as a demonstrative.

(Data 9)

Ellie: Duncan saw what happen. We have no choice. We had to remove **his** memories put **them** some place he wouldn't find **them**.

“Duncan” is the antecedent of “his” as the possessive, and “memories” became antecedent from “them” as a demonstrative.

(Data 10)

Ellie: Dodge, that was my nickname for **him**.

In this sentence, “Dodge” is the antecedent of “him” as the third person personal.

(Data 11)

Scot: Eden okay?

Kinsey: Yeah, **she'll** be fine.

In this sentence, “Eden” is the antecedent of “she” as the third person personal pronoun.

2. Lexical Noun Phrase Anaphoric

(Data 1)

Duncan: Welcome to Key House!

Bode: We have a house with a name!

Duncan: Well, puns are a Locke family tradition.

Nina: How was Boston? It was good.

Duncan: I wanted to get you guys something to mark the occasion of coming to your **ancestral home** for the first time.

In this data, “key house” actually can be the proper name from the word “ancestral home”

(Data 2)

Bode: I used the key, and then she went through my mirror. and now I don't know how to get her out! Can you help me? Echo!

Dodge: I'll help **you**, **Bode**. But if **we're** gonna save **your** mom

In this data, the word “you” to refer the anaphoric pronoun from “Echo” and “Bode”, and same the word “we” are refer to the anaphoric pronoun from “Echo” and “bode”

(Data 3)

Dodge: The best is **the key** that can take you anywhere in the world. you wanna go if you know how to use it. It's made of gold and has six interlinked circles.

Bode: Where can I find them? You listen for them.

Dodge: **They** whisper, **Bode**. Have **you** heard any whispering in Key House? Bode: Yes...

Dodge: **They**'ll only call to people who are very special. Like **you**.

In this data, there are two lexical noun phrase. First the word "gold and has six interlinked circles" has a definite description of "The key" and "people who are very special" has a definite description of "Bode". Second, the word "the key" has been refer to anaphoric pronoun "they" and "Bode" has been refer to anaphoric pronoun "you".

(Data 4)

Tyler: Hey, man. This is my sister, **Kinsey**. What up?

In this data, the word "Kinsey" actually can be the proper name from the word "my sister"

(Data 5)

Joe: Your son Tyler is in my English class.

Nina: How's he doing?

Joe: Well, it's only been two days, and I usually wait until at least day three before I make any big judgments about **my students'** character. I can already tell that he's a **bright kid**.

In this data, the words "my student" and "bright kid" that has a definite description of "Tyler"

3. Noun Anaphoric

Noun phrase anaphoric should not be confused with the anaphoric relation between a non-lexical proform and the head noun or nominal group of a noun phrase, according to Ruslan Mitkov (2013:41). The following noun anaphoric statements may be found in this dialogue.

(Data 1)

Dodge: Did you find any **keys**?

Bode: I found that anywhere key you told me about. But it only worked for me, not Kinsey.

In this data, "keys" constitutes an example of noun anaphora. It is point to the noun "anywhere key"

4. Verb Anaphoric

Ruslan Mitkov (2013:41) claims that a verb's anaphoric relationship to its antecedent in the previous phrase determines whether it is anaphoric. The following are some verb anaphoric statements from this speech:

(Data 1)

Kinsey: Guess we **have** the whole place to ourselves.

The interpretation of "have" is determined by its anaphoric relation to its antecedent, that word stands for the verb "guess"

5. Adverb Anaphoric

According to Ruslan Mitkov (2013: 41), inversion adverbs are often marked by a location such as (there) or similar time (then). adverb analysis anaphor is found in Erdogan's speech as follows:

Bode: I used the key, and **then** she went through my mirror.

In this data, the word “than” stand for “I used the key”. Adverb of this type is

6. Zero anaphoric

The final significant class of anaphoric, according to Ruslan Mitkov (2013:41), is zero anaphoric. Since they are not outwardly expressed by a word or phrase, zero anaphors are unseen anaphors that do not first appear to exist. Zero anaphoric not found in this study.

CONCLUSION

After going through the process of data collection and analysis in series Locke and Key, the writer made conclusion. Based on the data finding and analysis the types of anaphoric reference found in Locke and Key, the writer concluded that there are six types of anaphoric reference found in this series whit the calculation of the data 20 findings with the classification 11 references in pronominal anaphoric, 5 references in lexical noun phrase, 1 reference in noun anaphoric, 1 reference in verb anaphoric, 1 reference in adverb anaphoric, 1 reference in zero anaphoric.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My most enormous gratitude goes Jesus The Lord for the blessing, guidance, and love until the writer finished this article, Dhyna Pura University, my parents, sisters, and brother also my lovely friend who always support and give advice to the writer.

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Jurnal Ekonomika, Bisnis, dan Humaniora (JAKADARA)

Vol. 1, No.2 Desember 2022

Available online at <https://jurnal.undhirabali.ac.id/index.php/jakadara/index>

Research Article

e-ISSN: 2963-0924