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Analysis of Endophoric Reference in Lewis Carroll's Alice in Wonderland

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the references in Lewis Carroll's 'Alice in Wonderland,' using Halliday and Hasan's method of cohesion analysis. Specifically, the present study aims to extract the story's endophoric references (anaphoric and cataphoric) as used by the main character, Alice. By using a qualitative approach, through reading and analyzing the data of Alice's utterances, it has been revealed that they employ two aspects of reference: anaphoric and cataphoric. There are 153 anaphoric references and 116 cataphoric references. Further, both kinds of reference are divided into two types: personal and demonstrative. It is the personal references that dominate. The researchers were able to clarify the role of anaphora and cataphora in the story as a way of building up cohesiveness in the text, and further recommendations are discussed at the end of the paper.

Keywords: Reference; Anaphora; Cataphora; Cohesion; Alice in Wonderland

1. Introduction

Language is the primary means by which people communicate and exchange ideas, thoughts, concepts, and knowl-

edge^[1, 2]. However, it is not the only means of communication; there can also be non-verbal communication through writing a speech^[3]. Other text items were developed and interpreted, creating a cohesive relationship between them to

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convey a complete thought and a correct interpretation of the text^[3]. Cohesive devices are defined as connectors between elements in the text, and cohesion connects the ideas within a text^[4]. On the one hand, grammatical cohesion consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction^[4], and this theory was used in this study. The researchers of this study analyzed references because they are essential tools that the reader uses to gain a better understanding of texts. They also did so because, by using references, writers avoid redundancy and repetition. Additionally, references are considered one of the essential tools for making the text smoother and more coherent.

References are used to connect utterances and the context in which they are used. Reference had two aspects: it could be situational (anaphora) or textual (endophora)^[4], which is the subject of this research. Endophora depends on the text to reveal its reference relationship. When the pronoun refers to something or someone earlier in the text, it is known as anaphora, and when the pronoun refers to something or someone later in the text, it is known as cataphora. The term is quite important in linguistic studies among native speakers because it focuses on natural language processing (NLP) activities. NLP focuses on referring expressions or it is called endophora. It is also important in discourse analysis studies because it is easier to follow the coherent information flow of the texts and how endophora relates to language and genres. Cognitive science studies are also interested in looking at anaphora because it might provide details about mental functions, including memory and focus. The fields that are interested in studying anaphora are pragmatics and semantics due to they are related to the meaning of the text. This field of study looks at how speakers use referring phrases to effectively transmit meaning and how context affects how such expressions are understood. One more field is cross-linguistic Studies. Endophora was analyzed in different languages which leads to categorize both language-specific and general language use principles. Endophora research advances fundamental knowledge in linguistics, cognitive science, and technology, paving the way for improvements in artificial intelligence, language processing tools, and our comprehension of the role language plays in human communication^[3].

Understanding the endophoric character of Alice's essential comments enables the connection between pragmatic

and linguistic reality via the following important factors: Contextual Relevance: Alice's discourse contains important critical observations that frequently express her reactions to the absurd and surreal occurrences taking place in Wonderland. These quotes, which are strongly connected to the current environment in which they appear, provide light on Alice's perception of and ability to function in the strange world that surrounds her. Pragmatic Function: By expressing Alice's conclusions, assessments, and feelings on the situations and people in Wonderland, critical remarks have a pragmatic purpose. In conclusion, examining endophora in "Alice in Wonderland" enables us to decipher Carroll's distinct storytelling approach, comprehend character connections, follow thematic components, recognize his literary devices, and find symbolic depths within the work. It deepens our comprehension of Carroll's fantastical universe and improves how we perceive the novel.

1.1. Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are:

1. To extract endophoric references (anaphoric and cataphoric) from the narrative;
2. To analyze the utterances of the main character, Alice, in "Alice in Wonderland" and determine how many times endophoric reference occurs in the text, along with its aspects and types;

1.2. Research Questions

1. How often do endophora (anaphoric and cataphoric) appear in the utterances of the main character (Alice) in 'Alice in Wonderland'?
2. To what aspects of endophora (anaphoric and cataphoric) do the main character's utterances belong in 'Alice in Wonderland'?

2. Literature Review

2.1. Theoretical Background

The cohesion analysis method framework^[4] was used in this study as it is used in different studies^[5, 6]. In this study, the researchers focus only on endophoric reference and its types and aspects, in 'Alice in Wonderland' by Lewis Carroll

to analyze the utterances of the main character, Alice, and infer their role in Alice's speech. Studying the main character is important because it helps the readers to understand the novel and analyze their themes such as character development, narrative perspective, language and style, social and cultural context, and psychological insight. By analyzing the main character, the readers can look at Alice's protagonist experience, and how the character developed throughout the story, analyzing her personality, motivation, and emotional acts. As well as analyzing the main character's perspective on the fantastical situations she encounters. It might help to analyze themes such as identity, growth, and the clash between childhood innocence and adult reasoning. In addition, the language used by the main character is very important to be analyzed. She used puns, riddles, and playful language, which contribute to the novel's whimsical and surreal atmosphere. Moreover, the researcher could focus on analyzing the values of a specific period of Victorian society and then compare what was said by the main character such as societal conventions, education, and the role of children in Victorian England and other periods. Lastly, the researcher might analyze the main character's psychological state and cognitive development as she navigates through Wonderland.

2.2. Halliday's Cohesion Theory

Cohesion is "a connection between components in the text, and this connection or relation between them helps the reader to interpret the text and to understand how these components work together to convey a correct meaning"^[4]. In addition, three related concepts define the concept of cohesion, which are text, texture, and tie. A text is a group of sentences that are put together to construct a text. A text is not length-dependent; this concept expresses the language unity between elements in the text^[4]. Based on the previous definitions, the word "text" is used in language to indicate any written or spoken text, regardless of its length. The crucial thing here is the text's unity. The second concept is related to cohesion. Moreover, texture is a feature that gives the text unity and connectedness and makes it coherent, not merely a collection of words next to each other^[4]. Texture allows a text to function as one block with its surroundings, meaning that if there is a text consisting of more than one sentence, which is recognized as a text, there will be a certain language feature to refer backward to the previously

mentioned sentence^[7]. This is the basis for the coherence of textual sentences. Without texture, the text is separated into separate sentences and is not coherent. Therefore, the texture is achieved by a cohesive relationship^[8]. The tie as the third concept was defined as: "A complex notion, [which] includes the relation of the cohesive element and presupposition which is directional^[4]. To analyze the characteristics of any segment of a text that allows the reader to test the text's cohesiveness, the tie can be categorized in terms of number and kinds, which it displays, known as reference and repetition" . In other words, a text can be used by its cohesive properties, and the tie gives a systematic account of the pattern in its texture^[9].

2.3. Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion is the relationship between grammatical elements in the text, including reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. On the other hand, lexical cohesion is the relationship between lexical elements in the text, consisting of reiteration and collocation^[4].

2.3.1. Grammatical Cohesion

There are four types of grammatical cohesion: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction^[4]. The first type, which is the core of the current study, reference, is defined as "The specific nature of the information that is signaled for retrieval"^[4]. The second type of grammatical cohesion is substitution. Substitution is "A relation between linguistic items, such as words or phrases"^[4]. The third type of grammatical cohesion is ellipsis. The sensation of incompleteness that accompanies it happens when anything structurally essential is omitted. The last type of grammatical cohesion is known as conjunction^[10]. All these types are placed under the grammatical cohesion category, but this research focuses on the first type, reference.

2.3.2. Aspects of Reference

A reference item can be either exophoric or endophoric^[4]. An exophoric reference is when the pronoun refers to something or someone outside the text or a situational reference. Meanwhile, the endophoric reference refers to something or someone mentioned within the text or textual reference that may be anaphoric or cataphoric. Specifically, there are three types of reference: personal, demonstrative,

and comparative^[4]. A personal reference is a reference by means of function in the speech situation through the category of person. It includes a speaker (only), the addressee(s), with/without another person (s), speaker and another person (s), male another person, female another person, object(s), and text. The **Table 1** shows the grammatical function and class of personal reference.

Demonstrative references are pronouns representing or demonstrating a thing or things. It is a reference by means of location on a scale of proximity, which includes place and time: far, near, and neutral. The **Table 2** presents the grammatical function and class of demonstrative reference.

Finally, the comparative reference is an indirect reference by means of identity and similarity. The **Table 3** shows the grammatical function and class of comparative reference.

2.4. Previous Studies

Some previous studies have looked at references in novels^[5, 11–13]. Other studies have investigated references in short stories^[14–16]. Other researchers^[6, 17–19], applied Halliday and Hasan's theory. Moreover, the researchers found that some previous studies looked at references in biographies, letters, and videos^[20–24]. Endophoric references have also been analyzed in scientific papers^[25]. A previous study proved the validity of Halliday and Hasan's model in analyzing reference as a cohesion device^[26]. Most of these researchers adopted Halliday and Hasan's theory as did the current research.

Several reference types were investigated using Halliday and Hasan's approach^[5]. The findings of this study indicated that the book entitled "An Overview of Semantics" uses two different sorts of reference. There are 93 utterances throughout the book, 88 being personal references and 34 being demonstrative references. This study concluded that the book's predominant reference is a unique experience. Bree is the primary character in the book. Hence, most personal allusions in it are about her and Diego. References in their research entitled "View of Anaphoric and Cataphoric References in The Novel The Kite Runner" were examined^[5]. The researcher used Yule's theory of pragmatics as a framework and applied qualitative and quantitative methods. This study showed 19 anaphoric references and nine cataphoric references in the novel.

The use of reference was explored^[11]. This study is

both qualitative and quantitative. Using Yule's pragmatic theory as a framework^[27], this study concluded that three reference types appeared in the novel: anaphora, cataphora, and zero anaphora. The most frequent type in the novel was anaphora, with a frequency of 119; zero anaphora was eight, and cataphora was only five data points.

Andrea Harata's novel 'Edensor' was analyzed to find out what types of references were used in the novel and how they were used^[12]. Halliday and Hasan's theory were applied in this study^[4]. The data was collected from the novel itself, and the researcher classified the data according to the types of personal references. The study concluded that all the various kinds of personal references occurred in the novel.

Endophoric reference was investigated in Siegfried Sassoon's 'Trench Rain at Mametz Wood'^[14]. The researcher adopted Halliday and Hasan's theory^[4] to examine the use of endophoric references in the short story. This study was both qualitative and quantitative. The data was analyzed and categorized in tables for the sake of comparison. This study concluded that anaphoric reference was mainly used in the story. The pronoun 'He' had the highest percentage of occurrence in the story; it was found 33 times, while the pronoun she was found 0 times. This happened because the theme of the short story was war, and all the characters were male.

Anaphora and cataphora references were investigated in contemporary English and Persian short stories to discover the most common pattern for using anaphora and cataphora references^[15]. This study adopted Halliday and Hasan's theory^[4] as a framework. The data was collected from 10 English and 10 Persian narratives. The researchers analyzed them for comparative purposes. This study concluded that anaphoric and cataphoric references were used in both narrative essays. However, the anaphoric reference was more common in Persian writing, while the cataphoric reference was more common in English writing.

The grammatical cohesion device was examined^[16], especially the reference in 'The Little Match Girl' by Hans Christian Andersen. The researcher used Halliday and Hasan's theory^[4] as a framework. This study was both qualitative and descriptive. The data was collected from the short story. Firstly, the researcher analyzed the data and classified the references into anaphoric and cataphoric. Then, they counted the number of references in the short

Table 1. Grammatical Function and Class of Personal Reference.

Semantic Category	Existential		Possessive	
Grammatical Function	Head		Modifiers	
Class	Noun (Pronoun)		Determiner	
	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		ones	one's

Table 2. Grammatical Function and Class of Demonstrative Reference.

Semantic Category	Selective		Non-Selective	
Grammatical Function	Modifier/Head		Modifiers	
Class	Determiner		Determiner	
	this	these	here (now)	
	that	those	there	then
				the

story. The study concluded that ‘The Little Match Girl’ contained eighty-seven references, eighty-one belonging to the anaphora category and six to the cataphoric category.

Reference types in ‘The Great Thunberg Speech’ were examined^[17]. The study aimed to find the type of reference primarily used in the speech^[4]. This study was qualitative, and a descriptive method was applied. The researchers classified the references into endophoric and exophoric references, concluding that sixty-seven exophoric references, forty-six anaphoric references, and twelve cataphoric references existed. Exophoric references were the most frequent kind in the speech.

Anaphora and cataphora references were investigated in Obama’s speech on Indonesia’s Example to the World^[19]. The researcher applied Mitkov’s theory to analyze anaphora references and Yule’s theory to analyze cataphora references. This study was qualitative and descriptive. The data was collected from videos taken from the Internet. The researcher watched the videos, transcribed them, and marked the utterances that contained anaphora and cataphora references. The data was analyzed based on Miles and Huberman’s theory and then classified the utterances into anaphoric and cataphoric references^[19]. The study concluded that the anaphora referents dominated the speech and that all the various types of anaphora were used in Obama’s speech. To conclude, the past studies discussed the different types of references and how it is analyzed in literary text and speech and provided their findings to be added to the current literature. Each study applies theoretical frameworks to analyze

specific texts, providing insights into linguistic and pragmatic features within different contexts of communication and literary expression.

3. Methodology

3.1. Research Design

The researchers used qualitative methods to collect and analyze the data. The researchers used the qualitative method to analyze selected materials to explore the aspects and types of endophora in the text and to analyze selected materials to examine the role of anaphora and cataphora in sentences in ‘Alice in Wonderland.’ The researchers read and comprehended the story, identifying utterances that contained endophoric references, classifying the utterances into their types (anaphoric or cataphoric), and then counting the number of occurrences of each kind in the book. Qualitative research is a study that deals with words and meaning, usually in order to understand something (a concept). The researchers used Halliday and Hasan’s theory^[4] because it concentrated on language use and its function in the text. It helped fill the gap between the listener or reader and the speaker or writer with a better understanding of utterance.

3.2. Sampling

In this research, the data was collected from ‘Alice in Wonderland.’ The sample was taken from pages 1 to 121.

Table 3. Grammatical Function and Class of Comparative Reference.

Grammatical Function	Modifier	Submodifier
Class	Adjective	Adverb
General:		
Identity	same, equal, similar, additional	identically similarly likewise so much
Difference	other, different, else	differently otherwise
Particular	better, more	so, more or less equally

The researchers only analyzed the utterances of the main character, ‘Alice,’ because this character has the most critical utterances in the narrative.

3.3. Data Collection

The data was collected from ‘Alice in Wonderland.’ First, the researchers read the story, marked the main character’s utterances, and transcribed them. Then, the data were classified into anaphoric and cataphoric references and their types: personal, demonstrative, and comparative. Finally, the data were tabulated.

4. Findings

Anaphora refers to a type of reference where a word or phrase refers back to a previously mentioned or implied entity. At the same time, Cataphora, on the other hand, is a type of reference where a word or phrase refers to something mentioned later in the discourse or text. The researchers analyzed grammatical cohesion, especially references in the utterances of the main character, Alice. The statistics in the table below demonstrate the book’s use of anaphora and cataphora.

- 1- In the phrase “Well!” thought Alice to herself,” the anaphoric aspect involves the word “Well!” which serves as an introductory expression reflecting Alice’s internal dialogue. The anaphora here connects Alice’s thought (“Well!”) back to a previous context or thought implied in her mind without explicitly stating it. The reference is implicit and relies on the reader’s understanding of the narrative flow and Alice’s mental state. The exophoric reference is “Alice,” which refers to the main character of the story, who is thinking to herself. In this instance, “Well!” is an interjection that reflects Alice’s internal thought or reaction, referring back to Alice herself, who is the thinker or speaker in the context. Therefore, “Well!” thought Alice to herself” contains personal anaphora where “Well!” refers back to Alice, the thinker or speaker, in the context of her internal thoughts. Therefore, there is no evidence of a cataphora aspect.
- 2- In the phrase “There was nothing else to do, so Alice began talking again. ‘Dinah will miss me very much tonight, I should think,’” the type of anaphora present includes personal anaphora with the pronoun “me” referring back to Alice. Additionally, there is a form of demonstrative anaphora with the word “so” linking the subsequent action (talking again) back to the previous context of inactivity or silence. The exophoric reference is “Alice.” The pronoun “me” refers back to Alice, the main character of the story. Therefore, there is no evidence of a cataphora aspect.
- 3- In the phrase “Now, Dinah, tell me the truth: Did you ever eat a bat?”, the type of anaphora present includes personal anaphora with the pronoun “me” referring back to the speaker (likely Alice). Additionally, there is a form of rhetorical anaphora with the repeated structure of questioning (“Did you ever...”), which enhances the rhetorical impact of the inquiry. The exophoric reference here is “Dinah.” It refers to someone or something outside the current utterance but within the context of the narrative. Therefore, there is no evidence of a cataphora aspect.
- 4- In the phrase “What a curious feeling!” said Alice. “I must be shutting up like a telescope.” the types of anaphora aspects present include Exclamatory anaphora with the repetition of the exclamation “What a curious feeling!” emphasizing Alice’s emotional response. Personal anaphora with the pronoun “I” refers back to Alice, who is describing her own experience of feeling like a telescope shutting up. The exophoric reference here is “telescope.” It refers to an object outside the immediate context of the utterance but within the broader world of knowledge. Therefore, there is no evidence of a cataphora aspect.

- 5- In the phrase “Well, I will eat it,” said Alice,” the type of anaphora present is personal anaphora with the pronoun “I” referring back to Alice herself. Additionally, the phrase demonstrates direct speech, highlighting Alice’s statement within quotation marks to indicate it as her exact words. Exophoric reference refers to something outside the text that is understood from the context. Here, “it” likely refers to a specific object or food item that Alice is referring to in her statement. Therefore, there is no evidence of a cataphora aspect.
- 6- In the phrase “If you please, sir,” the type of anaphora present is personal anaphora with the pronoun “you” referring back to the person addressed as “sir.” Additionally, the phrase functions as a politeness marker, demonstrating the speaker’s polite demeanor toward the listener. Therefore, there is no evidence of a cataphora aspect. Exophoric reference refers to something outside the text that is understood from the context. Here, “sir” refers to the person Alice is speaking to, indicating politeness and respect.
- 7- In the phrase, “How can I have done that?” she thought. “I must be growing small again.” The type of anaphora present is personal anaphora with the pronoun “I,” referring back to Alice, the thinker or speaker, who is reflecting on her actions and state of being. The type of demonstrative anaphora present is demonstrated by the adverb “again,” which refers back to a previous state or situation where Alice was growing small, connecting the current moment to a prior occurrence in the narrative. The exophoric reference here is the pronoun “she.” In this context, “she” refers to Alice, who is thinking to herself about her actions and observations. Therefore, there is no evidence of a cataphora aspect.
- 8- In the phrase “That was a narrow escape!” said Alice,” the type of anaphora present is demonstrative anaphora with the word “That” referring back to the narrow escape that Alice is describing. This demonstrative pronoun helps to specify and emphasize the particular event that Alice is commenting on. Exophoric reference refers to something outside the text that is understood from the context. Here, “That” refers to an event or situation that has just occurred or been mentioned, which Alice is acknowledging as a narrow escape. Therefore, there is no evidence of a cataphora aspect.
- 9- In the phrase “O Mouse, do you know the way out of this pool? I am very tired of swimming about here, O Mouse!”, the type of anaphora present is lexical anaphora. The repetition of “O Mouse” directly refers back to the Mouse mentioned earlier in the discourse, emphasizing Alice’s address and ensuring clarity in her communication with the Mouse. In addition, “this pool” serves as a demonstrative reference, pointing directly to the specific pool where Alice is currently swimming. It helps clarify the referent within the immediate context of Alice’s conversation with the Mouse. These instances of “O Mouse” are exophoric references because they refer to the Mouse that Alice is directly addressing in the situation described in the text. They do not refer to any textual antecedent within the phrase itself but rather to a specific entity present in the situational context of the narrative. Therefore, both instances of “O Mouse” serve as examples of exophoric reference in this phrase. Therefore, there is no evidence of a cataphora aspect.
- 10- The type of anaphora in the phrase “Alice thought to herself, ‘I wonder what they will do next!’” is personal anaphora, specifically referring to a group or entity previously mentioned or implied in the discourse. Therefore, in the phrase “Alice thought to herself, ‘I wonder what they will do next!’”, both “Alice” and “they” are examples of exophoric references. They refer to entities and concepts outside of the immediate textual context but are understood within the broader situational context of the narrative. Therefore, there is no explicit cataphora present in this sentence.
- 11- In the phrase, “There is certainly too much pepper in that soup!” Alice said to herself,” The personal anaphora is represented by the pronoun “herself,” referring back to Alice, who is engaging in an internal dialogue about the soup. The demonstrative anaphora is represented by the pronoun “that,” which refers back to the noun “soup” mentioned earlier in the sentence. Both “Alice” and “That Soup” are examples of exophoric references. They refer to entities and concepts outside of the immediate textual context but are understood within the broader situational context of the narrative. Therefore, there is no explicit cataphora present in this sentence.
- 12- In the phrase “If I do not take this child away with me,” thought Alice,” the anaphora is represented by the per-

sonal pronoun “me,” referring back to Alice herself, indicating that she is the one who will take the child away. Both “Alice” and “This Child” are examples of exophoric references. They rely on the reader’s understanding of the narrative context to interpret their meaning. Therefore, there is no explicit cataphora present in this sentence.

- 13- In the phrase “That is not at all a proper way of expressing yourself,” the anaphora is represented by the personal pronoun “yourself,” referring back to the person being addressed in the context of improper expression. The demonstrative pronoun “that” refers to the manner or behavior being discussed, which is described as improper. It helps specify the exact nature of what is being criticized in the statement. Exophoric references like “yourself” rely on the reader or listener’s understanding of the context to interpret who or what the pronoun is referring to. It assumes shared knowledge or context that is not explicitly stated within the text itself. Therefore, there is no explicit cataphora present in this sentence.
- 14- In the phrase “No,” said Alice. “I do not even know what a Mock Turtle is,” the personal anaphora is represented by the pronoun “I,” which refers back to Alice as the subject expressing her lack of knowledge. Exophoric references, such as “I” in this case, do not require additional context within the text to understand their referent. They rely on shared knowledge between the speaker (Alice) and the listener/reader (us) to interpret the reference. Therefore, there is no explicit cataphora present in this sentence.
- 15- In the phrase “Alice thought to herself, ‘I do not see how he can ever finish if he does not begin,’” the type of anaphora present is personal, where “he” refers back to an earlier mention or understanding within Alice’s thoughts. Exophoric references like “I” in this context rely on the shared understanding between the speaker (Alice) and the listener/reader to identify who or what the reference is pointing to. There is no need for additional context within the text to understand that “I” refers to Alice; it is self-evident in the narrative. Therefore, there is no explicit cataphora present in this sentence.
- 16- In the phrase “Alice was thoroughly puzzled. ‘Does the boots and shoes!’ she repeated in a wondering tone,” the personal anaphora is “she,” which refers back to Alice. The personal pronoun “she” refers back to Alice, who is the subject of the sentence. Alice is repeating the question about “the boots and shoes” in a wondering tone. The use of “she” directly refers to Alice herself, maintaining continuity in the reference to the speaker. In this case, “she” refers to Alice, and it is clear from the preceding sentence that Alice is the one who is puzzled and speaking. Therefore, “she” is an example of an exophoric reference in this phrase. Therefore, there is no explicit cataphora present in this sentence.
- 17- In the phrase “That is the judge,” she said to herself, “because of his great wig,” the type of anaphora present is demonstrative anaphora, where “That” refers back to the judge, previously mentioned or understood in context. In addition, the personal pronoun “she” refers back to the speaker, who is Alice. Alice is speaking to herself (“she said to herself”), so the personal anaphora here is “she,” which refers to Alice herself. It maintains continuity in the reference to the speaker throughout the discourse. Here, “she” clearly refers to Alice, who is speaking to herself about her observation regarding the judge’s wig. Therefore, “she” is an example of an exophoric reference in this phrase. Therefore, there is no explicit cataphora present in this sentence.
- 18- In the phrase “I am not a mile high,” said Alice,” the type of anaphora present is personal anaphora, where “I” refers back to Alice herself. Here, “I” clearly refers to Alice, as it is directly attributed to her speech. Therefore, “I” is an example of an exophoric reference in this phrase. Therefore, there is no explicit cataphora present in this sentence.
- 19- In the phrase “The Queen shouted at the top of her voice. Nobody moved. ‘Who cares for you?’” said Alice,” the phrase “‘Who cares for you?’” directly refers back to the Queen’s statement or question. Alice is quoting or echoing the Queen’s words, which were likely stated earlier in the conversation or narrative. This repetition of the Queen’s words by Alice serves as a direct anaphora because it directly references and echoes the Queen’s utterance. In addition, the personal anaphora is the pronoun “you,” which refers to the Queen. Therefore, the cataphora aspect is evident in Alice’s statement, “ ‘Who cares for you?’,” which is introduced after the Queen’s action and the subsequent silence, indicating that Alice’s statement is referring to the lack of caring or response observed in the previous sentences. Therefore, “ ‘Who

cares for you?” is an example of an exophoric reference in this phrase.

- 20- In the phrase “Oh, I have had such a curious dream!” said Alice,” the anaphora is the pronoun “such,” referring back to the adjective “curious” to elaborate on the dream Alice is describing. In addition, the personal anaphora here is the pronoun “I,” which refers back to Alice herself. Alice is directly speaking about her experience of having a curious dream. Therefore, such can be considered a cataphoric element here because it refers forward to specifying the nature of Alice’s dream. It anticipates or prepares the reader for the description of the dream by emphasizing its curious nature. Therefore, “such a curious dream” is an example of an exophoric reference in this phrase. It refers to something external to the immediate conversation, which is Alice’s dream experience.
- 21- In the phrase “I will not!” said Alice,” the type of anaphora present is personal anaphora. “I” serves as a personal anaphora in this context, directly referring back to Alice as the subject denying or refusing something. Therefore, in this phrase, “not” is a cataphoric element that sets up the statement of refusal that Alice makes immediately afterward. It anticipates the negation that follows, providing context for her declaration. Therefore, “I” is an example of an exophoric reference in this phrase. It refers to Alice, the speaker of the statement, within the context of the conversation or narrative.
- 22- In the phrase, “Perhaps it does not understand English,” thought Alice, “I daresay it is a French mouse; come over with William the Conqueror.” The personal pronoun ‘I’ refers to Alice. The reason is that if there is no presupposed clause ‘thought Alice,’ what ‘I’ refers to cannot be decided. A French mouse, referred to by the personal pronoun ‘it,’ has been mentioned in other parts of the book. The reason is that it can only be understood once the following noun phrase is given. The purpose of the cataphora in this data is to attract the reader’s or listener’s attention and create a coherent relationship between ‘it’ and a French mouse.’ Therefore, “it” and “I” are examples of exophoric references in this phrase. They both refer to entities (the mouse and Alice herself) that are identifiable from the external context of the narrative.
- 23- In the phrase, “Whenever I eat or drink anything, I will just see what this bottle does.” The demonstrative pronoun ‘this’ designates a specific subject that will be discussed later. The reason is that it can only be understood once the following noun phrase is introduced. This is where the cataphora’s function, in this case, comes into play, giving the phrases a sense of coherence. These exophoric references (“I” and “this bottle”) rely on the external context provided by the narrative to be understood by the reader.
- 24- In the phrase, “And yet, what a dear little puppy it was!” said Alice. ‘it’ is a pronoun that means a dear little puppy.’ This item is classified as an anaphora reference because it requires the reader to understand it before the text. This exophoric reference (“Alice”) helps clarify who is speaking the sentence within the story, relying on the external context provided by the narrative.
- 25- In the phrase, “I wish I had not mentioned Dinah!” The personal pronoun ‘I’ refers to Alice, who was named before in the text. The anaphora between Alice and ‘I’ provides the phrases’ coherence. The technical word is antecedent anaphor, depending on the sentence’s context and content. The prior statement referred to the antecedent. Exophoric references like “Dinah” rely on external context or prior knowledge that the reader is expected to possess to understand the reference. Here, “Dinah” is not explicitly introduced or defined within the sentence itself but draws on the reader’s familiarity with the character from earlier parts of the text.
- 26- In the phrase, “And that is the jury box,” thought Alice, “And those twelve creatures,” ‘the jury box’ refers to ‘that’ in the first phrase as a demonstrative noun. Because pronouns refer to things that have been addressed subsequently, the speaker uses the endophoric device known as cataphora. ‘those’ is used as a demonstrative noun in the second phrase to refer to “twelve creatures.” Cataphora serves to draw the reader or listener’s attention to this statement. Both references (“jury box” and “twelve creatures”) rely on the reader’s external knowledge or context provided earlier in the text to understand their meaning. These are examples of exophoric references because they point to objects or entities outside the immediate linguistic context of the sentence.
- 27- In the phrase, “Now I can do no more, whatever happens. What will become of me?” It is the pronoun ‘I,’ which refers to Alice. It is a personal reference item, categorized

as an anaphora reference.

After analyzing the utterances of the main character in the novel, Alice, the researchers found that there were 153 anaphoric references and 116 cataphoric references, as presented in the following figure. These references were divided into two types: personal and demonstrative, and personal reference dominated the text.

Further analysis found in **Figure 1** related to the role of anaphoric and cataphoric references in ‘Alice in Wonderland,’ which builds cohesiveness in the text; references act as a glue that connects the elements of the text to assist the reader’s understanding. Anaphoric and cataphoric references have a vital role in giving the text smoothness and ease of reading, and they are used to avoid repetition in written and spoken language.

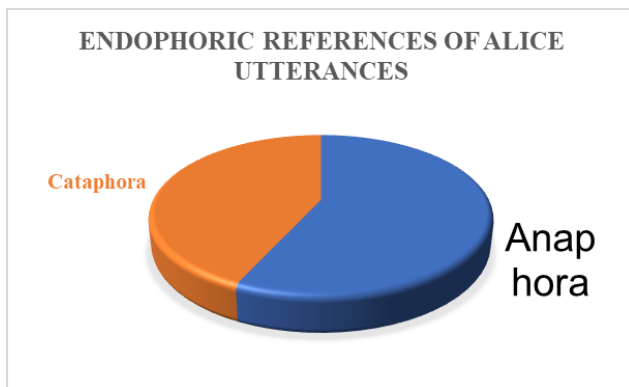


Figure 1. Endophoric References of Alice’s Utterances.

5. Discussion

The researchers found several previous studies that used Halliday and Hasan’s theory^[4] to investigate kinds of reference similar to the current research^[5, 12, 14]. Many previous studies were identical to the findings of this study. As the researchers of this study mentioned, two types of reference were found in ‘Alice in Wonderland,’ namely personal and demonstrative. Also, two types of references were found in ‘The Second Life of Bree Tanner,’ namely personal and demonstrative references^[5]. Mubarak’s study also achieved findings similar to those of the current study^[14]. The main finding was that anaphoric references were used more often than cataphoric ones in the short story ‘Trench Rain at Mametz Wood.’ Anaphora referents were also found to be dominant in Obama’s speech, similar to this study^[19].

On the other hand, the findings of many studies differ

from those of the current study. For instance, the following findings: exospheric reference was the most frequent in the speech analyzed^[17]. References were analyzed in the short story, ‘The Little Match Girl’ by Hans Christian Andersen^[16]. The study shared the same theory with the current research, Halliday and Hasan’s theory^[4]. It reached a similar finding that the story’s anaphoric references were more frequent than its cataphoric references.

Based on the discussions from the previous studies using Halliday and Hasan’s theory^[4], and their implications for the current research, many previous studies have used Halliday and Hasan’s theory to analyze references in different texts^[5, 12, 14]. They consistently found two main types of reference: personal and demonstrative. This aligns with the findings of the current study, which analyzes references in ‘Alice in Wonderland’ and ‘The Second Life of Bree Tanner.’ Anaphoric references were more frequent than cataphoric ones in their respective analyses of ‘Trench Rain at Mametz Wood’ and Obama’s speech^[14, 19]. This mirrors the current study’s finding that anaphora referents dominated in the analyzed context.

6. Conclusion and Recommendation of the Study

In conclusion, analyzing the novel has unlimited advantages as it enriches interpretations and increases the readers’ understanding and the relation between the language and culture. Based on the analysis of this study, the novel contributes to understanding the text and its endophora in different ways: through the analysis of Alice’s utterances, the authors and readers can fully understand the main character “Alice” by focusing on the personal and demonstrative references. It might help the readers to understand the strategies and the links between the parts of the story and characters, it helps the readers to understand the language choice and how language becomes a central theme in the novel. Finally, it helps the readers to understand the pragmatic functions by identifying the relationship between the characters.

This study aimed to look at anaphoric and cataphoric allusions in the book ‘Alice in Wonderland.’ Given the findings and discussion, the book ‘Alice in Wonderland’ contains references that have two different perspectives. The statements made by the primary character, Alice, include references

that constitute the data. This research also discovered that the anaphoric reference, or anaphora, is the most frequently used type of reference in ‘Alice in Wonderland.’ The frequency of anaphora in this study was 153. In the end, the researchers clarified the role of anaphora and cataphora in the narrative to build up cohesiveness in the text. Based on the conclusion above, anaphora and cataphora are good topics to analyze. Future research could further explore how different types of references contribute to textual cohesion, narrative coherence, and pragmatic functions in diverse literary and discursive contexts. The researchers make some suggestions below:

1. The researchers suggest that future research explores grammatical cohesion further, according to different cohesion devices;
2. The researchers also suggest that future researchers can analyze this topic from different data and sources;
3. The researchers suggest that readers improve their understanding of reference because reference is necessary for texts in general and literary works in particular.

7. Limitations of the Study

The paper presents some limitations and challenges:

1. The novel uses a high level of language which makes it unconventional for the readers and it becomes a challenge to identify the endophoric references;
2. The novel has an unlimited number of contextual ambiguities which makes the readers face challenges in the interpretation of the endophoric references because the author shifts between different scenes and settings without a clear transition;
3. The novel has a subjective interpretation which leads to analysis of the novel in different views based on the readers’ vision;
4. Personal and demonstrative references can be identified directly, while others like anaphoric and cataphoric references are indirectly analyzed;
5. To apply a specific type of framework to this novel is quite difficult because the authors may not fully understand the unique linguistic and narrative characteristics of Carroll’s work;

In conclusion, some limitations might be faced while interpreting the endophoric references in Lewis Carroll’s “Alice in Wonderland” such as text complexity, contextual ambiguity, subjective interpretation, variability in reference types, scope of analysis, and methodological challenges.

Author Contributions

All researchers have contributed to this research as follows: I.F.H. has written the introduction section and collected the data. S.E. has written the literature review. A.A.A. has analyzed the data and I.R. has reviewed the paper and come up with the conclusion part.

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The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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