

The Endophoric Reference in Siegfried Sassoon's "Trench Rain at Mametz Wood"

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Section One:

Introduction

If a grammarian or even an educated person is going to analyze any piece of writing, he/she is certainly going to use certain linguistic devices to make his/her writing good enough. These linguistic devices can be summarized as "cohesive relations which include: reference, substitution, ellipsis, lexical cohesion, conjunction and lexical relation." Being the core of the present study, reference is the only cohesive device that is going to be tackled. Reference means the action by which the speaker or writer uses language to enable the reader or listener to identify something by using some expressions (such as pronouns, demonstratives, etc.) in a particular sentence or speech to identify some entity in the text. There are two main types of reference: exophoric and endophoric. The scope of this study is concerned with the endophoric reference which still has two types: anaphoric reference when the tie goes backward with something previously mentioned in the text, and cataphoric reference when the tie is waiting for something to come in the text. One of the motivations for the current work is to investigate the uses of anaphoric and cataphoric reference in the short story *Trench Rain in Mametz Wood* by Siegfried Sassoon. It is not known whether reference is used in all its types in this short story, and if so which type is used more frequently. This study aims at investigating the endophoric reference in all its types through giving a theoretical background about reference concentrating on anaphoric and cataphoric reference and investigating the use of reference in Siegfried Sassoon's *Trench Rain in Mametz Wood*. For attainment of the aims of the research stated above, the following procedures are followed:

- ١- A theoretical background about reference is presented giving detailed definitions of reference including its type and showing the classification of these types.
- ٢- The short story of Siegfried Sassoon's "*Trench Rain in Mametz Wood*" is investigated to find out the use of the endophoric reference in it.
- ٣- Data are collected by gathering the chances in which the different types of reference are used in Siegfried Sassoon's "*Trench Rain in Mametz Wood*".
- ٤- The data are analyzed and the results are categorized and statistically tabulated for the sake of making comparisons.
- ٥- And finally, on the bases of the results, certain conclusions are presented.

The study is limited to the investigation the endophoric reference (anaphoric and cataphoric). All other cohesive devices are not included.

Section Two:

Theoretical Background

This section offers a survey of reference which is widely used as one of the cohesive devices. The survey will include the following:

١. A general introductory idea about reference.
٢. General definitions of reference as well as specific ones (namely traditional definition, grammatical definition, semantic definition and psycho-linguistic definition).
٣. In addition to that, detailed classification of the different types of reference.

٢.١ What is Reference

Reference is one of the cohesive devices which are used to maintain unity of text (the other devices are: substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion). According to Halliday and Hassan (١٩٧٦:٣٢), reference is a semantic device having a number of items. These items are dependent in the sense that instead of being interpreted semantically in their own right they make reference to something else for their interpretation. There are certain items in every language which have the property of reference. In English these items are personals, demonstratives and comparatives.

Reference can be exophoric (situational) referring to another item outside the text, and endophoric (textual) referring to some other item inside the text. The second one (i.e., endophoric) can be anaphoric or cataphoric. The most important thing in the case of reference is that there is a presupposition that must be satisfied, this presupposition is that the item which is referred to should be identifiable in one way or another. To sum up, reference can be defined as any speaking or writing done by certain words used to convey the sameness in the context. Reference merely means "see elsewhere" (ibid).

٢.١.١ Exophoric Reference:

According to Crystal (٢٠٠٣:١١٤) the term exophora is used by some linguists to refer to the process or result of a linguistic unit referring directly to the extra linguistic situation that accompanies an utterance. Exophoric reference is usually contrasted with endophoric reference, which is sub classified into anaphoric and cataphoric reference. In the exophoric reference the listener/reader has to return to the context in order to understand the meaning of certain parts in the text, hence this type is called 'situational reference'. In the second type of reference, endophoric, the meaning of certain words rely on some elements in the text itself so this type of reference is called 'textual reference'.

٢.١.٢ Endophoric Reference:

In endophoric reference, the listener/reader has to look within the text itself in order to find out the meaning of certain parts. Here the information for interpreting the passage in question is present in the text itself. This type of reference links one part of a text to another as its antecedent. The endophoric reference can either be anaphoric or cataphoric according to the direction of reference. The listener/reader may find the meaning by looking before or after the concerned expression. So

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endophoric reference in turn has other two types: when the tie goes with something previously mentioned in the text it is called anaphoric reference. But when the tie is waiting for something to come in the text it is called cataphoric reference. For example:

(١) *Tom likes ice cream, but Bill cannot eat it.*

In the above example the word (*it*) refers back to (*ice cream*). So it functions anaphorically. In contrast, the pronoun (*her*), in (٢) below, which refers forward to (*Mary*):

(٢) *When I met her, Mary looked ill.* (Yule and Brown; ١٩٨٣:١٩٢).

So the dividing line between anaphoric and cataphoric reference is the tie, more precisely the direction of the tie. Tie is one of the main concepts related to cohesion in general and reference in specific. Halliday and Hassan (١٩٧٦:٣٢٩) present this concept regarding it as a relational directional concept, it may go either way: the direction may be anaphoric with the presupposed element preceding, or cataphoric, with the presupposed element following. They present four types of tie:

- Immediate tie where the tie relates the sentence to that which immediately precedes it.
- Mediated tie where the element has as the target of its presupposition another instance of the same (or similar element) in the preceding sentence; and in order to resolve it one has to follow this second element.
- Remote tie which is like the mediated tie but there is no reference of any kind in the intervening sentence(s).
- The fourth type is a combination of the two mediated and remote. In this type the tie goes backward to a sentence that is not immediately preceding but there is a kind of reference in the intervening sentence(s).

٢.١.٢.١ - Anaphoric Reference:

According to Hartmann and Stork (١٩٧٢:١٣) anaphora (which is also called back-reference or anaphoric reference) is the reference back to an antecedent by the repetition of grammatical substitution: as in the following example:

(٣) *You can't have this book, take that one.*

Where *that* refers backward to the word *book*.

The anaphoric relationship says "look backward in the text for the interpretation".

Halliday and Hussan (١٩٧٦:٥), put it in other words, they say that anaphora stands for the relation between a term called (anaphor) and another term which is called (antecedent), when the interpretation of anaphor is determined by the interpretation of the antecedent. Sometimes antecedent and the anaphor refer to the same entity in the real world:

(٤) *Three blind mice, see how they run!*

The first part of the sentence '*three blind mice*' refers to the same entity which are *mice* so has the same reference. Anaphor and antecedent may have different or two distinct entities that are in certain relation:

(٥) *When the car stopped, the driver got scared.*

In example (٥) above, the antecedent and the anaphor have two different reference the first is the 'car' and the second is the 'driver' which are two different entities (ibid).

٢.١.٢.٢ Cataphoric Reference:

Cataphoric reference is one way of marking the identity between what is being expressed and what is about to be expressed, for example:

(٦) *I said this/the following.....,*

where the meaning of *this* and *the following* must be specified in the subsequent context. Sentence (٧) below shows the cataphoric function of *here*:

(٧) *Here is the ٩ o'clock news*

Cataphoric words are usually contrasted with anaphoric words (which refer backwards), and sometimes with exophoric words (which refer directly to the extra linguistic situation). (Crystal; ٢٠٠٣: ٦٥)

Ann and Shroyer (١٩٨٩:٥٣٦) agrees with what comes above saying that in contrast to anaphoric devices, which signal that certain concepts have previously been mentioned, the cataphoric devices signal that certain concepts might subsequently be rementioned. They (ibid) raise the question why would a producer (writer/ speaker) want to refer to an entity which has not yet been mentioned in the discourse. And they proposes that cataphoric reference is purposefully used as a highlighting device. The cataphoric reference adds anticipation and prominence to the proposition that it would not otherwise have received. They add that there are lots of different ways to highlight that something important is about to be stated in a discourse. For illustration they give the below examples:

(٨) *Get this !*

(٩) *Listen to this !*

Examples (٨) and (٩) above introduce or prepare the receiver for something important going to be said; they function as attention getters. 'Get this' and 'Listen to this' are typically used just before some surprising or important announcement.

٢.٢ Definitions of Reference

٢.٢.١ Traditional Definition:

Reference is traditionally defined as the relationship between words and things or persons. Within the explanation of his seven types of meaning, Lyons (١٩٦٨:٤٠٤) states that some linguistic expressions refer to an entity, object, etc. in the external world. For example, the referent of the word *cup* is the object 'cup' and the same is true for the words *chair*, *bank* and so on. In this way Lyons is using the term reference as part of a two-term analysis of meaning (e.g. words-things). Cook (١٩٨٩:٦) illustrates the meaning of referring expressions as the words that their meaning and use in the text lead to discover things or persons throughout the text within the context. So the writer should give the things or persons at first then he makes a substitution according to the thing itself and its semantic

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features. In reference process we have to pay more attention to the semantic and syntactic state of the thing we want to make a substitution for. That's why we have to return to the use and usage which means the form and function of language. In sentence (١٠) below, if one wants to make a reference to 'Ali' he/she will pay attention to two things: the semantic role and semantic feature of the thing he/she wants to refer to. *Ali* is referred to by 'he' because first *he* is 'male' second *he* is in the position of the subject.

(١٠) *Ali is a teacher. He teaches math.*

٢.٢.٢ Grammatical Definition:

The grammatical point of view says that reference is a term used in grammatical description for the process of a linguistic unit deriving its interpretation from some previously expressed unit or meaning, the antecedent (Crystal, ١٩٩٧:١٩). Then Crystal (٢٠٠٣:٣٩٠) adds that it is used to state a relationship of identity which exists between grammatical units, e.g. a pronoun refers to a noun or noun phrase. When the reference is to an earlier part of the discourse, it is called back-reference (or anaphora); correspondingly, reference to a later part of discourse is called forward-reference (cataphora). Quirk et. al. (١٩٨٥:٤٨٣) say that reference state a relationship of identity which exists between grammatical units, like pronouns which normally refer to nouns or noun phrases. They study reference in relation to the articles. They state that in a sentence like (١١) below, the reference is specific:

(١١) *A lion and two tigers are sleeping in the cage.*

On the other hand, in (١٢) below the reference is generic.

(١٢) *Tigers are dangerous animals.*

Generic reference can be expressed by the use of two kinds of adjectives: namely plural personal adjectives like *the rich* (= those who are rich) and singular personal adjectives like *the evil* (= that which is evil).

Reference is an important need in constructing texts. One of the reasons for this need is to avoid repetition, but while languages vary in the extent to which they tolerate lexical repetition, there is a widespread tendency to handle repeated reference by using anaphoric (back-referring) pronouns. From a grammatical point of view, all reference items except the demonstrative adverbs, and some comparative adverbs, function within the nominal group (noun phrase) (Halliday and Hassan; ١٩٧٦:٣٧).

٢.٢.٣ Semantic Definition:

Semantically, reference is defined by Carroll (٢٠٠٨:١٠٠) as "the semantic relation whereby information needed for the interpretation of one item is found elsewhere in the text". Reference is the relationship between words and the things in the world, the things in the world are called the referents of the word. Carroll (ibid) differentiates between reference and meaning; he states that although reference is part of meaning, there is more to meaning than reference. Two different words or expressions may have the same reference but not the same meaning. For instance, the reference of the

two noun phrases 'The prime minister of Great Britain' and 'The leader of the Labour party' could be the same, for example, *Tony Blair*. But the meaning of the two expressions are different, as can be seen when a different party comes to power. Similarly, sentence (١٣) below is true up to ٢٠٠٩ but it is not after the election. The truth values of the sentence vary with the referents of the two noun phrases, but the meaning of the phrases and of the sentence will remain the same.

(١٣) *Up to the year ٢٠٠٩, the leader of the Labour party is the prime minister of Great Britain.*

It is important here to highlight that the of meaning of words that is not its reference is termed as its sense. The sense of a word means "its place in a system of relationships which contracts with other words in the vocabulary" (Lyons, ١٩٦٨:٤٢٧)

Carroll (٢٠٠٨:١٠٧) adds that not all reference is so easy and clear. Some words clearly have meaning , but it is difficult to know what they refer to. This group includes abstract words , such as *just* and *relativity*. But even though the reference of these words is unclear, they communicate meaning. One way to explain this phenomenon is to assume that reference can be construed not only within the real world as we know it but also in the context of possible world, i.e. hypothetical world.

٢.٢.٤ The Discourse Analysis Definition:

Within the field of discourse analysis, Halliday and Hasan (١٩٧٦:٣٦) define reference as the relation between linguistic expressions; they mention that the suitable pronoun illustrate the reference through the text. For example, in (١٤) below there is a cohesive tie between the first sentence and the second one. In the first sentence '*girl*' has a strong relationship with '*she*' in the second sentence, i.e. '*she*' is referring to the '*girl*' so that they are treated as an example of reference. It is clear that '*she*' is not substituted randomly but a good attention has been offered to replace the word '*girl*'.

(١٤) *What a beautiful girl, see how she walks.*

According to Trask (٢٠٠٣:٢٣٤) reference is the phenomenon by which some noun phrases in a particular sentence or speech are related with some entities in the text. Reference as a systematic aspect of language. Scott (٢٠٠٦:١٧٨), on the other hand, adds that reference is made by the substitution of things or actions by words; this means that the substitution process is done as a series within the text.

٢.٢.٥ Psycho-linguistic Definition:

Anaphoric reference has the greatest interest among psychologists. One reason is that anaphoric reference enables psychologists to explore the role of working memory in discourse comprehension. To understand a simple pair of sentences, the interpreter must hold the antecedent in working memory long enough to link it with the anaphor. In most of the cases the relation is between successive sentences in discourse, but this is not always the case. Sometimes the distance between antecedent and anaphor is much longer; long distance, generally but not always, imposes a burden on working memory and ultimately disrupts comprehension. (Carroll, ٢٠٠٨:١٦٢).

Psycho-linguists have studied reference mainly within the study of children language. Halliday

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and Hassan (1976:34) state that a high degree of exophoric reference is a characteristic of the language of the children's peer group. When children interact with each other, especially young children, they do so through constant reference to things; and since the things which serve as reference points are present in the immediate environment they are typically referred to exophorically. In the same way the adult is expected to pick up the necessary clues from the context of situation.

Johnson-Laird (1983:90) suggests that concept of a mental model might be fruitfully applied to the problems of reference. A mental model is a cognitive structure that represents some aspect of our environment. Such models are not limited to linguistic aspects but to other things like visual environment, in the form of mental image which allows us to navigate our way through our environment.

As for the present study, the researcher supports the semantic definition for certain reasons:

- 1- The main role of language is to communicate, that is to achieve mutual understanding between the sender and the receiver of any sentence. As far as reference helps to achieve this, it is best defined as the relationship between words and the things in the world, and it is important to highlight here that there must be an agreed upon knowledge of 'things in the world' and the 'words' which refer to them.
- 2- All other definitions have strong relations to the semantic definition, as shown in the points below:
 - a. The traditional definition is purely semantic one, (see Lyons 1968).
 - b. The grammatical definition goes in the same line with the semantic one. Grammatically, reference is a linguistic unit deriving its interpretation from some other expressed unit or meaning.
 - c. As far as the discourse definition is concerned, reference is the relation between linguistic expressions; which also concentrates mainly on meaning i.e. semantics.

2.3 Types of Reference

The next step is to know the types of reference. Reference can be classified into personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference.

2.3.1 Personal Reference:

Personal references include pronouns and possessive pronouns (*I, me, mine, my, you, yours, your, we, us, ours, our, he, him, his, she, he, hers, they, them, theirs, their, it, its, one, one's*) as well as reflexive pronouns (*myself, yourself, himself, itself, etc.*). Pronouns such as *she, he, it, his, her, and there* are often used to refer to earlier items. In (10) below *she* in the second sentence refers back to *the woman* in the first sentence i.e. *she* is the anaphor and *the woman* is the antecedent (Carroll, 2008:160):

(10) *The woman lost track of her little boy ate the mail. She became very worried.*

Personal pronouns may distinguish person, number, gender, and grammatical relation. For example, the pronoun (*I*) refers to the person speaking / writing, and (*you*) refers to the addressee, but

the person(s) that these pronouns refer to vary according to the situation of the use of the pronoun (Hudson, ٢٠٠٠:٣١٥).

Halliday and Hasan (١٩٧٦:٤٣) state that personal reference includes the three classes of personal pronouns, possessive determiners, and possessive pronouns. These three classes represent a single system that of person. The importance of this person system lies in the fact that it is used as a means of referring to relevant persons and objects. The items of this system refer to something by specifying its function or role in the speech situation whether first, second or third person.

٢.٣.٢ Demonstrative reference

Demonstrative reference is said to be "reference by means of location, on a scale of proximity" In other words, it is a form of pointing by which the speaker identifies the thing referred to on a scale of proximity. Halliday and Hasan (١٩٧٦:٥٧) state that demonstrative reference is a form of verbal pointing by which the speaker identifies the thing referred to. The items that are used are called demonstratives. Which are words (pronouns or determiners) refer to something in terms of whether it is near or distant from the speaker. The demonstratives in English are indicated by determiners and adverbs such as *this, these, here, now, that, those, there, then*. The speaker identifies the referent by locating it on a scale or proximity.

Unlike pronouns, one often finds demonstratives used to point ahead to something. In other words, a demonstrative cataphorically refers to a referent that has yet to be introduced; as in the example below: where *that* refers to a particular *exam* (Carroll, ٢٠٠٨:١٦٠)

(١٦) *That was the worst exam I had all term.*

٢.٣.٣ Comparative Reference:

Another type of reference is comparative reference, in which terms such as *same, different, and similar* are used to relate current objects with those in the past (ibid). Comparative references are indicated by certain adjectives and certain adverbs such as *same, identical, equal, similar, additional, other, different, else, better, more, identically, similarly, likewise, so, such, differently, otherwise, so, less, equally*, etc. as in the example below:

(١٧) *It's the same band we heard last week.*

In example (١٧) above the word *same* refers to the *band*.

Unlike personal and demonstratives, comparative reference establishes a cohesive relationship between comparative form and its antecedent not by referring to the same entity once again; rather, by giving information such as: *like or unlike, equal or unequal, more or less*.

A particular type of comparison is comparison in terms of quantity or quality. When the comparison is in terms of quantity it can be expressed by:

a. comparative quantifier e.g. (*more*) in (*more mistakes*)

b- adverb of comparison e.g. (*as*) in (*as many times*)

When the comparison is in terms of quality, it is expressed by:

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- a. comparative adjective e.g. *easier* in *easier task*
- b. adverb of comparison e.g. "so" in " *so different a task*"
- c. adjunct in the clause e.g. 'faster' in *he drove faster*.
- d. Adverb of comparison submodifying an adverb.e.g "as" in "*she sang an sweetly*" (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 80-81)

Section Three: Data Analysis and Conclusions

3-1 Data Analysis

The main focus of the following part of the study is on the text analysis of reference with its different types. This section will concentrate on the occurrence and analysis of the types of reference in Siegfried Sassoon's *Trench Rain at Mametz Wood*.

3.1.1. The Model of Analysis

The model of analysis adopted here is built upon that presented by Halliday and Hassan (1976: 329) with little modification. The analysis covers all types of reference pronominals, demonstrative and comparative in addition to the identification of anaphoric and cataphoric reference. Then the number and types of the cohesive ties are shown. (For types of ties see Sec. 2.1.2).

Not only the types of tie are going to be regarded in the analysis but also the distance separating the presupposing item from the presupposed one. Hence if an instance is coded as mediated, this means that there is a kind of reference between the presupposed and presupposing items and this could be one or more than one tie and it could be within the same sentence or between different sentences. For example, *them* in the below sentence taken from the story *Trench Rain at Mametz Wood*:

There were high-booted *German bodies*, too, and the bleak beginning of daylight *they* seemed as much the victims of a catastrophe as the men who had attacked *them*.

Her *them* presupposes *they* which does not solve the identification of the pronoun but in its turn presupposes *German bodies*. So *they* here is presupposing and presupposed at the same time for that the type of tie is mediated.

If an instance is coded as remote (i.e. the type of tie is remote) , there will be a figure in the next column showing the number of sentences separating the presupposing from the presupposed while not themselves participating in the presupposition. For example *the* in sentence (8) in the paragraph below taken from the story *Trench Rain at Mametz Wood*, which occurs in sentence (9); and at the same time there is no mediated reference to *the wood* in the intervening sentences (10) and (11). In such example the tie will be remote and the number of the intervening sentences is 2:

Mametz Wood was a menacing wall of gloom, and now an outburst of rapid thudding explosions began from that direction (9). There was a sap from the bombing (10). In all this confusion I formed the obvious notion that we ought to

be deepening the trench (٧). Daylight would be on us at once, and we were along a slope exposed to enfilade fire from the wood (٨)

٣.١.٢ The Coding Scheme

١. Pronominals.....	Pro.
(١) singular, masculine <i>he, him, his</i>	١
(٢) singular, feminine <i>she, her, hers</i>	٢
(٣) singular, neuter <i>it, its</i>	٣
(٤) plural <i>they, them, their, theirs</i>	٤
(٥) Both singular and plural, neuter <i>who, which</i>	٥
٢. Demonstratives and definite article.....	Dem.
(١) demonstrative, near <i>this/these, here</i>	١
(٢) demonstrative, far <i>that/those, there, then</i>	٢
(٣) definite article <i>the</i>	٣
٣. Comparative	Com.
(١) identity <i>same, identical</i>	١
(٢) similarity <i>similar, similarly, such</i>	٢
(٣) difference <i>different, other, else, additional</i>	٣
(٤) comparison, quantity e.g. <i>more, less, as many, ordinals</i>	٤
(٥) comparison, quality e.g. <i>as+ adjective, comparatives and superlatives</i>	٥

٣.١.٣ The Text Analysis

In Table (١) below, the whole text of the short story *Trench Rain at Mamets Wood* is analyzed and the analysis include the following objectives shown in accordance to the columns of the table:

- ١- The first column indicates the number of the sentence in the text.
- ٢- The second column shows the reference item.
- ٣- The third column shows the type of pronoun (if the reference item is a pronoun).
- ٤- The fourth column indicates whether the reference is anaphoric (A) or cataphoric (C).
- ٥- The fifth column indicates the type of reference (i.e. personal, demonstrative and comparative) using the coding scheme in ٣.٢ above.
- ٦- The sixth column shows the type of tie (i.e. immediate, mediated, remote or both mediated and remote).
- ٧- The seventh column presents the number of intervening sentences.
- ٨- Finally, the eighth column indicates the presupposed item.

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Table (١) Instances of Reference items in the text

Sentence no.	Reference item	Type of Pronoun	Anaphoric versus Cataphoric	Type of reference	Type of tie	No. of intervening sentences	The presupposed item
١	Their	Possessive	A	Pro. ٤	Immediate	٠	The German
	Other		A	Com. ٣	Immediate	٠	Their packs
٢	Which	Relative	A	Pro. ٥	Immediate	٠	strangeness
٣	Other		A	Com. ٣	Immediate	٠	Other part of the troops
٤	That		C	De ٢	Immediate	٠	(we were being sniped)
٥	Now		A	Dem. ١	Remote	١	At twilight
	That		A	Dem. ٢	Immediate	٠	Mametz Wood
٧	That		C	Dem. ٢	Immediate	٠	(we ought to be deepening the trench)
	The		A	Dem. ٣	Remote	٦	The trench
٨	The		A	Dem. ٣	Remote	٢	Mametz Wood
٩	They	Subjective	A	Pro. ٤	Immediate	٠	The men
١٠	Them	Objective	A	Pro. ٤	Immediate	٠	Shovels
١١	Them	Objective	A	Pro. ٤	Immediate	٠	Two tough looking privates
١٤	There		A	Dem. ٢	Immediate	٠	In some places
	They	Subjective	A	Pro. ٤	Immediate	٠	German bodies
	Who	Relative	A	Pro. ٥	Immediate	٠	The men
	Them	Objective	A	Pro. ٤	Mediated	١	They- German bodies
١٥	Him	Objective	A	Pro. ١	Immediate	٠	One of the Germans
١٦	His	Possessive	A	Pro. ١	Mediated	١	Him-one of the Germans
	Which	Relative	A	Pro. ٥	Immediate	٠	The mud
	His	possessive	A	Pro. ١	Mediated	٢	Him – his – one of the Germans
١٧	He	Subjective	A	Pro. ١	Mediated	٣	His – his – him – one of the Germans
	His	Possessive	A	Pro. ١	Mediated	٤	He – his – his- him- one of the Germans
	His	Possessive	A	Pro. ١	Mediated	٥	His – he - his –his - him – one of the German

١٨	He	Subjective	A	Pro. ١	Mediated	٦	His - his - he - his -his - him - one of the German
	More		C	Com. ٤	Immediate	٠	Eighteen
١٩	Him	objective	A	Pro. ١	Mediated	٧	He - his - his - he - his -his - him - one of the German
	He	Subjective	A	Pro. ١	Mediated	٨	Him - he - his - his - he - his -his - him - one of the German
٢٠	Which	Relative	A	Pro. ٥	Immediate	٠	The futility
	This		C	Dem. ١	Immediate	٠	Good-looking youth
٢٢	Who	Relative	A	Pro. ٥	Immediate	٠	Kindle
٢٣	Who	Relative	A	Pro. ٥	Immediate	٠	Three serious minded men
	Further		A	Com. ٥	Immediate	٠	Along the dwindling trench
٢٥	The		A	Dem. ٣	Both	٢٠	That (in sentence ٥) - that (in sentence ٨)
٢٩	The		A	Dem. ٣	Immediate	٠	A helmet bobbed
٣٣	Him	Objective	A	Pro. ١	Immediate	٠	Kendle
	His	Possessive	A	Pro. ١	Mediated	١	Him - Kendle
	His	Possessive	A	Pro. ١	Mediated	٢	His - him - Kendle
	Then		A	Dem. ٢	Immediate	٠	After (At this moment)
	Himself	Reflexive	A	Pro. ١	Mediated	٣	His - his - him - Kendle
٣٤	He	Subjective	A	Pro. ١	Mediated	٤	Himself - his - his - him - Kendle
	He	subjective	A	Pro. ١	Mediated	٥	He - himself - his - his - him - Kendle
٣٥	Him	Objective	A	Pro. ١	Mediated	٦	He - he - himself - his - his - him - Kendle
٣٦	They	Subjective	A	Pro. ٤	Immediate	٠	The circumstances
٣٧	He	Subjective	A	Pro. ١	Immediate	٠	Lanc-Corporal Kendle
	That		C	Dem. ٢	Immediate		sniper
٤١	This		A	Dem. ١	Immediate	٠	(the whole sentences ٣٨, ٣٩ and ٤٠)
٤٤	The		C	Dem. ٣	Immediate	٠	Who had shot Kendle
	Who	Relative	A	Pro. ٥	Immediate		The man

The Endophoric Reference in Siegfried Sassoon's "Trench Rain at Mametz Wood"

	It	Subjective	A	Pro. ۳	Immediate	•	A well conducted trench
۴۰	They	Subjective	A	Pro. ۴	Immediate	•	A great many Germans
۴۶	Them	Objective	A	Pro. ۴	Mediated	۱	They – a great many Germans
	They	Subjective	A	Pro. ۴	Mediated	۲	Them – they – a great many Germans
۴۷	More		A	Com. ۴	Both	∧	A bag of bombs
	They	Subjective	A	Pro. ۴	Immediate	•	A few more bombs
	Whom	Relative	A	Pro. ۰	Immediate	•	The clumsy field-grey figures
	Their	possessive	A	Pro. ۴	Immediate	•	The clumsy field-grey figures
	They	Subjective	A	Pro. ۴	Mediated	۱	Their – the clumsy figures
۴۸	There		A	Dem. ۲	Both	۴	It (in sentence ۴۴) - A well conducted trench
۴۹	Him	Objective	A	Pro. ۱	Immediate	•	Fernby
۵۰	He	Subjective	A	Pro. ۱	Mediated	۱	Him – Fernby
	He	Subjective	A	Pro. ۱	Mediated	۲	He – him – Fernby
۵۱	Which	Relative	A	Pro. ۰	Immediate	•	A machine gun
۵۳	His	Possessive	A	Pro. ۱	Immediate	•	Kindle
۵۴	His	Possessive	A	Pro. ۱	Mediated	۱	His – Kindle
	It	Subjective	A	Pro. ۳	Immediate	•	His face
۵۵	Its	Possessive	A	Pro. ۳	Immediate	•	Web-equipment
۵۸	Whose	Relative	A	Pro. ۰	Immediate	•	The young German
۵۹	He	Subjective	A	Pro. ۱	Immediate	•	The young German
	His	Possessive	A	Pro. ۱	Mediated	۱	He – the young German
۶۰	It	Subjective	C	Pro. ۳	Immediate	•	To see him
	Him	Objective	A	Pro. ۱	Mediated	۲	His – he – the young German
	His	Possessive	A	Pro. ۱	Mediated	۳	Him – his – he – the young German
۶۱	He	Subjective	A	Pro. ۱	Mediated	۴	His – him – his – he- the young German
۶۲	His	Possessive	A	Pro. ۱	Immediate	•	One of our men
۶۳	His	possessive	A	Pro. ۱	Mediated	۱	His – one of our men

	He	Subjective	A	Pro. ١	Mediated	٢	His – his – one of our men
٦٤	Him	Objective	A	Pro. ١	Mediated	٣	He – his – his – one of our men
	His	Possessive	A	Pro. ١	Mediated	٤	Him – he – his –his- one of our men
	Them	Objective	A	Pro. ٤	Immediate	٠	His former mates
	His	Possessive	A	Pro. ١	Immediate	٠	The other (mate)
٦٥	They	Subjective	A	Pro. ٤	Mediated	١	Them – his former mates

٣.١.٤. Results of Analysis

From the total number of reference which is (٨٢), there are (٧٥) anaphoric reference forming ٩١.٤٦٣%, of the total reference found in the text; while (٧) cataphoric reference forming ٨.٥٣٧%. This confirm the fact that anaphoric reference is more frequently used than the cataphoric. The findings are in total harmony with the statement of Halliday and Hassan that “ the typical direction is the anaphoric one; it is natural, after all, to presuppose what has already gone rather than what is follows” (Halliday and Hassan, ١٩٧٦:٣٢١)

Regarding the specific three types of reference pronominals, demonstrative and comparative the findings are as follows: pronominals (٦٢) times, demonstrative ١٥ and comparative (٥) out of (٨٢), forming ٧٥.٦٠٩ % , ١٨.٢٩٢ % and ٦.٠٩٧% respectively, as shown in table ٢ below:

Table ٢ :The occurrence and percentage of each type of reference in the text.

Types of Reference	Occurrence in the text	Percentage
Pronominals	٦٢	٧٥.٦٠٩%
Demonstrative	١٥	١٨.٢٩٣%
Comparative	٥	٦.٠٩٨%

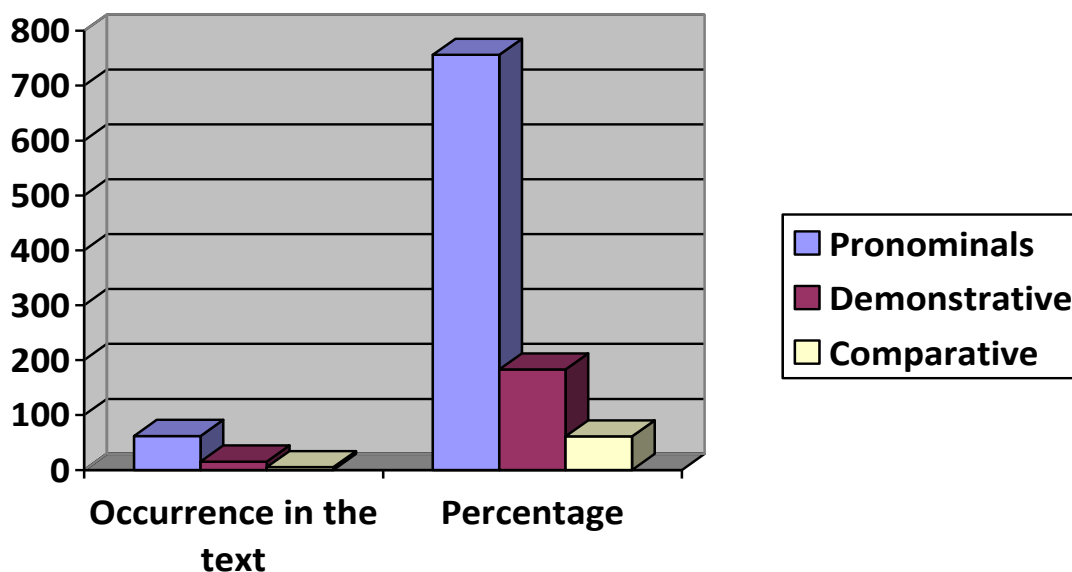


Figure ١

The Endophoric Reference in Siegfried Sassoon's "Trench Rain at Mametz Wood"

The occurrence and percentage of each type of reference in the text.

The pronominals were examined and it was found that the singular masculine pronouns score the highest percentage of occurrence in *Trench Rain at Mametz Wood*, they are found (33) times forming 53.226%, while the singular feminine are found (0) times forming 0%; there is a reasonable reason for that: as the story is a war story it describes a particular scene in battle during the second world war and it is very rare to find feminine pronouns at that time.

The singular neuter are found (4) times forming 6.402%, the plural neuter is found (10) times forming 24.193% and finally the pronoun that refers to both singular and plural, feminine and masculine (which are the relative pronouns) are found 10 times forming 16.129%. See Table 3 below:

Table 3: The occurrence and percentage of the different pronominals

Pronominal type	Occurrence in the text	Percentage
Singular masculine (Pro. 1)	33	53.226%
Singular feminine (Pro. 2)	0	0%
Singular neuter (Pro. 3)	4	6.402
Plural (Pro. 4)	10	24.193
Both singular and plural (Pro. 5)	10	16.129

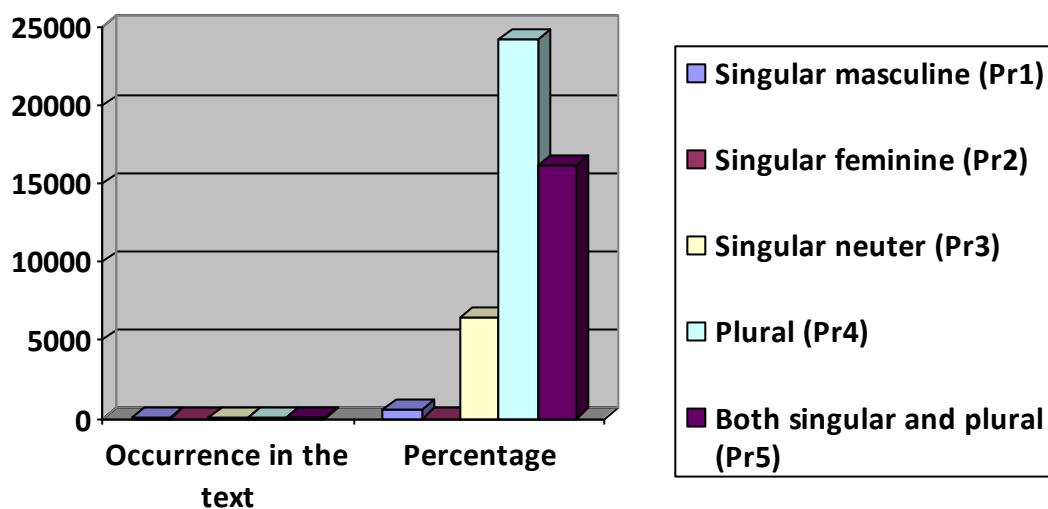


Figure 2:

The occurrence and percentage of the different pronominals

Regarding the second type of reference, the demonstrative, its different types appear as follows: the demonstrative near (Dem. 1) 3 times forming 20%, the demonstrative far Dem. 2 (7) times forming 46.667% and the definite Dem. 3 article 0 times forming 33.333% , as shown in Table 4 below:

Table 4: The occurrence and percentage of the different Demonstratives

Demonstrative type	Occurrence in the text	Percentage
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Demonstrative near	٣	٢٠٪
Demonstrative far	٧	٤٦,٦٦٧
Definite article	٥	٣٣,٣٣٣

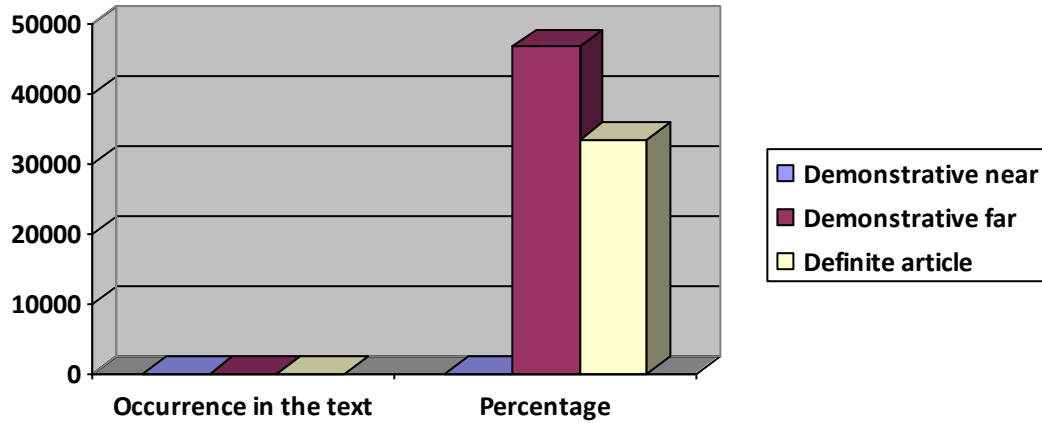


Figure ٣: The

occurrence and percentage of the different Demonstratives

For the third type of reference, comparative which was found only (٥) times in the text, the different types were found as follows: the first two types (identity Com.١ and similarity Com.٢) were not found at all. The third type, the difference (Com.٣) was found two times forming ٤٠٪, the fourth type, comparison quantity Com.٤, was found two times forming ٤٠٪ and the last type the comparison quality was found only one time forming ٢٠٪. (See table ٥ below):

Table ٥: The Occurrence and Percentage of Comparative reference

Comparative type	Occurrence	Percentage
Identity	٠	٠٪
Similarity	٠	٠٪
Difference	٢	٤٠٪
Comparison quantity	٢	٤٠٪
Comparison quality	١	٢٠٪

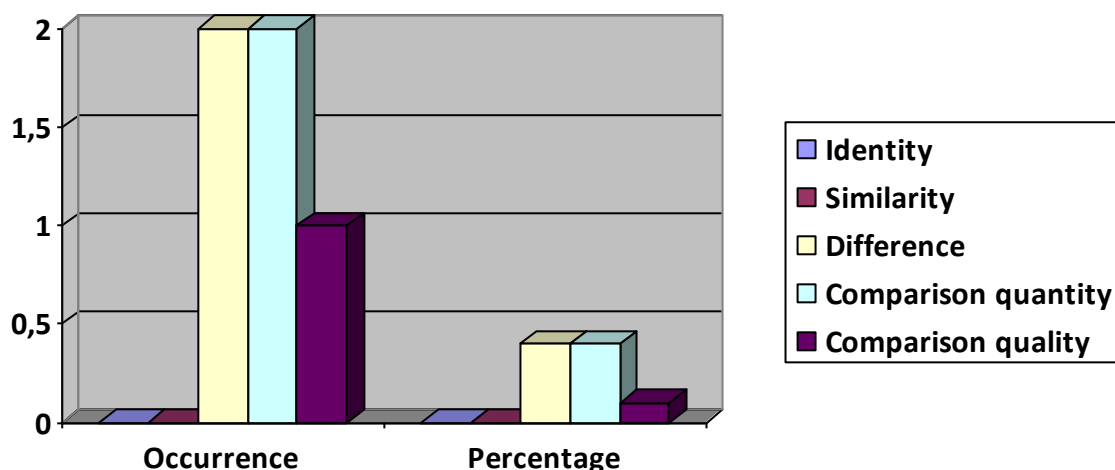


Figure e

ε: The Occurrence and Percentage of Comparative reference

It was also noted that among the different pronouns, the highest occurrence is for subjective pronouns which is (22) forming 30.484% of the whole pronominals, the next was the possessive which is (17) forming 27.419%, the next one is the objective pronouns which is (12) forming 19.300% , then the relative 10 forming 16.129% and the less one was the reflexive pronouns which occurred only one time forming 1.613%. (see Table 6 below):

Table 6: The Occurrence and percentage of the types of pronouns

Type of pronoun	Occurrence in the text	Percentage
Subjective	22	30.484%
Possessive	17	27.419%
Objective	12	19.300%
Relative	10	16.129%
Reflexive	1	1.613%

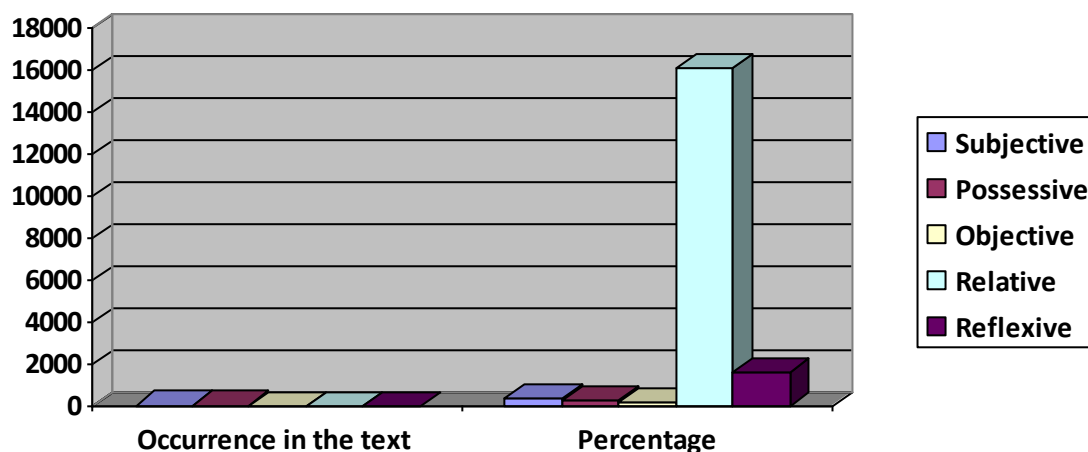


Figure 6:

The Occurrence and percentage of the types of pronouns

٣.٢ Conclusions

The researcher concludes the following:

- ١- Anaphoric reference is more frequently used than the cataphoric in Siegfried Sassoon's *Trench Rain in Mametz Wood*.
- ٢- The singular masculine pronouns score the highest percentage of occurrence in *Trench Rain at Mametz Wood*, they are found ٣٣ times forming ٥٣.٢٢٦%, while the singular feminine is found ٠ times forming ٠%; there is a reasonable reason for that as the story is a war story it describes a particular scene in a battle during the second world war and the characters were all male.

Among the anaphoric types of reference the pronominal dominates the other types, demonstrative and comparative. And among the pronominals the density of the use of subjective pronouns is more than that of the objective, possessive, relative and reflexive pronouns.

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