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## Anaphoric And Cataphoric References in The Novel The Kite Runner

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### Abstract

On the basis of the case, the researcher is interested in learning about the literary references created in works such as the novel The Kite Runner, which is being studied. When preparing for a TOEFL or other English language proficiency test, the researcher believes that references will be required to clarify the comprehension obtained in the novels studied as part of the degree program. The research examines the novel The Kite Runner's anaphoric and cataphoric references. The research method used is qualitative, and the theory is Yule's theory of pragmatics, which is used to analyze the novel's anaphoric and cataphoric references. The researcher employs qualitative research methods because the data for this study are restricted to words or phrases that appear in the novel The kite runner. The purpose of this research is to examine the novel's references. The novel contains 19 anaphoric and 9 cataphoric references.

**Keywords:** Pragmatist; references; deixis; anaphoric; cataphoric

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Language is used for more than just communication; it serves various functions in daily life. Language is used to communicate between people (Halliday, 1994).. Language can also be used to communicate one's emotions, desires, and will to others. The language used to express emotions or desires must contain an element of emotion. Based on the case, the researcher is interested in learning about the literary allusions made in work, such as the novel *The Kite Runner*. For a TOEFL or other English language proficiency test, the researcher assumes that references are necessary to clarify the understanding found in novels studied for the degree. According to Yule (1996), reference in discourse links one sentence to the next to illustrate a point made in a speech. References such as anaphora and cataphora can be used to analyze discourse.

The pragmatics section of this study contains numerous anaphoric and cataphoric references. Pragmatics studies the interaction between signs and their interpreters (Saeed, 2001). The study of meaning in relation to speakers and listeners is known as pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of how a listener perceives and interprets a speaker's (or writer's) meaning (Yule, 1996). (or audience member). Analyzing what people mean when they speak entails much more than merely examining the words or phrases they use. As a result, this research will concentrate on the speaker's intended meaning.

The reference types are anaphora or anaphoric reference, cataphora, and ellipsis or zero anaphora. Yule also defined anaphoric reference as the process of continuing or identifying the same entity as denoted by the antecedent ( Yule, 1996). The antecedent and the anaphor are the most critical aspects of the anaphoric reference. This is an example of an antecedent anaphor. A pragmatic approach to anaphora considers what the anaphorical pronoun refers to, the 'antecedent' (that which precedes the pronoun and to which the pronoun refers), which can be a noun phrase or a piece of (con)text, but also the entire situation. Azzouz (2009:28) defines anaphoric relation as "any activity that involves looking back in texts to find the referent." It means that when the relationships of any cohesive devices of references are located on the left; as previously mentioned, it is referred to as anaphoric references. As a result, Azzouz went on to say that the Cataphoric Reference relation awaits their interpretation (Azzouz, 2009: 28).

Applying this theory to a literary work that has a good development in a study is appropriate and interesting to analyze. One of Khaled Hosseini's literary works, *Kite Runner*, is a popular novel chosen by the author. Because of the content, this literary work is appropriate for analysis. There are numerous references in utterances and narration. In practice, the findings of this study are expected to improve the use of references by people who want to be writers or public speakers. Because of the use of references can cause the composition or material on speaking to become distorted.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

This research aims to examine the use of deixis references in *The Kite Runner*. The data were gathered through the use of documentary techniques. The term "documentary technique" refers to reading, studying, analyzing, identifying, classifying, and collecting the necessary information for the study. The data analysis technique used in this study included the following: (1) identifying references in the novel; (2) classifying types; (3) counting the occurrences of each type of reference; (4) classifying the use and references of deixis; and (5) determining the most prevalent type, use, and references of deixis in the novel. As Saldana (2010) states:

"This documentation helps us look at, extract, and build from the complexity of living its essences and essentials so that we can live in a better way." (p. 32)

According to the statement, the researcher should improve the original research systematically and credibly that does not deviate from the resources. According to Latief (2011:81), "in qualitative research, the researcher collects and analyses data concurrently in order to reach a preliminary conclusion, and then repeats the cycle several times, deciding what additional data should be collected to confirm their preliminary conclusion."

Writing a qualitative report will be influenced by how well the researcher and primary research instrument conduct their work (Saldana, 2010). The dialogue in *The Kite Runner* served as the basis for this investigation.

## **3. FINDINGS**

There are 19 anaphoric references and 9 cataphoric references found in the novel due to this study, which was conducted after reading the novel and analyzing the utterances that used references. The following are their names:

### 3.1. Anaphora Reference

The researcher explains the novel's use of deixis and identifies the different types of deixis. Researchers have studied the excerpts of *The Kite Runner* and found that an anaphora-based reference is more prevalent than other types of references in the novel. The researcher has discussed nineteen excerpts, and they show that the novel's references are mentioned before the word "deixis" in a number of instances. It can be seen in the explanation of each expert below:

Ahmed Khan laughed loudly. In my opinion, coloring books aren't for kids. It's not your choice what colors you put in them." (*The Kite Runner*, p.24)

Four streets south of ours, I saw Omar, the son of an engineer who was a friend of Baba's. "I heard you won, Amir," he said. "Congratulations." "Thanks. Have you seen Hasan?" "Your Hazara?" I nodded. Omar headed the ball to his brother. "I hear *he's* a great kite runner." (*The Kite Runner*, p.75)

At one point, I happened to notice Rahim Khan in the back of the room, quietly praying the namaz. That's when I informed him that I'd be in Kabul. I told him to call the Caldwells first thing in the morning. Then he said, "I'll pray for you, Amir Jan.". (*The Kite Runner*, p.246)

With the pencil, he tapped the table. "I think I'll live to regret this, despite your promise, but perhaps that's just as well." In any case, I'm doomed. But if there is anything that can be done for Sohrab... I'm going to tell you because I believe you. You have the appearance of a desperate man." He was deafeningly quiet for a long time. "There is a Talib official," mumbled he. "He comes once or twice a month." (*The Kite Runner*, p.277)

Farid pointed to two men talking animatedly at a busy street corner a few blocks north of Pastunistan Square. One of them was limping on one leg after amputating his other leg below the knee. In his arms, he held an artificial leg. "Do you know what they're up to?" "We're arguing about the leg." "Is he selling his leg?" (*The Kite Runner*, p.281)

Hassan dispatched the six and collected the jacks. Daoud Khan was on the radio, announcing something about foreign investments. "He says we'll have television in Kabul someday," "Who?" (The Kite Runner, p.62)

The man who let us in introduced himself as Zaman, the orphanage's director. "I'll accompany you to my office," he said. "How many orphans are there in this town?" Farid inquired. "More than we can fit." "Approximately 250," Zaman said over his shoulder. (The Kite Runner, p.274)

Surprisingly, most of the houses in Wazir Akbar Khan still had roofs and standing walls. In fact, they were in good condition. Trees still peered over the walls, and the streets weren't as strewn with rubble as those in Karteh-She. The way was still indicated by faded street signs, some of which were twisted and bullet pocked. "This isn't so bad," I thought. "That's not surprising. "The majority of the important people now live here." (The Kite Runner, p.281)

"Perhaps we should go back to Peshawar," I suggested as I watched the ice float in my glass of water. "You seemed to be happier there, Baba." "It felt more like home," I explained. "Peshawar was beneficial to me. It's not good for you." (The Kite Runner, p.141)

Something thumped next door. No, not next door, below. "What's that? Someone asked. "The others," Karim panted between labored breaths. "In the Basement." "How long have they been waiting?" Baba said, standing over Karim. "Two weeks." "I thought you said the truck broke down *last week*." Karim rubbed his throat. (The Kite Runner, p.129)

A sadness came over me. Returning to Kabul was like running into an old, forgotten friend and seeing that life hadn't been good to him, that he'd become homeless and destitute. "My father built an orphanage in Shar-e-Kohna, the old city, south of here," I said. "I remember it," Farid said. "It was destroyed *a few years ago*." (The Kite Runner, p.267)

"I'll tell you because I believe you. You have the look of a desperate man." He was quiet for a long time. "There's a Talib official," he muttered. "He visits once *every month or two*. He brings cash with him, not a lot, but better than nothing at all." His shifty eyes fell on me, rolled away. "Usually he'll take a girl. But not always." (The Kite Runner, p.277)

To my surprise, most of the Wazir Akbar Khan district houses still had roofs and standing walls. In fact, they were in pretty good shape. Trees still peeked over the walls, and the streets weren't nearly as rubble-strewn as the one in Karteh-She. Faded streets signs, some twisted and bullet pocked, still pointed the way. "This isn't so bad," I remarked. "No surprise. Most of the important people live here *now*." (The Kite Runner, p.281)

My favourite part of reading to Hassan was when we can across a big word that he didn't know. I'd tease him, expose his ignorance. I was reading him a Mullah Nasrudin one time, and he stopped me. "What does that word mean?" "Which one? "Imbecile" "You don't know what *it* means?" I said, grinning. "Nay, Amir Agha." "But it's such a common word!" (The Kite Runner, p.31)

Buoyed by Rahim Khan's note, I grabbed the and hurried downstairs to the foyer where Ali and Hassan were sleeping on a mattresss. That was the only time they slept in the house, when Baba was away and Ali had to watch over me. I shook Hassan awake and asked him if he wanted to hear a . He rubbed his sleep-clogged eyes and stretched. "Now? what time is it?" "Never mind the time. This 's special. I wrote *it* myself," I whispered, hoping not to wake Ali. Hassan's face brightened. (The Kite Runner, p.36)

He made a sweeping, grandiose gesture with his hands. "Afghanistan for Pashtuns, I say. *That's* my vision." Assef shifted his gaze to me again. (The Kite Runner, p.44)

"Inshallah, we'll celebrate later. Right now, I'm going to run that blue kite for you," he said. "Hassan!" I called. Come back with *it*!" He was already turning the street corner, his rubber boots kicking up snow. (The Kite Runner, p.73)

"My father built an orphanage in Shar-e-Kohna, the old city, south of here," I said. "I remember it," Farid said. "*It* was destroyed a few years ago." (The Kite Runner, p.267)

When people scoffed that Baba would never marry well, he was not of royal blood—he wedded my mother, Sofia Akrami, a highly educated woman universally regarded as one of Kabul’s most respected, beautiful, beautiful, virtuous ladies. And not only did she teach classic Farsi literature at the university, she was a descendant of the royal family, a fact that my father playfully rubbed in the skeptics’ face by referring to her as “*My Princess*”. (The Kite Runner, p.17)

### 3.2 Cataphora Reference

Several excerpts discovered and discussed by the researcher revealed that the number of references mentioned in the novel after deixis is less than the number mentioned before deixis. It can be seen that there are only nine excerpts that found used cataphora reference, that is excerpt 3, excerpt 7, excerpt 9, excerpt 10, excerpt 11, excerpt 12, excerpt 24, excerpt 25, and excerpt 26. It can be seen in the explanation of each expert below:

General Taheri and his wife arrived around noon. Soraya was not far behind. When we caught each other's eyes, we both quickly averted our gaze. What's going on with you, buddy? Baba's hand was held by General Taheri as he spoke. Baba pointed to the IV attached to his arm with a wave of his hand. He only managed a smirk. The general chuckled and nodded. (The Kite Runner, p.173)

It took him a long time to focus on Hassan. He must have been convinced by what he read there that Hassan's plans were serious because he lowered his fist. He said, "Hazara, you ought to know something about me.". (The Kite Runner, p.46)

“Is the fish almost ready? Soraya said. General Taheri’s eyes lingered on her. He patted her knee. “Just be happy you have your health and a good husband.” “What do *you* think, Amir jan?” Khala Jamila said. (The Kite Runner, p.203)

Baba fell asleep on the way home, snoring like a jackhammer. I detected tobacco and booze on him, both sweet and pungent. But as I stopped the car, he sat up and said, "Keep driving to the end of the street." "How come, Baba?" "Just leave." He directed me to park at the far south end of the street. He took a key from his coat pocket and handed it to me. "There," he remarked, motioning to the car ahead of us. (The Kite Runner, p.144)

I had a feeling I knew what he was going to say. "I'd like you to go to Kabul." "I'd like you to bring Sohrab here," he instructed. "Please bear with me. I know an American couple named Thomas and Betty Caldwell who live in Peshawar." (The Kite Runner, p.237)

During the month of Ramadhan, it sounded every day at noon to indicate the end of daytime fasting. In those days, you could hear the rumble of that cannon all over the city. 'When I was a kid, I used to go to Jadeh Maywand here,' I said mumbled. (The Kite Runner, p.266)

The overripe pomegranate that had fallen to the ground inspired me to get up and pick it up. If I were to hit you with this, what would you do? Throwing the fruit around, I said. Hassan's grin faded away. (The Kite Runner, p.100)

When I peered into their eyes, the façade cracked, revealing a glimpse of the madness that lurked beyond them. "Are you sure you're not going to take it, Amir?" Baba was saying something. "Huh?" "Your present," he retorted angrily. "Assef Jan is presenting you with a gift." (The Kite Runner, p.105)

'Sit down, Amir Jan,' she instructed. "No, thank you," she says. "I should hurry, my father is waiting." "Oh?" Khanum Taheri said, apparently impressed that I'd declined the offer politely. "At the very least, have this." She shoved a bunch of kiwis and a couple peaches into a paper bag and demanded that I take them. (The Kite Runner, p.161)

#### **4. DISCUSSION**

The researcher explains the novel's use of deixis and identifies the different types of deixis. Researchers have studied the excerpts of The Kite Runner and found that an anaphora-based reference is more prevalent than other types of references in the novel.



Table 1 Context Analyze

Context	Analyze
<p>Ahmed Khan laughed loudly. In my opinion, coloring books aren't for kids. It's not your choice what colors you put in them." (The Kite Runner, p.24)</p>	<p>Researchers found that deixis person was used in the second category as well as the third category. They are talking to Rahim Khan. Rahim Khan's words to Baba, as told by him. Because the word "them" refers to the previous information about the character being talked about, that is, children, this is called anaphora.</p>
<p>Four streets south of ours, I saw Omar, the son of an engineer who was a friend of Baba's. "I heard you won, Amir," he said. "Congratulations." "Thanks. Have you seen Hasan?" "Your Hazara?" I nodded. Omar headed the ball to his brother. "I hear <i>he's</i> a great kite runner." (The Kite Runner, p.75)</p>	<p>The reference to person deixis above is anaphora, because the word "he" refers to the previous information about the character, Hasan, discussed previously. And the word "I" refers to the character Omar which it mentioned before the utterance.</p>
<p>At one point, I happened to notice Rahim Khan in the back of the room, quietly praying the namaz. That's when I informed him that I'd be in Kabul. I told him to call the Caldwells first thing in the morning. Then he said, "I'll pray for you, Amir Jan." (The Kite Runner, p.246)</p>	<p>The researcher discovered person deixis, the first and second categories. It's a conversation between Rahim Khan and Amir, who told Amir that he would pray for him when he travelled to Kabul.</p>
<p>Farid pointed to two men talking animatedly at a busy street corner a few blocks north of Pastunistan Square. One of them was limping on one leg after amputating his other leg below the knee. In his arms, he held an artificial leg. "Do you know what they're up to?" "We're arguing about the leg." "Is he selling his leg?" (The Kite Runner, p.281)</p>	<p>The researcher discovered person deixis, the second category. The reference to person deixis in the preceding utterance is anaphora, because the word "he" refers to the information mentioned before the utterance, which is A Talib Official.</p>
<p>Hassan dispatched the six and collected the jacks. Daoud Khan was on the radio, announcing something about foreign investments. "He says we'll have television in Kabul someday," "Who?" (The Kite Runner, p.62)</p>	<p>The researcher discovered person deixis, the second category, and the first category in the utterance above. Hassan and Amir were listening to the radio when the incident occurred.</p>

The man who let us in introduced himself as Zaman, the orphanage's director. "I'll accompany you to my office," he said. "How many orphans are there in this town?" Farid inquired. "More than we can fit." "Approximately 250," Zaman said over his shoulder. (The Kite Runner, p.274)

The reference to place deixis is anaphora because the word "here" refers to previously mentioned information: orphanage.

Surprisingly, most of the houses in Wazir Akbar Khan still had roofs and standing walls. In fact, they were in good condition. Trees still peered over the walls, and the streets weren't as strewn with rubble as those in Karteh-She. The way was still indicated by faded street signs, some of which were twisted and bullet pocked. "This isn't so bad," I thought. "That's not surprising. "The majority of the important people now live here." (The Kite Runner, p.281)

The excerpt intends to convey that the conversation includes place deixis. Farid and Amir were strolling through the Wazir Akbar Khan neighbourhood. They discussed the situation in the district they visited

"Perhaps we should go back to Peshawar," I suggested as I watched the ice float in my glass of water. "You seemed to be happier there, Baba." "It felt more like home," I explained. "Peshawar was beneficial to me. It's not good for you." (The Kite Runner, p.141)

the researcher found place deixis, and the situation is Amir and Baba had dinner together. The reference of place deixis above is anaphora reference, because the word "there" refers to the previous information about the place which has been mentioned before deixis, that is *Peshawar*.

Something thumped next door. No, not next door, below. "What's that? Someone asked. "The others," Karim panted between labored breaths. "In the Basement." "How long have they been waiting?" Baba said, standing over Karim. "Two weeks." "I thought you said the truck broke down *last week*." Karim rubbed his throat. (The Kite Runner, p.129)

The excerpt states the researcher found time deixis. It is the conversation between Baba and Karim.

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General Taheri and his wife arrived around noon. Soraya was not far behind. When we caught each other's eyes, we both quickly averted our gaze. What's going on with you, buddy? Baba's hand was held by General Taheri as he spoke. Baba pointed to the IV attached to his arm with a wave of his hand. He only managed a smirk. The general chuckled and nodded. (The Kite Runner, p.173)

The reference of person deixis "you" in the utterance above is cataphora reference because it refers to the information that has been mentioned after deixis.

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It took him a long time to focus on Hassan. He must have been convinced by what he read there that Hassan's plans were serious because he lowered his fist. He said, "Hazara, you ought to know something about me.". (The Kite Runner, p.46)

The reference of person deixis, the first category "me" is cataphora reference because the information about the word "me" has been mentioned after the deixis, that is *Assef*.

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"Is the fish almost ready? Soraya said. General Taheri's eyes lingered on her. He patted her knee. "Just be happy you have your health and a good husband." "What do *you* think, Amir jan?" Khala Jamila said. (The Kite Runner, p.203)

The deixis "you" reference is a cataphora reference since it relates to the information mentioned after deixis, Amir jan.

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Baba fell asleep on the way home, snoring like a jackhammer. I detected tobacco and booze on him, both sweet and pungent. But as I stopped the car, he sat up and said, "Keep driving to the end of the street." "How come, Baba?" "Just leave." He directed me to park at the far south end of the street. He took a key from his coat pocket and handed it to me. "There," he remarked, motioning to the car ahead of us. (The Kite Runner, p.144)

The above reference to location deixis is a cataphora reference, because the word "there" refers to the information mentioned after deixis in the next sentence., "*he said, pointing to the car in front of us*".

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<p>I had a feeling I knew what he was going to say. "I'd like you to go to Kabul." "I'd like you to bring Sohrab here," he instructed. "Please bear with me. I know an American couple named Thomas and Betty Caldwell who live in Peshawar." (The Kite Runner, p.237)</p>	<p>The reference of place deixis in the utterance above is cataphora reference because the information about the word "here" mentioned after deixis in the next utterance, "<i>I know an American pair here in Peshawar</i>".</p>
<p>During the month of Ramadhan, it sounded every day at noon to indicate the end of daytime fasting. In those days, you could hear the rumble of that cannon all over the city. 'When I was a kid, I used to go to Jadeh Maywand here,' I said mumbled. (The Kite Runner, p.266)</p>	<p>The reference of place deixis above is cataphora reference because it refers to the information that mentioned in the next word after deixis.</p>
<p>The overripe pomegranate that had fallen to the ground inspired me to get up and pick it up. If I were to hit you with this, what would you do? Throwing the fruit around, I said. Hassan's grin faded away. (The Kite Runner, p.100)</p>	<p>The information about the word "this" has been mentioned after deixis, which means "the fruit", it can be concluded that the reference used of discourse deixis above is cataphora reference.</p>
<p>When I peered into their eyes, the façade cracked, revealing a glimpse of the madness that lurked beyond them. "Are you sure you're not going to take it, Amir?" Baba was saying something. "Huh?" "Your present," he retorted angrily. "Assef Jan is presenting you with a gift." (The Kite Runner, p.105)</p>	<p>The reference of discourse deixis above is cataphora reference because the word "it" refers to the information that has been mentioned after deixis, in the next utterance.</p>

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## 5. CONCLUSION

The novel's references to Deixis use anaphoric and cataphoric references; after examining the sentences, the researcher discovered 19 anaphoric references and 9 cataphoric references. The researcher concludes that whoever reads the research will be able to better understand the novel because of the references to deixis throughout the novel. The second conclusion is that anaphora and cataphora are deixis allusions utilised in Khaled Hosseini's work *The Kite Runner*. According to the data analysed, the most prevalent deixis reference in the novel is anaphora reference in person deixis. The characters employed anaphora references to the deixis word more frequently than cataphora references. It signifies that the five types of deixis words used in the novel are more frequently referenced before the deixis word than after the deixis word.

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