

Unidade 5: Elementos de referência (*reference devices*)

Palavras ou expressões que estabelecem relações dentro de um texto são artifícios muito empregados para evitar repetições e, até mesmo, obter uma economia de expressões, tornando a leitura mais fluida e agradável. A essas relações damos o nome de referência.

Para que um texto seja coeso é preciso que suas partes estejam bem relacionadas, ligadas, “costuradas”.

A função básica dos elementos de referência é a de substituição de elementos já mencionados no texto. Podem ser elementos de referência: pronomes –pessoais, relativos, demonstrativos etc.–, substantivos e grupos nominais (sinônimos), ou até mesmo orações.

MARCADORES DE SUBSTANTIVOS

Substantivo é a palavra que designa pessoa, lugar, objeto, evento, substância.

É possível localizá-la no texto prestando atenção em certas palavras que acompanham os substantivos.

Emprega-se antes de substantivo:

Artigos:	<i>Pronomes Possessivos adjetivos</i>	Pronomes Demonstrativos:	QUANTIDADES
a, an um, uma	My Meu, minha, meus, minhas	This este, esta, isto	Many muitos, muitas
the o, a, os, as	Your seu, sua, seus, suas	These estes, estas	(a) few poucos, poucas
	His dele (para pessoa)	That esse, essa, isso, aquele, aquela, aquilo	much muito, muita
	Her dela (para pessoa)	Those esses, essas, aqueles, aquelas	(a) little pouco, pouca
	Its dele, dela (para coisas ou animais)		some algum, alguns, alguma, algumas
	Our nosso, nossa, nossos, nossas		any qualquer, quaisquer
	Their deles, delas		every todo, toda, todos, todas, cada
			a lot of muito (a), muitos (as)

REFERENCIA CONTEXTUAL

A referência contextual também representa um recurso auxiliar na compreensão das idéias de um texto. As chamadas palavras de referência substituem palavras que estão no texto (ou fora dele). Quando queremos nos referir a alguma coisa (ou idéia) que já foi mencionada, ou ainda vai ser mencionada numa determinada sentença, geralmente utilizamos recursos lingüísticos para não tornar a sentença repetitiva.

Exemplos

The magazine which is on the desk is old.

A revista que está sobre a mesa é velha.

Paul and Sue are good friends. They always help us.
Paul and Sue são bons amigos. Eles sempre nos ajudam.

John works in my office. We like him very much.

John trabalha em meu escritório. Nós gostamos muito dele.

Pode-se observar que podemos nos referir a uma idéia anterior ou posterior utilizando diferentes PRONOMES

<p>Possessive Pronouns It's my money. It's your money. It's his money. It's her money. It's our money. It's their money.</p>	<p>Possessive Adjectives It's mine. It's yours. It's his. It's hers. It's ours. It's theirs.</p>	<p>PRONOMES RELATIVOS (Who / Which / That)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Who is for people (not <i>things</i>) A Programmer is a person who writes programs. The man who phoned will call you later again. I know everybody who work in my company. · Which is for things (not <i>people</i>) This is the printer which you asked me. I don't have the CD-Rom which you need. Is this the new computer which you bought? · That is for things or people: I know everybody that work in my company. (You can use that for people, but who is more usual) This is the printer that you asked me.
<p>Subject I know Ann. You know Ann. He knows Ann. She knows Ann. We know Ann. They know Ann.</p>	<p>Object Ann knows me. Ann knows you. Ann knows him. Ann knows her. Ann knows us. Ann knows them.</p>	

Portanto, temos:

(Para pessoas)

Who/ That

He is the **system analyst** *who/that* prepares instructions.
 (pessoa)

(Para coisas)

Which/That

This is the **manual** *which/that* you need.
 (coisa)

Lembre-se: é muito importante que você consiga identificar os elementos de referência (*reference devices*) no texto, durante sua leitura, bem como os elementos (palavras ou expressões) a que eles se referem. Esse reconhecimento fará com que você possa seguir a linha de pensamento do texto.

Que tal aventurar-se num texto maior? Leia o texto “Alagoas”, fazendo um círculo ao redor dos elementos de referência que encontrar e uma seta indicando a que palavras ou expressões esses elementos se referem.

ALAGOAS is situated in the North East region of Brazil. It has borders with the states of Sergipe, Bahia and Pernambuco. It is the second smallest state, with an area of 27,700 Km². In 1980 it had a population of almost two million, making it the third most densely populated state in Brazil. Approximately half the population live in rural areas.

In spite of its small size, the state covers several different regions and has a diversified agriculture. The coastal area produces sugar cane, which makes Alagoas the second most important producer of sugar cane in Brazil. Inland, on the slopes of the plateau of Borborema, the main crops include cotton, coffee, bananas and manioc. In the interior cattle are more important.

Although the state continues to suffer from the effects of periodic drought, Alagoas has begun to develop industry and tourism. The petrochemical industry, based near the capital, Maceió, produces caustic soda, chlorine and hydrogen, as well as oil from other regions of the state.

Historically, Alagoas occupies an important part in Brazilian history. In the 17th century, escaped slaves founded the Quilombo dos Palmares, an attempt at self-government later extinguished by the Portuguese. In the 19th century, Alagoas produced two important members of the Republican movement: Deodoro da Fonseca, the first President of Brazil, and Floriano Peixoto, who was the second. In 1839 the capital of the state was transferred to Maceió, now one of the most rapidly developing tourist resorts in Brazil.

Fonte: *Reading package 1*, Cepril/PUC – SP.

ATIVIDADES COMPLEMENTARES

1) Finish the sentences with **mine/yours/ours/theirs/hers/his**:

1. It's your money. It's _____.
2. It's their house. It's _____.
3. It's my bag. It's _____.
4. They're your books. They're _____.
5. It's our car. It's _____.
6. They're my glasses. They're _____.
7. They're her shoes. They're _____.
8. It's his coat. It's _____.

2) Classifique os pronomes grifados e indique as respectivas palavras a que eles se referem:

1. Most people are happy in their jobs.
- 2) Mr. Baker lives in London. His son lives in Australia.
- 3) Where are the tickets? I can't find them.
- 4) We are going out. You can come with us.
- 5) Margaret likes music. She plays the piano.
- 6) Ann is going out with her friends tonight.
- 7) I like tennis. It is my favorite sport.
- 8) I am talking to you. Please, listen to me.

3) Complete com **who** ou **which**:

- a. I met a woman **who** can speak six languages.
- b. What's the name of the man _____ lives next door?
- c. What's the name of the river _____ flows through the town?
- d. Where is the picture _____ was hanging on the wall?
- e. Do you know anybody _____ wants to buy a car?
- f. You always ask questions _____ are difficult to answer.
- g. I have a friend _____ is very good at repairing cars.
- h. I think everybody _____ went to the party enjoyed it a lot.

4) Vá ao texto "Virtual Reality" e retire **1 pronome relativo** do 1º parágrafo, **1 pronome relativo** do 2º parágrafo e **3 pronomes** do 3º parágrafo, e indique as respectivas palavras a que eles se referem:

