'Definiteness and referencing with *–nya, ini, itu, and dia/ia*'
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This paper will discuss the referencing management properties of three different elements in Indonesian, 1. a–highly multifunctional enclitic –nya which has article-like properties among its functions, 2. demonstratives *ini* and *itu,* and 3. a third person pronoun ia/dia.   The enclitic article *-nya* have been well studied, and so have been the two demonstratives *ini* and *itu*. However, still, we need to further study the differences and similarities between them. For example:

(1) Ambilkan   garam-*nya.*
    take   salt-nya
    'Take the salt.'

(2) Ambilkan   garam   *ini/itu.*
    take   salt   this/tat
    'Take this/that salt.'

Sentence (1) has to have a previous sentence which refers to something associated with *garam* 'salt', otherwise the addressee would ask where the salt is, while in (2) the salt is in front of the interlocutors.

We will also compare the demonstratives *ini/itu* and a demonstrative use of a third person pronoun *ia/dia.*

(3a) Dimana   bukunya   tadi?
    Where   book-nya   before
    'Where is the book?'

(3b) (….)
    Ini   dia!
    this   3rd.P.Pro.
    'Here it is!'

Nya in (3a) refers to a book which the interlocutors were talking about. In sentence (3b) the book is demonstrated by a third person pronoun *dia*.

In the following sequence of sentences (4) in a written paragraph, *ia* refers to the abstract noun *rekonsiliasi,* On the other hand, the noun *pengakuan* 'confession' is demonstrated by a demonstrative *itu1*, and *itu2* at the sentence final position refers to a noun phrase *pembunuhan massal* 1965 '1965 massacre'.

(4a) Rekonsiliasi tidak bisa dimulai dari ingkar;
'Reconcilliation cannot be started from denial.'

(4b) *Ia* harus diawali oleh pengakuan.
'That should be started by confession.'

(4c) *Itu1*-lah yang seharusnya dilakukan para pelaku pembunuhan massal 1965 dan mereka yang menyokong kejadian *itu2*.
'This is what should be done by the actors of the 1965 Massacre and those who have supported the incident.'

Both of *itu1* and *itu2* in this example refer to the immediate antecedent noun or noun phrase, although *itu* refers to two different referents within a sentence. On the other hand, an abstract noun *rekonsiliasi* is referred to by *ia.* In this way, Indonesian ways of referencing range from a suffix to demonstratives and pronouns.

In this paper, I will attempt to map the knowledge and information about the referent encoded by each of these different markers.