



ours, they, their, theirs, them, it, its, she, her, hers, he, him, his, one,  
one's.

Example:

**My** husband and **I** are leaving. **We** have seen quite enough of this unpleasantness.

(Hasan and Halliday, 1976 : 50)

From That example, there are three personal references. The words are “**My**, **I**, **We**”. The word “**My**” is as possessive adjective. It means The speaker’s husband. Then the words “**I**” and “**We**” are categories as personal pronouns. The word “**I**” is refer to the speaker and the word “**We**” is refer to the speaker and her husband. It means They were not at home.

**The data analysis are:**

*Paragraph 1, page 189*

It was Saturday. Baking Day. One of Grandma's special days. Tanya had just popped the last spoonful of bread pudding made that morning into **her** mouth when Grandma announced, "Got a card from Aunt Kay and Uncle John today. **They**'ve invited **me** to the farm before all the family arrives for the big reunion. And **I**'ve decided to go."

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader that when in the morning, all the family were sit down together for breakfast and Grandma show to all the people that she got a card from Aunt Kay and Uncle John for the big reunion and Grandma decides to go there.

There are four personal references. The first is the word **“It”** in the beginning sentence, mean today. Today is Saturday. The word **“It”** also as a form of baking to celebrate the one of special days of Grandma. The second is the word **“her** mouth” is refer to Tanya. It means that Tanya eats bread pudding. The third is the word **“They”** it is refer to Aunt Kay and Uncle John who send a card to Grandma. The fourth is the words **“me”** and **“I”**. It is refer to the speaker – Grandma. It means grandma wants to go the reunion.

*Paragraph 2, page 189 – 190*

A silence fell across the dinner table. Neither Tanya nor **her** brothers, Ted and Jim, could remember **their** grandmother going anywhere without the rest of the family. “Aren’t **we** going to the farm and reunion too?” Tanya asked. **She** had been looking forward to the big family event and **her** first trip to a farm ever since the announcement had arrived. “Yes, Tanya. **We**’re still going,” papa reassured **her**. “**We** can *all* go to the farm together after the boy’s football summer camp is over,” Mama suggested, glancing toward Papa.

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader that after Grandma decide to go to the big reunion, all the people cannot say anything. They feel that Grandma cannot go anywhere without family who will accompany her. Then Tanya ask to make sure that they will go there and Papa answer it, if they will go there after the boy's football summer camp is over.

There are eight personal references. The first word “**her**” is refer to Tanya. It means that Tanya’s brothers - Ted and Jim. The second word “**their**” is refer to Tanya, Ted and Jim’s Grandma. The third word “**we**” is refer to the speaker – Tanya and also her family such as Papa, Mama and two Tanya’s brothers. The forth and the fifth words “**She**” and “**her**” are having the same refer that is Tanya as the speaker. The sixth word “**We**” is refer to the speaker that is Papa, Tanya and all people who sat down in the dinner table. Tanya try to ask and make sure that her family will go to the big reunion. The seventh word “**her**” is refer to Tanya. The eighth word “**We**” is refer to all the people who sat down together in the dinner table include the speaker itself – Mama, Papa, Tanya, Ted and Jim and also Grandma. Papa try to give clear planning and reason to go to the big reunion with all the family after the summer camp is over.

*Paragraph 3, page 190*

Grandma sucked **her** teeth and sighed.” Now, what’s all the fuss? **My** baby Sister asked **me** to come home early. **I** suspect **she** needs help working out all the sleeping arrangement and finding just the right spot for all history people will be bringing with **them**.”

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader that Grandma explain that her family need her help for sleeping arrangement and finding just the right spot for all history.

There are five personal references. The first and second words “**her**” and “**my**” are having the same refer. It is refer to Grandma. It is categories as possessive adjective. It means Grandma’s teeth and Grandma’s relative. The third and forth words “**me**” and “**I**” are refer to Grandma as the speaker. The different here is “**me**” is as the object and “**I**” is as the subject. The fifth word is “**she**” refer to Grandma’s baby sister. The last is the word “**them**” is refer to the family that will come at the reunion.

*Paragraph 5, page 190*

“But, Mother,” said Mama, “**You** were sick not to long ago. Do **you** really think this trip is wise?” “That was then, honey, and this is now, and **I**’m just fine. So **I**’m gonna go while **I**’m able,” the old woman said firmly. “Besides, if **you**’re so worried about **me**, you can always send Tanya along to see **I** stay out of trouble.”

From the paragraph above, In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Mama feel worried about the condition of Grandma. Because she was sick not long ago but Grandma ask to take Tanya also for the trip to go the big reunion if Mama still worried about the condition of Grandma.

There are eight personal references in this paragraph. The first and second word have the same word and refer. Both of them is “**You**”. It is refer to Grandma. Mama just try to make sure Grandma not to go. The third, fourth, fifth and eight word have the same word and refer. The word “**I**” is refer to the speaker – Grandma. She tries to

make sure Mama as her daughter to not feel worried about her physical health. The sixth word “**you**” is refer to Mama who felt worried to Grandma. The last word “**me**” is also refer to Grandma as the speaker. The position word “**me**” is as the object.

*Paragraph 6, page 190*

A trip with Grandma! Just the **two of them**. Tanya couldn't believe **her** ears. "*May I* go with Grandma to the firm?" **she** pleaded excitedly. Mama looked from Tanya to Papa to Grandma. "Ted and Jim are going to the football camp," Papa gently reminded Mama. "And **we** *will* be joining them shortly."

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya feel surprised that she will have a trip with Grandma and Tanya ask a permitted to her parent. But Papa disagree. Papa remind again if all the family will be joining football camp with Ted and Jim.

There are five personal references in this paragraph. The first is the words **“two of them”**. **Two** here means Tanya and her Grandma and **“them”** here is mean all the family who will attend the reunion. So all in all Tanya and Grandma will be the part in the reunion with other families. The second word **“her”**. It is refer to Tanya. It means Tanya’s ears. The third and fourth words are **“I”** and **“she”**. It has the same refer that is Tanya as the speaker. Then the fifth word **“we”** is refer to Papa and Mama. Papa just justify to Mama that we have to come first in the football camp because Ted and Jim will play.

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader that Grandma remain something. She pulled a letter from her apron pocket and tell that Kay and her grandchildren will visit early. So Tanya will have friends to play with. She will not feel lonely and Mama let them go to the big reunion.

There are five words of personal references. The first and the third words are same but different refer. The first word **“her”** is refer to Grandma. It means Grandma’s apron pocket. The second word **“her”** is refer to Kay. It means Kay’s grandchildren. Then the second word **“I”** is refer to the speaker that is Grandma. The fourth word **“she”** is refer to Mama who give an agreement to Grandma and Tanya to go to the reunion. The last word **“You”** is refer to Grandma and Tanya.

*Paragraph 8, page 190*

Tanya couldn't hide the pride **she** left when **she** saw the surprised looks on Ted's and Jim's faces. "**We**'ve had some special days on that old farm," Grandma said with satisfaction. "And so will Tanya. **You**'ll see."



From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader that Tanya's brother surprised about it. Grandma tell that there are some special days on the farm and Tanya will get it.

There are four personal references in this paragraph. The first and the second word have the same word and refer that is “**she**”. It is refer to Tanya. Tanya express her happy feeling that she will go to the reunion. The third word “**We**” is refer to Grandma and Tanya who will come at the reunion. The last word “**You**” is refer to Tanya. Grandma give description to Tanya that they will happy and enjoying the big reunion completely by other families.

*Paragraph 9, page 193*

The sun rose slowly in the morning sky as Tanya watched all **her** familiar places vanish behind **her**. Past **her** schoolyard and the park. Past row after row of houses and traffic lights. And still **they** travelled on and on. **They** stopped only to switch from one bus to another. Tanya listened while Grandma spoke about “going home” to great land of Virginia that “borned four of the first five Presidents of these United States.”

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader that

The day when Tanya and Grandma start a trip by bus. They pass the schoolyard, the park, past row after row of houses and traffic lights.

Then Grandma tell to Tanya great land of Virginia that borned four of the first five Presidents of these United States.



are having the same word and refer - **“her”**. It is refer to Tanya. The difference here is about the position of the word **“her”**. The first and the third word **“her”** is as the possessive adjective. It means that Tanya usually pass or play in that familiar place and schoolyard and also the park. The position of the second word **“her”** is as object. The fourth and fifth words are also having the same word and refer - **“they”**. It is refer to Tanya and Grandma who had a long trip to the reunion.

*Paragraph 10, page 193*

And still **they** travelled on and on. Until the bright sunny sky grew cloudy and gray and the highway turned into never-ending dirt roads that seemed to disappear into the fields and trees, down into the “hollers” the valleys below. Tanya could barely keep **her** eyes open. And still **they** travelled on and on . . . until finally the bus crawled to a stop. Grandma shook Tanya gently. “**We**’re here, Tanya honey, wake up.” Tanya rubbed **her** eyes awake. “**We**’re home.”

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya and Grandma still continue their trip by bus until they were at home and Grandma shook Tanya that they arrived at home.

There are six personal references that the researcher found. The first and the third words have the same word and refer - **“they”**. It is refer to Tanya and Grandma who had a trip to the reunion. The second and fifth word are having the same word and refer - **“her”**. It is refer to Tanya. It means Tanya’s eyes was open. Then the fourth and sixth

word are also having the same word and refer - “**We**”. It is refer to Tanya and Grandma. It means that Tanya and Grandma arrived at home.

*Paragraph 11, page 193*

Standing on the last step of the bus, Tanya spied a car, trailing clouds of dust, coming toward **them**. In the distance were a farmhouse and barn. “**I**’ve been sitting for the past eight . . . nine hours . . .,” Grandma told uncle John, who’d come to get **them**, “so **I** think **I**’ll just let these old limbs take **me** the rest of the way.” Tanya watched Grandma walk slowly but steadily up the familiar roadway.

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader that they go down from the bus and Uncle John welcoming them.

The researcher found six personal references. The first word **“them”** is refer to the Grandma’s family who receive the arrival of Tanya and Grandma. The second, the third, the forth have the same refer and meaning - **“I”**. It is refer to Grandma. It means that Grandma told about her trip. The third word **“them”** is refer to Uncle John who come together with Tanya and Grandma. The last word **“me”** is refer to the speaker that is Grandma. It means Grandma wants to take rest because she feels tired because her long trip.

*Paragraph 12, page 193*

“Memories die hard,” Uncle John whispered to Tanya. Tanya wasn’t certain what **her** great – uncle meant. **She** only knew that if

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader that Grandma try to remember the condition of the house like the first time she lived in. uncle john whisper to Tanya that her Grandmother try to remember all.

*Paragraph 13, page 193*

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Grandma remind Tanya that it was August weather and she do does not let Tanya to run. In Tanya's mind, all the condition does not suitable with her school book or magazines.

There are four personal references that the researcher found in this paragraph. For all words – “**she**”, “**her**”, “**her**”, “**her**” are having the same refer that is Tanya, but the different here is the word “**she**” as an subject. The words “**her**” as the possessive adjective. It means Tanya’s eyes, Tanya’s schoolbooks or magazines or the pictures and all the pictures in her thought or we can say as Tanya’s imagination.

*Paragraph 14, page 194*

There wasn't a horse in sight and the farmhouse was just a faded memory of **its** original color. Tanya noticed clouds of dust floating about **her** ankles, turning **her** white socks and sneakers a grayish – brown color. “Just open **your** heart to it,” Grandma said. “Can't **you** feel the place welcomin' ya?”

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader that Tanya still unbelievable with the condition around the house but Grandma ask to Tanya receive with all the condition.

The researcher found five personal references related with this paragraph. The first word **“its”** is refer to farmhouse. The writer try to give explanation how place it is. The second and the third are having same words and refer. The word **“her”** is refer to Tanya. It means Tanya’s ankles and Tanya’s white socks. Then, the fourth and fifth word **“your”** and **“You”**. It has the same refer that is Tanya. The difference here is the word **“your”** as the possessive adjective. It means that Tanya’s heart – Tanya have to receive all the condition in

the place that used for big reunion. Then the word “**You**” as the subject in this sentence.

*Paragraph 15, page 196*

Tanya didn't feel anything but hot and tired and disappointed. The farm wasn't what **she** expected at all. A dog's bark drew Tanya's gaze back to the farmhouse. Stepping off the porch, a large dog at **her** side, was Grandma's baby sister, Kay.

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader that Tanya feel disappointed with all the condition because it does not same with her though. She also feels tired because this long trip.

There are two personal references in this paragraph. The first and the second word have the same refer. The word “**she**” and the word “**her**” are refer to Tanya. the difference here is if the first word “she” is as the subject. It means that Tanya unbelievable with all the condition in the place for big reunion because it is not like with her expectation before. Then the second word “**her**” is as the possessive adjective. It means Tanya near with the dog.

*Paragraph 16, page 196*

“Watchin’ **you** walk up the road, Rose Buchanan,” Aunt Kay began, then gave Grandma a hug. “Yes, on summer days like this **it’s** as if time were standing still just a bit,” Grandma finished for her. Aunt Kay turned to **her** great – niece, smothering **her** in a welcoming hug full of warmth and softness that reminded Tanya of Grandma.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Aunt Kay began give welcoming to Tanya and Grandma.

There are four personal references in this paragraph. The first word **“you”** is refer to Grandma. Grandma’s name is Rose Buchanan. It means aunt Kay receive the welcoming of Grandma and her niece. The second word **“it”** is refer to today. Today is the summer day. The third and fourth word are having the same word but different refer - **“her”**. The first word **“her”** is refer to Aunt Kay. It means Aunt Kay’s niece that is Tanya. Aunt Kay receive Tanya also. The fifth word **“her”** is as the object. It is refer to Tanya. Tanya is given a hug full of warmth and softness from Aunt Kay.

*Paragraph 17, page 196*

A summer breeze suddenly blew across the land, pushing the scattered gray clouds together. Tanya felt raindrops. “Looks like **it’s** comin’ up a cloud,” Uncle John said, hurrying the women onto the back porch and into the house. “**I** think **it’s** *finally* gonna rain!”

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader about the condition at that time. It is gonna rain. So Uncle John remind Tanya, Grandma and Aunt Kay to enter the house soon.

There are three personal references in this paragraph. The first and the third word are having the same word, refer and meaning. The word “**it**” is refer to today. It means today is cloudy. Today will rainy. The second word “**I**” is refer to the speaker that is Uncle John. Uncle John give an opinion that today will rain.

*Paragraph 18, page 196*

Tanya was swept into the house by laughing, talking grown-ups. Inside the kitchen Tanya met **her** cousin Celeste and **her** children, baby Adam and seven-year-old Keisha. The room was filled with wonderful aromas that made Tanya's mouth water – until **she** noticed the fly strip hanging above the kitchen table.

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader that Tanya swept the house and met cousin Celeste and her children and the condition of the house is full of delicious aromas.

There are three personal references in this paragraph. The first and the second word are having the same word, refer and meaning. The word “**her**” as the possessive adjective. It is refer to Tanya. It means Tanya’s cousin and Tanya’s family – Adam and Keisha. The second is the word “**she**” is refer to Tanya.

*Paragraph 19, page 199*

When Tanya went to the bed that night, **she** was miserable. **She** barely touched **her** supper, until Uncle John thought to remove the fly strip dangling overhead. **She** missed her own room. **She** missed Mama and Papa, even Ted and Jim. Cousin Keisha and baby Adam were nice.



But **he** was too small to really play with, and Keisha refused to leaved **her** mother's side all night.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that in the night, Tanya remember all the members in the family such as Papa, Mama, Ted, and Jim. She felt unpleasant because there is no one can play with Tanya include Keisha and baby Adam that cannot leave their mom.

There are seven personal references. The first, the second, the fourth, and the fifth have the same word “**she**” and same refer that is Tanya. In this situation Tanya did not enjoy her supper. She missed her family. Then the third and the seventh word “**her**” are having the same words but it is different refer. The third “**her**” refer to Tanya. it means Tanya’s supper and the seventh “**her**” is refer is Keisha. It means Keisha’s mother. The last is the word “**he**” refer to Baby Adam.

*Paragraph 20, page 199*

Grandma helped Aunt Kay tuck the children in. “What happened to **our** special days, Grandma?” whispered Tanya. “Seems to **me our** first one went just fine,” said Grandma. “The land needed the rain and **it’s** finally gettin’ **it**. Makes today kinda special, don’t **you** think?” Tanya sighed. “**I** wanna go home,” **she** murmured into **her** pillow.

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader that Tanya said to Grandma that she wants to go home. Because all that happened is does not suitable with her though.

There are nine personal references in this paragraph. The first and the third word “**our**” is refer to Tanya and Grandma’s special day. The second word “**me**” is refer to Grandma as the speaker. Grandma told her feeling also to Tanya. The forth word “**it**” is refer to the land that Grandma told at that time. Then the next “**it**” is refer to rain. The fifth word “**you**” is refer to Tanya. Grandma has a short dialogue. After that the last words “**I**”, “**She**”, and “**her**” are refer to Tanya but it has different position. The word “**I**” and “**She**” is as the subject. Then the word “**her**” is as possessive adjective. It means Tanya’s pillow.

*Paragraph 21, page 199*

*Cockle-doodle-do!* The rooster's morning wake-up call startled cousin Keisha out of **her** sound sleep, and **she** cried until **her** mother came to take **her** into **her** room with the baby. From the bed by the window, Tanya leaned against the window – still looking over the empty farmyard. The sky was slate gray, but the air was fresh and clean and a gentle breeze swept through the window. **It** was also Saturday. Baking day, Tanya remembered before drifting back to sleep.

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader about the condition in the morning when the rooster crow and wake up all the people until Keisha wake up and cry. Tanya look at the window that the sky was grey. It means it will rain.

There are six personal references in this paragraph. Most of those personal reference words is refer to cousin Keisha, but the third

*Paragraph 22, page 199*

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader the rain was fall down then Tanya close the window and getting dress.

*Paragraph 23, page 200*

[illegible]

from the walls. Crocheted tablecloth and napkins, baptismal gowns and baby blankets, and a rocking chair and baby crib were also in place. There were various pots and pans, blacksmithing and gardening tools, candle molds and a few toys. Even a broom that couples jumped over when **they** married during slavery times. Even item was clearly and neatly labeled by **its** owner.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya go down the stairs and Aunt Kay called her and tell something.

There are four personal references in this paragraph. The first word “**her**” is refer to Tanya. Than the second word “**she**” is refer to Aunt Kay. She told the condition the house before to Tanya. Then the forth words “**they**” is refer to Aunt Kay and her husband. Then the last is the word “**its**” refer to something that label clearly and neatly.

*Paragraph 24, page 202*

“Ahhh! Here’s **my** northern niece. Ready for breakfast?” asked Uncle John. **It** rained through breakfast. **It** rained through checkers with cousin Celeste and four games of dominoes with Uncle John and Keisha. **It** rained through Adam’s crying and Keisha’s temper tantrum when Tanya hid all too well while playing hide – and – seek. **It** rained all morning long.

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader that Uncle John welcome Tanya for breakfast. After that the children play in the house.

There are five personal references in this paragraph. The first word “**my**” is as the possessive adjective. It is refer to Uncle John. It means Uncle John’s niece. Then the second word until the fifth word

has same word and refer. The word “**It**” is refer to that day. It means the condition of that day.

*Paragraph 25, page 202*

“Grandma,” Tanya finally called. “Grandma, where are **you**?” “In here,” Grandma answered. Tanya found Grandma, Aunt Kay, and cousin Celeste in the kitchen surrounded by boxes and lists about sleeping arrangements and who would cook what for the big reunion. “Grandma, aren’t **we** gonna bake today?” Tanya asked. Grandma looked up from **her** lists. “Oh **my**,” **she** murmured.

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader that Tanya looking for Grandma and she found her in the kitchen.

There are five words that shows as the personal references. The first word “**you**” is refer to Grandma. It means Tanya looking for the position of Grandma. The second word “**we**” is refer to Tanya and Grandma. It means Tanya try to make sure that she and Grandma will bake that day. The third word “**her**” is as the possessive adjective. It is refer to Grandma. It means Granma’s list. Than the fourth word “**my**” refer to the God and the last word “**she**” is refer to Grandma. It means Grandma expression.

Paragraph 26, page 204

Tanya sighed unhappily and Grandma put **her** arm around **her** granddaughter's shoulder, leading **her** out the back door. The rain fell in a straight, steady stream, like a curtain separating the porch from the barnyard beyond

From the paragraph above, In this the author tells to the reader Tanya looks like unhappily, then Grandma amuse her.

There are three personal references and it has the same word but different refer and meaning. The first and the second words “**her**” is refer to Grandma. The first “**her**” means Grandma’s arms and the second “**her**” means Grandma’s granddaughter. The last “**her**” is as the object and it refer to Tanya. Tanya did not enjoy with everything around her, so Grandma give her a hug to make her feel comfortable.

*Paragraph 27, page 204*

Grandma patted the place behind **her** on the swing and Tanya slid into a familiar spot under **her** grandmother's arm. "I'm sorry, Tanya honey. **I** guess **I** just plump forgot what day this was." The old woman sighed, then laughed. "And **I** guess no number of stories can make **you** see this place through these old eyes."

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader that Grandma try to give explanation to Tanya about the day will have

There are seven personal references in this paragraph. The first and the second word has the similar word but it has different refer and meaning. The first “**her**” is as an object. It refers to Grandma. The second “**her**” is as possessive adjective. It refers to Tanya. It means Tanya’s Grandmother’s arm. Then the third word until the sixth word “**I**” is refer to the speaker that is Grandma. Grandma told the activity that happened in the past or we can called Grandma told her experience to Tanya. The last is the word “**you**” is refer to Tanya.

*Paragraph 28, page 204*

“Did **you** *really* like living on this farm, Grandma?” Tanya asked. “Weren’t **you** ever lonely?” Grandma laugh again. “No, Tanya, **I** wasn’t lonely. Back then, this whole farmyard: the barn, the pasture, fields and orchard beyond” – **she** stretched out **her** arm – “this place was filled with activity. **We** had the land and the land had **us**. **We** worked over **it**, tilled and planted **it**. Then harvested **it** when **it** was ready. In turn the land gave **us** water, food, clothing, and a roof over **our** heads.”

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader that Tanya has a dialogue with Grandma. They talk about the history of this place.

There are fourteen personal references in this paragraph. The first and the second word has the same word and the same refer. The word “**you**” is refer to Grandma. Tanya asked to Grandma. The third word until the fifth word “**I**”, “**she**” and “**her**” is refer to Grandma. The word “**I**” shows in direct speaking but the word “**she**” is not in direct speaking and the position of the word “**I**” and “**she**” is as subjects. Then the word “**her**” means Grandma’s arm. After that the sixth word until the eighth word “**We**”, “**us**” “**we**” are having the same refer that is Grandma and her family such as Uncle John and Aunt Kay. The different is only from the positions, if the word “**we**” as the subject but the word “**us**” is as the object. Then the ninth until the twelveth words “**it**” are having the same refer but different meaning. If the ninth and the tenth word “**it**” are refer to the land. It means the land that Grandma and her family used to work. Then the eleventh and the



twelveth is refer to the plant that Grandma and her family plant. The last words “**us**” and “**our**” have same refer that is Grandma and her family but the different is from the position of the word itself. If the word “**us**” as the object but the word “**our**” is as the possessive adjective.

*Paragraph 29, page 204 – 207*

“If **you** weren’t lonely, Grandma, why did **you** leave?” Tanya persisted. Grandma looked out over the land, remembering. “**It** was after the Second World War. **My** Isaac – **your** grandpa Franklin – and many other people thought **we**’d find better opportunities, better jobs closer to the cities up north. And **we** did. But **we** still kept the land and paid taxes on **it**. Sometimes let other people pay to work **it**, ‘til Kay and John came back. But this will always be home.”

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader that They still continue to tell the past and also about Grandpa.

There are ten personal references in this paragraph. The first and the second word “**you**” has the same refer to Grandma. Tanya asked to Grandma. The third word “**it**” is refer to the activity at that time that is after the Second World War. The fourth word “**My**” is refer to Grandma as the speaker. It means Grandma’s husband that is Mr. Isaac. Then the fifth word “**your**” is refer to Tanya. It means Tanya’s Grandfather. The sixth word until eighth words “**we**” are refer to Grandma and Grandpa. The ninth and the tenth word “**it**” is refer to

the Land. It means Grandma and Grandpa's land. Grandma told her story with Grandpa to Tanya.

*Paragraph 30, page 207*

Tanya and Grandma rocked slowly, silently, looking out across the rain – soaked land. “Grandma, when **you** look far away . . . out there . . . what do **you** see?” Grandma’s eyes glowed. “**I** see **your** aunts and uncles and cousins when **they** lived on the farm. **I** see **my** father’s father and **his** Indian bride. **They** built this farm so many, many years ago.”

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Grandma still continue tell about the past.

There are nine personal references in this paragraph and it has the same refer. The first until the third word “**you**” and “**I**” are refer to Grandma. Tanya asked to Grandma and Grandma answer it. Then the second is the word “**your**” is refer to Tanya. it means Tanya’s aunts, uncles, and cousins. The fifth word “**they**” is refer to Tanya’s aunts, uncles, and cousins. Then the sixth and the seventh words “**I**” and “**my**” are refer to Grandma. The different here is If the word “**I**” as the subject but the word “**my**” is as the possessive adjective. It means Grandma’s father’s father. Next is the eighth word “**his**” is refer to Grandma’s father’s father. It means He was Indian bridge. The last is the word “**They**” is refer to Tanya’s aunts, uncles, and cousins and also Grandma’s father’s father. Grandma continued to tell about her family and what they were doing.

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader that Grandma state if Tanya, Keisha, Adam were a part of this farm although they still children. Grandma said like this because she want make closer relationship among the family.

There are five personal references in this paragraph. The first and the fifth word are having the same refer. The word “**you**” is refer to Tanya. The second and the forth words are having the same refer. The word “**she**” and “**I**” are refer to Grandma. The third word is “**they**” is refer to other people. Grandma gave explanation to Tanya, that the reunion like this is need a good plan so all the family will come to the reunion. The functions of this reunion are introduce the news brother, sister, uncle, and aunt that Tanya do not know before; make a closer feeling around all the family although they lived in different place and it is far from each other;

*Paragraph 33, page 207*

When Grandma and Tanya returned to the kitchen, the room was in an uproar. Adam was crying loudly. The phone was ringing and the delivery man was at the door. Aunt Kay was searching for **her** handbag. Grandma laughed. “Looks like **we**’re needed.”

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader when Grandma and Tanya back to the house, the house was in an uproar.

There are two personal references in this paragraph. The word “**her**” is refer to Aunt Kay. It means Aunt Kay’s handbag. Aunt kay looking for her handbag. The second word “**we**” is refer to Grandma and Tanya. Grandma will handle the delivery man and Tanya will answer the phone.

Cousin Celeste took Adam while Grandma handled the delivery man. Tanya answered the phone and with Keisha's help found the missing box diapers. All was calm when Aunt Kay returned with **her** handbag.

There is one personal reference. The word “**her**” is refer to Aunt Kay. It means Aunt Kay’s handbag. Aunt Kay found her handbag.

“Aunt Kay, may Keisha and I visit Uncle John in the barn?” Tanya asked. “I’m sure **he**’ll like the company,” Aunt Kay said. “Just put on these old boots before **you** go.”

There are four personal references in this paragraph. The first word “I” is refer to Tanya as the speaker. Tanya asked permission to Aunt Kay before Keisha and her visit Uncle John. Then the second word “I” is refer to the speaker that is Aunt Kay. Aunt kay let her and Keisha to visit Uncle John and Aunt Kay give Tanya and Keisha to

*Paragraph 36, page 208*

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya and Keisha do many things with Uncle John in the farm.

*Paragraph 37, page 208*

The sun shone bright and hot when there some left the barn. “Weather can be right funny down here, “John!” Grandma called through the screened window. **“We** could use some apples.”

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader about the condition in the barn.

There is one personal reference. The word “**we**” is refer to Grandma and Uncle John. Grandma called Uncle John and offer him some apples.

*Paragraph 38, page 208*

Uncle John handed each girl **her** own basket before pointing **them** in the direction of the orchard. “Race ya!” Keisha squealed, and away **she** ran. Keisha reached the orchard first. Tanya wasn’t far behind when **she** saw something lying on the ground. **She** picked **it** up, brushed **it** off, and put **it** in the bottom of **her** basket before **she** began to pick apples.

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader that Uncle John ask the girls for racing to the orchard.

There are ten personal references in this paragraph. The first word “**her**” is as possessive adjective. It is refer to the girls. The girls are Tanya and Keisha. It means Tanya and Keisha’s basket. The second word “**them**” is also refer to Tanya and Keisha. The third word until the fifth words and the tenth word “**she**” are refer to Keisha. The sixth until the eight word “**it**” is refer to something that Keisha’s found. The ninth word “**her**” is refer to Keisha. It means Keisha’s basket.



The day slipped into dusk when the family finally sat down to supper. **They** had homemade apple pie for desert – Tanya had shown Keisha how to roll the dough for the crust – topped with homemade ice cream. Only when the last bite of pie was gone did Tanya bring out what **she** had found that afternoon: a piece of the fence that had once separated the farmyard from the orchard. Carved in the wood were initials.

There are two personal references in this paragraph. The first is the word “**They**” refer to The family. It means the family will make apple pie for desert. Then the second is the word “**she**” refer to Tanya. It means Tanya bring the last bite pie

“This is your history, isn’t **it**, Grandma? **Yours** and Grandpa’s.” “Oh yes, child. A special memory of **your** grandpa and **me**,” said Grandma, beaming. “**We**’ll put **it** in the parlor for everyone to share.”

There are six personal references in this paragraph. The first word “**it**” is refer to the history. It means the history of Grandma and Grandpa. The second word “**yours**” is refer to Grandma. Tanya make sure that history is related Grandpa and grandma. The third word

“**your**” is refer to Tanya. It means Tanya’s Grandpa. Grandma told happily a special memory with Grandpa to Tanya. The fourth word “**me**” is refer to the speaker that is Grandma. The fifth word “**we**” is refer to Grandma and Grandpa. The last word “**it**” is refer to apple pie. It was explain in the previous paragraph.

*Paragraph 41, page 210*

That night Uncle John placed sleeping bags on the porch so Tanya and Keisha could pretend **they** were camping out. Tanya had never seen so many fireflies or heard so many crickets. “Doesn’t the farmyard *ever* get quite?” Tanya asked Grandma, who was rocking beside **her**. “Those are just night sounds, honey,” Grandma said, breathing in the hot, humid night air. “Telling **us** all is well.” And **it** was.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader about Tanya, Keisha, and Uncle John will have a camping out in that night.

There are four personal references in this paragraph. The first word “**they**” is refer to Uncle John, Tanya and Keisha. It means they were camping out at that night. The second word “**her**” is as an object. It is refer to Grandma. The third word “**us**” is refer to Grandma and Tanya. The word “**it**” is refer to night sounds from many crickets that explain in the previous paragraph.



second “**the**” is identify a place – farm that used for big reunion. The third word “**the**” is identify family who come at the big reunion. Then, the forth word “**the**” is identify an activity that we called big reunion. The last word “**that**” is show us doing an activity but in the past. It means Grandma made bread pudding in the morning.

*Paragraph 2, page 189 – 190*

A silence fell across **the** dinner table. Neither Tanya nor her brothers, Ted and Jim, could remember their grandmother going anywhere without **the** rest of **the** family. “Aren’t we going to **the** farm and reunion too?” Tanya asked. She had been looking forward to **the** big family event and her first trip to a farm ever since **the** announcement had arrived. “Yes, Tanya. We’re still going,” papa reassured her. “We can *all* go to **the** farm together after **the** boy’s football summer camp is over,” Mama suggested, glancing toward Papa.

In this paragraph, tell us that all the people who sat down together in the dinner table are bewildered with Grandma's decision. Because everyone know that Grandma has been sick. Papa give an opinion that all the people will come at football summer camp firstly before go to big reunion. Ted and Jim will play there.

There are eight demonstrative references using “**the**”. The word “**the**” is signal of identify. The first word “**the**” is identify a table that used for dinner. The second word “**the**” is identify an activity that is family do – rest. The third word “**the**” is identify family. The fourth word “**the**” is identify a place for big reunion – farm. The fifth word “**the**” is identify big family who will come in big reunion. The sixth

word “**the**” is identify an announcement for big reunion. The seventh word “**the**” is identify a place for big reunion – farm. The last word “**the**” is identify boys who play football in the summer camp.

*Paragraph 3, page 190*

Grandma sucked her teeth and sighed.” **Now**, what’s all **the** fuss? My baby Sister asked me to come home early. I suspect she needs help working out all **the** sleeping arrangement and finding just **the** right spot for all history people will be bringing with them.”

In this paragraph, tell us that Grandma believe that their family over there will need help from Grandma

There are four demonstrative references that found in this paragraph. The first word “**now**” is show the activity that do it in present time. Than the second until the last word “**the**” is as signal of identify. The second word “**the**” is identify fuss. Then the third word “**the**” is identify the activity before sleep that is sleeping arrangement. The last word “**the**” is identify something happened in the past or the history – right spot.

*Paragraph 4, page 190*

Tanya remembered Mama and Grandma talking about **the** plan to have as many items **that** were once part of **the** homestead . . . **the** farm . . . returned for **the** biggest family gathering ever!

In this paragraph, tell us Tanya remember the dialogue between Grandma and Mama about a big reunion.

There are five demonstrative references in this paragraph. From the first, the third until the last word “**the**” is as signal of identify. The first word “**the**” is identify the activity will do in the future – plan. Next the third word “**the**” is identify a place for stayed that is homestead. The forth word “**the**” is identify a place for gathering or reunion that is farm. The last word “**the**” is identify as comparative adjective in superlative. It is identify the biggest gathering in a big family. The last word is “**that**”. It is show us the activity doing in past. It means the items that include in the part.

*Paragraph 5, page 190*

“But, Mother,” said Mama, “You were sick not to long ago. Do you really think **this** trip is wise?” Tanya watch Grandma reach out and touch Mama’s hand. “**That** was **then**, honey, and **this** is **now**, and I’m just fine. So I’m gonna go while I’m able,” **the** old woman said firmly. “Besides, if you’re so worried about me, you can always send Tanya along to see I stay out of trouble.”

From the paragraph above, tell us Mama told that how worried her about Grandma condition but Grandma make sure that she will ok since this trip begin. Grandma give suggestion to Mama, if she still worried, she can ask Tanya to follow Grandma in the big reunion.

There are six word as demonstrative references in this paragraph. There are two words “**this**”. The word “**this**” is refer to the





There are three demonstrative references in this paragraph that used “**the**”. The word “**the**” is signal of identify. The first word “**the**” is identify the people who get a trip to big reunion that is Tanya and Grandma. The second word “**the**” is identify a place that Grandma and Tanya will go to the reunion. The last word “**the**” is identify a place that will used as play football.

*Paragraph 8, page 190*

Tanya couldn't hide **the** pride she left when she saw **the** surprised looks on Ted's and Jim's faces. "We've had some special days on **that** old farm," Grandma said with satisfaction. "And so will Tanya. You'll see."

From the paragraph above, tell us Grandma told that we will have some special days on the place for the big reunion.

There are three demonstrative references in this paragraph. The two words of them are using “**the**”. The word “**the**” is signal of identify. The first word “**the**” is identify a feeling happy from Tanya. Because mama let her go to the big reunion with Grandma. Then the second word “**the**” is identify a feeling that surprised. Ted and Jim feel surprised that his sister will go to the reunion with Grandma. There is only one word “**that**” in this paragraph. The word “**that**” is show us a place that far from the speaker that is farm that will use as big reunion.

*Paragraph 9, page 193*

The sun rose slowly in the morning sky as Tanya watched all her familiar places vanish behind her. Past her schoolyard and the park. Past row after row of houses and traffic lights. And still they travelled on and on. They stopped only to switch from one bus to another. Tanya listened while Grandma spoke about “going home” to great land of Virginia that “borned four of the first five Presidents of these United States.”

In this paragraph, tell us that Tanya and Grandma pass some places when they go to the big reunion place by bus and Grandma tell short history about the president of United State.

There are six words that categories as demonstrative references. Four of them are used the word “**the**”. The words “**the**” is signal of identify. The first word “**the**” is identify a sun rise slowly – the day that Grandma and Tanya go for a trip. Then the second word “**the**” is identify the time when the sun rise that is morning time. The third word “**the**” is identify a place that usually Tanya did. The four word “**the**” is identify the presidents who was born in the United Stated. It means Grandma will come to that place. There is only one word that used word “**that**” and “**these**”. The word “**that**” is show us far from the speaker that is great land of Virginia. Then the word “**these**” is show us that United States has many parts of their place. If we see in Indonesia has many islands and consist of many provinces.

*Paragraph 10, page 193*

And still they travelled on and on and on. Until **the** bright sunny sky grew cloudy and gray and **the** highway turned into never-ending dirt roads **that** seemed to disappear into **the** fields and trees, down into **the** “hollers” **the** valleys below. Tanya could barely keep her eyes open. And still they travelled on and on . . . until finally **the** bus crawled to a stop. Grandma shook Tanya gently. “We’re **here**, Tanya honey, wake up.” Tanya rubbed her eyes awake. “We’re home.”

In this paragraph, tell us that Tanya and Grandma still in a trip by bus and finally they were at home.

There are seven demonstrative references in this paragraph. Most of them used “**the**”. The word “**the**” is signal of identify. From the first word “**the**” is identify the sun rise that has bright. The second word “**the**” is identify a place that human usually passed by – highway. The third word “**the**” is identify a place that usually used for plant – field. The forth word “**the**” is identify as a sound – hollers. Then the fifth word “**the**” is identify a place that produce hollers – valleys. The sixth word “**the**” is identify a public transportation that Tanya and Grandma used to come at the big reunion – bus. Then the seventh word “**that**” is show us the condition that far seemed from the speaker. It draws the road situation. The last word “**here**” is show us that happen now. It means Tanya and Grandma come to the place for big reunion now.



From this paragraph, tell us that Grandma try to remember all like the first – the condition of the big reunion.

There are two demonstrative references in this paragraph. The first word “**that**” is show us the past time. It is not happen right now – Grandma was walking to the house. After that the word “**the**” is as signal of identify. It is identify a person who walk that is Grandma.

*Paragraph 13, page 193*

“Take care, honey,” Grandma said. “August weather down **here**’s meant to be eased on through, not run through.” Tanya looked up at Grandma as she stared off into **the** distance, a faraway look in her eyes. What Tanya saw didn’t look like **the** pictures in her schoolbooks or magazines or **the** pictures in her head.

From this paragraph, tell us Grandma remain Tanya to take care because the weather is rainy. Tanya surprised with all the things on that place. It is not suitable like the picture that she ever seen.

There are four demonstrative references in this paragraph. Most of them are used “**the**”. The first and the third word “**the**” are signal of identify. The first word “**the**” is identify how long did Tanya and Grandma spend to come at the big reunion. The second word “**the**” is identify somethings that include in the Tanya’s book – picture. She was never imagined that the real is different with her school book. The last word “**here**” is show us that happen now. It means the August weather come now.

*Paragraph 14, page 194*

**There** wasn't a horse in sight and **the** farmhouse was just a faded memory of its original color. Tanya noticed clouds of dust floating about her ankles, turning her white socks and sneakers a grayish – brown color. “Just open your heart to it,” Grandma said. “Can't you feel **the** place welcomin' ya?”

From this paragraph, tell us Tanya feel strange with everything and Grandma ask to Tanya receive all with happiness.

There are three words of demonstrative references from this paragraph. Most of them are used “**the**”. The word “**the**” is signal of identify. All the words “**the**” is identify the place for the big reunion. Then the last word “**there**” is refer to horse. It means nothing horse in the place that used for big reunion.

*Paragraph 15, page 196*

Tanya didn't feel anything but hot and tired and disappointed. **The** farm wasn't what she expected at all. A dog's bark drew Tanya's gaze back to **the** farmhouse. Stepping off **the** porch, a large dog at her side, was Grandma's baby sister, Kay.

From the paragraph above, tell us that Tanya very disappointed with all and she really tired by this long trip.

There are three demonstrative references in this paragraph. All of them are used “**the**”. The word “**the**” is signal of identify. The first and the second word “**the**” are identify a place for big reunion - farm.





comin' up a cloud," Uncle John said, hurrying **the** women onto **the** back porch and into **the** house. "I think it's *finally* gonna rain!"

In this paragraph, tell us that today will rainy and Uncle John began to call all the women to enter the house fast.

There are five demonstrative references in this paragraph. All the word “**the**” is signal of identify. The first word “**the**” is identify a part of the place for big reunion – land. Then the second word “**the**” is identify condition of clouds. The third word “**the**” is identify old person – women, Grandma and Aunt Kay. Then the fourth word “**the**” is identify a part of the place in the big reunion’s house – porch. The last word “**the**” is identify a place for big reunion.

*Paragraph 18, page 196*

Tanya was swept into **the** house by laughing, talking grown-ups. Inside **the** kitchen Tanya met her cousin Celeste and her children, baby Adam and seven-year-old Keisha. **The** room was filled with wonderful aromas **that** made Tanya's mouth water – until she noticed **the** fly strip hanging above **the** kitchen table.

In this paragraph, tell us that Tanya swept the floor and she know the people who make a delicious food.

There are six demonstrative references in this paragraph. Most of them are the word “**the**” is signal of identify. The first word “**the**” is identify a place for big reunion – house. Then the second word “**the**” is identify a place for cooking. It is a part of the house that used for big

reunion. After that the third word “**the**” is a part of the house – room. The forth word “**the**” is identify something – fly. The last word “**the**” is identify a part of the house – kitchen. Then the word “**that**” is refer the past time signal. It means Tanya smelled wonderful aromas in the room.

*Paragraph 19, page 199*

When Tanya went to **the** bed **that** night, she was miserable. She barely touched her supper, until Uncle John thought to remove **the** fly strip dangling overhead. She missed her own room. She missed Mama and Papa, even Ted and Jim. Cousin Keisha and baby Adam were nice. But he was too small to really play with, and Keisha refused to leaved her mother's side all night.

In this paragraph, tell us that Tanya miss everyone in her home.

There are three demonstrative references in this paragraph. the words are using “**the**”. The word “**the**” is signal of identify. The first word “**the**” is identify something that used for sleep – bed. The second word “**the**” is identify something – fly. The word “**that**” is refer the past time signal. Tanya went to bed last night.

*Paragraph 20, page 199*

Grandma helped Aunt Kay tuck **the** children in. “What happened to our special days, Grandma?” whispered Tanya. “Seems to me our first one went just fine,” said Grandma. “**The** land needed **the** rain and it’s finally gettin’ it. Makes today kinda special, don’t you think?” Tanya sighed. “I wanna go home,” she murmured into her pillow.

In this paragraph, tell us that Tanya express her disappointed feeling to Grandma in a slow tone.

There are three demonstrative references in this paragraph. All the words are using “**the**”. The word “**the**” is signal of identify. It identify Tanya and Keisha – children. The second word “**the**” is identify a place that used for plant. Then the second word “**the**” is identify a part that is used for plan – water that get from rain.

*Paragraph 21, page 199*

*Cockle-doodle-do!* **The** rooster's morning wake-up call startled cousin Keisha out of her sound sleep, and she cried until her mother came to take her into her room with **the** baby. From **the** bed by the window, Tanya leaned against **the** window – sill looking over **the** empty farmyard. **The** sky was slate gray, but **the** air was fresh and clean and a gentle breeze swept through **the** window. It was also Saturday. Baking day, Tanya remembered before drifting back to sleep.

In this paragraph, tell us that the rooster's crow so Keisha suddenly wake up and cry. Then Tanya see the sky.

There are eight demonstrative references in this paragraph. All the words are using “**the**”. The word “**the**” is signal of identify. The first word “**the**” identify an animal that produce sound in the morning and it can be the symbol if it had been morning time – rooster. Then the second word “**the**” is identify Keisha’s brother – the baby Adam.

The third word “**the**” is identify something that used for sleeping - bed. Then the fourth and the last word “**the**” is identify something that we can see outside – window. The fifth word “**the**” is identify the condition of a place – empty farmyard. The sixth word “**the**” is identify something that can show us cloudy or shiny – sky. Then the seventh word “**the**” is identify condition of wind that blows – air fresh. It describe us the situation in the early morning that rooster wake up Keisha and she was cry because she surprised when she hear that strong sound but Tanya only view from the window. She knows that today is baking day but there is not an activity begin when she saw in farmyard.

*Paragraph 22, page 199*

A single raindrop plopped on Tanya's face . . . **then** another . . . and another, until she awoke and closed **the** window. By **the** time she finished dressing, **the** rain sounded like a thunderous drumroll along **the** rooftop.

In this paragraph, tell us that Tanya feel the rain drop and she close the window. After that she finished her dress and go down.

There are five demonstrative references in this paragraph. Most of the words are using “**the**”. The word “**the**” is signal of identify. The first word “**the**” is identify something that we can see outside – window. Then the second word “**the**” is identify something that can show us is it in the morning, afternoon or evening – time. The third

word “**the**” something that fall down to the ground when the sky is dark – rain. The fourth word “**the**” is identify something that cover the house from the hot sun shines and rain – rooftop. After that the word “**then**” in the first sentence is show as at the time just referred to rain that fall down. The weather is not really support to have big reunion event because it was rain. Tanya feel doubt it will be run a well.

*Paragraph 23, page 200*

Hurrying down **the** staircase, Tanya stopped at **the** room Aunt Kay had called her sitting parlor. **The** room she chose to hold **the** family's memories. Several quilts – including Grandma's – with different colors and designs were draped across **the** sofa or hanging from the walls. Crocheted tablecloth and napkins, baptismal gowns and baby blankets, and a rocking chair and baby crib were also in place. There were various pots and pans, blacksmithing and gardening tools, candle molds and a few toys. Even a broom **that** couples jumped over when they married during slavery times. Even item was clearly and neatly labeled by its owner.

In this paragraph, tell us that when Tanya go down, she stopped at a room. Because Aunt Kay call her. Then Aunt Kay told about the home's condition in the past to Tanya.

There are six demonstrative references in this paragraph. Most of the words are using “**the**”. The word “**the**” is signal of identify. The first word “**the**” is identify something that used to go up and down – staircase. The second and the third word “**the**” is identify a part of the house. Then the forth word “**the**” is identify an activity that remain someone with the past action – family’s memories. The fifth word



sleeping arrangements and who would cook what for **the** big reunion. “Grandma, aren’t we gonna bake today?” Tanya asked. Granma looked up from her lists. “Oh my,” she murmured.

In this paragraph, tell us Tanya looking for Grandma and she finally found her in the kitchen together with all the people who cook for the big reunion.

There are three demonstrative references in this paragraph. Two of them are using “**the**”. The word “**the**” is signal of identify. The first word “**the**” is identify a part of the house that usually used for cooking – kitchen. The second word “**the**” is identify a gathering activity – big reunion. Grandma, Aunt Kay, and cousin Celeste would cook what for the big reunion. Then the word “**here**” is show us that the place is near with the speaker – Grandma is in the kitchen.

*Paragraph 26, page 204*

Tanya sighed unhappily and Grandma put her arm around her granddaughter's shoulder, leading her out **the** back door. **The** rain fell in a straight, steady stream, like a curtain separating **the** porch from **the** barnyard beyond.

In this paragraph, tell us that Tanya looked unhappy and Grandma try to make her comfortable with her.

There are four demonstrative references in this paragraph. Most of the words are using “**the**”. The word “**the**” is signal of identify. The first word “**the**” is identify a place that near the door – back door. The



second word “**the**” is identify something that fall down to the grown when the sky is dark – rain. The third word “**the**” is identify a part of the place in the big reunion’s house – porch. Then the last word “**the**” a place near by the house - barnyard beyond. Tanya did not feel enjoy this Baking Day. Then Grandma asked Tanya to go out and she gave a hug to make her comfortable.

*Paragraph 27, page 204*

Grandma patted **the** place behind her on **the** swing and Tanya slid into a familiar spot under her grandmother's arm. "I'm sorry, Tanya honey. I guess I just plump forgot what day **this** was." The old woman sighed, **then** laughed. "And I guess no number of stories can make you see **this** place through **these** old eyes."

In this paragraph tell us that Grandma give explanation if she forgot about what day is it – Baking Day. The day that Tanya wait for a long time.

There are six demonstrative references in this paragraph. Two of them are using “**the**”. The word “**the**” is signal of identify. The first word “**the**” identify a place that behind Grandma. The second word “**the**” is identify a play – swing. The third word “**this**” is show us the present time or right now. It refers today. The fourth word “**then**” is refer show as at the time just referred to laugh. After that, the fifth word “**this**” is show us the quantity. It means there is one place that

point by the speaker. then the last word is “**these**”. It is also show us the quantity but it refers to the quantity of someone’s years

*Paragraph 28, page 204*

“Did you *really* like living on **this** farm, Grandma?” Tanya asked. “Weren’t you ever lonely?” Grandma laugh again. “No, Tanya, I wasn’t lonely. Back **then**, **this** whole farmyard: **the** barn, **the** pasture, fields and orchard beyond” – she stretched out her arm – “**this** place was filled with activity. We had **the** land and **the** land had us. We worked over it, tilled and planted it. **Then** harvested it when it was ready. In turn **the** land gave us water, food, clothing, and a roof over our heads.”

In this paragraph tell us that Tanya ask many things to Grandma and Grandma answer it by told the story in the past.

There are ten demonstrative references in this paragraph. The first and the third word “**this**” is show us the quantity. It means there is one farm. The second word “**then**” is show as at the time just referred to Grandma laugh again. The fourth word is “**the**” is identify a building on the farmyard – barn. Then the fifth word “**the**” is identify food for animal such as grass – pasture. Then the sixth word “**this**” is show us the quantity. It means there is one place for doing many activities. The seventh, the eight and the last words are “**the**” is identity place that usually Grandma’s family used for plant and doing many activities – land. The ninth word “**then**” is refer show as at the time just referred to the next step in planting.

*Paragraph 29, page 204 – 207*

“If you weren’t lonely, Grandma, why did you leave?” Grandma looked out over **the** land, remembering. “It was after **the** Second World War. My Isaac – your grandpa Franklin – and many other people thought we’d find better opportunities, better jobs closer to **the** cities up north. And we did. But we still kept **the** land and paid taxes on it. Sometimes let other people pay to work it, ‘til Kay and John came back. But this will always be home.”

In this paragraph tell us that Tanya still continue her question to Grandma. Then Grandma continue to told the past include the story of Tanya's Grandpa.

There are four demonstrative references in this paragraph. Most of the words are using “**the**”. The word “**the**” is signal of identify. The first and the forth words “**the**” are identify identity place that usually Grandma’s family used for plant and doing many activities – land. The second word “**the**” is identify world war - Second World War. Then the third word “**the**” is identify a condition in a place - cities up north.

*Paragraph 30, page 207*

Tanya and Grandma rocked slowly, silently, looking out across **the** rain – soaked land. “Grandma, when you look far away . . . out **there** . . . what do you see?” Grandma’s eyes glowed. “I see your aunts and uncles and cousins when they lived on **the** farm. I see *my* father’s father and his Indian bride. They built **this** farm so many, many years ago.”

In this paragraph tell us that Grandma still continue to tell about the past. Grandma express her miss feeling to Grandpa with the glowed in Grandma's eyes.



happen without lists and planning and work. Everybody just pitches in and does **the** best they can. I know you will too.”

In this paragraph tell us that Grandma make sure Tanya that she is a part of this family include Keisha and Adam.

There are four demonstrative references in this paragraph. The words “**the**” is signal of identify. The first and forth word are identify the condition when it was rain. Then the forth word “**the**” is identify a maximal effort that Grandma’s family did – the best they can. After that the second word “**this**” is show us the quantity – a part one farm. the third word “**this**” is show us the activity that happen now - Family gatherings. In this part, Grandma state that Tanya is a part of this big family.

*Paragraph 33, page 207*

When Grandma and Tanya returned to **the** kitchen, **the** room was in an uproar. Adam was crying loudly. **The** phone was ringing and **the** delivery man was at **the** door. Aunt Kay was searching for her handbag. Grandma laughed. “Looks like we’re needed.”

In this paragraph tell us after Tanya and Grandma talked, the house was very crowded.

There are five demonstrative references in this paragraph. All of the words are using “**the**”. The word “**the**” is signal of identify. The first word “**the**” is identify a part of the house that used for cooking – kitchen. The second word “**the**” is identify a part of the house – room.

Cousin Celeste took Adam while Grandma handled **the** delivery man. Tanya answered **the** phone and with Keisha's help found **the** missing box diapers. All was calm when Aunt Kay returned with her handbag.

In this paragraph tell us that Cousin Celeste, Grandma and Tanya were handle these crowded.

There are three demonstrative references in this paragraph. All of the words are using “**the**”. The word “**the**” is signal of identify. The first words “**the**” is identify someone who has a job to deliver food or many things else – delivery man. Then the second word “**the**” a communication tool – phone. The last word “**the**” is identify something that used for saving things such as toys or many things else – box. It means the box is missing. Tanya and Grandma can handle it well.

*Paragraph 35, page 208*

“Aunt Kay, may Keisha and I visit Uncle John in **the** barn?” Tanya asked. “I’m sure he’ll like **the** company,” Aunt Kay said. “Just put on **these** old boots before you go.”

In this paragraph tell us that Tanya ask permitted to Aunt Kay that she will visit him with Keisha. Then Aunt Kay give suggestion to her.

There are three demonstrative references in this paragraph. The word “**the**” is signal of identify. The first word “**the**” is identify an old building – barn. Then the second word “**the**” is identify a big place for work – company. The third word “**these**” is show us the quantity of things. It means there is more than one old boots. Aunt Kay ask Tanya and Keisha to wear those old boots before visit Uncle John.

*Paragraph 36, page 208*

Tanya and Keisha pulled on **the** boots and off they marched. **The** girls watched as Uncle John finished milking **the** cow. **Then** with his consent, Tanya sprinkled chicken feed on **the** ground. While **the** chicken ate, she and Keisha collected their eggs. After **that the** girls explored **the** barn, and when they grew tired, they climbed into **the** hayloft to rest.

In this paragraph tell us that Tanya and Keisha wear the boot.

Then Tanya and Keisha did many things with Uncle John in the barn.

There are ten demonstrative references in this paragraph. Most of the words are using “**the**”. The word “**the**” is signal of identify. The





fourth word “**the**” is identify the sound that can hear although covered by window – screened. When Tanya and Keisha visited Uncle John, the weather is very hot than Grandma ask to pick some apples for cooking.

*Paragraph 38, page 208*

Uncle John handed each girl her own basket before pointing them in **the** direction of **the** orchard. Keisha reached **the** orchard first. Tanya wasn't far behind when she saw something lying on **the** ground. She picked it up, brushed it off, and put it in **the** bottom of her basket before she began to pick apples.

In this paragraph tell us that Tanya found something on the ground and she pick it when she races Keisha.

There are five demonstrative references in this paragraph. The word “**the**” is signal of identify. The first word “**the**” is identify a way – direction. The second and the third word “**the**” are identify a kind of place that we can plant fruit – orchard. The fourth word “**the**” is identify a land – ground. The last word “**the**” is identify the underneath position of a basket – bottom of basket. In this paragraph Tanya, Keisha and Uncle John will go to the orchard to pick some apples.

*Paragraph 39, page 208 – 210*

The day slipped into dusk when **the** family finally sat down to supper. They had homemade apple pie for desert – Tanya had shown Keisha how to roll **the** dough for **the** crust – topped with homemade

ice cream. Only when **the** last bite of pie was gone did Tanya bring out what she had found **that** afternoon: a piece of **the** fence **that** had once separated **the** farmyard from **the** orchard. Carved in **the** wood were initials. Rose Buchanan and Isaac Franklin.

In this paragraph tell us that all the women were in the kitchen and make special food for the big reunion.

There are eleven demonstrative references in this paragraph. Most of the words are using “**the**”. The word “**the**” is signal of identify. The first word “**the**” is identify a time that show in night - day slipped into dusk. The second word “**the**” is identify everyone who come in a reunion – family. The third word “**the**” is identify a material that used to make doughnut – dough. The forth word “**the**” is identify as a condition of a food – to make crust the doughnut. The fifth word “**the**” a few piece of a pie that will finish to eat by Tanya. The sixth word “**the**” is identify something that used for save the house – fence. The seventh word “**the**” is identify a place for doing many things – farmyard. The eighth word “**the**” is identify a kind of place that we can plant fruit – orchard. The ninth word “**the**” is identify a part of the tree – wood. Not only the words “**the**” in this paragraph but also there are two words “**that**”. The first word “**that**” is refer to activity that happened in past. not now. It means Tanya bring out the last bite of pie. The second word “**that**” is refer to the condition of a farmyard that separate by the fence. When evening came, Tanya and her big

*Paragraph 40, page 210*

In this paragraph tell us that Tanya give conclusion to Grandma that the history was telling about Grandma and Grandpa.

*Paragraph 41, page 210*

That night Uncle John placed sleeping bags on the porch so Tanya and Keisha could pretend they were camping out. Tanya had never seen so many fireflies or heard so many crickets. “Doesn’t the farmyard *ever* get quite?” Tanya asked Grandma, who was rocking beside her. “Those are just night sounds, honey,” Grandma said, breathing in the hot, humid night air. “Telling us all is well.” And it was.

#### 4.1.1.1.3 Comparative Reference

According to Hasan and Halliday (1976:37) Comparative reference is indirect reference by means of identity or similarity, Examples: *same, equal, identical, identically, such, similar, so, similarly, likewise, other, different, else, differently, otherwise, more, fewer, less, further, additional, + quantifier (example: so many), comparative adjectives*

*and adverb (example: better), so-, as-, more-, less-, equally- + comparative adjectives and adverbs (example: equally good).*

Example: I need some **other** clothes. –As well, or instead?

(Hasan and Halliday, 1976 : 80)

From that example, the word “**other**” can be interpreted that the clothes are different with other clothes. It can differ from the color, shape or anything else.

**The data analyze are:**

*Paragraph 4, page 190*

Tanya remembered Mama and Grandma talking about the plan to have **as many** items that were once part of the homestead . . . the farm . . . returned for **the biggest** family gathering ever!

In this paragraph tell us Tanya remember the dialogue between Grandma and Mama about a big reunion.

There are two comparative references in this paragraph. The word “**as many**” is comparison of quantity, with a Numerative as comparative. It means the items which one part of the home stead. Then the word “**the biggest**” is superlative comparative, simply, ‘bigger than gathering family before’.

*Paragraph 23, page 200*

Hurrying down the staircase, Tanya stopped at the room Aunt Kay had called her sitting parlor. The room she chose to hold the

family's memories. Several quilts – including Grandma's – with **different** colors and designs were draped across the sofa or hanging from the walls. Crocheted tablecloth and napkins, baptismal gowns and baby blankets, and a rocking chair and baby crib were also in place. There were various pots and pans, blacksmithing and gardening tools, candle molds and a few toys. Even a broom that couples jumped over when they married during slavery times. Even item was clearly and neatly labeled by its owner.

In this paragraph tell us that when Tanya go down, she stopped at a room. Because Aunt Kay call her. Then Aunt Kay told about the home's condition in the past to Tanya.

There is only one word of comparative reference. The word “**different**” means different from each other.

*Paragraph 29, page 204- 207*

“If you weren’t lonely, Grandma, why did you leave?” Tanya persisted. Grandma looked out over the land, remembering. “It was after the Second World War. My Isaac – your grandpa Franklin – and many **other** people thought we’d find **better** opportunities, **better** jobs **closer** to the cities up north. And we did. But we still kept the land and paid taxes on it. Sometimes let **other** people pay to work it, ‘til Kay and John came back. But this will always be home.”

In this paragraph tell us that Tanya still continue her question to Grandma. Then Grandma continue to told the past include the story of Tanya's Grandpa

There are five comparative references in this paragraph. The first word “**other**” being interpreted as ‘other people who lived in the Second World War or the other people who lived when Grandpa still



alive'. The second word "**other**" is being interpreted as other people who works on the Grandpa's land. After that the word "**better**" is referred to the quality, with an Epithet as the comparative. The first word "**better**" means the quality of opportunities is aid for Grandpa and Grandma's life. Then the second word "**better**" means the quality of job that Grandpa and Grandma will do. The last word is "**closer**". it is categorized as comparative Degree. It means Grandpa and Grandma were looking a better job near the cities or in city region.

Paragraph 30, page 207

Tanya and Grandma rocked slowly, silently, looking out across the rain – soaked land. “Grandma, when you look far away . . . out there . . . what do you see?” Grandma’s eyes glowed. “I see your aunts and uncles and cousins when they lived on the farm. I see *my* father’s father and his Indian bride. They built this farm **so many**, many years ago.”

In this paragraph tell us that Grandma still continue to tell about the past. Grandma express her miss feeling to Grandpa with the glowed in Grandma's eyes.

There is only one word of comparative reference in this paragraph. The word “**so many**” is comparison of quantity, with a Numerative as comparative. It means the farm was rebuilt many times by Tanya’s aunt, Tanya’s uncles, Tanya’s cousins, Tanya’s great-great-grandparents. They plant many things that can support for their live.

That night Uncle John placed sleeping bags on the porch so Tanya and Keisha could pretend they were camping out. Tanya had never seen **so many** fireflies or heard **so many** crickets. “Doesn’t the farmyard *ever* get quite?” Tanya asked Grandma, who was rocking beside her. “Those are just night sounds, honey,” Grandma said, breathing in the hot, humid night air. “Telling us all is well.” And it was.

There are two words of comparative references in this paragraph. Both of them are the word “**so many**”. It is comparison of quantity, with a numerative as comparative. The first and the second word “**so many**” mean the fireflies and crickets were adorning the night when Tanya go out for camping with Keisha, Uncle John and Grandma.

According to Hasan and Halliday (1976:88-89), Substitution is a relation in the wording rather than in the meaning. It is between linguistic items, such as words, phrases, and clauses. There are three types of substitution, they are: nominal substitution, verbal substitution, and clausal substitution.

#### 4.1.1.2.1 Nominal Substitution

It is used the words *one*, *ones*, and *same*.

Example: Mummy will you buy me a bus? I want that red **one**.

(Hasan and Halliday, 1976 : 99)

From that example, we know that the word “**one**” is substitute bus.

**The data analyze are:**

*Paragraph 1, page 189*

It was Saturday. Baking Day. **One** of Grandma's special days. Tanya had just popped the last spoonful of bread pudding made that morning into her mouth when Grandma announced, "Got a card from Aunt Kay and Uncle John today. They've invited me to the farm before all the family arrives for the big reunion. And I've decided to go."

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that when in the morning, all the family were sit down together for breakfast and Grandma show to all the people that she got a card from Aunt Kay and Uncle John for the big reunion and Grandma decides to go there.

The word “**one**” here is points forward to Baking Day as Grandma special day.

*Paragraph 20, page 199*

Grandma helped Aunt Kay tuck the children in. “What happened to our special days, Grandma?” whispered Tanya. “Seems to me our first **one** went just fine,” said Grandma. “The land needed the rain and it’s finally gettin’ it. Makes today kinda special, don’t you

think?" Tanya sighed. "I wanna go home," she murmured into her pillow.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya said to Grandma that she wants to go home. Because all that happened is does not suitable with her though.

The word “**one**” here is point forward to Grandma and Tanya’s journey from their house to the big reunion house like the author wrote in the paragraphs before.

#### 4.1.1.2.2 Verbal Substitution

It is used the words “do”, “does”, “doing” and “did”,  
“done”.

Example : Does Jean sing? – No but Mary **does**.

(Hasan and Halliday, 1976 : 118)

From that example, we get the word “**does**” as the verbal substitution. It means Jean does not sing but Marry sings.

**The Data Analyze are:**

*Paragraph 29, page 204 – 207*

“If you weren’t lonely, Grandma, why did you leave?” Tanya persisted. Grandma looked out over the land, remembering. “It was after the Second World War. My Isaac – your grandpa Franklin – and many other people thought we’d find better opportunities, better jobs closer to the cities up north. And we **did**. But we still kept the land and paid taxes on it. Sometimes let other people pay to work it, ‘til Kay and John came back. But this will always be home.”

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that They still continue to tell the past and also about Grandpa.

There is only one word of verbal substitution. The word “**did**” is the substitution of the verb find better opportunities, better jobs closer to the cities up north.

*Paragraph 32, page 207*

The steady rain began to taper off. Grandma gave Tanya's shoulder a squeeze. "Now you, and Keisha and Adam, are a part of this farm, child," she said. "Family gatherings of this size can't happen without lists and planning and work. Everybody just pitches in and **does** the best they can. I know you will too."

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Grandma state if Tanya, Keisha, Adam were a part of this farm although they still children. Grandma said like this because she wants make closer relationship among the family.

There is only one word of verbal substitution. The word “**does**” is the substitution of the verb lists and planning and work.

#### 4.1.1.3 ELLIPSIS

According to Hasan and Halliday (1976:144) ellipsis is a relation within the text, and in the great majority of instances the presupposed item is in the preceding text. Ellipsis occurs when something that is structurally necessary is left unsaid.

#### 4.1.1.3.1 Nominal Ellipsis

Nominal Ellipsis is ellipsis within the nominal group.

(Hasan and Halliday, 1976: 147)

Example: Here are thirteen cards. Take any. Now give me any three.

(Hasan and Halliday, 1976 : 158)

From that example, the sentences as if there are two people who have a short dialogue. The first speaker said that there are thirteen cards and He/she ask to the second speaker to take any cards from those thirteen. Then the first speaker asks to second speaker to give three of thirteen cards. From the sentence above, **Take any**. Now give me any **three**. there is a word that omitted from those sentences - "card". **Take any** and **three** are refer back to cards that omitted.

**The data analyze are:**

*Paragraph 1, page 189*

It was Saturday. **Baking Day.** One of Grandma's special days. Tanya had just popped the last spoonful of bread pudding made that morning into her mouth when Grandma announced, "Got a card from Aunt Kay and Uncle John today. They've invited me to the farm before all the family arrives for the big reunion. **And I've decided to go.**"

In this paragraph tell us when all the family have a breakfast, grandma show a card. It is from Aunt Kay and Uncle John. It is about a big reunion event and Grandma wants to go there.

There are two parts that express nominal ellipsis. If the first sentence completed by an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be **It is baking day**. Here the author eliminated it because the previous sentence is still in the same day that is in Saturday. If the second sentence above will be **And I've decided to go farm for the big reunion**. The author eliminated it because the previous and next sentence is still in the same verb, so it does not need longer sentence.

*Paragraph 5, page 190*

“But, Mother,” said Mama, “You were sick not to long ago. Do you really think this trip is wise?” Tanya watch Grandma reach out and touch Mama’s hand. “That was then, honey, and this is now, and I’m just fine. **So I’m gonna go while I’m able,” the old woman said firmly.** “Besides, if you’re so worried about me, you can always send Tanya along to see I stay out of trouble.”

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Mama feel worried about the condition of Grandma. Because she was sick not long ago but Grandma ask to take Tanya also for the trip to go the big reunion if Mama still worried about the condition of Grandma.

There is one sentence that express verbal ellipsis. If the sentence completed by an elliptical verbal group, the sentence above will be **So I'm gonna go to the farm in a big reunion while I'm able," the old woman said firmly.** The author eliminated it because the previous and next sentence is still in the same verb, so it does not need longer sentence.



*Paragraph 7, page 190*

Grandma pulled a letter from her apron pocket, “I think Kay mentioned some of *her* grandchildren would be visiting early too. **So Tanya will have someone to play with.**” Mama looked from Grandma to Papa to Tanya again. “All right,” she finally agreed. **“You can go.”**

There is only one sentence that express nominal ellipsis. If the sentence completed by an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be **Past row after row of houses and past traffic lights**. Here the author eliminated it because there is the same action that the character did, that is past.

And still they travelled on and on. **Until the bright sunny sky grew cloudy and gray and the highway turned into never-ending dirt roads that seemed to disappear into the fields and trees, down into the “hollers” the valleys below.** Tanya could barely keep her eyes open. And still they travelled on and on . . . until finally the bus crawled to a stop. Grandma shook Tanya gently. “We’re here, Tanya honey, wake up.” Tanya rubbed her eyes awake. “We ‘re home.”

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya and Grandma still continue their trip by bus until they were at home and Grandma shook Tanya that they arrived at home.

There is only one sentence that express nominal ellipsis. If the sentence completed by an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above

will be **Until the bright sunny sky grew cloudy and the gray sky and the highway turned into never-ending dirt roads that seemed to disappear into the fields and trees, down into the “hollers” the valleys below.** Here the author eliminated it because there is the same thing that is the condition of the sky.

*Paragraph 13, page 193*

“Take care, honey,” Grandma said. “August weather down here’s meant to be eased on through, not run through.” Tanya looked up at Grandma as she stared off into the distance, a faraway look in her eyes. **What Tanya saw didn’t look like the pictures in her schoolbooks or magazines or the pictures in her head.**

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Grandma remind Tanya that it was August weather and she do does not let Tanya to run. In Tanya's mind, all the condition does not suitable with her school book or magazines.

There is only one sentence that express nominal ellipsis. If the sentence completed by an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be **What Tanya saw didn't look like the pictures in her schoolbooks or her magazines or the pictures in her head.** Here the author eliminated it because there is the same character that is Tanya.

*Paragraph 14, page 194*

There wasn't a horse in sight and the farmhouse was just a faded memory of its original color. **Tanya noticed clouds of dust floating about her ankles, turning her white socks and sneakers a**

**grayish – brown color.** “Just open your heart to it,” Grandma said. “Can’t you feel the place welcomin’ ya?”

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya still unbelievable with the condition around the house but Grandma ask to Tanya receive with all the condition.

There is only one sentence that express nominal ellipsis. If the sentence completed by an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be **Tanya noticed clouds of dust floating about her ankles, turning her white socks and her sneakers a grayish – brown color.** Here the author eliminated it because there is the same character that is Tanya.

Paragraph 16, page 196

**“Watchin’ you walk up the road, Rose Buchanan,” Aunt Kay began, then gave Grandma a hug. “Yes, on summer days like this it’s as if time were standing still just a bit,”** Grandma finished for her. Aunt Kay turned to her great – niece, smothering her in a welcoming hug full of warmth and softness that reminded Tanya of Grandma

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Aunt Kay began give welcoming to Tanya and Grandma.

There is only one sentence that express nominal ellipsis. If the sentence completed by an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be **“Watchin’ you walk up the road, Rose Buchanan,” Aunt Kay began welcoming Grandma, then gave Grandma a hug.** Here



empty farmyard. The sky was slate gray, but the air was fresh and clean and a gentle breeze swept through the window. It was also Saturday. Baking day, Tanya remembered before drifting back to sleep.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader about the condition in the morning when the rooster crow and wake up all the people until Keisha wake up and cry. Tanya look at the window that the sky was grey. It means it will rain.

There are two sentences that express nominal ellipsis. If the sentence completed by an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be **The sky was slate gray, but the air was fresh and the air was clean and a gentle breeze swept through the window. It was also Saturday. It is Baking day, Tanya remembered before drifting back to sleep.** Here the author eliminated it because there is the same thing that is the condition of the sky (in the first sentence) and the same day that has been written in the previous sentence that is in Saturday (the second sentence).

*Paragraph 22, page 199*

**A single raindrop plopped on Tanya's face . . . then another . . . and another, until she awoke and closed the window.** By the time she finished dressing, the rain sounded like a thunderous drumroll along the rooftop.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader the rain was fall down then Tanya close the window and getting dress.

There is only one sentence that express nominal ellipsis. If the sentence completed by an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be **A single raindrop plopped on Tanya's face . . . then another . . . and another, until she awoke and she closed the window.** Here the author eliminated it because there is the same character that is Tanya.

*Paragraph 23, page 200*

Hurrying down the staircase, Tanya stopped at the room Aunt Kay had called her sitting parlor. The room she chose to hold the family's memories. **Several quilts – including Grandma's – with different colors and designs were draped across the sofa or hanging from the walls.** Crocheted tablecloth and napkins, baptismal gowns and baby blankets, and a rocking chair and baby crib were also in place. **There were various pots and pans, blacksmithing and gardening tools, candle molds and a few toys.** Even a broom that couples jumped over when they married during slavery times. Even item was clearly and neatly labeled by its owner.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya go down the stairs and Aunt Kay called her and tell something.

There are two sentences that express nominal ellipsis. If the first sentence completed by an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be **Several quilts – including Grandma’s – with different colors and different designs were draped across the sofa or hanging from the walls** and the second sentence will be **There were various pots and various pans, blacksmithing and gardening tools, candle molds and a few toys.** Here the author eliminated it because



there are the same adjective (in the first sentence) and same word (in the second sentence).

*Paragraph 24, page 202*

**“Ahhh! Here’s my northern niece. Ready for breakfast?” asked Uncle John. “Yes! Ready!” Tanya said, turning from the doorway.** It rained through breakfast. It rained through checkers with cousin Celeste and four games of dominoes with Uncle John and Keisha. It rained through Adam’s crying and Keisha’s temper tantrum when Tanya hid all too well while playing hide – and – seek. It rained all morning long.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Uncle John welcome Tanya for breakfast. After that the children play in the house.

There are two sentences that express nominal ellipsis. If the first sentence completed by an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be **“Ahhh! Here’s my northern niece. Are you ready for breakfast?” asked Uncle John** and the second sentence will be **“Yes! I’m ready!” Tanya said, turning from the doorway.** Here the author eliminated it because in the first sentence the author would to give direct question without etiquette and the second also have the same reason but in direct answer.

*Paragraph 25, page 202*

“Grandma,” Tanya finally called. **“Grandma, where are you?”** **“In here,”** Grandma answered. Tanya found Grandma, Aunt Kay, and cousin Celeste in the kitchen surrounded by boxes and lists about sleeping arrangements and who would cook what for the big

reunion. “Grandma, aren’t we gonna bake today?” Tanya asked. Granma looked up from her lists. “Oh my,” she murmured.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya looking for Grandma and she found her in the kitchen.

There is only one sentence that express nominal ellipsis. If the sentence completed by an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be **“Grandma, where are you?” “I’m in here,” Grandma answered.** Here the author eliminated it because the author wants to show in direct answer.

*Paragraph 28, page 204*

“Did you *really* like living on this farm, Grandma?” Tanya asked. “Weren’t you ever lonely?” Grandma laugh again. “No, Tanya, I wasn’t lonely. Back then, this whole farmyard: the barn, the pasture, fields and orchard beyond” – she stretched out her arm – “this place was filled with activity. We had the land and the land had us. **We worked over it, tilled and planted it.** Then harvested it when it was ready. In turn the land gave us water, food, clothing, and a roof over our heads.”

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya has a dialogue with Grandma. They talk about the history of this place.

There is only one sentence that express nominal ellipsis. If the sentence completed by an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be **We worked over it, we tilled and we planted it.** Here the author eliminated it because there is the same character that is Grandpa and Grandma.

*Paragraph 29, page 204 – 207*

“If you weren’t lonely, Grandma, why did you leave?” Tanya persisted. Grandma looked out over the land, remembering. “It was after the Second World War. **My Isaac – your grandpa Franklin – and many other people thought we’d find better opportunities, better jobs closer to the cities up north.** And we did. **But we still kept the land and paid taxes on it.** Sometimes let other people pay to work it, ‘til Kay and John came back. But this will always be home.”

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that They still continue to tell the past and also about Grandpa.

There are two sentences that express nominal ellipsis. If the first sentence completed by an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be **My Isaac – your grandpa Franklin – and many other people thought we'd find better opportunities, we'd find better jobs closer to the cities up north** and the second sentence will be **But we still kept the land and we paid taxes on it.** Here the author eliminated it because there is the same character that is Grandpa and Grandma.

*Paragraph 31, page 207*

**“And do you see Grandpa?” Tanya asked quietly. “My, yes, Tanya. Your grandpa’s always with me. But here on the farm he’s especially close,” the old woman answered.**

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader about the reader that They still continue to tell the past and also about Grandpa.

There is only one sentence that express nominal ellipsis. If the sentence completed by an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be **“And do you see Grandpa?” Tanya asked quietly. “My, yes, Tanya. I see Grandpa. Your grandpa’s always with me.** Here the author eliminated it because there is the same character that is Grandpa and Grandma.

*Paragraph 35, page 208*

**“Aunt Kay, may Keisha and I visit Uncle John in the barn?” Tanya asked “I’m sure he’ll like the company,” Aunt Kay said. “Just put on these old boots before you go.”**

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya ask permitted to Aunt Kay before visit Uncle John with Keisha.

There is only one sentence that express nominal ellipsis. If the sentence completed by an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be **“Aunt Kay, may Keisha and I visit Uncle John in the barn?” Tanya asked “Yes, you may. I’m sure he’ll like the company,” Aunt Kay said.** Here the author eliminated it because there is the same character that is Tanya.

*Paragraph 39, page 208–210*

The day slipped into dusk when the family finally sat down to supper. **They had homemade apple pie for desert – Tanya had shown Keisha how to roll the dough for the crust – topped with homemade ice cream.** Only when the last bite of pie was gone did Tanya bring out what she had found that afternoon: a piece of the fence

that had once separated the farmyard from the orchard. Carved in the wood were initials. Rose Buchanan and Isaac Franklin.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that the condition in the house – busy to prepare big reunion event.

There is only one sentence that express nominal ellipsis. If the sentence completed by an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be **They had homemade apple pie for desert – Tanya had shown Keisha how to roll the dough for the crust – They topped with homemade ice cream.** Here the author eliminated it because there is the same character that is the family who make the food for big reunion.

*Paragraph 41, page 210*

That night Uncle John placed sleeping bags on the porch so Tanya and Keisha could pretend they were camping out. **Tanya had never seen so many fireflies or heard so many crickets.** “Doesn’t the farmyard *ever* get quite?” Tanya asked Grandma, who was rocking beside her. “Those are just night sounds, honey,” Grandma said, breathing in the hot, humid night air. “Telling us all is well.” And it was.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader about Tanya, Keisha, and Uncle John will have a camping out in that night.

There is only one sentence that express nominal ellipsis. If the sentence completed by an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be **Tanya had never seen so many fireflies or Tanya had never heard so many crickets.** Here the author used the nominal ellipsis to

avoid unnecessary like nominal such as **Tanya had never** and the author eliminated it because there is the same character that is Tanya. So it does not make such a long sentence.

#### 4.1.1.3.2 Verbal Ellipsis

Verbal Ellipsis is ellipsis within the verbal group.

(Hasan and Halliday, 1976 : 167)

Example: Has she been crying? – No, laughing.

(Hasan and Halliday, 1976 : 175)

From that example, as if there are two people who get a short dialogue. The first speaker asks to the second speaker that **“has she been crying?”** and the second speaker answer shortly. It can be interpreted that she has been not crying but she has been laughing.

**The data analyze are:**

*Paragraph 11, page 193*

Standing on the last step of the bus, Tanya spied a car, trailing clouds of dust, coming toward them. In the distance were a farmhouse and barn. **“I’ve been sitting for the past eight . . . nine hours . . .,”** Grandma told uncle John, who’d come to get them, **“so I think I’ll just let these old limbs take me the rest of the way.”** Tanya watched Grandma walk slowly but steadily up the familiar roadway.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that they go down from the bus and Uncle John welcoming them.

There is only one sentence that express nominal ellipsis. If the sentence completed by an elliptical nominal group, the sentence above will be **“I’ve been sitting for the past eight . . . I’ve been sitting for nine hours . . .,”** Grandma told uncle John, who’d come to get them, **“so I think I’ll just let these old limbs take me the rest of the way.”** Here the author used the nominal ellipsis to avoid unnecessary like nominal such as **I’ve been sitting for** and the author eliminated it because there is the same character who talk to Uncle John. So it does not make such a long sentence.

*Paragraph 16, page 196*

“Watchin’ you walk up the road, Rose Buchanan,” Aunt Kay began, then gave Grandma a hug. “Yes, on summer days like this it’s as if time were standing still just a bit,” **Grandma finished for her.** Aunt Kay turned to her great – niece, smothering her in a welcoming hug full of warmth and softness that reminded Tanya of Grandma.

In this paragraph tell us that Aunt Kay began welcome Tanya and her Grandma by giving a smothering hug.

There is one sentence that express verbal ellipsis. If the sentence completed by an elliptical verbal group, the sentence above will be **Grandma finished to talk with her.** The author eliminated it because the previous sentence is still in the same verb, so it does not need longer sentence.



#### 4.1.1.3.3 Clausal Ellipsis

According Nariswari in her thesis (2010:19) Clausal ellipsis is the omission of an item within clausal.

Examples:

- a. We went on the river yesterday. We had dinner too.
- b. Can you read the print without your glasses? – No, but I can look at the picture.

(Hasan and Halliday, 1976:205)

Where the second sentence in (a) also refers to ‘yesterday’ and the response in (b) refers to “without my glasses”

*Paragraph 8, page 190*

Tanya couldn't hide the pride she left when she saw the surprised looks on Ted's and Jim's faces. "We've had some special days on that old farm," Grandma said with satisfaction. "And so will Tanya. **You'll see.**"

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya's brother surprised about it. Grandma tell that there are some special days on the farm and Tanya will get it.

There is one sentence that express verbal ellipsis. If the sentence completed by an elliptical verbal group, the sentence above will be **You'll see some special days on that old farm."** The author eliminated it because the previous sentence is still in the same verb, so it does not need longer sentence.

#### 4.1.1.4.1 Additive Conjunction

Expressed by the words *and, and also, nor, and...not, or, or else, furthermore, in addition, besides, alternatively, incidentally, by the way, that is, I mean, in other words, for instance, thus, likewise, similarly, in the same way, on the other hand, by contrast.*

(Hasan and Halliday, 1976:246)

**The Data analyze are:**

It was Saturday. Baking Day. One of Grandma's special days. Tanya had just popped the last spoonful of bread pudding made that morning into her mouth when Grandma announced, "Got a card from Aunt Kay **and** Uncle John today. They've invited me to the farm before all the family arrives for the big reunion. **And** I've decided to go."

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that when in the morning, all the family were sit down together for breakfast and Grandma show to all the people that she got a card from Aunt Kay and Uncle John for the big reunion and Grandma decides to go there.

There are two additive conjunctions in this paragraph. Both of them are “**and**”. The words “**and**” is for adding information and connect between sentences. The first word “**and**” means that Aunt Kay and Uncle John gave Grandma a card to present in a big reunion. Then the second word “**and**” means Grandma give decide to go the big reunion.

*Paragraph 2, page 189 – 190*

A silence fell across the dinner table. Neither Tanya **nor** her brothers, Ted **and** Jim, could remember their grandmother going anywhere without the rest of the family. “Aren’t we going to the farm **and** reunion too?” Tanya asked. She had been looking forward to the big family event **and** her first trip to a farm ever since the announcement had arrived. “Yes, Tanya. We’re still going,” papa reassured her. “We can all go to the farm together after the boy’s football summer camp is over,” Mama suggested, glancing toward Papa.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that after Grandma decide to go to the big reunion, all the people cannot say anything. They feel that Grandma cannot go anywhere without family who will accompany her. Then Tanya ask to make sure that they will go there and Papa answer it, if they will go there after the boy's football summer camp is over.

There are four words “**and**” in this paragraph. It is for adding information and connect between sentences. The first word “**and**” means Tanya’s brothers cannot imagine that their Grandma will go anywhere without her Grandma’s family follow her. The second word “**and**” Tanya make sure to all the people who sat down together in the dinner that they will come to the big reunion. The third word “**and**” means Tanya wants to come in the big reunion with all her families because this is her first trip to farm. The last word “**nor**” is categories in negative. It means not only Tanya but also Ted and Jim could remember their grandmother going anywhere without the rest of the family.

*Paragraph 3, page 190*

Grandma sucked her teeth **and** sighed.” Now, what’s all the fuss? My baby Sister asked me to come home early. I suspect she needs help working out all the sleeping arrangement **and** finding just the right spot for all history people will be bringing with them.”

Explanation: In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Grandma explain that her family need her help for sleeping arrangement and finding just the right spot for all history.

There are two additive conjunctions in this paragraph. Both of them are “**and**”. The words “**and**” is for adding information and connect between sentences. The first word “**and**” means Grandma give expressions. The second word “**and**” means Grandma give an

argument that her family over there need Grandma to come in the big reunion, Grandma though that they need help from Grandma.

*Paragraph 4, page 190*

Tanya remembered Mama **and** Grandma talking about the plan to have as many items that were once part of the homestead . . . the farm . . . returned for the biggest family gathering ever!

In this paragraph tell us Tanya remember the dialogue between Grandma and Mama about a big reunion.

There is only a word additive conjunction in this paragraph. The word “**and**” is for connect between sentences. The word “**and**” means there are two activities that happened together those are Tanya remember mama than Grandma talking about the plan to have as many items that were once part of the homestead - the farm.

*Paragraph 5, page 190*

“But, Mother,” said Mama, “You were sick not to long ago. Do you really think this trip is wise?” Tanya watch Grandma reach out **and** touch Mama’s hand. “That was then, honey, **and** this is now, **and** I’m just fine. So I’m gonna go while I’m able, “ the old woman said firmly. “**Besides**, if you’re so worried about me, you can always send Tanya along to see I stay out of trouble.”

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Mama feel worried about the condition of Grandma. Because she was sick not long ago but Grandma ask to take Tanya also for the trip to go the big reunion if Mama still worried about the condition of Grandma.

A trip with Grandma! Just the two of them. Tanya couldn't believe her ears. "*May I go with Grandma to the firm?*" she pleaded excitedly. Mama looked from Tanya to Papa to Grandma. "**Ted and Jim** are going to the football camp, "Papa gently reminded Mama. "**And** we *will* be joining them shortly."

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya feel surprised that she will have a trip with Grandma and Tanya ask a permitted to her parent. But Papa disagree. Papa remind again if all the family will be joining football camp with Ted and Jim.

There are two additive conjunctions in this paragraph. Both of them are “**and**”. The words “**and**” is for adding information and connect between sentences. The first word “**and**” means Tanya’s brothers will go to the football camp. Then the second word “**and**”

means that Papa and Mama will come to the football camp to give support for Ted and Jim.

*Paragraph 8, page 190*

Tanya couldn't hide the pride she left when she saw the surprised looks on Ted's **and** Jim's faces. "We've had some special days on that old farm," Grandma said with satisfaction. "**And** so will Tanya. You'll see."

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya's brother surprised about it. Grandma tell that there are some special days on the farm and Tanya will get it.

There are two additive conjunctions in this paragraph. Both of them are “**and**”. The words “**and**” is for adding information and connect between sentences. The first word “**and**” means Tanya’s brothers showing their surprise feeling that Mama give allowed to Tanya and Grandma come to the big reunion. The second word “**and**” means Tanya will have some special days on that old farm.

*Paragraph 9, page 193*

The sun rose slowly in the morning sky as Tanya watched all her familiar places vanish behind her. Past her schoolyard **and** the park. Past row after row of houses **and** traffic lights. **And** still they travelled on **and** on. They stopped only to switch from one bus to another. Tanya listened while Grandma spoke about “going home” to great land of Virginia that “borned four of the first five Presidents of these United States.”



In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that The day when Tanya and Grandma start a trip by bus. They pass the schoolyard, the park, past row after row of houses and traffic lights. Then Grandma tell to Tanya great land of Virginia that borned four of the first five Presidents of these United States.

There are four additive conjunctions in this paragraph. All the words are “**and**”. The words “**and**” is for adding information and connect between sentences. The first word “**and**” means Tanya passed by some place that she usually come in. The second word “**and**” means Tanya and Grandma passed many roads and traffic lights. Then the third, fourth word “**and**” means Tanya and Grandma still in a journey.

*Paragraph 10, page 193*

**And** still they travelled on **and** on. Until the bright sunny sky grew cloudy **and** gray **and** the highway turned into never-ending dirt roads that seemed to disappear into the fields **and** trees, down into the “hollers” the valleys below. Tanya could barely keep her eyes open. And still they travelled on **and** on . . . until finally the bus crawled to a stop. Grandma shook Tanya gently. “We’re here, Tanya honey, wake up.” Tanya rubbed her eyes awake. “We ‘re home.”

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya and Grandma still continue their trip by bus until they were at home and Grandma shook Tanya that they arrived at home.

There are six additive conjunctions in this paragraph. All the words are “**and**”. The words “**and**” is for adding information and connect between sentences. The first, the second, and the last words “**and**” means the author draw the situation that Grandma and Tanya still in their journey. The third, the fourth and the fifth words “**and**” means that the author give illustrator that the way that Grandma and Tanya passed by to the big the reunion.

*Paragraph 11, page 193*

Standing on the last step of the bus, Tanya spied a car, trailing clouds of dust, coming toward them. In the distance were a farmhouse **and** barn. “I’ve been sitting for the past eight . . . nine hours . . .,” Grandma told uncle John, who’d come to get them, “so I think I’ll just let these old limbs take me the rest of the way.” Tanya watched Grandma walk slowly but steadily up the familiar roadway.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that they go down from the bus and Uncle John welcoming them.

There is only a word additive conjunction in this paragraph. The word “**and**” is for connect between sentences. The word “**and**” means the author give illustration the front place in the big reunion.

*Paragraph 12, page 193*

“Memories die hard,” Uncle John whispered to Tanya. Tanya wasn’t certain what her great – uncle meant. She only knew that if Grandma was going to walk, she would walk too. **And** she raced to the old woman’s side.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Grandma try to remember the condition of the house like the first time she lived in. uncle john whisper to Tanya that her Grandmother try to remember all.

There is only a word additive conjunction in this paragraph.

The word “**and**” is for connect between sentences. The word “**and**” means Tanya race Grandma and she will say something to her.

*Paragraph 13, page 193*

“Take care, honey,” Grandma said. “August weather down here’s meant to be eased on through, not run through.” Tanya looked up at Grandma as she stared off into the distance, a faraway look in her eyes. What Tanya saw didn’t look like the pictures in her schoolbooks **or** magazines **or** the pictures in her head.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Grandma remind Tanya that it was August weather and she do does not let Tanya to run. In Tanya's mind, all the condition does not suitable with her school book or magazines.

There are two words of additive conjunctions in this paragraph. Both of them are “**or**”. They are show about something that must be like the picture. Both of them means that Tanya feel unbelievable that her imagination is not same with the realty.

*Paragraph 14, page 194*

There wasn't a horse in sight **and** the farmhouse was just a faded memory of its original color. Tanya noticed clouds of dust floating about her ankles, turning her white socks **and** sneakers a grayish – brown color. “Just open your heart to it,” Grandma said. “Can't you feel the place welcomin' ya?”

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya still unbelievable with the condition around the house but Grandma ask to Tanya receive with all the condition.

There are two additive conjunctions in this paragraph. Both of them are “**and**”. The words “**and**” is for adding information and connect between sentences. The first word “**and**” means the author give illustrator the condition of the place for a big reunion. The second word “**and**” means Tanya saw that there are much dust in her sock and her sneakers.

*Paragraph 15, page 196*

Tanya didn't feel anything but hot **and** tired **and** disappointed. The farm wasn't what she expected at all. A dog's bark drew Tanya's gaze back to the farmhouse. Stepping off the porch, a large dog at her side, was Grandma's baby sister, Kay.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya feel disappointed with all the condition because it does not same with her though. She also feels tired because this long trip.

There are two additive conjunctions in this paragraph. Both of them are “**and**”. The words “**and**” is for adding information and

connect between sentences. The first and the second words “**and**” mean Tanya show her expression when she had just come to the house for a big reunion.

*Paragraph 16, page 196*

“Watchin’ you walk up the road, Rose Buchanan,” Aunt Kay began, then gave Grandma a hug. “Yes, on summer days like this it’s as if time were standing still just a bit,” Grandma finished for her. Aunt Kay turned to her great – niece, smothering her in a welcoming hug full of warmth **and** softness that reminded Tanya of Grandma.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Aunt Kay began give welcoming to Tanya and Grandma.

There is only a word additive conjunction in this paragraph. The word “**and**” is for connect between sentences. The word “**and**” means Aunt Kay give a hug to Tanya with all the expression to make Tanya feel very welcoming in a new place that used for big reunion.

*Paragraph 17, page 196*

A summer breeze suddenly blew across the land, pushing the scattered gray clouds together. Tanya felt raindrops. “Looks like it’s comin’ up a cloud,” Uncle John said, hurrying the women onto the back porch **and** into the house. “I think it’s *finally* gonna rain!”

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader about the condition at that time. It is gonna rain. So Uncle John remind Tanya, Grandma and Aunt Kay to enter the house soon.

There is only a word additive conjunction in this paragraph. The word “**and**” is for connect between sentences. The word “**and**” means Uncle John called all the people to fast walk because the rain will come.

*Paragraph 18, page 196*

Tanya was swept into the house by laughing, talking grown-ups. Inside the kitchen Tanya met her cousin Celeste **and** her children, baby Adam **and** seven-year-old Keisha. The room was filled with wonderful aromas that made Tanya's mouth water – until she noticed the fly strip hanging above the kitchen table.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya swept the house and met cousin Celeste and her children and the condition of the house is full of delicious aromas.

There are two additive conjunctions in this paragraph. Both of them are “**and**”. The words “**and**” is for adding information and connect between sentences. The first and the second words “**and**” mean when Tanya swept the floor she find her family such as cousin Celeste and her children, baby Adam and seven-year-old Keisha.

*Paragraph 19, page 199*

When Tanya went to the bed that night, she was miserable. She barely touched her supper, until Uncle John thought to remove the fly strip dangling overhead. She missed her own room. She missed Mama **and** Papa, even Ted **and** Jim. Cousin Keisha **and** baby Adam were nice. But he was too small to really play with, **and** Keisha refused to leave her mother's side all night.

*Paragraph 20, page 199*

Grandma helped Aunt Kay tuck the children in. “What happened to our special days, Grandma?” whispered Tanya. “Seems to me our first one went just fine,” said Grandma. “The land needed the rain **and** it’s finally gettin’ it. Makes today kinda special, don’t you think?” Tanya sighed. “I wanna go home,” she murmured into her pillow.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya said to Grandma that she wants to go home. Because all that happened is does not suitable with her though.

There is only a word additive conjunction in this paragraph.

The word “**and**” is for connect between sentences. The word “**and**”



means Grandma draws the condition of the front part of the house that is the dry land than need water.

*Paragraph 21, page 199*

*Cockle-doodle-do!* The rooster's morning wake-up call startled cousin Keisha out of her sound sleep, **and** she cried until her mother came to take her into her room with the baby. From the bed by the window, Tanya leaned against the window – sill looking over the empty farmyard. The sky was slate gray, but the air was fresh **and** clean **and** a gentle breeze swept through the window. It was also Saturday. Baking day, Tanya remembered before drifting back to sleep.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader about the condition in the morning when the rooster crow and wake up all the people until Keisha wake up and cry. Tanya look at the window that the sky was grey. It means it will rain.

There are three words “**and**” in this paragraph. It is for adding information and connect between sentences. The first word “**and**” means cousin Keisha wake up in the morning but she cries because she surprised of the rooster sound. The second and the third words “**and**” means the author give illustration of condition in the morning after Keisha wake up.

*Paragraph 22, page 199*

A single raindrop plopped on Tanya's face . . . then another . . . **and** another, until she awoke **and** closed the window. By the time she

finished dressing, the rain sounded like a thunderous drumroll along the rooftop.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader the rain was fall down then Tanya close the window and getting dress.

There are two additive conjunctions in this paragraph. Both of them are “**and**”. The words “**and**” is for adding information and connect between sentences. The first word “**and**” means the rain was fall down. Then the second word “**and**” means that Tanya woke up then she closed the window because the rain was fall down.

*Paragraph 23, page 200*

Hurrying down the staircase, Tanya stopped at the room Aunt Kay had called her sitting parlor. The room she chose to hold the family's memories. Several quilts – including Grandma's – with different colors **and** designs were draped across the sofa **or** hanging from the walls. Crocheted tablecloth **and** napkins, baptismal gowns **and** baby blankets, **and** a rocking chair **and** baby crib were also in place. There were various pots **and** pans, blacksmithing **and** gardening tools, candle molds **and** a few toys. Even a broom that couples jumped over when they married during slavery times. Even item was clearly **and** neatly labeled by its owner.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya go down the stairs and Aunt Kay called her and tell something.

There are ten words “**and**” in this paragraph. It is for adding information and connect between sentences. The first word “**and**” means the author give the illustration about the condition of a room.

The second until the eight words “**and**” mean the author give the illustration what are the things in that room. Then the words “**or**” is show something what’s really different between two things. It can be different colors and designs.

*Paragraph 24, page 202*

“Ahhh! Here’s my northern niece. Ready for breakfast?” asked Uncle John. “Yes! Ready!” Tanya said, turning from the doorway. It rained through breakfast. It rained through checkers with cousin Celeste **and** four games of dominoes with Uncle John **and** Keisha. It rained through Adam’s crying **and** Keisha’s temper tantrum when Tanya hid all too well while playing hide – **and** – seek. It rained all morning long.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Uncle John welcome Tanya for breakfast. After that the children play in the house.

There are four additive conjunctions in this paragraph. All the words are “**and**”. The words “**and**” is for adding information and connect between sentences. The first and the second words “**and**” mean that Tanya, cousin Celeste, and Uncle John will play games of dominoes. The third and fourth words “**and**” means there are two activities that happened together. Adam was crying and Tanya Keisha’s temper tantrum when Tanya hid all too well while playing hide.

*Paragraph 25, page 202*

“Grandma,” Tanya finally called. “Grandma, where are you?” “In here,” Grandma answered. Tanya found Grandma, Aunt Kay, **and** cousin Celeste in the kitchen surrounded by boxes **and** lists about sleeping arrangements **and** who would cook what for the big reunion. “Grandma, aren’t we gonna bake today?” Tanya asked. Granma looked up from her lists. “Oh my,” she murmured.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya looking for Grandma and she found her in the kitchen.

There are three additive conjunctions in this paragraph. All the words are “**and**”. The words “**and**” is for adding information and connect between sentences. All the words “**and**” mean that Tanya found Grandma, Aunt Kay and Cousin Celeste are discussing about the sleeping arrangement and who will cook for the big reunion.

*Paragraph 26, page 204*

Tanya sighed unhappily **and** Grandma put her arm around her granddaughter's shoulder, leading her out the back door. The rain fell in a straight, steady stream, like a curtain separating the porch from the barnyard beyond.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader Tanya looks like unhappily, then Grandma amuse her.

There is only a word additive conjunction in this paragraph. The word “**and**” is for connect between sentences. The word “**and**” means there are two activities that happened together. When Tanya

feel unhappily, Grandma give Tanya a hug to make her feel comfortable.

*Paragraph 27, page 204*

Grandma patted the place behind her on the swing **and** Tanya slid into a familiar spot under her grandmother's arm. "I'm sorry, Tanya honey. I guess I just plump forgot what day this was." The old woman sighed, then laughed. "**And** I guess no number of stories can make you see this place through these old eyes."

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Grandma try to give explanation to Tanya about the day will have.

There are two additive conjunctions in this paragraph. All the words are “**and**”. The words “**and**” is for adding information and connect between sentences. The first words “**and**” mean there are two activities that happened together. Grandma patted the place behind Tanya on the swing and Tanya slid into a familiar spot under her grandmother’s arm. Then the second word “**and**” mean Grandma told something to Tanya.

*Paragraph 28, page 204*

“Did you *really* like living on this farm, Grandma?” Tanya asked. “Weren’t you ever lonely?” Grandma laugh again. “No, Tanya, I wasn’t lonely. Back then, this whole farmyard: the barn, the pasture, fields **and** orchard beyond” – she stretched out her arm – “this place was filled with activity. We had the land **and** the land had us. We worked over it, tilled **and** planted it. Then harvested it when it was ready. In turn the land gave us water, food, clothing, **and** a roof over our heads.”

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya has a dialogue with Grandma. They talk about the history of this place.

There are four additive conjunctions in this paragraph. All the words are “**and**”. The words “**and**” is for adding information and connect between sentences. The first word “**and**” mean Grandma answer Tanya’s question. The second until the last word mean Grandma explain all that related with Tanya’s question.

*Paragraph 29, page 204 – 207*

“If you weren’t lonely, Grandma, why did you leave?” Tanya persisted. Grandma looked out over the land, remembering. “It was after the Second World War. My Isaac – your grandpa Franklin – **and** many other people thought we’d find better opportunities, better jobs closer to the cities up north. **And** we did. But we still kept the land **and** paid taxes on it. Sometimes let other people pay to work it, ‘til Kay **and** John came back. But this will always be home.”

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that They still continue to tell the past and also about Grandpa.

There are four additive conjunctions in this paragraph. All the words are “**and**”. The words “**and**” is for adding information and connect between sentences. The first and the second words “**and**” mean Grandma told to Tanya that her Grandpa and many other people looking for better job. The third word “**and**” mean Grandpa and Grandma kept the land and paid the taxes to the government at that





There is only a word additive conjunction in this paragraph. The word “**and**” is for connect between sentences. The word “**and**” means Tanya continue to ask Grandma about Grandpa.

*Paragraph 32, page 207*

The steady rain began to taper off. Grandma gave Tanya's shoulder a squeeze. "Now you, **and** Keisha **and** Adam, are a part of this farm, child," she said. "Family gatherings of this size can't happen without lists **and** planning **and** work. Everybody just pitches in **and** does the best they can. I know you will too."

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Grandma state if Tanya, Keisha, Adam were a part of this farm although they still children. Grandma said like this because she want make closer relationship among the family.

There are five additive conjunctions in this paragraph. All the words are “**and**”. The words “**and**” is for adding information and connect between sentences. The first and the second words “**and**” mean Grandma give a state that Tanya, Keisha, and Adam were a part in this farm or we can call They are in a big family. The third until the last word “**and**” mean Grandma also give explanation more to Tanya about the family gathering like this.

*Paragraph 33, page 207*

When Grandma **and** Tanya returned to the kitchen, the room was in an uproar. Adam was crying loudly. The phone was ringing **and**

the delivery man was at the door. Aunt Kay was searching for her handbag. Grandma laughed. “Looks like we’re needed.”

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader when Grandma and Tanya back to the house, the house was in an uproar.

There are two additive conjunctions in this paragraph. Both of them are “**and**”. The words “**and**” is for adding information and connect between sentences. The first word “**and**” mean Grandma and Tanya back to the house after Grandma told everything to Tanya about the past and about this family gathering. The second word “**and**” mean there are two activities that happened together and the situation in the house is very breakable.

*Paragraph 34, page 208*

Cousin Celeste took Adam while Grandma handled the delivery man. Tanya answered the phone **and** with Keisha's help found the missing box diapers. All was calm when Aunt Kay returned with her handbag.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Grandma and Tanya handle the crowded.

There is only a word additive conjunction in this paragraph. The word “**and**” is for connect between sentences. The word “**and**” means there are two activities that happened together Tanya answer the call while Keisha found the missing box diapers.



The sun shone bright **and** hot when there some left the barn. “Weather can be right funny down here, “Uncle John chuckled. “John!” Grandma called through the screened window. “We could use some apples.”

There is only a word additive conjunction in this paragraph. The word “**and**” is for connect between sentences. The word “**and**” means the author give illustrated to the reader about the situation in the barn that is The sun shone bright and hot.

Uncle John handed each girl her own basket before pointing them in the direction of the orchard. “Race ya!” Keisha squealed, **and** away she ran. Keisha reached the orchard first. Tanya wasn’t far behind when she saw something lying on the ground. She picked it up, brushed it off, **and** put it in the bottom of her basket before she began to pick apples.

There are two additive conjunctions in this paragraph. Both of them are “**and**”. The words “**and**” is for adding information and

connect between sentences. The first word “**and**” mean Uncle John ask to the girls for having race to the orchard then Keisha ran fast. Then the second word “**and**” mean Tanya also ran to race Keisha but suddenly she stopped and she pick something then she takes it in her basket. After that she continue to begin pick apples.

*Paragraph 39, page 208 – 210*

The day slipped into dusk when the family finally sat down to supper. They had homemade apple pie for desert – Tanya had shown Keisha how to roll the dough for the crust – topped with homemade ice cream. Only when the last bite of pie was gone did Tanya bring out what she had found that afternoon: a piece of the fence that had once separated the farmyard from the orchard. Carved in the wood were initials. Rose Buchanan **and** Isaac Franklin.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that the condition in the house – busy to prepare big reunion event.

There is only a word additive conjunction in this paragraph. The word “**and**” is for connect between sentences. The word “**and**” means Grandpa and grandma carved their initial name in the wood.

*Paragraph 40, page 210*

“This is your history, isn’t it, Grandma? Yours **and** Grandpa’s.” “Oh yes, child. A special memory of your grandpa **and** me,” said Grandma, beaming. “We’ll put it in the parlor for everyone to share.”

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Tanya has a little dialogue with Grandma.

There are two additive conjunctions in this paragraph. Both of them are “**and**”. The words “**and**” is for adding information and connect between sentences. The first word “**and**” mean Tanya make sure that the history is about Grandpa and Grandma. The second word “**and**” mean Grandma answer surely that the history is about her and Grandpa.

*Paragraph 41, page 210*

That night Uncle John placed sleeping bags on the porch so Tanya **and** Keisha could pretend they were camping out. Tanya had never seen so many fireflies **or** heard so many crickets. “Doesn’t the farmyard *ever* get quite?” Tanya asked Grandma, who was rocking beside her. “Those are just night sounds, honey,” Grandma said, breathing in the hot, humid night air. “Telling us all is well.” **And** it was.

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader about Tanya, Keisha, and Uncle John will have a camping out in that night.

There are three additive conjunctions in this paragraph. Two of them are “**and**”. The words “**and**” is for adding information and connect between sentences. The first word “**and**” mean at the night uncle John make a camp for Tanya and Keisha. Then the last word “**and**” mean Grandma answer the question from Tanya about the situation in that night because Tanya did not ever feel like this before.





*Paragraph 9, page 193*

In this paragraph tell us that Tanya and Grandma pass some places when they go to the big reunion place by bus and Grandma tell short history about the president of United State.

*Paragraph 11, page 193*

Standing on the last step of the bus, Tanya spied a car, trailing clouds of dust, coming toward them. In the distance were a farmhouse and barn. "I've been sitting for the past eight . . . nine hours . .







leave their home town; Kay and John came back to keep their house. Then until right now Grandma always consider this will always be her and family's home.

*Paragraph 31, page 207*

“And do you see Grandpa?” Tanya asked quietly. “My, yes, Tanya. Your grandpa’s always with me. **But** here on the farm he’s especially close,” the old woman answered.

In this paragraph tell us that Tanya still continue to answer Tanya's questions.

There is one adversative conjunction in this paragraph. The word “**But**” is show us the contrary of condition in the past and right now. It means when Tanya asked about Grandpa, Grandma answer Tanya’s question by giving a short explanation that when Grandpa still alive Grandpa always with grandma then now Grandpa was pass away but Grandma always feel that Grandpa close in Grandma’s feel especially in this farm. Because there were many stories about Grandma and Grandpa in this farm.

*Paragraph 39, 208–210*

The day slipped into dusk when the family finally sat down to supper. They had homemade apple pie for desert – Tanya had shown Keisha how to roll the dough for the crust – topped with homemade ice cream. **Only** when the last bite of pie was gone did Tanya bring out what she had found that afternoon: a piece of the fence that had once

In this paragraph tell us that all the women were in the kitchen and make special food for the big reunion.

#### 4.1.1.4.3 Causal Conjunction

Example: The next morning she was glad and proud that she had not yielded to a scare. **For** he was most strangely and obviously better.

From the example above, the word “for” is categories as one of other words that consist in the causal conjunction. The word “for” is a

result of the strangely man who make the woman feel scare but the real now is the woman feel glad and proud to him.

**The data analyze are:**

*Paragraph 1, page 189*

It was Saturday. Baking Day. One of Grandma's special days. Tanya had just popped the last spoonful of bread pudding made that morning into her mouth when Grandma announced, "Got a card from Aunt Kay and Uncle John today. They've invited me to the farm before all the family arrives **for** the big reunion. And I've decided to go."

In this paragraph tell us when all the family have a breakfast, grandma show a card. It is from Aunt Kay and Uncle John. It is about a big reunion event and Grandma wants to go there.

There is only one word of causal conjunction in this paragraph. The word “**for**” is show us the purpose of something. It means Aunt Kay and Uncle John send a card to Grandma that written as invitation for the big reunion. So Grandma will come to the big reunion.

*Paragraph 3, page 190*

Grandma sucked her teeth and sighed.” Now, what’s all the fuss? My baby Sister asked me to come home early. I suspect she needs help working out all the sleeping arrangement and finding just the right spot **for** all history people will be bringing with them.”

In this paragraph tell us that Grandma believe that their family over there will need help from Grandma.



There is only one word of causal conjunction in this paragraph. The word “**for**” is show us the purpose of something. It means Grandma thought that her family who send her a card is need help working out all the sleeping arrangement and finding just the right spot since the big reunion happened.

*Paragraph 4, page 190*

Tanya remembered Mama and Grandma talking about the plan to have as many items that were once part of the homestead . . . the farm . . . returned **for** the biggest family gathering ever!

In this paragraph, tell us Tanya remember the dialogue between Grandma and Mama about a big reunion.

There is only one word of causal conjunction in this paragraph. The word “**for**” is show us the purpose of something. It means Tanya remembered Mama and Grandma talking about the plan to have as many items that were once part of the homestead . . . the farm . . . it can be happened if They come to the big reunion.

*Paragraph 5, page 190*

“But, Mother,” said Mama, “You were sick not to long ago. Do you really think this trip is wise?” Tanya watch Grandma reach out and touch Mama’s hand. “That was **then**, honey, and this is now, and I’m just fine. **So** I’m gonna go while I’m able,” the old woman said firmly. “Besides, if you’re so worried about me, you can always send Tanya along to see I stay out of trouble.”

*Paragraph 7, page 190*

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Grandma remain something. She pulled a letter from her apron pocket and tell that Kay and her grandchildren will visit early. So Tanya will have friends to play with. She will not feel lonely and Mama let them go to the big reunion.

[illegible]

*Kay's* grandchildren would be visiting early too and Tanya will have someone to play with.

*Paragraph 8, page 190*

Tanya couldn't hide the pride she left when she saw the surprised looks on Ted's and Jim's faces. "We've had some special days on that old farm," Grandma said with satisfaction. "And **so** will Tanya. You'll see."

In this paragraph tell us Grandma told that we will have some special days on the place for the big reunion.

There is only one word of causal conjunction in this paragraph. The word “**so**” is show us the result of something that have been talked before by Grandma and other people who sit around in the dinner table that explain in the previous paragraphs. It means Grandma will have some special days on that old farm and also Tanya.

*Paragraph 11, page 193*

Standing on the last step of the bus, Tanya spied a car, trailing clouds of dust, coming toward them. In the distance were a farmhouse and barn. “I’ve been sitting **for** the past eight . . . nine hours . . .,” Grandma told uncle John, who’d come to get them, “**so** I think I’ll just let these old limbs take me the rest of the way.” Tanya watched Grandma walk slowly but steadily up the familiar roadway.

From the paragraph above, the author tells to the reader that they go down from the bus and Uncle John welcoming them.

“Watchin’ you walk up the road, Rose Buchanan,” Aunt Kay began, **then** gave Grandma a hug. “Yes, on summer days like this it’s as if time were standing still just a bit,” Grandma finished **for** her. Aunt Kay turned to her great – niece, smothering her in a welcoming hug full of warmth and softness that reminded Tanya of Grandma.

In this paragraph tell us that Aunt kay began welcome Tanya and her Grandma by giving a smothering hug.

There are two causal conjunctions in this paragraph. The first word “**then**” is a sequence of time. It means Aunt Kay saw Grandma walked and give her a hug. The second word “**for**” show us the purpose of something. It means Grandma walked to Aunt Kay.

A single raindrop plopped on Tanya's face . . . **then** another . . . and another, until she awoke and closed the window. By the time she finished dressing, the rain sounded like a thunderous drumroll along the rooftop.

In this paragraph tell us that Tanya feel the rain drop and she close the window. After that she finished her dress and go down.

There is one word of causal conjunctions in this paragraph. The word “**then**” is a sequence of time. It means rain fall to Tanya’s face.

*Paragraph 24, page 202*

“Ahhh! Here’s my northern niece. Ready **for** breakfast?” asked Uncle John. “Yes! Ready!” Tanya said, turning from the doorway. It rained through breakfast. It rained through checkers with cousin Celeste and four games of dominoes with Uncle John and Keisha. It rained through Adam’s crying and Keisha’s temper tantrum when Tanya hid all too well while playing hide – and – seek. It rained all morning long.

In this paragraph tell us that Uncle John invite Tanya for breakfast. Since that day show it rainy. So Tanya, Keisha and others were still in house – do many things in the house.

There is only one word of causal conjunction in this paragraph. The word “**for**” is show us the purpose of something. It means Tanya and family will have a breakfast.

*Paragraph 25, page 202*

“Grandma,” Tanya finally called. “Grandma, where are you?” “In here,” Grandma answered. Tanya found Grandma, Aunt Kay, and cousin Celeste in the kitchen surrounded by boxes and lists about sleeping arrangements and who would cook what **for** the big reunion. “Grandma, aren’t we gonna bake today?” Tanya asked. Granma looked up from her lists. “Oh my,” she murmured.

In this paragraph tell us Tanya looking for Grandma and she finally found her in the kitchen together with all the people who cook for the big reunion.

There is only one word of causal conjunction in this paragraph. The word “**for**” is show us the purpose of something. It means Tanya found many people who will cook for the big reunion event.

Paragraph 27, page 204

Grandma patted the place behind her on the swing and Tanya slid into a familiar spot under her grandmother's arm. "I'm sorry, Tanya honey. I guess I just plump forgot what day this was." The old woman sighed, **then** laughed. "And I guess no number of stories can make you see this place through these old eyes."

In this paragraph tell us that Grandma give explanation if she forget about what day is it – Baking Day. The day that Tanya wait for along time.

There is one word of causal conjunction in this paragraph. The word “**then**” is a sequence of time. It means Grandma answer Tanya’s question and laugh.

*Paragraph 28, page 204*

“Did you *really* like living on this farm, Grandma?” Tanya asked. “Weren’t you ever lonely?” Grandma laugh again. “No, Tanya, I wasn’t lonely. Back **then**, this whole farmyard: the barn, the pasture, fields and orchard beyond” – she stretched out her arm – “this place was filled with activity. We had the land and the land had us. We

worked over it, tilled and planted it. **Then** harvested it when it was ready. In turn the land gave us water, food, clothing, and a roof over our heads.”

In this paragraph tell us that Tanya ask many thing to Grandma  
and Grandma answer it by told the story in the past.

There are two words of causal conjunctions in this paragraph. Both of them are the word “**then**”. It is a sequence of time. The first word “**then**” means Grandma still have a short dialogue with Tanya. the second word “**then**” means Grandma still told the chronological story about Grandpa and Grandma in the past.

*Paragraph 33, page 207*

When Grandma and Tanya returned to the kitchen, the room was in an uproar. Adam was crying loudly. The phone was ringing and the delivery man was at the door. Aunt Kay was searching **for** her handbag. Grandma laughed. “Looks like we’re needed.”

In this paragraph tell us after Tanya and Grandma talked, the house was very crowded.

There is only one word of causal conjunction in this paragraph. The word “**for**” is show us the purpose of something. It means Aunt Kay looking for her handbag.



In this paragraph tell us that Tanya and Keisha wear the boot.

There is one word of causal conjunction in this paragraph. The word “**then**” is a sequence of time. It means Uncle John finished milking the cow with his consent.

*Paragraph 39, page 208 – 210*

In this paragraph tell us that all the women were in the kitchen

and make special food for the big reunion.

There are two words of causal conjunction in this paragraph.

The word “**for**” is show us the purpose of something. The first word “**for**” means all the people make apple pie. The second word “**for**” means Tanya had shown Keisha how to roll the crusty dough.

*Paragraph 40, page 210*

“This is your history, isn’t it, Grandma? Yours and Grandpa’s.” “Oh yes, child. A special memory of your grandpa and me,” said Grandma, beaming. “We’ll put it in the parlor **for** everyone to share.”

In this paragraph tell us that Tanya give conclusion to Grandma that the history was telling about Grandma and Grandpa.

There is only one word of causal conjunction in this paragraph. The word “**for**” is show us the purpose of something. It means Grandma can talk about her history with Grandpa to everyone in the parlor or the place that Grandma used to talk with Tanya right now.

*Paragraph 41, page 210*

That night Uncle John placed sleeping bags on the porch so Tanya and Keisha could pretend they were camping out. Tanya had never seen so many fireflies or heard so many crickets. “Doesn’t the farmyard *ever* get quite?” Tanya asked Grandma, who was rocking beside her. “Those are just night sounds, honey,” Grandma said, breathing in the hot, humid night air. “Telling us all is well.” And it was.

In this paragraph tell us that Uncle John make a camp out from the house. So Tanya and Keisha can have camping out. Tanya hear and see many things that she does not know before.

There is only one word of causal conjunction in this paragraph.

The word “**so**” is show us the result of something. It means Uncle John

has done to placed sleeping bags on the porch then Tanya and Keisha can camp out.

#### 4.1.1.4.4 Temporal Conjunction

It is including: *then, next, after that, just then, at the same time, previously, before that, finally, at last, first...then, at first...in the end, at once, thereupon, soon, after a time, next time, on other occasion, next day, an hour later, meanwhile, until then, at this moment, up to now, etc.*

Example: **Finally** we should record that the influence of the humanist contributed a good deal towards the final decay of the plainsong tradition.

(Hasan and Halliday, 1976 : 264)

From the example above, there is a word “**finally**” in this sentence. The word “**finally**” is one of temporal conjunction’s word. The word “**finally**” means the last sequence of the action that the character will do - record that the influence of the humanist contributed a good deal towards the final decay of the plainsong tradition.

**The data analysis are:**

*Paragraph 7, page 190*

Grandma pulled a letter from her apron pocket, “I think Kay mentioned some of *her* grandchildren would be visiting early too. So

Tanya will have someone to play with.” Mama looked from Grandma to Papa to Tanya again. “All right,” she **finally** agreed. “You can go.”

In this paragraph the author tells to the reader that Grandma remain something. She pulled a letter from her apron pocket and tell that Kay and her grandchildren will visit early. So Tanya will have friends to play with. She will not feel lonely and Mama let them go to the big reunion.

There is only one word that include in temporal conjunction. The word “**finally**” is express about the last sequence of the action. It means when Grandma want to go the big reunion, Mama does not permitted because she was sick not too long ago. Mama worried about the Grandma condition. Because the distance from the house to the big reunion place is so far. Then Grandma give explanation and mama let Grandma goes to the big reunion.

*Paragraph 10, page 193*

And still they travelled on and on. Until the bright sunny sky grew cloudy and gray and the highway turned into never-ending dirt roads that seemed to disappear into the fields and trees, down into the “hollers” the valleys below. Tanya could barely keep her eyes open. And still they travelled on and on . . . until **finally** the bus crawled to a stop. Grandma shook Tanya gently. “We’re here, Tanya honey, wake up.” Tanya rubbed her eyes awake. “We ‘re home.”

In this paragraph tell us that Tanya and Grandma still in a trip  
by bus and finally they were at home.

There is only one word that include in temporal conjunction. The word “**finally**” is express about the last sequence of the action. It means Grandma and Tanya start to go to the big reunion by bus. They switch one bus to other bus until they arrived at home.

*Paragraph 17, page 196*

A summer breeze suddenly blew across the land, pushing the scattered gray clouds together. Tanya felt raindrops. “Looks like it’s comin’ up a cloud,” Uncle John said, hurrying the women onto the back porch and into the house. “I think it’s *finally* gonna rain!”

In this paragraph tell us that today will rainy and Uncle John began to call all the women to enter the house fast.

There is only one word that include in temporal conjunction. The word “**finally**” is express about the last sequence of the action. It means Uncle John saw the sky is gonna be rain and it happened when Grandma and Tanya had just come.

*Paragraph 20, page 199*

Grandma helped Aunt Kay tuck the children in. “What happened to our special days, Grandma?” whispered Tanya. “Seems to me our first one went just fine,” said Grandma. “The land needed the rain and it’s **finally** gettin’ it. Makes today kinda special, don’t you think?” Tanya sighed. “I wanna go home,” she murmured into her pillow.

In this paragraph tell us that Tanya express her disappointed feeling to Grandma in a slow tone.

*Paragraph 25, page 202*

In this paragraph tell us Tanya looking for Grandma and she finally found her in the kitchen together with all the people who cook for the big reunion.

*Paragraph 36, page 208*

Tanya and Keisha pulled on the boots and off they marched. The girls watched as Uncle John finished milking the cow. Then with his consent, Tanya sprinkled chicken feed on the ground. While the chicken ate, she and Keisha collected their eggs. **After that** the girls explored the barn, and when they grew tired, they climbed into the hayloft to rest.

In this paragraph tell us that Tanya and Keisha wear the boot.

Then Tanya and Keisha did many things with Uncle John in the barn.

There is only one word that include in temporal conjunction.

The word “**after that**” is express about the sequence time in the text. It means after the first activity done then the actors do another activity we can see in *While the chicken ate, she and Keisha collected their eggs. **After that** the girls explored the barn, and when they grew tired, they climbed into the hayloft to rest.*

*Paragraph 39, page 208 – 210*

The day slipped into dusk when the family **finally** sat down to supper. They had homemade apple pie for desert – Tanya had shown Keisha how to roll the dough for the crust – topped with homemade ice cream. Only when the last bite of pie was gone did Tanya bring out what she had found that afternoon: a piece of the fence that had once separated the farmyard from the orchard. Carved in the wood were initials. Rose Buchanan and Isaac Franklin.

In this paragraph tell us that all the women were in the kitchen

and make special food for the big reunion.

There is only one word that include in temporal conjunction.

The word “**finally**” is express about the last sequence of the action. It means the family sat down to the supper.



**Table 2.4 Statistical Table**

No	Paragraph	Grammatical Cohesion			
		Reference	Substitution	Ellipsis	Conjunction
1.	Paragraph 1	9 items	1 item	2 items	3 items
2.	Paragraph 2	16 items	-	-	4 items
3.	Paragraph 3	9 items	-	-	3 items
4.	Paragraph 4	7 items	-	-	2 items
5.	Paragraph 5	14 items	-	1 item	6 items
6.	Paragraph 6	8 items	-	-	2 items
7.	Paragraph 7	5 items	-	2 items	2 items
8.	Paragraph 8	7 items	-	1 item	3 items
9.	Paragraph 9	11 items	-	1 item	5 items
10.	Paragraph 10	13 items	-	1 item	7 items
11.	Paragraph 11	13 items	-	1 item	4 items
12.	Paragraph 12	6 items	-	-	2 items
13.	Paragraph 13	8 items	-	1 item	2 items
14.	Paragraph 14	8 items	-	1 item	2 items
15.	Paragraph 15	5 items	-	-	3 items
16.	Paragraph 16	8 items	-	2 items	3 items
17.	Paragraph 17	8 items	-	-	2 items
18.	Paragraph 18	9 items	-	-	2 items
19.	Paragraph 19	10 items	-	1 item	5 items
20.	Paragraph 20	12 items	1 item	-	2 items
21.	Paragraph 21	14 items	-	2 items	4 items
22.	Paragraph 22	7 items	-	1 item	3 items
23.	Paragraph 23	10 items	-	2 items	10 items
24.	Paragraph 24	7 items	-	2 items	5 items
25.	Paragraph 25	8 items	-	1 items	5 items
26.	Paragraph 26	7 items	-	-	1 item
27.	Paragraph 27	13 items	-	-	3 items
28.	Paragraph 28	24 items	-	1 items	6 items
29.	Paragraph 29	19 items	1 item	2 items	6 items
30.	Paragraph 30	14 items	-	-	4 items
31.	Paragraph 31	8 items	-	1 item	2 items
32.	Paragraph 32	9 items	1 item	-	5 items
33.	Paragraph 33	7 items	-	-	3 items
34.	Paragraph 34	4 items	-	-	1 item
35.	Paragraph 35	7 items	-	1 item	1 item
36.	Paragraph 36	15 items	-	-	6 items
37.	Paragraph 37	5 items	-	-	1 item
38.	Paragraph 38	15 items	-	-	2 items
39.	Paragraph 39	13 items	-	1 item	1 items
40.	Paragraph 40	12 items	-	-	3 items
41.	Paragraph 41	11 items	-	1 item	4 items



1. The researcher read carefully or by close reading in the short story of "*Tanya Reunion*" to get the main data related with grammatical cohesion.
2. The researcher classified into four aspects in the grammatical cohesion - references, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.
3. The researcher also made highlighting and made coding from each aspect in the grammatical cohesion such as draw circle for reference, draw triangle for ellipsis, draw square for substitution, and draw line for conjunction that found in the sentence.
4. The researcher explained and interpret all the grammatical cohesion used in the short story "*Tanya's Reunion*".
5. The researcher made a statistical table to conclude all the data that has been analyze.
6. The researcher counted all the data by scinto formula to know which one is the most grammatical cohesion occurred in the short story "*Tanya's Reunion*".

[illegible]

The second is What is the most grammatical cohesion occurred in the short story "*Tanya's Reunion*"?. The researcher counted manually first, then the data are placed in the statistical table. After that, the researcher counted the percentage by scinto formula. The result is reference is the highest by 69,95% consist of 415 references and the lowest is substitution by 0,68% consist of 4 substitution.

[illegible]