CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter discusses the analysis of the collection data which answer the question in chapter one. It is the main objectives of the study. This chapter is the most significant part of the whole study. In data analysis, all questions are expected to be answered on the basis of grammatical cohesion theory by M.A.K Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan presented in chapter two.

4.1 Finding

This section discusses about the data from Mark Twain's novel. The writer takes seven data. They are: Discover Moses and the Bulrushers, Our Gang's Dark Oath, We Ambuscade the A-rabs, The Hair-ball Oracle, Pap Starts in on a New Life, Pap Struggles with the Death Angel, and I Fool Pap and Get Away. The data are analyzes by using grammatical cohesion theory.

4.1.1 Kinds of Grammatical Cohesion

There are four principal kinds of grammatical cohesion: reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. Reference itself divided into three kinds: personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference. Substitution divided into three kinds: nominal substitution, verbal substitution and clause substitution. While, conjunction divided into four kinds: additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction and temporal conjunction.

4.1.1.1 Reference

Reference is the identity of the particular thing of class that is being referred to and the cohesion lies in the continuity of reference (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 31). Then, the writer finds the data of personal reference. The data are explained below.

4.1.1.1.1 Personal Reference

Personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation through the category of person. Personal reference items are expressed through pronoun and determiners (Nunan, 1993: 23). The writer finds four data of personal reference. The data are explained below.

Data 1:

Now the way that the book winds up is this: Tom and me found the money that the robbers hid in the cave, and it made us rich. We got six thousand dollars apiece-all gold. It was an awful sight of money when it was piled up.

The first data from Discover Moses and the Bulrushers chapter. The writer finds the personal reference in data above. He finds the personal reference is showed by word "we, it" in the second sentence and the last sentence. The word "we, it" is personal pronoun. The word "we" refers to the first speaker and the other person. The word "we" refers back to Tom and me in the first sentence. While, the word "it" refers to the things or the objects. So, the word "it" refers back to six thousand dollars

apiece-all gold in the second sentence. The author of this novel wants to identity the word "we" (Tom and me) as main character in this novel.

Data 2:

When we was passing by the kitchen I fell over a root and made a noise. We scrouched down and laid still. Miss Watson's big nigger, named Jim, was setting in the kitchen door; we could see him pretty clear, because there was a light behind him. **He** got up and stretched his neck out about a minute, listening.

The second data from Our Gang's Dark Oath chapter. The writer finds the personal reference in data above. He finds the personal reference is showed by word "he" in the last sentence. The word "he" is personal pronoun. The word "he" refers to the other person (male). So, the word "he" refers back to Jim in the second sentence. The author of this novel wants to identity the word "he" (Jim) as another character in this novel.

Data 3:

Well, I got a good going-over in the morning from old Miss Watson on account of my clothes; but the she didn't scold, but only cleaned off the grease and clay, and looked so sorry that I thought I would behave awhile if I cloud. Then Miss Watson she took me in the closet and prayed, but nothing come of it. **She** told me to pray everyday, and whatever I asked for I would get it.

The third data from We Ambuscade the A-rabs chapter. The writer finds the personal reference in data above. He finds the personal reference is showed by word "she" in the last sentence. The word "she" is personal pronoun. The word "she" refers to the other person (female). So, the word "she" refers back to Miss Watson in the second sentence. The author of

this novel wants to identity the word "she" (Miss Watson) as another female character in this novel.

Data 4:

Once he locked me in and was gone three days. It was dreadful lonesome. I judged he had got drowned, and I wasn't ever going to get out any more. I was scared. I made up my mind I would fix up some way to leave there.

The last data from Pap Struggles with the Death Angel chapter. The writer finds the personal reference in data above. He finds the personal reference is showed by word "it" in the second sentence. The word "it" is personal pronoun refers to the things or the objects. So, the word "it" refers to three days in the first sentence. The author of this novel wants to illustrate the first speaker condition in this novel. The writer also finds other kind of reference, which is demonstrative reference. It is explained below.

4.1.1.1.2 Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative reference is essentially a form of verbal pointing (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 57). This reference is achieved by means of location, on a scale of proximity. The writer finds three data of demonstrative reference. The data are explained below.

Data 1:

I went down to the front garden and clumb over the stile where you go through the high board fence. **There** was an inch of new snow on the ground, and I seen somebody's track. They had come up from the quarry and stood around the stile a while, and then went around the garden fence.

The first data from The Hair-ball Oracle chapter. The writer finds the demonstrative reference in data above. He finds the demonstrative reference is showed by word "there" in the second sentence. The word "there" is a scale of proximity or nearness of place. The word "there" refers to adverb of place. So, the word "there" refers back to the stile in the first sentence. The author of this novel wants to illustrate the stile as the first speaker location in this novel.

Data 2:

There was a fifty-pound sack of corn meal, and a side of bacon, ammunition, and a four-gallon jug of whisky, and an old book and two newspapers for wadding, besides some tow. I toted up a load, and went back and set down on the bow of the skiff to rest.

The second data from Pap Struggles with the Death Angel chapter. The writer finds the demonstrative reference in data above. He finds the demonstrative reference is showed by word "there" in the second sentence. The word "there" is a scale of proximity or nearness of place. The word "there" refers to adverb of place. So, the word "there" refers back to the skiff in the first sentence. The author of this novel wants to illustrate the skiff as the first speaker and the other person location in this novel.

Data 3:

About twelve o'clock we turned out and went along up the bank. The river was coming up pretty fast, and lost of driftwood going by on the rise. By and by along comes part of a log raft-nine logs fast together. We went out with the skiff and towed it ashore. **Then** we had dinner.

The last data from I Fool Pap and Get Away chapter. The writer finds the demonstrative reference in data above. He finds the demonstrative reference is showed by word "then" in the last sentence. The word "then" is a scale of proximity or nearness of time. The word "then" refers to adverb of time in this novel. The author of this novel wants to illustrate the first speaker activity in this novel. After analyzing the data from demonstrative reference, the writer finds comparative reference. The data are explained below.

4.1.1.3 Comparative Reference

Comparative reference is expressed through adjectives and adverbs and serves to compare items within a text in terms of identity or similarity (Nunan, 1993: 24). The writer finds three data of comparative reference. The data are explained below.

Data 1:

All I wanted was to go somewhere; all I wanted was a change, I warn't particular. She said it was wicked to say what I said; said she wouldn't say it for the whole world; she was going to live so **as** to go to the good place.

The first data from Discover Moses and the Bulrushers chapter. The writer finds the comparative reference in data above. He finds the comparative reference is showed by word "as" in the last sentence. The word "as" is general comparative. The word "as" refers to identity. The word "as" has a good meaning in give identity. The author of this novel

wants to identity the word "as" between going to live with go to the good place in this novel.

Data 2:

Miss Watson's nigger, Jim, had a hair-ball **as big as** your fist, which had been took out of the fourth stomach of an ox, and he used to do magic with it. He said there was a spirit inside of it, and it knowed everything.

The second data from The Hair-ball Oracle chapter. The writer finds the comparative reference in data above. He finds the comparative reference is showed by word "as big as" in the first sentence. The word "as big as" is general comparative. The word "as big as" refers to similarity between two things. So, the word "as big as" refers to similarity between the hair-ball with a fist in this novel. The author of this novel wants to illustrate the hair-ball size in this novel.

Data 3:

I begged, and told him I was only Huck; but he laughed such a screechy laugh, and roared and cussed, and kept on chasing me up. Once when I turned short and dodged under his arm he made a grab and got me by the jacket between my shoulders, and I thought I was gone; but I slid out of the jacket **quick as** lighting, and saved myself.

The last data from Pap Struggles with the Death Angel chapter. The writer finds the comparative reference in data above. He finds the comparative reference is showed by word "quick as". The word "quick as" is general comparative. The word "quick as" refers to identity. The word "quick as" has a good meaning in give identity. The author of this novel wants to identity the word "quick as" between slid out of the jacket

with lighting in this novel. After finding the kinds of reference, the writer finds other kinds of grammatical cohesion which is substitution. The substitution is explained below.

4.1.1.2 Substitution

Substitution is the replacement of one item with another (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 88). Substitution is the replacement of obvious in the content with a 'filler' word such as one, so, or do to avoid repetition. Then, the writer finds the data of nominal substitution. The data are explained bellow.

4.1.1.2.1 Nominal Substitution

Nominal substitution is the most typical substitution that use words one or ones. The writer finds three data of nominal substitution. The data are explained below.

Data 1:

So he set down on the ground betwixt me and Tom. He leaned his back up against a tree, and stretched his legs out till **one** of them most touched one of mine. My nose begun to itch. It itched till the tears come into my eyes.

The first data from Our Gang's Dark Oath chapter. The writer finds the nominal substitution in data above. He finds the nominal substitution is showed by word "one". The word "one" is a noun. The word "one" refers to a head of the nominal group. The word "one" substitutes to the legs in the second sentence. The author of this story wants to replace the word "one" substitutes to the legs in this novel.

Data 2:

I don't know how long I was asleep, but all of a sudden there was an awful scream and I was up. There was pap looking wild, and skipping around every which way and yelling about snakes. He said they was crawling up his legs; and then he would give a jump and scream, and say **one** had bit him on the check-but I couldn't see no snakes.

The second data from Pap Struggles with the Death Angel chapter. The writer finds the nominal substitution in data above. He finds the nominal substitution is showed by word "one" in the last sentence. The word "one" is a noun. The word "one" refers to a head of the nominal group. The word "one" substitutes to the snakes in the second sentence. The author of this story wants to replace the word "one" substitutes to the snakes in this novel.

Data 3:

I heard people talking at the ferry landing. I heard what they said, tooevery word of it. One man said it was getting towards the long days and the short night now. T'other one said this warn't one of the short **ones**, he reckoned-and then they laughed, and he said it over again, and they laughed again; then they waked up another fellow and told him, and laughed, but he didn't laughed, he ripped out something brisk, and said let him alone.

The last data from I Fool Pap and Get Away chapter. The writer finds the nominal substitution in data above. He finds the nominal substitution is showed by word "ones" in the third sentence. The word "ones" is a noun or plural. The word "ones" refers to a head of the nominal group. The word "ones" substitutes to the nights in the second sentence. The author of this story wants to replace the word "one" substitutes to the nights in this novel. After finding and analyzing the data

from nominal substitution, the writer finds verbal substitution. The data are explained below.

4.1.1.2.2 Verbal Substitution

Verbal substitution is the most common substitution is the verb do which is sometimes used in conjunction with so as in do so. The writer finds three data of verbal substitution. The data are explained below.

Data 1:

Everybody was willing. So Tom got out a sheet of paper that he had wrote the oath on, and read it. It swore every boy to stick to the band, and never tell any of the secrets; and if anybody **done** anything to any boy in the band, whichever boy was ordered to kill that person and his family must do it, and he mustn't eat and he mustn't sleep till he had killed them and hacked a cross in their breasts, which was the sign of the band.

The first data from Our Gang's Dark Oath chapter. The writer finds the verbal substitution in data above. He finds the verbal substitution is showed by word "done" in the second sentence. The word "done" presupposes to the verb. The word "done" presuppose to tell any of the secrets. The author wants to illustrate the word "done" replace to tell any of the secrets in this novel.

Data 2:

He drank and drank, and tumbled down his blankets by and by; but luck didn't run my way. He didn't go sound asleep, but was uneasy. He groaned and moaned and thrashed around this way and that for long time. At last I got so sleepy I couldn't keep my eyes open all I could **do**, so before I knowed what I was sound asleep, and the candle burning.

The second data from Pap Struggles with the Death Angel chapter. The writer finds the verbal substitution in data above. He finds the verbal substitution is showed by word "do" in the last sentence. The word "do" presupposes to the verb. The word "do" presuppose to keep my eyes in the last sentence. The author wants to illustrate the word "do" replace to keep my eyes in this novel.

Data 3:

I took the sack of corn meal and took it to where the canoe was hid and shoved the vines and branches apart and put it in; then I **done** the same wide the side of bacon; then the whisky-jug. I took all the coffee and sugar there was, and all the ammunition; I took the wadding; I took the bucket and ground; I took a dipper and tin cup; and my old saw and two blankets, and the skillet and the coffee-pot.

The last data from I Fool Pap and Get Away chapter. The writer finds the verbal substitution in data above. He finds the verbal substitution is showed by word "done" in the first sentence. The word "done" presupposes to the verb. The word "done" presuppose to put it in. The author wants to illustrate the word "done" replace to put it in this novel. After analyzing the data from nominal substitution, the writer finds clause substitution. The data are explained below.

4.1.1.2.3 Clause Substitution

Clause substitution is substitution in which what is presupposed is not an element within the clause but an entire clause. This substitution use words so and not. The writer finds a data in clause substitution. The data are explained below.

Data 1:

The Judge said he could hug him for them words; so he cried, and his wife she cried again; pap said he'd been a man that had always been misunderstood before, and the judge said he believed it. The old man said that what a man wanted that was sympathy, and the judge said it was so; so they cried again.

The first data from Pap Starts in on a New Life Chapter. The writer finds the clause substitution in data above. He finds the clause substitution is showed by word "so". The word "so" in the last sentence presupposes to an entire clause within a text. The word "so" pointing to what a man wanted that was down was sympathy. The author of this story wants to illustrate the other person situation in this novel. After finding the kinds of substitution, the writer finds other kinds of grammatical cohesion which is conjunction. The conjunction is explained below.

4.1.1.4 Conjunction

Conjunction is a relationship which indicates how the subsequent sentence or clause should be linked to the preceding or the following part of the sentence (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 226). Then, the writer finds data of additive conjunction. The data are explained below.

4.1.1.4.1 Additive Conjunction

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 246), the additive conjunction or has the basic meaning of alternation, and it often occurs in questions, requests, permissions, predictions, opinions. Additive conjunction items are signaled

through and, also, too, furthermore, moreover, etc. The writer finds three data of additive conjunction. The data are explained below.

Data 1:

Miss Watson she kept pecking at me, and it got tiresome **and** lonesome. By and by they fetched the niggers in and had prayers, and then everybody was off to bed. I went up to my room with a piece of candle, and put it on the table.

The first data from Discover Moses and the Bulrushers chapter. The writer finds the additive conjunction in data above. He finds the additive conjunction is showed word "and" in the first sentence. The word "and" is a linked the additive information. The word "and" has a relation meaning to linked one word to another word, such as tiresome and lonesome. The author of this novel wants to illustrate the first speaker and the other person (female) condition in this novel.

Data 2:

I thought it all over, and I reckoned I would walk off with the gun and some lines, and take to the woods when I run away. I guessed I wouldn't stay in one place, but just tramp right across the country, mostly night times, and and hunt fish to keep alive, **and** so get so far way that the old man **nor** the widow couldn't find me any more.

The second data from Pap Struggles with the Death Angel chapter.

The writer finds the additive conjunction in data above. He finds the additive conjunction is showed word "and, nor" in the last sentence. The word "and, nor" is a linked the additive information. The word "and, nor" has a relation meaning to linked one word to another word, such as the old man nor the widow. The author of this novel wants to illustrate the

first speaker opinion wants to a run away from the old man nor the widow couldn't finds him any more in this novel.

Data 3:

I opened my eyes and looked around, trying to make out where I was. It was after sun-up, and I had been sound asleep. Pap was standing over me looking sour **and** sick, too.

The last data from I Fool Pap and Get Away chapter. The writer finds the additive conjunction in data above. He finds the additive conjunction is showed word "and" in the last sentence. The word "and" is a linked the additive information. The word "and" has a relation meaning to linked one word to another word, such as sour and sick. The author of this novel wants to illustrate the other person (male) condition in this novel. After finding and analyzing the data from additive conjunction, the writer also finds adversative conjunction. The data are explained below.

4.1.1.4.2 Adversative Conjunction

Adversative conjunction is a contrary to expectation. The expectation may come from the content of what is being said. It may come from the simple words such as yet, but, though, however, in other hand, etc. The writer finds three data of adversative conjunction. The data are explained below.

Data 1:

Sometimes the widow would take me one side and talk about Providence in a way to make a body's mouth water; **but** maybe next day Miss Watson would take hold and knock it all down again.

The first data form We Ambuscade the A-rabs chapter. The writer finds the adversative conjunction in data above. He finds the adversative conjunction is showed by word "but". The word "but" is a linked contrary information. The word "but" has a contrary content meaning to linked one sentence to another sentence, such as there are a contrary expectation between the widow with Miss Watson. The author of this novel wants to illustrate the contrary expectation between the widow and Miss Watson as important female character in this novel.

Data 2:

Pap was pretty careful not to leave a knife or anything in the cabin when he was away; I reckon I had hunted the place over as much as a hundred times; well I was most all the time at it, because it was about the only way to put in the time. **But** this time I found something at last; I found an old rusty wood-saw without any handle; it was laid in between a rafter and the clapboards of the roof.

The second data form Pap Struggles with the Death Angel chapter. The writer finds the adversative conjunction in data above. He finds the adversative conjunction is showed by word "but" in the last sentence. The word "but" is a linked contrary information. The word "but" has a contrary content meaning to linked one sentence to another sentence, such as there are a contrary expectation between the past event and now. The author of this novel wants to illustrate the contrary expectation to the first speaker time or event in this novel.

Data 3:

There, now-that's a specimen. They call that a govment that can't sell a free nigger till he's been in the State six months. Here's a govment that

calss itself a govment, and lets on to be a govment and thinks it is a govment, and **yet** got to set stock-still for six whole months before it can take a hold of prowling, thieving, infernal white-shirted free nigger, and —"

The last data above, the writer finds the adversative conjunction. He finds the adversative conjunction is showed by word "yet" in the last sentence. The word "yet" is a linked contrary information. The word "yet" has a contrary content meaning to linked one sentence to another sentence, such as there are a contrary expectation between the first sentence and the last sentence. The author of this novel wants to illustrate the contrary expectation to the six months events about the specimen that calls a govment in this novel. After analyzing the data from adversative conjunction, the writer also finds causal conjunction. The data are explained below.

4.1.1.4.3 Causal Conjunction

Causal conjunction is signaled by using words such as because, so, thus, hence, therefore, then, for this reason, etc. Causal conjunction has function to show a specific one of result, reason, purpose. The writer finds three data of causal conjunction. The data are explained below.

Data 1:

After supper she got out her book and learned me about Moses and the Bulrushers, and I was in a sweat to find out all about him; but by and by she let it out that Moses had been dead a considerable long time; so then I didn't care no more about him, **because** I don't take no stock in dead people.

The first data from Discover Moses and the Bulrushers chapter. The writer finds the causal conjunction in data above. He finds the causal conjunction is showed by word "because". The word "because" is reason information. The word "because" has a function to show specific on of reason. The word "because" refers to reason content from the first speaker to the object or Moses and the Bulrushers. The author of this story wants to illustrate the first speaker reason in this novel.

Data 2:

I didn't want to go back no more. I had stopped cussing, because the widow didn't like it; but now I took it again because pap hadn't no objections. It was pretty good times up in the woods there, take it all around.

The second data from Pap Struggles with the Death Angel chapter. The writer finds the causal conjunction in data above. He finds the causal conjunction is showed by word "because". The word "because" is reason information. The word "because" has a function to show specific on of reason. The word "because" refers to reason content from the first speaker to the other person (female). The author of this story wants to illustrate the first speaker reason to the widow prohibition in this novel.

Data 3:

He unlocked the door, and I cleared out up the river-bank. I noticed some pieces of limbs and such things floating down, and a sprinkling of bark; so I knowed the river had begun to rise.

The last data from I Fool Pap and Get Away chapter. The writer finds the causal conjunction in data above. He finds the causal conjunction

is showed by word "so". The word "so" is reason information. The word "so" has a function to show specific on of reason. The word "so" refers to reason content from the first speaker activity. The author of this story wants to illustrate the first speaker reason to the river had begun to rise in this novel. After finding and analyzing the data from causal conjunction, the writer also finds temporal conjunction. The data are explained below.

4.1.1.4.4 Temporal Conjunction

Temporal conjunction is link is established by means of the simplest form. Some temporal conjunction are signaled by using words such as then, next, after that, next day, until then, etc. The writer finds three data of temporal conjunction. The data are explained below.

Data 1:

Tom said he slipped Jim's hat off of his head and hung it on a limb right over him, and Jim stirred a little, but he didn't wake. **Afterwards** Jim said the witches be witched him and put him in a trance, and hungs his hat on a limb to show who done it.

The first data from Our Gang's Dark Oath chapter. The writer finds the temporal conjunction in data above. He finds the temporal conjunction is showed by word "afterwards" in the last sentence. The word "afterwards" refers to create a sequence in time. The word "afterwards" is a linked one sentence with another sentence bases on the event. The author of this story wants to illustrate the other person (male) event activity in this novel.

Data 2:

I had wore the ground a good deal crawling out of the hole and dragging out so many things. so I fixed that as good as I could from the outside by scattering dust on the place, which covered up the smoothness and the sawdust. **Then** I fixed the piece of log back into its place, and put two rocks under it and one against it to hold it there, for it was bent up at that place and didn't quite touch ground.

The second data from I Fool Pap and Get Away chapter. The writer finds the temporal conjunction in data above. He finds the temporal conjunction is showed by word "then" in the last sentence. The word "then" refers to create a sequence in time. The word "then" is a linked one sentence with another sentence bases on the event. The author of this story wants to illustrate the other person (male) activity in this novel.

Data 3:

I took the axe and smashed in the door. I beat it and hacked it considerable a doing it. I fetched the pig in, and took him back nearly to the table and hacked into his throat with the axe, and laid him down on the ground to bleed; I say ground because it was ground-hard packed, and no boards. Well, **next** I took an old sack and put a lot of big rocks in it-all I could drag and I started it from the pig, and dragged it to the door and through the wood down to the river and dumped it in, and down it sunk, out of sight.

The last data from I Fool Pap and Get Away chapter. The writer finds the temporal conjunction in data above. He finds the temporal conjunction is showed by word "next" in the last sentence. The word "next" refers to create a sequence in time. The word "next" is a linked one sentence with another sentence bases on the event. The author of this story wants to illustrate the other person (male) event activity in this novel.

4.1.2 The Function of Grammatical Cohesion

After finding the kinds of grammatical cohesion, the writer begins to find the function of grammatical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion deals with the structure in text. Grammatical cohesion refers that some forms are realized through the grammar (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:6). The structure determines the order in which grammatical elements occur and the way they are related within a sentence. By using grammatical cohesion device for analyzing the data, the writer finds the function in each kind of grammatical cohesion.

Grammatical cohesion itself has four kinds, which are reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. Reference divides into three kinds, which are personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference. The writer finds the function of personal reference which takes from the data 4.1.1.1.1. The function of personal reference is explained below.

4.1.2.1.1 Personal Reference

Data 1:

Now the way that the book winds up is this: Tom and me found the money that the robbers hid in the cave, and it made us rich. We got six thousand dollars apiece-all gold. It was an awful sight of money when it was piled up.

From the first data above, the writer knows about personal reference has a function to shows the category of person. The writer concludes that the word "we" in the second sentence is personal pronoun because that the word "we" refers back to Tom and me in the preceding

sentence. While, the word "it" in the last sentence is personal pronoun because that the word "it" refers back to six thousand dollars in the second sentence. The writer also concludes the first speaker and the other person activities are very significant event in this novel.

Data 2:

When we was passing by the kitchen I fell over a root and made a noise. We scrouched down and laid still. Miss Watson's big nigger, named Jim, was setting in the kitchen door; we could see him pretty clear, because there was a light behind him. **He** got up and stretched his neck out about a minute, listening.

From the second data, the writer finds the function as to emphasize the pronoun. The word "he" in the last sentence is personal pronoun because that the word "he" refers back to Jim in the preceding sentence. So, the writer concludes that the word "he" has a function to remember the character. The word "he" (Jim) refers to the male of main character in this novel.

Data 3:

Well, I got a good going-over in the morning from old Miss Watson on account of my clothes; but the she didn't scold, but only cleaned off the grease and clay, and looked so sorry that I thought I would behave awhile if I cloud. Then Miss Watson she took me in the closet and prayed, but nothing come of it. **She** told me to pray everyday, and whatever I asked for I would get it.

From the third data above, the writer finds the function of personal reference. The writer concludes that the word "she" in the last sentence is personal pronoun because that the "she" refers to the female person or

pointing back to Miss Watson in the preceding sentence. The word "she" refers to the protagonist of main character in this novel.

Data 4:

Once he locked me in and was gone three days. It was dreadful lonesome. I judged he had got drowned, and I wasn't ever going to get out any more. I was scared. I made up my mind I would fix up some way to leave there.

From the last data, the word "it" in the second sentence is personal pronoun or refers to a thing or object because that the word "it" refers back to three days in the first sentence. The writer concludes the word "it" as to emphasize the first speaker situation in the story happens. The next function is from demonstrative reference which has the point 4.1.1.1.2. The function is explained below.

4.1.2.1.2 Demonstrative Reference

Data 1:

I went down to the front garden and clumb over the stile where you go through the high board fence. **There** was an inch of new snow on the ground, and I seen somebody's track. They had come up from the quarry and stood around the stile a while, and then went around the garden fence.

From the first data, the writer knows about demonstrative reference has a function to shows the verbal pointing. The writer concludes that the word "there" in the second sentence is verbal pointing or refers to means of location because that the word "there" pointing back to the stile in the preceding sentence. So, the writer concludes that the word "there" as the first speaker and other person location in this novel.

Data 2:

There was a fifty-pound sack of corn meal, and a side of bacon, ammunition, and a four-gallon jug of whisky, and an old book and two newspapers for wadding, besides some tow. I toted up a load, and went back and set down on the bow of the skiff to rest.

From the second data above, the writer concludes that the word "there" in the second sentence is verbal pointing or refers to means of location because that the word "there" refers back to the skiff in the first sentence. So, the writer concludes the skiff in data above as the first speaker and other person location event in this novel.

Data 3:

About twelve o'clock we turned out and went along up the bank. The river was coming up pretty fast, and lost of driftwood going by on the rise. By and by along comes part of a log raft-nine logs fast together. We went out with the skiff and towed it ashore. Then we had dinner.

From the last data, the word "then" in the last sentence has a function to shows the verbal pointing or refers to means of event. The writer concludes that the word "then" refers to adverb of time because that the word "then" has a function as illustrate the first speaker and the other person continue event in this novel. The next function is from comparative reference that in the point 4.1.1.1.3. The function is explained below.

4.1.2.1.3 Comparative Reference

Data 1:

All I wanted was to go somewhere; all I wanted was a change, I warn't particular. She said it was wicked to say what I said; said she wouldn't say it for the whole world; she was going to live so **as** to go to the good place.

From the first data, the writer knows about comparative reference has a function to compare items within a text. The writer concludes that the word "as" is general comparative or refers to identity because that the word "as" is identity items between going to live and to go to the good place. Here, the writer concludes the word "as" has a function to compare identity in this novel. The next data is explained below.

Data 2:

Miss Watson's nigger, Jim, had a hair-ball **as big as** your fist, which had been took out of the fourth stomach of an ox, and he used to do magic with it. He said there was a spirit inside of it, and it knowed everything.

From the next data above, the writer concludes the word "as big as" in the first sentence is general comparative or refers to similarity because that the word "as big as" similarity items between a hair ball size and a first size. Here, the writer concludes the word "as big as" has a function to similarity items in this novel.

Data 3:

I begged, and told him I was only Huck; but he laughed such a screechy laugh, and roared and cussed, and kept on chasing me up. Once when I turned short and dodged under his arm he made a grab and got me by the

jacket between my shoulders, and I thought I was gone; but I slid out of the jacket **quick as** lighting, and saved myself.

From the last data, the writer concludes that the word "quick as" is general comparative or refers to identity because that the word "quick as" is identity items between slid out of the jacket and the lighting in this story happens. So, the writer concludes the word "quick as" has a function to compares identity items in this novel.

After finding the function in each kind of reference, the writer continues to finding the function in each kind of substitution which are relate to the data. Substitution divides into three kinds, which are nominal substitution, verbal substitution and clause substitution. It is explained below.

4.1.2.2.1 Nominal Substitution

Data 1:

So he set down on the ground betwixt me and Tom. He leaned his back up against a tree, and stretched his legs out till **one** of them most touched one of mine. My nose begun to itch. It itched till the tears come into my eyes.

From the first data, the writer knows about nominal substitution has a function to substitute one item with another in the content. The writer concludes the word "one" has a function as a head of the nominal group because that the word "one" refers to a noun. The word "one" substitutes the legs in this novel.

Data 2:

I don't know how long I was asleep, but all of a sudden there was an awful scream and I was up. There was pap looking wild, and skipping around every which way and yelling about snakes. He said they was crawling up his legs; and then he would give a jump and scream, and say **one** had bit him on the check-but I couldn't see no snakes.

From the second data above, the writer concludes the word "one" has a function to substitute one word with another within the content. The writer concludes the word "one" has a function as head of the nominal group because that the word "one" refers to a noun. The word "one" substitutes to the snakes in this novel. The next data is explained below.

Data 3:

I heard people talking at the ferry landing. I heard what they said, tooevery word of it. One man said it was getting towards the long days and the short night now. T'other one said this warn't one of the short **ones**, he reckoned-and then they laughed, and he said it over again, and they laughed again; then they waked up another fellow and told him, and laughed, but he didn't laughed, he ripped out something brisk, and said let him alone.

From the last data, the writer finds the function of nominal substitution. The writer concludes the word "ones" in the third sentence has a function as head of the nominal group because that word "ones" refers to a plural noun. So, the writer concludes the word "ones" substitutes to the night in the preceding sentence. The next function is from verbal substitution which has the point 4.1.1.2.2. The function is explained below.

4.1.2.2.2 Verbal Substitution

Data 1:

Everybody was willing. So Tom got out a sheet of paper that he had wrote the oath on, and read it. It swore every boy to stick to the band, and never tell any of the secrets; and if anybody **done** anything to any boy in the band, whichever boy was ordered to kill that person and his family must do it, and he mustn't eat and he mustn't sleep till he had killed them and hacked a cross in their breasts, which was the sign of the band.

From the first data of verbal substitution here gives the function to substitute the verb with another in the content. The writer concludes the word "done" has a function as replacement the verb because that the word "done" replace to tell as the verb. The next function is explained below.

Data 2:

He drank and drank, and tumbled down his blankets by and by; but luck didn't run my way. He didn't go sound asleep, but was uneasy. He groaned and moaned and thrashed around this way and that for long time. At last I got so sleepy I couldn't keep my eyes open all I could **do**, so before I knowed what I was sound asleep, and the candle burning.

The next data above, the writer knows about the function of verbal substitution. The writer concludes the word "do" has a function as the replacement the verb because that the word "do" replace to keep as the verb. The next data is explained below.

Data 3:

I took the sack of corn meal and took it to where the canoe was hid and shoved the vines and branches apart and put it in; then I **done** the same wide the side of bacon; then the whisky-jug. I took all the coffee and sugar there was, and all the ammunition; I took the wadding; I took the bucket

and ground; I took a dipper and tin cup; and my old saw and two blankets, and the skillet and the coffee-pot.

From the last data of verbal substitution here gives the function to substitute the verb with another in the content. The writer concludes the word "done" has a function as replacement the verb because that the word "done" replace to put as the verb in the first sentence. The next function is from clause substitution which has the point 4.1.1.2.3. The function is explained below.

4.1.2.2.3 Clause Substitution

Data 1:

The Judge said he could hug him for them words; so he cried, and his wife she cried again; pap said he'd been a man that had always been misunderstood before, and the judge said he believed it. The old man said that what a man wanted that was sympathy, and the judge said it was so; so they cried again.

From the first data above, the writer knows about clause substitution has a function as the replacement entire clause. So, the writer concludes the word "so" presupposes the whole clause because that the word "so" pointing to what a man wanted that was down was sympathy in this novel.

After finding the function in each kind of substitution, the writer continues to finding the function in each kind of conjunction which are relate to the data. Conjunction divides into four kinds, which are additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction and temporal conjunction. It is explained below.

4.1.2.4.1 Additive Conjunction

Data 1:

Miss Watson she kept pecking at me, and it got tiresome **and** lonesome. By and by they fetched the niggers in and had prayers, and then everybody was off to bed. I went up to my room with a piece of candle, and put it on the table.

From the first data above, the writer knows about additive conjunction has a function to shows a relation one word with another within a sentence. The writer concludes the word "and" has a function as additive information because that the word "and" relates to one adjective with another such as tiresome and lonesome in this novel.

Data 2:

I thought it all over, and I reckoned I would walk off with the gun and some lines, and take to the woods when I run away. I guessed I wouldn't stay in one place, but just tramp right across the country, mostly night times, and and hunt fish to keep alive, and so get so far way that the old man nor the widow couldn't find me any more.

From the second data above, the writer knows about additive conjunction has a function to shows a relation one word with another within a sentence. The writer concludes the word "and" has a function as additive information because that the word "and" relates to one noun with another such as the old man and the widow in this novel. The next data is explained below.

Data 3:

I opened my eyes and looked around, trying to make out where I was. It was after sun-up, and I had been sound asleep. Pap was standing over me looking sour **and** sick, too.

From the last data above, the writer knows about additive conjunction has a function to shows a relation one adjective with another within a sentence. The writer concludes the word "and" has a function as additive information because that the word "and" relates to one adjective with another such as sour and sick in this novel. The next function is from adversative conjunction which has the point 4.1.1.4.2. It is explained below

4.1.2.4.2 Adversative Conjunction

Data 1:

Sometimes the widow would take me one side and talk about Providence in a way to make a body's mouth water; **but** maybe next day Miss Watson would take hold and knock it all down again.

From the first data, the writer knows about adversative conjunction has a function to shows a contrary to expectation in the content. The writer concludes the word "but" has a function as contrary to expectation in the content because that the word "but" relates to a contrary idea between the widow with Miss Watson. So, the writer concludes the word "but" has a function as emphasize contrary idea or expectation in this novel.

Data 2:

Pap was pretty careful not to leave a knife or anything in the cabin when he was away; I reckon I had hunted the place over as much as a hundred times; well I was most all the time at it, because it was about the only way to put in the time. **But** this time I found something at last; I found an old rusty wood-saw without any handle; it was laid in between a rafter and the clapboards of the roof.

The second data above also has same function like first data. The writer concludes the word "but" has a function as contrary to expectation in the content because that the word "but" relates to a contrary content meaning to linked one event to another. So, the writer concludes the word "but" has a function as emphasize contrary content in this novel.

Data 3:

There, now-that's a specimen. They call that a govment that can't sell a free nigger till he's been in the State six months. Here's a govment that calss itself a govment, and lets on to be a govment and thinks it is a govment, and yet got to set stock-still for six whole months before it can take a hold of prowling, thieving, infernal white-shirted free nigger, and —"

The last data above, the writer concludes the word "yet" has a function as contrary to expectation in the content because that the word "yet" relates to a contrary content meaning to linked one event to another. So, the writer concludes the word "yet" has a function as emphasize contrary content in this novel. The next function is from causal conjunction which has the point 4.1.1.4.3. It is explained below.

4.1.2.4.3 Causal Conjunction

Data 1:

After supper she got out her book and learned me about Moses and the Bulrushers, and I was in a sweat to find out all about him; but by and by she let it out that Moses had been dead a considerable long time; so then I didn't care no more about him, **because** I don't take no stock in dead people.

The first data above, the writer knows about causal conjunction has a function to shows a specific one of reason in the content. The writer concludes the word "because" has a function to gives reason information because that the word "because" refers to reason content from the first speaker to the object in this novel. The next data is explained below.

Data 2:

I didn't want to go back no more. I had stopped cussing, **because** the widow didn't like it; but now I took it again because pap hadn't no objections. It was pretty good times up in the woods there, take it all around.

The second data above also has same function like first data. The writer concludes the word "because" has a function to gives reason information because that the word "because" refers to reason content from the first speaker to the other person (Miss Watson) in this novel. The next data is explained below.

Data 3:

He unlocked the door, and I cleared out up the river-bank. I noticed some pieces of limbs and such things floating down, and a sprinkling of bark; so I knowed the river had begun to rise.

The last data above also has same function like first data. The writer concludes the word "so" has a function to gives reason information because that the word "so" refers to reason content from the first speaker to the object (the river) in this novel. The next function is from temporal conjunction which has the point 4.1.1.4.4. It is explained below.

4.1.2.4.4 Temporal Conjunction

Data1:

Tom said he slipped Jim's hat off of his head and hung it on a limb right over him, and Jim stirred a little, but he didn't wake. **Afterwards** Jim said the witches be witched him and put him in a trance, and hungs his hat on a limb to show who done it.

The first data of temporal conjunction gives the function to create a sequence in time within a text. The writer concludes the word "afterwards" has a function to relate one sentence with another sentence bases on the event, such as the other person (male) activity in this novel. The next data is explained below.

Data 2:

I had wore the ground a good deal crawling out of the hole and dragging out so many things. so I fixed that as good as I could from the outside by scattering dust on the place, which covered up the smoothness and the sawdust. **Then** I fixed the piece of log back into its place, and put two rocks under it and one against it to hold it there, for it was bent up at that place and didn't quite touch ground.

The second data above also has same function like first data. The writer concludes the word "then" to create a sequence in time within a text. The word "then" has a function to relate one sentence with another

sentence bases on the event, such as the first speaker event activity in this novel. The next data is explained below.

Data 3:

I took the axe and smashed in the door. I beat it and hacked it considerable a doing it. I fetched the pig in, and took him back nearly to the table and hacked into his throat with the axe, and laid him down on the ground to bleed; I say ground because it was ground-hard packed, and no boards. Well, **next** I took an old sack and put a lot of big rocks in it-all I could drag and I started it from the pig, and dragged it to the door and through the wood down to the river and dumped it in, and down it sunk, out of sight.

The last data above also has same function like first data. The writer concludes the word "next" to create a sequence in time within a text. The word "next" has a function to relate one sentence with another sentence bases on the event, such as the first speaker event activity in this novel.

4.2 Discussion

After finding the kinds and functions of grammatical cohesion, the writer concludes that many items of grammatical cohesion used in Mark Twain's novel entitled The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. The seven chapters which are: Discover Moses and the Bulrushers, Our Gang's Dark Oath, We Ambuscade the A-rabs, The Hair-ball Oracle, Pap Starts in on a New Life, Pap Struggles with the Death Angel, and I Fool Pap and Get Away. In each kind of reference, substitution and conjunction items has meaningful word that gives many function of it.

Through this table, the writer shows how many item in grammatical cohesion that appeared in all data.

Grammatical Cohesion	Chapters							Tota 1
Conesion	Discove	Our	We	The	Pap	Pap	I	1
	r Moses	Gang's	Ambuscad	Hair-	Starts	Struggl	Fool	
	and the	Dark	e the A-	ball	in on	es with	Pap	
	Bulrush	Oath	rabs	Oracl	a	the	and	
	ers	- 4		e	New	Death	Get	
		- 4	1		Life	Angel	Awa	
	-						у	
Personal	1	1 /	1	-	-	1	-	4
Reference								
Demonstrati	-	/ -	-	1	-	1	1	3
ve Reference	7							
Comparative	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Reference					1			
Nominal	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3
Substitution							P	
Verbal	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3
Substitution						77		
Clause	-	-	-	- ,	1	-	-	1
Substitution								
Additive	1	-	-	/-	-	1	1	3
Conjunction				E.				
Adversative	-	-	1	-//	-	2	-	3
Conjunction								
Causal	1	-		-	-	1	1	3
Conjunction								
Temporal	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
Conjunction								

Based on the table above, we can know the frequency of item in grammatical cohesion that often appears in the text. The frequency of personal reference is 4, while demonstrative reference, comparative reference, nominal substitution, verbal substitution, additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction and temporal conjunction are 3, and clause substitution is 1.

The writer finds 4 data of personal reference. Personal reference has a function to show the category of person or pronoun. Personal reference emphasizes a personal pronoun or possessive pronoun and determiner in a text. Then, the writer finds 3 data of demonstrative reference. The function of demonstrative reference is a scale of proximity or verbal pointing. A scale of proximity means a nearness of place or location and nearness of time or event. The writer finds 3 data of comparative reference. Here, comparative reference has a function to compares similarity and identity an object or things.

Next, the writer finds 3 data of nominal substitution. Nominal substitution has a function to substitute one item with another in the content, such as eyes substitute to one. Then, the writer finds 3 data of verbal substitution. The function of verbal substitution is the replacement of verb, such as take substitute to done. And the writer finds 1 data of clause substitution. Here, clause substitution has a function to replacements entire clause or whole clause in a text.

Finally, the writer finds 3 data in each kinds of conjunction. Additive conjunction has a function to gives additive information in the content. Then, the function of adversative conjunction is very different with additive conjunction, because adversative conjunction has a function to gives a contrary expectation in the content. While, causal conjunction has a function to shows the result specific of reason information in the content. The last, the function of temporal conjunction is to create a sequence in time or link an information structure in event.