

Table I. Finding of Reference

Reference			
Items of Reference	Subtypes	Reference Word	Data Finding See in Appendix
Personal reference	Personal Pronoun	I, she, he, it, you, they	page 1
	Possessive pronoun	mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs	Page 10 and 12
	Possessive determiner	my, your, his, her, its, our, their	Page 1 and Page 12
Demonstrative Reference	Adverbial demonstrative	Here, there, now,	Page 1
	Nominal demonstrative	These, this, that, those, there	Page 7
Comparative reference	General comparative	Difference, other	Page 1 and 11
	particular comparative	Better	Page 2

Table 2. Finding of Substitution

Substitution		
Types of substitution	Substitute Word	Data Finding See in Appendix
Nominal substitution	–	–
Verbal substitution	Do	Page 12
Clausal substitution	So	Page 2

inserted to connect them to make a cohesive in the meaning. Even they have a contrast meaning. Adversative conjunction uses to connect a contrast meaning or event.

From data analysis the writer also found a causal conjunction. This type usually connects a sentence to be result, reason and purpose of the sentence. The words are usually *so, that, therefore, consequently, accordingly* and an expression number *as a result (of that), because of that, in consequently (of that)*. All of these words use to make a reason, result or purpose in the text from something happen in the text. The last type of conjunction is temporal conjunction. This type indicates time where the issues happen. In data analysis shown a temporal conjunction in the sentence “...*Louisa tied a green apron round her waist, and got out a flat straw hat with a green ribbon. Then she went into the garden with a little blue crockery bowl...*” the temporal conjunction in this sentences is signaled with the word *then*.

In this study, there are many samples data that are inserted by the writer to make easy for the reader to understand. However, there is a different finding of data analysis from the previous study. Even though, the theory that is used to analysis the data is same but the finding is difference. In this study, the writer tries to find the word in the short story that related to grammatical cohesion. Finally, the writer found all types of grammatical cohesion in the short story except nominal substitution, nominal ellipsis and clausal ellipsis.

In Retnasari (2010) entitled “*A Study of Grammatical Cohesion of Barack Obama’s Speech Al-Azhar University*” from UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. She also found types of grammatical cohesion but not all of types found. The types

