CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter the writer discusses the analysis of the data and get the result based of statement problem. The source of the data is short story. The writer uses theory of Halliday and Hasan to answer the research problem. Furthermore, the issues discussed in the data analysis are the types of grammatical cohesion that are used in the short story "A New England Nun" and the function of them.

In the following data analysis of grammatical cohesion is signaled by different signals from the data text. A signal of the data analysis inserted to the text to make easy for the reader and avoid a miss understanding from other text of data that is not be an object of research.

4.1. Kinds of Grammatical Cohesion Found in Short Story "A New England Nun" by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman

As discussion in chapter two, Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.6) state that grammatical cohesion divided into four types (1) reference, (2) substitution, (3) ellipsis and (4) conjunction. In this section, the writer discusses about types of grammatical cohesion that found. To get more understanding, it can be seen in table follow:

Table I. Finding of Reference

Reference				
Items of Reference	Subtypes	Reference Word	Data Finding See in Appendix	
	Personal Pronoun	I, she, he, it, you, they	page 1	
Personal reference	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	Adverbial demonstrative	Here, there, now,	Page 1	
Reference	Nominal demonstrative	These, this, that, those, there	Page 7	
Comparative	General comparative	Difference, other	Page 1 and 11	
reference	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		

Table 3. Finding of Ellipsis

Ellipsis				
Types of Ellipsis	Data Finding See in Appendix			
Nominal				
Verbal	Page 10			
Clausal				

Table 4. Finding of Conjunction

Conjunction			
Types of Conjunction	Wor <mark>d o</mark> f Conju <mark>nc</mark> tion	Data Finding See in Appendix	
Additive	A <mark>nd</mark>	Page 1 and 2	
Adversative	But, however	Page 3 and 6	
Causal	So, that, because	Page 7, 8, 9	
Temporal	After, then	Page 1	

4.1.1. Reference

A word in sentence usually refers to the event, situation or something in sentence or something out of text it can be called a reference. Lyon (1968, p.402) state that the relation between word, thing or something, event, action is the relation of reference. Halliday and Hasan (1976, p. 31) state that a word that refer to something has divided into three type. There are personal reference, demonstrative personal and comparative personal. All of items are found in the data analysis, it can be seen in the table 1. The following section will make clear the understanding of reference.

A. Personal Reference

This item of reference is used to refer the specific thing or condition. However, this item always refers to the people and thing. Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.43) classified the personal reference into several types such personal pronoun (*I, you, we, they, she, he, it)*, possessive pronoun (*mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, and, theirs*) and possessive determiners (*my, your, his, her, its, ours, and theirs*). In this study the writer found a data that mentioned in the table 1. To make clear about data analysis about personal reference, the writer illustrated a data of personal pronoun and possessive determiner as follow:

"This soft diurnal commotion was over Louisa Ellis also. **She** had been peacefully sewing at her sitting-room window all the afternoon. Now **she** quilted **her** needle carefully into her work, which she folded precisely, and laid in a basket with her thimble and thread and scissors. Louisa Ellis could not remember that ever in her life she had mislaid one of these little feminine appurtenances, which had become, from long use and constant association, a very part of **her** personality." (Freeman, 1891:1)

The reference item that is found in sample above are *she*, *her*. All of reference in the example are difference in the type. The word *she* identified as personal pronoun in the sentence *she* had been peacefully sewing at her sitting-room window all the afternoon and also in the sentence *she* had mislaid one of these little feminine appurtenances because the word *she* references to person as object. In this context the word *she* presupposes Louisa Ellis as people that became a character of short story.

Then, the personal reference *her* is found from sample data in sentence *now* she quilted her needle carefully into her work. This reference identified as possessive determiner because the word her in this sentence presupposed to

something that belongs of person. *Her* in this sentence refer to Louisa Ellis. However, the possessive determiner also appear in the data as follows:

- a. Opposite her, on the other side of the road, was a spreading tree; the moon shone between **its** boughs (Freeman, 1891:10)
- b. but when she came to look for it that night she found it, although meek of its kind (freeman, 1891: 12)

The word *its* is identified as possessive pronoun. It can be seen in the data \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} above. The word *its* in those sentences as an object for the word *moon* in the sentence a and the word *meek* in the sentence b

B. Demonstrative Reference

In these types of reference are usually used to explain about location of something. According Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.37-38) demonstrative reference is divided into two types. The first types is adverbial demonstrative (*here, there, now*) the adverbial demonstrative refers to the location where the process happened or something located. And the second is nominal demonstrative, there are *this, these, that, those* and *the.* In demonstrative, nominal refers to the location of something. Both of them is found in the short story. It can be seen in the table 1. To get more illustration, the following sample data put by the writer to make clear.

- a. **Now**, she quilted her needle carefully into her work, which she folded precisely, and laid in a basket with her thimble and thread and scissors. (freeman, 1891:1)
- **b.** She looked sharply at the grass beside the step to see if any had fallen **there** (freeman, 1891: 1)

In sentences **a** and **b** above, there is a word that identified as adverbial demonstrative. The word *now* indicated a time of event where the proses of

something happened. In the sentence **a**, the word *now* identified as adverbial demonstrative where the time of something happened. It also happens in the word *there* in the sentence *b*. however, in the sentence *b*, the word *there* gives the information about the place of action happens. The following data also about nominal demonstrative:

Joe had made some extensive and quite magnificent alterations in **his house**. It was the old homestead; the newly-married couple would live **there**, for Joe could not desert his mother, who refused to leave her old home. (Freeman, 1891:7)

From sample of data analysis above, the demonstrative reference appeared in the sentence *the newly-married couple would live there*. From this sentence, the word *there* is identified as **nominal demonstrative**. The word **there** refers to the location of something. It can be seen in the word **his house**

C. Comparative Reference

A equaling something with something always happens in environment, not only in the text but also in the conversation. It happens because there is something that can be compared. The word that gives an information of comparing something and refers to the something that become an object of comparing. It may be called comparative reference, Comparative reference has two types, it can be seen in the table 1. The first general comparison, it has type, the first is identify that always deal with the word *same*, *identical*, *equal*, *identically*. Then, the similarity that always with the word *similarity*, *likewise*, *so*, *similarly*. The last difference, that has a word like *other*, *different*, *else*, *differently*, *otherwise* in table 1. the sample data is described in example:

- a. It was late in the afternoon, and the light was waning. There was a *difference* in the look of **the tree shadows** out in the yard. (freeman, 1891:1)
- b. I'd never think anything of any man that went against 'em for **me** or any *other* **girl**. (freeman, 1891:11)

In sample of the data that is found by the writer. The word *difference* in sample data *a* gives an explanation about comparing of something with the word **the tree shadows**. *The tree shadow* has been differentiated with its condition before by using word **difference**. In sample data *b*, the word *other* gives an explanation about a comparing the word **me** with the word *girl*.

The following data is about particular comparison where the particular comparative is like the word *more*, *fewer*, *less*, *additional*, *so-*, *as-*, *equally-*, followed with the word that has meaning about quantifier. *Better*, *so-*, *as-*, *more-*, *less-*, *equally-*, *followed by comparative adjective and adverb*. The sample data in table 1 is shown as a sample data finding. However, the illustration will be explained in the following data:

Their daily tables were laid with common crockery, their sets of best china stayed in the parlor closet, and Louisa Ellis was no richer nor **better** bred than they. Still she would use the china (Freeman, 1891:2)

In the sample of the data, the writer found a text with a word in the text can be defined as particular comparison. The word *better* in these sample of the data is identified as particular comparison because *better* in the text refer to the quantity of thing that has been compared with the word *they*. It can been seen in the sentence *Louisa Ellis was no richer nor better bred than they*. The object that compared in this sentence is the word *they* and *Louisa Ellis*

4.1.2. Substitution

A replacement of word or phrase in the text into different word can be called as substitution. It usually happens in the text to avoid a repetitions word in the text. Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.91) divided a substitution into three kind. There are nominal substitution, verbal substitution and clausal substitution. However, in the data is not all of the types of substitution found, it can be seen on the table 2. The following described to make clear the illustration of the data finding:

A. Clausal Substitution

In this type of substitution occurs in entire of clause and replace a clause. This type usually used a word **so** and **not**. The word **so** is used for positive form and the word **not** is used for negative form. The sample data finding of the word **so** can be seen in the table 2. However, the data that identified only clausal positive **so** that was found. To more close look at the following data:

He seemed to fill up the whole room. A little yellow canary that had been asleep in his green cage at the south window woke up and fluttered wildly, **beating his little yellow wings against the wires**. He always did **so** when Joe Dagget came into the room.(freeman, 1891:2)

The substitution so in data analysis happens in the sentence He always did so when Joe Dagget came into the room. In this sentence, the word so is identified as clausal substitution, it happens because the word so substitutes a clause beating his little yellow wings against the wires in the sentence He always did so.

B. Verbal Substitution

Substitution is replacing of verbal group or verbal form in the sentence. In table 2, the verbal substitution is found in the sentence "Yes, I do," .the verbal substitution usually used the word **do**. To get more the illustration, the data was found by the writer in the following sample data:

"Well, I never shrank, Louisa," said Dagget. "I'm going to be honest enough to say that I think maybe it's better this way; but if you'd wanted to keep on, I'd have stuck to you till my dying day. I hope you **know** that."
"Yes, I do," said she. (Freeman, 1891:12)

The verbal substitution happens in the conversation between characters in the short story like a sample above. The word *do* is identified as verbal substitution. The word do in the sentence *Yes*, *I do* substituted the word *know* in the sentence *I hope you know that*.

4.1.3. Ellipsis

This type is almost same with the verbal substitution. However, the word is not change with other verb that has same function but the word is deleted. It happens because the word is not needed to insert. Halliday and Hasan (1976) said that ellipsis can be something left unsaid. The mean of something unsaid is something that is understood well. So, it is not needed to be write or say. Halliday and Hasan (1976) has divided ellipsis into three types. There are nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, and the last is clausal ellipsis. However, the data that is found in this research is only verbal ellipsis, look at in table 3. The illustrated of the data that is found as follow included the data analysis:

A. Verbal Ellipsis

The omitting of verb form in the sentence can be called a verbal ellipsis. As Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.167) said that an omitting of verbal group can be called verbal ellipsis. The data was found like in the table 3. The illustration of data as follows:

"Well," said Dagget, "you've made up your mind, then, I suppose?"
"Yes," (freeman, 1891:10)

The illustration of sample data is like in the text above. It can be seen in the word yes, if the word that followed yes is not ellipsis, the word can be drawn as yes, I have made up my mind. However, the word is omitted because the partner or the listener of the conversation has understood well about the meaning.

4.1.4. Conjunction

The relation in the sentence always happens in the text to make the sentences cohesive. The word is usually used to make a relation between two sentences that can be said as conjunction. This usually happens in the writing text to make a perfect information. According John Eastwood (2002, p.225) state that conjunction is a word that link two word or clause.

Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.238) have divided a conjunction into four categorized: additive, adversative, casual and temporal. The data for this types are mentioned in the table 4. The following section is the illustration of the data.

A. Additive Conjunction

This type of conjunction usually appears in the beginning of the sentence after previous sentence. It often makes a cohesive relation with other sentence before. The relation between sentences is categorized in this types, it is usually expressed by the word *and* in the beginning of sentence. Halliday and Hassan (1976, p.244) said that a relation between sentenced that expressed by *and* at the beginning of the sentence is additive relation. There are many conjunctions that are similar like *and*, *and also*, *or*, *or else*. In the table 4, the data has mentioned. However to get more the illustration look at the data:

The currants were picked she sat on the back door-step and stemmed them, collecting the stems carefully in her apron, and afterwards throwing them into the hen-coop. She looked sharply at the grass beside the step to see if any had fallen there. (Freeman, 1891: 1)

The word *and* in data above identified as additive conjunction, it happens because the word *and* connect two sentence that has different event. The word *and* shows an additional news or it can be said an additional sentence that completed the information in the text. It can be seen in sentence *The currants were picked she sat* on the back door-step and stemmed them. The first sentence is *The currants were* picked she sat on the back door-step and the second sentence is stemmed them. Both of sentence have different action but the word and connected them to make a cohesive meaning. Even thought, in the basically, they have a different action in the meaning but their meaning can complete each other to make a good meaning.

B. Adversative conjunction

The Sentences in the text do not always have same meaning. However, the relation between them is always cohesive in the meaning. The contras meaning is often found between sentences in writing text. It happens because the condition in the writing text inspires from human life that has many contras opinion of their life. The words that connected them, means the word that connected the contras meaning to be a cohesive in the meaning that can be called adversative conjunction. In the adversative relation is expressed with the word *yet*. However, there are many word that can be used like *but*, *although*, *however*. in the table 4, the data is shown by the writer to give the information about the adversative conjunction and to get more specific illustration of sample data finding. It can be looked at in the data as follow:

"He was not very young, but there was a boyish look about his large face. Louisa was not quite as old as he, her face was fairer and smoother, **but** she gave people the impression of being older." (Freeman, 1891:3)

The word but was found in the text above. It identified as conjunction. It can be seen in the sentence but there was a boyish look about his large face and also in the sentence but she gave people the impression of being older. The word but in both of sentence identified as adversative conjunction. The conjunction but in the sentences can make two contrasting meaning in the different sentence to be cohesive sentence in the meaning. The data also found in the following data.

She had always looked forward to his return and their marriage as the inevitable conclusion of things. **However**, she had fallen into a way of placing it so far in the future that it was almost equal to placing it over the boundaries of another life (Freeman, 1891:6)

In this text, the conjunction *However* also found in data above. It can be seen in the sentence "*However, she had fallen into a way*". The word *however* in this sentence

identified as adversative conjunction because the conjunction *however* in the data connects a sentence that has a contras meaning to be cohesive meaning in the relation of sentence. Even thought, basically the sentences in this text has contras meaning.

C. Causal conjunction

In the causal conjunction, a word that inserted into sentence in writing text. It is usually contains sign of reason, result and resolve. Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.256) state that in the casual conjunction are included result, reason and purpose. It means that casual conjunction inserted in the sentence to express the result, reason and purpose in the text of sentence. This conjunction usually uses a signal word like so, that, therefore, consequently, accordingly and an expression number as a result (of that), because of that, in consequently (of that). The data finding of this type has been mentioned in table 4. However, to more clear and close with the illustration of the data analysis, it can be seen in sample data:

Joe had made some extensive and quite magnificent alterations in his house. It was the old homestead; the newly-married couple would live there, for Joe could not desert his mother, who refused to leave her old home. **So** Louisa must leave hers. (Freeman, 1891:7)

A conjunction can be seen in the sentence *So Louisa must leave hers*. The word *so* identified as casual conjunction. Because the word **so** expressed a result of the sentences or it can be said that the word **so** in the sentence *So Louisa must leave hers* tell the conclusion of the problem or opinion in the sentence before. The kind of conjunction likes the word *so* also can be found in the following data:

She gloated gently over her orderly bureau-drawers, with their exquisitely folded contents redolent with lavender and sweet clover and very purity. Could she be sure of the endurance of even this? She had visions, so startling that she half repudiated them as indelicate, of coarse masculine belongings strewn about in endless litter; of dust and disorder arising necessarily from a coarse masculine presence in the midst of all this delicate harmony. (Freeman, 1891:8)

It can be seen in the sentence *so startling that she half repudiated them as indelicate*. In this sentence the word *so* identified as casual conjunction. Because in data, *so* tells a result of the sentence or opinion of the text. The next sample data of this type that signaled as a reason, found in data follow:

She saw innocent children bleeding in his path. She was herself very fond of the old dog, **because** he had belonged to her dead brother, and he was always very gentle with her; still she had great faith in his ferocity. She always warned people not to go too near him. (Freeman, 1891:9)

In the text above. The data found as conjunction that connected between sentences in the text. It can be seen in the text *because he had belonged to her dead brother*. The word *because* in the text is identified as casual conjunction that is inserted by the author to tell the reason of event or something happened in the text.

D. Temporal conjunction.

The conjunction that is signaled a sequence of time is temporal conjunction. It signaled by the word like *then, at once, thereupon, on which, soon, presently, later, after a time, Next time, an another occasion, Next day, five minute later* and other word that is signaled a sequence of time in the text. The sample data of this conjunction can be seen in the table 4. However, the writer inserts the following data to make a clear the understanding of this conjunction. The following data is presented as follow:

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, to pick some currants for her tea. **After** the currants were picked she sat on the back door-step and stemmed them, collecting the stems carefully in her apron, and afterwards throwing them into the hen-coop. (freeman, 1891:1)

In the sentence then she went into the garden with a little blue crockery bowl. The word then is identified as temporal conjunction. It is caused the word then indicated a sequence of time in the text of sentence. The sequence of time can be seen between sentence got out a flat straw hat with a green ribbon and she went into the garden with a little blue crockery bowl by using the temporal conjunction then.

In the sentence after the currants were picked she sat on the back door-step and stemmed them, the word after is also identified as temporal conjunction. It is known that the word after explains a sequence time in the text of data.

4.2. The Functions of Grammatical Cohesion Found in Short Story "A New England Nun" by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman

The function of grammatical cohesion in the short story are mentioned based on the types of grammatical cohesion:

4.2.1. Reference

The basic function of reference refers to the something that it can be person, place or thing. Based on the type of reference, it has three types. The functions can be seen in the data follow:

 a. To show the character of something or person that considered as reference in the text. This function found in this data: This soft diurnal commotion was over **Louisa Ellis** also. **She** had been peacefully sewing at her sitting-room window all the afternoon. Now she quilted her needle carefully into her work, which she folded precisely, and laid in a basket with her thimble and thread and scissors. Louisa Ellis could not remember that ever in her life she had mislaid one of these little feminine appurtenances, which had become, from long use and constant association, a very part of her personality. (Freeman, 1891:1)

In this data the function of reference identified in the sentence *this soft diurnal* commotion was over Louisa Ellis also. She had been peacefully sewing. In this sentence reference shown with the word she. The word she refers to the person that considered as character in the text. It can be seen in word Louisa Ellis in the sentence before.

b. To indicate some places or locations that used in the text or conversation. This function is found in the data:

"Joe had made some extensive and quite magnificent alterations in <u>his</u> <u>house</u>. It was the old homestead; the newly-married couple would live there, for Joe could not desert his mother, who refused to leave her old home." (Freeman, 1891:7)

The data signaled with the word *there*. This word refers to the place where the character of people do something. The word *there* refers to the word *house*.

- c. To Show a comparison of quality between something in the text. It is found in the data follow:
 - a. It was late in the afternoon, and the light was waning. There was a *difference* in the look of **the tree shadows** out in the yard. (freeman, 1891:1)
 - b. I'd never think anything of any man that went against 'em for **me** or any *other* **girl**. (freeman, 1891:11)

From those data, the function is found by using word *difference*. This word shows a comparing something with the condition, it can be seen in the sentence

(a). The word *difference* compares the word *the tree shadows* with the condition in the text. It also happens in the sentence (b), however, in the sentence, the word uses to compare is *other*. In this sentence there are two word a *girl* and *me* that is compared.

4.2.2. Substitution

From data analysis, the function of substitution is found as follow:

- a. To avoid a repetition word and make the sentence simpler because the meaning is understood. It can be seen in data follow:
 - a. I hope you know that."
 - b. "Yes, I do," (freeman, 1891:12)

The data shows that the function of substitution is signaled in the sentence (b). The word do is substituted the word know in the sentence I hope you know that?. It happens because the word do that replaces the word know has a function to avoid a repetition word in the same text.

b. To abridge the sentence, phrase or clause in the text. It can be seen in the following sample data:

A little yellow canary that <u>had been asleep in his green cage at the south</u> window woke up and fluttered wildly, beating his little yellow wings <u>against the wires</u>. He always did so when Joe Dagget came into the room. (Freeman, 1891:2)

The word **so** in the sentence *He always did* **so** *when Joe Dagget came into the* room is abridgment the sentence *that had been asleep in his green cage at the* south window woke up and fluttered wildly, beating his little yellow wings against the wires. It happens to make the sentence simpler.

4.2.3. Ellipsis

The function of this type is found in the data analysis as mentioned in table 3. To get the illustration of ellipsis' function as follow:

a. To make the conversation or sentence in the spoken or text simpler. It can be seen in the sample data follow

A: you've made up your mind, then, I suppose?"

B: Yes ... (freeman, 1891:10)

The function of ellipsis is shown in (b). In (b), there is a missing word. The words phrase *made up your mind* is omitted in **a**. If it is not omitted, the sentence (b) will be *yes, I have made up*. However, that is done to make simpler the text or spoken in conversation, an omitting or it can be said ellipsis happens because the word is omitted is no longer needed to be write.

4.2.4. Conjunction

The following is the function of conjunction that is found based on the sample of data.

- To show an additional news, event or some opinion. It can be seen in the data follow.
 - a. The currants were picked she sat on the back door-step **and** stemmed them, collecting the stems carefully in her apron, **and** afterwards throwing them into the hen-coop. She looked sharply at the grass beside the step to see if any had fallen there. (Freeman, 1891: 1)
 - b. Their daily tables were laid with common crockery, their sets of best china stayed in the parlor closet, **and** Louisa Ellis was no richer nor better bred than they. Still she would use the china. She had for her supper a glass dish full of sugared currants, a plate of little cakes, **and** one of light white biscuits. (freeman, 1891:2)

Those data give an example of the function that is found in the text. In (a), the word *and* is signaled as conjunction that shows and connects an additional news of the character Louisa. It also happens in sentences (b).

- b. To show an information about contras opinion or something. It can be illustrated as follow:
 - a. He was not very young, but there was a boyish look about his large face. Louisa was not quite as old as he, her face was fairer and smoother, **but** she gave people the impression of being older. (freeman, 1891:3)
 - b. She had always looked forward to his return and their marriage as the inevitable conclusion of things. **However**, she had fallen into a way of placing it so far in the future that it was almost equal to placing it over the boundaries of another life (Freeman, 1891:6)

The function in (a) indicated by using but. It is shown and connected an information of opinion that has contras meaning. It also happens in sentence (b). However, in b the contras meaning and opinion is signaled with the word However. It can be seen in sentence that puts after the word but and However. Both of them are followed by the sentence that has contras meaning form the sentence that puts before them.

- c. To indicate a sequence time of event in the text. To get an illustration more clear.A sample data follow will help;
 - a. 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, to pick some currants for her tea. **After** the currants were picked she sat on the back door-step and stemmed them, collecting the stems carefully in her apron, and afterwards throwing them into the hen-coop. (freeman,1891:1)

In the example above. A sequence time is shown by the word *then* and *after*. These words are connected a difference time of action in the text. Even thought, the sentences have a different event of time.

- d. To show an information about the result, purpose and reason in the text. The following data will give an illustration about this function.
 - a. Joe had made some extensive and quite magnificent alterations in his house. It was the old homestead; the newly-married couple would live there, for Joe could not desert his mother, who refused to leave her old home. So Louisa must leave hers. (Freeman, 1891:7)
 - b. She gloated gently over her orderly bureau-drawers, with their exquisitely folded contents redolent with lavender and sweet clover and very purity. Could she be sure of the endurance of even this? She had visions, so startling that she half repudiated them as indelicate, of coarse masculine belongings strewn about in endless litter; of dust and disorder arising necessarily from a coarse masculine presence in the midst of all this delicate harmony. (Freeman, 1891:8)

The result signaled in sentence So Louisa must leave hers in (a). the conjunction so makes this sentence to be a result sentence. Then, in (b) also shows a result sentence. That is shown in the sentence so startling that she half repudiated them as indelicate.

4.3. Discussion

The result of data analysis shows that types of grammatical cohesion like Reference, Substitution, ellipsis and conjunction are found in the object of this study. An object of this study is short story entitled "A New England Nun" by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman. In the sample data that is considered as sample of reference can be seen in the table 1. In table 1 has shown all of the types of reference are found. The types of reference have three kinds included personal reference,

possessive pronoun and possessive determiner. A personal reference is signaled with the word *I*, you, they, she, he, it. It can be seen in sample sentence of data that is found like "This soft diurnal commotion was over Louisa Ellis also. She had been peacefully sewing". The word she in the second sentence refers to the character of people in the short story, it can be seen in the word Louisa Ellis in the first sentence.

A possessive pronoun is signaled with the words *mine*, *yours*, *his*, *hers*, *its*, *ours*, *yours* and *theirs*. The position is as object, it is not as subject. This word illustrates to the something that belongs to people like something is belongs Joe dagget and Louis Ellis. It can be seen in table 1. In personal reference also has the word *my*, *your*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, *your* and *their*. These words are called possessive determiner because these word presupposed to the somethings that belongs to person. These words usually are modifier of something as example *my book*. In the data analysis these word presuppose to the something that belongs to the character in short story that can be seen in the table 1. Like in the sentence "*my heart nor make a fool of myself*" in this sentence the possessive determiner identified in the word '*my heart*'. A demonstrative reference and comparative reference are also found in data analysis. It can be seen in the table 1.

In the short story is also found a substitution like a description in table 2. These types of grammatical cohesion have three types. There are nominal substitution, clausal substation and verbal substitution. However, the result of analysis data are only found two types. There verbal substitution and clausal substitution. Clausal substitution is replacement of the entire of clause. It usually

uses the word so. It can be seen in the sentence He always did so when Joe Dagget came into the room. The word so in this sentence replaces some clauses that happen before this sentence. However, this types are difference with the second type of substitution that found in the data analysis. The second type is verbal substitution. This types is not replace the entire of clause but it is only replace a verbal form as example found in data analysis like 'I hope you know that, - Yes, I do'. The word do in this sentence replacement the word know in the sentence before.

Based on the data analysis, the type of grammatical cohesion namely ellipsis is also found. The ellipsis is omitting some word in the text. It happens because the word or phrase that is omitted no longer needed to be written. This type has three kinds: nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, clausal ellipsis. However, in the data analysis is only found the verbal ellipsis. In the verbal ellipsis usually is omitting the verb form or group of verb form. It can be seen in sample data *you've made up your mind, then, I suppose?-Yes.* In this sentence, there are some words that are ellipsis because the words that are omitted are no longer needed to be written.

In data analysis, a conjunction also found with its types include additive, adversative, casual and temporal. It can be seen in the table 4. It gives more sample data about conjunction. Additive conjunction is usually used to connect the even or issues that happens in the text, it can be seen in the data "little swarms of flies were dancing up and down before the peoples' faces in the soft air". The word and in this sentences connected between two event in the two sentences. The following is about adversative conjunction. The sample data of adversative is her face was fairer and smoother, but she gave people the impression of being older. The word but has

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 thought, 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

of grammatical that are not found in her study are nominal substitution, verbal substitution, verbal ellipsis and clausal ellipsis.

In the previous study the sample data finding is not classified into table but in the description and analysis. This is difference with this study that use a table to classified sample data finding. The function of table in this study to make the reader closer with the grammatical cohesion. In this study also included the appendix of sample data finding that helps the reader more understand with all of types of grammatical cohesion. However, in the previous study the appendix is about the percentage of grammatical cohesion that is almost used in the object of study.

After discussion of the grammatical cohesion and compare this study with the previous study. This study has many features to make the reader more understand but the writer still hopes to someone especially to student of English literature in Adab faculty of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya to make greatest study from this study.