

ABSTRACT

Rahma, Eriska Novita. 2016. Grammatical Cohesion in The Short Story “Tanya’s Reunion” by Valarie Flournoy. English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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Key Terms : Language, grammatical cohesion, short story

Language is a tool for communication. Almost every day human has communication to other. The function of language itself are to give information, to pour the idea, to make suggestion and many else. Language is not only in spoken, but also in the written. We can see in many media. Like: magazine, newspaper, novel, short story, and in daily conversation. This thesis discusses the types of grammatical cohesion and find the most grammatical cohesion occurred in the short story "*Tanya's Reunion*". The aims to this study are to identity the types of grammatical cohesion and to determine how often grammatical cohesion occur in the short story "*Tanya's Reunion*". The researcher limits the study in the one of short story by Valery Flournoy – "*Tanya's Reunion*".

This study is using Hasan and Halliday theory. It is discourse field and there is grammatical cohesion that explained in this theory. This study also used descriptive qualitative method. The researcher wants to get detailed understanding about grammatical cohesion and the most to determine how often grammatical cohesion occur in the short story. The researcher read the book, sort all the short story, decided to choose the short story entitled “*Tanya Reunion*” by Valery Flournoy, collect the data, classifying the data to the types of grammatical cohesion, analyzed the data, explained and interpret all the grammatical cohesion used in the short story “*Tanya Reunion*” and make the conclusion.

The result of the first research question is there are 13 types of Grammatical Cohesion, those are personal reference, demonstrative reference, comparative reference, nominal substitution, verbal substitution, clausal substitution, nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, clausal ellipsis, additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction, and temporal conjunction. Then the result of the second research question is the researcher got 69,95% consist of 412 references. Then 24,45% consist of 144 conjunctions. After that 4,92% consist of 29 ellipsis and the rare is substitution 0,68% consist of 4 substitutions.

