

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

A. Findings

The researcher finds and analyzes the Grammatical cohesions that are found in Brothers Grimm's Fairy Tales and how do the grammatical cohesions of animal theme stories differ from human being stories in Brothers Grimm's Fairy Tales.

Based on Chapter 3, the researcher stated that used Halliday and Hassan's theory, from the theory there are four types of grammatical cohesive devices, and those are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. After the researcher analyze the data which are selected stories from Brothers Grimm's Fairy Tales, all the type of grammatical cohesive devices were found. For more explanation further can be read by findings below.

Brothers Grimm's Fairy Tales are 200 stories, the writer took 10 (ten) fairy tale each theme 5 stories. Those were: *Cat and Mouse in Partnership*, *The Mouse, the Bird and the Sausage*, *The Bremen Town Musician*, *The Dog and the Sparrow*, and *The wolf and the Fox*. While in the human being story, also took 5 stories, *The Three Sluggards*, *The Poor Man and The Rich Man*, *The Shepherd Boy*, *The Star Money*, and *The Glass Coffin*.

a) Types of Cohesive Devices in Brothers Grimm's Fairy Tales

Based on the data analysis, the researcher found all types of grammatical cohesive devices in some of selected stories from the animal tale and human being tale of the Brothers Grimm's fairytale. The researcher found two types of reference, personal and demonstrative reference, while comparative reference type do not found, and the most number of occurrences found in personal reference. The second is substitution; the type found is nominal substitution, while for verbal and clausal substitution do not found in

this stories. The third is the elipsis, verbal elipsis is only type that found in this fairytale. Fourth is the conjunction, the researcher found all types, namely additive, adversative, causal and temporal. Here the researcher will display the data from animal tale first and then from human being tale.

- Cohesive Devices Found in Animal Tale

1. The use of Reference

The first and the most frequently used cohesive device in the short story is reference. Here the researcher found 2 types of reference which are; Personal and Demonstrative Reference.

Data 1:

“A certain cat had made the acquaintance of a mouse, and had said so much to **her** about the great love and friendship **she** felt for **her**, that at length the mouse agreed that **they** should live and keep house together. “But **we** must make a provision for winter, or else **we** shall suffer from hunger,” said **the** cat, “and **you**, little mouse, cannot venture everywhere, or **you** will be caught in a trap some day.” **The** good advice was followed, and a pot of fat was bought, but **they** did not know where to put it. At length, after much consideration, the cat said, “**I** know no place where it will be better stored up than in the church, for no one dares take anything away from **there**.”

(Cat and Mouse in Partnership, page 4; 1st paragraph)

This sample was taken from the 1st paragraph of the Cat and Mouse in Partnership story in the animal theme, the use of reference cohesive marker can be analyzed as following:

Sentence number	No. of Ties	Cohesive Item	Reference Type	Referring to
1	4	<i>her</i>	Personal	<i>A mouse</i>
		<i>she</i>	Personal	<i>A certain cat</i>
		<i>they</i>	Personal	<i>Cat and mouse</i>
2	5	<i>we</i>	Personal	<i>Cat and mouse</i>

		<i>the</i>	Definite article	<i>A certain cat</i>
		<i>you</i>	Personal	<i>The mouse</i>
3	2	<i>the</i>	Definite article	<i>Good advice</i>
		<i>they</i>	Personal	<i>Cat and mouse</i>
4	2	<i>I</i>	Personal	<i>Cat</i>
		<i>there</i>	Adverbial demonstrative	<i>Church</i>

Analysis:

The researcher can find the word “her,” in the first sentence of the first paragraph. The word “her” exists as a personal reference that represents the previous word “a mouse” that appeared twice in this sentences. In the second sentences we can find the word “the” that represents the previous word “a certain cat” in the first sentence. The word “the” exists as a definite article. Right at the third sentence, we will find another “the” that refers to the presupposed item appeared previously – we must make a provision for winter, or else we shall suffer from hunger. The tie is obvious in the use of the definite article demonstrative reference. At the fourth sentence, the word “there” appears as demonstrative reference which refers to the church which is the location of the pot stored up.

From the analysis above the researcher can see the existence of reference type cohesive markers in the fairytale story. The cohesive devices link the presupposed items in preceding sentences (thus we call it anaphoric) and made ties that can be understood by readers.

Reference type of cohesive markers in this fairytale story was counted 377 markers of the cohesive markers found in the 5 selected animal theme fairytale stories. This is the most frequent cohesive marker that has been used in the short story.

2. The use of Substitution

In this Animal tale, the type found is nominal substitution, while for verbal and clausal type of substitution do not found in this stories.

Data 2:

It chanced that once as they were going through the forest, the wolf said, “Red-fox, get me something to eat, or else I will eat thee thyself.” Then the fox answered, “I know a farm-yard where there are two young lambs; if thou art inclined, we will fetch one of them.” That suited the wolf, and they went thither, and the fox stole **the little lamb**, took it to the wolf, and went away. The wolf devoured it, but was not satisfied with **one**; he wanted the other as well, and went to get it.

(The Wolf and The Fox, page 264; 1st paragraph)

Analysis:

The data shows that the writer used nominal type, because this type is the substitution one presupposed the noun that are to function as head nominal group. It is identified by the sentence “That suited the wolf, and they went thither, and the fox stole **the little lamb**, took it to the wolf, and went away. The wolf devoured it, but was not satisfied with **one**;”

The function of the word “one” as a head of a nominal group and “one” in this situation substitutes to the word “The little lamb”. Literally “one” identified as used when we are identifying the people or things we are talking about. “The little lamb” means things that we know well as the animal. The word “one” is included to the nominal group which substitute the word the little lamb” as noun in the sentence.

3. The use of Elipsis

In this short story, sentences containing ellipsis cohesive device can be found, mostly in spoken sentences. Data 3 was taken from first paragraph of the story *The Dog and the Sparrow*.

Data 3:

When that was consumed, the sparrow said, “Brother dog, hast thou now had enough?” “Yes,” he replied, “now we will walk awhile outside the town.” Then they both went out on to the highway.

(The Dog and the Sparrow, page 209; 1st paragraph)

Analysis:

This data answer could be interpreted as “Yes, (I have)”. These words do not mean ‘you have’ and you don’t have, but they mean the answer is positive as the next sentence “now we will walk awhile outside the town”.

4. The use of Conjunction

Conjunction is a relationship which indicates how the sentence or clause should be linked to the preceding or the following part of sentence. There were four types of conjunction, Additive, Adversative, Causal, and Temporal. The finding of this study shows almost of all types of conjunction, and the most used conjunction is the additive type which is ‘and’. The conjunction words used in these two theme are, *and, or, but, however, so, because, then*. Here are the data, which is compiled from the themes Animal theme.

Data 4: Next day the bird, prompted by the other bird, would go no more into the wood, saying that he had been servant long enough, and had been made a fool of by them, and that they must change about for once, and try to arrange it in another way. And, though the mouse and the sausage also begged most earnestly, the bird would have his way, and said it must be tried. They cast lots about it, and the lot fell on the sausage who was to carry wood, the mouse became cook, and the bird was to fetch water.

(The Mouse, the Bird, and the Sausage, page 90; 3rd paragraph)

Analysis:

This data are taken from The Mouse, the Bird, and the Sausage. Conjunction ‘and’ used to link a word to another word or sentence. The word ‘and’ relation has to be included among the semantic relation entering into the general category of conjunction. From the data shows that the writer used additive type, because this type merely adds one statement to another.

Data 5: The sausage stayed by the pot, saw that the food was cooking well, and, when it was nearly time for dinner, it rolled itself once **or** twice through the broth or vegetables and then they were buttered, salted, and ready.

(The Mouse, the Bird, and the Sausage, page 90; 2nd paragraph)

Analysis:

The used word “or” in data 6 is used to add alternative word of the first sentence. From the data shows that the writer used additive type, because this type merely adds one statement to another.

Data 6: What happened? The little sausage went out towards the wood, the little bird lighted the fire, the mouse stayed by the pot and waited alone until little sausage came home and brought wood for next day. **But** the little sausage stayed so long on the road that they both feared something was amiss, and the bird flew out a little way in the air to meet it. Not far off, however, it met a dog on the road who had fallen on the poor sausage as lawful booty, and had seized and swallowed it. The bird charged the dog with an act of barefaced robbery, **but** it was in vain to speak, for the dog said he had found forged letters on the sausage, on which account its life was forfeited to him.

(The Mouse, the Bird, and the Sausage, page 91; 4th paragraph)

Analysis:

From the data, it shows that the writer used adversative type, because this type is contrary to expectation. It is identified by the sentence "...the mouse stayed by the pot and waited alone until little sausage came home and brought wood for next day. **But** the little sausage stayed so long on the road that they both feared something ...". In this situation the word 'but' is conjunctive that has relation contrary to expectation, because literally, the mouse expect and waited the little sausage but the sausage didn't come home yet. Those words are contrary to expectation.

In the next word 'but' also containing the same meaning which is contrary to expectation from the bird with the dog.

Data 7: The cock agreed to this plan, and all four went on together. They could not, **however**, reach the city of Bremen in one day, and in the evening they came to a forest where they meant to pass the night.
(*The Bremen Town-Musicians*, page 101; 9th paragraph)

Analysis:

The used of "however" here is to express the contrast between two statements. It means that after the cock and the rest of them agreed the plan to go to city of Bremen, in fact they could not reach in that city for one day, so they decided to have a rest in the night.

Data 8: "What is the matter?" "I have been foretelling fine weather, **because** it is the day on which Our Lady washes the Christ-child's little shirts, and wants to dry them," said the cock; "but guests are coming for Sunday, so the housewife has no pity, and has told the cook that she intends to eat me in the soup tomorrow, and this evening I am to have my head cut off. Now I am crowing at full pitch while I can."
(*The Bremen Town-Musicians*, page 101; 7th paragraph)

Analysis:

The word “because” is one of the types of causal conjunction. It used for introduce a cause, a reason, or an explanation why this things happen. Like in the above data, “because” is used to give or explain why the cock crowing with all his might, is because the housewife intends to cook the cock into soup.

Data 9: “Who can be merry when his neck is in danger?” answered the cat. “Because I am now getting old, and my teeth are worn to stumps, and I prefer to sit by the fire and spin, rather than hunt about after mice, my mistress wanted to drown me, **so** I ran away. But now good advice is scarce. Where am I to go?”
(*The Bremen Town-Musicians*, page 100; 5th paragraph)

Analysis:

The word “so” is one of the types of causal conjunction. Same as like because in the above, it also used for introduce a cause, a reason, or an explanation why this things happen. In the data 10, “so” is used to give or explain why the cat looks like sad, is because the cat is getting old and before her mistress wanted to drown her she ran away.

Data 10: The donkey and the hound laid themselves down under a large tree, the cat and the cock settled themselves in the branches; but the cock flew right to the top, where he was most safe. **Before** he went to sleep he looked round on all four sides, and thought he saw in the distance a little spark burning; so he called out to his companions that there must be a house not far off, for he saw a light.
(*The Bremen Town-Musicians*, page 101; 9th paragraph)

Analysis:

The word “before” is one of the types of temporal conjunctions. Temporal is related to the time. The word “before” connect the action and ideas in a time as in the data 11, he looked up around and he saw a light before he go to sleep.

Data 11: **Then** the waggoner had lost all his property, and he went downstairs into the room, sat down behind the stove and was quite furious and bitter. But the sparrow sat outside in front of the window, and cried, “Waggoner, it shall cost thee thy life.” **Then** the waggoner snatched the axe and threw it at the sparrow, but it only broke the window, and did not hit the bird.

(The Dog and the Sparrow, page 210; 4th paragraph)

Analysis:

The used of “*then*” in this paragraph also called as sequential temporal relation used for sequence event of the same time.

- Cohesive Devices Found in Human Being Tale

1. The Use of Reference

Here the researcher found 2 types of reference which are; Personal and Demonstrative Reference.

Data 1:

Then a poor man met **her**, who said, “Ah, give **me** something to eat, **I** am so hungry!” **She** reached **him** the whole of **her** piece of bread, and said, “May God bless it to **thy** use,” and went onwards. Then came a child who moaned and said, “**My** head is so cold, give **me** something to cover it with.” So **she** took off **her** hood and gave it to **him**; and when **she** had walked a little farther, **she** met another child who had no jacket and was frozen with cold. Then **she** gave it **her** own; and a little farther on one begged for a frock, and **she** gave away that also. At length **she** got into a forest and it had already become dark, and **there** came yet another child, and asked for a little shirt, and **the** good little girl

thought to herself, “It is a dark night and no one sees thee, **thou** canst very well give **thy** little shirt away,” and took it off, and gave away that also.

(*The Star-Money*, page 502; 1st paragraph)

This sample was taken from the middle paragraph of the Star-Money story in the human being theme; the use of reference cohesive marker can be analyzed as following:

Sentence number	No. of Ties	Cohesive Item	Reference Type	Referring to
1	3	<i>Her</i>	Personal	<i>A little girl</i>
		<i>Me</i>	Personal	<i>A poor man</i>
		<i>I</i>	Personal	<i>A poor man</i>
2	4	<i>She</i>	Personal	<i>A little girl</i>
		<i>Him</i>	Personal	<i>A poor man</i>
		<i>Her</i>	Personal	<i>A little girl</i>
		<i>Thy</i>	Personal	<i>A poor man</i>
3	2	<i>My</i>	Personal	<i>A child</i>
		<i>me</i>	Personal	<i>A child</i>
4	5	<i>She</i>	Personal	<i>A little girl</i>
		<i>Her</i>	Personal	<i>A little girl</i>
		<i>Him</i>	Personal	<i>A child</i>
		<i>She</i>	Personal	<i>A little girl</i>
		<i>She</i>	Personal	<i>A little girl</i>
5	3	<i>She</i>	Personal	<i>A little girl</i>
		<i>Her</i>	Personal	<i>A little girl</i>
		<i>She</i>	Personal	<i>A little girl</i>
6	5	<i>She</i>	Personal	<i>A little girl</i>
		<i>There</i>	Adverbial	<i>In the</i>

			demonstrative)	<i>forest</i>
		<i>The</i>	Definite	<i>A little girl</i>
		<i>Thou</i>	Personal	<i>Another child</i>
		<i>thy</i>	Personal	<i>Another child</i>

Analysis:

We can find the word “her,” in the first sentence on this paragraph. The word “her” exists as a personal reference that represents the previous word “a little girl” that appeared one time in this sentences. The word “me” and “I” here also exist in the first sentence, and it’s refers to a poor ma that appeared in this sentence. In the second sentences we can find the word “she” that represents the previous word “a little girl” in the first sentence. Right at the third sentence, we will find “my” that refers to the presupposed item appeared previously – a child. At the fifth sentence, the word “there” appear as demonstrative reference which is refer to the location where the girl is, the forest. The word “the” exists as a definite article. In this sentence we can find the word “the” that represents the previous word “a little girl” in the first sentence and to affirm that these little girl is good.

From the analysis above we can see the existence of reference type cohesive markers in the fairytale story. The cohesive devices link the presupposed items in preceding sentences (thus we call it anaphoric) and made ties that can be understood by readers.

Reference type of cohesive markers in this fairytale story was counted 543 markers of the cohesive markers found in the 5 selected human being fairytale stories. This is the most frequent cohesive marker that has been used in the short story.

2. The Use of Substitution

In this Human Being tale, the type found is nominal substitution, while for verbal and clausal do not found.

Data 2: At length she got into a forest and it had already become dark, and there came yet another child, and asked for a little shirt, and the good little girl thought to herself, “It is a dark night and no one sees thee, thou canst very well give thy little shirt away,” and took it off, and gave away that also. And as she so stood, and had not one single thing left, suddenly some stars from heaven fell down, and they were nothing else but hard smooth pieces of money, **and although she had just given her little shirt away, she had a new one which was of the very finest linen.** Then she gathered together the money into this, and was rich all the days of her life.

(The Shepherd Boy, page 502; 1st paragraph)

Analysis:

From the data shows that the writer used nominal type, because this type is the substitution one presupposed the noun that are to function as head nominal group. It is identified by the sentence “and although she had just given her **little shirt** away, she had a new **one** which was of the very finest linen.”

The function of the word “one” as a head of a nominal group and “one” in this situation it substitute to the word “little shirt”. Literally “one” identified as used when we are identifying the people or things we are talking about. “little shirt” means things that we know well as clothes. The word “one” is included to the nominal group which substitutes the word the “little shirt” which it as noun in the sentence.

3. The Use of Elipsis

The writer cannot found the data containing Elipsis in the human being stories.

4. The Use of Conjunction

Conjunction is a relationship which indicates how the sentence or clause should be linked to the preceding or the following part of sentence. There were four types of conjunction, Additive, Adversative, Causal, and Temporal. The finding of this study shows almost of all types of conjunction, and the most used conjunction is the additive type which is 'and'. The conjunction words used in these two theme are, *and, or, but, however, then*. Here are the data, which is compiled from the themes Human Being theme.

Data 3: There was once on a time a shepherd boy whose fame spread far **and** wide because of the wise answers which he gave to every question. The King of the country heard of it likewise, but did not believe it, **and** sent for the boy. Then he said to him, "If thou canst give me an answer to three questions which I will ask thee, I will look on thee as my own child, **and** thou shalt dwell with me in my royal palace."

(The Star-Money, page 501; 1st paragraph)

Analysis:

Conjunction '*and*' used to link a word to another word or sentence. The word '*and*' relation has to be included among the semantic relation entering into the general category of conjunction. From the data shows that the writer used additive type, because this type merely adds one statement to another.

Data 4: There was once on a time a little girl whose father and mother were dead, and she was so poor that she no longer had any little room to live in, **or** bed to sleep in, and at last

she had nothing else but the clothes she was wearing and a little bit of bread in her hand which some charitable soul had given her.

(The Star-Money, page 502; 1st paragraph)

Analysis:

In this data 4, the word “or” is used to add alternative word of the first sentence. From the data shows that the writer used additive type, because this type merely adds one statement to another.

Data 5: She lay as if asleep, and was wrapped in her long fair hair as in a precious mantle. Her eyes were closely shut, **but** the brightness of her complexion and a ribbon which her breathing moved to and front, left no doubt that she was alive.

(The Glass Coffin, page 520; 6th paragraph)

Analysis:

From the data, it shows that the writer used adversative type, because this type is contrary to expectation. It is identified by the sentence “Her eyes were closely shut, “but” the brightness of her complexion and a ribbon which her breathing moved to and front, left no doubt that she was alive.”

In this situation the word ‘but’ is conjunctive that has relation contrary to expectation, because literally, he thought that the woman was not alive because the woman looks so calm when she lay down to sleep. Those words are contrary to expectation.

Data 6: He had not much time to collect his thoughts, for it went in a swift race over stock and stone, mountain and valley, wood and meadow. He held with both hands to the tops of the horns, and resigned himself to his fate. It seemed, **however**, to him just as if he were flying away. At length the stag stopped in front of a wall of rock, and gently let the tailor down. The tailor, more dead than alive, required a longer time than that to come to himself.

(The Glass Coffin, page 518; 4th paragraph)

Analysis:

The word “however” is also containing the same meaning with the word “but” which is contrast between two statements. It can be represent, when he ran away from bull, he went in a swift race by holding the tops of the horns of the stag, and the fact is he was riding the stag but he felt like flying away.

Data 7: **Then** the Lord thought, “I shall be no burden to the rich man, I will stay the night with him.” When the rich man heard some one knocking at his door, he opened the window and asked the stranger what he wanted. The Lord answered, “I only ask for a night’s lodging.” **Then** the rich man looked at the traveler from head to foot, and as the Lord was wearing common clothes, and did not look like one who had much money in his pocket, he shook his head, and said, “No, I cannot take you in, my rooms are full of herbs and seeds; and if I were to lodge everyone who knocked at my door, I might very soon go begging myself. Go somewhere else for a lodging,” and with this he shut down the window and left the Lord standing there.
(The Poor Man and the Rich Man, page 298; 2nd paragraph)

Analysis:

The word “then” is used as sequential temporal relation used for sequence event of the same time.

Data 8: The tailor, who had watched the fight with astonishment, was still standing there motionless, when the stag in full career bounded up to him, and **before** he could escape, caught him up on his great horns. He had not much time to collect his thoughts, for it went in a swift race over stock and stone, mountain and valley, wood and meadow.
(The Glass Coffin, page 518; 4th paragraph)

Analysis:

The word “before” is one of the types of temporal conjunctions. Temporal is related to the time. The word “before” connect the action and ideas in a time as in this data can be interpreted like, he caught up by the stag before he can escape.

b) The Difference Grammatical Cohesion between Animal theme and Human Being Theme in Brother Grimms’s Fairytale

After classifying the utterances containing grammatical cohesive devices in this selected fairy tale the researcher comparing the grammatical cohesive devices that used in animal theme stories between human being theme stories. The researcher carried out in four types of grammatical cohesive devices, those are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

In this book, Brothers Grimm’s Fairy Tales are containing 200 stories, and the writer took 10 (ten) fairy tale each of theme 5 stories by using sample technique. Those were: *Cat and Mouse in Partnership, The Mouse, the Bird and the Sausage, The Bremen Town Musician, The Dog and the Sparrow, and The wolf and the Fox*. While in the human being story, also took 5 stories, *The Three Sluggards, The Poor Man and The Rich Man, The Shepherd Boy, The Star Money, and The Glass Coffin*.

Based on the data analysis, the researcher found all types of grammatical cohesive devices in some of selected stories from the animal tale and human being tale of the Brothers Grimm’s fairytale. The researcher found two types of reference, personal and demonstrative reference. While comparative reference type do not found, and the most number of occurrences found in personal reference. The second is substitution; the type found is nominal substitution, while for verbal and clausal do not found. The third is the ellipsis, verbal ellipsis is only type that found in this fairytale. Fourth is the conjunction. In this type found all types, namely additive, adversative, causal and temporal.

Between the two tale, the researcher found that most of all reference used in the two tale are Personal Reference and also the Demonstrative Reference, while the Comparative Reference cannot found in those two tale. So far, the researcher cannot found the different the use of grammatical cohesive devices, because almost all of the data showing that they use same type and there are no different between these two tale, Animal tale and Human being tale.

B. Discussion

1. Types of Grammatical Cohesive Devices

a) Reference

Reference device is the most frequently used in “Brothers Grimm’s Fairytale”. Reference device appeared about 377 times in animal tale sentences and 53 in human being tale. This type is the highest devices in selected stories. Reference is expressed in the data 1 of animal theme stories. The sentence is, “*A certain cat had made the acquaintance of a mouse, and had said so much to **her** about the great love and friendship **she** felt for **her**, that at length the mouse agreed that **they** should live and keep house together.*” The word “her” exists as a personal reference that represents the previous word “a mouse” that appeared twice in this sentences. In the second sentences we can find the word “the” that represents the previous word “a certain cat” in the first sentence. Furthermore, from all of previous studies above show the evidence that is the most frequently used of cohesive devices is reference. Reference also used to avoid the repetition in writing.

b) For the substitution; the type found is nominal substitution, while for verbal and clausal do not found in both of the two different theme, animal and human being tale. Substitution can found in the data 2 of animal theme stories, and it happen in the sentence, “That suited the wolf, and they went

thither, and the fox stole the little lamb, took it to the wolf, and went away. The wolf devoured it, but was not satisfied with one; he wanted the other as well, and went to get it."

The function of the word "one" as a head of a nominal group and "one" in this situation substitutes to the word "The little lamb". Literally "one" identified as used when we are identifying the people or things we are talking about. "The little lamb" means things that we know well as the animal. The word "one" is included to the nominal group which substitute the word the little lamb" as noun in the sentence

- c) For the elipsis, verbal elipsis is only type that found in this fairytale and it found in the animal tale while the researcher cannot found it in the human being tale. Elipsis is expressed in the sentence "*When that was consumed, the sparrow said, "Brother dog, hast thou now had enough?" "Yes," he replied*", this answer could be interpreted as "Yes, (I have)". These words do not mean 'you have' and you don't have, but they mean the answer is positive as the next sentence "now we will walk awhile outside the town".
- d) For the conjunction, in this type the researcher found all types, namely additive, adversative, causal and temporal. Additive conjunction can be found in the data 4, "*... would go no more into the wood, saying that he had been servant long enough, and had been made a fool of by them..*". Adversative conjunction can be found in the data 6, "*it rolled itself once or twice through the broth or vegetables*". Causal conjunction can be found in the data 8, "*I have been foretelling fine weather, because it is the day on which Our Lady washes the Christ-child's little shirts*" and temporal conjunction can be found in data 11, "*Then the waggoner had lost all his property, and he went downstairs into the*

room, sat down behind the stove and was quite furious and bitter”.

2. The Difference Grammatical Cohesion between Animal theme and Human Being Theme in Brother Grimms’s Fairytale

Comparing all of the data one by one from the selected stories, the researcher cannot find the difference in the use of grammatical cohesive devices, because almost all of the data show that they use the same type and there are no differences between these two tales, Animal tale and Human being tale. In the reference type, both of animal and human being tales use the same reference type such as like, I, she, he, you, they, we.

Based on the second discussion above, the researcher found the similarity type of grammatical cohesive devices used in animal stories and human stories of Brothers Grimm’s Fairytale.