



**A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON BROTHERS GRIMM'S
*HANSEL AND GRETEL***

THESIS

Written by:

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
JEMBER UNIVERSITY**

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A Thesis Presented to the English Department, Faculty of Letters,
Jember University as One of the Requirements to Get
The Award of Sarjana Degree
in English Studies

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DEDICATION

With sincerity and love, I proudly dedicate this thesis to:

1. My beloved mother and father, Siyama and Hosnan. Thanks for your endless love and support.
2. My dearest brother and sister, Akhmad Bhaihaqi and Nurfatila. Thanks for always making me dwon-in-the-mouth.
3. My big family and special thank you for Budi Pribadi, Muamna, Sadili and Sunarni for being my new family and thanks for everything which is shared and given to me so far.
4. My brother (papap) and sister (mamam), Bagus Yudha Negara, S.Pd and Comariyatul Hasanah, S.S. Thanks for your support, guidance and the cheerful days.
5. My alma mater

MOTTO

**Mistakes are painful when they happen, but later a collection of
mistakes called Experience leads us to success...**

(Anonymous)

DECLARATION

I herewith declare that the thesis entitled *A Discourse Analysis on Brothers Grimm's Hansel and Gretel* is an original piece of writing. I guarantee that the analysis and the research described in this thesis have never been submitted for any other degree or publications. I certify to the best of my knowledge that all sources used and any help received in the research of this thesis have been acknowledged.

Jember, May 2011

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APPROVAL SHEET

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SUMMARY

A Discourse Analysis on Brothers Grimm's *Hansel and Gretel*, Muhammad Ra'is, 070110101086, 2011:112 pages; English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

A language used in spoken or written form has a semantical property that makes it unified and meaningful text. In getting coherence, one element and other elements in a text should be organized and related in a logical way. An important contribution to coherence comes from cohesion. Cohesion refers to grammatical and lexical cohesion.

In this thesis, the discussion is not only concerned with the grammatical cohesion but also lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is presented in reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. Meanwhile, lexical cohesion is presented by repetition, synonym, antonym, hyponym, cohyponym, meronym, comeronym, and collocation.

The analysis of grammatical and lexical cohesive devices is focused on the children short story, it is hoped that this children short story will be read and understood easily by using descriptive method. This thesis uses library research which the source and data taken from written text, such as books, magazines, newspapers, ect. The result of research is presented by diagram.

The result of grammatical cohesion is personal reference (130 items), demonstrative reference (77 items), comparative reference (4 items), verbal ellipsis (2 items), nominal ellipsis (18 items), clausal ellipsis (7 items), verbal substitution (2 items), nominal substitution (2 items), clausal substitution (2 items), additive conjunction (35 items), adversative conjunction (8 items), temporal conjunction (25 items), causal conjunction (6 items), and conditional conjunction (3 items). While the result of lexical cohesion is repetition (51 items), synonym (49 items), antonym (20 items), hyponym (7 items), cohyponym (13 items), meronym (3 items), comeronym (3 items), and collocation (7 items).

The analysis shows that the children short story entitled *Hansel and Gretel* is a coherence text. It is proved by the contonuity that is established by the grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. They join one element and others in the text to make the elements related in a logical way.

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I do hope that the thesis may give a beneficial and valuable contribution for those who concern with linguistics.

Jember, May 2011

Muhammad Ra'is

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APPENDIXES

Appendix 1

Title : Hansel and Gretel
Writer : Brothers Grimm
Publisher : Western Publishing Company, Inc. New York

On the edge of a small clearing, near a great forest, there lived a poor woodcutter and his wife and his two children, Hansel and Gretel. The wife was the children's stepmother, and was very cruel to them.

They had always been very poor, but one time there was a great famine in the country and the woodcutter could not earn even enough to buy food for his family. The woodcutter worried day and night.

Finally he said to his wife, "what shall we do? We will surely starve.

The food we have left is not enough for the children, let alone for us.

"I have a plan," the stepmother said.

"Early in the morning," we will take the children into the forest and leave them in the thickest part of it. They will never find their way home again, and we will be rid of them."

"I cannot do that!" cried the woodcutter.

Now Hansel and Gretel heard them talking. And Hansel thought of a clever plan. Creeping outside, he filled his pocket with pebbles.

The next morning, before the sun was up, the stepmother shouted to the children, "Get up, you lazybones. We are going into forest to cut wood. Here is a piece of bread. Don't eat it yet, because you won't get anymore."

Then they set off for the forest, with Hansel and Gretel lagging in the rear. Hansel carried their bread and some pebbles; he stopped every few steps to drop one on the ground.

Finally, the father called back, "Hansel, hurry up! What's keeping you?"

"Oh, I'm just looking at my white kitten, who's sitting on the roof," said Hansel. "She's trying to say good-bye to me."

"You fool!" cried the stepmother. That's the sunshine glinting on the roof."

When they reached the middle of the forest, the father built a good fire. Then the stepmother said, "Wait by the fire, while we go to chop wood. We will come back to get you."

Hansel and Gretel fell asleep. When they woke up, it was night. Hansel comforted Gretel, who was frightened by the dark. Then, when the moon came up, they could see the pebbles that Hansel had dropped. And they followed them all the way home.

When they got home the cruel stepmother planned again to get rid of them. "We must do at the next day, I believe we will not fail again" She said to woodcutter.

This time, Hansel was not able to collect pebbles. He dropped bread crumbs instead.

But when evening came, they could not find the bread crumbs. The birds had eaten them. All night they walked, and all the next morning.

Suddenly, they saw before them a little house, all made of gingerbread, with windows of spun sugar. They ran toward it eagerly.

Hansel ate a piece of the roof, and Gretel did too. They seemed happy finding that house.

Then they heard a voice saying, "Nibble, nibble like a mouse,

"Who is nibbling at my house?"

The children answered "it's only the wind." And they went on eating.

Then the door of the house opened, and an old woman came out, leaning on a crutch. The two children were very frightened, but the ugly old woman spoke very sweetly.

"Do come in," she said. "You must be very hungry and tired for you look as if you've come a long way."

Then she led them into her house.

There she invited them to sit down to dinner. They were so hungry that they ate everything on the table.

When they had finished, the old woman put them to bed in great, comfortable beds.

Now, although the old woman seemed so kind, she was really a wicked witch who ate little children. So, while Hansel and Gretel were sleeping, she was thinking of the fine meal she would have.

The next morning, she awakened Hansel, and put him into a cage. No matter how he begged to get up Gretel, and put her to work.

“I’m going to eat you both,” she said. “But first, you can do some of my work.”

So poor Gretel had to carry water, chop kindling, scrub floors, and sweep the rooms.

The best kind of food was given to Hansel and it would make him fat. The witch hoped so. But it was just a hope. Each morning she asked him to stretch out his finger, so she could feel how fat he was, for she could not see well. But Hansel stuck out an old bone, so she thought he was not growing any fatter.

At last the witch decided to eat him anyway.

Gretel had to build the fire and fill the kettle, and she cried as she worked.

Then the witch came to Gretel, and said, “Crawl in the oven, Gretel, and see if it is hot enough.”

But Gretel replied, “I don’t know how to do it. How do I climb in the oven?”

“Stupid!” cried the witch. “The door is big enough. Why, I could get in myself!”

She bent down and put her head in the oven.

Quick as flash, Gretel pushed her in, and slammed the door!

Then Gretel let Hansel out of his cage.

“Hansel, we’re free! She cried. “The old witch is dead!” and Hansel replied, “I think so.” They filled their pockets with jewels. They set off through the woods, determined to find their way home.

But though Hansel and Gretel walked and walked, they were still lost, and no a thing looked familiar.

Just when they had given up hope, they heard a happy cry. There was their father coming toward them.

“Hansel! Gretel!” cried the father, hurrying to them.”I have looked and looked for you.”

He took the home, and Hansel and Gretel found that their cruel stepmother had gone away forever.

And with the jewels that brought from the witch’s house, they were able to live comfortably ever after.

Appendix 2

Here are the tables of the occurrence of each grammatical and lexical cohesive device:

I. GRAMMATICAL COHESION

1) Reference

Table 4: Personal Reference

NO	Line Number	Reference	Referred to	Line Number
1	2	His	Poor woodcutter	2
2	2	His	Poor woodcutter	2
3	4	Them	Hansel and Gretel	2
4	5	They	Poor woodcutter, wife, children	2
5	7	His	Woodcutter	6
6	9	He	Woodcutter	7
7	9	We	He (woodcutter) and wife	9
8	9	We	He (woodcutter) and wife	9
9	9	We	He (woodcutter) and wife	9
10	12	Us	He (woodcutter) and wife	9
11	13	I	Stepmother	13
12	14	We	Woodcutter and his wife	9
13	15	Them	Hansel and Gretel	2
14	15	It	Forest	15
15	15	They	Hansel and Gretel	2
16	16	Their	Hansel and Gretel	2
17	16	We	Woodcutter and his wife	9
18	16	Them	Hansel and Gretel	2
19	17	I	Woodcutter	17
20	18	Them	Hansel and Gretel	2
21	19	He	Hansel	18
22	19	His	Hansel	18
23	21	You	Hansel and Gretel	18
24	21	We	Woodcutter, wife, and children	2
25	22	It	A piece of bread	22
26	23	You	Hansel and Gretel	18

27	24	They	Woodcutter, wife, and children	2
28	25	Their	Hansel and Gretel	24
29	26	He	Hansel	26
30	28	You	Hansel	27
31	29	I	Hansel	30
32	29	My	Hansel	30
33	30	She	White kitten	29
34	30	Me	Hansel	30
35	31	You	Hansel	30
36	33	They	Woodcutter, wife, and children	2
37	34	We	Woodcutter and wife	9
38	35	We	Woodcutter and wife	9
39	35	You	Hansel and Gretel	24
40	36	They	Hansel and Gretel	36
41	36	It	Preceding clause (when they woke up)	36
42	38	They	Hansel and Gretel	36
43	39	They	Hansel and Gretel	36
44	39	Them	Pebbles	38
45	40	They	Hansel and Gretel	36
46	41	Them	Hansel and Gretel	36
47	41	Them	Hansel and Gretel	36
48	41	We	Hansel and Gretel	36
49	41	I	Stepmother	40
50	43	He	Hansel	43
51	45	They	Hansel and Gretel	36
52	46	Them	Bread crumbs	45
53	46	They	Hansel and Gretel	36
54	48	They	Hansel and Gretel	36
55	48	Them	Hansel and Gretel	36
56	49	They	Hansel and Gretel	36
57	49	It	A little house	48
58	50	They	Hansel and Gretel	36
59	52	They	Hansel and Gretel	36
60	53	My	Old woman	56
61	54	It	Nibbling	53

62	54	They	Hansel and Gretel	36
63	59	She	Old woman	56
64	59	You	Hansel and Gretel	36
65	60	You	Hansel and Gretel	36
66	60	You	Hansel and Gretel	36
67	61	She	Old woman	56
68	61	Her	Old woman	56
69	61	Them	Hansel and Gretel	36
70	62	She	Old woman	56
71	62	Them	Hansel and Gretel	36
72	62	They	Hansel and Gretel	36
73	63	They	Hansel and Gretel	36
74	64	They	Hansel and Gretel	36
75	65	Them	Hansel and Gretel	36
76	66	She	Old woman	66
77	68	She	Old woman	66
78	68	She	Old woman	66
79	69	She	Old woman	66
80	69	She	Old woman	66
81	69	Him	Hansel	69
82	70	He	Hansel	69
83	70	Her	Gretel	70
84	72	I	Old woman	66
85	72	She	Old woman	66
86	72	You	Hansel and Gretel	76
87	72	You	Gretel	76
88	73	My	Old woman	66
89	76	It	The best kind of food	76
90	77	Him	Hansel	76
91	77	It	Preceding clause (it would make him fat)	77
92	78	She	Old woman	66
93	78	She	Old woman	66
94	78	Him	Hansel	77
95	78	His	Hansel	77
96	79	He	Hansel	77

97	79	She	Old woman	66
98	80	She	Old woman	66
99	80	He	Hansel	77
100	81	Him	Hansel	77
101	82	She	Gretel	82
102	83	She	Gretel	83
103	85	It	Oven	84
104	86	I	Gretel	86
105	86	I	Gretel	86
106	86	It	Preceding clause (crawl in the oven)	84
107	88	I	Witch	88
108	89	Myself	Witch	88
109	90	She	Witch	88
110	90	Her	Witch	88
111	91	Her	Witch	88
112	92	His	Hansel	92
113	93	We	Hansel and Gretel	67
114	93	She	Gretel	92
115	94	They	Hansel and Gretel	67
116	94	Their	Hansel and Gretel	67
117	94	I	Hansel	97
118	95	They	Hansel and Gretel	97
119	95	Their	Hansel and Gretel	97
120	97	They	Hansel and Gretel	97
121	99	They	Hansel and Gretel	97
122	99	They	Hansel and Gretel	97
123	99	Their	Hansel and Gretel	97
124	99	Them	Hansel and Gretel	97
125	101	I	Father	100
126	101	Them	Hansel and Gretel	101
127	102	You	Hansel and Gretel	101
128	103	He	Father	101
129	103	Their	Hansel and Gretel	103
130	105	They	He (father), Hansel and Gretel	103

Table 5: Demonstrative References

NO	Line Number	Reference	Referred to	Line Number
1	1	The	Great forest	1
2	1	There	Preceding clause (on the edge of a small clearing, near a great forest)	1
3	3	The	Wife	2
4	3	The	Hansel and Gretel	2
5	6	The	Context	-
6	6	The	Poor woodcutter	2
7	7	The	Woodcutter	6
8	11	The	Context	-
9	11	The	Hansel and Gretel	2
10	14	The	Context	-
11	14	The	Hansel and Gretel	2
12	14	The	Great Forest	1
13	15	The	It (forest)	15
14	17	That	Preceding clause (we will be rid of them)	16
15	17	The	Woodcutter	7
16	20	The	Morning	14
17	20	The	Context	-
18	20	The	Stepmother (wife)	13
19	21	The	Hansel and Gretel	18
20	22	The	Forest	15
21	24	The	Forest	22
22	25	The	Context	-
23	26	The	Context	-
24	27	The	Woodcutter	17
25	29	The	Context	-
26	29	The	Context	-
27	31	The	Stepmother	20
28	31	The	Sun	20
29	32	The	Roof	30
30	33	The	Forest	33

31	33	The	Forest	24
32	33	The	Father	27
33	34	The	Stepmother	31
34	34	The	Context	-
35	37	The	Context	-
36	38	The	Context	-
37	38	The	Pebbles	26
38	39	The	Way home	16
39	40	The	Stepmother	34
40	41	The	Next	20
41	45	The	Bread crumbs	44
42	46	The	Home	39
43	46	The	Next	41
44	50	The	Roof	32
45	50	The	Context	-
46	54	The	Hansel and Gretel	36
47	56	The	House	56
48	56	The	Little house	48
49	57	The	Hansel and Gretel	36
50	58	The	Old woman	56
51	62	There	Her house	61
52	63	The	Context of Situation	-
53	64	The	Old woman	56
54	66	The	Old woman	64
55	68	The	Context	-
56	69	The	Next	46
57	75	The	Context	-
58	77	The	Wicked witch	67
59	81	The	Witch	77
60	82	The	Fire	34
61	82	The	Context	-
62	84	The	Witch	81
63	84	The	Context	-
64	87	The	Oven	84
65	87	The	Context	-
66	88	The	Witch	84

67	88	The	Door	56
68	90	The	Oven	87
69	91	The	Door	88
70	93	The	Old witch	88
71	95	The	Context	-
72	100	There	Preceding clause (just when they had given up hope, they heard a happy cry)	99
73	101	The	Father	100
74	103	The	Context	-
75	105	The	Glittering jewels	94
76	105	The	Context	-
77	105	The	Witch	88

Table 6: Comparative Reference

No	Line Number	Reference	Referred to	Line Number
1	38	Than	Following clause (Hansel had dropped)	39
2	76	The best	Food	76
3	80	Fatter	Preceding clause (Hansel stuck out an old bone)	79
4	91	Quick as flash	Following clause (Gretel pushed her head in)	91

2). ELLIPIS

Table 7: Verbal Ellipsis

NO	Line Number	The Omitted Item
1	21	Are
2	31	Are

Table 8: Nominal Ellipsis

No	Line Number	The Omitted Item
1	3	She (children's stepmother)
2	11	It (the food)
3	15	We (woodcutter, wife)
4	21	You (Children)
5	22	It
6	22	You
7	27	You (Hansel)
8	34	You (Children)
9	52	You (Hansel and Gretel)
10	59	You (Hansel and Gretel)
11	69	She (Old woman)
12	70	He (Hansel)
13	82	She (Gretel)
14	84	She (Witch)
15	84	You (Gretel)
16	85	You (Gretel)
17	90	She (Witch)
18	95	They (Hansel and Gretel)

Table 9: Clausal Ellipsis

No	Line Number	The Omitted Item
1	1	It was
2	59	You are
3	70	There was
4	74	She (Gretel) had to
5	88	You (Gretel) are
6	101	He (father) was
7	102	I (Father)

3) Substitution

Table 10: Verbal Substitution

No	Line Number	The Substitute	The Presupposed Item
1	41	Do	Get rid of them
2	50	Did	Hansel ate a piece of the roof

Table 11: Nominal Substitution

No	Line Number	The Substitute	The Presupposed Item
1	23	One	A piece of bread
2	26	Ones	Some pebbles

Table 12: Clausal Substitution

No	Line Number	The Substitute	The Presupposed Item
1	77	So	It would make him fat
2	94	So	The old witch is dead

4) Conjunction

Table 13: Additive Conjunction

No	Line Number	Conjunction	The Related Items
1	2	And	Poor woodcutter and his wife
2	2	And	His wife and his children
3	3	And	Hansel and Gretel
4	6	And	One time there was a great famine in the country and woodcutter could not earn even enough to buy food for his family
5	8	And	Day and night
6	15	And	We will take the children into the forest and leave them in thickest part of it
7	16	And	They will never find their way home again and we will be rid of them

8	18	And	Hansel and Gretel
9	18	And	Hansel and Gretel heard them talking and Hansel thought of a clever plan
10	24	And	Hansel and Gretel
11	25	And	Their bread and some pebbles
12	36	And	Hansel and Gretel
13	39	And	They followed them and they could see the pebbles than Hansel had dropped
14	46	And	All night they walked and all the next morning
15	50	And	Hansel ate a piece of the roof, and Gretel did too.
16	54	And	It is only wind and they went on eating
17	56	And	Then the door of the house opened, and an old woman came out
18	67	And	Hansel and Gretel
19	69	And	Put him into a cage and she awakened Hansel
20	70	And	No matter how he begged to get up and put her to work
21	75	And	The best kind of food was given to Hansel and it would make him fat
22	82	And	Gretel had to build the fir and fill the kettle
23	82	And	Fill the kettle and she cried as she worked
24	84	And	Then the witch came to Gretel and said
25	85	And	Crawl in the oven and see
26	90	And	She bent down and put her head in the oven
27	91	And	Gretel pushed her in, and slammed the door!
28	93	And	The old witch is dead and Hansel

			replied
29	97	And	Hansel and Gretel
30	97	And	But though Hansel and Gretel walked and walked
31	98	And	They were still lost, and no a thing looked familiar
32	101	And	I have looked and looked for you
33	103	And	He took the home, and Hansel and Gretel found that their cruel stepmother had gone away forever
34	103	And	Hansel and Gretel
35	105	And	And Hansel and Gretel found that their cruel stepmother had gone away forever and with the jewels that brought from the witch's house.

Table 14: Adversative Conjunction

No	Line Number	Conjunction	The Contrasted Items
1	5	But	They had always been very poor but one time there was a great famine.
2	45	But	He dropped bread crumbs but when evening came
3	57	But	The two children were very frightened, but the ugly old woman spoke very sweetly
4	72	But	I'm going to eat you both, but first you can do some of my work
5	77	But	The witch hoped so but it was just a hope
6	79	But	So she could fell how fat he was but Hansel stuck out an old bone
7	86	But	And said but Gretel replied
8	97	But	Determined to find their way home but though Hansel and Gretel walked and walked

Table 15: Temporal Conjunction

No	Line Number	Conjunction	Timing
1	9	Finally	Shows the culmination of the activity
2	18	Now	Shows the simultaneous activity between the clause <i>now Hansel and Gretel heard them talking</i> and the clause <i>Hansel thought of a clever plan</i>
3	20	Next	Shows about the sequence of morning
4	20	Before	Shows the sequential time between the clause <i>before the sun was up, the stepmother shouted to the children</i>
5	24	Then	Shows the sequential of the activity. The activities are <i>then they set off for the forest, with Hansel and Gretel lagging in the rear</i>
6	33	When	Shows the simultaneous the activity between the clause <i>when they reached the middle of the forest</i> and the cataphoric clause <i>the father built a good fire</i>
7	38	Then and when	shows the correlation between the clause <i>then, when the moon came up</i> with the previous clause <i>Hansel comforted Gretel, who was frightened by the dark</i>
8	40	When	Shows the simultaneous activity in clause <i>when they got home, the cruel stepmother planned again to get rid of them</i>
9	41	Next	Shows the sequence of day
10	43	This time	Shows the specific time of an event happened
11	45	When	Shows the simultaneous the clause

			<i>but when evening came and they could not find the bread crumbs</i>
12	46	Next	Shows the sequence of morning
13	48	Before	Shows the sequential time the clause <i>they saw before them a little house and all made of gingerbread</i>
14	52	Then	Shows the correlation the clause <i>they seemed happy finding that house and then they heard a voice saying</i>
15	56	Then	Shows the correlation between the clause <i>and they went on eating and then the door of the house opened</i>
16	61	Then	Shows the simultaneous activity in clause <i>then she led them into her house</i> with the preceding clause <i>as if you have come a long way</i>
17	64	When	Shows the simultaneous activity in the <i>when they had finished, the old woman put them to bed in great, comfortable beds</i>
18	66	Now	Shows the simultaneous of an activity in the clause <i>now, although the old woman seemed so kind, she was really a wicked witch who ate little children</i>
19	67	While	Shows the simultaneous activity in clause <i>while Hansel and Gretel were sleeping, she was thinking of the fine meal she would have</i>
20	69	Next	Shows the sequence of morning
21	81	At last	Shows the culmination of an activity in clause <i>at last the witch decided to eat him anyway</i>
22	84	Then	Shows the activity in clause <i>then the witch came to Gretel, and said</i>
23	92	Then	Shows the sequence of an activity in

			clause <i>and slammed the door! Then Gretel let Hansel out of his cage</i>
24	99	Just	Shows the specific time of an event happened
25	99	When	Shows the simultaneous activity in clause <i>when they had given up hope, they heard a happy cry</i>

Table 16: Causal Conjunction

NO	Line Number	Conjunction	Cause and Effect
1	23	Because	Shows the reason why the stepmother asked the children, <i>don't eat the bread</i>
2	67	So	Shows the effect of clause <i>she was thinking of the fine meal she would have</i> with the previous clause <i>so, while Hansel and Gretel were sleeping</i>
3	74	So	Shows the effect of an activity that stated in clause <i>but first, you can do some of my work</i> . The effect is shown in the next clause <i>so poor Gretel had carry water</i>
4	78	So	Shows the effect of an activity in clause <i>each morning she asked him to stretch out his finger</i> . The effect is <i>so she could fell how fat she was</i>
5	79	For	The clause of an activity in clause <i>she could feel how fat he was</i> . The cause <i>for she could not see well</i>
6	83	As	Shows the effect of an activity in clause <i>she cried as worked</i>

Table 17: Conditional Conjunction

No	Line Number	Conjunction	Condition
1	59	As if	Means that <i>the children seemed hungry and tired</i>
2	66	Although	Means the contrary situation like what stated in clause <i>now, although the old woman seemed so kind, she was really a wicked witch who ate little children</i>
3	85	If	<i>If the oven is hot enough then crawl in the oven</i>

II. LEXICAL COHESION**Table 18: Repetition**

No	Line Number	Repetition	Repeated by	Line Number
1	1	Great	Great	65
2	2	Poor	Poor	5
3	3	Stepmother	Stepmother	13
4	3	Very	Very	4
5	6	Woodcutter	Woodcutter	7
6	6	Could	Could	38
7	7	Poor	Poor	14
8	8	Said	Said	13
9	11	Children	Children	14
10	11	Let	Let	92
11	13	Have	Have	68
12	15	Will	Will	16
13	17	Do	Do	41
14	17	Woodcutter	Woodcutter	42
15	18	Heard	Heard	52
16	19	Pebbles	Pebbles	25
17	22	Forest	Forest	24

18	27	Father	Father	33
19	27	Up	Up	36
20	30	Said	Said	34
21	34	Stepmother	Stepmother	40
22	34	Fire	Fire	82
23	35	Will	Will	41
24	35	Chop	Chop	74
25	38	Up	Up	70
26	38	Pebbles	Pebbles	43
27	40	Again	Again	42
28	41	Must	Must	59
29	44	Crumbs	Crumbs	45
30	45	Find	Find	95
31	46	Next	Next	69
32	48	Little	Little	67
33	51	Seemed	Seemed	61
34	54	Children	Children	67
35	56	Old	Old	58
36	59	Do	Do	72
37	59	Said	Said	72
38	60	Way	Way	95
39	63	Ate	Ate	67
40	64	Old	Old	66
41	64	Woman	Woman	66
42	71	Put	Put	90
43	78	Could	Could	79
44	79	See	See	85
45	82	Cried	Cried	88
46	84	Witch	Witch	93
47	86	Do	Do	86
48	87	Oven	Oven	90
49	93	Cried	Cried	101
50	94	Jewels	Jewels	105
51	97	Walked	Walked	97

Table 19: Synonym

No	Line Number	Word	Synonym of	Line Number
1	2	Lived	Live	106
2	2	Children	Children's	3
3	6	Famine	Starve	10
4	6	Earn	Get	35
5	7	Worried	Frightened	35
6	9	Shall	Will	14
7	9	Do	Did	50
8	10	Surely	Really	66
9	11	Left	Leave	15
10	13	Plan	Planned	40
11	14	Take	Took	103
12	15	Find	Finding	51
13	16	Again	Anymore	23
14	17	Cried	Cry	99
15	18	Thought	Thinking	68
16	19	Pocket	Pockets	94
17	21	Shouted	Cried	31
18	21	Going	Gone	104
19	22	Wood	Woods	95
20	22	Eat	Eaten	46
21	25	Carried	Brought	105
22	26	Every	Each	78
23	26	Drop	Dropped	39
24	27	Hurry	Hurrying	101
25	29	Looking	Looked	102
26	29	Sitting	Sit	62
27	30	Say	Saying	52
28	30	Good	Well	79
29	34	Go	Went	54
30	34	Good	Best	76
31	35	Come	Came	38
32	38	See	Saw	48
33	39	Home	House	50

34	40	Got	Get	40
35	40	Home	House	61
36	42	Fail	Lost	98
37	45	Came	Come	59
38	48	Made	Make	77
39	52	Nibble	Nibbling	53
40	55	Eating	Eat	72
41	56	Came	Coming	100
42	57	Very	So	62
43	58	Very	So	66
44	60	Look	Looked	98
45	64	Bed	Beds	65
46	76	Fat	Fatter	80
47	80	Thought	Think	94
48	81	Decided	Determined	95
49	96	Home	House	105

Table 20: Antonym

No	Line Number	Word	Antonym of	Line Number
1	1	Small	Great	6
2	1	Near	Away	104
3	4	Cruel	Kind	76
4	5	Always	Never	15
5	9	Finally	Early	14
6	19	Clever	Stupid	88
7	20	Before	After	106
8	20	Up	Down	62
9	21	Up	Down	95
10	23	Get	Given	76
11	37	Comforted	Comfortable	65

12	40	Cruel	Kind	66
13	41	Rid	Put	69
14	43	Collect	Dropped	43
15	46	Walked	Ran	49
16	72	First	Last	81
17	78	Asked	Replied	86
18	78	Out	In	89
19	80	Growing	Dead	93
20	91	In	Out	92

Table 21: Hyponym

No	Line Number	Word	Hyponym of	Line Number
1	3	Wife	Family	7
2	7	Bread	Food	22
3	30	Roof	House	51
4	32	Roof	House	53
5	43	Time	Morning	78
6	48	House	Roof	50
7	62	Dinner	Meal	68

Table 22: Cohyponym

No	Line Number	Word	Cohyponym of	Line Number
1	1	Edge	Middle	33
2	2	Two	One	5
3	7	Day	Morning	20
4	8	Night	Morning	14

5	20	Morning	Day	20
6	20	Sun	Moon	38
7	37	Night	Evening	45
8	41	Day	Morning	69
9	46	Night	Morning	47
10	46	Birds	Mouse	52
11	74	Scrub	Sweep	75
12	78	Stretch	Bent	90
13	84	Crawl	Climb	87

Table 23: Meronym

No	Line Number	Word	Meronym of	Line Number
1	21	Children	Father	101
2	58	Woman	Bone	80
3	74	Floors	Rooms	75

Table 24: Comeronym

No	Line Number	Word	Comeronym of	Line Number
1	49	Windows	Door	56
2	59	Hungry	Tired	59
3	90	Head	Finger	78

Table 25: Collocation

No	Line Number	Word	Collocate with	Line Number
1	33	Built	Fire	34
2	74	Carry	Water	74
3	74	Chop	Kindling	74
4	74	Scrubs	Floors	74
5	75	Sweep	The rooms	75
6	82	Build	Fire	82
7	82	Fill	Kettle	82