5.1 Conclusion

Based on the data analysis outcome, it can be concluded that Hans Christian Andersen’s Short Story *Thumbelina* is arranged in harmonious form. It is shown by the use of the grammatical cohesive devices in the form of text and cohesion that occurs in the text. Those grammatical cohesive devices may help the reader to understand the whole topic of short story and its meaning easily.

The grammatical cohesive devices in Hans Christian Andersen’s Short Story *Thumbelina* are: Reference, Ellipsis, Substitution, and Conjunction. In the story there are: 446 (57.19%) Personal Reference, 22 (2.83%) Demonstrative Reference, 23 (2.45%) Comparative Reference; 7 (0.90%) Nominal Ellipsis, 1 (0.13%) Verbal Ellipsis, 2 (0.25%) Clausal Ellipsis; 2 (0.26%) Clausal Substitution; 154 (19.75%) Additive Conjunction, 45 (5.77%) Adversative Conjunction, 31 (3.98%) Clausal Conjunction, 69 (6.16%) Temporal Conjunction.

Hans Christian Andersen’s Short Story *Thumbelina* is easy to be understood because it uses the proper grammatical cohesive devices. The relations that occurred between the two elements of text which is linked by the grammatical cohesive devices are in anaphoric and cataphoric ways. The function of anaphoric and cataphoric relation create cohesion in the text and also create the meaning of the text.
5.2 Suggestion

After reading Hans Christian Andersen’s Short Story Thumbelina, which is very enjoyable and understandable due to its use of the necessary grammatical cohesive devices, it is suggested that the students should be concerned and pay attention to the cohesion when they write a text because it will help to understand the meaning of it. The students should also have to pay realize that the use of grammatical cohesive devices such as reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction are very important to comprehend a reading passage. Last but not least, grammatical cohesive devices help students to manage their vocabulary and to avoid the use of monotonous words, when they write a text.