

CHAPTER III

*PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA*3.1. Events

These Happy Golden years consists of 33 chapters. From what the writer got, she would list the events of the whole story.

The list of events below will be stated and numbered, so the readers would easily follow the story.

1. Laura goes to teach at Brewster's school which was 19 km away from her town.
2. Mrs. Brewster doesn't like Laura's staying at her house. Laura faces an unhappy situation at The Brewster.
3. Laura faces problems with her pupils at school.
4. One of the students, Clarence behaves badly in order to make Laura angry.
5. Almanzo picks up Laura every week-end back and forth.
6. Laura follows her mother's advice about how to manage her class.
7. One night, Mrs Brewster threatens her husband with knife because she wants to go back to east. Laura is terrified, she knows Mrs. Brewster couldn't accept her there. She is afraid Mrs Brewster will threaten her with a knife, too.

8. The students make progress in class, and Clarence finally change his attitude. The superintendent visits her school and doesn't give a bad evaluation.
9. Laura decides to survive the situation at Brewster until her school terms pass.
10. Laura finishes her first school teaching.
11. Laura is back to school again and she becomes more confident in herself, and leads the class with flying colors.
12. Laura wants to earn more money to help her parents paying her sister in college. She works at Mrs. Mc. Kee, the town dress maker.
13. Almanzo meets Laura every Sunday afternoon and they go for a sleigh-ride like the other couples. Meanwhile, Nellie has an eye for him, too. She always boasts in front of her friends.
14. When Laura talks with her uncle who visit her family and Almanzo see it, Almanzo becomes jealous.
15. In spring season as usual, everybody moves to their own claims including the Ingalls. Laura goes for awhile to accompany Mrs. McKee at McKee's claims, but she has to go back to her home because her sister will come back from college.
16. Mary comes home for the first time and she changes into a self-confident person. She doesn't

look like a blind person. She moves around the house as if she still sees everything. Everybody are happy with her coming.

17. Laura accepts Miss Bell's offer to work for her. Miss Bell is a dressmaker and milliner.
18. Every Sunday afternoon, Almanzo goes with Laura while he breaks the colts at the same time.
19. For the first time Almanzo gives Laura a Christmas present.
20. Pa builds a new school called a Perry School nearby their home, and the schoolboard asks Laura to teach there for 2 months.
21. The Ingalls life is better than before, with Laura's income they can buy an organ for Mary and they can upgrade the house.
22. Several young men are interested in Laura but after all she prefers to go with Almanzo every Sunday.
23. Nellie gets her opportunity to go with Almanzo on two Sundays at a stretch and she ignores Laura's presence. After having gone out with Nellie twice, Almanzo is given a choice by Laura. He can go with Nellie and forget about Laura or he can go with Laura alone.
24. The following Sunday Almanzo comes for Laura and from that moment on Laura always goes with Almanzo

- without asking for the next ride.
25. Laura and Almanzo attend a singing school with other friends. Laura meets a new friend, Florence Wilkin who doesn't have any friend and looks so nervous.
 26. Almanzo gives Laura an engagement ring.
 27. Almanzo is back home to spend winter and Christmas with his family. Laura thinks that Almanzo must have forgotten her, because he doesn't send any letter for three weeks. But finally Almanzo comes sooner than she expects. And they celebrate Christmas together at Laura's house.
 28. Laura gets a job from her friend, Florence Wilkin who wants to pay back her kindness. And Laura says goodbye to her school and begin to teach her last school at Wilkins.
 29. Laura finished her school time and she married Almanzo sooner than they expected to avoid big party which will be held by Almanzo's sister.
 30. Laura moves to her own house where Almanzo builds in his own claims and they start their own family.

3.2. The Analysis

3.2.1. The Global Analysis of the narrative

The global analysis of THGY will show how Labov's theory can be applied in the narrative as a whole. The analysis will be limited to the important events and the

more detail analysis will be discussed in another section. The global analysis will be done on the story from the beginning until the end, one following Labov theory about abstract, orientations, complicating actions, evaluation, resolution and coda.

As the theory says that a narrative usually starts with an abstract which a short summary of the story that narrator generally provides before recounting the story proper. But it does not always exist and in THGY the abstract doesn't exist. The story starts with the orientation of time and place. It was a winter season and Laura and Pa were on the way to Laura's school(p.9).The place where Laura has to teach is twelve miles or about nineteen kilometres from her town. Laura teach at Brewster school and has to live with the Brewsters. The orientation of person on p. 20 is about Laura's students:

Ruby Brewster, she was nine years old. She had brown hair and sparkling brown eyes, and she was as soft and still as a mouse.

The little boy was her brother Tommy Brewster. He was eleven, and had finished the Second Reader, and reached short division.

The two sitting together were Charles and Martha Harrison. Charles was seventeen, he was thin and pale and slow of speech. Martha was sixteen; she was quicker, and spoke for them both.

The last boy was Clarence Brewster. He, too, was older than Laura. His brown eyes were even brighter and livelier than his little sister Ruby's. His dark hair was thick and unruly, and he was quick in speaking and moving. He had a way of speaking that was almost saucy.

Another orientation of person is about Mrs. Brewster. She is a sullen looking woman (p.12). Mrs. Brewster does not like Laura's staying at her house, she does not want to board Laura (p.16) and if Mr. Brewster does not put Laura out of the house, she'd go back East without him (p.26). Laura doesn't know what to do, and she knows there are no other place to stay. The complicating action begins in this moment. Meanwhile, Laura faces problems at school. The complicating action also happens here. Ruby and Tommy quarrel about the spelling book, and Martha can't do her work, Charles can not concentrate on his lessons and Clarence molests the other students (p.45). Laura really does not know what to do. Especially with Clarence who behaves badly and doesn't want to learn his lesson. The evaluation about this situation is given on page 47 :

All the trouble came from Clarence. He could make Ruby and Tommy behave, if he would; he was their older brother. He could learn his lessons, he was much smarter than Martha and Charles. How she wished that she were big enough to give Clarence the whipping he deserved.

The turning point begins when Laura's parents give her an advice about managing her class. She is told not to force her students but she has to manage them (p.50). And her method works with the students and with Clarence who is finally willing to learn (p.54).

But the situation at Brewster can not be better.

The complicating action increases when one night Mrs. Erester threatens her husband with a knife and Laura sees it. She becomes terrified (p.60). She's afraid that Mrs. Brewster will attack her, too. The resolution of this situation that Laura doesn't care anymore about the Brewster's attitude toward her (p.70):

"I have only to get through one day at a time", Laura thought.

The resolution comes when Laura finishes her first teaching time and the superintendent does not give a bad evaluation about her teaching system. Her students give her some presents when they finish their last day (p.76) and Laura is happy that she can finish her first school. During these times Almanzo always takes Laura back and forth with his cutter. At home again, Laura begins her usual life as a student and she still leads her class with flying colours. Laura finds a job at a dressmaker. The orientation of place of the dressmaker's shop described on page 87; The McKees were newcomers who lived in a new house, between Clancy's drygoods store and the new office building at the corner of Main and Second street. Laura helps Mrs. McKee when she accompanies Mrs. McKee on the McKees claims for awhile. The place is on Manchester a little town west of De Smet, and this is an orientation of place. At that time the government of United States of America made a law about

the opening of the west. People who wanted to get a land had to register their claims and then stay on their claims until their land could produce crops. If they left their claims before the time, they would lose their rights to have the lands. Laura and Mrs. McKee give their opinion about this, which the writer considers as evaluation:

I don't know why the law makes us do this, she said. "What earthly good is it, to make a woman stay on a claim all summer?"

"It's a bet, Pa says" Laura answered. "The government bets a man a quarter-section of land, that he can't stay on it five years without starving to death"...(p.100).

Meanwhile her relationship with Almanzo Wilder is growing. And beside that she also finds a new job at Miss Bell, the town dressmaker and milliner. The orientation of place on page 110;

Laura looked around the pleasant, new place, with the pretty hats in two windows, bolts of ribbon in a glass showcase, and silks and velvets on the shelves behind it. There was a sewing machine, with an unfinished dress lying across it, and another lay on a chair nearby.

Laura teaches another school on March, the place is near from her house. It is called Perry school, and the orientation of place is given on page 125. "It stood snowy white on the green land, and its rows of windows shone brightly in the morning sunshine"

Orientation of persons here is about her students at this new school (p.125-126). Besides Clyde Perry

there are two other students whose name Johnson. Laura gives an evaluation about her students on Perry school: " they were all quick to learn. And besides reading and spelling, she taught them to write words and figures, and how to add and subtract. She was proud of their progress". With Laura's income they can buy organ for Mary. During that time Laura and Almanzo always go together every Sundays. They go for buggy riding. But the complicating action begins when Nellie who has been jealous of Laura since years ago goes with Laura and Almanzo for buggy riding for two Sundays. Laura doesn't want someone to taken her place while Almanzo doesn't know about this (p.145). She gives Almanzo 2 choices either going with Nellie without her or go with her without Nellie. And the complicating action is increasing when Mary wrote a letter to her parents that she doesn't want to come home that summer. But the resolution comes when Almanzo comes the following Sunday to Laura and since that moment on they always go together every Sundays without making a promise first. The turning point comes when Laura's parents finally decide to allow Mary to spend holiday at her friend's house instead of going home. Laura and Almanzo also socializing with the other young people. They attend a singing school and there Laura meets a new friend, Florence Wilkins. She is nice and lonesome. Laura and Florence

become friend. Finally Almanzo proposes Laura and gives her an engagement ring, this is a resolution of Laura's relationship with Almanzo. Almanzo left Laura to spend christmas with his family at Minnesota. Another complicating action happens when Laura doesn't receive Almanzo's letter for about three weeks. She thinks that he must have forgotten her. But on christmas eve, Almanzo suddenly comes to Laura's house and they celebrate christmas together. This moment is the resolution of her waiting. Laura teaches her last school at Wilkins. And the orientation of place of this school is given on page 196 said:

The new schoolhouse stood on a corner of Mr. Wilkin's claim, only a little way from his house. When Laura opened its door on Monday morning, she saw that it was an exact replica of the Perry's schoolhouse, even to the dictionary on the desk, and the nail on the wall for her sunbonnet.

After Laura finishes her last school, she prepares her marriage. The complicating action also exists here when Almanzo told Laura that they have to marry sooner than they expect as they do not agree with his mother and sister's plan. When Laura and Almanzo discuss about it, both of them evaluate their reasons why they can not make a big wedding party. And it can be categorized as an evaluation about the situation :

"I don't want that kind of a wedding, and I can't afford what it would cost me. What do you think about it"

"Pa can afford to give me that kind of wedding, either..."

Laura hesitates to tell her parents, because she's afraid that they will refuse her marriage. But finally when she tells the truth, her family can accept her reason. Her father evaluates their decision that Laura and Almanzo show a good judgement about this problem, and it is a sensible thing to do. And the resolution of the whole narrative is the happy moment for Laura and Almanzo when they get married on the end of summer. And this narrative ended with coda on page 237;

Laura's heart was full of happiness. She knew she never be homesick for the old home. It was so near that she could go whenever she wished

All this was theirs; their own horses, their own cow, their own claim....

3.2.2. The Specific Analysis

First, the writer will divide Laura's life in this narrative into several stages so the analysis will be easier to be observed.

The first stage : Laura becomes a teacher.

The second stage : Laura entering adulthood with all the responsibilities and the ups and downs of life.

The third stage : Laura leave her family to marry a man she loved.

The first stage: Laura becomes a teacher

The major events:

- Laura goes away to teach at a school far away from her house.
- Laura faces many problems.
- Almanzo picks her up every Friday and Sunday. But Laura thinks that she can't accept his kindness.
- Laura get an advice from her mother and she can solve her problems at school.
- Laura finish her first school teaching.

The minor events:

- Laura lives with The Brewster which is 19 kilometres away from her town. It is a winter season.
- The situation at Brewsters is not nice. His wife can't accept Laura and she treats Laura badly.
- Laura's students start making some problems, especially the oldest Clarence. He behaves undisciplined and to make Laura angry.
- The situation at Brewster becomes more inconvenient. And Laura feels more miserable.
- Laura says to Almanzo that she doesn't need his kindness to bring her every week

end although she knows she needs to go home.

- Laura tries her mother's advice and she can manage her school and Clarence changes his attitude.
- Her students do well at school and when the superinintendent visits their school, he can accept Laura's teaching system.
- The school finished in good condition.

The analysis in the first stage starts with the orientation of time and person. Laura go with her father to her new place to teach a school for the first time. It is a winter season and snow covered the ground, while Pa and Laura doing their journey.

Sunday afternoon was clear, and the snow-covered prairie sparkled in the sunshine. A little wind blew gently from the south, but it was so cold that the sled runners squeaked as they slid on the hard packed snow... Pa did not say anything. Laura did not say anything either... She was on her way to teach school.

Only yesterday she was a schoolgirl, now she was a school teacher...

The place where Laura is going to teach is twelve miles (or about nineteen kilometres) from her town.

Brewster settlement was still miles from town. It was twelve miles from town... She did not know anyone there.

Laura will stay at the Brewsters during her schooldays and she will come home only at weekends.

About the Brewsters' home and the persons, the writer will quote the information about that which is categorized into orientation of place and persons.

Mr. Brewster was thin and brown, like any homesteader. A sullen looking woman stood by the stove, stirring something in frying pan. A little boy was hanging on to her skirts and crying. His face was dirty and his nose needed a handkerchief.

The orientation of situation on Brewster place which is not nice described on page 14; ...The silence grew more and more dreadful. The unpleasant silence settled heavily down. The complicating action begins here when Laura realizes that she is not welcome at the Brewsters. Especially by Mrs. Brewsters, and the reason is that she doesn't want to board a teacher at her house and it is said on page 16 and 26;

'....suits you, but I keep a boarder!' she heard, and '...this horrible country out here! Schoolteacher, indeed!...been a teacher myself, if I hadn't married a...'
Laura thought; She doesn't want to board the teacher, that is all. She'd be as cross to anybody else'.

For Mrs. Brewster said she'd not slave for a hoity-toity snip that had nothing to do but dress up and sit in a schoolhouse all day...

She went on and on, and the sound of her voice made Laura feel sick; it was a sound that enjoyed hurting people.

On page 26 also Laura describes her feeling about the situation, and the writer considers it as an evaluation of situation at Brewsters:

Laura did not know what to do. She wanted to go

home but she must not even think about home...She did not really make Mrs. Brewster any work, she thought. She made her bed and helped with the kitchen work...Suddenly Laura understood; She isn't mad at me, she's only quarreling about me because she wants to quarrel. She's a selfish, mean woman'.

The last sentence can be considered as an orientation of person which is describes Mrs. Brewster's characteristics. Meanwhile at school Laura has five students. They are The little girl Ruby Brewster who is nine years old, Tommy Brewster who eleven years, Martha sixteen, Charles seventeen, and Clarence Brewster who is also older than Laura (p.21). The orientation of activity is also given in this page, that is;

The little girl was Ruby Brewster; she was nine years old. She had brown hair and sparkling brown eyes..She had finished the First Reader, and in arithmetic she was learning abstraction.

The little boy was her brother Tommy Brewster. He was eleven, and had finished the Second reader, and reached short division.

Charles was seventeen, he was thin and pale and slow of speech. Martha was sixteen, she was quicker, and spoke for them both. The last boy was Clarence Brewster. he was older than Laura. He had a way of speaking that was almost saucy.

The problems at school start when the students start to be undiscipline while Laura teaching them. On page 45-49 the complicating actions at school are described. The writer found out that the problems start when Tommy and Ruby are quarreling about the spelling book and Martha can't understand arithmetic problems, Charles sat and can't concentrate on his lesson. And

Clarence won't study his lesson and give her a reason that the history lesson is too long for him. And he starts to annoy other students. Laura feels she can't deal with the situation; every day she felt more miserable that she was failing ...slowly the week dragged by, the longest and more miserable week that Laura had ever known (p.47) and it also can be considered as an evaluation of the situation. Laura tries to evaluate the real problem at her schools and she finds out that the the problem comes from Clarence. He is actually a smart student but he behaves badly and his attitude influence other students(p.47).

The resolution comes when Ma and Pa notice about Laura's difficulty and give her advice about this.

... It's all in the word 'manage'. You might not get far with Clarence, even if you were big enough to punish him as he deserves. Brute force can't do much.....You better just manage. Well, first of all , be patient. Try be patient and see things his way, so far as you can. Better not try to make him do anything, because you can't...

Laura follows her mother's advice and within a week she can see the result. Laura helps Martha to learn and she gives compliments to every students who did well at their lesson, but she ignores Clarence's bad behaviour. She only gives him a few subjects to study. Finally Clarence realizes that he left behind other students. And he surprises Laura when he says that he learns as

much as Martha and Charles. And from that day, the situation at school becomes better. This can be considered as the turning point. When the day becomes very cold the students can stand near the stove to be warmed. And when the superintendent visits their school, he doesn't mind this system, in fact he gives an advice to keep it that way. During her school time at Brewsters Almanzo always picks up Laura every weekends back and forth. Laura feels conflict inside her heart, she loves to go home but she doesn't want Almanzo Wilder to think that she will let him to be her boyfriend, and she said her feeling about this to Almanzo. However, the situation at Brewster never be better, and one night she sees Mrs. Brewster threatens her husband with knife because she wants to go back East. Laura is afraid that Mrs. Brewster will attack her, too. In this moment the complicating action reaches its top. But Laura decided to get along with it, on page 70 she said;

'I have only to get through one day at a time,' Laura thought, when she went into the house. Everything was still all wrong there. Mrs. Brewster did not speak; Johnny was always miserable, and Mr. Brewster stayed at the stable as much as he could... She would mark one of the days every night; when they were gone, there would be only one week more.

The writer considers this statement as the resolution of Laura's problem at the Brewster. Indeed it is not away out but it is the final problem solved by

Laura. Finally the first school is finished and her students surprise her when on their last day of school her students give her presents. And they thank her for what she had taught them. This is the resolution of Laura's first experience as a teacher and it is also the resolution of the first stage. And the coda in this stage is found on page 87 when Laura describes about her feelings for being home:

Often Laura thought how happy and how fortunate she was. Nothing anywhere could be better than being at home with the home folks, she was sure.

Laura feels the effect of her miserable days at Brewsters that she can appreciate more her home and her family. And her experiences give her a realization that she is lucky to have such a nice family. The writer considered Laura's realization as an evaluation from her toward her family life.

The second stage : Laura entering adulthood

The major events:

- Laura wants to earn more money to help her parents and she works at McKees on Saturdays.
- The relationship between Laura and Almanzo is growing.
- Laura teach at Perry School nearby her

house.

- Nellie tries to win Almanzo's heart.
- Almanzo gives Laura an engagement ring.

The minor events

- Laura goes with Mrs. McKee and her daughter at her claims but she back home sooner because Mary comes home for the first time.
- Laura and Almanzo go together every Sundays since winter. And she accompanies him to break his colts on spring.
- Laura accepts Miss Bell's offer to work for her.
- Almanzo gives her a christmast present.
- Nellie goes with them on their usual Sunday ride, and she ignores Laura's presence, Nellie has an eye at Almanzo since long time ago.
- Almanzo chooses Laura as her girlfriend after Laura gives him two choices. Laura or Nellie.
- Almanzo and Laura goes to singing school with other friends, and there they meet Florence Wilkins who becomes Laura's friend.

The second stage starts when Laura stays at home

again, after she taught her first school. On general the writer can say that at this period There is no such problems which bring Laura into big difficulties. That is different from her days at Brewsters. The orientation of person in this second stage merely talk about other people. Laura works for Mrs. McKee besides going to school, she is described as a tall and slender girl with kind blue eyes and a pleasant smile. Her light brown hair was worn in a knot at the back of her head (p.86). And her place of work at a new house, between Clancy's drygoods store and the new office building at the corner of Main Street and Second street. And she helps her with the sewing works, for Mrs. McKee is a dressmaker. The time goes by and Spring comes when Laura and her family have to move to their claims and Mrs. McKee asks her to accompany her to the McKees' claim. The place is near Manchester, a little town west of De Smet (Laura's town, that is the orientation of place. The law that made people stay at their claims also criticized by Laura and Mrs. McKee, which they say that it is like a bet from the government toward the people who want to get their claims.

"The government bets a man a quarter-section of land, that he can't stay on it five years without starving to death".

She goes back home sooner because of Mary's coming home from college to summer holiday. The orienta-

tion of person about Mary is told on page 105-106:

She did seem much more sure of herself, and she moved easily around the house, instead of sitting quiet in her chair... Mary had often smiled but it was a long time since they heard her laugh out, as she used to when she was a little girl

Mary goes to college for blind people, and there she learns about many things like reading and being independent (p.105). And they spend whole summer with many things they like to do. The orientation of activity and situation can be found here.

It was such a joy to have Mary at home that the summer days were not long enough for all their pleasures. Listening to Mary's story about college, reading aloud to her, planning and sewing ... made the time go by swiftly.

Laura also tries to find another job at the dress-maker and milliner shop, Miss Bell..." the place is pleasant, new place, with the pretty hats in two windows and a sewing machine with an unfinished dress lying across it" (p.110). And with all the activities the summer goes by until the autumn comes. One Sunday, Almanzo comes and ask Laura to help him while he breaks the colts. and after that day every Sunday Laura and Almanzo always go together every Sundays. Almanzo knows better about Laura while they are going together, and the writer considers Almanzo's comment as an evaluation about Laura

He said "You're independent, aren't you?"

On christmas for the first time Almanzo gives

Laura a christmas present. The time goes until spring season when Laura is asked to be a schoolteacher at Perry School which is nearby her father's claim. The orientation of place is that this school is built a little way to the south of Laura's home in the prairie (p.125). The students are little Clyde Perry who is seven years old and the other two students whose name are Johnson and until the school term finishes, they are Laura's students, this is the orientation of persons (page 126). Laura also gives an evaluation about the students and their progress at school (p.126)

They were all quick to learn. Besides reading and spelling, she taught them to write words and figures, and how to add and subtract. She was proud of their progress.

Because Laura is also working so the financial condition of the Ingalls is improving. They can enlarge their house and they can buy organ for Mary, the writer considered this as orientation of situation of the family. Laura is still working for Miss Bell and she can afford to buy clothes or sun bonnet which are so beautiful and her activities can be included into an orientation of activity of the person, in this case Laura. Almanzo still go with Laura every Sundays for buggy riding. The complicating action begins when Nellie who has had eyes on Almanzo since long time ago, goes with Almanzo and Laura on their usual buggy riding. Nellie and

Laura haven't got along well since their childhood at Plum Creek. And now Nellie wants to compete to get Almanzo's heart. Laura doesn't like this situation. She feels conflict inside which is described on page 143 and the writer considers this as an evaluation, made by Laura on her problem :

All that week Laura debated with herself, to go or not to go. It was no pleasure to her to go driving with Nellie. On the other hand, if she refused to go, Nellie would be pleased; that was what Nellie wanted. trust Nellie to find some way to go driving with Almanzo every Sunday.

Laura knows there is a conflict inside her, she felt that she is a dull company to Almanzo compared to Nellie who is a lively chatter, but she is determined that Almanzo would make his choice. About this she described her feeling :

She would never try to hold him, but no other girl was going to edge her out little by little without his realizing it.

She gives Almanzo a choice, and says to him , 'we'll not all go,' ... 'If you want to take Nellie for a drive , do so, but do not come by for me...(p.145). The next Sunday Almanzo finally comes for her, and after that day nothing is ever said about the next Sunday, but "always at two o'clock Almanzo drove around the corner of Pearson's livery barn, and Laura was ready when he stopped at the door" (p. 148). So the resolution comes when finally Almanzo determines with whom he will go out

and make the relationship. And they share activities together like attending a singing school together. Almanzo asked Laura to go to singing school because he finds out that Laura likes to sing.

"That's why I thought you'd like to go," Almanzo said. "You're always singing".

The singing school is placed in the new brick schoolhouse on Third street town. This is the orientation of place, and there Laura meet a new friend, Florence Wilkin, and Laura evaluates her (p.165) as a girl who looks nice and lonesome. When the singing school finishes, Almanzo proposes Laura and gives her an engagement ring. This is the resolution of Laura's second stage, after their long relationship.

The third stage : Laura leaves her family to
marry the man she loves.

Major events :

- Laura teach for the last time at Wilkins' school.
- Laura and Almanzo have to marry sooner.

Minor events :

- After their engagement Almanzo has to leave Laura because he will spend christmas at his parents' house at Minnesota.

The third stage starts with the moment when Almanzo has to leave Laura because he will celebrate Christ-

mas with his parents. The orientation of time here is winter season. Laura felt left alone by Almanzo but she thinks it is the best way for Almanzo to make a long journey, and the writer considered it as an evaluation. This case serves as an evaluation on Almanzo's activity. The complicating action happens when Almanzo doesn't write any letter to Laura and she thinks he has already forgotten her and regret his decision to get engaged to her. Suddenly at Christmas eve, Almanzo comes to Laura's house and this is the resolution of her conflict. After Christmas Laura is asked by Florence to teach at her father's school, Wilkins school. So at spring Laura teach at her last school at Wilkins. The orientation of place is described on page 196; "...The new schoolhouse stood on a corner of Mr. Wilkins' claim only a little way of his house". The orientation of persons here gives the writer the description about Laura's students that they are little children and they are friendly and obedient. There is an evaluation on Laura's herself that she feels she is a capable teacher right now and she deals very well with every little difficulty. When the school is finished Laura prepares herself to marry Almanzo. The orientation of activity in this stage describes Laura and Almanzo's activity when they have to prepare their marriage. Laura prepares her clothes and Almanzo prepares their home on his tree claim (p.196-198). The

complicating action happens when Almanzo receives a letter from her mother that she and his sister will make a big wedding party, while Almanzo and Laura's father can't afford such a big party. Almanzo and Laura discuss about it, and their discussion can be considered as the evaluation of the problem which they face, as they know that both Almanzo and Laura's father can't afford a big wedding. Laura hesitates to tell the plan to her parents, as she is afraid that they will refuse their plan to marry sooner to avoid big party. But finally she encourages herself to tell their plan to her parents and they accept that. Laura's father also agrees with this plan and he gives a comment about it, and that he thinks Laura and Almanzo have a good judgement. The resolution of the complicating action is the marriage of Laura and Almanzo without big party. And the resolution of this stage is also the resolution of the whole narrative of THGY. And the orientation of time and place of Laura's marriage is on summer at Reverend Brown's place. Laura and Almanzo move to their own home at Almanzo's tree claim. The house painted grey and two big windows. The coda of this narrative is on page 237 ;

Laura's heart was full of happiness...All this was theirs; their own horses, their own cow, their own claim... 'It is a wonderful world,' Laura said.

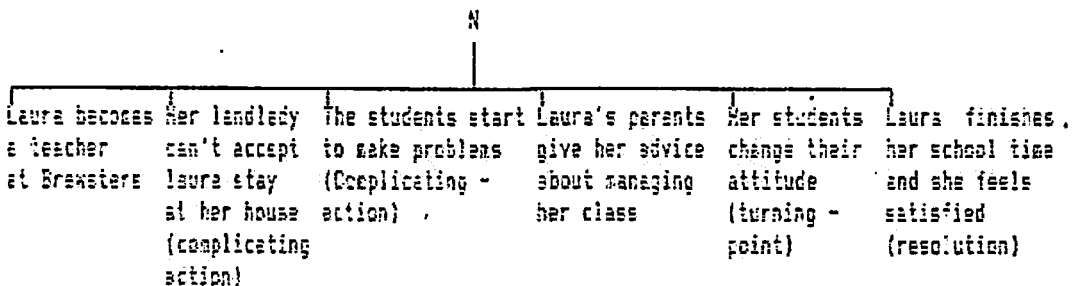
The coda here signals that the narrative is fin-

ished with the moment when Laura and Almanzo live happily with their own family and home.

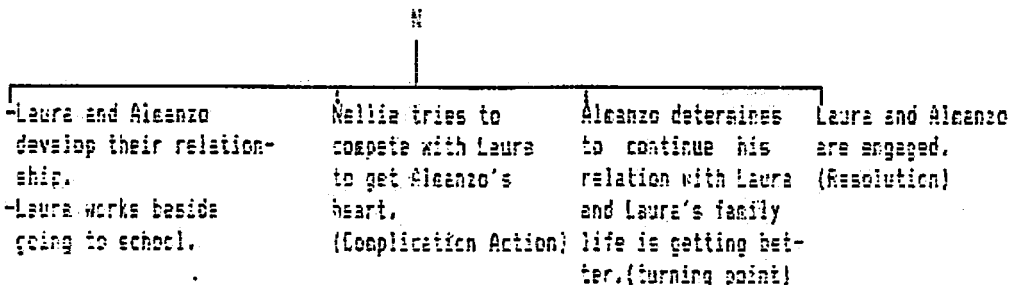
3.3. The tree structure of the narrative

The narrative will be presented in tree structure so that the structure of the narrative will be clearer to the readers. The diagrams will describe the complicating action, resolutions and turning point of the stages.

First stage



Second Stage



The third Stage