CONJUNCTIONS IN WILLIAM FAULKNER’S SHORT STORY “A ROSE FOR EMILY”

A PROPOSAL

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2009
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillah, first of all, I would like to express thank fullness to Almighty Allah SWT, who gives me health, chance, strength, courage, and all His blessing that enable me to finish my study, especially in accomplishing this thesis.

In this occasion, I would like to express my deep gratitude and appreciation to Dr. Eddy Setia, M.Ed TESP as the Supervisor and Dra. Hj. Masdiana Lubis, M.Hum., as the Co Supervisor, for their useful aids and suggestion, especially for their willingness to share time in correcting and supervising this thesis.

I also would like to express my gratefulness to the head and secretary of English Department, Dra. Swesana Mardia Lubis, M.Hum and Drs. Parlindungan Purba, M.Hum who have given me all facilities and opportunities to complete this thesis. I also would like to thank very much to all lecturer who have given me their precious thought and valuable knowledge throughout the academic years.

And for my beloved parents that pour me with their love, my father Abdul Karim, and my mother Asniwaty, I love you so much mom, thanks for everything that you have given to me, also to my beloved sisters (Vivi, Noni, Cici) for their attention, support, especially for their praying. Thanks also to my half brother (Bambang, Erwin) who have given me attention, support, and prayer.

Finally, I also expresses my thanks to my special friend, Jef “Togo” who has helped and encourage me to finish this thesis, my best friends c-nta, eby, mala, mak windy, dian junita “mak bomo”, and aldin “wak dodol”, we really have a nice and unique friendship. Hope this friendship still exists forever. And thanks
to student of 2004, kak ninta, and 2006 kajol, aa’ ze and takem, thanks for everythings. May Allah bless you all. Amien

Medan, November 2009
The Writer

Lili Kelara Kartika
ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini berjudul “Conjunction in William Faulkner’s Short Story A Rose For Emily”. Dalam skripsi ini, penulis menggunakan cerita pendek yang dikarang oleh William Faulkner sebagai subjek yang akan dibahas. Dalam skripsi ini penulis membahas tentang struktur kata hubung yang menggunakan teori Wren and Martin yang mengatakan bahwasanya kata hubung terbagi atas dua, yaitu: kata hubung coordinating dan kata hubung subordinating. Penulis menggunakan metode penelitian kepustakaan (library research). Tujuan dari analisis ini adalah untuk menjelaskan penggunaan kata sambung yang dianalisis dengan cara mengklasifikasikan dan mencari persentase penggunaannya. Dari hasil analisis ditemukan ada 213 kali kemunculan kata hubung yang digunakan William Faulkner di dalam cerita pendek tersebut. Kata hubung coordinating adalah jenis kata hubung yang paling dominan sebanyak 137 kali kemunculan (64,32%). Dan kata hubung yang paling sering muncul (yang paling dominan) adalah kata hubung “dan” sebanyak 76 kali (35,68%).
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Analysis

Language is the main instrument of communication in human life. It is closely related to various aspects of human life. It is also an effective instrument for communicating in social activities. Without using language one can not establish the social relationship and interact with others. People use language both spoken and written to convey their ideas or feeling in various purposes and reasons.

In general people use the mother tongue or the language of society when they communicate with other people. Language is not only a study of language and culture, but ultimately on the world of a relations and influence. Language as the material or medium of literature (Sapir, 1921:8 ).

In communication people use conjunctions, either in spoken language or written language. In written language, for example, the writers use conjunctions in expressing thoughts, feeling, thinks and ideas. The function of using conjunction in communication is to tie the certain words to others, or certain sentence to other sentences. So, it will help the readers understand the connection of the sentence or paragraph, and easy to interpret the content through the relationship of each elements of the sentences.

Conjunctions are words used as joiners. In the other words, it can be said that conjunction is a word that joins the sentences or part of sentence together expressing related ideas. Conjunction is a word which joins together sentences or
words and clauses is known as conjunction (Murthy, 2003:212). While, according to Wren and Martin (1989:128) conjunctions is a word which merely joins together sentences, and something words. And according to them, conjunctions are divided into two types they are coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction.

Coordinating conjunctions can combine words with words, phrases with phrases and clauses with clauses, or coordinating conjunction is a single word used to connect part of sentence; but, and, or, for, nor, no, also, either….or, neither….nor. The words are joined by conjunction can function as a subject or object of verb. Coordinating conjunction digunakan untuk menghubungkan dua kalimat yang secara grammar berkedudukan sama dan selalu berada diantara kata atau frasa yang dihubungkannya. (‘coordinating conjunction is used to join two sentences which are grammatically equal and it is always laid between words or phrases which it related’)

Subordinating conjunction joins a clause to another or which it depends for its full meaning. Subordinating conjunction introduces a dependent clause and indicates the nature of the relationship among independent clause and dependent clause. The words used as subordinating conjunction are: after, although, as, that, though, because, before, if, unless, till, when, where, and while. A subordinating conjunction may appear at a sentence beginning or between two clauses in a sentence.

Text is the main body of matter in a manuscript, book, novel, short story, newspaper, etc. Sentence is a grammatical unit that is composed of one or more clauses. In this thesis I choose the short story A ROSE FOR EMILY written by
William Faulkner as the data source, because it is assumed that there are many conjunctions that contain in a text or sentence which interesting to be analyzed. In this short story the writer uses conjunction that make the short story more interest to be read.

William Cuthbert Faulkner (as the family spelled its name) was born on September 25, 1897, in New Albany, Mississippi. Both parents came from wealthy families reduced to poverty by the Civil War. He grew up in Oxford, Mississippi, the oldest of four brothers of Murray Charles Faulkner and Maud (Butler) Faulkner. He began to write poetry as a teenager. Faulkner wrote four more novels, short story, and poetry. Faulkner is considered a fine writer of the short story, and some of his stories, such as "A Rose for Emily," are widely anthologized (put into a collection of literature). He died on July 6, 1962 in Byhalia Mississippi.

“A Rose for Emily” (1931). For additional coverage of Faulkner's short fiction, “A Rose for Emily” is one of Faulkner's most anthologized stories. Drawing on the tradition of Gothic literature in America, particularly Southern Gothic, the story uses grotesque imagery and first-person-plural narration to explore a culture unable to cope with its own death and decay.

1.2 The Problem of the Analysis

a. What are the types of conjunctions found in the short story “A ROSE FOR EMILY”?

b. What is the most dominant type of conjunction found in the short story “ A ROSE FOR EMILY ”
c. What are the basic function of conjunctions
1.3 The Objective of the Analysis

In relations of the problems, the objectives of the analysis are:

a. To find out the types of conjunction in “A ROSE FOR EMILY”

b. To find out the most dominant conjunction in the short story A ROSE FOR EMILY

c. To find out the basic function of conjunctions

1.4 The Scope of the Analysis

It is important to limit the analysis to avoid over complicated issues and analysis. Therefore, in this thesis, I would like to focus only on the two types of conjunction, they are, coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction which are found in the short story A ROSE FOR EMILY.

1.5 The Significance of the Analysis

From this analysis, I hope that it can give the reader some significance, they are:

a. Readers will get more understanding of conjunction and that conjunction has an important role in producing a good story.

b. This thesis can hopefully give the reader for easy to understand the story.

c. Providing underlying information for further research about conjunction.
CHAPTER II
Review of Related Literature

2.1 The Description of Conjunction

Before discussing conjunction any further, it is better to define conjunction has various definitions based on different grammarians. We must know that the world “conjunction” was come from Latin “conjunction” which means “a joining together”.

Wren and Martin (1989:128) states that conjunction is a word which merely join together sentences, and something words. And according to them, conjunctions are divided into two types, they are coordinating and subordinating conjunction.

Murthy (2003:212) says that conjunction is a word which joins together sentences or a word and clause is known as conjunction. He divided conjunctions into two types. They are coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction.

Frank (1985:206) says that conjunctions are member of small class that have no characteristic form, their function are chiefly as non moveable structure words that join such unit as parts of speech, phrases, or clauses. He also divided them into two general types of conjunctions, they are coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction.

Hartanto (2003:326) says that conjunctions *adalah kata-kata untuk menghubungkan kata-kata, ungkapan-ungkapan, atau kalimat-kalimat, dan tidak untuk tujuan lain.* (conjunctions are the words to related words, expressions, or
sentences and not for other purposes’). He also divided them into two types, they are coordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions.

Furthermore according to Evan (1957:112) conjunction are words that shows a grammatical relation between other words or group of words.

For example, Most children like cookies and milk, the conjunction and shows that the words cookies and milk are together the object of the sentence.

2.2 Types of Conjunction

In the previous explanation, it has been mentioned that there are two types of conjunctions, they are:

a. Coordinating Conjunction
b. Subordinating Conjunction

A. Coordinating Conjunction

Coordinating Conjunction is a single word used to connect the part of sentence are: but, and, or. Coordinating conjunction can combine words with words, phrases with phrases, and clauses with clauses.

Furthermore, Hartanto (2003:326) says that coordinating conjunction issued to connect the sentences, but one sentences does not depend on the other.

Coordinating conjunction are divided into four types, they are:

a. Cumulative

Cumulative is acquired by or resulting from accumulation. It consist of conjunctions, such as: and, both…and, also, as well as, not only…but, not only…but also, now.
b. Alternative

Alternative indicates that the words or phrases connected are alternatives. It consists of conjunctions: *either...or*, *neither...nor*, *or*, *else*, *otherwise*.

c. Adversative

Adversative is expressing opposition. It consists of conjunctions: *but*, *still*, *yet*, *nevertheless*, *however*, *while*, *whereas*, *only*.

d. Illative

Illative is expressing or preceding on inference. It consists of: *therefore*, *so*, *so then*, *then*, *and for*.

It is customary to use a comma between clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction and it is usually appears before the conjunction. Comma may separate items representing the same part of speech, some types of phrases or two independent clauses, they will be joined by a coordinating conjunction, for example:

1. *Men and women are welcome*.

2. *The doctor warned him not to smoke or drink*

If three or more items are coordinated, comma separates the items. However, a comma before conjunction preceding the last time is optional, for example:

1. *Men, women (,) and children are welcome*

2. *He drinks beer, whisky (,) wine and rum.*

Two or more independent clauses are usually separated by a comma before the coordinating conjunctions, for example:
1. My family always busy along the day, but in the weekend they have time to join with the other because they are free on weekend.

When a coordinating conjunction is used to connect all the elements in a series, a comma is not used.

For example:

1. Pupils and teacher and headmaster are the community in the school.

In most of their others roles as joiners (others than joining independent clause, that is) coordinating conjunctions can join two sentences elements without help a comma.

For example:

1. Hemingway and Fitzgerald are the American expatriates of the between the wars era.

2. Hemmingway was renowned for his clear style and his insights into American notions of male identity.

B. Subordinating Conjunction

Subordinating conjunction joins a clause to another or which it depends for its full meaning. Subordinate conjunctions are generally used in making complex sentences. A Subordinating conjunction introduces a dependent clause and indicates the nature of the relationship among the independent clause and the dependent clause.

Dependent clause that start with subordinating conjunction can not stand alone, it is mean that it depend of the independent clause
Furthermore, Hartanto (2003:326) states that subordinating conjunction is to connect the independent clause to dependent clause. And they are:

1. Time : when, whenever, while, since, after, before, until, as.
2. Place : where, whenever.
3. Manner : as, as if.
4. Comparison : as, than.
5. Reason, Cause, Purpose : if, whether, unless, provided
6. Result : so that, such….that….such that.
7. Condition : if, whether, unless, provided (that), on condition, as long as, supposing
8. Contrast; Concession : although, though, eventhough.

However, comma should be used after the coordinating conjunction when the clause necessary included as additional information, for example:

1. He studied hard because he wanted to become a doctor.
2. He cannot go unless he finds enough money for the ticket.

2.3 The Position of Conjunction

In general, all of the conjunction occurs between the sentences patterns and it may occur either between the patterns at the end of the second patterns, or in the middle of second pattern, for example:

1. We asked Mary to join us; however she was tired
2. We asked Mary to join us; she was too tired, however.
3. *We asked Mary to join us; she was, however, too tired.*

Moreover, the clause coordinators are restricted to initial position in the clause, for example:

1. *John plays the guitar and his sister plays the piano.*

And clauses began with coordinator can not be moved to front of the clause because it will change the relationship of the clauses, for example:

1. *They are living in England or they are spending a vacation there.*
2. *Or they are spending a vacation there, they are living in England.*

But few words occur sometimes as subordinators and as connectors in the séances, for example:

1. *Though he did not want to do it, he had it.*
2. *He did it, he did not want to, though.*
3. *He did it want to, though.*

In the sentence (a) the conjunction ‘though’ is subordinator and in the sentence (b) ‘though’ is a connector, while in (c) ‘though’ is in shared position.

**The Uses of Conjunction**

Most of conjunction is used as connectors, which are divided into two types

A. Coordinating conjunction connects two or more elements of equal rank.

Thus, they form pairs or series of it with the a grammatical structure, for example:

1. *The directors dictated the reply, and his secretary typed it at once.*
2. The equipment had been wrapped carefully, but careless handing damaged it.

3. The clerk took two hours on that job, for did not finish it until now.

B. Moveable clause as connectors or linking adverbs such as : therefore, consequently, thus, accordingly, nevertheless, however, yet, and furthermore. For example :

1. The books make the main ideas clear, however it does not provide enough details.

2. The monthly report will be later; nevertheless, these changer must be made.

3. Two additional clerks will be required, therefore advertise for them in the newspaper.

The Uses of conjunction in Discourse

Coordinating Conjunction

Cumulative

Cumulative is acquired or resulting from accumulation. It consists of the conjunction: and, both, and ... also, no less, than, not only ... but, not only, but ... also, and now. For example :

And : I washed my face, brushed my teeth, and took a shower.

My parents moved to Jakarta, and I moved to Medan.

Both : She is both a beautiful and friendly girl.

My father is a both a good and handsome man.
And … also : *George is a postman and John also.*

She is a liar, *and* you are *also.*

Not only…but : *Not only* you, *but* all of teacher in Medan came to conference last night.

Not only…but also : *She is not only beautiful but also clever.*

*He is not only dependable, but he is also trustworthy.*

Now : *Now that she is older, she understand better.*

**Alternative**

Alternative is indicating that the words or phrases connected are alternatives. It consists of the conjunctions : *either … or, neither … nor, or, and otherwise.* For example:

Either … or : *Rudy cannot either read or write in English.*

*Either you will countess, or I will complain.*

Neither … nor : *I neither saw her nor heard her.*

Or : *Are you going to the party, or will you stay at home ?*  

*We must be early or we can’t catch the next flight.*

Otherwise : *You should do your homework, otherwise you would get a punishment.*

**Adversative:**
Adversative is expressing an thesis or opposition. It consists of conjunctions: but, still, yet, nevertheless, only and however. For example:

But : I wash my shirt, but it didn’t get clean.

I want to bed but couldn’t sleep.

Still : I am not smart, still I could give some ideas to solve his problem.

Nevertheless : Grace is a clever woman, nevertheless she often makes mistakes.

However : They had trained hard, however they failed.

Only : The book is interesting, only too tick.

Yet : He is very rich, yet he is not contented.
Illative:

Illative is expressing or preceding an inference. It consists of coordinating conjunctions: therefore, so, so then, then and for. For example:

Therefore: You have disregarded my advice therefore; I will not help you again

So: It is time to go, so let us start

So then: It is time to go, so then let us start.

Then: If you have a mistake, then you must admit it.

For: That student failed, for he was very ill this year.

Subordinating Conjunctions

Time

Time consist of conjunctions: when, whenever, while, since, after, before, until and as. For example:

When: When I was younger, I thought so.

Whenever: You may begin whenever you ready.

While: While he was walking to go to school, he saw an accident.

Since: He wanted to be a lawyer since he was a young boy.

After: He worked as a lawyer after he finished his education.

Before: We arrive before you had gone.

Until: I waited until the train arrived.

As: As he was walking in the park, he noticed a very pretty girl.
Place

Place consists of conjunctions: *where* and *whenever*. For example:

Where: *He found his watch where he left it.*

Whenever: *I’ll follow whenever you go.*

Manner

Manner consists of conjunction: *as* and *as if*. For example:

As: *She always does as her husband tells her.*

As if: *He acted as if he owned the place*

Comparison

Comparison consists of conjunction: *as* and *than*. For example:

As: *I don’t swim as well as he does*

Than: *However, I swim better than she does.*

Reason; Cause; Purpose

Reason, cause, purpose consists of conjunctions: *as, because, so that, in order that, for fear that, and since*. For example:

As: *As you have already studied that chapter, it will not be necessary to read it again*

Because: *I did not come because you did not call me.*

So that: *I will study the chapter so that I pass the examination.*

In order that: *I read the chapter in order that I might be prepared to take the examination.*
For fear that: *I read that chapter several times for fear that I might not be prepared for the examination.*

**Result**

Result consists of conjunctions: *so...that, such...that, ...such that*. For example:

So ... that: *The book was so interesting that I read it in one evening.*

Such ... that: *It was such an interesting book that I read it in one evening.*

... such that: *His skill was such that he solved the problem very rapidly.*

**Condition**

Condition consists of conjunctions: *if, whether, unless, provided (that), on condition that, as long as, supposing*. For example:

If: *If I see him, I’ll invite him to party tomorrow.*

Whether: *Whether he will sign the contract if he satisfactory?*

Unless: *You will not succeed unless you work harder.*

Provided (that): *You can borrow the book provided that you return it soon.*

On condition: *I will forgive you on condition that you do not repeat the offence.*

As long as: *As long as someone was willing to treat her, she would go to the movies.*
Supposing: Supposing he signs the contract, will it take effect immediately?

Contrast; Concession

Contrast, concession consists of conjunctions: although, though, event though. For example:

Although: We couldn’t meet the deadline, although we worked day and night.

Though: He finished first though he began late.

Even though: My grades were always excellent, even though I was often absent.

Relevant Study

In supporting the idea of the analysis, the writer has consulted some books that contain some important information related to this thesis. Some of them are as follows:

1. Wren and Martin (1989: 128) explain that conjunctions are divided into two types; they are coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction.

2. Murthy (2003:212) adds that conjunction is a word which joins together sentences or words and clauses is known as conjunction.

3. Frank (1985:206) says that conjunction are members of small class that have no characteristic from, their function are chiefly as non moveable structure words that join such unit as parts of speech, phrases, or clauses.
He also divides them into two general types of conjunction, they are coordinating and subordinating conjunction.

4. Hartanto (2003:326) says that conjunctions *adalah kata untuk menghubungkan kata-kata, ungkapan-ungkapan atau kalimat-kalimat, dan tidak untuk tujuan lain* (‘conjunctions are the words to related words, expressions, or sentences and not for other purposes’).

5. Evans (1957:112) says that conjunction are words, that show a grammatical relation words or group of words. This, in turn, may reflect a logical or conceptual relation, but not a physical one.

I also consult some theses that are relevant to my analysis, they are:

1. An Analysis of Conjunction in Charles Dickens’ The Long Voyage Short Story, written by Aninta Khairunnisa Ginting (2004). In her thesis, she concludes that there are two types of conjunction, they are coordinating and subordinating conjunction. In her research, she concludes that the most dominant is coordinating conjunction (72.03%), the conjunction is and (36.86%).

   And the contribution that I take from her thesis is the way she analyze the data. Here, she uses library research. And I use the same theory with her to analyze the data. And the purposes of her thesis is to explain the use of conjunction that she analyze with classification and find out the percentage of the usage.

2. An analysis of Conjunction in “Memories Of Midnight” written by Sydney Sheldon, written by Hamida Sari Harahap (2001). In her
thesis, she concludes that in Memories Of Midnight by Sydney Sheldon the highest frequent of conjunction are: and, that, what. And the study of conjunction shows how one word or sentence is related to another, thus it helps us understand the unity of the story easier. And the contribution that I take from her thesis is by knowing the conjunctions which are used in the text, it can be seen the sentence is related to others, and know about the further explanation about conjunction.
CHAPTER III

METHOD OF ANALYSIS

Research Method

According to Bungin, (2005: 40-41) there are three kinds of research method based on the location of the research i.e library research, laboratory research, and field research. In this thesis I use library research method by collecting some related theories and information about conjunction from books, internet, and other sources are consulted.

This research uses descriptive method and according to DjajaSudarma says (1993:2) “Metode deskripsi memberikan penjelasan secara sistematis, factual dan akurat mengenai data, sifat-sifat secara ilmiah.” “Descriptive method gives explanation systematically, factual, and accurate about the data and its character scientifically.” In this analysis, it is used to find out the most dominant of conjunction in William Faulkner’s “A Rose for Emily” short story.

Data Collecting Method

According to Arikunto (2006: 223-232) there are five kinds of method in collecting data i.e. test, questioned, interview, observation, and documentation method. In this analysis, the documentation method is used in collecting data. Sentence from A Rose for Emily are taken as the data to be analyzed.
**Data Analyzing Method**

The data is analyzed by applying some procedures. First of all, reading the short story *A Rose for Emily*. Secondly, collecting the data from short story. Thirdly, identifying the data. And the fourth is analyzing the data based on the types and classification of conjunction, and the data will be analyzed based on Wren and Martin’s theory. And the end is the result of the analysis.

In order to get the dominant conjunction, I use the Bungin’s formula (2005:171-172) as the formula

\[ n = \frac{f_x}{N} \times 100\% \]

Where:

- \( n \) = percentage of types
- \( f_x \) = total types frequency of the sub-category
- \( N \) = total types of all category
CHAPTER IV
THE ANALYSIS OF DATA

In this thesis, it has been mentioned that the descriptive method is used to
analyzed the data. The following conjunction have been found in the short story
“A Rose for Emily”

4.1. Coordinating Conjunction

a. Cumulative

And: There are 76 items of and conjunctions found in this short story, they
can be shown in the following sentences:

1. Which one save an old manservant – a combined gardener and cook had
seen in at least ten years. (P1, L1)
   
   Function: The function of and in the sentence is to add one statement to
   another

2. ..decorated with copulas and spires and scrolled balconies in the happily
light some style of the seventies, ... streets (P2, L2)
   
   Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to
   another

3. but garages and cotton gins had encroached and obliterated even the
august names of that neighborhood. Only miss Emily’s house was left,
lifting its stubborn and coquettish decay above the cotton wagons and the
gasoline pumps an everyone among eyesores (P2 L2)
Function: The function of **and** in this statement is to suggest a kind of comment.

4. *...among the ranked and anonymous graves of union and confederate soldier who fell at the battle of Jefferson.* (P2 L2)

Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another.

5. *... a duty, and a care: a sort of hereditary obligation upon the town, dating from that day in 1894 when Colonel Sartoris ... into perpetuity* (P3 L1)

Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another.

6. *only a man of Colonel Sartoris generation and though could have invented it, and only a woman could have believe it.* (P3 L4)

Function: The function of **and** in this statement is to suggest a kind of comment.

7. *when the next generation with its modern ideas, become mayors and alderman, this arrangement created some little dissatisfaction* (P4 L1)

Function: The function of **and** in this statement is to suggest one idea is chronologically sequential to another.

8. *February come and there was no reply* (P4 L3)

Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another.

9. *A week later the mayor wrote himself, offering to call or to send his car for her, and received in reply a note on paper of an archaic shape, ... out at all* (P4 L6)
Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to suggest one idea is chronologically sequential to another

10. *it smelled of dust and disuse a close dank smell* (P5 L4)

   Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another

11. *… they could see that the leather was cracked and when they sat down, a faint dust rose sluggishly about their thighs spinning with slow moles in the single sunray.* (P5 L6)

   Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another

12. *… with a thin gold chain descending to her waist and vanishing into her belt, leaning on an ebony came with a tarnished gold head.* (P6 L1)

   Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to suggest a kind of comment

13. *her skeleton was small and spare, perhaps that was why what would have been merely plumpness in another was obesity in her* (P6 L2)

   Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to suggest a kind of comment

14. *she looked bloated, like a body long submerged in motionless water and of that pallid hue* (P6 L3)

   Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to suggest a kind of comment

15. *she just stood in the door and listened quietly until the spokesman come to a tumbling halt* (P7 L2)
16. *Her voice was dry and cold* (P8 L1)

17. *... horse and foot just as she had vanquished their fathers thirty years before about the smell.* (P8 L17)

18. *That was two years after her fathers death and a short time after her sweetheart, the one we believed would marry her, had deserted her* (P8 L8)

19. *A few ladies had the temerity to call but were not received and the only sign about the place was the negro man a young man the going in and out with a market basket* (P8 L20)

20. *It was another link between the grass, teeming world and the high and mighty Grierson* (P9 L2)
21. That night the board of alderman met three greybeards and one younger man, a member of the rising generation. (P10 L4)

Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another.

22. Give her a certain time to do it in, and if she don’t. (P10 L7)

Function: The function of and in this sentence is to suggest that one idea is in contrast to another.

23. So the next night, after midnight four men crossed Miss Emily’s lawn and slunk about the house like burglars, sniffing along the base of the brickwork and the cellar openings while one of them. (P11 L1)

Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another.

24. The broke open the cellar door and sprinkled lime there, and in all he outbuildings (P11 L2)

Function: The function of and in this sentence is to suggest one idea to chronologically sequential to another.

25. As they re crossed the lawn, a window that have been dark was lighted and Miss Emily sat in it, the light behind her, and her upright torso motionless as that of an idol. (P11 L3)

Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another.

26. They crept a cross the lawn and into the shadow of the locusts that lined the street. (P11 L4)
Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another

27. None of the younger man were quite good enough to Miss Emily and such. (P12 L4)

Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another

28. ….her father a spreddledsilhouette in the foreground, his back to her and clutching a horsewhip, ... front door. (P12 L7)

Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another

29. So, when she got to be thirty, and was still single we were not pleased exactly but vindicated. (P12 L8)

Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another

30. When her father died, it got about that the house was all that was left to her and in away people were glad (P13 L1)

Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another

31. Being left alone and a pauper she had become humanized. (P13 L3)

Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another

32. Now she too would know the old thrill and the old despair of more or less (P13 L4)
Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another

33. *The day after his death all the ladies prepared to call at the house and offer condolence and aid, as it our custom* (P14 L1)

Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another

34. *Miss Emily meet them at the door, dressed as usual and with no trace of grief on her face.* (P14 L2)

Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to suggest a kind of comment

35. *She did that for three days, with the ministers calling on her, and the doctors trying to persuade her to let them dispose of the body* (P14 L4)

Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another

36. *Just as they were about to resort to law and force, she broke down, and they buried her father quickly* (P14 L5)

Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another

37. *We remembered all the young man her father had driven away, and we knew that with nothing left ... as people will* (P15 L2)

Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another
38. *When we saw her again, her hair was cut short, making her look like a girl with a vague resemblance to those angels in adored church windows sort of tragic and serene.* (P15 L5)

Function: The function of *and* in this sentence is to add one statement to another.

39. *The town had just let the contrast for paying the sidewalks, and in the summer after her father’s death they began the work.* (P16 L1)

Function: The function of *and* in this sentence is to add one statement to another.

40. *The construction company came with the riggers and mules machinery, and a foreman named Homer Barron, a Yankee, a big, dark, ready man with a big voice and eyes lighter than his face.* (P16 L2)

Function: The function of *and* in this sentence is to add one statement to another.

41. *The little boys would follow in groups to hear him cuss the riggers and the riggers singing in time to rise and fall of picks.* (P16 L3)

Function: The function of *and* in this sentence is to add one statement to another.

42. *Presently we began to see him and Miss Emily on Sunday afternoon driving in the yellow wheeled buggy and the matched team of bays from the livery stable.* (P16 L6)

Function: The function of *and* in this sentence is to add one statement to another.
43. … the crazy woman and there was no communication between the two families (P17 L5)

Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another

44. This behind their hands, rustling of craned silk and satin behind jalousies closed upon the sun of Sunday afternoon as the thing … poor Emily (P18 L4)

Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another

45. That was over a year after they had begun to say “Poor Emily” and while the two female cousins were visiting her (P19 L4)

Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another

46. … naughty black eyes in the face the flesh of which was strained across the temples and about the eye sockets as you imagine a lighthouse keeper’s face ought to look (P29 L3)

Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another

47. … until he looked away and went and got the arsenic and wrapped it out (P21 L5)

Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another

48. So the next day we all said, “She will kill herself” and we said it would be the best thing. (P22 L1)
Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another

49. … because Homer himself had remarked he liked men, **and** it was know that he drank with the younger men in the Elks Club, that he was not marrying man (P22 L4)

Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another

50. … Miss Emily with her head high **and** Homer Barron with his hat cocked **and** a cigar in his teeth, reins **and** whip in a yellow glove (P22 L7)

Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another

51. Then some of the ladies began to say that it was a disgrace to the town **and** bad example to the young people (P23 L1)

Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to suggest the kind of comment

52. So she had blood kind under her roof again **and** we sat back to watch developments (P24 L1)

Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to suggest that one idea is chronologically sequential to another

53. *We learned that Miss Emily had been to the jeweler’s **and** ordered a man’s toilet and silver with the letters H.B. on each piece.* (P24 L3)

Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another
54. By the time it was a cabal **and** we were all Miss Emily’s allies to help circumvent the causing (P25 L5)

Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another

55. The negro man went in **and** out with the market basket, but the front door remained closed (P26 L2)

Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another

56. Now **and** then we would see her at a window for a moment as the men did that night when the sprinkled the lime, … on the streets (P26 L3)

Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another

57. … as if that quality of her father which had thwarted her woman’s life so many times had been too virulent **and** too furious to die (P26 L6)

Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another

58. During the next few years it grew **and** greyer until it attained an even pepper **and** salt iron gray, when it ceased turning (P27 L2)

Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another

59. … where the daughter **and** granddaughters of Colonel Sartoris contemporaries were sent to church, … plate (P28 L4-5)

Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another
60. Then the newer generation become the backbone and the spirit of the town and the painting pupils grew up and fell away and did not send their children to her with boxes of color and tedious brushes B pictures out from the ladies magazines (P29 L1-3)

   Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another

61. ... Miss Emily alone refused to let them fasten the metal numbers above her door and attach a mailbox to it (P29 L)

   Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another

62. Daily, monthly, yearly we watched the Negro grow greyer and more stopped, going in and out with the market basket (P30 L1)

   Function: The function of and in this sentence is to suggest a kind of comment

63. Now and then we would see her in one of the downstairs windows, she had evidently shut up the top floor of house, ... which (P30 L4)

   Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another

64. Thus she passed from generation dear, inescapable, impervious, tranquil, and preserve. (P30 L7)

   Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another

65. Fell ill in the house filled with dust and shadows with only a doddering Negro man to wait on her. (P31 L1)
Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another

66. He talked to no one, probably not even to her, for his voice had grown harsh and rusty, as if from disuse. (P31 L4)

Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another

67. ... her grey head propped on a pillow yellow and moldy with age and lack of sunlight. (P32 L2)

Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another

68. The negro met the first of the ladies at the front door let them in, with their hushed, sibilant voices and their quick, curious glances and then he disappeared. (P32 L3-4)

Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another

69. He walked right through the house and out the back and was not seen again. (P32 L5)

Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another

70. ... with the crayon face of her father musing profoundly above the bier and the ladies sibilant and macabre; and the very old men some in their brushed confederate uniforms, on the porch and the lawn, talking of Miss Emily as if she had been a contemporary for theirs, believing that they had danced with her and courted her perhaps, .... Decade of years. (P33 L3-6)
Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another

71. *Already we knew that there was one room in that region abovestaris which no had seen in forty years, and which would have to be forced.* (P34 L2)
Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another

72. *A thin acrid pall as of the tomb seemed to lie everywhere upon this room decked and furnished as for a bridal ... upon the delicate array of crystal and the man’s toilet things backed with tarnished silver* (P34 L6-8)
Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another

73. *Upon a chair hung the suit carefully folded beneath in the two mute shoes and the discarded sock* (P34 L12)
Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another

74. *For a long time while we just stood here looking down at the profound and fleshless grin* (P35 L1)
Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another

75. *... had become inextricable from the bed in which he lay and upon him and upon the pillows beside him lay that even coating of the patient and bidding dust* (P35 L6-7)
Function: The function of **and** in this sentence is to add one statement to another
One of us lifted something from it, and learning forward, that faint and invisible dust dry and acrid in the nostrils, we saw a long strand of iron-grey hair (P35 L9)

Function: The function of and in this sentence is to add one statement to another.

**Now**: There are 5 items of now of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in the following sentences:

1. **Now**, she too would know the old thrill and the old despair of a penny more or less. (P13 L3).
   
   Function: The function of now in this sentence is to show the time.

2. **Now and then we would see her at a window for a moment, as the men did at night when they sprinkled the lime.** (P26 L3)
   
   Function: The function of now in this sentence is to show the time

3. **Now and then we would see her in one of the downstairs window, she had evidently shut up the top floor of the house, … which.** (P30 L5)
   
   Function: The function of now in this sentence is to show the time

4. ..., divided from them now by the narrow bottle neck of the most recent decade of years. (P33 L9)
   
   Function: The function of now in this sentence is to show the time

5. ..., but now the long sleep that outlasts love, that conquers even the grimace of love had cuckolded him. (P35 L2)

   Function: The function of now in this sentence is to show the time
b. Alternative

Or: There are 6 items of *or* of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in the following sentence:

1. *A week later the mayor wrote himself, offering to call or to send his car for her, and received in a reply note on paper of an archaic shape,...out of all.* (P4 L5). Function: The function of *or* in this sentence is to express a choice between two alternatives.

2. *....,knocked at the door through which no visitor had passed since she ceased giving China painting lessons eight or ten years earlier.* (P5 L3)

Function: The function of *or* in this sentence is to express a choice between two alternatives.

3. *it's probably just a snake or a rat that nigger of her killed in the yard.* (P9 L8)

Function: The function of *or* in this sentence is to express a choice between two alternatives.

4. *After a week or two the smell went away.* (P11 L8).

Function: The function of *or* in this sentence is to express a choice between two alternatives.

5. *...., but we believed that he had gone on to prepare for miss Emily’s coming or to give her a chance to get rid of the cousins.* (P25 L4).

Function: The function of *or* in this sentence is to express a choice between two alternatives.

6. *...., like the carven torso of an idol in a niche, looking or not, looking at us,....which.* (P30 L6)
Function: The function of or in this sentence is to express a choice between two alternatives

c. Adverstive

But: There are 17 items of but of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in the following sentences:

1. but garages and cotton gins had encroached and obliterated even the august names of that neighborhood,... eyesores. (P2 L3)
   Function: The function of but in this sentence is to express opposition

2. But we have, we are the city authorities, Miss Emily. (P8 L4)
   Function: The function of but in this sentence is to express opposition

3. But there is nothing on the books to show that you see. (P8 L8)
   Function: The function of but in this sentence is to express opposition

4. A few of the ladies had the temerity, to call, but were not received and the only sign of life about the place was the Negro man. (P8 L18)
   Function: The function of but in this sentence is to express opposition

5. But what will you have me do about it, madam? He said. (P9 L5)
   Function: The function of but in this sentence is to express opposition.

6. I'd be the last on in the world to brother Miss Emily, but we've got to do everything. (P 10 L3)
   Function: The function of but in this sentence is to express opposition.

7. ...., we were not pleased exactly, but vindicated, even with insanity in the family she wouldn’t have turned down all of her chances if they had materialized. (P12 L9)
Function: The function of **but** in this sentence is to express opposition.

8. “**But** there were still others, older people, who said that even grief could not cause a real lady to forget noblesse oblige without calling it noblesse oblige. (P17 L3) Function: The function of **but** in this sentence is to express opposition.

9. *She had some kin in Alabama, but* years ago her father had fallen out with them over the estate of old lady Wyatt,...families. (P17 L6)

   Function: The function of **but** in this sentence is to express opposition.

10. **But** the law requires you to tell what you are going to use it for (P21 L2)

    Function: The function of **but** in this sentence is to express opposition.

11. *The men did not want to interfere, but* at last the ladies forced the Baptist minister,.....upon her.(P23 L2)

    Function: The function of **but** in this sentence is to express opposition.

12. **He would never divulge what happened during that interview, but** he refused to go back again. (P23 L4)

    Function: The function of **but** in this sentence is to express opposition.

13. *We were a little disappointed that three was not a public blowing off, but* we believed that he had gone on to prepare for Miss Emily’s coming. (P25 L3) Function: The function of **but** in this sentence is to express opposition.

14. *The Negro man went in and out with the market basket, but* the front door remained closed. (P26 L2)

    Function: The function of **but** in this sentence is to express opposition.
15. …as the men did not that night when they sprinkled the lime, **but** for almost six months she did not appear on the streets (P26 L4)

Function: The function of **but** in this sentence is to express opposition.

16. …to whom all the past is not a diminishing road **but** instead, a huge meadow which no winter ever quite touches, … years. (P33 L8)

Function: The function of **but** in this sentence is to express opposition.

17. …,**but** now the long sleep that outlasts love, that conquers ever the grimace of love, had cuckolded him (P35 L3)

Function: The function of **but** in this sentence is to express opposition.

**Still:** There are 5 items of **still** of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in the following sentences:

1. *They were admitted by the old Negro into a dim hall from which a stairway mounted into** still **more shadow.* (P5 L4)

Function: The function of **still** in this sentence is to express contrast.

2. *So when she got to be thirty and was** still **single, we were not pleased exactly,….* (P12 L8)

Function: The function of **still** in this sentence is to express contrast.

3. *But there were** still **others older people, who said that even grief could not cause a real lady to forget noblesse oblige.* (P17 L3)

Function: The function of **still** in this sentence is to express contrast.

4. *She was thirty then** still **a slight woman, though thinner than usual with cold, haughty black eyes in face,…to look.* (P20 L1)

Function: The function of **still** in this sentence is to express contrast.
5. *Up to the day of her death at seventy four it was still* that vigorous iron gray, like the hair of an active man. (P27 L4)

Function: The function of *still* in this sentence is to express contrast.

**Yet:** There is only one item of *yet* of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in the following sentence:

1. *Then we said, “She will persuade him yet, because Homer himself had remarked he liked men,.....man.* (P22 L3)

Function: The function of *yet* in this sentence is to express contrast

**While:** There are 2 items of *while* of conjunction found in the short story, they can be shown in the following sentences:

1. *...Looked like two small pieces of coal pressed into slump of dough as they moved from one face to another while the visitors stated their errand.* (P6 L8) Function: The function of *while* in this sentence is to express cause

2. *...sniffing along the base of the brickwork and at the cellar openings while one of them performed a regular snowing motion with his hand out of a sack slung from his soldier.* (P 11 L3)

Function: The function of *while* in this sentence is to express cause

**Only:** There are 4 items of *only* of conjunction found in the short story, they can be shown in the following sentences:
1. ...and obliterated even the august names of that neighborhood, **only** Miss Emily’s house was left, lifting its stubborn, ...eyesores. (P2 L5)

   Function: The function of **only** in this sentence is to express opposition.

2. **Only** man of Colonel Sartoris generation and thought could have invented it, **only** a woman could have believed it. (P3 L8-9)

   Function: The function of **only** in this sentence is to express opposition.

3. ..., but were not received, and the **only** sign of life about the place was the Negro man, a young man then going in and out with market basket (P8 L17)

   Function: The function of **only** in this sentence is to express opposition.

4. Fell ill in the house with dust and shadows, with **only** a doddering Negro man to wait in her. (P31 L1)

   Function: The function of **only** in this sentence is to express opposition.

**d. Illative**

So: There are 9 items of **so** of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in the following sentences:

1. *Show these gentlemen so she vanquished them, horse and put just as she had vanquished their fathers thirty years about the smell.* (P8 L13)

   Function: The function of **so** in this sentence is to express inference.

2. *Just as if a man, any man, could keep kitchen property, the ladies said so they were not surprised when the smell developed.* (P9 L1)

   Function: The function of **so** in this sentence is to express inference.
3. **So**, the next night, after midnight, four men crossed Miss Emily’s lawn and slunk about the house like burglars, sniffing along the base of the brickwork and,... (P11 L1)
   
   Function: The function of **so** in this sentence is to express inference.

4. **So** when she got to be thirty and was still single, we were not pleased exactly. But vindicated even with insanity in the family;.... Materialized. (P12 L8)
   
   Function: The function of **so** in this sentence is to express interference.

5. **So** the next day we all said “She will kill herself” and was said it would be the best thing. (P22 L1)
   
   Function: The function of **so** in this sentence is to express inference.

6. **So** she had blood kin under her roof again and was sat back to watch development. (P24 L1)
   
   Function: The function of **so** in this sentence is to express inference.

7. **So** we were not surprised when Homer Barron, the streets had been finished some time since was gone. (P 25 L1)
   
   Function: The function of **so** in this sentence is to express inference.

8. **And she so died.** (P31 L1)
   
   Function: The function of **so** in this sentence is to express inference.

9. ..... upon the delicate array of crystal and the man's toilet things backed with tarnished silver, silver **so** tarnished that the monogram was obscured. (P34 L5) Function: The function of **so** in this sentence is to express inference.
**Then** : There are 5 items of *then* of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in the following sentences:

1. *Then* some of ladies began to say that it was a disgrace to the town and a bad example to the young people. (P23 L1)

   Function : The function of **then** in this sentence is to express inference.

2. *Now and then* we would see her at a window for a moment, as the men didi that night when they sprinkled the lime. (P26 L3)

   Function : The function of **then** in this sentence is to express inference.

3. *Then* the newer generations become the backbone and the spirit of the town and the painting pupils grew up and fell away,...magazines. (P29 L1)

   Function : The function of **then** in this sentence is to express inference.

4. *Now and then* we would see her in one of the downstairs windows, she had evidently shut up the top floor of house, ... which (P30 L4)

   Function : The function of **then** in this sentence is to express inference.

5. *Then* we noticed that in the second pillow was the indentation of a head. (P35 L1)

   Function : The function of **then** in this sentence is to express inference.

**For**: There are 7 items of *for* of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in the following sentences:

1. *She did for* three days, with the ministers calling on her, and the doctors, trying to persuade her to let them dispose of the body. (P14 L4)
Function : The function of for in this sentence is to express inference.

2. “Yes, Miss Emily What kind? For rats and such? I’d recoin (P20 L5)
   Function : The function of for in this sentence is to express inference.

3. Miss Emily just started at him, he heard tilted back in order to look him
   eye for eye, until he looked away and went and got the arsenic and
   wrapped it up. (P21 L4)
   Function : The function of for in this sentence is to express inference.

4. ..... but we believed that he had gone on to prepare for Miss Emily’s
   coming, or to give her a chance to get rid of the cousins. (P 25 L3)
   Function : The function of for in this sentence is to express inference.

5. Now and then we would see her at a window for a moment, as the men did
   at night when they sprinkled the lime. (P26 L3) )
   Function : The function of for in this sentence is to express inference.

6. He talked to no one, probably not even to her, for his voice had grown
   harsh and rusty. (P 31 L4)
   Function : The function of for in this sentence is to express inference.

7. For along while we just stood there, looking down at the profound and
   fleshless grin. (P35 L1) )
   Function : The function of for in this sentence is to express inference.

4.2 Subordinating Conjunction

1. Time
**When**: There are 16 items of *when* of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in the following sentences:

1. *When* Miss Emily Grierson died, our whole town went to her funeral. (P1 L1) Function: The function of *when* in this sentence is to express the time/to show the time

2. *When* the next generation, with its more modern ideas, became mayors and aldermen,....dissatisfaction. (P4 L1)
Function: The function of *when* in this sentence is to express the time/to show the time

3. *When* the Negro opened the blinds of one window, they could see that the leather was cracked, and *when* they sat down,...sunray. (P5 L6 L7)
Function: The function of *when* in this sentence is to express the time/to show the time

4. They close *when* she entered a small, fat woman in black, with a thin gold chain descending to her waist and vanishing into her belt,...head. (P6 L1)
Function: The function of *when* in this sentence is to express the time/to show the time

5. ..... “*the ladies said, so they were not surprised when the smell developed.* (P9 L2)
Function: The function of *when* in this sentence is to express the time/to show the time

6. *When* her father died, it got about that the house was all,...Miss Emily. (P13 L1) Function: The function of *when* in this sentence is to express the time/to show the time
7. *When* we saw her again, her hair was cut short, making her look a girl, ... serene. (P15 L1)

   Function: The function of *when* in this sentence is to express the time / to show the time

8. *She carried her head high enough, even when* we believed that she was fallen. (P 19 L1)

   Function: The function of *when* in this sentence is to express the time / to show the time

9. *When* she opened the package at home, there was written on the box under the skull and bones. (P21 L7)

   Function: The function of *when* in this sentence is to express the time / to show the time

10. *When* she had begun to be seen with Homer Barron, we had said “She will marry him”. (P22 L2)

    Function: The function of *when* in this sentence is to express the time / to show the time

11. *Now and then we would see her at a window for a moment as the men did that night when* the sprinkled the lime, ... on the streets (P26 L3)

    Function: The function of *when* in this sentence is to express the time / to show the time

12. *... as the men did that night when* they sprinkled the lime, but for almost six months she did not appear on the streets. (P26 L4)

    Function: The function of *when* in this sentence is to express the time / to show the time
13. *When* we next saw Miss Emily, she had grown fat and her hair was turning grey. (P27 L1)

   Function: The function of *when* in this sentence is to express the time /to show the time

14. ....and greyer until it attained an even pepper and salt iron gray, *when* it ceased turning. (P27 L3)

   Function: The function of *when* in this sentence is to express the time /to show the time

15. ....save for a period of six or seven years, *when* she was about forty, during which she gave lessons in China painting. (P28 L2)

   Function: The function of *when* in this sentence is to express the time /to show the time

16. *When* the town got free postal delivery, Miss Emily alone refused to let them fasten the metal numbers above the door. (P29 L5)

   Function: The function of *when* in this sentence is to express the time /to show the time

   **Whenever** : There is only one item of *whenever* of conjunction found in the short story, they can be shown in the following sentence:

1. *whenever* you heard a lot of laughing anywhere about the square Homer Barron would be in the center of the group. (P10 L7)

   Function : The function of *whenever* in this sentence is to show the time
While: There are 2 items of while of conjunction found in the short story, they can be shown in the following sentences:

1. *That was over a year after they had begun to say “Poor Emily” and while the two female cousins were visiting her.* (P19 L5)

   Function: The function of while in this sentence means as long as / during the time.

2. *For along while we just stood there, looking down at the profound and fleshless grin.* (P35 L1)

   Function: The function of while in this sentence means as long as / during the time.

Since: There are 3 items of since of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in the following sentences:

1. *….. knocked at the door through which no visitor had passed since she giving China painting lessons eight or ten years earlier.* (P 5 L2)

   Function: The function of since in this sentence means as long as / during the time.

2. *So were not surprised when Homer Barron, the streets had been finished sometime since was gone* (P25 L3)

   Function: The function of since in this sentence means as long as / during the time.

3. *We did not even know she was sick, we had long since given up trying to get any information from the Negro.* (P31 L3)
After: There are 8 items of after of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in the following sentences:

1. *That was two years her father’s death and a short time after* her sweetheart,.….her.  
   (P8 L3)

   Function : The function of after in this sentence is to express the time

2. *After* her father’s death she went out very little, *after* her sweetheart went away, people hardly saw her at all.  
   (P8 L4)

   Function : The function of after in this sentence is to express the time

3. *So the next night, after* midnight four men crossed Miss Emily’s lawn and slunk about the house like burglars.  
   (P11 L1)

   Function : The function of after in this sentence is to express the time

4. *After* a week or two the smell went away.  
   (P11 L8)

   Function : The function of after in this sentence is to express the time

5. *The day after* his death all the ladies prepared to call at the house and after condolence and aid, as is our custom.  
   (P14 L1)

   Function : The function of after in this sentence is to express the time

6. ….*, and in the summer after* her father’s death they begun to work.  
   (P16 L2)  
   Function : The function of after in this sentence is to express the time

7. *That was over a year after* they had begun to say “Poor Emily” and while the two female cousins were visiting her.  
   (P19 L5)

   Function : The function of after in this sentence is to express the time
8. sure enough, after another week they departed. (P25 L6)

Function: The function of after in this sentence is to express the time

Before: There are 3 items of before of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in the following sentences:

1. On a tarnished gift easel before the fireplace stood a crayon portrait of Miss Emily’s father. (P5 L9)

Function: The function of before in this sentence is to express the time

2. ….., just as she vanquished their fathers thirty years before about the smell (P8 L4)

Function: The function of before in this sentence is to express the time

3. They waited until Miss Emily was decently in the ground before they opened it. (P33 L13)

Function: The function of before in this sentence is to express the time

Until: There are 2 items of until of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in the following sentences:

1. During the next few years it grew greyer and greyer until it attained an even pepper and salt iron gray, when it ceased turning. (P27 L3)

Function: The function of until in this sentence is to express the time

2. They would until Miss Emily was decently in the ground before they opened it. (P33 L13)

Function: The function of until in this sentence is to express the time
**As**: There are 5 items of *as* of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in the following sentences:

1. *As* they re crossed the lawn, a window that had been dark was lighted and Miss Emily sat in it, the light behind her, and her upright torso motionless as that of an idol. (P11 L5 L7)
   
   Function: The function of *as* in this sentence means as long as / during the time

2. *Just as* they were about the resort to law and force, she broke down and they buried her father quickly. (P14 L5)
   
   Function: The function of *as* in this sentence means as long as / during the time

3. *This behind their hands rustling of craned silk and satin behind jalousies closed upon the sun of Sunday afternoon, as the thin...Poor Emily.* (P18 L3)
   
   Function: The function of *as* in this sentence means as long as / during the time

4. *haughty blacks eyes in a face the flesh of which was strained across the temples and about the eye sockets as you imagine alight house keeper’s face ought to look* (P20 L3)
   
   Function: The function of *as* in this sentence means as long as / during the time

5. *Later we said “Poor Emily” behind the jalousies as they passed on Sunday afternoon in the glittering buggy, Miss Emily with her head high and Homer Barron with his hat cocked and a cigar in his teeth.* (P22 L6)
Function: The function of as in this sentence means as long as / during the time

2. Place

Where: There are 2 items of where of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in the following sentences:

1. And now Miss Emily had gone to join the representatives of those august names where the lay in the cedar bemused cemetery,...Jefferson. (P2 L8)
   Function: The function of where in this sentence is to express the place.

2. She fitted up a studio in one of the downstairs room, where the daughters and granddaughters of Colonel Sartoris contemporaries,...plate. (P28 L3)
   Function: The function of where in this sentence is to express the place.

3. Manner

As: There are 2 items of as of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in the following sentences:

1. Now and then we would see her at a window for a moment as the men did that night when the sprinkled the lime, ... on the streets (P26 L3)
   Function: The function of as in this sentence is to express the manner.

2. .....confusing time with its mathematical progression, as the old do to whom all the past is not a diminishing road but,...decade of years. (P33 L7)
   Function: The function of as in this sentence is to express the manner.
As if : There are 5 items of as if of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in the following sentences:

1. Just as if a man, any man could keep a kitchen properly, “the ladies said so they were not surprised when the smell developed. (P9 L1)
   Function: The function of as if in this sentence is to express the manner
2. it was as if she demanded more than ever the recognition of her dignity as the last Grierson, as if it had wanted, ...imperviousness. (P19 L2 L3)
   Function: The function of as if in this sentence is to express the manner
3. Then we knew that this was to be expected too, as if that quality of her father which had thwarted her woman’s life,...die. (P26 L6)
   Function: The function of as if in this sentence is to express the manner
4. ...and the very old men some in their brushed confederate uniforms, on the porch and the lawn, talking of Miss Emily as if had been a contemporary of theirs,...years. (P33 L5)
   Function: The function of as if in this sentence is to express the manner
5. Among them lay a collar and tie, as if they had just been removed, which, lifted, left upon the surface a pale crescent in the dust. (P34 L6)
   Function: The function of as if in this sentence is to express the manner

4. Comparison
**Than**: There are 3 items of *than* of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in the following sentences:

1. *...and a foreman named Homer Barron a Yankee, a big dark ready man, with a big voice and eyes lighter than his face.* (P16 L4)
   
   Function: The function of *than* in this sentence is to express the comparison.

2. *It was as if she demanded more than ever the recognition of her dignity as the last Grierson,....imperviousness.* (P19 L2)
   
   Function: The function of *than* in this sentence is to express the comparison.

3. *We were glad because the two female cousins were even more Grierson than miss Emily had ever been.* (P24 L7)
   
   Function: The function of *than* in this sentence is to express the comparison.

**5. Reason, Cause, Purpose**

**As**: There are 2 items of *as* of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in

1. *The day after his death all the ladies prepared to call at the house and after condolence and aid, as is our custom.* (P14 L2)
   
   Function: The function of *as* in this sentence is to express reason

2. *A thin acrid pall as of the tomb seemed to lie everywhere upon this room decked and furnished as for bridal.* (P34 L2 L3)
   
   Function: The function of *as* in this sentence is to express cause
**Because:** There are 2 items of *because* of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in the following sentences:

1. *At first we were glad that Miss Emily would have an interest, because the ladies said, “Of course a Grierson would not think seriously of a Northerner a day Laborer.* (P17 L1)
   
   Function: The function of *because* in this sentence is to express reason.

2. *We were glad because the two female cousins were even more Grierson than Miss Emily had ever been.* (P24 L7)
   
   Function: The function of *because* in this sentence is to express reason.
**That** There are 19 items of *that* of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in the following sentences:

1. *it was a big squarish frame house that had once been white, decorated with cupolas and spires and scolled,...select street.* (P2 L1)  
   Function: The function of that in this sentence is to express the cause

2. *But garages and cotton gins had encroached and obliterated even the august names of that neighborhood,...eyesores.* (P2 L4)  
   Function: The function of that in this sentence is to express the cause

3. *......the mayor, he who fathered the edict that no Negro woman should appear on the streets without an apron remitted her taxes,...perpetuity.* (P3 L3)  
   Function: The function of that in this sentence is to express the cause

4. *Colonel Sartoris invented an involved tale to the effect that Miss Emily’s father had loaned money to the town which the town,...repaying.* (P3 L10)  
   Function: The function of that in this sentence is to express the purpose

5. *As they re crossed the lawn, a window that had been dark was lighted and Miss Emily sat in it, the light behind her, and her upright torso motionless as that of an idol.* (P11 L6 L7)  
   Function: The function of that in this sentence is to express the reason.

6. *When her father died, it got about that the horse was all that was left to her, and....Miss Emily.* (P13 L1)  
   Function: The function of that in this sentence is to express the reason.

7. *......, we knew that with nothing left, she would have to cling to that which had robbed her, as people will.* (P15 L3)
Function: The function of **that** in this sentence is to express the purpose

8. *Then some of the ladies begun to say that it was a disgrace to the town and a bad example to the young people.* (P23 L5)

Function: The function of **that** in this sentence is to express the cause

9. *Two days later, we learned that she had bought a complex outfit of men’s clothing, including nightshirt, and we said “They were married”.* (P24 L5)

Function: The function of **that** in this sentence is to express the cause

10. *We were a little disappointed that there was not a public blowing of, but we believed that he had gone on to prepare Miss Emily’s coming,....cousins.* (P25 L2 L3)

Function: The function of **that** in this sentence is to express the reason

11. *And that was the last we saw of Homer Barron.* (P26 L1)

Function: The function of **that** in this sentence is to express the purpose

12. *Now and then we would see her at a window for a moment as the men did that night when the sprinkled the lime, ... on the streets* (P26 L4)

Function: The function of **that** in this sentence is to express the cause

13. *Up to the day of her death at seventy four, it was still that vigorous iron gray, like the hair of an active man.* (P27 L4)

Function: The function of **that** in this sentence is to express the cause

14. *....., where the daughters and granddaughters of Colonel Sartoris contemporaries were sent to her with the same regularity, and in the same spirit that they were,...plate.* (P28 L5)

Function: The function of **that** in this sentence is to express the purpose
15. ….talking of Miss Emily as if she had been a contemporary of theirs believing that they had danced with her, …decade of years. (P33 L6)

Function : The function of that in this sentence is to express the reason

16. ….silver so tarnished that the monogram was obscured. (P34 L6)

Function : The function of that in this sentence is to express the cause

17. ….but now the long sleep that outlasts love, that conquers even the grimace of love, had cuckolded him. (P35 L3)

Function : The function of that in this sentence is to express the cause

18. …., and upon him and upon the pillow beside him the lay that even coating of the patient and biding dust. (P 35 L6)

Function : The function of that in this sentence is to express the cause

19. One of us lifted something from it, and leaning forward, that faint and invisible dust dry, ….hair. (P35 L9)

Function : The function of that in this sentence is to express the cause

6. Condition

If: There is only one item of if of conjunction found in this short story, they can be shown in the following sentence:

1. “Why of course, “the druggist said,” if that what you want. (P21 L2)

Function : The function of if in this sentence is to express the condition.
Based on the analysis of the data, the following table 1 is to show the frequency and percentage of the conjunction as found in the short story “A Rose For Emily”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Conjunction</th>
<th>Functions</th>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tr>
<td>Coordinating</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>still</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Manner</td>
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<td>0.94 %</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Reason, Cause, Purpose</td>
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<td>0.94 %</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
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<td>213</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>213</td>
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</table>
Based on the table above shows that:

1. There were 213 items of the conjunctions occurred in “A Rose For Emily”.
2. There are two types of conjunction appear in “A Rose For Emily”, they are: Coordinating conjunction 137 times or 64.32% from the whole, and the most dominant element of coordinating conjunction is *and* which occurred 76 times or 35.68% from the whole conjunctions elements.
3. Subordinating conjunction occurred 76 times or 35.68% from the whole types of conjunctions. Whereas the highest element of subordinating conjunction is *that*, which occurred 19 times or 8.92% from the whole of conjunctions elements.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Having analyzed the conjunctions in the short story “A Rose For Emily” by William Faulkner, it can be concluded that:

1. The role of the conjunctions as found in “A Rose For Emily” as a word phrase to gain sentences, words, phrases, and clauses, to make the sentences logical order.

2. There are two types of conjunction found in “A Rose For Emily” namely coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction.

3. Conjunction *and, but, and that* are the highest frequently used by William Faulkner in his short story “A Rose For Emily”.

4. Every types of conjunctions have different basic functions.

5. The study of conjunction shows how one word or sentences is related to another, thus it help us to understand the unity of the story easier.

Suggestion

Besides the conclusion, the writer also would like to give suggestions to the reader of this thesis, as the following:

1. Readers should learn and understand the use of conjunctions in a text to help them in understanding the idea carried out in “A Rose For Emily”
2. The students are suggested to read short story, novel, (fiction, non fiction) to depend their knowledge, especially the use of conjunction in the literary works.

3. The writer expects the suggestions, opinions and also comment, that will be valuable to the improvement of this analysis. I also hopes that there will be further analysis of conjunction in some literary works.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Biography of William Faulkner (http://F:/William%20Faulkner/Faulkner_William.htm/April. 2nd, 2009, 8:00 PM)


A Rose For Emily
By William Faulkner

When Miss Emily Grierson died, our whole town went to her funeral: the men through a sort of respectful affection for a fallen monument, the women mostly out of curiosity to see the inside of her house, which no one save an old manservant--a combined gardener and cook--had seen in at least ten years.

It was a big, squarish frame house that had once been white, decorated with cupolas and spires and scrolled balconies in the heavily lightsome style of the seventies, set on what had once been our most select street. But garages and cotton gins had encroached and obliterated even the august names of that neighborhood; only Miss Emily's house was left, lifting its stubborn and coquetish decay above the cotton wagons and the gasoline pumps--an eyesore among eyesores. And now Miss Emily had gone to join the representatives of those august names where they lay in the cedar-bemused cemetery among the ranked and anonymous graves of Union and Confederate soldiers who fell at the battle of Jefferson.

Alive, Miss Emily had been a tradition, a duty, and a care; a sort of hereditary obligation upon the town, dating from that day in 1894 when Colonel Sartoris, the mayor--he who fathered the edict that no Negro woman should appear on the streets without an apron--remitted her taxes, the dispensation dating from the death of her father on into perpetuity. Not that Miss Emily would have accepted charity. Colonel Sartoris invented an involved tale to the effect that Miss Emily's father had loaned money to the town, which the town, as a matter of business, preferred this way of repaying. Only a man of Colonel Sartoris' generation and thought could have invented it, and only a woman could have believed it.

When the next generation, with its more modern ideas, became mayors and aldermen, this arrangement created some little dissatisfaction. On the first of the year they mailed her a tax notice. February came, and there was no reply. They wrote her a formal letter, asking her to call at the sheriff's office at her convenience. A week later the mayor wrote her himself, offering to call or to send his car for her, and received in reply a note on paper of an archaic shape, in a thin, flowing calligraphy in faded ink, to the effect that she no longer went out at all. The tax notice was also enclosed, without comment.

They called a special meeting of the board of aldermen. A deputation waited upon her, knocked at the door through which no visitor had passed since she ceased giving china-painting lessons eight or ten years earlier. They were
admitted by the old Negro into a dim hall from which a stairway mounted into still more shadow. It smelled of dust and disuse—a close, dank smell. The Negro led them into the parlor. It was furnished in heavy, leather-covered furniture. When the Negro opened the blinds of one window, they could see that the leather was cracked; and when they sat down, a faint dust rose sluggishly about their thighs, spinning with slow motes in the single sunray. On a tarnished gilt easel before the fireplace stood a crayon portrait of Miss Emily's father.

They rose when she entered—a small, fat woman in black, with a thin gold chain descending to her waist and vanishing into her belt, leaning on an ebony cane with a tarnished gold head. Her skeleton was small and spare; perhaps that was why what would have been merely plumpness in another was obesity in her. She looked bloated, like a body long submerged in motionless water, and of that pallid hue. Her eyes, lost in the fatty ridges of her face, looked like two small pieces of coal pressed into a lump of dough as they moved from one face to another while the visitors stated their errand.

She did not ask them to sit. She just stood in the door and listened quietly until the spokesman came to a stumbling halt. Then they could hear the invisible watch ticking at the end of the gold chain.

Her voice was dry and cold. "I have no taxes in Jefferson. Colonel Sartoris explained it to me. Perhaps one of you can gain access to the city records and satisfy yourselves."

"But we have. We are the city authorities, Miss Emily. Didn't you get a notice from the sheriff, signed by him?"

"I received a paper, yes," Miss Emily said. "Perhaps he considers himself the sheriff.... I have no taxes in Jefferson."

"But there is nothing on the books to show that, you see. We must go by the--"

"See Colonel Sartoris. I have no taxes in Jefferson."

"But, Miss Emily--"

"See Colonel Sartoris." (Colonel Sartoris had been dead almost ten years.) "I have no taxes in Jefferson. Tobe!" The Negro appeared. "Show these gentlemen out."
So SHE VANQUISHED them, horse and foot, just as she had vanquished their fathers thirty years before about the smell. That was two years after her father's death and a short time after her sweetheart--the one we believed would marry her--had deserted her. After her father's death she went out very little; after her sweetheart went away, people hardly saw her at all. A few of the ladies had the temerity to call, but were not received, and the only sign of life about the place was the Negro man--a young man then--going in and out with a market basket.

"Just as if a man--any man--could keep a kitchen properly," the ladies said; so they were not surprised when the smell developed. It was another link between the gross, teeming world and the high and mighty Griersons.

A neighbor, a woman, complained to the mayor, Judge Stevens, eighty years old.

"But what will you have me do about it, madam?" he said.

"Why, send her word to stop it," the woman said. "Isn't there a law?"

"I'm sure that won't be necessary," Judge Stevens said. "It's probably just a snake or a rat that nigger of hers killed in the yard. I'll speak to him about it."

The next day he received two more complaints, one from a man who came in diffident deprecation. "We really must do something about it, Judge. I'd be the last one in the world to bother Miss Emily, but we've got to do something."

That night the board of aldermen met--three greybeards and one younger man, a member of the rising generation.

"It's simple enough," he said. "Send her word to have her place cleaned up. Give her a certain time to do it in, and if she don't. . ."

"Damn it, sir," Judge Stevens said, "will you accuse a lady to her face of smelling bad?"

So the next night, after midnight, four men crossed Miss Emily's lawn and slunk about the house like burglars, sniffing along the base of the brickwork and at the cellar openings while one of them performed a regular sowing motion with his hand out of a sack slung from his shoulder. They broke open the cellar door and sprinkled lime there, and in all the outbuildings. As they recrossed the lawn, a window that had been dark was lighted and Miss Emily sat in it, the light behind her, and her upright torso motionless as that of an
idol. They crept quietly across the lawn and into the shadow of the locusts that lined the street. After a week or two the smell went away.

That was when people had begun to feel really sorry for her. People in our town, remembering how old lady Wyatt, her great-aunt, had gone completely crazy at last, believed that the Griersons held themselves a little too high for what they really were. None of the young men were quite good enough to Miss Emily and such. We had long thought of them as a tableau; Miss Emily a slender figure in white in the background, her father a sprawled silhouette in the foreground, his back to her and clutching a horsewhip, the two of them framed by the backflung front door. So when she got to be thirty and was still single, we were not pleased exactly, but vindicated; even with insanity in the family she wouldn't have turned down all of her chances if they had really materialized.

When her father died, it got about that the house was all that was left to her; and in a way, people were glad. At last they could pity Miss Emily. Being left alone, and a pauper, she had become humanized. Now she too would know the old thrill and the old despair of a penny more or less.

The day after his death all the ladies prepared to call at the house and offer condolence and aid, as is our custom. Miss Emily met them at the door, dressed as usual and with no trace of grief on her face. She told them that her father was not dead. She did that for three days, with the ministers calling on her, and the doctors, trying to persuade her to let them dispose of the body. Just as they were about to resort to law and force, she broke down, and they buried her father quickly.

We did not say she was crazy then. We believed she had to do that. We remembered all the young men her father had driven away, and we knew that with nothing left, she would have to cling to that which had robbed her, as people will.

SHE WAS SICK for a long time. When we saw her again, her hair was cut short, making her look like a girl, with a vague resemblance to those angels in colored church windows—sort of tragic and serene.

The town had just let the contracts for paving the sidewalks, and in the summer after her father's death they began the work. The construction company came with riggers and mules and machinery, and a foreman named Homer Barron, a Yankee—a big, dark, ready man, with a big voice and eyes lighter than his face. The little boys would follow in groups to hear him cuss
the riggers, and the riggers singing in time to the rise and fall of picks. Pretty soon he knew everybody in town. Whenever you heard a lot of laughing anywhere about the square, Homer Barron would be in the center of the group. Presently we began to see him and Miss Emily on Sunday afternoons driving in the yellow-wheeled buggy and the matched team of bays from the livery stable.

At first we were glad that Miss Emily would have an interest, because the ladies all said, "Of course a Grierson would not think seriously of a Northerner, a day laborer." But there were still others, older people, who said that even grief could not cause a real lady to forget noblesse oblige--without calling it noblesse oblige. They just said, "Poor Emily. Her kinsfolk should come to her." She had some kin in Alabama; but years ago her father had fallen out with them over the estate of old lady Wyatt, the crazy woman, and there was no communication between the two families. They had not even been represented at the funeral.

And as soon as the old people said "Poor Emily," the whispering began. "Do you suppose it's really so?" they said to one another. "Of course it is. What else could . . .". This behind their hands; rustling of craned silk and satin behind jalousies closed upon the sun of Sunday afternoon as the thin, swift clop-clop-clop of the matched team passed: "Poor Emily."

She carried her head high enough--even when we believed that she was fallen. It was as if she demanded more than ever the recognition of her dignity as the last Grierson; as if it had wanted that touch of earthiness to reaffirm her imperviousness. Like when she bought the rat poison, the arsenic. That was over a year after they had begun to say "Poor Emily," and while the two female cousins were visiting her.

"I want some poison," she said to the druggist. She was over thirty then, still a slight woman, though thinner than usual, with cold, haughty black eyes in a face the flesh of which was strained across the temples and about the eye sockets as you imagine a lighthouse keeper's face ought to look. "I want some poison," she said.

"Yes, Miss Emily. What kind? For rats and such? I'd recoin--"

"I want the best you have. I don't care what kind."

The druggist named several. "They'll kill anything up to an elephant. But what you want is--"
"Arsenic," Miss Emily said. "Is that a good one?"

"Is . . . arsenic? Yes, ma'am. But what you want--"

"I want arsenic."

The druggist looked down at her. She looked back at him, erect, her face like a strained flag. "Why, of course," the druggist said. "If that's what you want. But the law requires you to tell what you are going to use it for."

Miss Emily just stared at him, her head tilted back in order to look him eye for eye, until he looked away and went and got the arsenic and wrapped it up. The Negro delivery boy brought her the package; the druggist didn't come back. When she opened the package at home, there was written on the box, under the skull and bones: "For rats."

SO THE NEXT DAY we all said, "She will kill herself"; and we said it would be the best thing. When she had first begun to be seen with Homer Barron, we had said, "She will marry him." Then we said, "She will persuade him yet," because Homer himself had remarked--he liked men, and it was known that he drank with the younger men in the Elks Club--that he was not a marrying man. Later we said "Poor Emily" behind the jalousies as they passed on Sunday afternoon in the glittering buggy, Miss Emily with her head high and Homer Barron with his hat cocked and a cigar in his teeth, reins and whip in a yellow glove.

Then some of the ladies began to say that it was a disgrace to the town and a bad example to the young people. The men did not want to interfere, but at last the ladies forced the Baptist minister--Miss Emily's people were Episcopal--to call upon her. He would never divulge what happened during that interview, but he refused to go back again. The next Sunday they again drove about the streets, and the following day the minister's wife wrote to Miss Emily's relations in Alabama.

So she had blood kin under her roof again and we sat back to watch developments. At first nothing happened. Then we were sure that they were to be married. We learned that Miss Emily had been to the jeweler's and ordered a man's toilet set in silver, with the letters H.B. on each piece. Two days later we learned that she had bought a complete outfit of men's clothing, including a nightshirt, and we said, "They are married." We were really glad.
We were glad because the two female cousins were even more Grierson than Miss Emily had ever been.

So we were not surprised when Homer Barron--the streets had been finished some time since--was gone. We were a little disappointed that there was not a public blowing-off, but we believed that he had gone on to prepare for Miss Emily's coming, or to give her a chance to get rid of the cousins. (By that time it was a cabal, and we were all Miss Emily's allies to help circumvent the cousins.) Sure enough, after another week they departed. And, as we had expected all along, within three days Homer Barron was back in town. A neighbor saw the Negro man admit him at the kitchen door at dusk one evening.

And that was the last we saw of Homer Barron. And of Miss Emily for some time. The Negro man went in and out with the market basket, but the front door remained closed. Now and then we would see her at a window for a moment, as the men did that night when they sprinkled the lime, but for almost six months she did not appear on the streets. Then we knew that this was to be expected too; as if that quality of her father which had thwarted her woman's life so many times had been too virulent and too furious to die.

When we next saw Miss Emily, she had grown fat and her hair was turning gray. During the next few years it grew greyer and greyer until it attained an even pepper-and-salt iron gray, when it ceased turning. Up to the day of her death at seventy-four it was still that vigorous iron gray, like the hair of an active man. From that time on her front door remained closed, save for a period of six or seven years, when she was about forty, during which she gave lessons in china painting. She fitted up a studio in one of the downstairs rooms, where the daughters and granddaughters of Colonel Sartoris' contemporaries were sent to her with the same regularity and in the same spirit that they were sent to church on Sundays with a twenty-five-cent piece for the collection plate. Meanwhile her taxes had been remitted.

Then the newer generation became the backbone and the spirit of the town, and the painting pupils grew up and fell away and did not send their children to her with boxes of color and tedious brushes and pictures cut from the ladies' magazines. The front door closed upon the last one and remained closed for good. When the town got free postal delivery, Miss Emily alone refused to let them fasten the metal numbers above her door and attach a mailbox to it. She would not listen to them.
Daily, monthly, yearly we watched the Negro grow greyer and more stooped, going in and out with the market basket. Each December we sent her a tax notice, which would be returned by the post office a week later, unclaimed. Now and then we would see her in one of the downstairs windows--she had evidently shut up the top floor of the house--like the carven torso of an idol in a niche, looking or not looking at us, we could never tell which. Thus she passed from generation to generation--dear, inescapable, impervious, tranquil, and perverse.

And so she died. Fell ill in the house filled with dust and shadows, with only a doddering Negro man to wait on her. We did not even know she was sick; we had long since given up trying to get any information from the Negro. He talked to no one, probably not even to her, for his voice had grown harsh and rusty, as if from disuse.

She died in one of the downstairs rooms, in a heavy walnut bed with a curtain, her grey head propped on a pillow yellow and moldy with age and lack of sunlight.

The negro met the first of the ladies at the front door and let them in, with their hushed, sibilant voices and their quick, curious glances, and then he disappeared. He walked right through the house and out the back and was not seen again.

The two female cousins came at once. They held the funeral on the second day, with the town coming to look at Miss Emily beneath a mass of bought flowers, with the crayon face of her father musing profoundly above the bier and the ladies sibilant and macabre; and the very old men--some in their brushed Confederate uniforms--on the porch and the lawn, talking of Miss Emily as if she had been a contemporary of theirs, believing that they had danced with her and courted her perhaps, confusing time with its mathematical progression, as the old do, to whom all the past is not a diminishing road but, instead, a huge meadow which no winter ever quite touches, divided from them now by the narrow bottleneck of the most recent decade of years.

Already we knew that there was one room in that region abovestairs which no one had seen in forty years, and which would have to be forced. They waited until Miss Emily was decently in the ground before they opened it.

The violence of breaking down the door seemed to fill this room with pervading dust. A thin, acrid pall as of the tomb seemed to lie everywhere
upon this room decked and furnished as for a bridal: upon the valence curtains of faded rose color, upon the rose-shaded lights, upon the dressing table, upon the delicate array of crystal and the man's toilet things backed with tarnished silver, silver so tarnished that the monogram was obscured. Among them lay a collar and tie, as if they had just been removed, which, lifted, left upon the surface a pale crescent in the dust. Upon a chair hung the suit, carefully folded; beneath it the two mute shoes and the discarded socks.

The man himself lay in the bed.

For a long while we just stood there, looking down at the profound and fleshless grin. The body had apparently once lain in the attitude of an embrace, but now the long sleep that outlasts love, that conquers even the grimace of love, had cuckolded him. What was left of him, rotted beneath what was left of the nightshirt, had become inextricable from the bed in which he lay; and upon him and upon the pillow beside him lay that even coating of the patient and biding dust. Then we noticed that in the second pillow was the indentation of a head. One of us lifted something from it, and leaning forward, that faint and invisible dust dry and acrid in the nostrils, we saw a long strand of iron-grey hair.