

## The Exploration of Causal Conjunctions in Colleen Hoovers' "November 9" Novel

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**Abstract**-Conjunctions are crucial cohesive devices that help establish connections between propositions. It is an integral part of language use, especially in literature. One prominent use of conjunctions in conveying narrative relationships can be seen in the Novel, "November 9", by Colleen Hoover. This study focuses on causal conjunctions and investigates the types and functions of causal conjunctions in the novel "November 9." The research employs a library research and qualitative methodology to explore the existing pieces of literature comprehensively. The analysis identifies four distinct causal conjunctions within the Novel. "so" signifies general causal relations, establishing cause-and-effect links between actions or events. It also introduces specific causal relations, elucidating consequences following a preceding statement. "then" represents conditional relations, altering the polarity between positive and negative statements. "because" conveys general respective relations, offering reasons for prior statements. Each causal conjunction uniquely conveys cause-and-effect relationships, consequences, explanations, and reasons throughout the narrative. The study enriches the understanding of causality and conjunctions in literature, shedding light on how they shape logical and cogent sentences. This study is a valuable resource for academics exploring the intricate relationship between causality and conjunctions in "November 9." By unveiling the nuanced functions of causal conjunctions, it encourages further research into broader implications of conjunction usage in literary works. Ultimately, it underscores the significance of conjunctions in crafting coherent and impactful narratives.

**Keywords:** Causal Conjunction, Conjunction, Novel, November 9

### I. INTRODUCTION

Language is a semiotic complex system, by which understanding and communicating with others is one of its fundamental objectives. Communication, such as in the form of writing is more than just stringing together words to convey the author's thoughts for the reader to read and comprehend. When writing, especially for public audiences, such as in literary works or news, the writer must be able to expertly select the appropriate words. In a long type of writing such as novel, where events and ideas flow quite

excessively, the writer must organize the language in such a way that the reader can follow the events and story easily without losing its literary beauty or appeals. One of an important linguistic device to serve the purpose of connecting ideas and clauses is conjunction. Conjunctions are linguistic devices which connect words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. They are used to add a fact or an action, tell the contrary to the expectation, explain how things work or why things happen, and talk about the time and sequence of the action (Ayomi, 2018).

Causal conjunctions are integral parts of the

English Language and can improve almost any type of writing, especially literature. Novel as long form of literary work is significant in this context because it may show how language serve as a vehicle for reshaping ideas and thoughts vividly to the literary book reader. Novel as a literary work is chosen because it is a fiction, book-length prose tale that often depicts character and action with a sufficient amount of realism. Conjunctions are crucial in written communication as they maintain the information in good order and the links between facts and evidence. Based on those arguments, this study is interested in exploring the types and forms of causal conjunctions used in a novel and explaining the nuances of meaning produced by their usage in the context of the sentences in a Novel.

Several studies have discussed about conjunction in different types of text such as in film (Annisah, 2022), TOEFL reading text (Dewi & Koestiani, 2019), Kompas news article (Lovenia & Ermanto, 2018), short novel (Sutasoma, 2022), and lastly argumentative essays (Shamalat and Ghani, 2020). Annisah (2022) employed the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976) to analyse the various types of conjunctions used in the film "Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil, and Vile" as well as their functions. Four distinct types of conjunction: additive, adverse, causal, and temporal, were revealed by the study's findings. The script yielded a total of 281 instances, distributing across the four conjunction types. Among these, the predominant category was additive relations, constituting 155 instances (55.1%), adversative relations accounted for 77 instances (27.4%), Causal relations were identified in 44 instances (15.7%), and lastly, temporal relations were found in 5 instances (1.0%). The word "and" held a significant presence in the script of the movie, predominantly serving a narrative text function. Narrative text is characterized by its dense informational content and a profusion of ideas. Thus, the frequent use of the conjunction "and" within narrative text facilitates the connection of existing ideas and information.

The second, Lovenia & Ermanto (2018) explain how conjunctions work together grammatically in Kompas March 2014, edition of short story collections. The findings of this study identified various types of conjunctions, which encompassed coordinative, subordinative,

correlative, inter sentences, and between paragraphs conjunctions. However, within these results, it was noted that certain conjunctions were used improperly. Specifically, the instances of improper conjunction usage were observed in the contexts of inter sentences and between paragraphs conjunctions.

The third is Sutasoma (2022). The author analysed the various types and functions of conjunction used in the novel entitled "*Pale Kings and Princes*." The total 437 data show various instances of conjunction types and of conjunction functions. The most frequent, 68.6% of them, dealt with additive connections. 50 occurrences (11.7%) were characterized by antagonistic interactions, 65 instances (15.3%) by causal relations, and 18 instances (4.2%) by temporal relations. Four different functions within the data source were found. These were 4 simple additive simple relations (30.7%), 2 adversative simple relations (15.3%), 1 general causal simple connection (7.7%), and 6 simple temporal simple relations (46.1%). Notably, the most common types and functions of conjunctions found in this book were additive conjunctions and straightforward temporal linkages.

Differently, Dewi & Koestiani (2019) identify the various types of conjunctions on the chosen TOEFL reading comprehension question. The study's findings revealed the three various types of conjunctions.: 1) coordinate conjunction, which manifested 10 instances (58.82%), 2) correlative conjunction, observed once (5.88%), and 3) subordinating conjunction, encountered 6 times (35.3%). The author of the study made the following suggestions for various groups: Students were encouraged to apply their understanding while learning, English teachers were counselled to provide clear explanations of the practical use of conjunctions for the students, and other researchers were prompted to investigate the use of various conjunction types and their corresponding functions.

The last study by Shamalat and Ghani (2020). The author used the theory by Jacob et al., (1981) to measure the quality of argumentative essays and includes written essays and interviews as data sources. The findings of this study showed an extremely adverse yet unrelated relationship relation Jordanian EFL students' use of conjunction elements and the quality of their sentences. As a result, the association for Jordanian EFL students showed a bad and irrelevant pattern. To put it another way, the results showed that for

these pupils, conjunction frequency was not a reliable sign of skilled writing. This study holds significance in presenting a substantial array of pedagogical implications for future studies that could substantially contribute to enhancing the teaching of writing in the specific context of EFL education in Jordan, as well as in the broader domain of English as a second language (ESL). Furthermore, the study has brought to light an enhanced comprehension of cohesive devices, particularly conjunctions, among Jordanian EFL students at Mu'tah University.

In summary, the similarities of the previous studies and this study is that the writer analyze the types and functions of conjunctions. However, the specific focus, data source, and research context set them apart. The data source used in the prior researches looked at various elements of all types of conjunctions in diverse settings, such movie screenplays, magazine articles, novels, reading comprehension materials, and argumentative essays, differs from the data source used in the current study. This study, however, specifically discussing only causal conjunction. The previous studies also used the theory by Jacob et al. (1981) to measure the quality of argumentative essays, while this study used the theory by Halliday and Hasan (1976) to find out and analyse the types and functions of conjunction. Based on the previous research above, this study seeks to study the use of causal conjunctions specifically in novel as it is a long form of literary work and causality is the prominent meaning that contribute significantly to the progress of the storyline.

In this case, the novel "November 9" by Colleen Hoover is used as an example because it is one of the best-selling novel which can represent the writing of fiction in contemporary setting. This study focuses only on the causal conjunction, which is used to compose good writing and make the sentence arrangement logical and not ambiguous. The purposes of the study are to identify the types of causal conjunctions used in Colleen Hoover's novel November 9 and to analyse the function of causal conjunction in the novel November 9. The theoretical significance of the research is to educate readers about conjunction and to discuss conjunction in the novel November 9. Further investigation into the reasons why some conjunction types happened more frequently than others may be based on the current analysis.

As stated by Halliday & Hasan (1976),

causal conjunction is words that introduce the cause of something. Causal relation exists between two states when the occurrence of one state referred to as causes leading to the occurrence of the other state referred to like effect. The cause is normally in the subordinating or independent clause while the effect is in the main clause or dependent clause. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), there are four types or causal conjunction. The division is mostly based on how these cohesive devices used in the sentence. They are (1) *general causal relation* (2) *specific causal relation*, (3) *general reversed causal*, and (4) *conditional relations*. The first is the most basic type of causal connect to, known as a generic causal relation. Usually, a straightforward form of conjunctions, namely: *so, thus, hence therefore, consequently, because, and because of that*. Under the heading of causal relations are included the general causal conjunction of simple and emphatic. The Simple causal relation and emphatic differ in their degree directivities. An emphatic general causal relation is considered stronger than the simple one (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). In the emphatic general causal relation, the reader will find that the effect is direct to the cause.

According to Halliday & Hasan (1976), in the context of specific causal relationships, certain words and phrases are commonly used to indicate a clear cause-and-effect connection between different parts of a sentence. These words and phrases help establish a specific reason, purpose, or result for an action or event. The function of the causal conjunction is based on the intended meaning that the sentence carries. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), there are three functions of causal conjunction. They are (1) *to express causal relationship*, (2) *to express the relationship of purpose*, and (3) *to express the relationship result or consequence*. The expressing causal relationship is causal conjunction serves the function of expressing a cause-and-effect relationship between different parts of a sentence. It indicates that one event or action directly results in another event or action. In this context, the conjunction clarifies that the occurrence of the first event is the reason behind the occurrence of the second event. The second function is expressing the relationship of purpose, causal conjunctions can also function to convey the purpose or intention behind an action. This function emphasizes that an action is performed in order to achieve a specific goal or outcome. The last is expressing the relationship of result or

consequence, another function of causal conjunctions is to highlight the result or consequence that follows from a particular action or event. These conjunctions show that the action leads to a specific outcome.

## II. METHODS

This study employs a library research approach, utilizing the observation method outlined by Sudaryanto (2015) to collect data on causal conjunctions in Colleen Hoover's novel "November 9." The process involves thorough and repeated readings to identify instances of causal conjunctions, crucial connectors contributing to the comprehension of cause-and-effect relationships in the narrative. A systematic note-taking technique is then applied, capturing the identified conjunctions and their contextual details, such as specific words, phrases, clauses, or sentences linked by these conjunctions. Criteria for identification focus on words explicitly denoting cause-and-effect relationships, consequences, conditions, or reasons. The study aims to categorize causal conjunctions into specific types, including general causal relations, specific causal relations, conditional relations, and general respective relations. This systematic approach ensures a rigorous data collection process, facilitating a nuanced analysis of the functions of causal conjunctions within the narrative of "November 9." The data in this present study were analysed qualitatively to explore deeply about the types and classification of causal conjunctions and explaining their meaning in the context of the sentences. The data underwent coding, where each instance of a causal conjunction was labeled based on its inherent characteristics, such as cause-and-effect relationships. Subsequently, categorization grouped similar codes together, forming distinct types of causal conjunctions.

This novel was published on October 18, 2022, in United States of America. Fallon and Ben, the main characters, met on November 9 and go on to establish a special tradition of getting together annually on that day to catch up on each other's lives. Despite their deep connection, they decide against dating because of their unique personal situations. They continue to have yearly gatherings over the course of several years, which fosters emotional bonding, personal development, and difficulties. As time passes, Fallon and Ben's lives change in unanticipated, ups and downs, ways. The plot examines issues

including relationship timing, forgiving others, second chances, and personal growth.

The choice of "November 9" as the data source for this study is deliberate due to its clear and prominent use of causal conjunctions, a focal point of the research. The novel is selected to demonstrate that different novels offer unique insights into the utilization of causal conjunctions, emphasizing that an examination of various works can provide valuable understanding of how authors employ these connectors to shape narratives. The study specifically aims to categorize the types of causal conjunctions present in Colleen Hoover's novel and analyze their functions. By focusing on this particular novel, the research seeks to highlight how the selection of a specific work, in this case, "November 9," contributes to the overall meaning and impact of the story, offering insights not found in other novels.

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Type of Causal Conjunction

This part presents the result of finding of the study. In this study, Colleen Hoover's novel "November 9" by causal conjunctions are classified according to their various types and functions of the causal conjunction. The data of this study was collected by observation method by conducting several steps (Sudaryanto, 2015). First was reading the novel repeatedly and intensively to find causal conjunctions, followed by note taking technique. The data in this present study were analysed qualitatively to explore deeply about the types and classification of causal conjunctions and explaining their meaning in the context of the sentences. It contains category of causal conjunction such as, general, specific, general reversed, conditional casual and that one presented as finding. In the novel by Colleen Hoover, there are many examples of causal conjunction.

**Table 01. Type of Causal Conjunction**

No.	Types of Causal Conjunction	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	General Causal Relations	61	58%
2	Specific Causal Relationship	30	29%
3	Conditional Relations	04	3%
4	General	10	10%

Reversed Causal		
Total	105	100%

The above table tells that there are 105 sentences using the causal conjunction. From those 105 sentences, only four sentences use conditional causal conjunction, ten sentences use general respective relations, thirty of the sentences are a specific causal relationship, and the most common type of the causal conjunction is the general causal conjunction. There are 61 sentences are the general causal conjunction relationship.

The percentage of the types of the causal conjunction found is explained in the following explanation. The occurrence of the conditional causal conjunction in the whole story is 3%. The sentence that belongs to the general respective causal relationship has occurred in the story 10%. The sentences whit specific causal relationship occurs 29% in the whole story. And the most common type of the causal conjunction is the general causal conjunction they occur 58% in the whole story. It appears that the analysis pertains to the usage of different types of causal conjunctions in a text, The presence of different types of causal conjunctions highlights the diversity of causal relationships being expressed in the text. The relatively low percentage of conditional causal conjunctions (3%) suggests that the text might not heavily rely on hypothetical or conditional cause-and-effect scenarios. The higher usage of general respective causal relationships (10%) could indicate that the text emphasizes various causes leading to respective effects without detailing specific connections. The significant presence of specific causal relationships (29%) suggests that the text might place importance on explaining direct cause-and-effect links, contributing to the clarity of narrative progression. The dominance of general causal conjunctions (58%) implies that the text frequently employs straightforward cause-and-effect relationships without delving into nuanced or specific connections.

The type of causal conjunctions used and their distribution can provide insights into the narrative style and structure of the story. The prevalence of specific causal relationships indicate a focus on well-defined plot developments and clear cause-and-effect relationships. The use of general causal conjunctions could point towards a

straightforward storytelling approach, where causal relationships are established in a more general manner. The mix of different types of causal conjunctions can contribute to the overall rhythm and engagement of the story, impacting how readers perceive the unfolding events. In essence, the analysis of the types of causal conjunctions used in the text helps to discern patterns in how cause-and-effect relationships are presented, providing insights into the narrative's complexity, storytelling style, and the emphasis on clarity in conveying causal connections. This study adds to this body of research by shedding light on how causal conjunctions operate within a specific literary work.

### 3.1.1 General Causal Relations

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), this relationship formerly implied the application of logic or an argument from a premise. These connections utilize the conjunctions as follows: so, thus, consequently, therefore, as a result, because of this, and accordingly. There is just one expression discovered in this conjunction connection, that is so.

#### Data 1

"She heads straight for the door, **so** I follow her outside and down the sidewalk until she finds an empty bench."

There is the word so in the data 1, Based on the data above the causal conjunction in the given sentence is "so." It indicates a cause-and-effect relationship between two actions or events. The cause of the effect is the action of "She heads straight for the door." This action prompts the effect of *I follow her outside and down the sidewalk until she finds an empty bench*". The causal conjunction "so" in this sentence establishes a cause-and-effect relationship, indicating that the speaker's action of following the person is a result of their movement towards the door. This moment is one that shows the interaction between the two main characters in the book. In this case, the word "so" indicates a causal relationship between the actions of the two characters.

### 3.1.2 Specific Causal Relationship

As stated by Halliday & Hasan (1976), in this specific causal relationship, the "so that" phrase still connects an intended outcome with an action taken to achieve it, but the direction of the cause-and-effect relationship is reversed compared to the original examples. The intended outcome becomes the motivating factor or cause for the action. Identified patterns of causal relationships,

particularly the frequency of specific causal connections, offer readers insights into characters' motivations. Direct cause-and-effect actions by characters convey a heightened sense of agency and purpose. The prevalence of general causal conjunctions suggests straightforward and predictable plot development, unfolding in a clear and logical sequence. The choice of causal conjunctions contributes to thematic resonance, where a dominance of general relationships emphasizes simplicity and direct causation, while specific causal connections underscore the narrative's complexity and interconnected themes.

#### Data 2

"I try to relax my leg **so that** Ben doesn't feel how tense I am, but he's the first guy in a long time to actually physically touch me."

In the data 2. The specific causal conjunction "*so that*" is used to indicate the purpose or intention behind the action described in the first part of the sentence. The sentence "*so that Ben doesn't feel how tense I am*" This part of the sentence provides the purpose or intention behind the action in the first part. The phrase "*so that*" introduces the reason for the action. The speaker is trying to relax their leg in order to prevent Ben from sensing or perceiving how tense the speaker is feeling. The sentence in this novel the specific causal conjunction "*so that*" establishes a cause-and-effect relationship between the speaker's attempt to relax their leg and the purpose of preventing Ben from sensing their tension. The usage of "*so that*" indicates that the speaker's action of relaxing their leg is motivated by the desire to achieve the outcome of Ben not realizing how tense the speaker is.

#### 3.1.3 Conditional Relations

The polarity is changed by this conjunction, either from positive to negative or from negative to positive. According to the data, conditional relations are seen as one sort of causal relation within the general category of causal relations. If, then, that, being the case, in such a situation, under the circumstances, and otherwise are the components of causal links. Based on the data the conjunction discovered in the novel is then.

#### Data 3

"I skilfully slip it up my straw and **then** slide the piece of ice into my mouth."

The relation then in the data 3 show the function of conditional relations. As previously

stated, this conjunction changes the polarity from positive to negative or the other way around. The first sentence "*I skillfully slip it up my straw*" indicate positive connection with the subsequence sentence 'Then.' Slide the piece of ice into my mouth.' Meanwhile this sentence indicated the negative. The switch from the first sentence with the subsequence sentence showed that the conjunction then belongs to conditional relations. This quote describes the moment when Fallon and his father talk about their relationship. he responds to his father's question about his right to call himself a father. He reveals his feelings for his father and how he sees their relationship. He feels that his father was more an acting coach than a real father figure in his life.

#### 3.1.4 General Reversed Causal

The reversed causal primarily discusses how sentences are put together. The cause usually follows the consequence since it is less well-known to the reader. The cause, however, occasionally comes either before or after the effect. However, incidents of this nature are less frequent. To put it another way, sequence B may be found naturally because of A'. The "*because A, B*" construction is less acceptable. In other words, rather of saying "*Jonny is absent because he is sick,*" individuals more frequently say "*Jonny is absent because he is sick.*" A single straightforward conjunction has this meaning, according to Halliday & Hassan (1976, p. 257–258).

#### Data 4

"People don't feel uncomfortable when they look at you **because of** your scars, Fallon."

In the data 4, the general respective relations can be analysis as follows: "*People don't feel uncomfortable when they look at you*": This statement implies that when people direct their gaze towards the subject, they do not experience a sense of discomfort. The relation here is between people looking at the subject and their emotional state of feeling comfortable. "*because of your scars, Fallon*": This phrase provides the reason or cause for the previous statement. It suggests that the presence of scars, attributed to Fallon, does not lead to discomfort in the people who look at Fallon. Overall, the sentence indicates a general respective relation between people looking at Fallon and their lack of discomfort, specifically in relation to Fallon's scars. It implies that Fallon's scars do not elicit a negative emotional response or make others feel uncomfortable when they observe them.

### 3.2 Function of Causal Conjunction

According to Halliday & Hassan (1976, p. 257), the reader is able to quickly identify the kind of a causal conjunction marker by observing when it arrives. For the function of the causal conjunction are put under the type of specific causal conjunction as when it is used in the prepositional phrase, it carried different meaning and tend to be distinct.

#### 3.2.1 Expressing relation of result or consequence

This function employs the *if-then* pattern. The following cohesive introduces the connection of the outcome: devices: *in order to, so that, as a result of, consequently of, such (of this), in... that manner*. Not "so" and "so... that" markers. They appear comparable to both ending in "so". The two indicators' relative importance, nevertheless, varies. The line that comes after "so" is the only logical conclusion of the cause. In contrast, inside the structure, "so that" is used before a modifier, an adjective, or an adverb.

#### Data 5

"One **so** epic **that** it would wound his ego for days."

In a sentence of data 5, the construction "so...that" is used to express the level of intensity or strength of something that causes a certain result or effect. The phrase "so epic" indicates that something (possibly a relationship or experience) has a very high degree of greatness or specialness. The use of "so" here indicates an extreme or very large degree. This shows that something is far beyond what is considered normal or common. The following section that it would wound his ego for days refers to the effect or result of something that is epic which describes a significant and lasting emotional impact on a person. The word "that" connects the phrase to the previous and indicates the consequence or result of something epic. In this context, the experience is so intense that it will hurt a person's self-esteem or self-confidence for several days.

#### 3.2.2 Expressing Relationship of Purpose

Both of the sentences are using the conjunction of "so that". The analysis of both sentences is presented below. Based on the theory Halliday and Hassan (1976) the common words used are for this reason, for this purpose, that, so that, in order that, lest, for this purpose, with this in mind/ view, with this intention.

#### Data 6

"I try to relax my leg **so that** Ben doesn't feel how tense I am, but he's the first guy in a long time to actually physically touch me."

In the data 6, the construction "so that" is used to express a desire or desire to relax one's leg to prevent Ben from feeling tense. This is done to express the desire to relax one's leg and to express the desire to be physically touched by someone. The text also emphasizes that Ben is the first person to physically touch someone, indicating that he is a physically strong person. This indicates that the person is likely to be physically strong and capable of expressing their desire to be physically touched.

#### 3.2.3 Expressing a Causal Relationship

According to Halliday and Hassan (1976), the phrases employed to convey the causal relations are usually *because, because of, since, as, for this reason, and on account of this*. It should be emphasized that these causal conjunctions only relate additional data to the main clause when they are used.

#### Data 7

"I also don't want this Benton guy to think my jaw is touching the floor **because** I like his attention."

In the data 7, the word "because" is used to state the reason or explanation behind a statement or action. It is the typical sentence that belongs to the general causal relationship. "Because I like his attention" This section gives reasons why the writer didn't want to give Benton the wrong impression. The author mentioned that the reason behind the action was because he liked the attention Benton was giving him. This shows that the writer is worried that giving the impression of being too impressed or stunned can affect their perception or relationship.

#### Data 8

"It's like he woke up late **for** an appointment."

The data 8, it is the typical sentence that belongs to the general causal relationship. It can be seen from the use of the word "for". the word "for" in this sentence is used to imply that the reason or purpose behind "getting up late" is because there is an appointment or meeting that the person has to attend. The author uses parables to explain the situation or incident by comparing it to the situation of someone who wakes up late for an appointment or meeting.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

This study focused on the analysis of causal conjunctions in Colleen Hoover's novel "November 9". This study uses novel "November 9" as a data source due to its clear causal conjunction element. Examining different novels offers unique insights into how authors use causal conjunctions in narratives, and novel "November 9" selection contributes to the overall meaning and impact of the story and aimed to identify the types of causal conjunctions used in the novel and analyze their functions. The findings of the study revealed that there are four types of causal conjunctions in the novel, namely general causal relations, specific causal relationships, conditional relations, and general reversed causal relations. General causal relations were found to be the most common type of causal conjunction in the novel, indicating a straightforward cause-and-effect relationship between actions or events. Specific causal relationships were also prevalent, indicating the purpose or intention behind certain actions. Conditional relations were less common, indicating a change in polarity or conditional cause-and-effect scenarios. General reversed causal relations were found in some instances, highlighting a less common structure where the cause follows the consequence.

The findings of this study contribute to literary analysis by providing insights into language usage, narrative coherence, and storytelling techniques. The nuanced understanding of causal conjunctions in "November 9" adds depth to our appreciation of how authors craft their narratives, making a valuable contribution to the broader field of literary studies. The study also explored the functions of causal conjunctions in the novel, including expressing the relationship of result or consequence, expressing the relationship of purpose, and expressing a causal relationship. These functions helped to clarify the cause-and-effect relationships between different parts of sentences in the novel. The implications of this study it provides valuable insights into the types and functions of causal conjunctions in Colleen Hoover's novel "November 9." It highlights the importance of conjunctions in conveying cause-and-effect relationships and adds to our understanding of narrative coherence in literary works.

It is hoped that further research in this area will be able to do continue to enrich our

knowledge of language usage in literature. The study found that causal conjunctions are prevalent in Colleen Hoover's novel "November 9," which can help English learners and researchers understand narrative coherence and storytelling techniques. However, the study's limitations include its focus on a single novel, potential overlooking context-specific variations, and subjectivity in identifying and interpreting causal conjunctions. Future research should expand the sample size, explore specific contexts, and use advanced computational tools to enhance objectivity and improve comprehension of language usage in literature.

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