

The Found of Causal Conjunction in Kaylın Bayron “This Wicked Fate” Novel

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Abstract- Causal conjunctions play a crucial role in building relationships between propositions in literature. This research analyzes the types and functions of causal conjunctions in conveying cause-effect relationships. The study uses data from Kaylın Bayron's novel "This Wicked Fate" to offer a unique perspective on causal conjunction usage. Data collection employed the observation method to identify types and functions of causal conjunctions. This was followed by descriptive qualitative analysis. Findings were presented using both formal and informal methods. The analysis identified four types of causal conjunctions. These include general causal relations (10 data), specific causal relations (3 data), conditional relations (26 data), and general reversed causal relations (20 data). Conditional relations emerged as the most prevalent type. Functionally, the study observed 36 data of external function and 23 data of internal function. The external function was found to be predominant. This research demonstrates how causal conjunctions form logical sentences. It reveals the ways authors express cause and effect through various conjunction types and functions. The study contributes to our understanding of how causal relationships are linguistically constructed in literary texts. It provides insights into the nuanced use of language in narrative contexts.

Keywords: Causal Conjunction, Conjunction, Novel, This Wicked Fate

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is a complex system that combines spoken sounds and written symbols to facilitate communication. A key component of this system is conjunctions, which connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences, enhancing coherence and clarity (Mahadewi & Umiyati, 2022). Halliday & Hasan (1976) categorize conjunctions into four types: additive, adversative, causal, and temporal. Unlike other cohesive devices such as references, substitutions, and ellipsis, which often remind readers of previously mentioned content, conjunctions serve to link different parts of a text based on their specific meanings. They help to

establish relationships within the text, making it easier to understand and follow. Conjunctions create more complex sentences by combining several simple sentences into one coherent whole, allowing for the organization of detailed information and clearer relationships between various ideas and events.

The correct use of conjunctions plays a crucial role in improving the quality and readability of writing (Kuswoyo & Rido, 2020). By choosing appropriate conjunctions, writers can effectively connect different parts of the text, ensuring that ideas are seamlessly intertwined and support each other. This creates a more unified narrative flow, making it easier for

readers to follow arguments or stories without distraction. Conjunctions can be used to add information, show comparisons, connect cause and effect, or set certain conditions, thereby enhancing the overall structure and comprehensibility of the text.

In essence, conjunctions function as bridges that unite text elements, strengthening the impact of what is written and improving the effectiveness of communication. Their proper use helps avoid choppy or disjointed text, resulting in writing that is not only more interesting to read but also more successful in conveying the intended message or information. Several studies have explored conjunctions, their various types, and their application across different data sources, highlighting their significance in linguistic research and effective communication.

The research conducted by Marfu'ah et al. (2023) analyzes the forms of grammatical cohesion in the conjunctions found in Christine Lindop's short story collection, "The Bridge and Other Love Stories." This study emphasizes the types of conjunctions, their meanings, and their roles in grammatical cohesion, utilizing Halliday's theory. Lindop's stories feature numerous dialogues and sentences that are interconnected, contributing to coherence. The conjunctions serve as linking devices in her work, which is the focus of the researchers' investigation. Each conjunction has its own specific function and meaning within the narrative texts to convey a complete message to the reader. However, readers may not always recognize the meaning and function of these conjunctions as connectors between sentences because they are often engrossed in the story's plot and do not analyze how the sentences relate to one another.

While previous studies have examined conjunctions in various literary works, there has been limited analysis of causal conjunctions specifically in young adult novels. This gap in the literature is particularly noteworthy given the popularity and influence of the young adult genre. To address this, our study focuses solely on causal conjunctions in the novel "This Wicked Fate," aiming to analyze their types and functions. Unlike Marfu'ah et al.'s broader approach, we concentrate on identifying two specific functions of causal conjunctions: external and internal. By doing so, this research contributes to a more nuanced understanding of how causal conjunctions operate within the

context of young adult literature, potentially revealing patterns or uses unique to this genre.

Another study conducted by Panjaitan et al. (2024) aimed to identify the most frequently used types of conjunctions, employing Halliday and Hasan's (1976) theory to analyze various categories of conjunctions. The researchers examined conjunctions found in Ivanka Trump's speech on the NBC News YouTube channel. For example, in the statement, "He is our president and my father, Donald J. Trump," the conjunction "and" connects two sentences, avoiding redundancy by linking similar information from the previous sentence. The initial sentence states, "He is our president," while "and" connects it to the next, which conveys the same information: "my father, Donald J. Trump." Research on conjunctions is extensive due to their significance in communication. This study differs from prior research in its data source, focusing specifically on Ivanka Trump's speech at the 2020 Republican National Convention. Using Halliday and Hasan's (1976) theory, the study identifies four forms of conjunctions present in the text: additive, adversative, causal, and temporal, each with its distinct significance.

Riandhani (2024) focuses on the use of causal conjunctions in Colleen Hoover's novel November 9. The analysis identifies five distinct types of causal conjunctions: general causal relation, specific causal relation, conditional relation, general reverse causal relation, and related relation. In the context of general causal relation, the conjunction "so" signifies a cause-and-effect link between actions or events. For specific causal relation, "so" introduces a consequence that clarifies the preceding statement. The conditional relation, indicated by the conjunction "then," alters the polarity between positive and negative statements. General reverse causal relation employs the conjunction "because" to explain the reasoning behind the previous statement. Finally, related relation uses "otherwise" to establish a causal connection between different elements. Each type of causal conjunction plays a unique role in illustrating cause-and-effect, consequences, explanations, and reasons throughout the narrative. This study elaborates on the types and functions of causal conjunctions in November 9, highlighting how these conjunctions contribute to the overall coherence of the text.

The distinction between this study and the earlier research by Zulfiani et al. (2022) lies in its

focus on grammatical cohesion, particularly conjunctions, in the opinion section of The Jakarta Post newspaper. This analysis aims to identify the types and functions of each conjunction found on the page. The author examined five articles from the November edition of The Jakarta Post as the data source. The analysis was conducted using Halliday and Hasan's Theory (1976) as a framework. The author specifically addressed grammatical cohesion with an emphasis on conjunctions, which include four types: additive, adversative, causal, and temporal. Although conjunctions are frequently used by writers in The Jakarta Post, the intended message is still effectively communicated to readers. Consequently, these conjunctions can serve as examples or references for students looking to improve their use of conjunctions in writing.

The recent research by Saragih (2024) focuses on the roles of conjunctions in sentences from Jimmy Fallon's The Tonight Show featuring Gigi Hadid. Various phenomena occur in everyday life, as well as in newspapers and other online platforms. In a statement made by Gigi Hadid, she says, "I don't even know, it's like I mean obviously an honor and amazing but I don't know how it happened so quickly." In this sentence, the speaker uses the conjunctions "and" and "but." The conjunction "and" serves to connect and modify the meaning of the sentences, as seen in phrases like "men, women, and minors," which highlights some prior significance of the conjunction. The conversation illustrates two types of conjunctions: additive and adversative. "And" is considered additive because it adds information and links one clause or sentence to another (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). The second conjunction, "but," reflects the adversative type. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), this conjunction reveals expectations that can be inferred from the spoken content, demonstrating how adversative conjunctions can overturn implied expectations.

The following are some previous studies that examine the topic of causal conjunctions, such as Sutasoma et al. (2022) the researchers used the theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976), where this research aims to find the types of conjunction. This study showed the conjunction "so" can be classified as causal relation. This conjunction can be classified as Causal because it appeared in the middle of the clause to link and give reason for the second clause. Therefore, this research was conducted to find the types of

Causal Conjunctions in the Novel "This Wicked Fate" by Kaylann Bayron.

This study aims to identify the function of causal conjunctions in the novel "This Wicked Fate". He novel serves as an ideal data source, depicting a character's adventures through various complex scenarios. 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

The data for this study were extracted from Kaylann Bayron's novel "This Wicked Fate," published on June 20, 2023. This particular work was selected to showcase the unique perspective it offers on causal conjunction usage in young adult literature. The research aims to identify, classify, and analyze the functions of various cause-and-effect conjunctions within the story's context, potentially revealing insights that may differ from analyses of other novels.

Data collection employed a textual observation method, involving a systematic examination of the novel's content. This process encompassed thorough reading of the novel, marking sentences containing causal conjunctions, grouping these conjunctions by type, and explaining their contextual meaning. The study utilized a mixed-method approach for analysis, combining qualitative and quantitative methods.

The qualitative analysis primarily employed a descriptive method, using Halliday and Hasan's

(1976) theory as a framework. This theory outlines five distinct types of causal conjunctions: general causal relation, specific causal relation, general reversed causal, conditional relation, and respective relation. The analysis focused on categorizing the conjunctions based on these types and examining their functions within the text. Halliday and Hasan (1976:258) describe two primary functions of causal conjunctions: external, which establish connections between different text segments, and internal, which manage information flow within a single segment.

Complementing the qualitative analysis, a quantitative approach was used to determine the frequency of each type of causal conjunction in the novel. This frequency analysis provides insights into the author's preferred conjunctive devices and their distribution throughout the text. By integrating qualitative analysis of conjunction functions with quantitative frequency analysis, this study aims to provide a holistic understanding of how causal conjunctions contribute to the narrative structure and coherence of "This Wicked Fate."

The researcher used the following steps; first, reading the novel; second, underlining the words containing the conjunction; and last, classifying the conjunction based on the types Causal Conjunction. The findings were presented using both formal and informal methods, as described by Sudaryanto (1993). The formal presentation includes tables displaying the various types and functions of causal conjunctions discovered in the novel, along with their frequency of

occurrence. After creating a table that displays various types and functions of causal conjunctions, it will then be presented in a diagram that can help interpret the findings in this research. The informal presentation consists of a comprehensive description of the conjunction types used in the novel and their functions based on the context. This dual approach to presentation ensures a clear and thorough communication of the research findings.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Result

The analysis of Kalynn Bayron's novel "This Wicked Fate" revealed a total of 59 instances of causal conjunctions. These conjunctions were identified through a careful reading of the text, with each sentence containing a causal relationship marked and categorized according to Halliday and Hasan's (1976) framework. The process involved examining each marked sentence to determine the type of causal conjunction and its function within the narrative context.

The identified causal conjunctions were categorized into four types: general causal relation, specific causal relation, conditional relation, and general reversed causal. Each instance was then further classified as serving either an internal or external function. The results of this analysis are presented in the following table:

Table 3.1 Catagorized of Function found in "This Wicked Fate" novel

No	The Causal Conjunction	Function	Data	percentage
1	General causal relation	Internal	2	(10) 17,8%
		External	8	
2	Specific causal relation	Internal	3	5,3%
3	Conditional relation	Internal	12	(26) 45,4%
		External	14	
4	General reversed causal	Internal	6	(20) 35,7%
		External	14	
			59	100%

As evident from the table, conditional relations were the most frequent type of causal conjunction found in the novel, with 26 instances (44.1% of the total). This prevalence of conditional relations aligns with the novel's adventure-based narrative. In adventure stories, characters often face uncertain situations where actions and events are contingent upon specific conditions. General reversed causal relations were the second most common, with 20 instances (33.9%). This high occurrence might reflect the novel's tendency to present consequences before their causes, a technique often used to create suspense or to reveal information gradually. General causal relations (10 instances, 16.9%) and specific causal relations (3 instances, 5.1%) were less frequent but still played important roles in the narrative. These types of conjunctions often provided straightforward explanations or detailed cause-effect relationships.

The findings in the general causal relation at the word is "because" and the word because is used as a General causal relation indicating a cause-and-effect relationship between two clauses. The specific Causal relation at the word is "So that" and introduces the event described in the first part of the sentence. The conditional relation at the word is "then" and The use of than in this context helps to express a cause and effect relationship the Conditional statement. The last, general reserved causal is "for" and used as an connector sign of cause and effect relationship.

Regarding the functions of these conjunctions, external functions (36 instances, 61%) were more prevalent than internal functions (23 instances, 39%). This distribution suggests that the author primarily used causal conjunctions to establish relationships between events and actions in the story's world (external function) rather than to organize the text itself (internal function). The dominance of external functions aligns with the novel's genre, as adventure stories typically focus on the causal relationships between events and actions rather than on the organization of the narrative itself. This emphasis on external functions helps to create a vivid and interconnected world where each action has clear consequences, driving the plot forward and maintaining reader engagement.

In conclusion, the analysis reveals that "This Wicked Fate" employs a diverse range of causal conjunctions, with a preference for conditional relations and external functions. This usage pattern effectively supports the novel's adventure narrative, creating a dynamic and interconnected

story world where cause and effect play a crucial role in plot development and character interactions.

3.2 Discussion

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), causal conjunctions function according to the meaning they convey. These functions are categorized into two types: External and Internal. The types of causal conjunctions analyzed in this research are: General causal relation, Specific causal relation, Conditional relation, and General reversed causal.

Halliday and Hasan (1976) describe causal relationships as those indicating reasoning or argument derived from a premise. In "This Wicked Fate," the use of these conjunctions aligns closely with the novel's adventure genre and narrative style. The prevalence of external causal relations, in particular, reflects the novel's focus on action and consequence, a hallmark of adventure stories. General causal connections are often conveyed using conjunctions such as "therefore," "hence," "as a result," and "because." Such as the examples analyzed below.

Data 1

"I'd initially felt bad for him but the only reason we were there because we were trying to find a way to get my mom back and Phillip had sold a valuable piece of the puzzle."

The word because is used as a *General causal relation* indicating a cause-and-effect relationship between two clauses. In the clause *"I'd initially felt bad for him but the only reason we were there"* the writer expressing an inability or unwillingness to admit that the other person's has caused emotional pain and forfeit. The sentence *"because we were trying to find a way to get my mom back and Phillip had sold a valuable piece of the puzzle."* This clause provides the reason or explanation for the statement in the first clause. The causal relationship conveyed by *because* helps to clarify the emotional reasoning behind the writer's reluctance. This sentence is encompassed in the *internal function* because the causal relationship here between the other person choice and the writer's inability to say their feeling was missing and this creates an *internal function* in which one individual actions or reaction of another.

Data 2

"They wanted it because it is written in the hand of a goddess"

Based on data analysis the word **because** is a *General Causal Relation*. Commonly used to introduce a reason or cause-and-effect relationship between two clauses. In causal relationship, the clause following **because** provides the reason or explanation for the action or even in the preceding clause. It explains the reason or motive behind the action mentioned in the first sentence. They want it by connecting it to the action in the second part it is written in "*the hand of a goddess*". This sentence falls under the external function as it establishes a cause-and-effect relationship between two events. It illustrates a causal connection between distinct entities, making it an external function where the action in one sentence results in two separate events.

Data 3

"Circe and persephone must have already foundtime to tend to the altar because it was completely glinted bin the dark"

The word **because** is known as a *General Causal Relation*. Indicating a cause and effect relationship between two sentence. The sentence between Circe and Persephone must already found time to end the altar is provides the reason of state the action or even in the preceding clause. It explains the reason or motive behind the action mentioned in the first sentence, the writer want to explain the second sentence it was completely glinted bin the dark is connecting to the action. This sentence is contained as an *external function* because the data was included as a cause-and-effect relationship between separate entities, it an *external function* in sentence making it become the action of one sentence become two event.

Specific Causal Relation

Halliday and Hasan (1976:257) explained that the particular relationship involves linking an intended result with the action performed to attain it, though the cause-and-effect direction is reversed from the initial example. In this case, the driving force or motivation behind the action shifts to become the intended outcome. Specific causal links are frequently expressed through conjunctions like "*so that*," "*because of*," "*in order to*," and "*as a result*". Based on the data the conjunction found in the novel "*This Wicked Fate*" is **so that**.

Data 4

"Marie crouching down and effortlessly read justing Mo so that she was lying on her

side."

Based on data the word **so** is categorized as *Specific Causal Relation*. The sentence "*Marie crouching down and effortlessly read justing Mo so that she was lying on her side.*" the phrase **so** that is used to indicate a specific causal relation. It introduces the event described in the first part of the sentence. Here the action is expressed by **so** that she was lying on her side. The reason for releasing her to a certain exnent is enable or facilitate her ability to expres herself. This sentence contained as an *external function* becuse this sentence there is a cause-and-effect relationship that the action shown toward other people, especially providing attention to the person in that situation

Conditional Relation

Halliday&Hasan(1976:258)stated Conditional relation are catagorized under the broad heading of causal relation type switched by this causal from negative to positife or from positive to negative. The components Conditional causal relation such as "*than*,""*other than*,""*in that case*,""*as long as*,""*that being the case*," "*in such event*," and "*otherwise*."

Data 5

"I'd need to live a much longer life than the one I've been grandted to see the day that happens."

The word **than** is categorizedas a *Conditional Relations*. This is because the sentence "*I'd need to live much longer life than the one i've been grandted to see the day that happens*". The word **than** serves as a connector that indicates a causal conjunction relationship between the two clauses. The use of **than** in this context helps to express a cause and effect relationship the *Conditional statement*. It signifies that the assurance of his worries of life is a consequent follows when the condition (telling his worries) . This sentence includd in the *internal function* because There is a cause and effect relationship but it is in the communication process.

Data 6

"We arrived in the tiny town of Abana too late to do anything other than chek small hotel and pass out from exhaustion"

The word **than** is used as a *Conditional Relations*. The sentence "*We arrived in the tiny town of Abana too late to do anything other than chek small hotel and pass out from exhaustion*" The word **than** in this sentence is used to

conector that indicate a Causal Conjunction between the two clauses. The use of **than** in this context is to helps to express cause- and-effect relationship in the *Conditional Relation*. It signifies that the assurance of the of their feelings follows when the condition (telling their feelings). This sentence contained in the *internal function* because there is a cause-and-effect relationship but it is in the communication proces to organize the flow or information that is often used when a certain amount of new or different information isintroduced.

Data 7

"In the early afternoon everyone ate but i still couldn't stomach anything heavier than some fruit and bottle water."

Based on analysis word **than** is a *Conditional relation*. The sentence *"In the early afternoon everyone ate but i still couldn't stomach havier than some fruit and bottle water"* the word than is used to conector that indicate a causal conjunction relationship between the two clauses. The use of **than** in this context helps to express a cause-and-effect relationship in the conditional steatment. It signifies that the assurance of her anxiety about her self codition (telling her situation). This sentence is encompassed as an *external function* because this word is shown whats is happening, the *external function* making it become the action of one sentence become two event.

Data 8

"The skin plumped up on its bones and the face became something more living than dead"

The word **than** is catagorized as *Conditional Relations*. This is because the sentence *"The skin plumped up on its bones and the face became something more living than dead"* serve as a connector that indicates the two clauses. The use of **than** in this context helps to express a cause and effect relationship the *Conditional Relations* steatment. It signifies that explain something that happened in that situation. This sentence is catagorized as *internal function* because there is a cause-and-effect but it is in the communication process.

Data 9

"Dr Kent splayed her hand out in front of her , than curled her finger like she was holding an imaginary pen"

Based on data analysis word **than** is classify as a *Conditional Relations*. Intial instruction or

action, *"Dr Kent splayed her hand out in front of her , than curled her finger like she was holding an imaginary pen"*. The word **than** in this sentence serve as a connector that indicates the two clauses. By using word **than** in this context, the author want connecting two action into one event. This sentence is encompassed in the *internal function* because there is a cause and effect relationship but it is in the communication proces to organize the flow information.

Data 10

" It doesn't make much sense than to illustrate how historians often center themselves in their research"

Based on data word **than** is catagorized as *Conditional Relations*. This is because the sentence *"It doesn't make much sense other than to illustrate how historians often center"* serve as a connector that indicates the two clauses. The use of other **than** in this context helps to express a cause and effect relationship the *Conditional Relations* steatment. It signifies that the author's point of view. This sentence is catagorized as *internal function* because there is a cause and effect but it is in the communication process.

General Reversed Causal

Halliday and Hasan (1976:257) noted that general reversed causal relations are the inverted form of causal relations, where the presupposing sentence conveying the cause is less frequently seen as a type of cohesiveness. The only terms associated with this are "for" and "because." According to the data from the novel "This Wicked Fate", the only conjunction identified is "for."

Data 11

"As we walked to the car, Nyx was nowhere around and Marie reached for the driver's side handle."

Based on data the word **for** is used as a *General Reserved Causal*. The sentence *"As we walked to the car, Nyx was nowhere around and Marie reached for the driver's side handle."* There is word **for** is used here as an connector sign of a cause and effect relationship. The context in this event **for** is used to convey the idea that the event is the background or condition that state the previous event. This sentence has an *external function* because it describes an action of paying attention when they walked to the car.

Data 12

"Once he found the precise location, we had a starting for point where to look the island."

The word **for** is classify as a *General Reserved Causal*. Initial instruction or action, "Once he found the precise location, we had a starting" which is to aimed at events that will occur at that time with the aim of providing direction in the first sentence. By using word **for** in this context, the sentence "for point where to look the island" to get the goal that the author want to achieve by providing indirect direction. This sentence is cause-and-effect because in the first part is an event and the second sentence is an action. This sentence is contained in the *internal function* because there is a cause and effect relationship but it is in the communication proces to organize the flow information.

Data 13

"In november we grow and stock hundreds of them for those in pur community celebrating Dia de los muertos"

The word **for** is catagorized as a *General Reserved Causal*. The sentence "in november we grow and stock hundreds of them for those in pur community celebrating Dia de los muertos" there is word **for** is used as an connector sign of cause and effect relationship. The context of the event, word **for** is used to convey the announcement of idea that the event is the background or condition that state the previous event. This sentence catagorized as an *external function* because describe what events occurred in the situation and clearly own the events that have occurred.

Data 14

"Please back up off the camera for the love of Black baby jesus"

The word **for** used to *General reversed Causal* initial intstruction or action, which is to refrain from keep your distance from the camera or step back. Second clause provides the consequence or result of the action mentioned in the first clause. There is a causal relationship the intruction to back up the camera or step back. By using the word **for** in this context, the sentence creates a sense of a *General Reversed causal relationship*, the intruction to step back of the camera is the the action and the second clause is a event there is a slight difference in the two sentences which are spread out because in the first part it is an action because we are ordered to stay away from the camera while the second sentence is "for the love of Black baby jesus" an event where we directed have to respect, perhaps an incident will occur if we violate it. This

sentence is included in the *external function* because the steatment "Please back up off the camera" is an instruction addressed to another person

Data 15

"As marie made arrangements for fake passports and chartered flights we turned pur attention to what would happen if we were able to actually reach Aeaea"

Based on data the word **for** classify as *General reversed Causal* initial action, This is the reason **for** to focus on what happened in this sentence which states that what would have happened there if Marie had not made a fake passport then the result could have been that they would not have reached their intended destination. There is a causal relationship the intruction **for** an attention. By using the word **for** in this context, the sentence creates a sense of a *General Reversed causal relationship*. This sentence is encompassed in the *internal function* because the sentence shown communication process, the sentence above shows what the author means, still as an intermediary character and when read requires understanding from the reader's point of view so that the conversation can be understood and the sentence is coherence.

Data 16

"I lit the candle and sat in the dark room for long time before looking up at the familly tree painted on the wall, the familly crest emblazoned in gold paint at the very top."

Based on data word **for** classify as a *General Reserved Causal*. The sentence "We landed and Marie was there reaching for me" The word **for** here is used as a link to the background conditions that are occurring although in a warning. In this context, **for** is used to convey the idea that the event is the condition that triggers the next event. And the second clause "but i couldn't let go of the rope" there is a cause-and-effect relationship, that the someone need attention to other person. This sentence is cagatorized as an *external function* because it describes an action of paying attention.

Data 17

"I really do, but no matter what i'dd walk through whatever fire lies ahead for chance to make you happy"

The word **for** is catagorized as a *General Reserved Causal*. The sentence "I really do, but no matter what i'dd walk through whatever fire

lies ahead" there is presents the initial action. Which is the sentence shown steatment that someone obliged his self walking to the fire. Actually the word has meaning that the author intended so that every reader gets the meaning from the point of view of the sentence. The second clause "*chance to make you happy*" this is the cause-and-effect because that the cause of what happened in the previous event. This sentence is catagorized as an *external function* because it describe an action of the sentence.

IV. CONCLUSION

The analysis of causal conjunctions in the novel "This Wicked Fate" by Kalynn Bayron reveals significant insights into the causal relationships present in the text. The study identified four types of causal relationships: General causal relation (10 data, 17.8%), Specific causal relation (3 data, 5.3%), Conditional relation (26 data, 45.4%), and General reversed causal relation (20 data, 35.7%). Among these, conditional relations were the most prominent, reflecting the novel's adventure genre, which features a dynamic interplay of events that shift between negative and positive outcomes. This variance in polarity emphasizes the dominant cause-and-effect dynamics that shape the narrative structure of the novel.

Furthermore, the functions of causal conjunctions were categorized into external and internal functions. The findings indicated that General causal relations included 2 internal and 8 external data; Specific causal relations had 3 internal data; Conditional relations comprised 12 internal and 14 external data; and General reversed causal relations featured 6 internal and 14 external data. In total, there were 36 external data and 23 internal data, indicating that the external function is the most dominant in this analysis. This highlights a clear cause-and-effect relationship within the communication process, showcasing how the events and their corresponding causes and effects are articulated. Based on the research results showed that the number of words included in the conditional relationship category is 26 words or 45,4%. This can provide readers with an idea of how previous events or conditions can create a representation of a story.

For future research on causal conjunctions, it would be beneficial to narrow the focus to a specific aspect of conjunction use. One concrete direction could be to analyze the application of causal conjunctions in other literary genres,

which may provide further insights into how narrative structures differ across genres. And for future researcher to specific narrative elements is narrative to uncover whether certain parts of the text rely more heavily on certain types of causal conjunctions.

Additionally, connecting these findings to the broader linguistic context is essential. Understanding the role of causal conjunctions not only enriches our comprehension of the narrative structure in "This Wicked Fate" but also contributes to broader studies on conjunction usage in literary texts. Such analyses can deepen our understanding of how conjunctions facilitate coherence and logic in storytelling, enhancing both the reading experience and the effectiveness of communication.

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