



Historical Origin and Usage of Clause of Reason in English

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Annotation: This article considers the origin of clause of reason in English. Deeply was studied works of linguist's and were done analysis of complex sentences on the basis of literary works of authors such as: Jane Austin's novel *Pride and Prejudice*, Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*.

Key words: subordinate clause, clause of reason, conjunction, because, since, for, as.

Clause of reason is a causal relationship according to the content of the compound sentence. The causal event in the following sentence describes the event that occurs for that reason in the main sentence. In other words, the follow-up enters the event in the sentence as a causal member. Because the event in the main sentence is the main event [13]. Depending on the location of dependant clause, the semantic relationship between them varies. According to V.A. Beloshapkova, A.M. Ustinov, the free placement of parts of speech affects their semantic diversity [2]. If the subordinate clause precedes the main clause, then the cause is followed by the result.

Cause-and-effect statements refer to the cause or basis expressed in the main sentence. In English independent clause is connected with dependent via conjunctions as, because, since, so, that, seeing (that), considering; or compound conjunctions: for the reason that, in view of the fact that, in so far as (insofar as), by reason of [8].

As: Elizabeth could not help observing, as she turned over some music-books that lay on the instrument (1).

Since: she considered with pleasure that it was not likely to be discovered by the world in general, since Jane united, with great strength of feeling (1).

Seeing that: He could not help seeing that you were about fifty times as pretty as every other woman in the room (1).

For: You and the girls may go, or you may send them by themselves, which perhaps will be still better, for as you are as handsome as any of them (1).

Because: There were moments when I was bewildered by the terror he inspired, because I had no appeal whatever against either his menaces or his inflictions.(5)

From these examples, it is clear that the subordinate clause is related to the main sentence in a cause-and-effect relationship. The cause-and-effect relationship can also be found in expressive sentences. In them, the dependent part refers to the result of the event expressed in the main sentence, and the independent part gives the exact reason for the result of the following dependent part:

Mrs. Forster promised to have a little dance in the evening;and so she asked the two Harringtons to come, but Harriet was ill (1).

Elizabeth was not surprised at it, as Jane had written the direction remarkably ill (1)

It will be no use to us, if twenty such should come, since you will not visit them”(1).

I paused from my sewing, because my fingers quivered at this spectacle (5).

If the subordinate clause comes after the main sentence, then the fact indicating the cause in the subordinate clause is not indicated, but only the result of the main sentence, which represents the causal relationship. As N. Yu. Shvedova points out, only if the main sentence expresses "attitude to reality", "attitude to attitude" is expressed in the dependent part [14].

Mrs. Fairfax had begged a holiday for Adèle, because she had a cold (5).

Lizzy does not lose much by not suiting his fancy; for he is a most disagreeable, horrid man (1).

Kitty might in time regain her natural degree of sense, since the disturbers of her brain were removed (1).

The fact given in main parts of above statements is not a result, because the result does not come before the cause.

1. Fairfax xonim Adelya uchun dam olish kuni so'radi;
2. Lizzy unga yoqmaganiga ko'p narsa yo'qotmaydi;
3. Vaqt o'tishi bilan Kitti o'zining tabiiy tuyg'usini tiklashi mumkin edi;

1. Mrs. Fairfax asked for a day off for Adelya;
2. Lizzy doesn't lose much because she doesn't like it;
3. Over time, Kitty could regain her natural sense;

The reason for the event described in the main sentence is expressed in the dependent sentence.

1. Adelya kasal bo'lgani uchun;
2. U juda norozi, daxshatli odam;
3. Uning miyasini bezovta qiluvchi omillar olib tashlangan;
4. 1. Adelya is ill;
5. 2. He is a very disgruntled, terrible man;
6. 3. The factors that disturbed his brain were removed;

Although the position of the main and the subordinate part is determined by the location of the conjunctions using as, because, since and for in the compound sentence as A.V. Beloshapkova said, "the compatible structure allows different variants of the order of the parts (preposition, interposition and postposition, or post or interposition using connectors when preposition is not possible)" despite the reason expressed by the for connector in a spoken compound sentence only the causal relation (personal cause) can be expressed because the part represented by this conjunction cannot come in preposition before main part [2].

In conclusion, the cause-and-effect relationship can be described in two parameters: the location of the main sentence in relation to the subordinate sentence and the nature of the connection of the clause of reason. In clause of reason, the relationship between their parts is expressed explicitly using conjunctive conjunctions.

Conjunctive conjunctions are used to connect the same parts of speech, compound and independent sentences.

Blox's view of conjunctive conjunctions is as follows: "non-positional conjunctions are pure conjunctions: since, before, until... because, in order that .. etc. [P.309Blox] Into positional conjunctions we can include conjunctive words such as: who, what .., as. Analyzing at the scientific research of Blox and other linguists, we can conclude that the conjunctions play an important role in the interaction of two different syntactic featured sentence, as well as in loading the meaning of equal or subordinate clauses to the sentence.



The number of causal conjunctions in English and Russian is always multiplied by units, whether on the basis of other parts, such as in Russian, or on the basis of the expansion of the meaning of existing conjunctions, just as in English. From this stated opinion it can be understood that in English the units representing cause are constantly expanding. That is, the since and for conjunctions, that historical usage is prepositions, are a clear example of this.

The lexical qualifier of causal conjunctions used in the compound sentence with causation consists of two oppositions: a) real and probable cause; b) single and multiple reasons. It's seen that if a lexical qualifier in both oppositions is used in the sense of personal reason in a compound sentence with a causal argument, only the first type can be used in an argument-causal sentence. On the basis of this rule all causal expressions (basis, affirmation, proof, evidence, cause, condition, direct and indirect information) are divided into two groups.

A.P. Komarov calls causal relations differently and describes them as types of relations between the subject and the logical connection. Calling the cause of an object a causal dependence, "it has a place between the object and the reality, and the logical connection is the opposite of the causal dependence" it is not direct connection but connection of ideas in conclusion" [9].

Although the following words according to the syntactic function are causative subordinate conjunctions: because, since, for, as, for is singled out among them, and some linguists have included it in the list of equal conjunctions.

Jigaldo included the auxiliary words mentioned above in the semantic conjunctions because they are involved in linking the following sentence not only in form but also in loading certain semantic relations [7].

Studying the history of the origin of causal connectors helps to analyze their semantics.

The causal conjunction because is derived half from English and half from French, as a combination of English preposition *be*, *by* and French word *cause*, according to B.A. Ilish, V.N. Yarseva, V.D. Arakin's researches. Because's first use can be observed in Klein's, Bryat's etymological dictionary. In the initial use it was used in the form of the construction *be*, *by* + *cause* or *because that*, *because why*, and later they were dropped and used only because the conjunction itself [10].

Because the conjunction is found in Middle English literature in the works of J. Chosser. Ossovskaya. M. I mentioned because, as, since, and as as the most widely used binders at that time [12].

For began to be used as a conjunction from the Middle English period on, until that time it was used only as a preposition, i.e. *for or for that* [15].

As Ossovskaya points out, the subordinate clause expressed with *for* can be used preceding and post position towards to main part, and only in the 16th century did the preceding position disappear with the *for*, and it gave its place to subordinate clause with preceding *because* expressing the reason [15].

As was also used in Middle English literature as a conjunction and illuminated various semantics understood from the following part: determiner, state of motion, cause, temporality, degree, and place [11].

Its multimeaningness is preserved in modern English literature too. The conjunction *for* is evolved from the sense of time-causal to the meaning of cause. It has been used in medieval English literature in causal expression [15].

The historical formation of the *As* conjunction indicates that it requires special attention in its semantic use in speech. In some sentences it refers to temporality, in others it refers to causality. Of

course context plays an important role in distinguishing this as well as when? Why? Interrogative pronouns are a good help.

As it happens, they are all of them very clever (1).

His reception at Longbourn was not quite so gracious as it had been on his first introduction (1).

Shu narsa sodir bo'lsa, ularning hammasi juda aqilli.

Ushbu gapda qachon savoliga javob olinadi. Qachonki shu narsa sodir bo'lsa yoki bo'lgan paytda.

Uning Longbourn'dagi ziyofati birinchi tanishuvidagi kabi unchalik xushmuomala bo'lmadi.

Ikkinchi gapda ham qachon? so'rog'iga javob olinadi.

When that happens, they're all very smart.

In this sentence the question of when is answered. When something happens.

His reception at Longbourne was not as polite as his first acquaintance.

In the second sentence The question when will be answered.

As he was to begin his journey too early on the morrow to see any of the family, the ceremony of leave-taking was performed when the ladies moved for the night (1).

Since he had to start his trip very early to see one of the family members tomorrow, the holiday ceremony was held when the ladies moved in at night. In this sentence, the conjunction as means the cause.

The causal conjunction since dates back to antiquity in the history of English grammar.

In Old English it was in the form of *siðdan* or *sið* and later it got it different form as *sið pæm> sithens> since*. The subordinate clause expressed with this conjunction refers to an action that took place before the dependent clause. Over time, it has been used to describe not only the meaning of time but also the meaning of reason. Its subsequent use is, of course, the result of the influence of its previous meaning, the fact that the action that preceded the action represented by the main sentence is expressed in the following part is considered as its cause [15].

I.A. Logvinenka notes that usage of since has increased 13 times since the usage in Old English. Researchers explain this by saying that modern writers not only present facts but also reveal internal and external causes, and that the use of for and because in the repetitive text, which is the main link, is stylistically confusing [11].

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