

## HISTORICAL FORMATION AND ORIGIN OF CONJUNCTIONS OF REASON

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**Annotation:** this article contains brief information of historical formation and usage of conjunctions of clause. Also clearly defines usage of cause result conjunctions in the examples of different literature.

**Keywords:** because, reason, since, for, as, conjunctions.

### Introduction

Studying the history of the origin of causative conjunctions helps in analyzing their semantics. Causative conjunction because, according to the researches of B.A.Ilish, V.N.Yarseva, V.D.Arakin, is formed from half-English and half-French, that is, the English preposition *be*, *by* and the combination of the French word “**cause**” nominal word group “**by cause that**” was formed.<sup>1</sup>

The first use of **because** can be found in Klein, Bryant's etymological dictionary. In the initial use, it was used in the form of **be**, **by** + **cause** or **because that**, **because why** construction, and later they were dropped and only the conjunction **because** itself began to be used.<sup>2</sup>

The conjunction “**because**” is observed in the works of J. Chaucer in Middle English literature. Ossovskaya M.I mentioned **because**, **as**, **since** as connectives that were widely used at that time<sup>3</sup>.

From the Middle English period, **for** began to be used as a conjunction, until that time it was used only as a preposition, i.e. **for** or **for that**<sup>4</sup>

As Ossovskaya specifically noted, the adverbial clause preceded by “**for**” could be used both before and after the main clause. Only by the 16th century, the adverbial part represented by “**for**” lost its prepositional status and was replaced by the adverbial part represented by “**because**” in the prepositive case.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Аракин Б.Д. Очерки по истории английского языка. - М.: Госуд. учебно-педагог. изд-во Министерства просвещения РСФСР, 1955. - 346 с; Ильиш Б.А. Сложноподчиненное предложение в современном английском языке. - Уч. зап./Ленингр. гос. пед. ин-т им. А.И.Герцена. -Л.: ЛГПИ, 1965, 1&272, с. 95-121., Ярцева В.Н.« Развитие сложноподчиненного предложения в английском языке. - Л.: Изд-во Ленингр. гос. ун-та, 1940. -116 с.

<sup>2</sup> Bryant M.N, A Functional English Grammar. - Boston: D.C.Heath and Company, 1945. - 326 p; Klein E. A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, - Amsterdam etc.; Elsevier Publishing Company, 1967, v.1. - 1853 p., V.2 - 1776 p

<sup>3</sup> Оссовская М.И. Обстоятельственные причастные обороты времени и причины и придаточные предложения времени и причины в поздне средне-английский период. - Уч. зап./Ленингр. гос.пед. ин-т им. А.И.Герцена. - Л. : ЛПШ, 1958, т. 157, с 45-59.

<sup>4</sup> Ярцева В.Н.« Развитие сложноподчиненного предложения в английском языке. - Л.: Изд-во Ленингр. гос. ун-та, 1940. -116 с; Ильиш Б.А. Сложноподчиненное предложение в современном английском языке. - Уч. зап./Ленингр. гос. пед. ин-т им. А.И.Герцена. -Л.: ЛГПИ, 1965, 1&272, с. 95-121.

<sup>5</sup> Оссовская М.И. Обстоятельственные причастные обороты времени и причины и придаточные предложения времени и причины в поздне средне-английский период. - Уч. зап./Ленингр. гос.пед. ин-т им. А.И.Герцена. - Л. : ЛПШ, 1958, т. 157, с 45-59.

### Analysis of literature on the topic

As was also used as a conjunction in Middle English literature and covered various semantics understood from the following part: determiner, state of action, cause, temporality, level and place meanings<sup>6</sup>

Its ambiguous character has been preserved in modern English literature.

The conjunction **for** has evolved from a time-causality meaning to a causal meaning. Since the English literature of the Middle Ages it has been used in sentences expressing the cause.<sup>7</sup>

### Main part

The historical formation of the conjunction as shows that it requires special attention in its semantic use in the sentence. In some sentences, it refers to temporality, while in some sentences, it refers to causality. Of course, context plays an important role in distinguishing this, as well as interrogative pronouns such as **when? why?** are good helpers in clarification .

*As it happens, they are all of them very clever (PP,20)*

*His reception at Longbourn was not quite so gracious as it had been on his first introduction (PP, 92).*

If this happens, they are all very smart. The question of **when** is answered in this sentence. When or if this happened.

Her reception at Longbourn was not quite as polite as her first meeting. In the second sentence the question when is answered.

*As he was to begin his journey too early in the morning to see any of the family, the ceremony of leave-taking was performed when the ladies moved for the night (PP, 88).*

Since he had to start his journey very early tomorrow to see a family member, the leave ceremony was performed when the ladies retired for the night.

The causative conjunction since also dates back to ancient times in the history of English grammar. In Old English since was formed as follows *siððan* or *sið*, later *sið pæm>sithens>since*. The subordinate clause expressed by this conjunction refers to the action that happened before the main clause. With the passage of time, **since** began to be used not only to express the meaning of time, but also the meaning of reason. Its subsequent use is definitely the result of the influence of its previous meaning, the action that took place before the action expressed by the preposition was considered as its cause.<sup>8</sup>

I.A. Logvinenka notes that the postposition of preposition **since** has increased 13 times in modern times from the level used in Old English. Researchers explain it as follows: modern writers are not limited to showing the fact, but reveal internal and external reasons, and the use of **for** and **because**, which are the main connectives, in the repeated text is stylistically absurd<sup>9</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Логвиненко И.А. Развитие дистаксии в английском языке (на материале сложноподчиненных предложениях, вводимых союзами *as* и *since*. - Дис. ., канд. филол. наук, - Ростов-на-Дону, 1979. - 216 с.

<sup>7</sup> Ярцева В.Н. Развитие сложноподчиненного предложения в английском языке. - Л.: Изд-во Ленингр. гос. ун-та, 1940. -116 с; Ильиш Б.А. Сложноподчиненное предложение в современном английском языке. - Уч. зап./Ленингр. гос. пед. ин-т им. А.И.Герцена. -Л.: ЛГПИ, 1965, 1&272, с. 95-121.

<sup>8</sup> Ярцева В.Н. Развитие сложноподчиненного предложения в английском языке. - Л.: Изд-во Ленингр. гос. ун-та, 1940. -116 с; Ильиш Б.А. Сложноподчиненное предложение в современном английском языке. - Уч. зап./Ленингр. гос. пед. ин-т им. А.И.Герцена. -Л.: ЛГПИ, 1965, 1&272, с. 95-121.

<sup>9</sup> Логвиненко И.А. Развитие дистаксии в английском языке (на материале сложноподчиненных предложениях, вводимых союзами *as* и *since*. - Дис. ., канд. филол. наук, - Ростов-на-Дону, 1979. - 216 с.

**For, as, since** are ambiguous, they carry other syntactic meanings besides the causal meaning, so the meaning is clear in the context. And the conjunction **because** expresses only a causal connection, despite the fact that it was used in the sense of purpose in Old English.<sup>10</sup>

It is known from the studied materials that **because, for, since, as** are functionally synonymous while expressing the meaning of cause, but their difference in meaning is clearly demonstrated in the context.

In English, many conjunctions, which are not clearly defined in the relation of reason, belief, and basis, express one of the above meanings in a subordinate clause.<sup>11</sup> Based on Poutsma and other sources, the causative meaning in the English adverb clause can be conditionally divided into two groups:

I) Functionally non-stable, i.e. not distinguishing the causal meaning outside the context: **because, since, as, for**.

**So** 1. *I was in hopes that you might have got some good news from town, so I took the liberty of coming to ask* (PP, 209). personal reason

**As** 2. *It is very unlucky; but as I have actually paid the visit, we cannot escape the acquaintance now* (PP, 8). argument

3. *I can admire you much better than I sit by the fire* (PP,39 ) personal reason

**Since** 4. *I am perfectly indifferent, and shall make no demand of that nature on your father, since I am well aware that it could not be complied with* (PP,76). personal reason

5. *They were certainly no friends to his acquaintance with me, which I cannot wonder at, since he might have chosen so much more advantageously in many respects* (PP,244) argument.

**For** 6. *Indeed you must go, for it will be impossible for us to visit him if you do not* (PP, 2). argument

7. *You must not have it taken, for what painter could do justice to those beautiful eyes?* (PP, 36). personal reason

**Because** 8. *This room was chill, because it rarely had a fire; it was silent, because remote from the nursery and kitchen; solemn, because it was known to be so seldom entered* (JE,14). personal reason

9. *I dare say she is crying because she could not go out with Mrs. in the carriage," interposed Bessie* (J E,24) argument

II) Differentiated (special) connectives: for the reason that, owing to the fact (that), on the ground (that), etc.

*Fred checked off all his friends but one, on the ground that applying to them would be disagreeable* (M,410).

*Yet I did not, and for the reason that I mistrusted that if I did* (GE, 70)

**Because, as, so, since, for** conjunctions, as can be seen from the examples given above, it is not known exactly which causal relationship they refer to in a separate context. When it is not used in a sentence, it is difficult to determine which causal meaning connects the main and subordinate clauses according to the personal reason or reason-argument relationship.

<sup>10</sup> Ярцева В.Н. « Развитие сложноподчиненного предложения в английском языке. - Л.: Изд-во Ленингр. гос. ун-та, 1940. -116 с; Ильиш Б.А. Сложноподчиненное предложение в современном английском языке. - Уч. зап./Ленингр. гос. пед. ин-т им. А.И.Герцена. -Л.: ЛГПИ, 1965, 1&272, с. 95-121.

<sup>11</sup> Poutsma H. A Grammar of Late Modern English. P.I. The Sentence.- Groningen: Noordhoff, 1904. - 812 p.

So, in the first, third, fourth, seventh and eighth sentences, it refers to a real, personal reason, and the subordinate clause is subordinated to the main clause by expressing a personal reason. In this type of usage, it can be used when the fact or action is indicated first and then its reason.

In the second, fifth, sixth and ninth sentences, the causal clause is connected to the main clause based on logical connection. In this type of communication, an integral relationship between thought and syntactic structure is established. Komarov stated that “it is necessary to distinguish between the real basis and the idea about it, and only in this case it is possible to understand the substantial difference in causal relations”.<sup>12</sup>

### Conclusion

From the examples given above, it can be understood that the conjunctions *because*, *since*, *as* and *for* can be used between the head and the follower part where the cause-argument relationship is established. Their use in these two cases (expressing personal reason and argument reason) can be considered as a reason for including them in the group of non-special connectives that do not differ in terms of meaning (separate from the context).

The conjunctions *because*, *since*, *as*, and *for* are functionally synonymous in expressing the cause, but each of them has a specific subtlety of meaning. In general, we can show the conjunction *because* as the main conjunction that expresses the reason. Because causative is the most commonly used conjunction in subordinate clauses and can be used as a synonym for all other causative conjunctions. Although these four causal conjunctions listed above are included in the group of special and undifferentiated conjunctions, they all have their own variety of meanings.

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