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Anglické vedlejší věty příčinné uvozené spojkami "since" a "as"

English reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions "since" and "as"

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DECLARATION

I declare that the following BA thesis is my own work for which I used only the sources and literature mentioned, and that this thesis has not been used in the course of other university studies or in order to acquire the same or another type of diploma.

Prague, 11th August 2013

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ABSTRACT

The present thesis studies English reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as*. English reason clauses are subsumed under the category of subordinate clauses and as such they accompany matrix clauses in the complex sentences. They can be placed in any of the positions in the sentence and serve various semantic roles and syntactic functions. The main aim of the present work is the analysis of English reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as* in terms of their position and the semantic relationship between them and their matrix clauses. For the purpose of the latter, also their syntactic functions are studied. Furthermore, the analysis is concerned with the factors which may be influential in the choice of the position of reason clauses. The analysis is performed on one hundred examples of English reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as* (50 examples introduced by *since* and 50 by *as*) that have been extracted from the works of prose by the means of the British National Corpus.

ABSTRAKT

Tato práce se zabývá anglickými příčinnými větami uvozenými spojkami *since* a *as*. Anglické příčinné věty spadají do kategorie vedlejších vět, které spolu s větami řídicími tvoří podřadná souvětí. Vůči větě řídicí mohou příčinné věty zaujmout libovolné postavení a plní různé sémantické role a syntaktické funkce. Hlavním cílem této práce je analýza anglických příčinných vět uvozených spojkami *since* a *as* z hlediska jejich postavení a sémantického vztahu s větami řídicími. Z tohoto důvodu jsou zohledněny i jejich syntaktické funkce. Dále se analýza zabývá faktory, které mohou ovlivnit postavení příčinných vět. Analýza se provádí na sto příkladech anglických příčinných vět uvozených spojkami *since* a *as* (50 příkladů příčinných vět uvozených *since* a dalších 50 uvozených *as*), které byly vybrány z beletristických děl prostřednictvím korpusu British National Corpus.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CGEL = *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*

CamGEL = *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*

LGSWE = *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*

C and E = Cause and effect

R and C = Reason and consequence

M and R = Motivation and result

C and C = Circumstances and consequence

R and E/A = Reason and evaluation/ attitude

FSP = Functional sentence perspective

A = English reason clauses introduced by the conjunction *as*

S = English reason clauses introduced by the conjunction *since*

* = incorrect use

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1. Introduction

The present work studies English reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as*. English reason clauses belong to the category of subordinate clauses, which means that they are dependent on their matrix clauses. More specifically then, they belong to the category of adverbial clauses, i.e. those that represent adverbials in the form of clauses. Reason clauses can occupy any of the three positions in the sentence (initial, medial or final), but those introduced by *since* and *as* are commonly expected to occur in the initial position because they present the reason that is already known. English reason clauses express either direct or indirect reason and serve several syntactic functions. The aim of the present thesis is to analyse English reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as* as regards the semantic roles they play, the syntactic functions they perform and the position in which they are placed with respect to their matrix clauses. Furthermore, the interest lies in the factors that affect the actual position of a reason clause in the sentence.

The thesis is divided into two main parts. In the theoretical part, English reason clauses are discussed in general terms. Firstly, different approaches to the classification of English reason clauses within adverbial clauses are presented and secondly, the possibly problematic aspect of the analysis of reason clauses, i.e. the semantic ambiguity caused by the broader use of the conjunctions introducing them, is described. The other sections are concerned with the individual aspects of English reason clauses with the greater emphasis placed on the position of reason clauses. The theoretical knowledge this part is based on primarily comes from *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985) by Randolph Quirk and Sidney Greenbaum et al. (*CGEL*, henceforth), *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (2007) by Douglas Biber et al. (*LGSWE*, henceforth), *Mluvnické Současné Angličtiny na Pozadí Čěštiny* (2006) by Libuše Dušková et al. and *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (2002) by Rodney Huddleston and Geoffrey K. Pullum et al. (*CamGEL*, henceforth).

The other major part of this work comprises of the analysis of one hundred examples of English reason clauses introduced by *since* and *as* (50 examples for either of the conjunctions). The sentences are excerpted from the works of fiction by the means of the British National Corpus that was accessed through the *BNCweb* at Lancaster University

and each of the examples is studied individually. All the results are presented in tables and commented on in separate sections.

Finally, the conclusion following the empirical part provides a summarized account of the results of the analysis with regard to the original assumptions and to other authors' findings. At the very end of the present work, there can be found a résumé written in the Czech language and an appendix that contains the whole set of the analysed sentences.

2. Theoretical background

2.1 English reason clauses

English reason clauses are one of the major subtypes of adverbial clauses. Therefore, they represent adverbials in the form of clauses and perform some of the syntactic functions characteristic of adverbial clauses in general, i.e. adjuncts and disjuncts (Quirk et al., 1985: 1068). From the semantic point of view, “adverbial clauses add certain circumstantial information to the [matrix] clauses” (Biber et al., 1999: 837). Specifically, English reason clauses express a reason that is either related to the situation in the matrix clause (direct reason) or serves as a motivation for the implicit speech act of the utterance (indirect reason) (Quirk et al., 1985: 1104). The central conjunctions introducing English reason clauses are *because*, *as*, *since* and *for* (Dušková, et al, 2006: 634). From this set, *for* is the conjunction exceptional in that it has some features of coordinating conjunctions, i.e. it cannot be placed after another conjunction and the reason clauses it introduces always occupy the final position in the sentence. On the other hand, *for* is classified as a subordinating conjunction on the basis of the impossibility of the subject ellipsis in the reason clause introduced by it and because it cannot link subordinate clauses (Dušková, et al., 2006: 591). The rest of the reason conjunctions are all characterised as subordinating conjunctions.

2.1.1 The classification of English reason clauses within adverbial clauses

The semantic classification of English reason clauses is an area the traditional grammars do not entirely agree on. All, *CGEL* (Quirk et al., 1985), *CamGEL* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002) and *LGSWE* (Biber et al., 1999) include them in a broader category that contains other type(s) of to a certain extent related adverbial clauses, each of the grammars establishing its own criteria according to which reason clauses are formally combined with them.

2.1.1.1 The category of cause

To begin with the less extensive conception, Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 725) introduce a category of “cause”, which besides reason clauses includes also clauses of

purpose¹. The main argument based on which these two phenomena are united is that “they have it in common [...] that they can be questioned by *why*.”

We booked early so that we could be sure of getting good seats. [purpose]

Why did you book early?

Two of us couldn't get on the plane because the airline had overbooked. [reason]

Why couldn't two of you get on the plane? (Huddleston, Pullum, 2002: 725-726)

Moreover, purpose and reason are closely connected in that a reason clause “very often implicates” a clause of purpose and the other way around (Huddleston, Pullum, 2002: 727) as it is demonstrated in the following examples:

He got up at 4.30 because his plane left at six. [reason]

He got up at 4.30 in order to catch the six o'clock plane. [purpose]

(Huddleston, Pullum, 2002: 727)

There are, however, two aspects relating to their use and meaning that distinguish reason clauses and clauses of purpose apart from the conjunctions introducing them: temporal relations and entailment. As regards the temporal relations, English reason clauses do not often express a situation that occurs later than that presented in the matrix clause, whereas clauses of purpose are “generally future oriented” (see Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 726-727). Furthermore, it is also possible for the two situations (one expressed in the matrix clause, the other in the adverbial clause) to be simultaneous in the case of both, purpose and reason but reason clauses solely express situations that arose earlier than those in the matrix clauses (see the following examples).

He was late because he had overslept. [reason, earlier]

He borrowed \$50 from me in order to pay his rent. [purpose, later]

(Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 726-727)

¹ For the purpose of this thesis, the terminology used in *CamGEL* (reason adjuncts) is adjusted in order to correspond to the traditional one (reason clauses). Huddleston and Pullum (2002) do not use the term “reason clauses” as Quirk et al. do (CGEL, 1985: 1103). For them, reason clauses are prepositional phrases consisting of a preposition and a content-clause complement (reason conjunctions are included in the category of prepositions, for the category of subordinating conjunctions is not distinguished) (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 669). The term “adjunct” is then used “to cover modifiers in clause [...] structure together with related supplements;” the various types of them (including reason adjuncts) are classified on a semantic basis. (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 59).

As for the entailment of the proposition in the matrix clause, it is given in the case of reason clauses; nevertheless, it is only implicated in the case of clauses of purpose. This is closely tied to the temporal orientation of purpose as was mentioned above. Since purpose expresses only situations that occur simultaneously or later than those in the matrix clauses, all that clauses of purpose express are aims and intentions, not assertions about their realization. Thus, in the last mentioned example it is by no means certain that he actually used the money to pay his rent (Huddleston, Pullum, 2002: 727).

2.1.1.2 The category of contingency

Quirk et al. (1985) and Biber et al. (1999), on the other hand, introduce the category of contingency, in which adverbial clauses are combined as a result of all “show[ing] how one event or state is contingent upon another” (Biber et al., 1999: 779). The subtypes of this category include cause, reason, purpose, concession, condition, and result. As can be seen, “cause” is here taken not as a superordinate term for both reason and purpose, but as a separate subtype situated at the same level as the latter two. Even though the grammars acknowledge the relatedness between cause and reason based on the criterion used in *CamGEL* to show the connection between reason and purpose, i.e. the possibility to question each of them by *why* (Quirk et al., 1985: 564), both Quirk et al. (1985: 484) and Biber et al. (1999: 779) observe a difference in the degree of objectivity of the statements expressed by them.

<i>He was buried under bricks, and died <u>of head injuries</u>.</i>	[cause]
<i>He's quite frightened <u>cos he doesn't know you</u>.</i>	[reason]

(Biber et al., 1999: 779)

These two examples present a contrast between cause and reason that the grammars formulate as following: “Traditionally, cause has been associated with a relatively objective statement [...], while reason has implied a more subjective assessment” (Biber et al., 1999: 779). Nevertheless, it is only rarely possible to clearly recognize the level of objectivity and therefore in *LGSWE*, Biber et al. (1999:779) resolve to “conflate the cause/reason subcategories” and Quirk et al. (1985) appear to assume the same approach as they further define only reason clauses.

2.1.2 Semantic ambiguity of English clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as*

The analysis of reason clauses is complicated by the fact that *since* and *as* introduce not only reason, but also temporal clauses (Quirk et al., 1985: 1077). The temporal conjunction *as* then indicates that the actions in the matrix and subordinate clauses are simultaneous (Quirk et al., 1985: 1083), whereas the temporal *since* “marks the beginning of the period after which the situation in the matrix clause applies” (Quirk et al., 1985: 1084):

As it grew dark, we could hear the hum of mosquitoes. (Quirk et al., 1985: 1083)

Since I last saw you, I have given birth to a beautiful daughter. (Quirk et al., 1985: 1085)

The dual function of these conjunctions suggests that reason and temporal sequences are closely related, and as a result, this may lead to ambiguity, i.e. the clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as* may be sometimes interpreted as both, temporal and reason clauses (Quirk et al., 1985: 1105):

As he was standing near the door, he could hear the conversation in the kitchen.

Paraphrase: “Since he was standing near the door ...” or “While he was standing near the door ...”

(Quirk et al., 1985: 1105)

As the paraphrase of the preceding example indicates, to prevent the ambiguity it is better to replace the reason conjunction *as* by *because* (or *since*) and the temporal conjunction *as* by *while*. Nevertheless, it was suggested by Breul (1997: 12) that some writers may not necessarily desire to avoid the ambiguity brought about by the conjunctions *since* and *as*. They can even make use of it when they themselves are not certain which of the two meanings is intended.

Finally, it must be also noted that according to Quirk et al. (1985: 1070) it is possible to distinguish reason clauses from temporal clauses on the basis of the contrast between the syntactic functions they perform (see Section 2.1.3). They illustrate this by the following examples of a temporal clause that operates as an adjunct and a reason clause that is a content disjunct clause.

I have been relaxing since the children went away on vacation. [temporal clause]

He took his coat, since it was raining. [reason clause]

(Quirk et al., 1985: 1070)

2.1.3 Syntactic functions of English reason clauses

Although adverbials in general can perform four different syntactic functions: adjuncts, subjuncts, disjuncts and conjuncts, adverbial clauses function primarily as adjuncts and disjuncts (Quirk et al., 1985: 1068), the two categories that differ from the syntactic point of view primarily in that “disjuncts are peripheral to the clause to which they are attached” (Quirk et al., 1985: 1070). And as the relatively small scope of the adverbial clauses functioning as conjuncts and subjuncts does not include any instance of reason clauses, these two syntactic functions are not going to be further discussed in the present paper.

2.1.3.1 Predication and sentence adjuncts

Adverbial clauses operating as adjuncts “denote circumstances of the situation in the matrix clause” (Quirk et al., 1985: 1070) and they can be divided into predication and sentence adjuncts. Predication adjuncts tend to occur in the final position, nevertheless, for the rhetoric’s sake they can appear also at the beginning of a sentence (Quirk et al., 1985: 1074). An example of a reason clause that functions as a predication adjunct can be then found in a sentence where it serves as a complementation for the verb *be* preceded by the subject. Inclusion of such a clause in the sentence is thus obligatory: *The traffic jam was because there was an accident* (Quirk et al., 1985: 1074). Reason clauses may be also used as sentence adjunct clauses, in which case their position is rather optional (they can be positioned even medially) as they do not depend on the predication (Quirk et al., 1985: 1074):

Because it is near Madrid, tourists come for the day.

Tourists come for the day because it is near Madrid.

(Quirk et al., 1985: 1075)

2.1.3.2 Style and content disjuncts

Similarly, two groups of disjuncts can be distinguished: style disjuncts and content disjuncts. The adverbial clauses in the first category “comment on the style or form of what is said in the matrix clause” (Quirk et al., 1985: 1070) – on the circumstances of the speech act, and they indicate a verb of speaking plus the subject *I* (Quirk et al., 1985: 1072). Adverbial clauses operating as style disjuncts are then “always separated from the matrix clause by intonation and punctuation” (Quirk et al., 1985: 1073), which is particularly caused by the fact that they are even more peripheral to their matrix clauses than content disjunct clauses (Quirk et al., 1985: 1072):

Since you don't seem to know, all further negotiations have been suspended.

He likes them, because his wife told me so. (Quirk et al., 1985: 1073)

Content disjuncts provide information about the content of the matrix clause (Quirk et al., 1985: 1070) and as a result, to a certain extent they semantically resemble adjuncts. Thus, there are sentences in which the matrix clause can be followed by either of the two almost identical, however, syntactically different reason clauses:

He likes them because they are always helpful. [adjunct]

He likes them, since they are always helpful. [content disjunct]

(Quirk et al., 1985: 1070)

The syntactic difference between adjunct and content disjunct clauses mostly consists in the possibility of using the focusing devices in the case of the first and the impossibility of the same in case of the latter (cf. Quirk et al., 1985: 1071). Therefore, only adjunct clauses can be the focus of:

a) a cleft sentence

It's because they are always helpful that he likes them.

**It's since they are always helpful that he likes them.*

b) a variant of the pseudo-cleft sentence

The reason he likes them is because they are always helpful.

**The reason he likes them is since they are always helpful.*

c) a question, as can be tested with alternative interrogation

Does he like them because they are always helpful or because they never complain?

**Does he like them since they are always helpful or since they never complain?*

d) a negation, as can be tested with alternative negation

He didn't like them because they are always helpful but because they never complain.

**He didn't like them since they are always helpful but since they never complain.*

and similarly

He liked them, not because they are always helpful but because they never complain.

**He liked them, not since they are always helpful but since they never complain.*

(Quirk et al., 1985: 1071)

Furthermore, only adjunct clauses can be:

e) **focused by focusing subjuncts² such as *only, just, simply, and mainly***

He likes them only because they are always helpful.

**He likes them, only since they are always helpful.*

similarly

Only because they are always helpful does he like them.

**Only since they are always helpful does he like them.*

f) **the response to a *wh*-question formed from the matrix clause**

Why does he like them? Because they are always helpful.

**Why does he like them? Since they are always helpful. (Quirk et al., 1985: 1071)*

As far as the position of reason clauses is concerned, both adjuncts and content disjuncts in general can occur in initial positions, though it is more typical for an adjunct clause to follow the matrix clause (Quirk et al., 1985: 1070). When they are positioned finally, content disjuncts are more often separated from the matrix clauses by intonation and sometimes also by punctuation. That happens primarily “when the subordinator of a disjunct clause is frequently used as the subordinator of an adjunct clause” (Quirk et al., 1985: 1072), that is for example the case of the reason (and temporal) conjunctions *since* and *as* (see Section 2.1.2).

2.1.4 Semantic roles of English reason clauses

Reason clauses express two basic semantic relations to their matrix clauses: direct and indirect reason relationships (Quirk et al., 1985: 1103).

2.1.4.1 Direct reason clauses

As for the direct reason relationship, Quirk et al. (1985) distinguish four types, all of which fall under the term “reason”:

- 1) **Cause and effect:** “the construction expresses the perception of an inherent objective connection in the real world”:

The flowers are growing so well because I sprayed them.

² Focusing subjuncts “draw attention to a part of a sentence [...]. They are realized by a fairly limited set of items, mostly adverbs, but including also some prepositional phrases” (Quirk et al., 1985: 604). Dušková et al. (2006: 473) assign these adverbials the term “Vytýkáací příslovce” and add that they differ from the rest of the adverbials in that they apply not only to the verb and adjective (adverb), but also to the noun.

Paraphrase: “The cause for the flowers growing so well is that I sprayed them” or “The reason that the flowers are growing so well is that I sprayed them.”

He's thin because he doesn't eat enough.

- 2) **Reason and consequence:** “the construction expresses the speaker’s inference of a connection”:

She watered the flowers because they were dry.

Paraphrase: “The reason that she watered the flowers was that they were dry.”

Since she's my friend, she must have put in a good word for me.

- 3) **Motivation and result:** “the construction expresses the intention of an animate being that has a subsequent result”:

I watered the flowers because my parents told me to do so.

Paraphrase: “My motivation for watering the flowers was that my parents told me to do so.”

You'll help me because you're my friend.

Agency and intention are always involved in motivation.

- 4) **Circumstances and consequence:** “the circumstantial clause combines reason with a condition that is assumed to be fulfilled or about to be fulfilled, the construction expressing a relationship between a premise in the subordinate clause and the conclusion in the matrix clause”:

Since the weather has improved, the game will be held as planned.

Paraphrase: “In view of the fact that the weather has improved, the game will be held as planned” or “The reason that the game will be held as planned is that the weather has improved.”

Seeing that it is only three, we should be able to finish this before we leave today.

(Quirk et al., 1985: 1103-4).

Nonetheless, there is yet another type of direct reason clauses to be distinguished as introduced by Brůhová (2005: 29). These reason clauses express “**Reason and evaluation/attitude**” relationship and they can be defined as “a construction that conveys evaluation or attitude in the matrix clause and the reason for the statement (made in the matrix clause) in the subordinate clause” (Brůhová, 2005: 29). The following examples show that clauses of this type share that an evaluating adjective is present in their matrix clause:

It's historically important because it's a step in Europe's emergence from the medieval world.

The idea is particularly valuable in setting a wider goal for the second language learner, for it suggests that he or she be required to develop all the communicative skills of a native speaker and not just control of the basic grammar of the sentence. (Brůhová, 2005: 29-30)

Furthermore, it should be also mentioned that this type might be considered a subtype of “Reason and consequence” relationship; Brůhová (2005: 29), however, prefers to regard it as a separate type of direct reason clauses, because unlike in “Reason and consequence”, there is no temporal sequence in the “Reason and evaluation /attitude” type.

From the syntactic point of view, direct reason clauses are used as adjuncts or content disjuncts (Quirk et al., 1985: 1106), which means that they either “denote circumstances of the situation in the matrix clause” or comment on its content (Quirk et al., 1985: 1070).

2.1.4.2 Indirect reason clauses

The reason clauses that are used to express an indirect reason are more peripheral to the matrix clause. Quirk et al. (1985: 1104) claim that in the case of indirect reason clauses, “the reason is not related to the situation in the matrix clause but is a motivation for the implicit speech act of the utterance.” They illustrate this by the following examples:

Percy is in Washington, for he phoned me from there.

Paraphrase: “Since he phoned me from there, I can tell you that Percy is in Washington.”

As you’re in charge, where are the files on the new project?

Paraphrase: “As you’re in charge, I’m asking you ...?”

Vanessa is your favourite aunt, because your parents told me so.

Paraphrase: “Since your parents told me so, I can say that Vanessa is your favourite aunt.”

(Quirk et al., 1985: 1104)

According to Quirk et al. (1985: 1104), reason clauses expressing an indirect reason are most commonly introduced by the subordinators *since* and *because* and from the syntactic point of view, they operate as style disjuncts.

In *CamGEL* (2002:773), indirect reason clauses are included in the “speech act-related adjuncts”³, and are further divided into two subtypes. The indirect reason clauses of the first subtype do not merely relate to the speech act, but also function ordinarily to provide information about the situation introduced in the clause (Huddleston, Pullum, 2002: 774).

³ Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 666) distinguish between “a basic, or ordinary, reason adjunct,” and a “speech-act related” reason adjunct. These terms correspond to Quirk et al.’s (1985, 1103) direct and indirect reason distinction, respectively.

Thus, in the following example, the “the *since* phrase [...] is a reason adjunct⁴, giving the reason not for my not seeing her again, but for telling you that I shan’t be”.

Well, since you ask, I shan’t be seeing her again. (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 774)

The indirect reason clauses of the other subtype then function to satisfy the conditions whose fulfilment is necessary for a speech act to achieve its purpose (the so-called “felicity conditions”). So, in the first of the examples below, the condition that is satisfied is that I actually have evidence for what I am asserting, and in the other example there are even two conditions that are fulfilled, namely that “I don’t myself know the answer, and that you may well know it” (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 774-5).

It’s going to be a hard winter, because the storks are migrating early.
Since you’re so clever, what’s the square root of 58,564?

(Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 774)

2.1.5 The position of English reason clauses

Reason clauses in English constitute a subtype of subordinate clauses and as such they are to be found in any of the three positions in a sentence: initial, medial or final with respect to the position of their matrix clauses. According to their placement they are called left-branching, nesting and right-branching clauses, respectively (Quirk et al., 1985: 1037). Nevertheless, there exist only a small number of clauses of the nesting type (Biber et al., 1999: 830) and the grammars therefore commonly restrict a more thorough discussion of the position of reason clauses to the clauses that occur either at the beginning or at the end of the matrix clause.

2.1.5.1 The position of English reason clauses with respect to the register

The actual ordering of the clauses within a sentence can depend to a great extent on the register of the proposition (Biber et al., 1999: 835). Reason clauses are a rather exceptional semantic category in this aspect in that their position is determined by the register more extensively than in case of any other type of adverbial clauses (Biber et al., 1999: 833). According to the results presented in *LGSWE* (1999: 833) as much as 90% of the reason clauses that appear in conversation and fiction follow the matrix clause, whereas in the

⁴ See Footnote 1

news and academic prose, only 60% of them are to be found in the final position, the rest preceding the matrix clause.

2.1.5.2 The position of English reason clauses with respect to the subordinator

The position of a reason clause may be also determined by the subordinator that introduces it. Among all the reason conjunctions, that is *because*, *since*, *as* and *for*, the last mentioned stands out in one important aspect, i.e. it can be considered a partially coordinating conjunction (see Section 2.1). This means i.a. that the position of a reason clause introduced by it is fixed after the matrix clause (Dušková et al., 2006: 634-635). On the contrary, reason clauses with the conjunctions *because*, *as* and *since* can be positioned both initially and finally and are all interchangeable. This is illustrated by the following examples.

The night was rather dark because/ as/ since there was no moon.

The night was rather dark for there was no moon. (Dušková et al., 2006: 635)

Both of the sentences are grammatically flawless. The difference between them is, however, the possibility to change the ordering of the clauses in the first case and the invariability of the other:

Because/ as/ since there was no moon, the night was rather dark.

**For there was no moon, the night was rather dark.* (Dušková et al., 2006: 635)

Nevertheless, even though the position of reason clauses with *because*, *as* and *since* is rather optional (as long as it is initial, medial or final), there is still a marked preference for reason clauses introduced by *since* and *as* to appear in the initial position because they introduce a reason already known (see Section 2.1.5.4). Contrary to them, reason clauses introduced by *because* usually follow the matrix clause (Dušková et al., 2006: 635).

2.1.5.3 The position of English reason clauses with respect to the syntactic functions

Quirk et al. (1985) introduce another factor that may play any role in the position of reason clauses: an adverbial clause is positioned either initially or finally in relation to its matrix clause depending on its syntactic function. As was already discussed in Section 2.1.3, the syntactic functions of reason clauses in a sentence are those of adjuncts and disjuncts (Quirk et al., 1985: 1068) and these are distinguished syntactically in that “disjuncts are peripheral to the clause to which they are attached” (Quirk et al., 1985: 1070), whereas adjuncts are not. Nonetheless, their position is determined rather by the semantic aspects of the category they belong to.

Reason clauses functioning as predication adjuncts usually occur in the final position, unless it is preferable to place them initially for the rhetoric purposes (Quirk et al., 1985: 1074): *The traffic jam was because there was an accident*. When they operate as sentence adjunct clauses, their position is optional to that extent that they can be found even in the medial position (Quirk et al., 1985: 1075):

Because it is near Madrid, tourists come for the day.
Tourists come for the day because it is near Madrid. (Quirk et al., 1985: 1075)

As regards the position of disjunct reason clauses, an exceptional type that stands out constitutes the *because*-clause functioning as a style disjunct: *I have nothing in my bank account, because I checked this morning*. Such a kind of reason clauses must be always placed in the final position (Quirk et al., 1985: 1074): **Because I checked this morning, I have nothing in my bank account*. Nevertheless, this rule applies solely to reason clauses introduced by *because*. The following examples of style disjunct clauses illustrate that both positions are possible when the clause is introduced by the conjunction *since*:

I'm up to my ears in debt, since you ask me.
Since you ask me, I'm up to my ears in debt. (Quirk et al., 1985: 1074)

In the case of content disjunct reason clauses, there is no clear preference for their placement within the sentence. They can either precede or follow the matrix clause.

He likes them, since they are always helpful.
Since they are always helpful, he likes them. (Quirk et al., 1985: 1070)

2.1.5.4 The other factors influencing the position of English reason clauses

In general, there are three rather interconnected factors that affect the position of reason clauses which are combined with those mentioned above: cohesion and information structuring, framing subsequent discourse and structural considerations (Biber et al., 1999: 835).

From these three, the most decisive factor for the position of English reason clauses appears to be the **cohesion and information structuring**, commonly known as the functional sentence perspective (cf. Dušková et al., 2006:645). The common tendency is that the initial position in the sentence is taken up by the clause that carries the information known from the previous context, whereas the clause in the final position introduces new information (Biber et al., 1999: 835):

The houses were perched precariously up the hillsides <...> Because it was so hilly the area seemed constantly to be in a dark blue haze. (Biber et al., 1999: 835)

This is also the reason why reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *as* and *since* tend to be placed in the initial rather than final position; they commonly express a reason that is already known, and may even present the content of a reason clause as a fact: *As / Since he is my chief, I must obey him* (Dušková et al., 2006: 635). Furthermore, when a reason clause is situated before the matrix clause it often functions as a means of textual cohesion. It either connects the preceding discourse with the new information presented in the matrix clause or provides contrast with the preceding discourse (Biber et al., 1999: 835):

Because there are children and therefore the woman has obviously been part of a couple at some point, there is an assumption that in her single state she is critical, cynical and undermining of couples around her. <after introducing the idea of a single mother>

[linking cohesive function]

You're supposedly meant to feel good for so long and then it's meant to wear off and there's meant to be no hangover effects or nothing and that's why it's a designer drug and that's why it – you know, it's supposed to be so good <...> But because people mess about it so much it kills.

[contrasting cohesive function]

The role an adverbial plays in **framing subsequent discourse** is another factor possibly influencing the position of reason clauses. Biber et al. (1999:836) assert that “those clauses that set up a frame for several subsequent sentences tend to be in initial position.” There is no instance of a reason clause that would exemplify this function presented by the authors, so an example of a conditional clause is given here instead for illustration.

And if Miss Luft hadn't gotten to a phone he probably would have killed her and then eventually he would have come sniffing around after me. (Biber et al., 1999: 837)

Because it may not be always easy to distinguish a reason clause with this role among all the others, Biber et al. (1999: 837) illustrate the difference by the following example.

The site is particularly important because it is one of the few such castles to have developed out of an earlier Norman stone-built ring-work fort. Biber et al. (1999: 837)

In this sentence, the reason clause serves the typical function of adding some circumstantial information to the matrix clause but does not set up a frame for the subsequent discourse.

The last factor that may be of any importance in determining the position of adverbial reason clauses is the **structural considerations**, that is “the length of the adverbial clause

and whether or not it is located within another dependent clause” (Biber et al., 1999: 837). In other words, one of the positions in which a reason clause occurs is preferable for the sentence to be more effortlessly processed. For instance in the following example, it would not be convenient to place the reason clause before the matrix clause as the sentence would become hardly comprehensible for the reader⁵:

The life jackets failed to inflate because Mio had removed the twin carbon dioxide cylinders from the inflating chambers to make the strawberry and crushed-pineapple ice-cream sodas he served in the officers’ mess hall and had replaced them with mimeographed notes that read: “what’s good for M & M Enterprises is good for the country.”

(Biber et al., 1999: 837)

Similarly, it is better to avoid “placing adverbial clauses into initial position when they are within other embedded clauses” (Biber et al., 1999: 837) as can be seen in the next instance:

Officials claim there is an accident risk at the site because the pumps swing out over the pavement and delivery tankers stick out into the road.

**Officials claim because the pumps swing out over the pavement and delivery tankers stick out into the road there is an accident risk at the site.* (Biber et al., 1999: 838)

⁵ This principle corresponds to that of end-weight discussed by Quirk et al. (1985: 1039-40).

3. Material and Method

The empirical part of this work provides an analysis of one hundred examples of complex sentences containing a reason clause introduced by *as* or *since*. The examples were obtained from *BNCweb*, the web-based tool allowing the analysis of the British National Corpus, and the type of the texts from which they were to be excerpted was restricted solely to the works of fiction. The first fifty sentences of interest for the present thesis were singled out from all the results of sentences containing either *as* or *since*. As both these conjunctions introduce not only reason but also temporal clauses (and due to the impossibility of specifying a single type of them in the search options), this task proved to be highly demanding, especially in the case of the conjunction *as*, whose ability to express simultaneity between the situations of two clauses (1) makes it an extremely common conjunction in prose fiction.

(1) *'Then run,' he told her as he heard the tender's motor start.* /AMU 1445/

Another, related, problem of excerpting the examples brought about by the semantic ambiguity of English clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as* (see Section 2.1.2) was that in many instances it was impossible to determine which of the two kinds of subordinate clauses the sentences presented (2).

(2) *As the girl smiled and blushed at herself, she seemed to be dreaming, dreaming perhaps of men's hearts won and lost.* /FRE 18/

In order to be completely positive that only the truly reason clauses were going to partake in the results of the analysis, these sentences were excluded too. Finally, even the clauses that could be with certainty classified as expressing reason, yet which were lacking the matrix clause (3), were not included within the final sample, for in these sentences it wouldn't be possible to determine their semantic role, syntactic function or even their position.

(3) *'Since you appear to be doing a thesis on True Romance,' he said, smiling.*
/A0L 2137/

Regardless of the reason conjunction that connects its clauses (*as* or *since*), each of the chosen sentences is studied according to the same aspects. There are three main features that are analysed, the position of a reason clause with respect to the position of its matrix clause (initial, medial or final), the syntactic function of a reason clause (style disjunct or

content disjunct) and accordingly its semantic role (direct or indirect reason). Moreover, in the case of direct reason clauses the particular subtype is determined (see Section 2.1.4.1). Furthermore, the interest lies in the factors that influence the position of reason clauses introduced by *since* and *as*. Besides the features already mentioned, the analysis takes into account the principles of information structuring, the length of a reason clause and its possible embedding within another dependent clause, and whether it does not serve for framing the subsequent discourse as possibly influential factors in the choice of the position of reason clauses. Even though the method is similar for the clauses introduced by either of the conjunctions, the results of the analysis are evaluated not only for the reason clauses introduced by *since* and *as* as such but also for each of the set of sentences separately.

The findings are then presented with the use of the examples from the corpus. In each of the sentences, the part that covers the analysed reason clause is underlined so as to enable better orientation, and all the sentences that are included in the appendix have their own ordinal number and the first letter of the conjunction that introduces their reason clause. The examples that are not present in the appendix are assigned the original code that denotes the title of the book from which they were extracted and by the means of which they can be rediscovered in the corpus. In the case of those included in the appendix, this code is to be found there as well.

4. Analysis

The reason conjunctions *since* and *as* are commonly considered together as a pair of reason conjunctions (sometimes accompanied by *for*) characteristic rather of academic prose than of works of fiction, in which the less formal *because* with its broader use is expected to be predominant. Therefore, having taken into consideration also the abundance of the temporal clauses (and the clauses of similarity and comparison in the case of *as*) introduced by *since* and *as*, it was no surprise that the reason clauses in the sentences containing *as* or *since* found in the corpus were by no means in the majority.

Rather unexpected, however, was the fact that there is a great difference between the frequency of the reason clauses introduced by *as* and those introduced by *since*. The total number of sentences needed for obtaining fifty examples of the reason clauses introduced by *since* was 138, which means that less than every third sentence of the corpus including the conjunction *since* was of our interest; in the case of the sentences with the conjunction *as*, it was necessary to examine as much as 2870 sentences to obtain our sample, thus approximately every fifty-seventh sentence contains a reason clause introduced by *as*.

This imbalance is of course to a certain extent caused by *as* introducing more types of subordinate clauses and occurring in several other constructions as well; yet, with the difference being so profound, these results suggest that the authors of fiction generally tend to use *since* rather than *as* when they for any reason want to avoid using *because*, perhaps particularly because *as* is more commonly perceived as a conjunction expressing simultaneous situations, similarity and comparison.

4.1 Semantic roles of English reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as*

As was stated in Section 2.1.4, English reason clauses express either direct or indirect reason. The assumptions concerning this area were such that the major part of the sentences were going to comprise direct reason clauses, and this assumption proved to be correct as only 3% of the reason clauses in the chosen sentences operate as indirect reason clauses (see Table 1).

		As	Since	Total	%
Direct Reason		49	48	97	97%
	C and E	6	8	14	14%
	R and C	28	18	46	46%
	M and R	5	12	17	17%
	C and C	2	1	3	3%
	R and E/A	8	9	17	17%
Indirect Reason		1	2	3	3%
Total		50	50	100	100%

Table 1.: Semantic roles of English reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as*

4.1.1 Direct reason clauses

The function of direct reason clauses is to express a direct reason relationship between the situation in the matrix clause and that in the subordinate clause. Quirk et al. (1985: 1103-4) introduce more specific classification within this category (see Section 2.1.4.1), dividing the direct reason relationship into four subtypes: “Cause and effect”, “Reason and consequence”, “Motivation and result”, “Circumstances and consequence”. With all of these relationships, there exists a temporal sequence between the two situations, the one in a reason clause preceding that in the matrix clause, therefore another subtype was further introduced by Brůhová (2005: 29), who under the term “Reason and evaluation/attitude” includes those direct reason clauses which resemble the “Reason and consequence” subtype but lack this temporal sequence.

As Table 1 indicates, 97% of the clauses are classified as direct reason clauses on the basis of the fact that there actually is a direct relationship between the reason clause and its matrix clause in each of the sentences. Furthermore, the 97 sentences are divided according to the direct reason relationship they express into the five above mentioned subcategories by forming their paraphrases as proposed by Quirk et al. (1985: 1103-4). The results in Table 1 demonstrate that almost a half of all the reason clauses chosen for our analysis express a relationship between a **reason** and its **consequence** (46 examples):

- (4) *The driver had to brake rather sharply, as he was letting the van rip down the hill.*
/A12/

Paraphrase: “The reason that the driver brake rather sharply was that he was letting the van rip down the hill.”

- (5) *You may have thought I had thrown them away, or merely, forgotten about them, and I was entitled to do either, since you explicitly said I was to do exactly what I liked with them, that you washed your hands of them completely. /S4/*

Paraphrase: “You may have thought I had thrown them away, or merely, forgotten about them, and the reason that I was entitled to do either was that you explicitly said I was to do exactly what I liked with them, that you washed your hands of them completely.”

The “Cause and effect”, “Motivation and result” and “Reason and evaluation/attitude” relationships have more or less similar representation in our samples (14-17 instances of each).

Cause and effect (14 examples)

- (6) *Inside the great dragon it was very hot and very uncomfortable; it was also very noisy, since the dragon's stomach rumbled like a volcano. /S27/*

Paraphrase: “Inside the great dragon it was very hot and very uncomfortable; the cause for it being also very noisy was that the dragon’s stomach rumbled like a volcano.”

- (7) *His bags were heavy, as he had brought everything away with him from Brickley. /A45/*

Paraphrase: “The cause for his bags being so heavy is that he had brought everything away with him from Brickley.”

Motivation and result (17 examples)

- (8) *'I will of course remain responsible for Barton, since I know Andy well,' Peter Yeo said, firmly. /S44/*

Paraphrase: ““My motivation for remaining responsible for Barton is that I know Andy well,’ Peter Yeo said, firmly.”

- (9) *This had a marvellous calming effect on him and made him determined to do the job right, especially as it was Molly's first time. /A13/*

Paraphrase: “This had a marvellous calming effect on him and his motivation for doing the job right was especially that is was Molly’s first time.”

Reason and evaluation/attitude (17 examples)

- (10) *Hardly surprising, since she'd played it non-stop since her Lucy dream, wept to it, soaked it in until it was her heartbeat, floated on the cloud of its beauty all through the Lucyless days. /S14/*

- (11) *It was a stupid question, as he had not seen any of the victims. /A30/*

Two examples of the “Reason and evaluation/attitude” relationship were exceptional in terms of their clausal structure. As can be seen in one of these examples (10), the matrix clause that provides an evaluation or attitude for the situation in the reason clause functions as a verbless adjectival clause without subject. The omitted verb and subject are therefore not uniquely recoverable. Finally, the examples expressing “**Circumstances and consequence**” proved to be quite rare (only 3 sentences):

- (12) *‘We have two wills on file,’ Timothy Hutton said, reaching the end of whatever internal debate he had been having, ‘but the second, which was made in anticipation of her marriage to Mr Hawick, cannot of course be submitted for Probate since that marriage did not take place. /S39/*

Paraphrase: “‘We have two wills on file,’ Timothy Hutton said, reaching the end of whatever internal debate he had been having, ‘but in view of the fact that her marriage to Mr Hawick did not take place, the second, which was made in anticipation of that marriage, cannot of course be submitted for Probate.’”

- (13) *As it was after six o'clock, and, according to her much thumbed book of etiquette, a lady might glitter after that hour, she wore long diamanté earrings. /A22/*

Paraphrase: “In view of the fact that it was after six o'clock, and, according to her much thumbed book of etiquette, a lady might glitter after that hour, she wore long diamanté earrings.”

Regarding the influence that a certain type of the direct reason relationship can have on the choice of the conjunction, Table 1 also manifests that the conjunction *as* was more often preferred for introducing the reason clauses that are connected with their matrix clauses on the basis of the “Reason and consequence” relationship, whereas the conjunction *since* was chosen more frequently than *as* for expressing the “Motivation an result” relationship. The amount of the examples of every other subtype is rather similar for each of the conjunctions.

Finally, it must be noted that even though the Quirk et al.’s (1985: 1103-4) method for recognizing the specific subtype of a direct reason clause relationship, i.e. forming paraphrases of the reason clauses (see Section 2.1.4.1) was used as a primary method for classifying the sentences, it did not always prove very helpful and with many of the examples two or even more subcategories were perceived as possible. Having taken into consideration also the features that could be found as distinguishing in the examples of these subtypes provided by Quirk et al. (1985: 1103-4), each of the clauses was eventually

assigned to a single subcategory, the one that seemed to be most probable to the best of the knowledge of the author of the present thesis.

4.1.2 Indirect reason clauses

In the case of indirect reason clauses there is no direct reason connection between the situation of the matrix clause and that of the reason clause as the latter merely provides a motivation for the implicit speech act of the utterance (see Section 2.1.4.2). The indirect reason clauses also imply a verb of speaking and the subject *I* (Quirk et al., 1985: 1072).

(14) *That is only a part of life, and as it no longer concerns us, why should it hold us together?* /A24/

Paraphrase: “That is only a part of life, and as it no longer concerns us, I am asking you why should it hold us together?”

(15) *‘Since the dead girl wasn't I,’ she said with repellently faultless grammar, ‘who was she?’* /S33/

Paraphrase: “‘Since the dead girl wasn't I,’ she said with repellently faultless grammar, ‘I am asking you who was she?’”

(16) *Since Lucy had said it, then let her talk.* /S17/

Paraphrase: “Since Lucy had said it, then I ask you to let her talk.”

There are only three reason clauses in our sample recognised as indirect (14-16) with their distinguishing feature being the possibility to form their paraphrases with the verb of speaking and the subject *I*. The truly direct reason relation between the clauses is then to be found between the now explicit speech act of the utterance which becomes the matrix clause and the original reason clause (see examples 14-16).

As a result of the extremely small amount of reason clauses expressing indirect reason, it is not possible to make any conclusion regarding the possible preference of either of the conjunctions for introducing indirect reason clauses. A certain different feature that all these clauses have in common regardless of the conjunction is, however, noticeable when the sentences are presented together. Interestingly, each of the three reason clauses is of a sentence type different than is its matrix clause; the first two matrix clauses (14-15) are clauses of an interrogative type and the last one (16) is imperative, while the reason clauses are all declarative. In spite of the small representation of indirect reason clauses that were found in the corpus, these findings may suggest the general tendency of the reason clauses

that are of a different sentence type than their matrix clause to express indirect rather than direct reason.

4.2 Syntactic functions of English reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as*

As was discussed in the theoretical part (see Section 2.1.3), English reason clauses perform two different syntactic functions: adjuncts and disjuncts (Quirk et al., 1985: 1068). Nevertheless, the methods that are used to distinguish adjuncts and disjuncts (see Section 2.1.3.2) have revealed that solely English reason clauses introduced by the conjunction *because* are capable of operating as adjuncts, thus leaving the disjunct as the only possible syntactic function that English reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as* can have.

The disjuncts are divided into style disjuncts and content disjuncts, the two syntactic functions that in terms of the conjunctions *since* and *as* correspond to the semantic roles of indirect and direct reason, respectively. The results of our analysis concerning this area, therefore, present the same ratio between the style and content disjuncts as between indirect and direct reason given in the previous section, which means that 97% of the sentences operate as content disjuncts, whereas only 3% operate as style disjuncts.

	As	Since	Total	%
Content disjunct	49	48	97	97%
Style disjunct	1	2	3	3%
Total	50	50	100	100%

Table 2.: Syntactic functions of English reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as*

Style disjuncts are besides the features already discussed in Section 4.1.2 characterized by the fact that they are even more peripheral to the matrix clause than content disjuncts. This is indicated in the written text by that they are necessarily separated from their matrix clause by punctuation (Quirk et al., 1985: 1072), which is indeed true of all the three sentences functioning as style disjuncts also introduced earlier (examples 14-16).

4.3 The position of English reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as*

Even though it is possible for English reason clauses to occur in any of the three positions in the sentence, that is, initial, medial or final (Quirk et al., 1985: 1037), the traditional grammars discuss in detail only the initial and final positions (see Section 2.1.5) and according to the results of the analysis presented in Table 3, such attitude is entirely justifiable since as little as 5% of the reason clauses from our sample are placed in the medial position.

	As	Since	Total	%
Initial	17	15	32	32%
Medial	2	3	5	5%
Final	31	32	63	63%
Total	50	50	100	100%

Table 3.: The position of English reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as*

In the theoretical part, it was concluded that, although reason clauses that are introduced by *as* or *since* may occur in initial, medial or final position, there is a marked preference for them to appear in the initial position (see Section 2.1.5.2). This analysis, however, presents different results: 63% of the reason clauses are placed behind the matrix clause, 32% of them precede it and 5% occur in the medial position. The results are then rather similar for both the conjunctions.

Initial position (32 examples)

- (17) *Since you are so unwilling to communicate with your old friends they can only guess.* /S5/
(18) *And, as the biggest zone by far was Europe, he would begin there.* /A3/

Medial position (5 examples)

- (19) *My impression was that since it was to be held in London, Angela was doing the work, with a good deal of help from colleagues at Yeo Davis.* /S38/
(20) *I'm glad for you, my lord, but I expect that as you're so rich you could have had any woman you wanted.* /A33/

Final position (63 examples)

- (21) *It wasn't entirely an idle question since Wendy and Tom Witherington had two young children upon whom their bachelor uncle doted. /S13/*
- (22) *'Yes, but that would have become progressively more risky as people began to stir.' /A14/*

Such findings are approximately in correspondence with the results of the Quirk et al.'s (1985:1107) research, which also shows the prevalence of the reason clauses introduced by *as* (57,7%) and *since* (60,5%) in the final position. Biber et al. (1999: 833) suggest the possible explanation for the disapproval of the original assumption. They assert that the position of a reason clause differs depending on the register of the proposition: 90% of the reason clauses in conversation and fiction are placed in the final position, whereas in the news and academic prose, only 60% of them occur after the matrix clause. With the analysis of the present paper being based on the sample from the works of fiction, it is then only natural that our results are in correspondence with those of Biber et al. (1999: 833). Still, Brůhová's results (2010: 39) only partly prove this theory. Her analysis shows a significant prevalence of reason clauses in the final position; yet, the results are not very different for either of the register. The only exception between the registers is the complete absence of the reason clauses introduced by *as* in the prose fiction.

4.4 The factors influencing the position of English reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as*

One of the main factors that affect the position of reason clauses in a sentence has been already mentioned, i.e. the register. The influence the register has, however, applies to the whole area of the analysed material, which means that all the reason clauses found in works of fiction are more probable to occur finally than initially. The other factors that can play any role in determining the position of a reason clause in a sentence concern the individual examples: semantic roles and syntactic functions and further interrelated factors.

4.4.1 The position of English reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as* with respect to the syntactic functions and semantic roles

In this section, the categories of semantic roles and syntactic functions are combined since the sentences they include are similar for direct reason and content disjunct, and for indirect reason and style disjunct. In the theoretical part (see Section 2.1.5.3), it was suggested that in terms of the syntactic functions of reason clauses, there is no clear

preference for placing a reason clause either initially or finally provided that it is introduced by the conjunction *as* or *since*.

The results of our analysis (see Table 4) prove that both the positions are commonly used with the exception of indirect reason clauses, which are in our sample all placed initially regardless of the conjunction introducing them (23-24).

(23) *Since Lucy had said it, then let her talk.* /S17/

(24) *That is only a part of life, and as it no longer concerns us, why should it hold us together?* /A24/

These findings are, however, contrary to those of Brůhová's (2010: 42-43) whose results show all style disjuncts appearing in the final position. A lot more interesting results are revealed by analysing the individual subtypes of direct reason clauses whose actual classification was already commented on in Section 4.1.1.

	As			Since			Total	%
	Initial	Medial	Final	Initial	Medial	Final		
Direct reason	16	2	31	14	3	31	97	97%
C and E	2	–	4	2	–	6	14	14%
R and C	13	1	14	7	2	9	46	46%
M and R	–	1	4	3	1	8	17	17%
C and C	1	–	1	–	–	1	3	3%
R and E/A	–	–	8	2	–	7	17	17%
Indirect reason	1	–	–	2	–	–	3	3%
Total	17	2	31	16	3	31	100	100%

Table 4.: The position of English reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as* with respect to the syntactic functions and semantic roles

As can be seen, three of the five subtypes show rather similar tendencies for placing a reason clause, i.e. the amount of the reason clauses preceding the matrix clause more or less corresponds to the amount of those following the matrix clause. These three categories are “Cause and effect”, “Reason and consequence” and “Circumstances and consequence”.

Cause and effect

Since (Initial: 2, Final: 6)

(25) *The dragon's internal boiler was situated very near to its stomach, and since he was making tremendous efforts to cool down, there were also terrifying hissing and grinding sounds.* /S28/

(26) *Inside the great dragon it was very hot and very uncomfortable; it was also very noisy, since the dragon's stomach rumbled like a volcano. /S27/*

As (Initial: 2, Final: 4)

(27) *But his bathroom was in the conservatory, which had two doors on to the garden where his wife grew plants, and as she left these doors open all morning his part of the house was apt to be colder than anywhere. /A38/*

(28) *His bags were heavy, as he had brought everything away with him from Brickley. /A45/*

Reason and consequence

Since (Initial: 7, Medial: 2, Final: 9)

(29) *Since you are so unwilling to communicate with your old friends they can only guess. /S5/*

(30) *McLeish decided that since she was unaware of her audience it did not become him to be selfconscious, and asked what she expected even a Senator to achieve in these circumstances? /S36/*

(31) *I was depending on Francesca to look after Thornton, and give him lunch and introduce him around, since she'll be working with him.' /S40/*

As (Initial: 13, Medial: 1, Final: 14)

(32) *As she only had one lead rope, Perdita had to walk both ponies the mile and a half back to Robinsgrove. /A16/*

(33) *I'm glad for you, my lord, but I expect that as you're so rich you could have had any woman you wanted. /A33/*

(34) *She fed him well, but he was not comfortable there, as she nearly always had a younger man around. /A5/*

Circumstances and consequence

Since (Initial: 0, Final: 1)

(35) *'We have two wills on file,' Timothy Hutton said, reaching the end of whatever internal debate he had been having, 'but the second, which was made in anticipation of her marriage to Mr Hawick, cannot of course be submitted for Probate since that marriage did not take place. /S39/*

As (Initial: 1, Final: 1)

- (36) *As it was after six o'clock, and, according to her much thumbed book of etiquette, a lady might glitter after that hour, she wore long diamanté earrings.* /A22/
(37) *As Bob Merryfield was having his dram Charlie broached the subject of rabbits and Parkinson said he could have a pair, as a number had been shot the previous day.* /A8/

The two remaining subtypes, i.e. “Motivation and result”, and “Reason and evaluation/ attitude” differ in this aspect. In the case of the conjunction *as*, all the sentences expressing the relationship of “Reason and evaluation/ attitude” have a reason clause placed in the final position, and with the conjunction *since*, there are only two reason clauses out of nine that occur before the matrix clause, the rest of them following it.

Reason and evaluation/ attitude

As (Initial: 0, Final: 8)

- (38) *I think it was very brave of you, especially as supporters will use it as an opportunity to criticise you and the team publicly.* /A36/

Since (Initial: 2, Final: 7)

- (39) *Since the plant manager was never able to make up a day's loss of output which pulled down his monthly overall efficiency figures on which he was judged, it was never difficult for Clasper to prove his point.* /S48/
(40) *Hardly likely, since tests would immediately reveal her guilt.* /S11/

The findings for “Motivation and result” are not so strikingly exceptional as regards the ratio between the reason clauses in the initial position and those in the final position. Still, the greater amount of the reason clauses in the final position can be considered relevant.

Motivation and result

Since (Initial: 3, Medial: 1, Final: 8)

- (41) *Since this clearly required an affirmative the constable nodded.* /S10/
(42) *Perhaps, my dear fellow, since you're some sort of detective, you'd try to get through on the telephone to the Carabinieri.* /S9/
(43) *He abandoned speculation firmly and concentrated on the implications for the present case, since he was plainly being offered expert testimony.* /S41/

As (Initial: 0, Medial: 1, Final: 4)

(44) *Muldoon nervously introduced the plan, saying that as Fred Klepner had been over on special assignment from Detroit to help Mark in the final preparation of the Plan and the presentation, he would hand over to Fred and let him take the committee through the proposals.* /A4/

(45) *'We will go to Mrs Gracie's, as it is what you want, my dear; and I will get up earlier and walk the extra distance; no doubt it will do me good.'* /A20/

It must be, moreover, mentioned that the results indicate that “Motivation and result” and “Reason and consequence” are the only semantic relationships that are to be found between a matrix clause and the reason clause embedded within this matrix clause, that is, when a reason clause occurs in the medial position.

4.4.2 The position of English reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as* with respect to other factors

The influence the semantic roles (syntactic functions) have on the position of reason clauses is, furthermore, combined with other interacting factors with the effect being the actual position a reason clause occupies in a sentence (see Section 2.1.5.4). All these factors can be subsumed into three groups: information structuring, framing of the subsequent discourse and structural considerations.

	As			Since			Total	%
	Initial	Medial	Final	Initial	Medial	Final		
Information structuring	15	2	24	7	3	19	70	70%
FSP	2	2	24	3	3	19	53	53%
FSP cohesion, link	8	–	–	4	–	–	12	12%
FSP cohesion, contrast	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	5%
Framing of the s. discourse	2	–	–	8	–	–	10	10%
Structural considerations	–	–	7	–	–	13	20	20%
Length	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	4%
Embedment	–	–	7	–	–	9	16	16%
Total	17	2	31	15	3	32	100	100%

Table 5.: The position of English reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as* with respect to other factors

4.4.2.1 Information structuring

The position of a reason clause may be affected by the type of information it contains, i.e. when a reason clause introduces new information and the matrix clause presents the given information, it tends to appear in the final position (see Section 2.1.5.4). On the contrary, if the given information is to be found in a reason clause and the new in the matrix clause, then it is more probable that the reason clause will be placed in the initial position (Biber et al., 1999: 835). The results in Table 5 prove that the functional sentence perspective is the most decisive factor in the choice of the position of reason clauses from those discussed in this section (46-56).

Since (Initial: 3, Medial: 3, Final: 19)

- (46) *Since the plant manager was never able to make up a day's loss of output which pulled down his monthly overall efficiency figures on which he was judged, it was never difficult for Clasper to prove his point. /S48/*
- (47) *Perhaps, my dear fellow, since you're some sort of detective, you'd try to get through on the telephone to the Carabinieri. /S9/*
- (48) *Nigel began to think of other ways to finance his research, since a large advance was not forthcoming. /S50/*

As (Initial:2, Medial: 2, Final: 24)

- (49) *As whoever stood beyond the door fought with its security measures, she considered her own plan of action. /A46/*
- (50) *Muldoon nervously introduced the plan, saying that as Fred Klepner had been over on special assignment from Detroit to help Mark in the final preparation of the Plan and the presentation, he would hand over to Fred and let him take the committee through the proposals. /A4/*
- (51) *The Post Office was a great centre for gossip as there was usually a queue there. /A2/*

In the examples (46-51), the initial (or the medial) position is occupied by the clause that presents the information already known, that is, retrievable from the previous context, which is mostly signaled by the presence of anaphoric means, by the repetition of a lexical item or by the choice of an article. There are also 5 sentences in our sample in which the position of a reason clause is determined to be final as a result of it presenting new information, which is highlighted by the adverb *especially* or *particularly* that

immediately precedes it and reinforces the reason relation between the reason clause and the matrix clause (52-53). Such expressions are called “rhematizers” and it is their very function in the sentence to signal the functional sentence perspective (cf. Dušková et al., 2006: 473).

(52) *I think it was very brave of you, especially as supporters will use it as an opportunity to criticise you and the team publicly. /A36/*

(53) *And she decided Hawick was the better bet, particularly since he wasn't married. /S43/*

On the other hand, those reason clauses that are placed before the matrix clause can perform important cohesive functions (see Section 2.1.5.4). They either link the previous discourse with the new information in the matrix clause (54, 56) or provide contrast with the preceding discourse (55) (Biber et al., 1999: 835-836).

Since (link: 4 contrast: 0)

(54) *The dragon's internal boiler was situated very near to its stomach, and since he was making tremendous efforts to cool down, there were also terrifying hissing and grinding sounds. /S28/*

As (link: 8, contrast: 5)

(55) *In our medical blocks oxygen was laid on in pipelines, but as surgical patients seldom needed continuous oxygen for long periods, the surgical side still used cylinders. /A27/*

(56) *Anne managed to get a few days off work during his ten-day leave, and as he had few relatives to visit, they were able to spend blissful hours alone. /A44/*

As the examples (54-56) suggest, the cohesive function of the reason clauses in the initial position is often indicated explicitly by another conjunction preceding the reason conjunction *as* or *since*. The conjunction *but* is employed to provide contrast, whereas the conjunction *and* functions as a linking element. The results in Table 5 reveal that the initially placed reason clauses more often serve the cohesive function of linking than contrasting and that for the latter use solely the conjunction *as* is chosen.

4.4.2.2 Framing of the subsequent discourse

Another factor possibly influencing the position of a reason clause is its use for framing the subsequent discourse (see Section 2.1.5.4), i.e. “those clauses that set up a frame for

several subsequent sentences [not necessarily several] tend to be in initial position” (Biber et al., 1999: 836). As Table 5 demonstrates, the position of only 10% of the reason clauses can be seen as being affected by the fact that they serve this function with the predominance of the clauses introduced by *since*.

(57) *Since he now sounded flustered, Penelope Huntley looked with interest at the intruder: a good-looking, slightly overweight woman probably in her early forties, carefully dressed but uncertain. /S37/*

(58) *As it was after six o'clock, and, according to her much thumbed book of etiquette, a lady might glitter after that hour, she wore long diamanté earrings. /A22/*

As the example (58) and some other examples from our excerpt indicate, the reason clauses that set up frames for subsequent discourse very often play the semantic role of “Circumstances and consequence”, since they present a condition for the realization of the situation in the matrix clause. Both of the sentences (57-58) then illustrate that their reason clauses do not merely serve the typical function of providing additional information for the matrix clause, but actually set up a frame for it by introducing the reason resulting in the situation described in the matrix clause.

4.4.2.3 Structural considerations

Also the structural considerations have a certain share in the choice of the position of reason clauses. The features that are of importance are the length of a reason clause and its potential embedment within another dependent clause (see Section 2.1.5.4). If a reason clause is considerably long in comparison with its matrix clause, it is highly preferable to place it in the final position so that the resulting sentence is not difficult to process (Biber et al., 1999: 837). This is the case of the example (59) in which the length of the reason clause in comparison with that of the matrix clause may be considered the primary reason for placing it after the matrix clause.

(59) *A little scared, since they were then all very young and had believed the stuff about painless childbirth, and a little over-excited by their own courage and naughtiness, but completely present for her — not as grown-ups to a child, but as women. /S26/*

Here, the relative shortness of the matrix clause is similarly as in the example (10) even more intensified by its inner structure, i.e. it is a verbless clause without subject. Since two of the four reason clauses with their position influenced by their length found in our

sample share this feature, it may be considered significant; yet, it is expected that typical reason clauses with a full clausal structure are generally more prevalent regarding this tendency (60). It must be also mentioned that all of the found examples are introduced by the conjunction *since*, thus suggesting its better fitness for introducing longer reason clauses.

(60) *He'd expected it, he added, since he noticed that I had my own plate and cup at work, and bought tea for whoever was sitting with me. /S21/*

The other factor presents much more equal results as far as the difference between the conjunctions *since* and *as* is concerned. Biber et al. (1999: 837-838) claim that the reason clauses that are embedded within other dependent clauses also tend to appear in the final position, similarly to allow effortless processing. There are seven examples of the reason clauses introduced by the conjunction *as* and nine of those with the conjunction *since* that are all placed in the final position as a result of their embedment within another dependent clause (61-62)

(61) *As I wrote to you at the time (since you refused even then to see me or any of your old friends and supporters) I accepted the MS as a sacred trust and would do what I could to see that it eventually saw the light of day in the most appropriate form. /S6/*

(62) *Just as Lydia had gradually grown fond of Betty as she recognised her good qualities, so Betty realising how reprehensible Lydia could be liked her less. /A43/*

In these sentences, it would be hardly possible to alter the order of the clauses in the sentences without making them not only difficult to process but even incomprehensible.

4.4.3 The position of English reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as* resulting from the combination of factors

It was already mentioned in Section 4.4.2, that the factors discussed in the preceding section are not always uniquely determining, but that they are rather further combined with each other and also with the influence of the semantic roles to establish the actual position of a reason clause (Biber et al., 1999: 835). So with many of the studied sentences the reason clause was placed contrary to one of the tendencies given in the previous sections (4.4.1, 4.4.2) with the reason for this arising from another discussed tendency that proved to be more influential. To illustrate this, several examples are presented here (63-65).

(63) *That is only a part of life, and as it no longer concerns us, why should it hold us together? /A24/*

- (64) *McLeish decided that since she was unaware of her audience it did not become him to be selfconscious, and asked what she expected even a Senator to achieve in these circumstances?* /S36/
- (65) *"I'm glad for you, my lord, but I expect that as you're so rich you could have had any woman you wanted.* /A33/

In the example (63), the reason clause occurs in the initial position, even though Brůhová's (2010: 42-43) results suggest that the final position is more or less the only position that the authors of prose choose for an indirect reason clause. As far as this particular clause is concerned, it can be assumed that the reason for it appearing in the initial position is that it functions as a linking element between the preceding discourse and the matrix clause, thus serving a cohesive function. The functional sentence perspective seems to be the decisive factor also in the case of the two other examples (64-65). Here, the reason clauses are embedded within their matrix clauses and it could be therefore expected that they would be placed in the final position to ensure the effortless processing of the sentences. Yet, the reason clauses are set in the medial position, most presumably because of the importance of emphasizing the given information right before introducing the new.

5. Conclusion

The aim of this thesis was to analyse English reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as* in terms of their semantic roles, syntactic functions and their position with respect to their matrix clauses. English reason clauses express either direct or indirect reason, the first of which can be subclassified into five subtypes: “Cause and effect”, “Reason and consequence”, “Motivation and result”, “Circumstances and consequence” and “Reason and evaluation/attitude”. The syntactic functions they serve are those of adjuncts and disjuncts; yet, those reason clauses introduced by *since* and *as* operate only as disjuncts, which are further divided into style disjuncts and content disjuncts. Moreover, English reason clauses can be found in all three positions in the sentence, i.e. they can be placed initially, medially or finally with respect to their matrix clause. The thesis was also concerned with the factors that are possibly influential in the choice of the position of a reason clause in the sentence. Besides the above mentioned semantic roles, the other discussed factors were the principles of information structuring, the length of a reason clause and its embedment within another dependent clause, and also its function of framing the subsequent discourse.

Yet the excerption of the examples from the corpus led to some interesting findings. The ratio of the sentences that included the conjunctions *since* or *as* introducing reason clauses to the rest of the sentences, in which these conjunctions were used in other semantic or syntactic constructions, differed significantly for either of the conjunctions (*since*: 36,2%, *as*: 1,7%). It was concluded that these results indicate a strong preference of the authors of prose fiction to use the conjunction *since* over the conjunction *as* when they want to avoid using *because*, which is assumed to be the most common conjunction introducing reason clauses in this genre.

The findings of the analysis of semantic roles were in accordance with the previous expectations. The vast majority of the reason clauses (97%) expressed a direct reason, thus leaving only three sentences (3%) with an indirect reason. More specifically then, almost a half of the reason clauses were connected with their matrix clauses by the “Reason and consequence” relationship (46%) and it was the conjunction *as* that was more often chosen for this purpose (*since*: 18%, *as*: 28%). On the other hand, the conjunction *since* was preferred over *as* in the case of the “Motivation and result” relationship (*since*: 12 %, *as*: 5%), which was as well as the “Reason and evaluation/attitude” the second most frequent

semantic role in our sample (both: 17%). The amount of the sentences expressing the last mentioned relationship then only confirmed the validity of Brůhová's (2005: 29) decision to establish the category of "Reason and evaluation/attitude". Finally, the subtype "Cause and effect" (14%) indicated no clear preference for either of the conjunctions and neither did the sentences expressing the "Circumstances and consequence" relationship, which proved to be very rare (3%). In general, it was concluded that the method of recognizing the specific subtypes of a direct reason clause relationship, i.e. forming paraphrases of the reason clauses, introduced by Quirk et al. (1985: 1103-4) was not always very helpful and with many of the examples more subcategories were perceived as possible. As regards the indirect reason, the examples revealed a characteristic shared by all the three sentences, i.e. the reason clauses were all of a declarative sentence type, whereas their matrix clauses were of different sentence types (imperative: 1 example, interrogative: 2 examples). In spite of the limited number of indirect reason clauses that were found in the corpus, these findings may indicate the general tendency of the reason clauses that are of a different sentence type than their matrix clauses to express indirect rather than direct reason.

The classification of the sentences in terms of their syntactic functions yielded no new results, because as far as the reason clauses introduced by *since* and *as* are concerned, the semantic roles of direct and indirect reason correspond to the syntactic functions of content and style disjuncts, respectively. Therefore, 97% of all the reason clauses from our sample operated as content disjuncts and 3% of them as style disjuncts. Rather surprising were, however, the results concerning the position of reason clauses. It was assumed, that those reason clauses that are introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as* are commonly placed in the initial position as a result of presenting the information already known (Dušková et al, 2006: 635). Yet, the results of our analysis suggested that there is a stronger tendency to place them in the final position since 32% of the reason clauses were placed initially, 5% of them medially and 63% finally. Thus, they were in correspondence rather with the Quirk et al's (1985: 1107) findings which show 57,7% of the reason clauses introduced by *as* and 60,5% of those introduced by *since* placed in the final position. It was concluded that the disproval of the original assumption might have been caused by the different preferences of registers as suggested by Biber et al. (1999: 833), i.e. the percentage of English reason clauses introduced by *since* and *as* in the final position is higher in the conversation and

fiction (90%) than it is in the news and academic prose (60%). The results were more or less similar for either of the conjunctions.

From the semantic roles, the most influential in terms of the position of a reason clause were “Motivation and result” and “Reason and evaluation/ attitude”, but also the indirect reason relationships. In the case of the first two, the reason clauses tended to occur in the final position, with the difference in the amount of the reason clauses preceding the matrix clause and those following it being more prominent in the case of the “Reason and evaluation/ attitude” relationship (initial: 2%, final: 15%). As for the other types of semantic roles, the tendencies for placing a reason clause either initially or finally were similar. Furthermore, there were only two types of semantic relationships expressed by the reason clauses that were placed in the medial position, i.e. “Reason and consequence” and “Motivation and result”. Interestingly, the indirect reason clauses were all placed in the initial position, which was contrary to Brůhová’s results (2010: 42-43).

As regards the other factors that influence the position of reason clauses, 70% of all the reason clauses could be seen as placed with respect to the functional sentence perspective, i.e. if they presented the information known from the previous discourse, they were placed initially or medially (27 %) and if they introduced new information, they were placed finally (43 %). From those in the initial position, the majority served cohesive functions of linking or contrasting, the latter of which was perceived as possible only with the use of the conjunction *as*. Moreover, 10% of the examples had their reason clauses placed in the initial position because of their function of framing the subsequent discourse and 20% of them were in the final position as a result of structural considerations. The last mentioned factor influenced the position of the reason clauses that were considerably long in comparison with their matrix clause (4%) and of those that were embedded within other dependent clauses (9%). The length of the reason clause was of importance only in the case of the conjunction *since*. Finally, it was deduced that even though all these factors can influence the position of reason clauses, neither of them is absolutely decisive, i.e. the actual position of a reason clause in the sentence results from the combination of factors with one or several of them being more dominant than the others.

In conclusion, the present thesis has confirmed some of the results of the previous researches on the similar topic, e.g. the prevalence of the reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as* expressing direct reason and the tendency to place them in the

final position as far as the works of fiction are concerned. Other findings, as for example the typical position of indirect reason clauses being initial, were, however, rather contrary. In the end, a few new features that could be seen as possibly characteristic of English reason clauses introduced by the conjunctions *since* and *as* in general were proposed in addition, i.e. the often incomplete clausal structure of the matrix clause in a sentence expressing “Reason and evaluation/ attitude” relationship, and the fitness of indirect reason clauses to be of a sentence type different than are their matrix clauses.

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7. Résumé

Tato práce se zabývá anglickými vedlejšími větami příčinnými uvozenými spojkami *since* a *as*. Anglické příčinné věty mohou zaujímat počáteční, středové i koncové postavení ve větě a plní různé sémantické role a syntaktické funkce. Práce si klade za cíl zjistit, v jakém postavení se příčinné věty uvozené spojkami *since* a *as* vyskytují nejčastěji a jaké u nich převládají sémantické role a syntaktické funkce. Dále práce zkoumá faktory, které mohou mít vliv na volbu postavení příčinné věty. Práce se dělí na několik částí, z nichž nejvýznamnější jsou teoretická část a následná analýza.

Teoretická část se věnuje anglickým příčinným větám obecně, tedy bez ohledu na spojky, které je uvozují. V první řadě je objasněno, jak se liší pojetí příčinných vět z hlediska jejich zařazení do vět příslovečných v tradičních gramatikách. Dále práce komentuje nejednoznačnost anglických vět, které jsou uvozeny spojkami *since* a *as*. Tyto spojky uvozují nejen věty příčinné, ale také věty časové, a často je proto obtížné, a v některých případech dokonce nemožné, jejich význam rozlišit. Následuje popis tří hlavních aspektů vět příčinných, kterými se tato práce zabývá, tj. jejich sémantických rolí, syntaktických funkcí a jejich postavení vůči větě řídicí. Jednotlivé podtypy příčiny přímé jsou detailně popsány a na příčinu nepřímou je nahlíženo z dvou různých pohledů, tak jak jsou prezentovány v *CGEL* a *CamGEL*. Práce dále uvádí a popisuje syntaktické funkce, které příčinné věty mohou plnit, a také zmiňuje způsoby, jak je možné jednotlivé typy a podtypy syntaktických funkcí od sebe odlišit. Poslední oblastí teoretické části je popis příčinných vět z hlediska jejich postavení. Nejprve jsou tedy uvedena možná postavení příčinných vět a poté jsou rozebrány jednotlivé faktory, které postavení příčinných vět mohou ovlivňovat. Jmenovitě jsou popisovány tyto faktory: stylový žánr textu, v kterém se příčinná věta vyskytuje, příčinné spojky, kterými jsou věty uvozeny, jejich syntaktické funkce a další.

Další částí této práce je část věnovaná popisu metody výzkumu a použitého materiálu. Uveden je zdroj příkladů příčinných vět (British National Corpus) a také jsou zmíněny problémy s jejich výběrem, které byly zapříčiněny hlavně velkým množstvím vět, ve kterých spojka *as* byla použita pro uvození jiných než příčinných vět. Proto je zde také uvedeno, jaké věty byly do analýzy zahrnuty a které z ní byly vyloučeny. Poté se popisuje

způsob, jakým byl každý ze sta příkladů zkoumán a jak byly takto získané výsledky následně zpracovány a prezentovány.

Empirická část je stejně jako část teoretická rozdělena do hlavních oblastí zájmu této práce. Nicméně ještě před hodnocením prvních výsledků analýzy jsou zmíněna zajímavá zjištění z procesu získávání příkladů pro analýzu, tj. značné rozdíly v distribuci příčinných vět uvozených spojkou *since* a těch uvozených spojkou *as*. Všechna další zjištění jsou již prezentována pomocí příkladů a doprovázena tabulkami se souhrny výsledků. Nejprve byla pozornost věnována sémantické roli příčinných vět, přičemž bylo shledáno, že metody používané pro rozlišení jednotlivých typů příčinných vět vyjadřujících příčinu přímou nejsou vždy dostatečné a některé věty tak nemohly být zařazeny zcela jednoznačně. Mnohem užitečnější se ukázaly být metody pro rozlišení syntaktických funkcí příčinných vět, které byly zmiňované v teoretické části a pomocí nichž bylo zjištěno, že příčinné věty uvozené spojkami *since* a *as* fungují pouze jako disjunkty a že jejich rozdělení přesně odpovídá rozdělení sémantických rolí. Výsledný poměr příčinných vět byl tedy pro sémantické role a syntaktické funkce stejný. Dále byly detailně rozebrány jednotlivé faktory určující postavení příčinných vět se spojkami *since* a *as* ve větě a podle výsledků analýzy byly určeny a zdůrazněny ty, u kterých se skutečně objevila tendence preferovat pouze jedno postavení. U všech zkoumaných jevů empirické části byla pozornost věnována také rozdílům mezi příčinnými spojkami *since* a *as*, tedy měla-li sémantická role či syntaktická funkce příčinné věty vliv na volbu spojky, nebo ovlivnil-li výběr jedné ze spojek konečné postavení příčinné věty. Nakonec bylo zdůrazněno, že výsledné postavení příčinné věty není dáno vždy pouze jedním z probraných faktorů, nýbrž jejich kombinací, přičemž jeden nebo více z nich má převahu.

V závěru této práce byly shrnuty všechny získané poznatky a porovnány jak s původními předpoklady, tak i s výsledky jiných výzkumů. Bylo prokázáno, že předpoklad, že anglické věty příčinné uvozené spojkami *since* a *as* se vyskytují především v počátečním postavení, nelze nadále považovat za zcela samozřejmý, alespoň co se týče beletristických děl. To samé již také naznačovaly výsledky analýz jiných autorů. Dále byl potvrzen předpoklad, že velká většina příčinných vět vyjadřuje příčinu přímou, a ukázalo se, že dva z podtypů této kategorie, tj. “Motivation and Result” a “Reason and evaluation/attitude”, mají značný vliv na postavení příčinné věty, která se tak častěji nachází za větou řídicí. Počet příčinných vět, jejichž řídicí věty obsahovaly hodnocení situace popsané ve

věte příčinné, rovněž ukázal, že založení nové sémantické podkategorie “Reason and evaluation/ attitude” bylo zcela opodstatněné. Z dalších zkoumaných faktorů se jako nejvýznamnější ukázalo aktuální členění větné, na jehož základě bylo postavení příčinné věty dáno tím, obsahovala-li informaci novou, či známou z předchozího kontextu. Práce také přinesla také několik drobných nových poznatků, z nichž za nejzajímavější může být považována častá tendence příčinných vět vyjadřujících příčinu nepřímou vyskytovat se v podřadném souvětí s větou řídicí jiného větného typu, než jsou ony samy.

8. Appendix

The appendix contains the one hundred sentences that were studied in the empirical part of the present thesis. They are divided into two groups according to the reason conjunction that introduces the reason clause, and arranged into tables. The first table presents the reason clauses introduced by *since* and the other those introduced by *as*. Each of the sentences is then assigned its own ordinal number and the first letter of the conjunction that introduces its reason clause. Furthermore, the original code denoting the title of the book from which the sentence was excerpted is present for each of the examples.

Appendix table 1: English reason clauses introduced by the conjunction *since*

S1	A08 34	Not that I wish to say, he wrote, that everything is inevitable, on the contrary, I wish to assert emphatically that nothing is inevitable and nothing was inevitable, neither what I did nor what I thought, neither what I felt nor what I suffered, yet everything was necessary, a necessary beginning and necessary Harsnet (typed Goldberg) is misleading, since it was only after I had begun that I knew I had begun, while before I had begun, before the 27 July 1967, there was no beginning, as there was no end, there was no time and there was no freedom from time, only endless cups of coffee, endless cups of tea, endless biscuits and endless bacon sandwiches.
S2	A08 93	The real question, wrote Harsnet, is where the short run ends and the long run begins, since in the long run long and short are also without meaning.
S3	A08 510	We have also followed his preparations for the world title bout with Karpov, some of us, it must be confessed, with a certain amount of incredulity, since, however much these world championship matches are now dependent on stamina rather than brilliance, it has struck more than a few people that a chess player is not a footballer, in particular a fifty-year-old self-exiled Russian Grandmaster is not a footballer, and that to think that by training like one he will become as fit is not only an illusion, it is a dangerous illusion.
S4	A08 1607	You may have thought I had thrown them away, or merely, forgotten about them, and I was entitled to do either, since you explicitly said I was to do exactly what I liked with them, that you washed your hands of them completely.
S5	A08 1609	Since you are so unwilling to communicate with your old friends they can only guess.
S6	A08 2154	As I wrote to you at the time (since you refused even then to see me or any of your old friends and supporters) I accepted the MS as a sacred trust and would do what I could to see that it eventually saw the light of day in the most appropriate form.
S7	A08 2156	I had to put the project aside for a while, he wrote, as the rent had to be paid, not to speak of alimony, school fees and the rest, and, coming back

		to it after a considerable period, much longer, unfortunately, than I had anticipated, and I will not even try to apologize since you gave me a completely free hand — anyway, he wrote, trying to ignore the damp spots left on the page of his pad by his sweaty hands, anyway, coming back to it after all that time I realized that it would be quite impossible in practice to separate the valuable and the worthless, the public and the private, and that, in a sense, one would have to think in terms of either publishing the whole thing exactly as it stood , or not doing it at all.
S8	A08 2272	The slower the better, he wrote, since one of the problems is the speed with which it could all be over.
S9	A0D 389	Perhaps, my dear fellow, since you're some sort of detective, you'd try to get through on the telephone to the Carabinieri.
S10	A0D 645	Since this clearly required an affirmative the constable nodded.
S11	A0D 1093	Hardly likely, since tests would immediately reveal her guilt.
S12	A0D 1936	Though there were clearly classical influences on Agatha Christie's work — most obviously in the collection The Labours of Hercules — they are not within the province of this study, particularly since the subject has been expertly covered by other scholars.
S13	A0D 2560	It wasn't entirely an idle question since Wendy and Tom Witherington had two young children upon whom their bachelor uncle doted.
S14	A0L 901	Hardly surprising, since she'd played it non-stop since her Lucy dream, wept to it, soaked it in until it was her heartbeat, floated on the cloud of its beauty all through the Lucyless days.
S15	A0L 1693	Yeah, she'd started to need Dionne, pushed it aside since they were friends, and between friends you could take it for granted, since it was.
S16	A0L 1693	Yeah, she'd started to need Dionne, pushed it aside since they were friends, and between friends you could take it for granted, since it was.
S17	A0L 2196	Since Lucy had said it, then let her talk.
S18	A0N 289	The Reverend Archibald Menzies, minister to the stony and muddy village of Dull, was not exactly the pride of his parishioners — he had little chance of being that, since he had been chosen by the laird, not elected by the people.
S19	A0U 1470	Why did I bother to tell her, only to have her shout at me, accuse me of being crazy to wake her up for that and tell me to keep my nose out of her brother's business, especially since it was nothing to do with me.
S20	A0U 1512	Since everything seemed out of my reach I was reduced to making friends with the pigeons who were everywhere, and whose gentle murmurings I'd grown accustomed to hearing.
S21	A0U 1569	He'd expected it, he added, since he noticed that I had my own plate and cup at work, and bought tea for whoever was sitting with me.
S22	A0U 1954	Anyway, since the English language, not unlike its speakers, and the climate in which it was reared, did not necessarily adhere to the principles of predictability, even had the thought of the good Earl occurred to me, I may still not have surmised that it gave proof positive one way or the other re the acceptable pronunciation of the Square's Christian name.
S23	A0U 2164	Looked at from Scotland, it is sadly tied up with Thatcherism, which, we hope, is something that will pass, since it goes against a better, more

		basic feeling which is still there.
S24	A0U 2430	(In a sense they must have worked in tandem since Liebknecht, whose English wasn't very good, addressed primarily German-speaking crowds.
S25	A6J 105	Since, on principle, they could not say that lesbianism made them nervous and that the complex new demands made on them scared them, they found more underhand and aggressive ways of expressing their resentments.
S26	A6J 181	A little scared, since they were then all very young and had believed the stuff about painless childbirth, and a little over-excited by their own courage and naughtiness, but completely present for her — not as grown-ups to a child, but as women.
S27	A6J 933	Inside the great dragon it was very hot and very uncomfortable; it was also very noisy, since the dragon's stomach rumbled like a volcano.
S28	A6J 934	The dragon's internal boiler was situated very near to its stomach, and since he was making tremendous efforts to cool down, there were also terrifying hissing and grinding sounds.
S29	A6J 1100	They were in neither half of the house, but in a space that did not really exist for Maggie, who never asked herself which half the house was whose, since the whole house was, for her, theirs.
S30	A6J 1759	Since I'm technically retired I can't say that I'll resign if you disagree with my request — and particularly that we should remove my reconstruction as quickly as is feasible, but I do feel it that strongly and I shall publish whatever you decide.
S31	A6N 2305	'Since I didn't give them any praise, Annie and Lizzie had to do the praising instead.
S32	A73 1568	'Since we've come so far,' he said, 'we may as well have another chat with Mrs Hatton.'
S33	A73 2554	'Since the dead girl wasn't I,' she said with repellently faultless grammar, 'who was she?'
S34	A73 3284	'Since I'm home,' she said, 'I may as well do my duty.
S35	A7A 608	demanding to know the date of the party — which was unanswerable, since no one knew when Karl would be back from Dresden — and either confirming that, anyway, if it was to be on a week-end they would be resent — or not Frau Nordern was annoyed b the refusals but Herr Nordern had a drier view 'Most of them have hardly heard of Karl,' he said 'and anyway it isn't everyone who wants to be seen meeting
S36	AB9 83	McLeish decided that since she was unaware of her audience it did not become him to be selfconscious, and asked what she expected even a Senator to achieve in these circumstances?
S37	AB9 201	Since he now sounded flustered, Penelope Huntley looked with interest at the intruder: a good-looking, slightly overweight woman probably in her early forties, carefully dressed but uncertain.
S38	AB9 1315	My impression was that since it was to be held in London, Angela was doing the work, with a good deal of help from colleagues at Yeo Davis.
S39	AB9 1687	'We have two wills on file,' Timothy Hutton said, reaching the end of whatever internal debate he had been having, 'but the second, which was

		made in anticipation of her marriage to Mr Hawick, cannot of course be submitted for Probate since that marriage did not take place.
S40	AB9 1908	I was depending on Francesca to look after Thornton, and give him lunch and introduce him around, since she'll be working with him.'
S41	AB9 2149	He abandoned speculation firmly and concentrated on the implications for the present case, since he was plainly being offered expert testimony.
S42	AB9 2165	McLeish found himself receiving this with reluctance and wondered why, since it made sense.
S43	AB9 2177	And she decided Hawick was the better bet, particularly since he wasn't married.'
S44	AB9 2382	'I will of course remain responsible for Barton, since I know Andy well,' Peter Yeo said, firmly.
S45	ABW 585	Brian was so thoroughly weak that marriage to Evelyn, dire as it was, was better than no framework to his life, since his working-class parents were children of a lesser god.
S46	ABW 829	Especially the 'ancient' family who had sold her the house and now, pathologically, could not forgive her for buying it, since they had lost caste by moving away — unfortunately for Jane, only a mile away.
S47	ABW 123	His wife seemed dumb in both the American sense (undoubtedly) and the English (apparently, since she never spoke to anyone).
S48	AC2 530	Since the plant manager was never able to make up a day's loss of output which pulled down his monthly overall efficiency figures on which he was judged, it was never difficult for Clasper to prove his point.
S49	AC2 1006	It was not a particularly difficult decision for him to come to, since he was going to emigrate to Australia anyway.
S50	AC3 447	Nigel began to think of other ways to finance his 'research', since a large advance was not forthcoming.

Appendix table 2: English reason clauses introduced by the conjunction *as*

A1	A7A 2683	Actually, I shouldn't be telling you yet, but as your wife came to the station saying how worried you were I thought I'd call in and tell you.
A2	ABW 1267	The Post Office was a great centre for gossip as there was usually a queue there.
A3	AC2 201	And, as the biggest zone by far was Europe, he would begin there.
A4	AC2 930	Muldoon nervously introduced the plan, saying that as Fred Klepner had been over on special assignment from Detroit to help Mark in the final preparation of the Plan and the presentation, he would hand over to Fred and let him take the committee through the proposals.
A5	AC3 1363	She fed him well, but he was not comfortable there, as she nearly always had a younger man around.
A6	ACK 538	I had a drink of water as my throat was hurting, picked up Dorothy Wordsworth's Journals and sat down thankfully in an easy chair.
A7	AEB 3094	Sam wasn't privileged to meet them either as he'd been set to work whitewashing the Barracks, which they never got around to inspecting.

A8	AN7 512	As Bob Merryfield was having his dram Charlie broached the subject of rabbits and Parkinson said he could have a pair, as a number had been shot the previous day.
A9	APU 608	As their mother seemed already to have been in hospital for most of their lives, Alexander and Victoria saw no change and since the family followed the form of their class and delegated the day-to-day care of their children entirely to the nanny, the absence of their mother hardly affected their lives.
A10	ASE 1153	We buried it in our garden as we didn't want to upset you.'
A11	ASS 737	As he intended to behave extraordinarily well, she would grow to like and respect him (he wasn't entirely sure she did at the moment).
A12	B0B 1156	The driver had to brake rather sharply, as he was letting the van rip down the hill.
A13	B3J 360	This had a marvellous calming effect on him and made him determined to do the job right, especially as it was Molly's first time.
A14	C8D 1659	'Yes, but that would have become progressively more risky as people began to stir.'
A15	C8E 2729	But as they hadn't seen each other since the day they both left the house, I didn't think my debut in The Jungle Book was the best time for a reunion.
A16	CA0 138	As she only had one lead rope, Perdita had to walk both ponies the mile and a half back to Robinsgrove.
A17	CD2 398	The houses in the High Street went stravaiging down to the Gallowgate and the Saltmarket, to which last place no sane citizen would go as it was full of cutthroat robbers, avoided even by the police.
A18	CD2 1125	The figures walking along the paths were few, as it was still early.
A19	CD2 1653	A part, of course, assumed that certain favours would be forthcoming, especially as her reputation, in the newspapers, was in tatters; Mr Poole did not use so graphic a word, but his hands continued to make free of Dinah's body, and soon she rose and shook out her skirts.
A20	CD2 1888	'We will go to Mrs Gracie's, as it is what you want, my dear; and I will get up earlier and walk the extra distance; no doubt it will do me good.'
A21	CD2 2430	Clare was less often caned than Lilian, as she was more intelligent.
A22	CDN 1757	As it was after six o'clock, and, according to her much humbed book of etiquette, a lady might glitter after that hour, she wore long diamanté earrings.
A23	CEX 872	As luck would have it, Sophie had had no arrangement of her own for this evening, and, either forgetting our pact, or not taking my need for it seriously as she knew my activities were, on her terms, so innocent, had dropped in to borrow some coffee.
A24	CEX 1977	That is only a part of life, and as it no longer concerns us, why should it hold us together?
A25	CEY 2246	His eyes sparkled with delight as her mannerisms and voice reminded him of just how attractive he found Englishwomen.
A26	CJX 2626	It's not like him, especially as we haven't eaten.
A27	CK0 425	In our medical blocks oxygen was laid on in pipelines, but as surgical patients seldom needed continuous oxygen for long periods, the surgical side still used cylinders.
A28	CK0 467	I could not possibly tell him the truth, as that would scare the daylights out of

		him.
A29	CK0 1133	But as she needs me a hell of a lot more than I need her, we get along.'
A30	CK0 1886	It was a stupid question, as he had not seen any of the victims.
A31	CK0 3022	'I'll ask no leading questions, as I remember how I loathed them when I first started seeing a lot of Tom.
A32	CM1 67	Naturally, since having their ruler become the Phoenix King enhances the prestige of a kingdom, the selection of the new ruler of Ulthuan is a process fraught with diplomatic manoeuvring as the interests of various political factions have to be juggled.
A33	EVC 1517	"I'm glad for you, my lord, but I expect that as you're so rich you could have had any woman you wanted.
A34	FNU 604	It was an excellent little cameo, and as most of the dialogue was in the form of a rehearsed speech to the court of Alexandria it would hardly matter if, overcome by nerves, she forgot her lines.
A35	FPB 1453	A director from each of the new companies would acquire shares and sit on the SUPPLYKITS board: as Miranda owned the entire company, these inducement shares would reduce her holding, but Adam had convinced a reluctant Miranda that by relinquishing fifteen per cent of her shares, she was exchanging a hundred per cent of a small orange for eighty-five per cent of a crateful.
A36	FR9 997	I think it was very brave of you, especially as supporters will use it as an opportunity to criticise you and the team publicly.
A37	FSJ 394	'I can't say that, sir, as I haven't yet sailed her,' replied the captain.
A38	FSP 1062	But his bathroom was in the conservatory, which had two doors on to the garden where his wife grew plants, and as she left these doors open all morning his part of the house was apt to be colder than anywhere.
A39	FU8 775	To Lan's astonishment her father signalled for her to approach the altar next; as she was the youngest she had expected to go last, but her father was clearly singling Kim out for special treatment by allowing her to precede him.
A40	FYY 423	Pete didn't know whether to duck or run, and the choice was fairly academic anyway, as for the moment his body seemed to be about as responsive as a sack of rocks.
A41	G06 33	My mother, quite properly, did not believe me, but as I was now clearly an adult, even if an unsatisfactory one, she could not directly accuse me of lying.
A42	G0S 130	Though these measures are not due to necessity, as the people here are glad to be of service to us and treat us with courtesy in which not a little deference is admixed, for as I say they count many simple things great wonders: my fine paste shoe buckles (the only part remaining after some native rats that are very large and like to be tame devoured the rest of the appurtenances) inspired much clicking of teeth and clucking of tongues till I thought I should have to part with them.
A43	G0X 2907	Just as Lydia had gradually grown fond of Betty as she recognised her good qualities, so Betty realising how reprehensible Lydia could be liked her less.
A44	G16 1936	Anne managed to get a few days off work during his ten-day leave, and as he had few relatives to visit, they were able to spend blissful hours alone.
A45	GVT 2862	His bags were heavy, as he had brought everything away with him from Brickley.

A46	GW2 2861	As whoever stood beyond the door fought with its security measures, she considered her own plan of action.
A47	GW8 2463	It went on until the evening, as the work had to be finished that day.
A48	GWG 2423	But this was not a wholly popular view as most reporters welcomed the chance to write about naughty knickers for a change and leaven the fare of their working lives.
A49	GWH 910	I refused, as it was the middle of winter.
A50	GWH 1303	I knew the master would not let her leave the safety of the Grange to go so far, especially as the road to the hills passed close to Wuthering Heights.