

عنوان المحاضرة: Causative
Conjunctions
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Causative Conjunctions

These words are used to explain why something happens or the cause behind a situation

Because

1. Because: Focuses on the reason itself. It is the strongest and most •
direct.

Ex: •

I stayed home because it was raining. •

As

As: gives a known, obvious, or background reason. •

It is common in formal writing and focus on the **result** not the reason. •

Ex: •

As the flight was delayed, we waited in the lounge •

Since

Since: similar to **as** but often implies **time** and **cause**. •

It is used in **formal** and **academic** writing. •

Ex: •

Since the data is incomplete, the results are unreliable. •

For

In modern English, ‘for’ is quite formal and literary •

It functions similarly to ‘because’ but usually appears in the middle of a sentence. •

It adds a poetic or old- fashion tone. •

Structure: (Result), for (Reason) •

Ex: •

She felt a sudden chill, for the windows had been left open. •

In that

It explains how or in what sense something is true. •

It is used in highly formal and academic writing •

Structure: (General Statement) in that (Specific Explanation) •

Ex: •

This theory is useful in that it explains social change. •

That

That acts as a causative link when following certain adjectives •
expressing emotion or reaction.

It explains the cause of the feeling. •

Structure: (adjective or noun) that (Clause). •

Ex: •

He was happy that he had passed the exam. •

The fact that prices have risen worries consumers. •