

CAUSE AND EFFECT

CAUSATIVE VERBS

	CAUSE → EFFECT		EFFECT → CAUSE	
LEADS TO	ACCOUNT FOR	AFFECT	RESULT FROM	ASCRIBE TO
RESULT IN	TRIGGER	INFLUENCE	ARISE FROM	ATTRIBUTE TO
CAUSE	INDUCE	CONTRIBUTE	STEM FROM	
PRODUCE	GIVE RISE TO	BRING ABOUT		

EXAMPLES IN SENTENCES:

1. The disobedience of the health protocol **leads to** the increasing number of the infected people.
2. The issue on the imperfect vaccines **triggers** the people's refusal to be vaccinated.
3. Excessive fear or worry **results in** the decreasing of immune system.
4. Positive thinking **affects** the mental health.
5. Family's financial problem may **cause** the marital disharmony.
6. The disability to manage the finance **gives rise to** the more complicated problem.
7. The wrong judgment on someone **produces** more and more hatred.
8. Sharing life experience of oneself **is able to induce** other's motivation to be better.
9. Sadness, worries, and other negative feelings possibly **account for** the body's mechanism a lot.
10. Having too much diet or exercises **due to** the fear of gaining weight contributes to Anorexia Nervosa.
11. Behavioral disorder in children **influences** their social interaction with friends.
12. Fluctuating between extreme happiness and extreme sadness **brings about** the mood disorder.
13. Being influenced easily by hoaxes **results from** illiteracy.
14. Conflicts in society **arise from** the lack of tolerance among the people.
15. The feud between these tribes **stems from** a complete misunderstanding of cultural background.
16. People **ascribe** the President's success to stop the conflicts **to** his great ability to communicate.
17. The disintegration of a country **attributes to** the absence of disrespect among the people.

CAUSATIVE SUBORDINATORS	CAUSATIVE PREPOSITIONS	CAUSATIVE NOUNS	SENTENCE CONNECTORS
BECAUSE	BECAUSE OF	THE CAUSE OF	THUS
SINCE	DUE TO	THE REASON OF	THEREFORE
FOR	AS A RESULT OF	THE EFFECT OF	HENCE
AS	AS A CONSEQUENCE OF	THE INFLUENCE OF	CONSEQUENTLY
	OWING TO	THE IMPACT OF	AS A RESULT
	GIVEN	A RESULT OF	AS A CONSEQUENCE
		A CONSEQUENCE OF	FOR THIS REASON
			ACCORDINGLY

HOW TO USE THEM IN SENTENCES?

1. CAUSE: What he taught was inspiring.
EFFECT: His students' life began to alter.

With Causative Subordinators:

His students' life began to alter **because** what he taught was inspiring.

Sentence



With Causative Preposition:

His students' life began to alter **because of** his inspiring lesson.

Noun phrase



With Causative Nouns:

The cause of the change of the students' life is his inspiring lesson.



With sentence connectors:

What he taught was inspiring. **Therefore,** His students' life began to alter.



2. Family's financial problem **may cause** the marital disharmony.

With Causative Subordinators:

Marriage can be in trouble **for** there is a problem in the financial problem.

With Causative Preposition:

Marriage can be in trouble **due to** family's financial problem.

With Causative Nouns:

The effect of family's financial problem is the marital disharmony.

With sentence connectors:

They have family's financial problem. **As a result,** Their marriage is in trouble.



Notes:

1. The main function of 'Thus' depends on its position in sentences:

At the beginning of the sentence

a. Results ("for this reason", "Because of this/that")

Some inevitable things that are unpleasant often happen to us. **Thus**, we should be able to choose whether we accept it and then adjust ourselves to it or we just let it ruin ourselves.

REASON → RESULT

b. Drawing Conclusions ("This means that")

When something bad or unpleasant happens to us, surely we can't change or avoid it. Everyone must experience it in their course of life. Some can cope with it and have made peace with their life while others plunge themselves into the pit of misery. **Thus**, whether we can survive or not depends on our own decision.

Evidence/fact → conclusion

c. Summarizing ("In other words")

Annoyance will never take happiness or peace away from our life. Sadly, we get badly influenced by what annoys us. For example, our mood will suddenly change when there happens something wrong with the preparation of our party while the guests are coming in a short time. Panicking, or worrying covers our face. We are afraid of failing. When welcoming the guests, we would not be able to give the warm smile. Can the guests feel comfortable? Of course not. The worry of failure affects our emotion. Why not just keep thinking positively and not have our party ruined by our bad mood. **Thus**, never let annoyance get us down.

Details → summary
(restates the main idea introduced in the main sentence)

d. clarifying examples ("for example")

Fatigue can lower both physical resistance to some diseases and resistance to emotion of fear or worry. **Thus**, headache often comes at the same time as the fatigue appears.

Concept → example

e. Expressing 'Means' ("in this way", "by so doing")

Our heart pumps enough blood to our body while it exerts enough energy every twenty-four hours. To keep the normal function of our body, we must have a rest often. **Thus**, our heart can do its incredible work for seventy or may be ninety years.



Within the sentence as adverb:

Despite the tireless brain, psychological factor in which emotion produces nervous tensions often causes fatigue and thus affects the worker's efficiency in working.

Despite the tireless brain, psychological factor in which emotion produces nervous tensions often causes fatigue and, **thus affecting** the worker's efficiency in working. (more formal)
thereby affecting (more formal adverb)

2. The main function of 'Therefore' depends on its position in sentences:

At the beginning of the sentence

a. Results ("Because of this/that")

Some people with something bad happening to them can be discouraged by encouraging words. **Therefore**, they will get angry to anyone who is trying to advise them.

Some people with something bad happening to them can be discouraged by encouraging words; **therefore**, they will get angry to anyone who is trying to advise them.

REASON → RESULT

b. Solutions ("In response to this problem")

Optimism can be good under certain conditions. However, it will become toxic positivity to some people who just need to be listened to instead of being advised on optimism. **Therefore**, encouraging someone in bad situation should be accompanied by empathy and willingness to listen to what they feel.

PROBLEM → SOLUTION

c. Justifying aims and methods

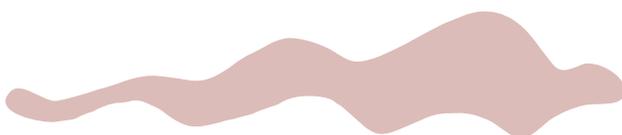
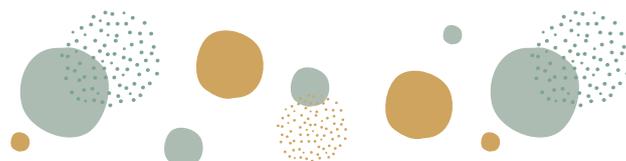
Human lives with his emotions. They give information on what is happening or what he is facing. **Therefore**, identifying the emotion is needed to decide what to do next. (method)

We often encourage others by asking to think positively without trying to know how they feel. This sometimes doesn't work and even makes them get down. Now, there have been some books telling about how to help people cope with their hardships in proper words. **Therefore**, the aim of this book is to remind everyone not to say encouraging words without knowing their real situation. (aim)

Within the sentence as adverb:

Some people with something bad happening to them can be discouraged by encouraging words **and therefore** will feel more upset.

Some people with something bad happening to them can be discouraged by encouraging words **and therefore** they will get angry to anyone who is trying to advise them.



3. HENCE

Some people with something bad happening to them can be discouraged by encouraging words. **Hence**, they will get angry to anyone who is trying to advise them.

Within the sentence as adverb:

A psychiatrist and psychologist asked a woman to feel gratitude to her condition now after being raped and to believe in God, **hence** her committing suicide. (That is the reason or explanation for)

4. CONSEQUENTLY

Someone who wants to end their life will blame themselves for not being able to have a good thing in their life. **Consequently**, encouraging them with positive words even makes their depression worse.

Within the sentence as adverb:

A popular psychiatrist doesn't have time to listen to his patient, **and consequently** only gives prescription that is often not necessarily needed.

A popular psychiatrist doesn't have time to listen to his patient, **and consequently** the patient feels no better than before.