A comparison study of the JBXDMY construction in American and British English

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Abstract

The "Just Because X Doesn't Mean Y" (JBXDMY) construction initially emerged in the 1850s as a spoken expression, typically employed to convey a negative implication to the interlocutor. This syntactic structure is prevalent in both British and American English, with the most frequently observed variant in the British corpora being "Just Because X doesn't mean Y," and in the American corpora, "X That doesn't mean Y." The present study scrutinized samples from the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) and the British National Corpus (BNC) to discern disparities in the application and frequency of various instances of this construction.

In order to examine the structure of the clause comprehensively, the analysis encompassed its constituent elements. This investigation led to the delineation of the JBXDMY construction as follows: "Just because X" operates as a subordinating clause, functioning as a clausal verb phrase adverbial. Concurrently, "Doesn't mean" constitutes a superordinate clause, encompassing the "Y" element, which is preceded by a word that may or may not be ellipted. This preceding word serves as the complementizer "that," assuming the role of a direct object for the verb phrase "doesn't mean Y."

Keywords:
Just because, JBXDMY, Grammar, Corpora study, COCA, BNC, Construction grammar, American English, British English
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1. Introduction

Construction grammar and semantics encompass a wide range of applications and variations. The JBXDMY construction is a unit that warrants investigation cannot be justified within a traditional grammar framework, because it does not fall within the traditional categories of grammatical constituents. Here’s where Construction grammar comes in.

Construction Grammar offers a unified, flexible, and cognitive-based approach to understanding language. It emphasizes constructions as the basic units, capturing language change and variation, while accommodating various levels of abstraction. Construction grammar is applicable across languages, grounded in actual usage, and integrates form and meaning within constructions, providing a comprehensive understanding of linguistic phenomena. The construction "Just Because X Doesn't Mean Y " has been researched for British English with the BnC which I will present in the Background Section. Prior studies have yet to investigate the positive and negative aspects of this construction, along with its usage in American English. This is interesting as it gives a new dimension to why and in which language situations this construction is used in both British English and American English.

This can be explained by using Corpus linguistics as can be described as the following: "Corpora" (singular: corpus) is a term used in linguistics to refer to large collections of written or spoken texts that are systematically compiled and stored for analysis. These collections can include various types of texts, such as books, articles, speeches, transcripts of conversations, web pages, or social media posts. The main goal of creating a corpus is to represent a particular language, dialect, or language variety in a comprehensive and representative manner.

The "Just Because X Doesn't Mean Y " (JBXDMY) construction is a linguistic pattern used to express that the presence of one situation (X) does not necessarily imply or guarantee the occurrence of another situation (Y). This construction is commonly used in conversational English to challenge assumptions or stereotypes and clarify misconceptions. In the JBXDMY construction, "just because" introduces the premise (X), while "doesn't mean" negates the expected conclusion (Y), emphasizing that the two situations are not inherently connected.

When examining British and American English, differences may arise in simple clauses or verb groups as linguistic patterns evolve (Burton-Roberts, 1997; Huddleston, 1998). It is reasonable to assume that British and American English can diverge even when employing the same constructions in speech, prompting an investigation into the underlying reasons for such discrepancies.

This study will utilize the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) and the British National Corpus (BNC) to gather relevant information, focusing on search terms such as "just because," "JBXDMY," "just because X doesn't mean Y," and "doesn't mean" to explore their usage in spoken language.

Construction Grammar is a linguistic theory that posits language as a collection of form-meaning pairings, called constructions. These constructions represent the basic building blocks of language and can range from simple morphemes (e.g., word roots, prefixes, suffixes) to more complex phrases, idioms, or sentence structures. In this framework, grammar is not seen as a set of separate, abstract rules governing the combination of words, but rather as a network of constructions that are learned, stored, and used by speakers.

1.1. Research questions.

The primary objective of this essay is to identify the differences and similarities between American and British corpora in the use of the JBXDMY construction. A thorough analysis of the construction's components will be conducted to comprehend its syntax and achieve a more comprehensive
understanding of its structure (Hilpert, 2005). Furthermore, this essay will delve into the history of this linguistic pattern to uncover the various historical factors that contributed to its emergence and explore the situations in which it is used from a speaking perspective. Finally, this study will determine whether positive or negative clauses are present in the American corpus and provide explanations for any observed differences. The research questions in this essay will investigate the following questions:

Question 1: What are the similarities and differences between the uses of the construction JBXDMY in American and British corpora and in what manner are they used?

Question 2: How do the individual components within the construction operate, both independently and when combined as a clause, in order to enhance our comprehension of the entire construction?

2. Background

2.1. Previous research
Previous research by Olavarría (2001) focused on the Just Because X Doesn't Mean Y (JBXDMY) construction, examining the British National Corpus and semantic analyses conducted by Quirk (1985). The results provided a general understanding of how the construction was utilized in spoken communication. However, the study did not address any negative or positive aspects of using this construction or explore the American corpus, which had not yet been developed. Consequently, this study will compare the two corpora, building on Olavarría's work as a guideline, and aim to enhance understanding of the JBXDMY construction. The study will also examine additional data from the British corpus and various contexts in which the JBXDMY construction might be used in conversation.

Hilpert (2007) examined various data sources from different periods in English history to determine when the "just because, doesn't mean" clause first emerged. The research indicates that this clause was initially spoken in 19th-century England, with an early example being: "Just because I said you were the prettiest girl in town, and the wittiest - that's not flattery" (Hilpert, 2007). This instance demonstrates one of the earliest uses of the construction, featuring a negative proposition created through a negatively framed compliment, which consists of a negative clause preceded by a "because" clause.
According to Hilpert's (2007) findings, this clause was predominantly used in a negative context. The construction typically comprised a standard clause followed by "because" and concluded with a negative clause. The negative construction's prevalence increased over time, as shown in Fig. 1, with Hilpert (2007) concluding that approximately 77% of all "just because" clauses are paired with a negative ending. A notable change occurred after the 1950s, as "doesn't mean" clauses no longer included a separate subject, as illustrated by the following examples:

"Just because you know the subject matter, it doesn’t mean you can teach it."

"Just because you know the subject matter doesn’t mean you can teach it."

In the latter example, the subject "it" is omitted, reflecting the contemporary linguistic trend of excluding the subject in "just because" clauses compared to earlier stages of the construction. Fig. 2 depicts the frequency of the two clause types and the relative frequency of "doesn't mean" clauses without a subject. This evolution can be attributed to the ease of using "just because, doesn't mean" over the years. However, the subject in the clause is still frequently used, though not as often as before the 1950s. Another factor contributing to the gradual disappearance of "it" is the potential for listeners to miss the subject and misinterpret the intended meaning, even if they understand the grammatical use of the subject it."

Hilpert's (2007) research on the background and semantics of the words "just because" will be considered in this study, as it offers insights into the diverse applications of this semantic structure, such as positive and negative clause usage and meaning.

### 2.2. The principles of Construction Grammar.

The key principles of Construction Grammar include:

1. **Language as a structured inventory of form-meaning pairings:** In Construction Grammar, language is viewed as a structured inventory of constructions, where each construction is a pairing of form and meaning (Goldberg, 2006). This perspective contrasts with traditional linguistic theories that separate syntax, semantics, and pragmatics into distinct domains (Croft & Cruse, 2004).

2. **Constructions at all levels of linguistic analysis:** Construction Grammar posits that constructions exist at all levels of linguistic analysis, from morphemes and words to phrases, clauses, and larger discourse units (Goldberg, 2006; Croft & Cruse, 2004). This perspective emphasizes the importance of understanding the relationship between form and meaning at every level of language structure.

3. **The continuum of schematicity and specificity:** Constructions can vary in their degree of schematicity (abstractness) and specificity (concreteness) (Langacker, 2008). Schematic constructions provide general patterns that can be instantiated by more specific constructions, while specific constructions represent particular instances of those patterns (Goldberg, 2006).

4. **The role of frequency and usage:** Construction Grammar emphasizes the importance of frequency and usage in shaping language structure and the acquisition of constructions (Bybee, 2010). Frequent constructions are argued to be more entrenched and salient in speakers' mental representations of language, influencing both language processing and language change (Ellis, 2002).

5. **The interdependence of form and function:** Construction Grammar posits that form and function are interdependent and cannot be fully understood in isolation from one another.
(Croft & Cruse, 2004). Constructions are assumed to emerge from the interaction of communicative functions and the formal properties of language (Goldberg, 2006).

6. Language as a dynamic, evolving system: Construction Grammar views language as a dynamic, evolving system that is shaped by processes of language use, acquisition, and change (Beckner et al., 2009). This perspective emphasizes the importance of understanding language as a complex adaptive system that is shaped by social, cognitive, and communicative factors.

By focusing on constructions as the fundamental units of language, Construction Grammar offers a comprehensive and cognitively plausible account of linguistic structure and language acquisition. This approach has been applied to the study of various aspects of language, including syntax, semantics, morphology, and pragmatics. Providing valuable insights into the nature of linguistic knowledge and the mechanisms underlying language use and learning.

2.3. Why JBXDMY should be considered a construction.
Just Because X Doesn't Mean Y (JBXDMY) can be considered a construction within the Construction Grammar field for several reasons. Construction Grammar is a theoretical approach to language that emphasizes the importance of form-meaning pairings, called constructions, as the basic building blocks of language. Constructions are defined as any linguistic pattern, ranging from morphemes and words to idiomatic expressions and complex sentence structures, which have a particular form and a corresponding meaning or function (Hilpert, 2014).

JBXDMY fits well within this framework for the following reasons:

1. Fixed form: JBXDMY has a recognizable and consistent structure that consists of "Just because" followed by a clause (X), "doesn't mean," and another clause (Y). This fixed form allows speakers to easily identify and use the construction.

2. Conventionalized meaning: JBXDMY conveys a specific meaning that goes beyond the sum of its individual parts. It is used to express the idea that the presence of X (a situation or condition) does not necessarily lead to or imply Y (a conclusion or outcome). This meaning is not derived solely from the meanings of the individual words in the construction but is associated with the entire pattern.

3. Productivity: The JBXDMY construction is highly productive, as it can be used with a wide range of content for clauses X and Y, allowing speakers to create novel instances of the construction to express various ideas. This flexibility demonstrates the construction's usefulness in everyday language.

4. Form-meaning correspondence: The JBXDMY construction is a clear example of a form-meaning pairing. Its specific form is consistently associated with a particular meaning, which is a fundamental aspect of Construction Grammar.

Considering these factors, JBXDMY can be seen as a construction within the Construction Grammar field because it embodies the central principles of the approach: it is a linguistic pattern with a fixed form and a conventionalized meaning that is both productive and consistently associated with a particular function.

2.4. JBXDMY form, meaning and how to identify.
The "Just Because X Doesn't Mean Y" (JBXDMY) construction is a complex sentence structure commonly used in spoken language, consisting of a subordinating conjunction "just
because" followed by an initial clause (X), a negated form of the verb "mean" (doesn't mean), and a subsequent clause (Y). This construction serves to express the idea that the presence of a particular situation (X) should not lead to the assumption or conclusion of another situation (Y). By employing JBXDMY, the speaker aims to challenge or refute the listener's beliefs or assumptions by highlighting the lack of a necessary connection between the two situations presented.

To identify the JBXDMY construction in corpora for a corpus study, the following criteria should be considered:

1. The construction must begin with the phrase "just because," which functions as a phrasal subordinating conjunction.
2. The initial clause (X) should immediately follow "just because" and present the situation that the speaker is challenging.
3. The negated form of the verb "mean," specifically "doesn't mean" or "does not mean," should be positioned after the initial clause (X).
4. The subsequent clause (Y) should immediately follow "doesn't mean" and present the conclusion or assumption that the speaker argues should not be drawn from the initial situation (X).
5. The construction may include the optional complementizer "that" before the subsequent clause (Y), but this is not required for the construction to be valid.

By adhering to these criteria, researchers can accurately identify and analyse instances of the JBXDMY construction in corpus studies, allowing for a thorough examination of its usage and implications in both American (AmE) and British English (BrE).

2.5. Review of previous research

Olavarría analyses only the British National Corpus in a neutral manner, and Hilpert focuses on the semantics of “just because”. Burton-Roberts (1997) describes the structure of the Just Because X Doesn't Mean Y construction as follows: the "just because X" component is a subordinate clause, also functioning as a clausal verb phrase adverbial. The counterpart, "Doesn't mean Y," acts as a superordinate clause containing another subordinate clause. In this context, "Y" serves as the direct object of the superordinate clause. According to Burton-Roberts' rules, "because" functions as a subordinating conjunction, joined to "X" in this construction. As a subordinating conjunction, "because" is always followed by a clause, making "X" a clause. "Y," established as a clause, can be accompanied by various positive and negative clauses, though it is not part of the main construction and will only be addressed in the appendices and briefly in the results. "Doesn't mean" serves as the verb in this construction, where "Just because X doesn’t mean Y" generally stands alone at a surface level. However, there may be other subordinate clauses within the main clause that function as direct objects, primarily focusing on "X" and "Y." Due to the construction's numerous characteristics, it can be employed in various ways across both British and American English, making it an intriguing subject to explore in terms of syntax and usage by different English speakers.

Additionally, this investigation will analyse the usage of positive and negative clauses within the JBXDMY construction, tracing its development since the 1850s when it first appeared.
2.6. Background to the comparison between AmE and BrE.
The comparison between American English and British English has long been a topic of interest for linguists, educators, and language enthusiasts. The two varieties of English developed from a common origin but evolved differently due to historical, social, and cultural factors. The background to this comparison can be divided into several key areas:

1. Historical context: The divergence between American English and British English can be traced back to the colonization of North America by British settlers in the 17th and 18th centuries (Algeo, 2006). As the settlers established communities in the New World, their language began to evolve separately from the English spoken in Britain. Over time, the two varieties diverged further due to influences from other languages, regional dialects, and changing cultural trends (Trudgill & Hannah, 2008).

2. Lexical differences: One of the most noticeable differences between American and British English is the vocabulary (Algeo, 2006). There are numerous words and expressions that are unique to each variety, as well as words that have different meanings or usage patterns. These differences can be attributed to various factors, such as exposure to different languages, cultural influences, and the development of new terminology to describe local experiences and phenomena (Crystal, 2003).

3. Grammar and syntax: While American and British English share a common grammatical structure, there are some subtle differences in usage and syntax (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002). These differences may include the use of certain verb forms, prepositions, and other grammatical elements. In general, however, the grammatical differences between the two varieties are relatively minor compared to the lexical and pronunciation differences (Algeo, 2006).

4. Spelling: Spelling differences between American and British English can be traced back to divergent orthographic reforms and standardization efforts in the 19th century (Venezky, 1999). American English spelling was heavily influenced by the work of Noah Webster, who sought to simplify and rationalize the English spelling system, while British English retained many of the traditional spellings (Scragg, 1974). As a result, there are numerous spelling differences between the two varieties, such as "color" vs. "colour" and "center" vs. "centre" (Algeo, 2006).

The comparison between American English and British English provides valuable insights into the development of the English language and the factors that have shaped its various forms. Understanding these differences can also help to promote mutual understanding and effective communication between speakers of the two varieties.

3. Material and Method

3.1. The composition of the corpora and investigated spoken parts.
3.1.1. The method of extracting data from the corpora

To examine the linguistic construction "Just because X doesn’t mean Y," the material was sourced from the BNC approximately 10 million spoken words (British National Corpus) and COCA, approximately 127 million spoken words (Corpus of Contemporary American English). These corpora were chosen as they offer comprehensive information and samples of spoken English, available to the public, and provide enough samples. Additionally, these
corpora present unbiased samples of spoken English used in both America and England, ensuring a random order and frequency although the BNC has fewer spoken words in it, taking 120 samples each makes this study more reliable.

This research used Olavarria’s samples from the BNC and compared them to samples from COCA. Due to search limitations, the term "JBXDMY" will not be used in the American corpus; due to the fact that the corpora do not allow the previously mentioned search term. Instead, the search term “JBXDMY” will supplement with “does not mean” in this study for the COCA, to compensate for the differences in search terms between the corpora and to match Olavarria’s samples as closely as possible. This search term was also used when some results did not match the criteria for the clause to function in general and had to be excluded, in order to fill the remaining samples.

The analysis will be limited to spoken instances of the JBXDMY construction to provide a detailed examination of conversational contexts and circumstances in which it was employed as in the approach of positive and negative use, as well as how the construction grammar is used as outlined in section 2.2. The criteria for the identification of the JBXDMY structure where followed, as outlined in section 2.4.

3.1.2. How the manual screening was done.

A total of 120 samples of spoken English were extracted from COCA and included in Appendix B, using the search term "does not mean." The selection of 120 samples matches Olavarria's paper (2001), where an equal number of samples from the BNC were taken, allowing for a precise comparison between the two corpora. The context in which this construction is used will also be examined, for instance, whether it is employed in a positive or negative manner and the possible reasons behind this. Analysing the phonetic features as well as Olavarría’s samples will contribute to a deeper understanding of the subject.

3.1.3. Issues therein and how they were solved.

I had to manually transfer the samples from Olavarría's paper to Appendix A. Some of the samples from COCA had to be excluded since they did not match the construction of the clause and lacked the proper components as in X and Y. All the samples were taken randomly, and the irrelevant samples were not supplemented since the samples taken were deemed sufficient for this study.

3.1.4. The final numbers of tokens of the JBXDMY construction included in the investigation.

The first 30 samples from the BNC, when searching the corpora for the construction JBXDMY, are placed in Appendix A. Initially, the search terms "just because, doesn’t mean" were used for the British corpus, and "doesn’t mean" for the American corpus, as the latter does not accept the same search terms as the British one. Secondly, only spoken versions of this construction were selected, aligning with the study's main focus. Thirdly, the first 120 samples from both BNC and COCA were taken to randomize the selection and ensure the study's repeatability.
3.1.5. Examples included in the data.
Samples containing the main components "X" and "Y" were included in this study as results and were analysed. Those examples also followed the general structure of our construction and followed the central principles which were mentioned in section 2.3.

3.1.6. Examples excluded in the data.
Samples lacking the components "X" and "Y" that make the clause function were excluded. Those samples were also vague, and that it may affect the understanding of the conversation, nor that they could not function as our intended JBXDMY construction, and therefore was excluded.

4. Result and discussion

4.1. The results
This analysis will explore the differences between the American and British corpora to identify similarities, differences, and positive and negative aspects of this construction's usage. The analysis will also investigate the semantic features within the construction to determine if there is any general difference in usage between the corpora and examine the distinct semantic components to see if a specific word or element contributes to the change.

Question 1: What are the similarities and differences between the uses of the construction JBXDMY in American and British corpora and in what manner are they used?

To find the similarities and differences can we need to make a Syntactic analysis of the construction in both the BrE and AmE:

4.1.1. Syntactic Analysis

4.1.1.1. Syntactic composition of the pattern "JBXDMY" in the British corpus
By examining the 120 samples taken from the BNC and the resulting data, we can observe differences in the usage of this construction, such as the employment of various adverbs, other conjunctions, and potential connections through synonymy between the results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure of clause</th>
<th>No. of instances</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Just because X doesn't mean Y”</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>86,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Because X doesn’t mean Y”</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Simply because X doesn't mean Y”</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Merely because X doesn't mean Y”</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Even though X doesn’t mean Y”</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Although X doesn’t mean Y”</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“When I say X of course it doesn’t mean Y”</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“X but that doesn't mean Y”</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>120</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the data presented in this table, the subordinate conjunction "because" was utilized 116 out of 120 times. This may be because this clause can be used with or without an adverb, as demonstrated by the results. The combination of a verb clause followed by an adverb emerged as the most frequent pattern among the samples, with 106 instances featuring these components. One adverb that is notably prevalent in these results is "just," which appears 104 times within this pattern. Other adverbs, such as "simply," "merely," and "although," occurred only once, highlighting that the "Just Because X Doesn’t Mean Y" pattern typically follows the main clause.

These results reveal the structure of this construction as follows: the verb group "doesn’t mean," the clause "just because," and "doesn't mean + clause." The word "that" is often omitted, resulting in ellipsis. This structure can be observed in the following Examples:

(1) Just because I wasn’t interned in 1981 doesn't mean I’m not a Polish patriot too. (Appendix A)

Example 1 demonstrates that both X and Y are clauses, with Y followed by "that."

Another possible structure for the verb "doesn’t mean" appears as: "Just because + clause + doesn't mean + that clause," as shown in this example:

(2) Just because no one said anything doesn't mean that you went unnoticed. (Appendix A)

All examples presented here from the appendices could omit "that" without significantly altering the overall structure of the clauses.

The next internal composition features X as a clause and Y as a clause with an ellipted complementizer, resulting in the verb group "Doesn’t mean to say": "A just because clause + clause + doesn’t mean to say + clause." This structure can be seen in this example:

(3) Richard, just because the tape’s on doesn’t mean to say you’ve got to lie. (Appendix A)

The fourth structure consists of X as a clause and Y supported by the complementizer "that," with the verb group "Doesn’t mean to say": "Just because + clause + doesn’t mean to say + that + clause." This is illustrated in this example:

(4) Just because we appear to be gorging ourselves on war coverage doesn’t mean to say that we swallow it whole. (Appendix A)

Lastly, the final structure examined in this paper considers Y as a type of indefinite pronoun, with the verb group "doesn’t mean": "Just because + clause + doesn’t mean + indefinite pronoun." The last example for this structure is:

(5) Look, because I’m coming out with you tonight doesn’t mean anything. (Appendix A)

According to Olavarría (2001), these examples suggest that the diversity in these clause patterns is a result of absolute synonymy. Speakers generally use these patterns more frequently than other patterns within this construction, and their relative frequency of appearances is illustrated in Table 2. To simplify the numbers, Olavarría employs the adverb "just" for all the cases shown in the table, even though not all samples contain it. Samples
using the adverbs "simply" and "merely," as well as the nine other samples featuring verb phrased adverbials, are included in the table, even if they are not followed by an adverb.

Table 2, the structure of the JBXDMY-clause in BNC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure of clause</th>
<th>No. of instances</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Just because + clause doesn’t mean + clause</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>63.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just because + clause doesn’t mean + that-clause</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just because + clause doesn’t mean to say + clause</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just because + clause doesn’t mean to say + that-clause</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just because + clause doesn’t mean + indefinite pronoun</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>115</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table reveals that the verb group "doesn’t mean" is predominant, appearing in 87% of the collected samples. Additionally, instances where the verb is followed by a clause and the complementizer "that" has been omitted show a significant difference from clauses that employ "that" as a complementizer. In 72% of the samples, the verb group is followed by a clause, while 27% use a clause followed by the complementizer "that." Based on this information, it is evident that speakers frequently utilize the standard "Just because + clause + doesn’t mean + clause" format in conversations, accounting for 63.5% of the instances according to the samples. We can thus conclude that this type of clause is most used, and in some cases, the "that-clause" is added, primarily for a negative response, as suggested by the research conducted by Hilpert (2007), which found that the usage of "that" often implies a negative proposition at the end.

4.1.1.2. Syntactic composition of the pattern “JBXDMY” in the American corpus

To gain more insight into the syntactic composition of our construction, and in order to compare the use between BrE and AmE, we analysed the American corpus using the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) with the search term "Doesn’t mean":

10
Table 3. American corpus with 120 examples of the JBXDMY pattern

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure of clause</th>
<th>No. of instances</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes doesn’t mean</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But that doesn't mean</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That doesn't mean</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>42,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just because doesn't mean</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It doesn't mean</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>38,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The “X” doesn't mean</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This doesn't mean</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is doesn’t mean</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where doesn’t mean</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last doesn’t mean</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is + that doesn’t mean</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having doesn't mean</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority doesn't mean</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And it doesn't mean</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To + verb doesn't mean</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>120</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As illustrated in Table 3, the most frequent use of the term "doesn't mean" was associated with the word "that." There were only 10 instances of the phrase "just because" found in this corpus. These results could potentially be attributed to either the significant differences between American and British English or the fact that the word "that" serves various functions as a definite article, conjunction, adverb, pronoun, and adjective, thus offering a broader range of usage for American speakers. The pronoun or noun "it" appeared in this construction 31 times, and due this study, looking at the spoken nature of this corpus, the word "it" replaced an object previously mentioned in the conversation. In this instance, the "X" also functioned as the beginning of the construction, and the subordinate conjunction "just because" was omitted. The following table demonstrates the structure of the clause in the American corpus.

Table 4 Structure of the JBXDMY-clause in the COCA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure of clause</th>
<th>No. of instances</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>That + doesn't mean + that-clause</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>43,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That + doesn't mean + clause</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just because + clause doesn't mean + clause</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just because + clause doesn't mean + that-clause</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It + doesn't mean + clause</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It + doesn't mean + that-clause</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But that + doesn't mean + that-clause</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But that + doesn't mean + clause</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>105</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This table reveals that the complementizer "that" is used with the main clause 67.6% of the time. In the remaining 32.4% of cases, the complementizer "that" was omitted, leaving only the main clause. The remaining clauses were deemed outside the scope of this study and were not included in Table 4 since they did not possess the necessary components for this research's targeted construction.

4.1.1.3. Comparison Between British and American Corpora

Examining the JBXDMY construction, a strong difference emerges between the two websites. Only 10 spoken constructions from the American corpus contain "just because" and "doesn't mean," while the British corpus has 104 instances, more than ten times the amount. However, COCA has 51 occurrences of "that doesn't mean" and 31 of "it doesn't mean," whereas the BNC has none of these corresponding clauses.

Examining the clause structures from the two websites, a distinct difference in the usage of the JBXDMY construction, or more accurately, the XDMY construction, becomes apparent. In the American corpus, the primary usage of this construction involves the supportive complementizer "that" in the majority of instances, while the British corpus predominantly employs "just because" as a major clause.

Question 2: How do the individual components within the construction operate, both independently and when combined as a clause, in order to enhance our comprehension of the entire construction?

In order to answer this, we need to look at the Syntactic functions as well as the clause in general:

4.1.2. Syntactic functions of JBXDMY

Burton Roberts (1997) identifies that clauses using the complementizer "that" can serve the following functions: subject and extraposed subject, complement of verb groups within a verb phrase in the form of a direct object and subject predicate. It can also replace an adjective within an adjective phrase and serve as a complement of a noun within a noun phrase. As seen in Appendix A, the "just because X doesn't mean Y" construction functions as its own clause, with only two samples containing a direct object within a ditransitive clause and an imperative clause. The function operates with a verb group within a verb phrase, and in both examples, the construction employs "that" as a complementizer, as demonstrated in the following examples:

(6A) Elizabeth could reassure Harry that just because she wants to do things for herself doesn't mean that she doesn’t want him. (Appendix A)

(6B) Remember that just because these are the scores you got today doesn’t mean that is what you are. (Appendix A)

The examples provided by Burton Roberts (1997) using the complementizer "that" are simpler than the JBXDMY construction. Utilizing the examples from Burton Roberts helps us gain further insight into how to apply examples such as 7A and 7B in other clauses with similar structures:

(7A) That the king was in his counting house disconcerted her. (Appendix A)
The "that" clause can also function as an extraposed subject:

(8A) It disconcerted her that the king was in his counting house. (Appendix A)

(8B) It disconcerted her that just because she wants to do things for herself doesn’t mean she doesn’t want him. (Appendix A)

Additionally, the "that" clause functions as a subject predicative in these examples:

(9A) The consensus is that you should taste the stew first. (Appendix A)

(9B) The consensus is that just because these are the scores you got today doesn’t mean that is what you are. (Appendix A)

The "that" clause functions as a complement of an adjective within an adjective phrase:

(10A) Angry that they had not been chosen. (Appendix A)

(10B) Angry that just because these are the scores you got today doesn’t mean that is what you are. (Appendix A)

Lastly, the "that" clause functions as a complement of a noun within a noun phrase:

(11A) The fact that you received no greetings from Mars. (Appendix A)

(11B) The fact that just because these are the scores you got today doesn’t mean that is what you are.

Examining the results from examples 6-11, we can see that the JBXDMY construction is relatively complex when considering only the syntactic functions of this clause. It consists of a superordinate clause and two subordinate clauses, which limits the types of clauses it can be used in.

4.1.3. Semantic analysis

Revisiting the previous discussion regarding the double focus of X and Y in the JBXDMY construction, we will delve deeper into the semantic relationships between these components to better understand the precise semantics of this construction. Subsequently, a comprehensive semantic analysis of all components in the JBXDMY construction will be conducted to examine how this pattern functions overall.

4.1.3.1. Composition of the components of JBXDMY in the form of a semantic analysis

Quirk (1985) effectively discusses the four distinct types of relationships used in an adverbial clause and their differences: cause and effect, reason and consequence, motivation and result, and circumstances and consequences. Reason clauses are often established through the addition of subordinated conjunctions such as "because" or "since." Quirk (1985) states that "there is generally a temporal sequence such that the situation in the subordinate clause precedes in time that of the matrix [subordinate] clause." We will now apply this temporal sequence concept to evaluate whether the samples from Appendix A align with the situation Quirk describes:
(12) Just because I wasn’t interned in 1981 doesn't mean I’m not a Polish patriot.

This sentence demonstrates a temporal aspect where the sequence of not being interned in 1981 directly connects to the individual still being a Polish patriot. This implies that attending the 1981 event was necessary to be considered a patriot. However, the actual meaning is that the individual remains a Polish patriot despite missing the event. The time sequence in this clause lacks direction other than referencing 1981, and it contrasts two different circumstances where the main clause functions as a clausal verb phrase adverbial (Quirk, 1985). Although this relationship shares semantic elements with concessive clauses, it should not be considered concessive. Had the example been a concessive clause, the speaker might have phrased it differently, such as: "Although I wasn’t interned in 1981, I am a Polish patriot." This construction highlights the contrast between the individual being a Polish patriot and the perceived unusualness of this stance since they did not attend the 1981 event. If the speaker’s message was to inform the listener that they are a patriot, they would follow Grice's maxims of quantity and manner, employing a more straightforward construction. However, the speaker aims to convey a deeper explanation of their feelings and stance on the matter. This is evident in the semantics of "just," "because," and "doesn't mean," where the double focus on X and Y gives the construction its meaning. This becomes clearer when examining the different semantics used in this construction.

4.1.3.2. The semantics of "just"

The English dictionary (Collins Cobuild English Dictionary, 1999) defines "just" as an adverb expressing feelings, often used negatively to describe annoyance, for example. This can also be seen in Table 1, where "just" is replaced by "simply" to convey the same meaning. Using the dictionary's examples, we can illustrate how "simply" is followed by "because" in a clause: "Most of the damage that occurred was simply because of fallen trees" (Collins, 1999). Here, "simply" is used to emphasize a single factor or reason.

The adverb "merely," featured in Table 1, serves to emphasize a single factor or aspect and nothing else (Collins Cobuild English Dictionary, 1999). Incorporating it into a sentence with "because" to fit the clause under consideration: "Merely because you believe a thing is right, it isn't automatically so" (Collins, 1999). In this context, the words "simply" and "merely" function as synonyms for the primary word "just," used in conjunction with "because" to lend emphasis to the sentence. However, it is evident that the use of these adverbs is overshadowed by the main word "just," as seen in Appendix A, where 104 out of 120 samples used "just," while "merely" and "simply" were each used only once. The remaining nine samples did not include an adverb before "because." Although this essay does not explore why "just" is more frequently used, it does highlight its prevalence in the JBXDMY construction.

4.1.3.3. The semantics of "Because"

Based on the previous analysis, the subordinating conjunction "because" is often followed by a clause forming a verb phrase adverbal with four different sense relations. Table 1 reveals that "because" appears in 115 out of 120 samples from the British construction. These were removed because they do not meet the requirements to fit in the construction but might be exciting to analyze. The remaining samples include "even though" twice, "although" once, and two samples that do not fit the targeted clause. For example:
(13) Although I've said that I'm happy with how I look, it doesn't mean there's nothing about myself I wouldn't like to change.

(14) Even though I've accepted myself, it doesn't mean I wouldn't want to look better sometimes.

(15) Even though members of my family were born in different areas of the world, it doesn't mean that we had lived in all of these areas.

(16) When I say a right brain, of course, it doesn't mean that the left brain's just shut down completely, but it's predominantly a right brain act.

(17) I think he sounded stupid, but that doesn't mean I have any disrespect for him.

Upon examining the semantics of these sentences, it becomes apparent that the JBXDMY construction cannot be construed as a concessive clause type. The above examples all feature a subordinating conjunction of concession, even though they cannot be classified as concessive clauses. If these sentences had focused on one aspect or another, they could have been structured in a manner suitable for inclusion in our sample size:

(18) Although I've said I'm happy with how I look, there are things about myself I would like to change.

(19): Even though I've accepted myself, I would want to look better sometimes.

(20) Even though members of my family were born in different areas of the world, we have not lived in all of these areas.

Examining these examples reveals the distinction in sense relations created by the combination of "although" and "doesn't mean," as well as "even though" and "doesn't mean" with our X and Y components. The specific usage highlights a contrast between X and Y that can be discerned when combining "just because" and "doesn't mean." Furthermore, "just because" may be considered synonymous with "although" and "even though" when used with "doesn't mean." However, using "just because" as the typical subordinating conjunction imbues it with deeper meaning, making it more suitable or appropriate than "although" and "even though." Speakers tend to use "because" as it connects to reason, thereby invoking cause and effect, while the other two do not.

4.1.3.4. The Semantics of “Just Because”

Collins Cobuild (1999) notes that the use of "just" in the British construction JBXDMY is quite prevalent. This is evidenced by the dictionary's separate entry for "just because" under the term "because," while there are no distinct entries for "simply because" or "merely because." It is also suggested that "just because" functions as a subordinating conjunction due to its frequent association with JBXDMY. The dictionary defines "just because" as follows:

"Just because" should be used in informal spoken English when emphasizing that a specific situation does not necessarily lead to a particular conclusion. Examples include: "Just because it has a good tune does not mean it is great music...." "Just because something has always been done a certain way does not make it right" (Collins Cobuild English Dictionary, 1999).

This definition highlights the rationale behind using "just because" in the JBXDMY construction, where different situations involving X and Y deny a specific conclusion.
4.1.3.5. The Semantics of “Doesn’t Mean”

Burton-Roberts (1997) categorizes verbs as ditransitive, copulative, monotransitive, etc., based on their patterns. This narrow perspective often overlooks the fact that verbs with complementation patterns typically rely on the construction's structure. It is worth mentioning that Burton-Roberts also provides examples of the verb "to make" fitting into the monotransitive verb group, as demonstrated in below examples:

(21) This would make a perfect picnic place. (Transitive verb)
(22) Bill has made a brilliant picnic table. (Monotransitive verb)
(23) This so-called music makes me mad. (Complex transitive verb)
(24) He should have made the men a decent meal. (Ditransitive verb)
(25) The exhausted team members made for the nearest pub. (Prepositional verb)

These examples illustrate the interrelationships between verb groups, which can be compared to the interplay within the JBXDMY construction.

Collins Cobuild (1999) defines the word "mean" in relation to proving that if one thing means another, it indicates the second thing's existence or truth: "an enlarged prostate does not necessarily mean cancer... Just because he has a beard doesn't necessarily mean he's a hippy."

Examining this definition reveals a challenge in reconciling the syntax and semantics of the construction when consulting the dictionary. The dictionary's explanation offers an understanding of the construction in which the verb phrase is used to support or demonstrate that there is a discrepancy within the clause, specifically within the phrasal subordinating conjunction "just because." This assumption implies that the verb "doesn't mean" functions as an intensive verb group in the main clause of JBXDMY. Additionally, the dictionary shows that the complement in this verb group can utilize a "that" clause, with verb groups falling into the monotransitive category in the form of a complement. These instances are like those in Table 2, where the verb group "doesn't mean" in this construction takes a complement like a monotransitive verb group and has an implicit meaning. Consequently, the relationship between a situation and a property remains undefined or, in some cases, untrue.

4.1.3.6. The Semantics of “Just Because X Doesn't Mean Y”

Reflecting on the previous research conducted in this essay, we will attempt to define the meaning of our construction in a more precise manner, followed by a detailed analysis of X and Y to identify similarities and differences. As previously mentioned, the distinct characteristics of X and Y are determined by the sense relations created by the components of this construction: "just because" and "doesn't mean," which are occasionally substituted with synonyms "even though" and "although." "Just because" is more commonly used by speakers who connect "because" with cause and effect, reason and consequence. The construction begins with the phrasal subordinating conjunction "just because," which initiates the process of finding the cause and reason for this clause, required for entailment. The verb "mean" functions to validate the statement.
Between X and Y, an entailment exists where X entails Y, with "just because" preceding X and the verb "mean" before Y. Consider the example from Appendix A: "Just because I earn my living through my own body doesn't mean I don't have feelings or morals."

In this example, the entailment is present in X ("I earn my living through my own body") and further elaborated in Y ("I don't have feelings or morals"). The entailment is implied by the construction, and the conversation has an underlying context known only to the participants. The verb "mean" denies the correlation between X and Y as true. The entailment formed between X and Y is first made implicitly and then denied. We can assume from these conversations that the person is a prostitute and that prostitutes do not have feelings. The conclusion is that this person does not have feelings, but the implied conclusion is that the original conclusion is denied, indicating that this person indeed has feelings and morals.

Collins Cobuild (1999) explains, "You use 'just because' in informal spoken English when you want to say that a particular situation should not necessarily make you come to a particular conclusion." This construction needs to convey intent clearly to prevent miscommunication. It demonstrates the speaker's desire to clarify and avoid misunderstandings. The contrast between X and Y reveals that X consists of implicit major and minor premises, while Y demonstrates the construction's logical usage. Y, combined with "doesn't mean," denies the expected conclusion. The fixed JBXDMY construction's nature is determined by the order and types of clauses used. To function effectively, the construction must follow a specific order: premises first, then conclusion. The fact that X must precede Y is one reason this construction cannot be used in reverse order.

This analysis illustrates that our JBXDMY pattern is constructed as follows: "just because" (a phrasal subordinating conjunction), followed by the finite clause X, the verb group "doesn't mean," and finally the finite clause Y. This structure provides JBXDMY with a unique meaning, underlying messages, and various levels of understanding from both the listener's and speaker's perspectives. It conveys a specific syntactic meaning that clarifies the speaker's intention in a way that avoids misunderstanding.

4.2. Discussion and conclusions
Upon analysing the structure of the construction, we find that speakers often utilize different synonyms to convey the intended meaning. One reason for this may be that the search term was limited to “doesn’t mean” in COCA, leading the results to vary from the results that the BNC gave. However, the JBXDMY structure remains the most frequent one used in British English, while American English relies on "That doesn't mean" and "It doesn't mean." One possible explanation for this could be the more casual nature of spoken American English, which may not have fully adopted this construction compared to British English, where the term emerged in the 1850s. The word "that" in the American corpus, according to Appendix B, is generally not used negatively but rather in an explanatory manner. This could be due to the absence of the prefixed clause "because," leaving only the "doesn't mean" aspect of the construction and giving the conversation a neutral, gentler tone.

With Burton-Roberts' assistance, we identified the construction's characteristics, observing its use as a complex sentence with the following structure: "Just because X" functions as a subordinating clause that serves as a clausal verb phrase adverbial. "Doesn't mean" is a superordinate clause containing the Y element, which may be preceded by an ellipted or non-ellipted complementizer "that" and serves as a direct object to the verb phrase "doesn't mean."
A significant factor contributing to the differing results when comparing corpora is that COCA and BNC accept various search terms when searching for JBXDMY. Consequently, when using COCA for this research, the construction could not be directly searched for; instead, the search term "Doesn't mean" was employed to obtain results comparable to those from the BNC.

When examining the complementizer "that," the American and British corpora show almost opposite results. COCA uses "that" in 67.6% of spoken conversations, while BNC omits "that" in 72% of its conversations, only employing it in 27% of spoken instances. As previously discussed, one possible explanation is that Americans use "that" as an explanatory word instead of an insulting one, while the British primarily employ it for insult. The popularity of the complementizer "that" can also be attributed to its versatility as an extraposed subject, subject predicative, adjective complement, and noun phrase complement.

A key reason for COCA's infrequent use of the "Just because" complement could be the more formal nature of American English, leading to less frequent denial of X and Y conclusions than in the BNC. However, this could render the construction less fixed and more focused on the speaker proving a point rather than fulfilling the construction's primary purpose: convincing someone.

4.3. Short suggestion for future research
In terms of the research on the subject, it would be interesting to dive further into the aspects of the use of JBXDMY-construction in written text in both COCA and BNC. One could also investigate the aspects that Lindquist & Levin (2018) discusses about the social classes, gender, education level and age of the speakers in order to narrow down the results and gain a wider understanding of the usage of our construction.
5. References


Hilpert, M. (2007). Just because it's new doesn't mean people will notice it: Université de Neuchâtel. Available online at http://members.unine.ch/martin.hilpert/ETJB.pdf


6. Appendix A

One hundred and twenty sentences taken from the BNC of the construction “Just because X Doesn't Mean Y” and 30 of the samples as shown in the essay as examples.

Just because some of them don’t know their arse from their elbow doesn’t mean that were not bringing the whole thing under control.

Just because they’ve stopped shooting it doesn’t mean they’re not going to come after you.

Just because the sun rises and sets every day without any apparent help from you doesn’t mean you aren’t involved.

Well just because we hate each other doesn’t mean we can’t be friendly. He said.

Just because you haven’t got a garden, it doesn’t mean toy have to miss out on growing you own plants.

Just because we appear to be gorging ourselves on war coverage doesn’t mean to say that we swallow it whole.

Just because you go into VR doesn’t mean you can’t walk, talk, dance, or swim.

Just because we’re married doesn’t mean we’re not entitled to work outside of the home.

Just because they’re charming doesn’t mean you can trust them.

Just because I’m smiling doesn’t mean I’m not being tortured inside.

Because your friend can do some fantastic things it doesn’t mean to say your muscles will, you could be in trouble.

Just because you don’t send for me doesn’t mean you don’t need me anymore.

Just because I didn’t think she was good for Jett doesn’t mean I'm not upset about the way she died.

Just because she couldn't do my job doesn't mean I didn't respect the way she did hers.

Because I did not share it, doesn't mean it was not a true dream."

Just because we have few formal complaints, it doesn't mean we haven't got a problem," said Stuart Gray.

There is a well-known phrase:" Just because I'm paranoid it doesn’t mean that people are not persecuting me"

And merely because you didn't tell them her new name and address doesn’t mean they’ll stop looking-

Just because I'm staying here tonight, it doesn’t mean – I don't want you to think — you mustn't assume –

Anyway, because I'm engaged it doesn't mean that I can't appreciate other men's attractiveness.

Because we made love, because I'm physically attracted to you, it doesn’t mean that I owe you an involved explanation of my private life."  

JUST because the whole of Venice is in a headlong flight from reality, it doesn’t mean that you have to act stupidly.

Just because it was found there doesn’t mean it has anything to do with the crimes you are investigating.
Look, because I'm coming out with you tonight doesn't anything,' she snapped.

Just because you are inhumanly happy living with Tom doesn't mean the rest of the world has to be cozily paired off into couples.

Even though members of my family were born in different areas of the world, doesn't mean that we had lived in all of these areas.

Likely like the kind of expression that we might have just because I can't think of one doesn't mean that.

And just because the software you're using can do transaction processing it doesn't mean it can do decision support.

But if we all gave it up – Mr. Vansittart because the human race has invented TV doesn't mean we have to put up with it.

Just because she didn't get to Disneyland when she was little doesn't mean she should forget John.

Just because the Guardian hasn't got tits and bums on every page doesn't mean it isn't sexist.

Just because there isn't anyone in my life doesn't mean ill help you.

JUST because we haven't been seen in Link for a while - it doesn't mean it’s been quiet at Crediton!

Just because days are getting shorter it doesn’t mean you can forget having a bit of fun in the garden.

Important. now we've discovered he isn't R. Just because he was Puddephat's tutee, it doesn’t mean he knew him terribly well.

Just because they're brutes doesn’t mean they're not capable of doing it themselves, and very well.

Listen, just because you work for Quex, you understand, doesn’t mean we can't liaise.

Of course, just because a rule could have been different doesn’t it mean that you should ignore it.

Just because there isn't a body, that doesn’t mean there couldn't be a case.

Just because he is happy to go home doesn’t mean Suzie should think –

Just because it is not on the surface in a visible slick doesn’t mean there isn't any oil out there',

commented Alison Ross of Greenpeace.

Doesn’t mean to say it's not gonna fit into the room it's the right thing for it.

Just because I'm critic cousin doesn’t mean I'm.

Certain way for a certain period of time, erm. just because we want to change them, doesn’t mean to say that it doesn't.

Just because they weren't revolutionary doesn’t mean l that they didn't have the potential to become revolutionary.

I hate angling just because the fish doesn't scream it doesn’t mean the hook didn't hurt when it was inserted and then taken out when the fish is alive.

Just because you're assertive that doesn’t mean you're gonna get everything that you want because you're not being assertive.

Just because you're looking for win-win relationships all the time that doesn’t mean that you're gonna get walked over all the time because by being assertive and ourselves and remember that just because
these are the scores you got today that we need. that is what you are, it means they are probably the
leanings that you’ve got.

Just because you've got those it doesn’t mean that's what you are and that's the way you're always
going to be if it'll change at deficit years, with the surplus years, and so
simply because we have a surplus doesn’t mean to say we can go out and start spending.

When I say a right brain of course it doesn’t mean. that the left brain's just shut down completely but
it's predominantly.

Yeah, but just because they're a rubbish band doesn’t mean that they can't communicate, and that's sort
of the image that we're portraying.

Just because I wasn't interned in 1981 doesn't mean I'm not a Polish patriot. Fumed a member of the
Karczmiska Communist party.

Just because I got you off seeing Her Lettner doesn't mean it won't happen again.

Just because you don't need a certificate of competence doesn’t mean you'll get a license even if you
have one.

Just because you're married doesn't mean you've got to be Siamese twins, I said loftily.

Just because you don't like The Stone Roses and Happy Mondays doesn't mean that everyone else
shouldn’t.

Just because you eat blasted snails doesn't mean you've got to behave like one:

Just because I don't have a Tech-Green certifier, doesn't mean I don't have a mind.

Just because I earn my living through my own body doesn't mean I don't have feelings or morals.

Although I've said I'm happy with how I look, it doesn't mean there's nothing about myself I wouldn't
like to change.

Even though I've accepted myself, it doesn't mean I wouldn't want to look better sometimes.

Frankly I would love to go to bed with you; but that doesn't mean I fail to recognize that you have a
mind, a spirit

Just because we have been born and brought up to something doesn't mean we will always value it.

Just because Club 18-30 gives you more it doesn't mean you should pay more!

Just because very few hotels have that many single rooms it doesn't mean you should pay an arm and a
leg for the privilege of being a 18-30 is a great place for meeting people and making new friends of
either sex, it does.

the people and making new friends of either sex, it doesn't mean to say that those people who already
have someone special in their lives con O CO VI Louise,

just because you're all wishy washy and moonstruck, it doesn't mean you can't enjoy all the great fun
of a Club 18-30 holiday.

Just because we don't always understand why doesn't mean there isn't a reason behind what he does.

Just because we grow older, it doesn't mean that we are not just as much in need of comfort from those
around us.
Just because they are ok with you it doesn't mean you are blind to their inadequacies or view them through rose-colored spectacles.

Elizabeth could reassure Harry that just because she wants to do things for herself doesn't mean that she doesn't want him.

Cos, like, just 'cos you're gettin' on a bit doesn't mean you can't wear fab gear and pull groovy chicks and that.

Just because you like a quiet life, it doesn't mean that you are a wimp - and conversely, you can have a dominant personality

Just because I left him,' she said, it doesn't mean I stopped loving him. Secondly, just because a few old vegetables have survived so long, it doesn't mean we should try and resurrect all the others.

Just because no one said anything doesn't mean that you went unnoticed.

But just because your boss is Turkish doesn't mean he treats you any better.

Just because our MPs give themselves a three and a half week break doesn't mean we can all benefit from copying them.

se nobody actually wants to use a drug that hops around on two legs, croaking, it doesn't mean that you can't get nicked for it.

Just because you want a pale, peach-colored border for a room doesn't mean that you are restricted to using similar colored flowers when planning the de

JUST BECAUSE YOUR SEAT HAS A NUMBER DOESN'T MEAN YOU SHOULD BE TREATED LIKE ONE.

But just because something can be used wrongly doesn't mean that it is wrong in itself.

Probably because of that, but he was really very good and I'm sure he doesn't mean it.

Just because he went to Hollywood and was paid a lot of money doesn't mean he was wasting his talent.

'Just because some women are screaming, it doesn't mean they're being rude or violent,' wrote kat, putting it into perspective.

Just because Australia has two great 21year-old centers doesn't mean every rugby playing country does

Music made by machines is robotic and unfeeling, just because you play guitars it doesn't mean you've got soul.

But because they don't say it to my face, it doesn't mean to say I don't still get them: now they say things behind my back.

Just because a system is multimedia does doesn't mean one must, by force of definition, use all of the technologies, rather only those!

Because one person lets me down it doesn’t mean I'm unlovable'

'She told me, 'Just because you're sleeping with Jean, doesn't mean that you have to use her in Vogue.'

Just because I don't have a confessional nature doesn't mean that I forget things.

Just because a client is the customer doesn't mean he is always right.
Just because I'm a dwarf," he'd shout, it doesn't mean I'm NOT HERE."

Just because, therefore, there are fewer women in physics than in English, Joey Ticari to say that they
are any worse off: the opposite may be true.

It's worth trying, could, just because she can't take a lemon it doesn't mean you can't take a lemon, already falling.

Just because they've passed the nineteenth floor without mishap doesn't mean all will be well when ground zero is reached.

Just because we don't see or hear these things, doesn't mean they don't exist.

Just because I don't hold with the feller personally doesn't mean can't admire his music.

Just because we don't faint or react the way you want doesn't mean we haven't taken in everything you have said."

Just because I am, it doesn't mean you have to be."

It looks easy to use a mouse and icons to develop new database applications, it doesn't mean that you can forget all about the coding side.

because they've dug a big hole doesn't mean you measure the big hole.

Just because you can buy a scanner which will capture photographs and drawings doesn't mean that it is necessarily the best way.

Just because Carol's wearing that ring doesn't mean I'm ready to get out my fucking pipe and slippers, either.'

Just because you're older than me doesn't mean you know everything.

Just because Luke and I share a close personal relationship it doesn't mean that we agree on every.

Just because we're in the nineties doesn't mean we can assume they'll be friendly.

Just because there are men like Ken Noakes around, it doesn't mean that they’re all bad.

She snapped. then added recklessly. Just because some girls sleep around, it doesn't mean to say we all do.

And just because the Heavyweight contenders aren't here doesn't mean there won't be heavy competition.

and just because they have a big desk, long title or an impressive uniform it doesn't mean you should automatically give way form it doesn't mean you should automatically give way to their judgements and decisions

we are independent of Rome doesn't mean we have jettisoned the Bible, the creeds, the sacraments, the ministry

Just because you've passed your test doesn't mean

Just because it's not warm it doesn't mean you can't have custard with it.

Just cos she’s erm worked in an office before doesn't mean to say she knows everything like she implies!
cause they're criminally insane any way, it may have given them an idea but it doesn’t mean that that women or whoever it might not of died any way

So er just because it looks like seduction doesn't mean it's not abuse, I suppose that's what I'm saving in the in a nutshell.

taking the piss out of the way he said it cos I think he sounded stupid but that doesn't mean I have any disrespect for erm

The movements and obviously remember just because your’e not an example it doesn’t mean you can’t talk there might be for instance there would be a doctor coming.

Just because they are youngest year in the school doesn't mean they're gonna go round and you know erm and copy what oth no that's, no I'm so

I mean, just because you don't have chips doesn't mean to say you can stop taking potatoes.

that made great mileage or saying that just because there's a word for beauty doesn't mean to say that there's such a thing as beauty.

that made great mileage out of saying. Just because there's a word for beauty doesn't mean to say that there's such a thing as beauty.

Just because they’re outside callers, it doesn't mean to say they don't know what hours.

Richard just because the tape's on doesn't mean to say you've got to lie.

The examples are put in a random order and found here; some were excluded:

(1) Just because I wasn't interned in 1981 doesn't mean I'm not a Polish patriot too. The fact that I wasn't interned in 1981 doesn't mean I'm not a Polish patriot too. My not being interned in 1981 doesn't mean that I'm not a Polish patriot too. I don't want anyone to assume I'm not a Polish patriot just because I wasn't interned in 1981.

(2) Just because I earn my living through my own body doesn't mean I don't have feelings or morals. The fact that I earn my living through my own body doesn’t mean I don't have feelings or morals. My earning a living through my own body doesn't mean I don't have feelings or morals. don't want anyone to assume I don't have feelings or morals just because I earn my living through my own body.

(3) Just because Club 18-30 gives you more it doesn't mean you should pay more! The fact that Club 18-30 gives you more doesn't mean you should pay more! You should not think that you should pay more for Club 18-30's services just because it gives you more! (this example was excluded)

(4) Just because they are OK with you it doesn't mean you are blind to their inadequacies or view them through rose-colored glasses. The fact that they are OK with you doesn't mean you are blind to their inadequacies or view them through rose-colored glasses. Their being OK with you doesn't mean you are blind to their inadequacies or view them through rose-colored glasses. Don't incur in the common pitfall of being blind to their inadequacies or viewing them through rose-colored glasses just because they are OK with you.

(5) 'Cos, like, just 'cos you're getting on a bit doesn't mean you can't wear fab gear an' pull groovy chicks an' that the fact that you're getting on a bit doesn't mean you can't wear fab gear an' pull groovy chicks on that.
(6) Just because you like a quiet life, it doesn't mean that you are a wimp. The fact that you like a quiet life doesn't mean that you are a wimp. You're liking a quiet life doesn't mean that you are a wimp. You shouldn't assume you have to be a wimp just because you like a quiet life.

(7) "Just because I left him," she said, "it doesn't mean I stopped loving him. "The fact that I left him doesn't mean I stopped loving him," she said. "My having left him doesn't mean that I stopped loving him," she said. "I don't want you to assume I stopped loving him just because I left him," she said.

(8) Just because no one said anything doesn't mean that you went unnoticed. The fact that no one said anything doesn't mean that you went unnoticed. You shouldn't assume you went unnoticed just because no one said anything.

(9) Just because our MPs give themselves a three-and-a-half-week break doesn't mean we can all benefit from copying them. The fact that our MPs give themselves a three-and-a-half-week break doesn't mean we can all benefit from copying them. Our MPs giving themselves a three-and-a-half-week break doesn't mean we can all benefit from copying them.

(10) But just because something can be used wrongly doesn't mean that it is wrong in itself. But the fact that something can be used wrongly doesn't mean that it is wrong in itself. One can't claim something is wrong in itself just because it can be used wrongly.

(11) Just because he went to Hollywood and was paid a lot of money doesn't mean he was talent.

(12) "Just because some women are screaming, it doesn't mean they're being rude or violent, WOL Kat, putting it into perspective.

(13) Because one person lets me down it doesn't mean I'm unlovable. The fact that one person lets me down doesn't mean I'm unlovable. One should not assume I'm unlovable just because one person lets me down.

(14) She told me, "Just because you're sleeping with Jean doesn't mean that you have to use her in Vogue." She told me, "The fact that you're sleeping with Jean doesn't mean that you have to use her in Vogue." You should not feel compelled to use Jean in Vogue just because you're sleeping with her.

(15) Just because a client is the customer doesn't mean he is always right. The fact that a client is the customer doesn't mean he is always right. One should not assume that a client is always right just because he is the customer.

(16) Just because they've passed the nineteenth floor without mishap doesn't mean a wine ground zero is reached.

(17) Just because I don't hold with the feller personally doesn't mean I can't admire his music. The fact that I don't hold with the seller personally doesn't mean I can't admire his music. My not holding with the feller personally doesn't mean I can't admire his music. You should not assume I can't admire the feller's music just because I don't hold personally with him.

(18) Just because we don't faint or react the way you want doesn't mean we haven't taken in everything you have said. The fact that we don't faint or react the way you want doesn't mean we haven't taken in everything you have said. Our not fainting or reacting the way you want doesn't mean we haven't taken in everything you have said. You should not assume we haven't taken in everything in you have said just because we don't faint or react the way you want.

(19) Just because Carol's wearing that ring doesn't mean I'm ready to get out my fucking pipe and slippers, either. The fact that Carol's wearing that ring doesn't mean I'm ready to get out my fucking pipe and slippers, either You shouldn't assume that I'm ready to get out my fucking pipe and slippers just because Carol's wearing that ring.
(20) Just because some of them don't know their arse from their elbow doesn't mean that we're not bringing the whole thing under control. The fact that some of them don't know their arse from their elbow doesn't mean that we're not bringing the whole thing under control, you should not assume that we're not bringing the whole thing under control just because some of them don't know their arse from their elbow.

(21) just because they've stopped shooting it doesn't mean they're not going to come after you. The fact that they've stopped shooting it doesn't mean they're not going to come after you. Their having stopped shooting it doesn't mean they're not going to come after you. You should not conclude that they're not going to come after you just because they've stopped shooting.

The conventional entailment may be interpreted in one of the two following ways: a) If someone is being persecuted by shooting policemen, he assumes that if the policemen stop shooting, they have given up persecuting him. b) If someone's enemies are not taking overtly hostile actions, he assumes that his enemies have given up their intent to harm him.

The denial of the entailment may be interpreted in one of the two following ways: a) The speaker is trying to warn the addressee that in the case of the police or the people who are shooting the entailment does not apply. b) The speaker is trying to warn the addressee that in the case of the addressee's enemies the entailment does not apply.

(22) "Well, just because we hate each other doesn't mean we can't be friendly," he said. "Well, the fact that we hate each other doesn't mean we can't be friendly," he said. "Well, our hating each other doesn't mean we can't be friendly," he said. "You and I should not assume we can't be friendly just because we hate each other," he said.

(23) Just because I'm smiling doesn't mean I'm not being tortured inside. The fact that I'm smiling doesn't mean I'm not being tortured inside. One should not assume I'm not being tortured inside just because I'm smiling.

(24) "Just because we have few formal complaints, it doesn't mean we haven't got a problem," said Stuart Gray. "The fact that we have few formal complaints doesn't mean we haven't got a problem," said Stuart Gray.

(25) There is a well-known phrase: "Just because I'm paranoid it doesn't mean that people are not persecuting me." There is a well-known phrase: "The fact that I'm paranoid doesn't mean that people are not persecuting me."

(26) Just because The Guardian hasn't got tits and bums on every page doesn't mean it isn't sexist. The fact that The Guardian hasn't got tits and bums on every page doesn't mean it isn't sexist. The Guardian's not having tits and bums on every page doesn't mean it isn't sexist. One should not assume that The Guardian isn't sexist just because it hasn't got tits and bums on every page.

(27) Just because they're brutes doesn't mean they're not capable of doing it themselves, and very well. The fact that they're brutes doesn't mean they're not capable of doing it themselves, and very well. Their being brutes doesn't mean they're not capable of doing it themselves, and very well. One should not assume that they're not capable of doing it themselves, and very well, just because they're brutes.

(28) Just because you're assertive that doesn't mean you're gonna get everything that you want. The fact that you're assertive doesn't mean you're gonna get everything that you want. Your being assertive doesn't mean you're gonna get everything that you want. You shouldn't conclude that you're gonna get everything that you want just because you're assertive.

(29) Just because Luke and I share a close personal relationship it doesn't mean that we agree on everything. The fact that Luke and I share a close personal relationship doesn't mean that we agree on
everything One should not wrongly assume that Luke and I agree on everything just because we share a close personal relationship.

(30) Richard, just because the tape's on doesn't mean to say you've got to lie. Richard, the fact that the tape's on doesn't mean to say you've got to lie. Richard, you need not lie just because the tape's on.
7. Appendix B:

One hundred and twenty sentences taken from the COCA of the construction “Just because X Doesn't Mean Y”. With the search word; Doesn’t

throughout her life. But I will also say that sometimes a moment doesn't mean it's transferable to several moments in the future. And I think that's

but like her predecessor, Rahm Emmanuel, she declined. But that doesn't mean the folks of Chicago won't seek solutions on their own, and two of

's in a box or got a big picture of it, that doesn't mean that it's the best thing to order. It means that's what they

war in human history has included rape. Just because you include dragons doesn’t mean the whole thing should be removed from our human experience that we know about.

Pamela and Manu really shows that in fact it wasn't. It doesn't mean that he didn't walk upstairs and talk to his father. It didn't

you don't interview or try to interview targets. Now, that doesn't mean that Donald Trump Jr. is going to be indicted. But it certainly suggests

guy showed up. The decision to be a single mom by choice doesn't mean you're gonna be single forever. It means that you have the ability

Biden or Bernie Sanders is leading in the polls right now, it doesn't mean that Democrats don't value diversity. I think what we are seeing again is

they also are in some ways excited by the rhetoric. That doesn’t mean that everybody is. But for a lot of people, there's a Venn

n't download the possibility on Earth as it is in heaven. That doesn’t mean it's in the computer. It just means it's not what I pushed

aura. Watch. (BEGIN-VIDEO-CLIP MARIANNE-WILLIAMSON:- If somebody younger body, it doesn’t mean you don't have old ideas. John Kennedy -- John Kennedy did not say

time since 1955. So it's a good indicator. But it doesn’t mean it's going to happen tomorrow. The last time we had inverted yield curve

at a -- what? Five decade, half century low -- that doesn’t mean that it's time to be slashing rates aggressively either, just to get wages

would likely take this obstruction case. Now, having says that that doesn’t mean that he is exonerated. You know, the standard for Presidents shouldn't be

on that a little bit, let me just point out that that doesn’t mean we need to go along with it. Not, you know, shareholder value

Yeah. It's great. There's still calories, it doesn’t mean -- SHEINELLE-JONES) : That is true. (Cross-talking AL-ROKER) : Darn it. SHEINELLE-JONES) :

captured one House of Congress and handily, of course. But this doesn’t mean that the American people are willing to ditch capitalism for socialism or that they have

the predicate to open -- to justifiably open up these cases. It doesn’t mean that the President was guilty of collusion, right. But it's just an
Do you understand why? MULVANEY) : I understand why, but that doesn’t mean that it's racist. The president is pushing back against what he sees as claim asylum in the first country that is safe to you. It doesn’t mean it's wealthy. Doesn't mean you're going to do great. It is safe to you. It doesn't mean it's wealthy. Doesn’t mean you're going to do great. It means you are safe. That is identifies as a girl, but the point is that being a girl doesn’t mean that you have to be in this one box. JENNA-KARVUNITIS-IN: Absolutely. If don't know that they're going to do it or not, doesn’t mean that you just leave them alone. You have to at least do something to pretty clearly understood the Ukrainians didn't do the hacking. But that doesn’t mean Ukrainians didn't do anything, and this is where Bossert doesn't... GEORGE-STEPHANOPOULO these issues. That's what his candidacy would be about. That doesn’t mean he's necessarily the best person to be president, but it means he can how they're going to pay for it, agreeing on a number doesn’t mean very much. Telling us whether it's on the credit card, a gasoline well, good job, and thank you for your service. That doesn’t mean it's going to change the politics, but I do think an investigation has there's leaked information about it. Don't worry about it. Doesn’t mean anything. CUOMO) : Hey, I'm glad it leaked because I think it it -- it is harder to see a world, again, it doesn’t mean it didn't happen. CUOMO) : Right. HABERMAN) : But -- but -- I'm not a subject. " Now, of course, that doesn’t mean he's not going to be implicated in what types of activities are outlined in the over -- the overarching issue here is -- CUOMO) : -- doesn’t mean he didn't know. CLAPPER) : -- was the -- was the President aware especially in big countries. RICHARD-QUEST-CNN) : But -- KATAINEN) : It doesn’t mean that smaller countries are put aside, but without strong France-German access, nothing moves a wall would be. (END-VIDEO-CLIP MACCALLUM) : Absolutely true, but that doesn’t mean it's not a problem. In fact, tonight we can report the biggest this is just an outline. It's a blueprint. It doesn’t mean that's what we're going to spend. But it happens to include a need to invest in those programs that are high-quality and full-day. That doesn’t mean that you shouldn't start somewhere. If you have communities that are isolated, really did. Just because we're in a polarizing point right now doesn’t mean we should give up on the system. Be part of that solution. JUDY-WOODRUFF) crime and said that the fact that we didn't find a crime doesn’t mean he didn't commit it. And, oh, by the way, they just because it hasn't been used in a case like this before doesn’t mean that it can't be used now. So they're already trying to preempt
also not forget someone in the trans community, trans-female, is poor doesn’t mean they shouldn't have the right to exercise that right to choose. And so they explicitly steered away from it during the debates. However, it doesn’t mean that a little crazy didn't come out, specifically out of Julian Castro, prove it, her personal website just added a policy section. That doesn’t mean she's running, but suddenly, it's clear that she very well could

Donald Trump. CARLSON) : The Hillary thing is totally real. It doesn’t mean she'll do it. PERINO) : Yes. CARLSON) : But the possibility is

of people have not been making. Just because an offense is impeachable doesn’t mean that you necessarily move to impeach, because the impeachment remedy is very much part 

're in a new era, where being a woman running for president doesn’t mean you're this sort of unique standout in the field, but there's a
do care. ANDY-GOLDSWORTHY) : No, I care. No, last doesn’t mean anything if you don't care. Essentially, art for me is a way

Cohen said was he didn't have particular evidence of collusion. It doesn’t mean that there isn't any but it just wasn't in Michael Cohen's possession

It raises some of the risks from that. And again, this doesn’t mean don't pursue peace. Again, we are strong supporters of a fair and

I.T. I think that we have made tremendous progress. That doesn’t mean you're going to have a deal, but I can say that there is

an arrest. CAVUTO) : All right, so... RAY) : That doesn’t mean that I'm saying that doesn't -- it's not appropriate subject of congressional

year, another year? RAY) : Well, sure, but that doesn’t mean that he has to remain all during that time. That could be returned to

of Justice, once he's made the major prosecutorial decisions. That doesn’t mean that there might not be trials in the future or appeals or a whole bunch

Parliament is trying to find its way around to a solution that doesn’t mean going back fully on the last referendum, doesn't mean giving up on Brexit

solution that doesn't mean going back fully on the last referendum, doesn’t mean giving up on Brexit, but is trying to tweak Theresa May's deal to

a leg up. It's just the way it is. It doesn’t mean they're evil. The system is set up to privilege and favor white people

would say is that just because the social media people are a minority doesn’t mean they can't drive the train. A passionate minority often drives the train.
at least to be careful not to overstate what he knew. That doesn’t mean he's the best guy in the world. And I think that we should

things in his lifetime, but just because you've done despicable things doesn’t mean every word out of your mouth is a lie. KELLY) : So overall,

DYLAN-DREYER) : Yes. AL-ROKER) : And just because you complain a little doesn’t mean you're not optimistic. SHEINELLE-JONES) : Yeah. DYLAN-DREYER) : That's true.
It's great in here. AL-ROKER) : But to deny that doesn’t mean you're not cold. CRAIG-MELVIN) : That was the worst kind of complaint.

in love with him. So that was my first crush. That doesn’t mean that you guys should, you know, have crushes. We're good without

every day talking about taking the fight to Donald Trump. But that doesn’t mean the sacred obligation that we have right now to follow this impeachment proceeding where the ball.

A lot depends on how you look at it. That doesn’t mean that you don't sympathize with people who are poor and that you don't

of Baghouz, in Eastern Syria on Iraq's border, but that doesn’t mean the end of ISIS. Special correspondent Jane Ferguson is on assignment in Syria for

It was not Poroshenko, i.e., Zelensky. Look, it doesn’t mean that he didn't generate a certain enthusiasm, especially among younger people. The thing because they can't regulate their own emotions. But regulating emotions doesn’t mean that we're flat. It doesn't mean that we don't show any

But regulating emotions doesn't mean that we're flat. It doesn’t mean that we don't show any emotion. It just means we adjust the emotion

just not a good precedent to set in terms of action. It doesn’t mean that I don't want border security, I do, I just think that

without giving the audience the benefit of what it means and what it doesn’t mean. It really doesn't have any criminal stickiness, if you will, any

to handle finances you can do it. Having a power of attorney doesn’t mean that you are not going to take care of your own financial responsibility. But

rewrite history. I mean, just because it's the Lost Cause doesn’t mean you have to keep losing it forever. GROSS) : Why do more people want

be a totally irrational decision that would not achieve his objective. That doesn’t mean he won't do it. BRENNAN) : David, you know, you hear

enforced? FORSTER) : Of course. They are being enforced. That doesn’t mean there's - that there's no illegal activity. That's the one -

to learn English. You ought to embrace American values. Now that doesn’t mean that you need to relinquish your heritage. It doesn't mean that you ca

that doesn't mean that you need to relinquish your heritage. It doesn’t mean that you can't be bilingual. It simply means that if you choose to

going to hold us together long- term. Language is important, it doesn’t mean other languages aren't great. And I happen to love the Spanish language.

some harmful, nefarious medical procedure, and it's not. Assimilation doesn’t mean you need to relinquish her heritage. It doesn't mean you can't celebrate

Assimilation doesn't mean you need to relinquish her heritage. It doesn’t mean you can't celebrate the traditions of your ethnicity. It simply means that you

out that he used that phone to call his father. But that doesn’t mean that there wasn't communication. Remember Steve Bannon, in his famous statement in
conversation between Donald Trump and Donald Trump Jr. isn't true, doesn't mean that they didn't tell the truth about the nature of the meeting, they

it was Dan Coats or Wray or Gina Haspel said, but that doesn't mean it was wrongly reported or misquoted. And my guess is they didn't say

because you're probably known for wearing tennis shoes. But that doesn't mean that an allegation is any more or less credible, just because I'm in

not have it touching land, the middle of the eye. That doesn't mean the eye wall, and that doesn't mean this can't go left another

the eye. That doesn't mean the eye wall, and that doesn't mean this can't go left another 20 miles. And, all of a sudden

know, impacted by, perhaps, a direct hit. But that doesn't mean places, like Jacksonville, aren't going to feel some kind of impact as

nationalities. About 12 percent were Mexican -- were Mexicans. But that doesn't mean that they're undocumented. I want to walk you through another fact. The

been and that will always be our priority. But having a priority doesn't mean then you ignore and exempt other categories. Priority doesn't mean you ignore certain

priority doesn't mean then you ignore and exempt other categories. Priority doesn't mean you ignore certain categories. And that's what we're doing right now.

should be enforced. And just because you're not a criminal alien doesn't mean we shouldn't enforce the law. If we do that, the integrity has

will seek to defend them, to vindicate their rights, but that doesn't mean that I necessarily think what they did was proper. AMNA-NAWAZ) : Scalia is the

presidential communication -- and I don't know at this point -- that doesn't mean that the privilege covers it, if that communication is about a crime or fraud

with a wonderful version of a song in one country, and it doesn't mean anything in another country - very strange. (SOUNDBITE-OF-BBC-BRO UNIDENTIFIED PERSON #2: And now

pull from. Just because Charlotte uses a high CBD hemp, that doesn't mean THC is the devil. GUPTA) : There is no question cannabis and CBD can

his job. We're going to disagree about these investigations. That doesn't mean we can't find common ground on the business of the country on a day-to-day

Erin, I don't know. So now we know that doesn't mean much, it rules out that he talked on the phone to his father and

As these negotiations have gone on, without progress on denuclearization, it doesn't mean that the North Korean program stays in place. It is, as you said

HICKENLOOPER) : Well, my argument is and still is a pragmatist doesn't mean you don't have big ideas. It means you know how to figure out

He doesn't want to testify before Congress. He - that doesn't mean he won't end up testifying privately before Congress. But he said over and

" Mr. Mueller? Oh, he's not here. But it doesn't mean anything. He's fine with everything that I'm doing. " We now
Justice Department put out a statement about it the eve of the testimony doesn’t mean it came from them. That's all I'll say. (CUOMO): Oh
to investigate that. Right. To investigate the existence of an investigation doesn’t mean someone is guilty. I would say, Scott, if we failed to open
have built in testosterone, they need an outlet for it. That doesn’t mean violence. It means fantasy football. " There's a reason men are men
have built in testosterone, they need an outlet for it. That doesn’t mean violence. It means fantasy football. " There's a reason men are men

stars. (GIRL #4: Hey, guys -- SIERRA-FILUCCI): But That doesn’t mean that it's not a valuable experience and that they can't use skills that
I mean, they spent a lot of time building it and that doesn’t mean the world has to be happy. But I want
them to denuke. (UNIDENTIFIED-MALE) (voice-over
The federal election statutes are primarily meant to be civil. That doesn’t mean that you can't have a
criminal violation of the FEC provisions, but that
That is pretty much who I am, yes. But that doesn’t mean that it's always easy to be that way. You
know, my new
whistleblower since John Dean helped topple Richard Nixon back in 1970s. That doesn’t mean that
President Trump is on a trajectory to be impeached, but we know from
anyone was carrying a narrative tonight that has real potential for Democrats. Doesn’t mean he's going
to be the nominee. (CROSSTALK BORGER): We expected
makes it so our allies don't always trust him. But that doesn’t mean that you don't go back to the
negotiating table and you try to negotiate
one, but the authors of a new Gallup survey would say that doesn’t mean everyone has the job that
they want. In fact, if you look at
hold, because we started to see some divisions. Now, that doesn’t mean that the relationship is in any
way broken, but we did see sort of
I mean, they spent a lot of time building it and that doesn’t mean the world has to be happy. But I
wanted them to denuke, and
President himself on this phone call mentioned, the Attorney General, it doesn’t mean the Attorney
General actually did anything. The Justice Department issued a release saying that
who's not as well off finds a hundred dollar bill, that doesn’t mean they're rich. They've just found --
(JACOB-SOBOFF): Of course not.
my line, come on. Just because you look like me, doesn’t mean you can use my line. (SHEINELLE-
JONES): This is amazing. (CRAIG-MELVIN): This
haven't been able to pass reparations at this point, but that doesn’t mean we can't have real affirmative
action that lifts people up for lower income status
she said pointblank that she has no plans to do that. That doesn’t mean -- that doesn't mean she won't
do it in the future but she
has no plans to do that. That doesn't mean -- that doesn’t mean she won't do it in the future but she has
no plans. And
he was instructed not to do so by the Southern District. That doesn’t mean that the Southern District
has a case against the President. It means they’re

n't know about it. CUOMO) : Right. LEMON) : But it doesn’t mean that necessarily, the entire part of
you, it doesn't mean you are
doesn't mean that necessarily, the entire part of you, it doesn’t mean you are part of the KKK, it
doesn't mean that you run around