

ความหมายเชิงอรรถศาสตร์ของวิเศษณูประโยคที่ถูกลดรูปใน บทความวิจัยภาษาศาสตร์ประยุกต์และนวนิยาย

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บทคัดย่อ

งานวิจัยนี้ศึกษาความหมายเชิงอรรถศาสตร์ของวิเศษณูประโยคที่ถูกลดรูปในบทความวิจัยภาษาศาสตร์ประยุกต์และนวนิยาย งานวิจัยความหมายเชิงอรรถศาสตร์ของวิเศษณูประโยคที่ถูกลดรูปก่อนหน้าให้ความสำคัญกับตำราอาหารตัวบทชาวกีฬาภาษาอังกฤษ และงานเขียนของผู้เรียนภาษาอังกฤษเป็นภาษาต่างประเทศ อย่างไรก็ตามงานวิจัยนี้เลือกตัวบทที่แตกต่างออกไปคือบทความวิจัยภาษาศาสตร์ประยุกต์และนวนิยายที่เขียนเป็นภาษาอังกฤษเพื่อเปรียบเทียบการใช้วิเศษณูประโยคที่ลดรูปในตัวบทแบบเป็นทางการและตัวบทแบบไม่เป็นทางการ ชุดข้อมูลบทความวิจัยภาษาศาสตร์ประยุกต์เก็บรวบรวมมาจากบทความวิจัยที่ถูกจัดอยู่ในฐานข้อมูลสกอปีสประกอบด้วย *Journal of English for Academic Purposes*, *Journal of English for Specific Purposes*, *PASAA Journal* และ *LEARN Journal* เนื่องจากเป็นวารสารระดับนานาชาติที่ได้รับความน่าเชื่อถือ ชุดข้อมูลวิจัยนวนิยายภาษาอังกฤษถูกเก็บรวบรวมมาจาก *Peter Pan* (Barrie, 2022) *the Secret Garden* (Burnett, 2021) และ *the Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle* (Doyle, 2022) ซึ่งเป็นนวนิยายขายดีในช่วงปี 2564-2565 (www.amazon.com) ทั้งสองชุดข้อมูลประกอบด้วยจำนวนคำประมาณ 400,000 คำเป็นจำนวนทั้งสิ้น 50 ตัวอย่าง วิเศษณูประโยคที่ถูกลดรูป การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลดำเนินการตามแบบ

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ไวยากรณ์กำหนดของ Swan (2016) ซึ่งแบ่งความหมายเชิงอรรถศาสตร์ของวิเศษณานุประโยคที่ถูกลดรูปออกเป็นแปดประเภท ผลการศึกษาแสดงให้เห็นว่าความหมายเชิงอรรถศาสตร์ของวิเศษณานุประโยคที่ถูกลดรูปในบทความวิจัยภาษาศาสตร์ถูกใช้ในความถี่สูงในเรื่องของเวลา อย่างไรก็ตามความหมายเชิงอรรถศาสตร์ของวิเศษณานุประโยคที่ถูกลดรูปในนวนิยายถูกพบในด้านของเวลา เงื่อนไขและการเปรียบเทียบผลวิจัยนี้สามารถอธิบายได้โดยระดับของความคิดสร้างสรรค์และหลักการใช้ความพยายามน้อยสุด

คำสำคัญ ; ความหมายเชิงอรรถศาสตร์ วิเศษณานุประโยคแบบลดรูป บทความวิจัย
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Semantic Denotations of Reduced Adverbial Clauses in Applied Linguistics Research Articles and Novels

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Abstract

This study examines semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses in applied linguistics research articles and novels. Whilst previous studies focused on the materials of sports news articles, cookbooks, and the writing of EFL learners, this study contributes to the view of applied linguistics research articles and novels. So, the use of reduced adverbial clauses between formal texts and informal text could be explored. There are four journals including *Journal of English for Academic Purposes*, *Journal of English for Specific Purposes*, *PASAA Journal* and *LEARN Journal* as indexed in the SCOPUS database since these journals are internationally well-known. Sources of novels in this study were gathered from *Peter Pan* (Barrie, 2022), *The Secret Garden* (Burnett, 2021) and *The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle* (Doyle, 2022) due to their best seller status during 2022 to 2023 (www.amazon.com) where everyone can read regardless ages and gender. The data collection in this study is approximately 400,000 words, containing 50 tokens to study semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses. The data analysis in this study follows Swan's (2016) prescriptive grammar where semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses into are classified into eight categories. The results show that the reduced adverbial clauses of temporality occur with the highest frequency in both datasets. This phenomenon could be explained by levels of creativity and least effort requirement.

Keywords ; semantic denotations, reduced adverbial clauses, applied linguistics research articles, novels

Introduction

English has become increasingly important language of the world. For the sake of communicating, it is necessary to have different English knowledge, such as vocabulary, sound systems and meaning system. However, knowing the grammar of a language helps increase *grammatical competence* which means the capability to use language accurately and appropriately (Radford, 2009). Form and meaning are inseparable. The problem is that many EFL learners learn only form or grammar separately, this leads one to communicative problems. So, the study of form and meaning together should be encouraged to be learned for the sake of successful communication (O'Neil, 2005).

With grammatical aspects, reduced adverbial clauses are interesting structures to be studied since they consist of several syntactic interpretations, referring to forms of reduced adverbial clauses. One of them is known as *verbless adverbial phrases*. Others are related adverbial phrases and absolute adverbial phrases (Swan, 2016), as in (1).

(1)

(a) *While watching a movie*, I enjoy eating popcorn.

(b) *Watching a movie*, I enjoy eating popcorn.

(c) I would like to pay for a ticket by cash *if possible*.

Examples (1a)–(1c) represent syntactic interpretations of reduced adverbial clauses. Example (1a) is exemplified as a verbless adverbial phrase. Example (1b) represents related adverbial phrases. Example (1c) is an absolute adverbial phrase.

Aside from the three syntactic interpretations of reduced adverbial clauses, there are eight semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses in English (Swan, 2016). They include temporality, condition, concession, comparison, place, result, purpose and reason.

To study reduced adverbial clauses in English, previous studies employed different text varieties, such as English cookbooks, writing of EFL learners and sports news articles gathered from BBC news. To fill this gap, this study aims to contribute to the fields of applied linguistics research articles and novels as written in English because of the following reasons.

Different text varieties or genres prefer different grammatical use. This study focused on applied linguistics research articles and novels to see whether or not there are differences between the use of reduced adverbial clauses in formal texts and informal texts. Applied linguistics research articles are regarded as reliable empirical evidence for English language learners to study the semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses in English. They are viewed as valid sources containing practical examples for those junior researchers who would like to publish their research papers in the SCOPUS databases.

When it comes to novels, there are five reasons why this study selected the genre of novels to study. One of them is that novels are reading materials that are suitable for everyone. It is possible for different ages and genders to employ novels to improve their reading skills. The second reason is concerned with learners' English language proficiency. English language learners could firstly measure their own language abilities and select an English novel that is suitable for their own proficiency, such as beginner, intermediate or upper intermediate, so they do not feel that reading novels is too tough lexically and grammatically. The third reason is availability. English language learners could carry a novel with them to read anywhere when they have free time. The fourth reason is about international publication. Today, numerous famous novels in English were written in an international version to support international study. For example, *Harry Potter* was published in international versions to support international readers overseas. Fifthly, the readers can enjoy reading by selecting their own favorite themes, such as romantic comedy, mystery and fantasy.

To sum up this part, it is thought that the characteristics of linguistic features in applied linguistics research article are formal, whereas the characteristics of linguistic features in novels are creative. Most previous studies classified semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses in English, this study will further explain why they are used in certain ways.

Due to the aforementioned reasons, this study filled the gap by selecting applied linguistics research articles and novels written in English to study semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses in English. This information leads to the objectives of the study.

Objective of the study

To compare semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses in applied linguistic research articles and novels in order to see their similarities and differences between formal and informal texts.

Literature Review

Syntactic Interpretations of Reduced Adverbial Clauses

Although this study focused on the semantic denotation of reduced adverbial clauses, the section provides fundamental knowledge concerning the form of adverbial clauses. Syntactic interpretations of reduced adverbial clauses refer to the forms of reduced adverbial clauses in English. According to Swan (2016), there are three syntactic interpretations of reduced adverbial clauses in English, as in (2).

(2)

- (a) *While watching a movie*, I enjoy eating potato chip.
- (b) *Watching a movie*, I enjoy eating potato chip.
- (c) A customer asks to pay by a credit card *if possible*.

Examples (2a)–(2c) are syntactic interpretations of reduced adverbial clauses. Example (2a) shows the syntactic interpretation of verbless adverbial phrases. The salient feature of verbless adverbial phrases is that the dependent clause contains the adverbial connector such as *while* and *when*. The syntactic interpretation of verbless adverbial phrases is similar to the syntactic interpretations of absolute adverbial phrases where the dependent clause contains an adverbial connector such as *if*, *as exemplified in 2(c)*. The adverbial connectors of absolute adverbial phrases are colligated with noun phrases, adjective phrases and adverbial phrases. Unlike verbless adverbial phrases and absolute adverbial phrases, the syntactic interpretation of related adverbial phrases lacks adverbial connectors (Swan, 2016). The main verb in dependent clauses is transformed into the present participle or the past participle.

Semantic Denotations of Reduced Adverbial Clauses

Semantic denotation of reduced adverbial clauses is defined as the meaning of reduced adverbial clauses. According to Swan (2016), semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses can be classified into eight categories relating to temporality, condition, comparison, concession, place, result, purpose and reason.

One of the semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses refers to temporality. When there are two events happening, one in the dependent clause and one in the independent clause, the two events can either occur at the same time or one can occur before or after the other (Swan, 2016), such as (3).

(3)

(a) *When waiting for the job interview*, I felt so nervous.

(b) *After having dinner with my mum*, we watched a movie together.

Example (3a) and (3b) are semantically interpreted as reduced adverbial clauses of temporality. In (3a), the two events, *waiting for an interview* and *being nervous*, are interpreted to happen at the same time. On the other hand, the two

events in (3b) happen at different times (Swan, 2016). While the event of *having dinner with my mum* happens first, the event of watching a movie happens later. This is technically known as *principle of iconicity*, referring to sequential event in order. The typical adverbial connectors of reduced adverbial clauses of temporality are *when*, *while* and *after*.

The second category of semantic denotation of reduce adverbial clauses relates to condition, which is defined as necessary and limitation, as in (4).

(4)

(a) The shop wants customers to pay by credit card *if possible*.

(b) Add more pepper *if necessary*.

Example (4) shows that *if possible* and *if necessary*, have the syntactic interpretations of absolute adverbial phrases. They are classified under the semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses of condition. The typical adverbial connectors of reduced adverbial clauses of condition are *if* and *unless*.

The third category of semantic denotation of reduced adverbial clauses in English relate to comparison. Reduced adverbial clauses of comparison show the comparison of one entity with the other (Swan, 2016), such as (5).

(5) Jennifer swims so fast as *if she were a mermaid*.

Example (5) shows that the reduced adverbial clause as *if she were a mermaid* is used to compare a person with a mermaid. The typical adverbial connectors in this category are *as if* and *as though*.

The fourth category of semantic denotation of reduced adverbial clauses relates to *concession*, referring to the contrast of one entity with the other (Swan, 2016). Examples of this category are given as in (6).

(6)

(a) *Although being upset*, Mary continued to work until the end.

(b) *Though impressed by her teacher*, Mary was jealous of her classmates.

Examples (6a) and (6b) are syntactic interpretations of verbless adverbial phrases. The semantic denotations of these adverbial clauses are concessive or contrast. Example (6a) has the adverbial connector *although* that is colligated with the present participle *-ing*. On the other hand, example (6b) has the adverbial connector *though* that is colligated with the past participle *impressed*. The typical adverbial connectors in this category are *although*, *though*, *even though* and *even if*.

The fifth category of semantic denotation is adverbial clauses of place, referring to location.

(7)

(a) Jane will go wherever Peter goes.

(b) Peter went where a supervisor sent him.

In (7), *wherever Peter goes* and *where a supervisor sent him* are adverbial clauses of place. The typical adverbial connectors of place are *where*, *wherever* and *anywhere*.

The sixth category of semantic denotation of adverbial clauses is adverbial clauses of result. This shows outcomes or consequences of certain situations.

(8)

(a) Mary is such a good woman *that all people love her so much*.

(b) Peter is so diligent *that he could get a university scholarship*.

The expression of *such [...] that* and *so [...] that* indicate results and outcome of certain events.

The seventh category of semantic denotation of adverbial clauses is adverbial clauses of purpose, referring to the objective of performing certain actions, such as (9).

(9)

(a) Sam is trying to collect money in order to buy a mobile phone.

(b) So as to improve his English speaking skill, John practices speaking English with his friends.

Examples (9a) and 9(b) present adverbial clauses with semantic denotations of purpose. The typical adverbial connectors of adverbial clauses of purpose include *so as to* and *in order to*.

The eighth category of semantic denotation of adverbial clauses is adverbial clauses of reason referring to why a certain action was taken, as in (10).

(10) We started travelling earlier in the morning *so that we had a lot of time to take a break in the afternoon.*

In example (10), *so that we had a lot of time to take a break in the afternoon* represents adverbial clauses of reason. The typical adverbial connectors of adverbial clauses of reason include *so that* and *in order that*.

With the semantic denotation of reduced adverbial clauses, it is doubtful which semantic denotation of adverbial clauses can be used in reduction ways and which one is not applicable. Moreover, it is true that there are different variants of reduced adverbial clauses in English. Do writers actually apply them in actual use or not. Adverbial clauses are summarized into Table 1.

Table 1 Semantic Denotations of Adverbial Clauses

Semantic Denotations	Examples
Adverbial Clauses of Temporality	<u><i>When waiting for the job interview,</i></u> I felt so nervous.
Adverbial Clauses of Conditions	Add more pepper <u><i>if necessary.</i></u>
Adverbial Clauses of Concession	<u><i>Although being upset,</i></u> Mary continued to work until the end.
Adverbial Clauses of Place	Jane will go <u><i>wherever Peter goes.</i></u>
Adverbial Clauses of Results	Peter is <u><i>so diligent that he could get a university scholarship.</i></u>

Semantic Denotations	Examples
Adverbial Clauses of Purpose	Sam is trying to collect money <u>in order to buy a mobile phone.</u>
Adverbial clauses of reason	We started travelling earlier in the morning <u>so that we had a lot of time to take a break in the afternoon.</u>

Level of Creativity

According to Fromkin, Rodman & Hyams (2018). Creativity in linguistics means that human beings have the ability to use linguistic expression in various ways. We can apply our creativity to depict or write a novel as creatively as possible. Moreover, human beings can apply their creativity to write down beautiful poems. We can use limited number of vocabulary and sentence structure to create unlimited and new sentences. Although human beings acquire this characteristic linguistically, we might be limited to apply this characteristic writing different text varieties due to certain reason. For example, the norm of academic writing is formal and strict, following these rules and patterns are hugely required. However, novels are different. It is written for entertainment. Creativity is more applicable to this type of writing.

Least effort of Requirement

Least effort of requirement refers economy principle (Radford, 2009). It is likely that language users prefer the use of language with their minimal requirement of efforts. For example, *when watching movies, I enjoys eating popcorn* is more economical than *when I watch movies, I enjoys eating popcorn*. With this comparison, the former pattern as in *when watching movies* is more economical as the subject in the reduced adverbial clauses is not required to be spelt out twice.

Previous Studies of Reduced Adverbial Clauses in English

Previous studies that paid attention to the study of reduced adverbial clauses in English focused on the material of English cookbooks and sports news articles from the BBC.

Rakhmasari (2022) examined reduced adverbial clauses in English. It was found that reduced adverbial clauses with the semantic denotation of temporality occur frequently as in *after spending some time in a cocoon, a caterpillar will emerge as a butterfly* (Rakhmasari, 2022, p. 52)

In addition, Wongkittiporn (2021) studied reduced adverbial clauses in cookbooks written in English. The results show that reduced adverbial clauses relating to temporality and condition occur the most in this text variety, such as (11).

(11)

(a) Combine the vinegar, shallot, and a pinch of salt and pepper in a medium bowl. Mix well. Set aside to macerate *while preparing the hazelnut oil*.

(Wongkittiporn, 2021, p. 88)

(b) Season to taste with salt, pepper, and a pinch of sugar *if necessary*.

(Wongkittiporn, 2021, p. 89)

Wongkittiporn (2021) explained that time and condition are so important in the cooking process as they have an influence on the outcome and taste of the food.

In addition, Wongkittiporn (2022) studied adverbial clauses in sports news articles and he found that reduced adverbial clauses of time are commonly used in this material, such as (12).

(12) Barty clenched both fists as she dropped to her haunches, *before running over to the side where she beckoned former doubles partner Casey Dellacqua*, now a television analyst, on to court for a warm hug.

(Wongkittiporn, 2022, p. 20)

Wongkittiporn (2022) explained this phenomenon of high frequency of semantic denotations of temporal adverbial clauses as that in order to play sports in sports games, athletes are controlled by time when competing against another team or player.

Regarding the writing of EFL learners, Li & Long (2022) found that the use of reduced adverbial clauses of temporality is always used the initial position of the sentences at 100 percent. So the results of this current study could present more examples which adverbial clauses are appropriate to be used at the initial position of the sentence and the final position of the sentence. The current study aims to fill the gap by contributing to the view of reduced adverbial clauses in applied linguistics research articles and novels as written in English.

Methodology

Source of Data

The source of data in the present study is applied linguistic research articles and novels as written in English.

The data collection in this study includes applied linguistics research articles gathered from *Journal of English for Academic Purposes*, *Journal of English for Specific Purposes*, *PASAA Journal* and *LEARN Journal*. These four journals are selected in this current study as they are high quality and reliable journals as indexed in SCOPUS databases. The language use in academic research journals are gone through the process of proofreading, so language features that the researcher in this current study brought to study are reliable, systematic and consistent.

In order to avoid bias of the data collection, the research articles of applied linguistic must be gathered from various topics, such as instructions, teaching approaches, language use and assessment. The data collection of *Journal of English for Academic Purposes* includes articles written by Yang and Zhang (2023), Zhang and

Cheung (2023), Liu, Tang and Lim (2023), Zhang (2023) and Palmour (2023). The data collection of *Journal of English for Specific Purposes* includes articles written by Tardy (2023), Luzon (2023), Zuaro (2023), Sawaki (2023) and Lindenburg (2023). The data collection of *LEARN Journal* includes articles written by Kimura (2023), Nam (2023), Zuaro (2023), Sabiq (2023) and Widiati, Sharif, Karmina and Zubaidi (2023). The data collection of *PASSA Journal* includes articles written by Nipaspong (2022), Kulprasit (2022), Charoenchaikorn (2022), Phoocharoenkil (2022) and Sakulprasertsri (2022). It might be a controversial issue concerning the effect of the first language on writing in English. However, this study aims to see how to use language that are accepted to get publish in the SCOPUS database.

On the other hand, the criteria of selecting novels in this study is based on theme. So the novels in this study should be selected based on their best seller status (www.amazon.com) that are suitable for adolescents focusing on adventures and happiness. Based upon this criterion, three novels written in English were selected. As for the novels, they were selected from www.amazon.com based on their popularity among the readers. Three novels which were selected were *Peter Pan* (Barrie, 2022), *The Secret Garden* (Burnett, 2021) and *The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle* (Doyle, 2022). All of them had the best seller status. In spite of having various versions of publications, their most up-to-date version at the time of conducting this research paper was included in this current study because they are regarded as using the present-day English.

This study employed the most up-to-date academics research paper and novel versions at the time of conducting this research papers. In spite of having various versions of publications, they are regarded as present-day English as they were published after the year of 1800, which is the period of the present-day English (Melchers, Shaw & Sundkvist, 2019). *The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle* was first published in 1892. *Peter Pan* was first published in 1904. *The Secret Garden* was first published in 1911.

Data Collection

The data collection in this study employs a purposive sampling method which is suitable for mini-scale research study. The researcher can select material that he wants to study about a particular linguistic feature. Both descriptive statistical data (i.e., frequency and percentage) and qualitative data as empirical evidence could be used to support the data analysis. As a total of approximately 400,000 words, there are 50 tokens of reduced adverbial clauses to study their semantic denotations.

Data Extraction

The data extraction in this study is based upon sentential levels where both dependent clauses and independent clauses are collected to study their semantic denotation. The data is extracted manually as shown in (13).

(13)

Other revising strategies described by both groups, but not employed in the same way, included rereading writing prompts, **using dictionaries to source language, and rewriting** [SEMANTIC DENOTATIONS-REDUCED ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF TEMPORALITY].

(Yang & Zhang, 2023, p. 8)

Using dictionaries to source language and rewriting obtains the semantic denotation of temporality known as *related adverbial clauses* which is a type of reduced adverbial clauses without the head. In terms of frequency, it is counted as one token. The omitted adverbial connector in (13) is interpreted as *when* or *while*.

Data Analysis

Once the data was manually extracted as shown in the above section, the analysis was carried out based upon Swan's (2016) prescriptive grammar framework. The way to follow this analytical framework follows Wongkittiporn (2022). The information of data analysis is elaborated in the following section.

Table 2 Data analysis of semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses
(14)

Semantic Denotations	Examples
Reduced adverbial clauses of temporality	(a) <i>While in the Italian lecture,</i> this leads to listing mostly Italian artists. (Zuaro, 2023, p. 273)
Reduced adverbial clauses of condition	(b) Take care lest an adventure is now offered you, which, <i>if accepted,</i> will plunge you in deepest woe. (Burrie, 2022, p. 74)
Reduced adverbial clauses of comparison	(c) Martha grinned a little <i>as if at some homely recollection.</i> (Burnett, 2021, p. 61)

Table 2 presents data analysis of semantic denotation of reduced adverbial clauses. (14b) is an example of semantic denotation of reduced adverbial clauses of condition which can be noticed from the adverbial connector *if*. This information leads to the results of this study. The data analysis was then taken to conducted IOC (Index of Item Objective Congruence) by three validators and the percentage of inter-reliability is reported at 66.67 percent.

The Results

As a total of 400,000 words, there are approximately 200,000 words for each dataset. There are 50 sentences of adverbial clauses found in the applied linguistics research article and novels as written in English. Reduced adverbial clauses in applied linguistics research articles were found at 37 tokens, where reduced adverbial clauses in English novels were found at 13 tokens.

Applied Linguistics Research Articles

This section answers the first research question “what are the semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses in applied linguistic research articles?” The answer is given in Table 2.

Table 3 Frequency and Percentage of Semantic Denotations of Reduced Adverbial Clauses in Applied Linguistics Research Articles.

Semantic Denotations	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Reduced adverbial clause of temporality	37	100
Total	37	100

Table 3 presents frequency and percentage of semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses in applied linguistics research articles. The results show that only the semantic denotation of reduced adverbial clauses of temporality occur at 100 percent in applied linguistics research articles. Some empirical evidence is given as follows:

Qualitative Results in Applied Linguistics Research Articles

Semantic Denotations of Reduced Adverbial Clauses of Temporality

This section presents empirical evidence of semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses of temporality in applied linguistic research articles as, in (15).

(15)

(a) *When asked* whether she understood the corrections initiated by the teacher, Sha answered no and explained.

(Yang & Zhang, 2023, p. 7)

(b) *While realizing the importance of building a shared theoretical basis*, Tom found it difficult to understand the taste and preferences of his target readers.

(Liu, Tang & Lim, 2023, p. 8)

Examples (15a)–(15b) are verbless adverbial phrases. The adverbial connector *when* in (15a) is used with the past participle *asked*. On the other hand, the adverbial connector *while* in (15b) is used with the present participle *realizing*.

Novels

This section answers the second research question “what are semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses in novels?”

Table 4 Frequency and Percentage of Semantic Denotations of Reduced Adverbial Clauses in Novels

Semantic Denotations	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Reduced adverbial clauses of temporality	5	38.46
Reduced adverbial clauses of condition	5	38.46
Reduced adverbial clauses of comparison	3	23.08
Total	13	100

According to Table 3, there are three classifications of reduced adverbial clauses found in the selected novels. The semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses of temporality occur at 38.46 percent. Equally, the semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses of condition occur at 38.46 percent. However, the semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses of comparison occur at only 23.08 percent. Qualitative results to support this result are given in the following section.

Qualitative Results in Novels

Semantic Denotations of Reduced Adverbial Clauses of Temporality

This section presents empirical evidence of semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses of temporality in novels as, in (16).

(16) He was equally certain that the same stranger had, **while standing at the window**, drugged his curried mutton, and so deprived the stables of their watchman.

(Doyle, 2022, p. 118)

Example (16) is an example of a verbless adverbial clause. The adverbial connector *while* represents temporality where two events happen at the same time.

Semantic Denotations of Reduced Adverbial Clauses of Condition

This section presents empirical evidence of semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses of condition in novels as, in (17).

(17) **If the former**, she had probably transferred the photograph into his speaking.

(Doyle, 2022, p. 18)

Example (17) is an absolute adverbial clause. The adverbial connector *if* represents condition where the author tries to indicate alternative choices.

Semantic Denotations of Reduced Adverbial Clauses of Comparison

This section presents empirical evidence of semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses of comparison in novels as, in (18).

(18) Martha grinned a little **as if at some homely recollection**.

(Burnett, 2021, p. 61)

In (18), it is an absolute adverbial clause. The adverbial connector *as if* represents comparison.

The results in this study lead to the discussion in the following section.

Discussion

Based upon the results of semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses as presented above, one of the outstanding points is that 100 percent of semantic

denotations of adverbial clauses of temporality are used with the reduced forms in applied linguistics research articles, where no other semantic denotations are found. It seems that semantic interpretations of reduced adverbial clauses of temporality allow them to have the same coindexation of the subject with matrix clauses interchangeably known as *control constructions* (Radford, 2009). This explanation could be supported by the principle of least effort requirement. That is why the temporal adverbial clauses could be reduced.

(19)

(a) For example, **when PRO responding** to the teacher's feedback on developing ideas in the second writing task, **Jiao** analyzed the issue critically from the perspective of a reader.

(Yang & Zhang, 2023, p. 7)

(b) **After PRO revising** the first draft of Writing Task Two, **Qing** sensed there is a difference between writing a Chinese and English conclusion, explaining, "Chinese conclusion tends to empathize with readers using emotional expressions while English conclusion calls for a restatement of opinions or measurements to be taken".

(Yang & Zhang, 2023, p. 7)

(c) As **Qing** found staying focused on the topic challenging, the teacher, during the writing conference, suggested drafting an outline **before PRO writing**.

(Yang & Zhang, 2023, p. 9)

(d) **After PRO conducting the move analysis**, we coded and analyzed the instances of code glosses in the presentations

(Liu, Tang & Lim, 2023, p. 4)

(e) Mandy then urges Tom to reconsider his presentation of the disciplinary problem. **She** challenges him to think about how to develop arguments in a more

collaborative manner, **when PRO incorporating a reader-oriented analysis.**

(Liu, Tang & Lim, 2023, p. 7)

In (19a), the covert subject PRO is coreferential with the subject in the matrix clauses as in *Jiao*. As writing research papers has space limitation, the writer can employ this structure to support economy principle as the subjects in dependent clauses are not required to be spelt out.

With this coreferential subject, the written structure in control construction is also considered formal when compared to other semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses, such as comparison or condition as exemplified in (20).

(20) Season to taste with salt, pepper, and a pinch of sugar **if necessary.**

(Wongkittiporn, 2021, p. 89)

The results of this study are compared with Wongkittiporn's (2021) study. Semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses of condition occur frequently in English cookbooks. However, the level of creativity of applied linguistics research articles is likely to be lower than English cookbooks. This is because the writing of applied linguistics research articles requires the writer to follow strict norms. Along the same lines, although types of semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses of condition never occur in applied linguistics research articles, they occasionally occur in English novels which are also regarded as having a higher level of creativity as in *If the former, she had probably transferred the photograph into his speaking* (Doyle, 2022, p. 18).

It is not totally new, but it gives some contributions to encourage EFL learners to try using various structures in their writing. Since writing novels needs to be creative to entertain the readers, repeating the same structure again and again could be boring. This allows us to see that levels of creativity also applies effectively with reduced adverbial clauses in novels as more semantic denotations can be used in this text variety, such as temporality, condition, and comparison as in (21).

(21)

(a) ***If the former***, she had probably transferred the photograph into his speaking.

(Doyle, 2022, p. 18)

(b) Martha grinned a little ***as if at some homely recollection***.

(Burnett, 2021, p. 61)

In comparison to previous studies, the results of the present study are similar to Wongkittiporn (2021) and who studied reduced adverbial clauses in cookbooks as written in English, where the results show that reduced adverbial clauses relating to temporality occur the most, such as (22). This current study goes long the same line as Rakhmasari (2022) who examined reduced adverbial clauses in English. It was found that reduced adverbial clauses with the semantic denotations of temporality occur frequently in scientific texts. In addition, This result of this study is contract with Li & Long (2022) who stated that Chinese EFL learners always used adverbial clauses in the initial position of the sentence.

(22) Combine the vinegar, shallot, and a pinch each of salt and pepper in a medium bowl. Mix well. Set aside to macerate *while preparing the hazelnut oil*.

(Wongkittiporn, 2021, p. 88)

Although Wongkittiporn (2021) explained that time and condition are crucial in the cooking process as it has an influence of the taste of food, temporality is also important in research writing as the author needs to address when they gather the source of data, when they make analysis. So conducting research is also controlled by time.

Conclusion

The present study investigates semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses in applied linguistics research articles and novels as written in English. In regard to frequencies, it was found that novels show a lower frequency of reduced adverbial clauses. However, they can be used in various semantic denotations, such as temporality, condition and comparison. However, the semantic denotation of reduced adverbial clauses in applied linguistics research articles was only found with the meaning of temporality. It seems that there is a specific use of reduced adverbial clauses in applied linguistic research articles. This specificity could possibly be explained by two major reasons. The first one is the levels of creativity. When comparing to academic researcher, novelists have more freedom to apply different and various structures in their writing. However, the norms of writing in academic research articles are strict to the higher level of standard. The second explanation is due to principle of least effort requirement. The subject between a dependent clause and an independent clause can be coreferential, so it is not required to be spelt out again in reduced adverbial clauses. With the results of this study, English language teacher could use the result of this study as examples to teach reduced adverbial clauses in different genres. Also, English language teachers could encourage their students to use reduced adverbial clauses in their academic papers and writing shorts stories. The results of reduced adverbial clauses in this study are limited to only the material of applied linguistics research articles and novels as written in English. Generalizing the results of the study to other materials may not be applicable to the optimal level. For future research studies, it is recommended to use other materials, such as magazines and TED talks in order to add something new to the field.

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