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## ZADÁNÍ BAKALÁŘSKÉ PRÁCE (projektu, uměleckého díla, uměleckého výkonu)

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### Zásady pro vypracování

Cílem bakalářské práce je prostudovat výskyt a užití vedlejších vět adverbálních v novinovém diskurzu se sportovní tematikou. Student na základě odborné lingvistické literatury nejprve vymezí rozdíl mezi větou hlavní a vedlejší, představí kritéria klasifikace vedlejších vět, vydefiniuje vedlejší větu příslovečnou a podrobně popíše její syntaktickou funkci, formu, sémantiku a pozici. Dále představí diskurz novinových zpráv, se zaměřením na jeho funkce a typicky používané jazykové prostředky. Následně provede analýzu vybraných internetových sportovních článků amerického tisku s cílem zmapovat a zhodnotit výskyt popsaných adverbálních vět. Analýza se bude soustředit na užití finitních a nefinitních adverbálních vět, jejich pozici a sémantiku. Na závěr autor zdůvodní převažující tendence s ohledem na mediální diskurz z oblasti sportu a jeho funkce.

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Jakub Gregor v.r.

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## Annotation

This bachelor thesis deals with analyzing the occurrence of adverbial clauses in newspaper sports discourse. It is divided into a theoretical and a practical part. The theoretical part of this thesis first describes subordination and the subordinate clause, focusing mainly on adverbial clauses, their form, position, and semantic categorization. The basic characteristics of newspaper discourse are then defined as well. The theoretical background is then used in the practical part of this thesis, which focuses on outlining and explaining the occurrence of adverbial clauses within the context of newspaper sports discourse.

## Key words

subordination, subordinate clauses, adverbial clauses, newspaper discourse, written language

## Název práce

Príslovečné vety v novinovom diskurzu se sportovní tematikou

## Anotace

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá výskytem vedlejších vět příslovečných v novinovém diskurzu se sportovní tematikou. Je rozdělena na teoretickou a praktickou část. V teoretické části práce jsou nejprve popsány pojmy subordinace a vedlejší věta, konkrétně je prostor věnován především vedlejším větám příslovečným, jejich formě, pozici a sémantické kategorizaci. Dále jsou v této části vydefinovány typické znaky novinového diskurzu. Poznatky z teoretické části jsou poté použity v části praktické, která se soustřeďuje na vymezení a objasnění výskytu příslovečných vět v kontextu novinového diskurzu se sportovní tematikou.

## Klíčová slova

subordinace, věty vedlejší, věty příslovečné, novinový diskurz, psaný jazyk

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## **Introduction**

This bachelor thesis aims at analyzing and outlining the use of adverbial clauses in newspaper sports discourse and defining the most frequent tendencies within the context of the aforementioned discourse. For these purposes, twenty newspaper articles were taken from American news websites, the clauses from which make up the corpus for this thesis, which can be found in the appendices. This thesis has been divided into two parts: a theoretical and a practical part.

The theoretical part of this thesis provides theoretical background for the discourse analysis in the practical part and consists of three main chapters. The first chapter defines the term subordination and analyzes the subordinate clause in detail, with chapters 1.1 and 1.2 focusing on the ways in which subordinate clauses can be classified. The second chapter then focuses on a specific functional type of subordinate clauses, the adverbial clause, as the focal point of this thesis. It is divided into chapters 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, focusing on the semantic role, form and position of adverbial clauses respectively as the three criteria according to which adverbial clauses will be analyzed in the practical part of this thesis. Lastly, the third chapter defines the basic function and frequent linguistic features of newspaper discourse, with attention given to the chief specific feature of sports journalism as well.

The practical part of this thesis focuses on utilizing the theory described in the theoretical part to analyze the occurrence of adverbial clauses in newspaper sports discourse. The clauses observed in the collected newspaper articles are categorized in chapters 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 according to their semantic role, form and position respectively. The findings of the discourse analysis are then summarized in chapter 4.4 and the prevailing tendencies observed in the data are explained within the context of the aforementioned discourse.



# 1. Subordination

In English, there are two ways of linking two or more clauses: coordination and subordination. According to Quirk et al., the main difference between these two constructions is in the arrangement of constituents. When it comes to coordination, the clauses are units of the same syntactic level. On the other hand, subordination creates a hierarchical structure where the subordinate clause is a constituent of the superordinate clause. (Quirk et al. 1985, 918) Because adverbial clauses, the basis for the practical part of this thesis, are a specific type of subordinate clauses, it is essential that clausal subordination be defined first.

The hierarchical structure that is the result of clausal subordination is called the complex sentence. Alexander states that a complex sentence consists of one main and two or more subordinate clauses (1988, 12). Quirk et al. agree with this definition and describe a main clause as a generally independent clause that is not subordinate to another clause. In contrast, a subordinate clause is dependent on its superordinate clause of which it is a constituent. (Quirk et al. 1985, 987–88). However, it is possible for a clause to enter into multiple relationships. Huddleston and Pullum state that subordination is “recursive,” which means a clause that is superordinate to one clause may also be subordinate to another clause (2002, 47).

[1] I think he said that Liz was ill. (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 47)

In example [1], *he said* is a superordinate clause to *that Liz was ill*, while also being subordinate to *I think*, which is the main clause here as it is not subordinate to any other clause. Huddleston and Pullum refer to the clause in which a subordinate clause is embedded as its matrix clause (2002, 47). Quirk et al. use this term for the superordinate clause minus its subordination (1985, 991). The approach of Quirk et al. will be followed in this thesis. That means that *I think* is the matrix clause for *he said*, while *he said* is the matrix clause for *that Liz was ill*.

Subordination is typically marked by the presence of subordinators. Biber et al. define subordinators (or subordinating conjunctions) as a group of words that introduce subordinate, mostly finite clauses (1999, 85). Quirk and Greenbaum (1973, 313–14) divide subordinators into three classes: simple (*after, because, since, etc.*), compound (*so that, rather than, as if, etc.*) and correlative (*if...then, as...as, whether...or, etc.*). Subordinate clauses may additionally be marked by other indicators of subordination, such as *wh*-elements or the relative pronoun *that* (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 291). Subordinators and other indicators of subordination specific to adverbial clauses are discussed in more detail in chapter 2.

The major semantic difference between clausal coordination and subordination is that the information introduced by a subordinate clause is often treated as if less important than that of a superordinate clause (Quirk et al. 1985, 919). Consider the following example:

[2] [a] He tried hard, *but he failed*.

[b] *Although he tried hard*, he failed. (Quirk et al. 1985, 919)

Both the coordinator *but* in [2a] and the subordinator *although* in [2b] express some degree of concession. However, it is presupposed that the subordinate clause in [2b] contains information the recipient supposedly already knows. The focus is therefore put on the information in the superordinate clause. This is an example of the end-focus principle, according to which the most important piece of information comes at the end of a sentence (Greenbaum and Nelson 2002, 168). The principle of end-focus applies to coordination as well, but in contrast to subordination, it is not presupposed that the first of the two coordinated main clauses in [2a] contains known information.

It is now important to address the ways in which subordinate clauses can be classified. This thesis will follow the approach of Quirk and Greenbaum that we can classify subordinate clauses according to their structure and function (1973, 310).

## 1.1 Structural types of subordinate clauses

Authors generally distinguish three structural types of subordinate clauses: finite, non-finite and verbless. This chapter has been divided into two subchapters, with the first analyzing finite clauses, while the latter focuses on non-finite and verbless clauses.

### 1.1.1 Finite clauses

Finite subordinate clauses contain a verb phrase that is marked by either tense or modality (Biber et al. 1999, 193). This means that the verb phrase appears either in a present or past tense form, or if it contains a modal verb, it expresses meanings such as possibility or necessity.

[3] [a] I forgot to ask you *what was in the caravans*, the sleeping arrangement.

[b] They believe *that the minimum wage could threaten their jobs*. (Biber et al., 1999, 193)

Example [3] showcases finite subordinate clauses marked by tense and modality respectively. In [3a], the verb *to be* is in its past tense form *was*, while the modal verb *could* in [3b] expresses some degree of possibility.

It can also be said that the subject of finite clauses is generally always present (Quirk and Greenbaum 1973, 310), which can be observed in both [3a] and [3b] where the subjects have been underlined. Additionally, finite subordinate clauses are typically introduced by a subordinator or a *wh*-element (Biber et al. 1999, 193).

### 1.1.2. Non-finite and verbless clauses

Non-finite subordinate clauses contain a non-finite verb form, which means the verb phrase is not marked by tense or modality (Biber et al. 1999, 198). Authors generally distinguish four types of non-finite clauses according to the structure of the verb phrase: *to*-infinitive, bare infinitive, *-ing* participle and *-ed* participle. These structures are illustrated by the examples below respectively.

- [4] [a] The best thing would be *to tell everybody*.  
[b] All I did was *hit him on the head*.  
[c] *Entering the house*, he tripped over the welcome mat.  
[d] *Covered with confusion*, she hurriedly left the room. (Leech and Svartvik 1975, 194)

Eastwood (1994, 319) distinguishes a fifth type of non-finite clauses: the gerund clause. Quirk et al. (1985, 1064) agree that the term gerund clause is sometimes used for an *-ing* clause that functions as a noun (see chapter 1.2.1). However, while they do acknowledge the existence of such a term, Quirk et al. do not distinguish the gerund clause from the *-ing* participle clause. For the purposes of this thesis, the approach of Quirk et al. will be followed.

Verbless clauses lack a verb element, which is commonly assumed to be some form of the verb *to be* (Leech and Svartvik 1975, 194). The following example illustrates a verbless clause where *to be* is perceived to be the omitted verb form.

- [5] *Too nervous to reply*, he stared at the floor. (Quirk and Greenbaum 1973, 312)

The verbless clause in [5] can be paraphrased using the non-finite *-ing* form of the verb *to be* (*Being too nervous to reply...*), which can in turn be paraphrased as a finite clause (*Because he was too nervous to reply...*). Greenbaum and Nelson therefore refer to non-finite and verbless clauses as reduced finite clauses (2002, 126).

Non-finite and verbless clauses are considered clauses because they can be analyzed in terms of clause elements just like finite clauses (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 285). To exemplify this, the non-finite clause in example [4c] consists of a verb (*entering*) and a direct object (*the house*).

Non-finite and verbless clauses are similar in that they can appear either with or without a subject, although the latter is far more frequent (Leech and Svartvik 1975, 193–94). Additionally, they may occasionally be introduced by subordinators, but are commonly not (Biber et al. 1999, 198). In such cases, the absence of a finite verb form itself is an indicator of subordination (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 291).

Because of their similarities, Biber et al. (1999, 21) classify verbless clauses as a specific type of non-finite clauses. For the purposes of this thesis, however, non-finite and verbless clauses will be treated as two separate categories.

## **1.2 Functional types of subordinate clauses**

As mentioned earlier, a subordinate clause is a constituent of its superordinate clause. That means that it typically takes on the function of a clause element within the superordinate clause (e.g., subject, object, adverbial, etc.). However, subordinate clauses may additionally function as constituents of phrases. (Quirk et al. 1985, 988–90)

When it comes to defining functional types of subordinate clauses, authors vary in their classification, but generally agree on the following three types: nominal clause, relative clause and adverbial clause. This chapter focuses on the brief definition of nominal and relative clauses; the adverbial clause will be defined in detail in chapter 2.

### **1.2.1 Nominal clauses**

Nominal clauses take on the same functions as noun phrases (Quirk and Greenbaum 1973, 315). This means they may function within the clause they are embedded in as any of the following clause elements: subject, object, complement, prepositional complement, appositive or adjectival complement (Quirk et al. 1985, 1047). The examples below illustrate a noun phrase and a nominal clause respectively, both functioning as a direct object.

[6] [a] We didn't know *the time*.

[b] We didn't know *what the time was*. (Eastwood 1994, 342)

While “nominal clause” is the most commonly used term for this clause type, some authors (e.g., Alexander 1988 or Eastwood 1994) refer to these clauses as “noun clauses,” while

Huddleston and Pullum (2002) use the term “content clause.” For the purposes of this thesis, the term “nominal clause” will be used.

Finite nominal clauses are typically introduced by a *wh*-element or the subordinator *that* (Biber et al. 1999, 193). In general, authors distinguish five major types of nominal clauses: *that*-clauses, interrogative clauses, nominal relative clauses, *to*-infinitive nominal clauses and nominal *-ing* clauses. As nominal clauses are not the focus of this thesis, describing these types in detail would be redundant.

### 1.2.2 Relative clauses

Relative clauses generally function as postmodifiers in noun phrases, which means they come after the head noun of the noun phrase they are embedded in (Biber et al. 1999, 195; Greenbaum and Nelson 2002, 48–49). Alexander proposes that the function of relative clauses is similar to that of adjectives in that both describe the noun phrase they are linked to (1988, 16). The following example illustrates that.

[7] [a] *Crowded* holiday resorts are not very pleasant.

[b] Holiday resorts *which are crowded* are not very pleasant. (Alexander 1988, 16)

Both the adjective *crowded* in [7a] and the relative clause *which are crowded* in [7b] provide information about the noun phrase *holiday resorts*. The head noun of the noun phrase which the relative clause is linked to is typically called the antecedent (Leech and Svartvik 1975, 265). This means that the noun *resorts* is the antecedent for the italicized relative clause in [7b].

Relative clauses are typically linked to their antecedent by a relative pronoun. In English, there are five relative pronouns: *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which* and *that*. (Leech and Svartvik 1975, 265) Restrictive (or defining) relative clauses provide essential information about the head noun they postmodify, they cannot be omitted and are not separated from the head noun by commas. On the other hand, non-restrictive (or non-defining) relative clauses provide non-essential information about the head noun they postmodify, they can be omitted and are separated from their head noun by commas. (Thomson and Martinet 1986, 81–85)

## 2. Adverbial clauses

Chapter 2 will be dedicated in its entirety to adverbial clauses as the basis for the practical part of this thesis. According to Biber et al., adverbial clauses take on the function of adverbials within their superordinate clause (1999, 194). Adverbials generally express some additional information about the situation depicted by the rest of the clause/sentence. The range of information that adverbials can express is fairly wide. (Leech and Svartvik 1975, 177)

The practical part of this thesis will mainly focus on adverbial clauses in the syntactic function of circumstance adverbials. It is therefore paramount to define what a circumstance adverbial (or adjunct) is. Circumstance adverbials are integrated into the structure of the clause they are embedded in. They add information about the circumstances of the situation or event depicted by the rest of clause/sentence, providing answers to questions such as “When, Why or Where?” (Biber et al. 1999, 763) Circumstance adverbials are illustrated by the examples below.

[8] [a] He looks *as if he's tired*.

[b] *When he saw us*, he smiled. (Quirk et al 1985, 1074)

The two adverbial clauses in example [8] illustrate two different types of circumstance adverbials: a predication adjunct and a sentence adjunct. Predication adjuncts, such as the one in [8a], are generally restricted to final position as they provide complementation to the verb (Quirk et al. 1985, 1074). On the other hand, sentence adjuncts, like the one in [8b], modify an entire clause (Biber et al. 1999, 764). They are more mobile in their position, as they may appear initially, finally and sometimes even medially (Quirk et al. 1985, 1074).

It should be noted here that the terminology when it comes to syntactic functions of adverbials is inconsistent from author to author. Quirk et al. (1985) use the term “adjunct” to refer to the function described above. However, other authors (e.g., Huddleston and Pullum 2002 or Downing and Locke 2006) use the term “adjunct” to refer to adverbials in general. The term “circumstance adverbial,” which will be used within this thesis, comes from Biber et al. (1999).

It should also be mentioned that syntactic function is not one of the criteria according to which adverbial clauses will be analyzed in the practical part of this thesis. Adverbial clauses will be analyzed according to their semantic role, form and position. It is the aim of chapters 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 to provide theoretical background on each one of these criteria respectively.

### 2.1 Semantic role of adverbial clauses

When it comes to semantic roles, adverbial clauses are classified based on the meaning they express in relation to their superordinate clause (Greenbaum 1996, 339). The classification of adverbial clauses into semantic categories differs from author to author, although some overarching tendencies can be observed. This thesis will generally follow the classification of Greenbaum and Quirk (1990). The seven major semantic categories (time, place, condition, concession, reason, purpose and result) will be described in individual chapters, while the minor or less frequent clause types will be briefly addressed in chapter 2.1.8.

It should be noted here though that Greenbaum and Quirk (1990) classify comment clauses as one of the semantic categories of adverbial clauses as well. However, for the purposes of this thesis, comment clauses will be treated as a separate functional category of subordinate clauses, in this case following the classification of other authors (e.g., Biber et al. 1999 or Quirk and Greenbaum 1973).

### **2.1.1 Clauses of time**

Temporal clauses express some sort of a relation between the time of the situation in the temporal clause itself and the time of the situation in the superordinate clause (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 314). Greenbaum proposes that the situation in the temporal clause can happen before, after or at the same time as the situation in the superordinate clause (1996, 339). Quirk et al. agree and add that temporal clauses may also express frequency, duration or proximity of the two situations in time (1985, 1080). Broadly speaking, it can be said that temporal clauses provide the answer to the question “When?” (Alexander 1988, 24).

Temporal clauses may appear in the form of a finite clause, *-ing* clause, *-ed* clause, verbless clause or the *to*-infinitive clause. All of these options are illustrated by the examples below respectively.

- [9] [a] *When I last saw you*, you lived in Washington.
- [b] Be careful *when crossing streets*.
- [c] Spinach is delicious *when eaten raw*.
- [d] *While in Rome*, be sure to see the Colosseum.
- [e] I awoke one morning *to find the house in an uproar*. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1078–79)

According to Quirk et al. (1985, 1078), finite temporal clauses may be introduced by any of the following subordinators: *after*, *as*, *before*, *once*, *since*, *till*, *until*, *when*, *whenever*, *while*, *whilst*,

*now (that), as long as, as soon as, immediately and directly.* Eastwood adds that the correlative pairs of *hardly...when* and *no sooner...than* also convey temporal meaning, along with the complex subordinator *just as* (1994, 323).

Some authors (e.g., Thomson and Martinet 1986 or Eastwood 1994) also list other constructions, such as *by the time, the moment or the minute*, as potentially introducing finite temporal clauses. Such an example is illustrated below.

[10] *By the time (that) the alarm went off, I was awake.* (Quirk et al. 1985, 1080)

However, Quirk et al. (1985, 1080) argue that these constructions are merely noun or prepositional phrases postmodified by a relative clause (e.g., the underlined part of [10]) functioning as adverbials of time, not adverbial clauses. The approach of Quirk et al. will be followed within this thesis.

Participial and verbless clauses of time are typically introduced by one of the following subordinators: *once, till, until, when, whenever, while* and *whilst*. Additionally, participial *-ing* clauses may be introduced by the prepositions *after, before, on* and *since*, while *-ed* and verbless clauses may also follow the complex subordinator *as soon as*. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1078–79)

Temporal clauses in the *to*-infinitive form appear without a subordinator or subject and are restricted to final position. These clauses express the outcome of the situation in the superordinate clause, which means they resemble clauses of result (see chapter 2.1.7) in both meaning and position. (Quirk and Greenbaum 1973, 323)

### **2.1.2 Clauses of place**

Clauses of place typically refer either to position or direction, which means they provide the answer to the question “Where?” (Alexander 1988, 25; Greenbaum 1996, 339). These clauses are typically introduced by the subordinators *where* and *wherever*, which differ in meaning: *where* is specific, whereas *wherever* is non-specific (Quirk et al. 1985, 1087). A clause of place is illustrated by example [11].

[11] *They went *wherever they could find work*.* (Quirk and Greenbaum 1973, 323)

Greenbaum and Quirk (1990, 316) additionally propose that some temporal subordinators (e.g., *once, until, when*, etc.) may also introduce clauses of place:

[12] *Take the right fork *when the road splits into two*.* (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 316)



Temporal subordinators convey the meaning of place when they are used in clauses describing scenes, particularly when the scene is described in terms of dynamic movement from one place to another (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 316).

### 2.1.3 Clauses of condition

Conditional clauses generally express a relation of dependency, where the situation in the superordinate clause is dependent on that of the subordinate clause (Quirk et al. 1985, 1088). Alexander describes condition as something that has to happen in order for something else to happen (1988, 273). Example [13] illustrates a conditional clause.

[13] *If you want some money, you should ask.* (Quirk et al. 1985, 1089)

The most common subordinators for conditional clauses are *if*, which expresses positive condition, and *unless*, which expresses negative condition (Quirk and Greenbaum 1973, 324). Finite conditional clauses may additionally be introduced by any of the following subordinators: *as long as*, *so long as*, *assuming (that)*, *given (that)*, *in case*, *in the event that*, *just so (that)*, *on condition (that)*, *provided (that)*, *providing (that)* and *supposing (that)* (Quirk et al. 1985, 1089–90).

Conditional clauses may express either open (real) or hypothetical (unreal) condition. An open condition is neutral in that it may be fulfilled, but it also may not (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 317). An open conditional clause is illustrated by the following example.

[14] *If Colin is in London, he is undoubtedly staying at the Hilton.* (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 317)

On the other hand, hypothetical condition expresses that the speaker believes the condition will not be, is not or was not fulfilled (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 317). Hypothetical condition may therefore refer to the future, present or past (which is also true for open condition), as illustrated by the following examples respectively.

[15] [a] *If he changed his opinions, he'd be a more likable person.*

[b] *They would be here with us if they had the time.*

[c] *If you had listened to me, you wouldn't have made so many mistakes.* (Quirk et al. 1985, 1091)

It needs to be mentioned here that the tense in hypothetical conditions is backshifted. This means that conditional clauses referring to the future and present are in past simple, with the

superordinate clause containing a past modal (e.g., *would* in [15a] and [15b]). Past conditional clauses appear in the past perfect form, with the superordinate clause containing a past perfect modal verb (e.g., *wouldn't have* in [15c]). (Greenbaum 1996, 340–41).

#### **2.1.4 Clauses of concession**

Concessive clauses imply that the situation in the superordinate clause is surprising in view of the statement in the subordinate clause (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 320). Alexander proposes that these clauses express some degree of contrast, even stating that they are sometimes referred to as contrast clauses (1988, 26). However, as this thesis follows the classification of Greenbaum and Quirk (1990), contrast clauses will be distinguished from concessive clauses (see chapter 2.1.8). A concessive clause is illustrated by example [16].

[16] *Although I enjoyed myself, I was glad to go home.* (Quirk and Greenbaum 1973, 326)

Quirk et al. list the following as the most common subordinators indicating concession: *although, though, even if, even though, when, whereas, while* and *whilst*. All of these subordinators, with the exception of *when* and *whereas*, may also introduce non-finite participial clauses and verbless clauses. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1097)

#### **2.1.5 Clauses of reason**

“Reason clause” is an umbrella term used for several different types of subordinate clauses. These clauses may convey the meaning of cause, reason, motivation or circumstance for the consequence or result in the superordinate clause. (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 322) Reason clauses also share a common characteristic in that there is usually some sort of a temporal sequence between the situation in the reason clause and the situation in the superordinate clause (Quirk et al. 1985, 1103). Broadly speaking, clauses of reason provide the answer to the question “Why?” (Alexander 1988, 26). The following is an example of a reason clause.

[17] You'll help me *because you're my friend.* (Quirk et al. 1985, 1104)

Reason clauses are most commonly introduced by the subordinators *because, since* and *as* (Quirk and Greenbaum 1973, 327). Quirk et al. add *for* as a somewhat formal subordinator. They also state that *because, since* and *as* are subordinators for both temporal and reason clauses, the clauses introduced by these subordinators can be ambiguous in meaning. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1105)

[18] *As he was standing near the door*, he could hear the conversation in the kitchen.  
(Quirk et al. 1985, 1105)

In [18], it is unclear whether the subordinate clause conveys a meaning of time (*While he was standing near the door...*) or reason (*Because he was standing near the door...*).

Reason clauses expressing circumstance are often introduced by the complex subordinators *seeing (that)*, *as long as* and *inasmuch as*. In such cases, circumstance is to be understood as a premise or fulfilled condition for the consequence in the matrix clause. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1104)  
A circumstantial clause is illustrated by the following example:

[19] *Seeing that it is only three*, we should be able to finish this before we leave today.  
(Quirk et al. 1985, 1104)

It has to be said here that some authors (e.g., Quirk and Greenbaum 1973 or Greenbaum 1996) classify a circumstantial clause as a separate category of adverbial clauses. However, for the purposes of this thesis, the approach of Greenbaum and Quirk (1990) that circumstantial clauses are a subcategory of reason clauses will be followed.

### **2.1.6 Clauses of purpose**

Purpose clauses provide the answer to the questions “What for?” and “For what purposes?” (Alexander 1988, 27). They may appear either in the *to*-infinitive non-finite form or in a finite form, illustrated by examples [20a] and [20b] respectively.

[20] [a] I left early *to catch the train*.

[b] John visited London *so (that) he could see his MP*. (Quirk and Greenbaum 1973, 328)

According to Greenbaum, it is more frequent for purpose clauses to appear in the *to*-infinitive form, typically without a subordinator (1996, 334). However, *to*-infinitive purpose clauses can also be introduced by *so as to* or *in order to* for positive purpose and *so as not to* and *in order not to* for negative purpose (Quirk et al. 1985, 1107–08).

Finite clauses of purpose are typically introduced by *so that* and *in order that* (or less formally by *so*) when expressing positive purpose (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 323). Negative purpose is expressed by *for fear (that)* and *in case*, or by the rather archaic conjunction *lest* (Quirk and Greenbaum 1973, 328).

Quirk et al. state that the meaning of purpose clauses is “putative,” which means they express an unachieved result (1985, 1108). Greenbaum (1996, 344) agrees by stating they refer to an event that has not taken place yet and therefore require a modal verb, such as *could* in [20b].

In contrast, Eastwood (1994, 331) proposes that the simple present may also be used in purpose clauses; such a case is illustrated by the following example:

[21] You should keep milk in the fridge *so that it stays fresh*. (Eastwood 1994, 331)

Alexander agrees with this. He goes on to explain that when the superordinate clause refers to the present or future, the simple present or the modal verbs *may*, *can* or *will* are used in the purpose clause. On the other hand, when the superordinate clause refers to the past, the purpose clause typically contains one of the following modal verbs: *might*, *could*, *should* or *would*. (Alexander 1988, 27–28) The approach of Alexander will be applied in this thesis.

### **2.1.7 Clauses of result**

Result clauses are similar to purpose clauses in form and in that they are introduced by the subordinators *so that* and *so*, which may also introduce purpose clauses. However, their meaning is factual, not putative. (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 323) This means they express a result that has already been achieved and therefore do not require a modal verb (Quirk et al. 1985, 1108). A result clause is illustrated by example [22].

[22] We paid him immediately, *so (that) he left contended*. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1108)

What sets result clauses apart from purpose clauses is that they are separated from the superordinate clause by a comma, and they can only appear in the final position. It can also be said that *so* is more commonly used as a subordinator for result clauses, whereas *so that* is more common with purpose clauses. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1108) Alexander further proposes that *so that* in purpose clauses can always be replaced by *in order that*, which is impossible with result clauses (1988, 29).

### **2.1.8 Other semantic categories of adverbial clauses**

The aim of chapter 2.1.8 is to focus on concisely defining the semantic categories of adverbial clauses that are less common, i.e., contrast, exception, similarity and comparison, proportion, and preference. Each semantic category is briefly described first, followed by an exemplary clause illustrating that semantic role.

Clauses of contrast simply contrast the situation in the subordinate clause with that in the superordinate clause (Quirk et al. 1985, 1088). They are typically introduced by the subordinators *whereas*, *while* and *whilst* (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 321).

[23] Mr Larson teaches physics, *while Mr Corby teaches chemistry*. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1102)

Clauses of exception express a meaning of exclusion from the superordinate clause and are typically introduced by the subordinators *but that* and *except (that)*, less frequently by *excepting (that)* and *save that* (Quirk et al. 1985, 1102).

[24] I would pay you now, *except I don't have any money on me*. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1102)

Clauses of similarity and comparison are what Alexander refers to collectively as clauses of manner. These clauses provide the answer to the question "How?" (Alexander 1988, 25). Clauses of similarity are introduced by *(just) as* and *(exactly) like*, while clauses of comparison are introduced by *as if*, *as though* and *like* (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 324).

[25] [a] Please do it *(exactly) as I did*.

[b] He looks *as if he's getting better*. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1110)

Clauses of proportion are also comparative in the sense that they express a proportional tendency between the situation in the subordinate clause and that in the superordinate clause (Quirk et al. 1985, 1111). These clauses are typically introduced by the correlatives *as... (so)* and *the... the* (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 325).

[26] *The more she thought about it*, the less she liked it. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1111)

Clauses of preference express the preference of one alternative (that in the superordinate clause) over another (that in the subordinate clause) and are usually introduced by the subordinators *rather than* and *sooner than*, typically followed by a bare infinitive (Quirk and Greenbaum 1973, 329).

[27] *Rather than go there by air*, I'd take the slowest train. (Quirk and Greenbaum 1973, 329)

All of the semantic categories described in chapter 2.1.8 could be considered minor or less frequent types of adverbial clauses. This assertion could be made based on the fact that most of

them are only listed by a handful of authors and their classification is not consistent from author to author.

## 2.2 Form of adverbial clauses

Adverbial clauses may take any of the forms described in chapter 1.1. That means they may appear in a finite, non-finite or verbless form (Greenbaum 1996, 337). As these structures have already been defined in the aforementioned chapter, this chapter will focus solely on some of the peculiarities presented by non-finite and verbless clauses.

As stated in chapter 1.1.2, non-finite clauses may appear with or without a subordinator, with the latter being the more frequent option (Greenbaum 1996, 337). When the subordinator is present, the meaning of non-finite and verbless clauses is usually explicit (Quirk and Greenbaum 1973, 330). Such is the case with the following example:

[28] *Since returning home*, Carol has been working in her parents' business. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1084).

It is obvious that the adverbial clause in [28] conveys temporal meaning (*Since she returned home...*). However, when non-finite and verbless clauses appear without a subordinator, their meaning may be vague (Quirk and Greenbaum 1973, 330).

Participial and verbless adverbial clauses without a subordinator are called supplementive clauses. These clauses do not convey any explicit meaning; the recipient has to infer their meaning from context. (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 328) Consider the following example:

[29] *Reaching the river*, we pitched camp for the night. (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 328)

It may be inferred from context here that the adverbial clause in [29] has temporal meaning (*When we reached the river...*). However, it is also possible to interpret the clause as expressing reason (*Because we reached the river...*). Supplementive clauses may additionally express condition, concession or circumstance (Quirk et al. 1985, 1124). Thus, Biber et al. propose that supplementive clauses are indeterminate in meaning, expressing a general circumstance that accompanies the situation in the superordinate clause (1999, 820). Downing and Locke comment on the *-ing* supplementive specifically, stating that its indeterminacy should not be seen as any sort of deficiency, but rather as a means of compressing information (2006, 288).

It was also stated in chapter 1.1.2 that non-finite and verbless clauses may appear with or without a subject. When the subject of supplementive clauses is present, they are referred to as

absolute clauses (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 327). An absolute clause is illustrated by the example below, with its subject underlined.

[30] Lunch finished, the guests retired to the lounge. (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 327)

According to Huddleston and Pullum, absolute clauses are subordinate in form, but they are not linked syntactically to their superordinate clause (2002, 1265–66).

This sets absolute clauses apart from subjectless supplementives, which are syntactically linked to their superordinate clauses in that their subject is assumed to be the same as that in the superordinate clause (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 1266). This assumption is typically referred to as the attachment rule (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 327).

[31] *Driving home after work*, I accidentally went through a red light. (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 327)

To illustrate the attachment rule using an example, it is assumed that the subject of the non-finite adverbial clause in [31] is identical to that of the superordinate clause (*While I was driving home after work...*).

The attachment rule may sometimes be violated though. When the subject of the superordinate clause cannot be understood as the subject of the adverbial clause, the participial or verbless clause is referred to as unattached or dangling. (Greenbaum 1996, 337)

[32] [a] *Driving to Chicago that night*, a sudden thought struck me.

[b] *Reading the evening paper*, a dog started barking. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1121–22)

According to Greenbaum and Quirk, violation of the attachment rule is considered an error (1990, 328). In [32a], the superordinate clause can be paraphrased as *I was struck by a sudden thought*, from which it can be inferred that the subject of the adverbial clause is the first person (*While I was driving to Chicago that night...*).

On the other hand, the superordinate clause in [32b] provides no way of identifying what the subject of the unattached clause is, as it cannot be “a dog” (*While a dog was reading the evening paper...*). Greenbaum and Quirk propose that unattached clauses the subject of which cannot be identified are completely unacceptable (1990, 328).

### 2.3 Position of adverbial clauses

In general, it can be said that adverbial clauses may appear in the same positions that other adverbials do, i.e., in the initial, final or medial position (Quirk et al. 1985, 1037). Each of these positions is illustrated by an example below respectively.

[33] [a] *If you like*, we could play cards.

[b] We could play cards *if you like*.

[c] We could, *if you like*, play cards. (Eastwood 1994, 328)

Leech and Svartvik argue that adverbial clauses take the medial position very rarely (1975, 178). Biber et al. agree and add that medial adverbial clauses are usually very short and frequently also verbless; they commonly introduce parenthetical comments (1999, 380). Thus, when a clause appears in the medial position, it is marked off by commas on either end (Quirk et al. 1985, 493), such as in [33c]. Huddleston and Pullum reason that medial (or central) position favors short adverbials, therefore adverbial clauses generally do not occur in this position (2002, 779).

Thus, when it comes to adverbial clauses, the initial and final positions are considered to be the most frequent. Quirk et al. state that in the case of adverbial clauses, the initial position is at the very beginning of the superordinate clause, whereas the final position is at the very end of the superordinate clause (1985, 1037). However, consider the following example:

[34] I suspect that *if it rains* we won't go. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1037)

In [34], the conditional clause *if it rains* follows the conjunction *that* of its superordinate clause, yet still appears in the initial position relative to the superordinate clause. This is because subordinate clauses cannot precede the conjunction which introduces their superordinate clause (Quirk et al. 1985, 1037).

According to Huddleston and Pullum, the choice of position is directly influenced by the form and semantic role of adverbial clauses (2002, 780). When it comes to the form, Biber et al. propose that non-finite and verbless clauses more frequently appear in the final position than initially (1999, 831).

As far as semantic roles are concerned, some clause types are restricted in their position, such as result clauses (see chapter 2.1.7) or temporal *to*-infinitive clauses (see chapter 2.1.1), which may only appear in the final position. Some clause types are more likely to appear in one position than the other, such as temporal clauses, which Quirk and Greenbaum (1973, 323) state



are more common in the initial position, or concessive clauses, which Biber et al. (1999, 833) propose commonly appear finally.

Eastwood additionally suggests that the position of adverbial clauses depends on what information is new and important (1994, 328). Generally, clauses that contain the most important or a new piece of information are placed finally (Levinsohn 1992, 20–21). In this case, the end-focus principle, described in chapter 1, is followed once again.

[35] [a] *Although they were not happy with it*, the committee members adopted her wording of the resolution.

[b] The committee members adopted her wording of the resolution, *although they were not happy with it*. (Greenbaum and Nelson 2002, 168)

Greenbaum and Nelson (2002, 168) argue that if a subordinate clause comes at the end of the sentence (in the final position), it receives greater emphasis, such as the concessive clause in [35b]. Therefore, it can also be said that the position of adverbial clauses depends on what information one wants to put focus on or emphasize.

### 3. Newspaper Discourse

Because the practical part of this thesis deals with analyzing adverbial clauses in newspaper sports articles, it is now important to define the characteristic properties of newspaper discourse. This chapter will mainly discuss the general function and linguistic features of newspaper discourse, while also giving attention to the chief specific feature of sports journalism.

According to Biber et al., newspaper (or news) discourse is one of the major registers of the English language. They define a register as a variety of the language which is relative to certain circumstances and purposes. (Biber et al. 1999, 15) Biber and Conrad further specify that newspaper discourse, along with academic prose and fiction, is one of three major written registers of English (2009, 109).

Biber and Conrad state that the major situational characteristic of newspaper writing, although it could be applied to other written registers as well, is that the main purpose of a news article is to present information to the reader, not to develop a personal relationship with them. It is common that the reader does not even know the name of the author, let alone any personal information about them, and vice versa. (Biber and Conrad 2009, 109) Because there is no reference to the reader or the journalist in text, first and second person pronouns (i.e., *I*, *we*, *you*) are rarely used (Biber et al. 1999, 16).

Richardson, however, argues that there is some sort of a connection between the journalist and the reader, as articles are typically written for a specific and intended audience (2007, 89–93). For example, it could be presumed that the target audience for sports articles consists of either fans of the sport or the sportsman the article is about.

On the other hand, newspaper discourse is public. Its readers are usually groups of people that share some common denominator, but they are not differentiated on an individual basis, which creates a certain amount of distance between the reader and the journalist. (Van Dijk 1988, 74)

According to Biber and Conrad, newspapers always focus on current, news-worthy events or relevant people (2009, 113–14). Because of that fact, proper nouns (such as names of people, places or institutions) are very common in newspaper discourse (Biber et al. 1999, 16).

The term “journalese” is sometimes used for the language of newspapers. Crystal and Davy, however, state that a newspaper typically consists of many different items, e.g., news reports, articles, reviews, competitions, etc., which all differ in terms of linguistics. Therefore, it can be said that journalese is a composite of characteristics shared by several different types of

journalistic material. (Crystal and Davy 1969, 173–74) It should be noted here that the term “article” will be used very loosely within this thesis when discussing newspaper writing, not as a specific genre of newspaper discourse (see e.g., Crystal and Davy 1969).

In terms of graphetics, the most important feature of newspaper discourse is the highlighting of the headline, whose chief purpose is to catch the eye of the reader. Headlines should contain a very clear and concise message of what an article is about. (Crystal and Davy 1969, 174–75) It could be said that headlines have a summary function (Van Dijk 1988, 36).

Another visual feature of newspaper articles is the use of paragraphs, i.e., the way in which the article is divided into smaller units of text. It can be generally said that shorter paragraphs are easier to read than longer one. (Crystal and Davy 1969, 178) Stofer, Schaffer and Rosenthal propose that it is common in journalistic style to have very short paragraphs, sometimes consisting of only one or two sentences (2010, 110).

On the other hand, sentences in newspaper discourse are very unlikely to be simple. It is common for sentences to be complex, with many embedded subordinate clauses and nominalizations. This is the result of journalists having to compress large amounts of information into sentences to create as short of a text as possible. (Van Dijk 1988, 77–80)

Adverbials are very common in newspaper discourse. In accordance with chapter 2.3, adverbials most frequently appear in the final position, followed by initial position. It should also be noted that the coordination of adverbials is very frequent as well. Crystal and Davy suggest that this is also a way of compressing information. (Crystal and Davy 1969, 183)

Biber and Conrad state that the most common types of adverbials in newspaper discourse are time and place adverbials, depicting the temporal and physical setting of an event (2009, 119). When it comes to adverbial clauses specifically, Biber et al. propose that temporal and purpose clauses appear the most frequently in newspaper discourse (1999, 823–24).

It is also very infrequent for noun phrases to be simple in newspaper articles. Nominal modification is very common, especially through the use of adjectives. This also means that postmodification by relative clauses and non-finite structures is frequent. (Crystal and Davy 1969, 187) According to Biber and Conrad, complex and precise noun phrases are used to inform the reader about a topic as specifically as possible (2009, 118).

One more area of newspaper discourse that needs to be addressed is punctuation, as it relates rather prominently to adverbial clauses. In newspaper writing, it is common for commas to be omitted in places where they should normally be used. Crystal and Davy specifically mention

the absence of commas after adverbial clauses in the initial position. They argue that this is the result of trying not to disturb the reader's tempo, as commas typically signify a pause in speech. Of course, this may sometimes lead to structural ambiguity. (Crystal and Davy 1969, 179)

It is also interesting to note that dashes are very often used in newspaper discourse to introduce parenthetical comments, which would in other written registers be marked off by commas. This is typically done to give the parenthetical greater independence from the rest of the sentence. (Crystal and Davy 1969, 179)

Broadly speaking, newspaper discourse is formal and impersonal, although the level of formality depends on the topic of the article, e.g., an article about a pop concert is likely to be less formal than an article about a political summit. It can be therefore said that newspaper discourse varies mainly in topic. This means that the lexical choice and possible meanings of words differ based on what an article is about. (Van Dijk 1988, 75–76)

The main differentiating feature of sports articles from other types of newspaper writing is the use of sports jargon. This term refers to the unique terminology specific to sports discourse that differs from sport to sport. To list a couple of examples, the term *cagers* is commonly used in basketball to refer to *basketball players*, while *grid mentor* is a term used in football to refer to the coach. (Stofer, Schaffer and Rosenthal 2010, 18–19) It should be noted though that the lexical level of newspaper sports discourse is not the focus of this thesis.

## 4. Discourse Analysis

The aim of the practical part of this bachelor thesis is to analyze adverbial clauses in the discourse of newspaper sports articles using the theory from the theoretical part and to highlight the prevailing tendencies within the context of the aforementioned discourse. For the purposes of this thesis, twenty newspaper sports articles were taken from the following six American news websites: *New York Times*, *USA Today Sports*, *CNN Sports*, *CBS Sports*, *Sports Illustrated*, and *ESPN*.

The corpus of this thesis consists of the first ten adverbial clauses appearing in each of the twenty collected articles. Exceptions were made in the case of adverbial clauses which were part of a sentence already previously analyzed. This means that for some articles, there are more than ten clauses listed in the corpus and analyzed within this thesis. Overall, the corpus consists of 210 occurrences of adverbial clauses.

The practical part of this thesis has been divided into four main chapters. The first three chapters, i.e., 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3, focus on classifying and categorizing the observed adverbial clauses according to their semantic role, form and position respectively. The findings of the analysis are then summarized in chapter 4.4.

### 4.1 Semantic role of adverbial clauses

This chapter focuses on categorizing and analyzing the adverbial clauses in the corpus data according to their semantic role. The semantic categories of adverbial clauses are defined in detail in chapter 2.1. For the purposes of this thesis, supplementary clauses and absolute clauses, described in chapter 2.2, will be treated as specific semantic categories of adverbial clauses as well, as they cannot be classified as belonging to any other category.

The table below shows the frequency of occurrence for each semantic category. It has to be said that only the categories observed in the corpus data are illustrated in Table 1, leaving out those that did not occur during the analysis. The semantic categories are listed in order of frequency, i.e., from the most frequent to the least frequent category.

Table 1: Semantic roles of adverbial clauses

Semantic category	Number of occurrences	Overall percentage
Clauses of time	76	36%
Supplementary clauses	48	23%

Clauses of purpose	20	9.5%
Clauses of reason	16	8%
Clauses of concession	10	5%
Clauses of condition	6	3%
Clauses of contrast	6	3%
Clauses of similarity	3	1%
Absolute clauses	1	0.5%
Indeterminate	24	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100%</b>

The four most frequent categories, i.e., temporal, supplementive, purpose and reason clauses, will be analyzed in detail in chapters 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3 and 4.1.4 respectively. The other semantic categories will be examined collectively in chapter 4.1.5, as they occurred rather infrequently. Indeterminate clauses, which could not be classified as explicitly belonging to one of the semantic categories described in chapter 2.1, are then discussed in chapter 4.1.6. The frequency of each semantic category will be explained within the context of newspaper sports discourse.

#### 4.1.1 Clauses of time

Temporal clauses represent the most frequent category of adverbial clauses in newspaper sports discourse with 76 occurrences, constituting nearly 40% of the overall corpus data. Their frequency can most likely be attributed to their primary use as setting devices, providing information about the temporal setting of the event in the matrix clause.

Biber et al. declare that temporal clauses are commonly used in newspaper discourse to relate the event in the matrix clause to other events (1999, 823). This is certainly true for newspaper sports discourse as sports events are commonly set within the context of other events, if merely for the purpose of comparison, therefore the use of temporal clauses is paramount.

[36] The anemic performance came *after Dallas scored more than 31 points each of the previous four weeks.* (Appendix A2, 6)

Example [36] illustrates this relating function of temporal clauses. The *after*-clause in italics sets the event in the matrix clause within the context of the previous four weeks, while also comparing the performance of the Dallas Cowboys during the event depicted in the matrix clause to their previous performances.

Temporal clauses are also commonly used in sports articles to describe when during the sports event the situation depicted in the matrix clause took place. This is very common when describing the actions of athletes/sportsmen during the given sports event.

[37] Eddie Nketiah pounced on a mistake from goalkeeper Gary Rodgers to bundle home Arsenal’s opener in the 40th minute, breaking the visitors’ stern resolve *before Joe Willock and Nicolas Pepe Struck* to take the game out of Dundalk’s reach by the 46th minute. (Appendix A16, 5)

In example [37], the temporal clause *before Joe Willock and Nicolas Pepe struck* describes when during the football match the visitors’ resolve was broken by Arsenal.

As mentioned in chapter 2.1.1, the event depicted by the temporal clause may happen before, after or at the same time as that in the matrix clause. This time relation is typically indicated by the subordinator used to introduce the temporal clause, although other factors (e.g., tense or aspect) come into play as well (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 314; Quirk et al. 1985, 1080).

The table below showcases the occurrence of temporal subordinators in the temporal clauses collected for the purposes of this thesis. Once again, the subordinators are listed in a descending order, i.e., from the most frequent subordinator to the least frequent one. Only subordinators that were found in the corpus data are listed in the table.

Table 2: Temporal subordinators

<b>Subordinator</b>	<b>Number of occurrences</b>	<b>Overall percentage</b>
After	18	24%
When	10	13%
Before	7	9%
While	6	8%
Since	5	6.5%
As	3	4%
Until	2	3%
As soon as	1	1%
No subordinator	24	31.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100%</b>

Out of the temporal subordinators that appeared in the corpus, *after*, *as soon as* and *since* refer to an event that happened prior to the event in the matrix clause. This sequence of events can be illustrated by the following examples from the corpus.

[38] [a] Both men helped deliver an exhilarating match with the Austrian emerging victorious from the high-quality affair *after winning two tiebreakers*. (Appendix A9, 3)

[b] “*As soon as we hit the ground*, I immediately thought, ‘Alright, I know he’s going to try to work elbows,’” McKee said after his victory. (Appendix A19, 6)

[c] Halep, the top seed in the French Open, has only competed on clay *since tennis returned from its coronavirus hiatus*. (Appendix A1, 1)

Temporal *after*-clauses contain a general reference to a time before the event in the matrix clause, while *as soon as* and *since* combine the temporal reference with other meanings. Clauses introduced by *as soon as* also express that the two events took place in quick succession, whereas *since*-clauses mark out a period during which the situation depicted by the matrix clause is true. The subordinator *since* may additionally imply duration. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1084–85)

The subordinators *before* and *until* introduce temporal clauses which refer to an event that happened after the situation or event in the matrix clause. This temporal reference may be illustrated using the following two examples from the corpus.

[39] [a] Crawford followed up with a clean left hook *before referee Tony Weeks jumped in* to rule a knockout and separate them. (Appendix A10, 8)

[b] The incredibly fast, explosive Figueiredo found Perez’s neck in a scramble, locked in the choke and squeezed *until Perez tapped out*. (Appendix A20, 3)

Temporal *before*-clauses merely indicate that the event in the matrix clause took place before the event in the temporal clause. On the other hand, *until*-clauses additionally mark out a timespan during which the situation in the matrix clause is true. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1080–81)

Lastly, the subordinators *as* and *while* are used to introduce temporal clauses that take place at the same time as the situation or event depicted by the matrix clause. The examples below illustrate a temporal *as*-clause and *while*-clause respectively.

[40] [a] No doubt there will be movement within the organization *as GM Brad Treiving attempts to find a mix of players* that can achieve more next season, but the draft will be big for Calgary. (Appendix A5, 9)



[b] Hill, an undrafted fourth-year pro, has distinguished himself as an impactful utility player for New Orleans, lining up at quarterback, tight end, fullback and wide receiver *while also playing on special teams*. (Appendix A8, 4)

Temporal *as*-clauses merely imply that the situation in the matrix clause happens simultaneously with that in the temporal clause. Time clauses introduced by *while*, on the other hand, also convey the meaning of duration. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1083–84)

Sometimes, *as*-clauses blend the meaning of time with that of reason. Because such clauses could not be classified as expressing one of the two meanings explicitly, but rather both at the same time, they are categorized as indeterminate within this thesis. For such clauses, see chapter 4.1.6.

Temporal *when*-clauses are specific in that they may refer to events happening prior to, subsequently to or concurrently with the event in the matrix clause. It is therefore impossible to uniformly place *when*-clauses within one category. (Newman 2021, 22) When it comes to the clauses collected for the purposes of this thesis, *when*-clauses were only found referring to a prior or concurrent event, illustrated by the examples below respectively.

[41] [a] The Dodgers had pulled Turner, 35, from the game *when they learned of his positive test before the eighth inning*, but he came back onto the field during the post-game celebration. (Appendix A7, 5)

[b] The midfield is more cohesive than last season, *particularly when N’Golo Kante rather than Jorginho operates at back of the midfield*, as he has in the last three league games. (Appendix A18, 5)

In [41a], the *when*-clause implies that the event in the clause itself happened prior to the event in the matrix clause, as it is logical that the Dodgers only had a reason to pull Turner from the game after learning that he tested positive for COVID-19. In [41b], the *when*-clause refers to an event happening simultaneously with the situation in the matrix clause.

It has to be stated here that some *when*-clauses referring to a concurrent event additionally imply a recurrent tendency of the situation depicted by the whole sentence (Quirk et al. 1985, 1083). Such is the case with the *when*-clause in [41b], which can be paraphrased using the noun phrase “every time” (*...every time N’Golo Kante operates at the back of the midfield...*). Thus, such clauses are similar in their meaning to conditional clauses in that they imply a dependency of the event in the matrix clause on the situation in the temporal clause (Greenbaum and Quirk

1990, 315). For the purposes of this thesis, *when*-clauses containing this contingent meaning are classified as temporal.

All of the temporal clauses that appeared without a subordinator were *to*-infinitive temporal clauses expressing outcome. They are very common in newspaper sports discourse when describing the result of either a sports event itself or an action of an athlete/sportsman during the course of the event. These two uses are illustrated by the examples below.

[42] [a] Authentic goes wire-to-wire *to win Breeders' Cup Classic*. (Appendix A12, 1)

[b] It was the Austrian who held his nerve in the tiebreak though, slapping a wonderful forehand across the court *to take the lead in the match*. (Appendix A9, 11)

In [42a], the *to*-infinitive clause describes the outcome of a horse-racing event, while [42b] is an example of a *to*-infinitive clause expressing the outcome of Dominic Thiem's forehand in the tiebreaker. The temporal nature of these *to*-infinitive clauses can be inferred when paraphrasing the sentence by switching the relationship of subordination, i.e., by turning the matrix clause into a temporal clause and the *to*-infinitive clause into the main clause. The sentence in [42b] could thus be paraphrased using the subordinator *when* (*When he slapped a wonderful forehand across the court, he took the lead in the match.*).

It has to be stated that the *to*-infinitive temporal clauses resemble *to*-infinitive purpose clauses in form (see chapter 4.1.3), but result clauses in meaning (see chapter 2.1.7). Therefore, the difference between temporal *to*-infinitive and *to*-infinitive purpose clauses is that the meaning of the former is factual, while the latter are putative. The *to*-infinitive clause in [42a] refers to an event that has already taken place (i.e., the fact that Authentic won the Breeders' Cup Classic) and is thus classified as temporal within this thesis.

#### **4.1.2 Supplementive clauses**

Supplementive clauses represent the second most frequent category of adverbial clauses appearing in newspaper sports discourse, with 48 observed instances (i.e., 23% of the corpus data). These clauses are mostly used to provide some additional information about the situation in the matrix clause, i.e., an accompanying circumstance.

While the general function of providing accompanying circumstances is true for all types of supplementive clauses, Downing and Locke (2006, 288–89) list several more specific meanings

expressed by the *-ing* supplementive, some of which can be illustrated using the following examples from the corpus.

[43] [a] It didn't help Dalton's case that he was sacked three times and hit eight on a night when four-time All-Pro right guard Zack Martin exited with a concussion, *leaving the veteran passer with four offensive linemen* who had combined for one start before the 2020 season. (Appendix A2, 2)

[b] After stepping away from ski racing to grieve following her father's shock death, Mikaela Shiffrin will return to competition in Sweden next week, "*hoping to make her dad happy.*" (Appendix A3, 4)

[c] *Speaking ahead of Thursday's game* he reflected on the 1-0 loss against Leicester City, a match where the foxes sacrificed possession and territory at the Emirates before hitting them with a Jamie Vardy punch. (Appendix A16, 8)

In [43a], the *-ing* clause describes an event that transpired as a result or consequence of the situation depicted by the rest of the sentence. In [43b], the *-ing* supplementive describes the mental process of Mikaela Shiffrin that led to her deciding to return to competition. Lastly, [43c] contains an *-ing* clause that conveys the meaning of simultaneity with the situation in the matrix clause.

However, the *-ing* participle is not the only form that supplementive clauses appeared in during the analysis. The *-ed* participle and verbless supplementives were found as well, illustrated by the examples below respectively.

[44] [a] *Blessed with a big arm*, Winston last season surpassed the 5,000-yard mark, something only six other quarterbacks have ever done (Brees had done it five times), and recorded 33 touchdown passes. (Appendix A8, 8)

[b] *Fresh from winning the Paris Masters earlier this month*, Medvedev's dominant first serve played a strong part in his 4-6, 7-6 (7-2), 6-4 victory in London. (Appendix A13, 3)

Regarding newspaper sports discourse specifically, supplementive clauses typically provide details about the sports event described in the matrix clause, very commonly depicting the actions of a sportsman/athlete during the event.

[45] In 2019, Anisimova broke through in Paris, *upsetting Halep in the quarterfinals 6-2, 6-4 and dropping her racket on the red clay in shocked delight* after hitting a winner on match point. (Appendix A1, 4–5)

Example [45] contains two coordinated *-ing* supplementary clauses, which provide a detailed account of what exactly transpired during Anisimova’s breakthrough match in 2019, or more specifically of Anisimova’s actions during the match. It can be said that this function of supplementary clauses was the most commonly observed one during the analysis.

### 4.1.3 Purpose clauses

Purpose clauses represent the third most frequent category of adverbial clauses in newspaper sports discourse, with 20 examples found during the analysis (i.e., 9.5% of the corpus data). The function of these clauses within the context of the aforementioned discourse is the same as the general function of purpose clauses described in chapter 2.1.6 and that is to describe an unachieved result, or, as Biber et al. (1999, 823–24) put it, the motivation behind the event in the matrix clause. Purpose clauses appeared almost universally in the non-finite *to*-infinitive form, with 19 out of the 20 purpose clauses having that structure.

[46] [a] She still requires FIFA clearance *to represent the U.S. in competition* and is ineligible to play against the Netherlands on game day but can partake in camp in the meantime. (Appendix A11, 4)

[b] “Alright, control the arms a little bit, look for your elbows, hit him a little bit and show him your power to get him to open up *so I could sink something in.*” (Appendix A19, 8)

As mentioned in chapter 2.1.6, clauses of purpose are putative, which means they refer to a result that is yet to be achieved. This sets them apart from temporal *to*-infinitive clauses that express the outcome of the situation depicted in the matrix clause, thus referring to a result that has already been achieved (see chapter 4.1.1). The purpose clause in [46a] could be paraphrased using the subordinator *so that* and a modal verb (*...so that she may represent the U.S. in competition...*). Thus, it is clear the clause refers to something that hasn’t happened yet at that particular point in time, describing the motivation behind requiring a FIFA clearance.

There was only one finite purpose clause found during the analysis, the one illustrated in example [46b]. Once again, this clause describes the motivation of the speaker for getting his opponent to open up, the motivation being to be able to sink something in.

#### 4.1.4 Reason clauses

Reason clauses represent the fourth and final semantic category of adverbial clauses that appeared frequently during the analysis, constituting a total of 16 clauses (i.e., 8% of the corpus data). There was very little variety observed as far as the structure of reason clauses is concerned, as all of them appeared in a finite form and were introduced by the subordinators *because* or *as*. These clauses are typically used in newspaper sports discourse to provide the explanation for the situation or fact in the matrix clause.

[47] [a] *Because he never tested positive* or *[because he never] developed symptoms*, Roethlisberger was removed from the reserve/COVID-19 list Saturday in time for an extended walk-through with the team. (Appendix A6, 6–7)

[b] The world No. 4 had to come from behind, though, *as he dropped the first set* after being broken in the fifth game of the match. (Appendix 13, 4)

Example [47a] illustrates the most common type of reason clauses observed in the corpus data, a *because*-clause, which occurred 14 times during the analysis. The reason clauses in [47a] provide the reason for why Ben Roethlisberger was allowed to join the team. In [47b], the *as*-clause provides the reason for why Daniil Medvedev had to come from behind (...*because he dropped the first set*). There were only two *as*-clauses expressing reason found during the analysis. However, see chapter 4.1.6 for *as*-clauses blending reason with time.

While the majority of clauses classified within this thesis as expressing reason are circumstance adverbials (or adjuncts), there is one clause that cannot be classified as such. It is listed in example [48].

[48] “I always thought I was gonna save this weight class, *because people don’t know my power*. (Appendix A20, 8)

The *because*-clause in [48] expresses an indirect reason. That means that the reason given in the clause is not directly related to the situation in the matrix clause. The *because*-clause expresses the speaker’s comment on what is being said in the matrix clause, therefore it is not a circumstance adverbial, but a stance adverbial (or disjunct).

Stance adverbials, or disjuncts, are adverbials that stand outside the main structure of the sentence they are embedded in. They do not provide circumstances to the situation depicted in the matrix clause, but rather express the speaker’s comment on either the style or content of the matrix clause. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1070–72) While Quirk et al. (1985) use the term “disjunct”

for clauses such as the one in [48], Biber et al. (1999) refer to these adverbials as “stance adverbials” because they express the speaker’s stance.

In general, it can be said that stance adverbial (or disjunctive) clauses appeared very infrequently during the discourse analysis. The reason for that may be that journalists are not expected to express their own opinion when writing an article, especially in the case of newspaper reports, as authors are mostly expected to report facts.

#### 4.1.5 Other semantic categories of adverbial clauses

This chapter focuses on the semantic categories of adverbial clauses that appeared relatively infrequently, i.e., 10 times or less, in the analyzed articles. That means the focus is on the following categories: clauses of concession, condition, contrast, similarity, and absolute clauses. Each of these types is going to be analyzed very briefly, as the number of clauses classified as any of the aforementioned semantic categories is fairly insignificant.

Clauses of concession appeared 10 times during the discourse analysis, constituting 5% of the overall corpus data. As mentioned in chapter 2.1.4, concessive clauses imply that the situation in the matrix clause is surprising given the information in the concessive clause. In the corpus data, there were only three different concessive subordinators found introducing concessive clauses: *although* (including its variant *though*), *while* and *even if*, illustrated by the examples below respectively.

[49] [a] *Although Crawford flirted with moving to southpaw in each of the opening two rounds*, he clearly lost both by not throwing enough in return. (Appendix A10, 6)

[b] *While the Preds have the standard seven picks in the seven-round draft*, those selections are mostly front-loaded, with a first-rounder, two seconds and two thirds. (Appendix A5, 10)

[c] “And, Patricio, *even if you don’t make it*, I’m coming for my 155-pound title, as well.” (Appendix A19, 10)

In addition to the concessive meaning, *even if* also implies a conditional relationship with the matrix clause, meaning that the situation in the matrix clause will happen even if the condition in the concessive clause comes true (Quirk et al. 1985, 1099).

It should also be noted that the clause in the following example was also classified as concessive:

[50] But, *whatever he achieves in the years ahead*, his place in F1's pantheon is assured. (Appendix A15, 7)

The clause in [50] also combines concession with a conditional meaning. This time, however, the condition (and the number of conditions, in fact) is left unspecified. The concessive meaning stems from the fact that no matter what happens, the statement or situation in the matrix clause is going to be true. (Greenbaum and Quirk 1990, 321; Greenbaum 1996, 342) This clause would be classified as a universal conditional-concessive clause by authors such as Greenbaum and Quirk (1990) or Quirk et al. (1985), while Greenbaum (1996) uses the term *wh*-conditional clause, ostensibly classifying clauses such as the one in [50] as a subcategory of conditional clauses. For the purposes of this thesis, however, the approach of Thomson and Martinet (1986), who classify these clauses as concessive, was followed.

Conditional clauses only appeared six times during the analysis, constituting 3% of the overall corpus data. It is interesting to note that all of the conditional clauses found, with the exception of the one in [51c], are open conditions. Perhaps the reason for the lack of hypothetical conditions is that journalists are mostly expected to deliver facts, rather than hypothetical data.

[51] [a] "*If you don't like this guy*, stop watching fights," UFC president Dana White said. (Appendix A20, 10)

[b] *Should he remain in the sport*, Hamilton will be widely expected to add to his tally of world titles. (Appendix 15, 6)

[c] The career comps are eye-opening, though, *if you're into that kind of thing*. (Appendix A4, 7)

The majority of conditional clauses that were found during the analysis (i.e., five out of six) were introduced by the subordinator *if*. Example [51a] showcases the most basic type of an open conditional clause.

In [51b], there is no subordinator, but the conditional relationship is expressed through the inversion of the subject and the operator *should*. The operator is generally the first (or only) auxiliary in a verb phrase (Quirk et al. 1985, 79). The conditional meaning is obvious when paraphrasing the clause by cancelling the subject-operator inversion (*If he should remain in the sport...*). The *should* in conditional clauses is tentative, which means it expresses some level of hesitancy or uncertainty as far as the information in the conditional clause is concerned (Quirk et al. 1985, 1015).

Lastly, the conditional clause in [51c] is different from the other conditional clauses listed in the corpus in that it is not a circumstance adverbial, but a stance adverbial (or disjunct) expressing an indirect condition. It is similar to the indirect reason clause (see chapter 4.1.3) in that the condition in the adverbial clause is not related to the situation in the matrix clause, but rather provides the speaker's comment on what is being said in the matrix clause. Therefore, the clause in [51c] expresses that the information in the matrix clause is only relevant to those who are interested in career comparisons.

Clauses of contrast also appeared six times during the analysis, constituting 3% of the overall corpus data. As mentioned in chapter 3.1.8, the function of contrast clauses is merely to contrast the information in the matrix clause with that in the adverbial clause. The majority of the contrast clauses observed in the corpus data, i.e., five out of six, were introduced by the subordinator *while*; the one remaining clause was introduced by *whereas*.

[52] [a] Improbable returned \$4.80 and \$3.30, *while Global campaign paid \$8.80.*  
(Appendix A12, 5)

[b] Mendy, meanwhile, has actually been a proper goalkeeper, *whereas Kepa Arrizabalaga had become a liability.* (Appendix A18, 8)

Contrast clauses were most frequently used in newspaper sports discourse to compare and contrast information regarding the status or actions of two or more sportsmen or teams (or horses in the case of [52a]), which is true for both clauses in example [52].

Clauses of similarity only appeared three times during the discourse analysis, constituting 1% of the overall corpus data. These clauses were used in newspaper sports discourse to express the similarity between the information in the matrix clause and that in the adverbial clause. One of the three clauses was introduced by *just as*, while the other two were introduced by *as*.

[53] [a] While it's not as sexy to tab a 24-year old as the next big thing, Scheffler still has some growing to do on the PGA Tour, *just as all rookies do.* (Appendix A4, 6)

[b] *As he demonstrated Sunday* when he directed three scoring drives (two field goals and an Alvin Kamara touchdown), Winston gives the Saints the ability to execute an offense that resembles a Brees-led attack. (Appendix A8, 9)

In [53a], the clause of similarity expresses that the information in the matrix clause applies to Scheffler similarly as to other rookies. In [53b], the meaning of similarity is a bit tougher to explain. The clause expresses that the information in the matrix clause is similar to the situation



expressed by the adverbial clause itself. The meaning of the clause is a bit clearer when it is paraphrased using the words “similarly to” (*Similarly to what he demonstrated on Sunday..., Winston gives the Saints the ability...*).

As far as absolute clauses are concerned, there was only one found in the corpus of this thesis, constituting 0.5% of the overall corpus data. Absolute clauses have a function similar to supplementive clauses in that they also provide additional information, or an accompanying circumstance, to the situation in the matrix clause. The one example of absolute clauses observed during the discourse analysis is illustrated below.

[54] Dalton’s interceptions were part of the problem, *the Cardinals converting them into a combined 10 points*. (Appendix A2, 8)

The absolute clause in [54] provides an accompanying circumstance to the matrix clause it is embedded in. Unlike supplementive clauses (see chapter 4.1.2), its subject is present and, in comparison to *with*-clauses (see chapter 4.1.6), the subject is not introduced by a preposition.

#### **4.1.6 Indeterminate clauses**

This chapter focuses on the clauses found during the analysis that could not be classified as belonging to one of the semantic categories listed in chapter 2.1. To be more specific, there are three such clause types: *as*-clauses combining time with reason, non-finite participial clauses with a subject introduced by the preposition *with* and one *when*-clause that offers dual interpretation.

As mentioned in chapters 4.1.1 and 4.1.3, some *as*-clauses could not be classified as exclusively expressing time or reason. These clauses imply both the simultaneity of the event in the adverbial clause with that in the matrix clause and a relationship of reason, with the event in the adverbial clause being a reason for the event in the matrix clause (Biber et al. 1999, 847). Overall, there were 12 clauses observed in the corpus with this dual function. One of them is illustrated by example [55].

[55] Daniil Medvedev claimed his second tournament victory in a row, *as he won the ATP Finals with a three-set victory over Dominic Thiem on Sunday*. (Appendix A13, 2)

The *as*-clause in [55] blends temporal meaning with that of reason. It expresses both the simultaneity of Dominic Thiem claiming his second tournament victory in a row with him winning the ATP Finals and the fact that his winning the ATP Finals is a reason for him claiming his second tournament victory in a row. Because such *as*-clauses could not be

classified as having only one semantic role, they are categorized as indeterminate within this thesis.

Non-finite participial clauses with a subject introduced by the preposition *with*, which occurred 11 times during the discourse analysis, also presented an issue when it came to classifying them semantically. Much like supplementary or absolute clauses, these clauses have a function of expressing a notion of an accompanying circumstance that is very vague (Quirk et al. 1985, 1124). They cannot be classified as supplementary because their subject is present, while classifying them as absolute is also not possible because their subject is introduced by a preposition. Such a clause is illustrated by example [56].

[56] *With Mikaela Shiffrin working her way back onto the World Cup circuit after ten months away, Petra Vlhova kept their joint winning streak in slaloms going once again on Sunday.* (Appendix A17, 2)

The *-ing* clause in [56] provides no more than an accompanying circumstance to the information in the matrix clause. Because these clauses express no specific relationship with the matrix clause and they cannot be classified as either supplementary or absolute, they are also categorized as indeterminate.

There is one more clause that was classified as indeterminate and that is the *when*-clause in example [57]. This time, the reason for its indeterminacy is that it is unclear from context in what way it should be interpreted.

[57] The two men traded elbows in a brief exchange *when Caldwell ducked his head to the side of McKee.* (Appendix 19, 3)

The *when*-clause in [57] offers two possible interpretations. One is that of a postmodifier of the noun *exchange*. While *when* is typically used as a temporal subordinator, it can also be used in relative constructions specifying a temporal expression (Quirk et al. 1985, 1254), i.e., the noun phrase *brief exchange* in example [57]. The clause could then be paraphrased as a relative clause (*...during which Caldwell ducked his head to the side of McKee.*).

However, the *when*-clause could also be interpreted as a very specific type of a temporal clause. According to Quirk et al (1985) and Levinsohn (1992), there is a type of a *when*-clause, commonly used in narration, that contains information which could be considered the turning point or peak in a story, providing a dramatic effect. The clause then implies that the event described in the temporal clause happened within the time period of the event referred to by the matrix clause, which provides information such as setting or background for the temporal clause

(Levinsohn 1992, 29–30; Quirk et al. 1985, 1084). As it is unclear from context which of these interpretations is correct, the clause has been classified as indeterminate.

## 4.2 Form of adverbial clauses

This chapter aims at analyzing the adverbial clauses that were found in the newspaper articles collected for the purposes of this thesis according to their form. As defined in chapters 1.1 and 2.2, adverbial clauses may appear in three forms: finite, non-finite and verbless. The table below illustrates the occurrence of each of these structures in the corpus data.

Table 3: Form of adverbial clauses

Semantic role	Finite	Non-finite	Verbless	Total
Time	26	49	1	76
Supplementive	0	46	2	48
Purpose	1	19	0	20
Reason	16	0	0	16
Concession	10	0	0	10
Condition	6	0	0	6
Contrast	6	0	0	6
Similarity	3	0	0	3
Absolute	0	1	0	1
Indeterminate	13	11	0	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>210</b>

It can be observed in Table 3 that non-finite clauses represent the most frequently used form of adverbial clauses in newspaper sports discourse, with 126 occurrences (or 60% of the corpus data). This is in line with the fact that non-finite clauses are typically used as compression devices. As mentioned in chapter 3, journalists are often tasked with having to compress as much information as possible into as short of a text as possible, which the use of non-finite clauses enables. For an illustration of non-finite clauses functioning as reduced finite clauses (i.e., means of syntactic compression), see chapter 1.1.2.

As mentioned in chapter 1.1.2, there are four non-finite verb forms that a non-finite clause may contain: *to*-infinitive, bare infinitive, *-ed* participle or *-ing* participle. The table below illustrates the occurrence of these verb forms in the non-finite clauses analyzed for the purposes of this thesis.

Table 4: Non-finite clauses

Non-finite verb form	Number of occurrences	Overall percentage
<i>-ing</i> participle	72	57%
<i>To</i> -infinitive	43	34%
<i>-ed</i> participle	11	9%
Bare infinitive	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100%</b>

The *-ing* participle was by far the most common non-finite verb form observed among the non-finite clauses collected for the purposes of this thesis, with 72 occurrences (i.e., 57% of all non-finite clauses). The *to*-infinitive was the second most frequent non-finite form, constituting 43 of the 126 non-finite clauses (i.e., 34%). No clauses with a bare infinitive verb form were found. The *-ed* participle only appeared 11 times during the analysis, making up 9% of all the non-finite clauses. It is also interesting to note that the *-ed* participle almost never appeared in its most simple form. In most cases, it was combined with either the perfective or progressive, which can be illustrated using the examples below.

[58] [a] And, *having leveled the score*, Medvedev was full of energy and confidence in the third set, dominating with his own serve and managing to convert his third break point in a monster game that eventually proved to be the difference between the two as he won his debut ATP Finals title. (Appendix A13, 20)

[b] Bars, pubs and restaurants are now closed, along with schools, *with teaching being done remotely*. (Appendix A9, 9)

[c] The World No. 4 had to come from behind, though, as he dropped the first set *after being broken in the fifth game of the match*. (Appendix A13, 5)

In [58a], the *-ed* participle is combined with the perfect aspect (i.e., the perfective *have*), creating a structure that implies a temporal sequence, with the event in the perfective *-ed* clause taking place before that in the matrix clause (Alexander 1988, 32). In [58b], the participial *-ed* clause is combined with the progressive aspect, implying that the situation in the adverbial clause is ongoing at that specific point in time (Quirk et al. 1985, 151–53). Additionally, participial *-ed* clauses, such as the one in [58c], cannot follow the prepositions *after*, *before*, *since* and *on* and therefore have to be preceded by *being* (Alexander 1988, 33).

It can also be observed that it is mainly the occurrence of supplementive clauses, which can only appear in a non-finite or verbless form, that contributes to the prevalence of non-finite verb forms, along with the *to*-infinitive clauses of purpose and time. Nearly half of the non-finite temporal clauses in the corpus data appeared in the form of a *to*-infinitive clause expressing outcome (i.e., 24 out of 50).

Finite clauses were the second most frequent form of adverbial clauses observed in the corpus data, with 81 occurrences (i.e., 38.6% of the overall corpus data). It can be deduced that some clauses are more likely to appear in a finite rather than non-finite form, as clauses of concession, condition, contrast and similarity were only found in a finite form. However, as all these clause types appeared fairly infrequently in the newspaper articles analyzed in this thesis, a larger-scale analysis would need to be conducted first in order to prove or disprove this deduction.

Verbless clauses appeared least frequently during the analysis, with only three observed occurrences (i.e., 1.4% of the corpus data). Similarly to non-finite clauses, verbless constructions also function as reduced clauses (see chapter 1.1.2), therefore they are also used in newspaper discourse as means of compressing information.

### 4.3 Position of adverbial clauses

Chapter 4.3 attempts analyzing the clauses collected for the purposes of this thesis according to their position in a sentence. As mentioned in chapter 2.3, adverbial clauses appear primarily in the initial or final position, less frequently in the medial position. The table below showcases the occurrence of each of these three positions in the corpus data of this thesis.

Table 5: Position of adverbial clauses

<b>Semantic role</b>	<b>Initial</b>	<b>Medial</b>	<b>Final</b>	<b>Total</b>
Time	11	0	65	76
Supplementive	9	0	39	48
Purpose	1	0	19	20
Reason	2	0	14	16
Concession	9	0	1	10
Condition	3	1	2	6
Contrast	1	0	5	6
Similarity	1	0	2	3
Absolute	0	0	1	1

Indeterminate	4	0	20	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>210</b>

It can be observed in Table 5 that adverbial clauses in newspaper sports articles appear mainly in the final position, with 168 out of the 210 adverbial clauses collected for the purposes of this thesis appearing finally (i.e., 80% of the corpus data). The initial position was significantly less frequent, with 41 clauses found in this position (i.e., 19.5% of the corpus data).

As mentioned in chapter 2.1.3, the position of adverbial clauses depends on what information is new and important. Generally speaking, the information in one information unit (i.e., sentence or clause) flows from that which is known, expected or predictable to that which is unknown, unexpected or unpredictable. Czech linguists (e.g., Firbas 1964) call this phenomenon “communicative dynamism.” (Chafe 1984, 440)

When an information unit contains more than one clause, the flow of information is from the known or predictable information in the first clause to the new or unpredictable information in the second clause (Chafe 1984, 440). This means that based on the findings of this thesis, adverbial clauses are more likely to contain new or less predictable information.

According to Levinsohn (1992, 20) and Chafe (1984, 444–45), adverbial clauses appearing initially have the function of a guidepost or point of departure, i.e., the starting point signaling in what regards the information in the matrix clause is relevant or should be understood. On the other hand, clauses in the final position provide additional information to the matrix clause and serve as the information focus of the sentence (Chafe 1984, 446; Levinsohn 1992, 27–28). These functions may be illustrated on the following temporal clauses from the corpus.

[59] [a] *After victory was achieved*, Hamilton embraced his team and, with tears in his eyes, told Sky Sports he was “lost for words.” (Appendix A15, 10)

[b] Among those newer faces is Catarina Macario, the Brazil-born Stanford star who took part in last month’s training camp *after earning her U.S. citizenship*. (Appendix A11, 3)

The *after*-clause in [59a] functions as a guidepost that signals that from now on the information that is going to be presented took place after the event in the adverbial clause. Levinsohn additionally proposes that adverbial clauses in the initial position function as a switch from the previous adverbial of the same semantic category (1992, 24). In that regard, the temporal clause in [59a] signals a temporal switch from the time of the previous sentence. On the other hand,

the *after*-clause in [59b] provides additional temporal information about its matrix clause and is the focus of the information flow of the sentence.

Given that the majority of clauses from the corpus appear in the final position, it is possible to deduce that adverbial clauses mainly function in newspaper sports discourse as information units presenting new, unexpected, or important information. The function of guideposts (or points of departure) could be considered fairly infrequent and, perhaps, secondary.

Greenbaum and Nelson propose that semantic roles also influence the position of an adverbial clause within a sentence. They have found that the only clause type more likely to appear initially than finally is the conditional clause, with concessive clauses only marginally more frequent finally than initially. (Greenbaum and Nelson 1996, 77–78) That corresponds with the findings of this thesis, as concessive and conditional clauses were the only clause types found more frequently in the initial position than the final position.

Finally, the form of adverbial clauses is also a criterion when it comes to the choice of position. As mentioned in chapter 2.3, Biber et al. (1999) claim that non-finite and verbless constructions are more likely to appear in the final position. Given the prevalence of non-finite clauses in newspaper sports articles (see Table 3), it is unsurprising that the final position is the most frequent one.

There was only one clause found in the medial position, the conditional clause in [60]. This corresponds with the information presented in chapter 2.3, which states that the medial position is more common in the case of short adverbials (prepositional phrases or adverbs), with longer constructions, i.e., clauses, generally not appearing medially.

[60] The draft is one of the most important events of the year for an NHL franchise and the stakes are obvious: the opportunity to land potential game-breakers and elite talents that, *if all works out*, will one day lead your team to a championship. (Appendix A5, 1)

It has to be stated though that one major category of non-finite clauses that appear frequently in the medial position is not included in the corpus data of this thesis. This clause type is illustrated by example [61].

[61] Morgan, *now playing for Tottenham on loan from the Orlando Pride* after being out of action for 15 months due to pregnancy and the birth of her daughter, will be joined by 12 other 2019 World Cup winners and a host of new faces as Andonovski continues to mold his squad as best he can during a pandemic with the Olympics on the horizon. (Appendix A11, 1)

The italicized clause in [61] could be considered supplementive in the sense that it is not introduced by a subordinator and is in a non-finite form. Its position is medial because it is placed between the subject and the verb phrase of the matrix clause. However, as the clause is linked to the noun *Morgan*, it could also be argued that it functions as a non-restrictive relative clause (see chapter 1.2.2), or to put it more broadly, a non-finite postmodifier of the aforementioned antecedent. In fact, Quirk et al. do state that it is impossible to distinguish these two clause types (1985, 1125). It has therefore been decided that non-finite participial clauses appearing in the position immediately after the antecedent, such as the one in [61], will be regarded as postmodifiers within this thesis, not as adverbial supplementives.

#### **4.4 Summary of the discourse analysis**

This chapter summarizes the findings of the discourse analysis conducted for the practical part of this thesis. The corpus, which can be found in both appendix A and B, consists of 210 occurrences of adverbial clauses taken from twenty newspaper sports articles off American news websites. The clauses were categorized in the practical part according to their semantic role, form and position and the prevailing tendencies were explained within the context of newspaper sports discourse.

When it comes to the semantic role of adverbial clauses, the most frequent category observed in the collected articles were clauses of time with 76 occurrences, accounting for 36% of the overall corpus data. The frequency of their occurrence in sports articles could most likely be attributed to their primary function as setting devices, providing context to the event described in the matrix clause in relation to other events.

Other clause types that were found fairly frequently in newspaper sports articles were supplementive clauses (23%), clauses of purpose (9.5%) and reason clauses (8%). Within the context of newspaper sports discourse, all these clause types generally have the function of providing details about the event in the matrix clause, i.e., an accompanying circumstance, motivation, or explanation for the matrix clause respectively.

Other semantic categories that were found in the analyzed news articles (i.e., clauses of concession, condition, contrast, similarity, and absolute clauses) occurred fairly infrequently, each constituting 5% or less of the overall corpus data.

As far as the form of adverbial clauses is concerned, non-finite clauses were by far the most frequent with 126 occurrences (60%). The prevalence of these structures is the result of syntactic compression, with journalists often having to fit as much information as possible into



as short of a text as possible. Finite clauses then occurred 81 times (38.6%), while verbless clauses, which also function as compression devices, only occurred three times (1.4%).

While on the topic of syntactic compression, it is also interesting to note that coordination of adverbial clauses has this function as well and was observed relatively frequently in the corpus data. Overall, 34 clauses (16%) appeared in coordination with another clause, with supplementive and purpose clauses the most frequent at 10 and 8 occurrences respectively.

Lastly, the position of the adverbial clauses collected for the purposes of this thesis was analyzed. The vast majority of clauses, i.e., 168 (80%), appeared in the final position, having the function of information units containing additional, important information. Less frequently, 41 examples of adverbial clauses (19.5%) were found in the initial position. Only one clause (0.5%) appeared in the medial position.

## **Conclusion**

This bachelor thesis has dealt with analyzing the occurrence of adverbial clauses within newspaper sports articles. For these purposes, twenty sports articles from American news websites were collected. The corpus for this thesis, which can be found in the appendices, consists of 210 adverbial clauses. The aim was to highlight and explain the prevailing tendencies within the context of newspaper sports discourse. The thesis was divided into a theoretical and a practical part.

The theoretical part of this thesis was divided into three chapters. In the first chapter, the term subordination was defined first, with the subordinate clause described in more detail in chapters 1.1 and 1.2, focusing on the division of subordinate clauses according to their form and function respectively. The second chapter defined the adverbial clause, the central focus of this thesis, in detail, with chapters 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 focusing on the semantic role, form and position of adverbial clauses respectively as the three criteria according to which adverbial clauses would be analyzed in the practical part of this thesis. Chapter 3 then examined the function and the most frequent linguistic features of newspaper discourse.

In the practical part of this thesis, the adverbial clauses from the corpus were categorized according to their semantic role, form and function in chapters 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 respectively. The findings of the analysis were then summarized in chapter 4.4, with the prevailing tendencies explained within the context of the discourse of newspaper sports articles.

The discourse analysis proved to be a lot more challenging than initially anticipated. The main problem was in identifying non-finite clauses, more precisely whether non-finite constructions appeared in the function of postmodifiers or adverbials. In the end, however, the goal of finding at least 200 adverbial clauses in the analyzed articles was achieved and all of the clauses were successfully classified.

## Resumé

Cílem této bakalářské práce je zanalyzovat výskyt vedlejších vět příslovečných v novinových článcích se sportovní tematikou a objasnit převažující tendence v kontextu diskurzu zmiňovaných článků. Za tímto účelem bylo nashromážděno 20 článků z následujících šesti amerických zpravodajských webů: *New York Times*, *USA Today Sports*, *CNN Sports*, *CBS Sports*, *Sports Illustrated* a *ESPN*. Korpus tvoří 10 prvních vět nalezených v každém z 20 analyzovaných článků. Výjimkou jsou věty, které byly součástí již dříve analyzovaného souvětí, což znamená, že u některých článků je uvedeno a v práci analyzováno více než 10 vět.

Tato bakalářská práce je rozdělena na teoretickou a praktickou část. Teoretická část je rozdělena do tří hlavních kapitol. V první kapitole je nejprve vydefinována subordinace a věta vedlejší. Kapitoly 1.1 a 1.2 se poté zaměřují na klasifikaci vět vedlejších podle jejich formy a funkce. V kapitole 1.1 jsou vymezeny tři hlavní formy, ve kterých se může věta vedlejší objevit, a to finitní, nefinitní a bez slovesa. Kapitola 2.2 poté uvádí, že co se týče klasifikace vedlejších vět podle funkce, autoři se ve svých přístupech výrazně liší, ale většina se shoduje na větách nominálních (tzn. věty podmíněné, předmětné a doplňkové), vztazných a příslovečných. První dva typy jsou popsány v této kapitole; na věty příslovečné se zaměřuje celá kapitola 2.

Ve druhé kapitole je nejprve vydefinována nejčastější syntaktická funkce příslovečných vět, to jest příslovečné určení vyjadřující okolnosti (tzv. adjunkt). Kapitoly 2.1, 2.2 a 2.3 se poté věnují sémantické kategorizaci příslovečných vět, jejich formě a pozici v souvětí. V kapitole 2.1 jsou nejprve nejčastější typy příslovečných vět (tzn. věty časové, místní, podmínkové, přípustkové, důvodové, účelové a výsledkové) popsány detailně v samostatných kapitolách; méně časté typy adverbiálních vět jsou poté krátce vymezeny v kapitole 2.1.8. Protože se sémantická kategorizace příslovečných vět liší od autora k autorovi, bylo rozhodnuto, že se pro účely této práce bude postupovat zejména podle sémantické kategorizace autorů Greenbauma a Quirka (1990). Vzhledem k tomu, že formy vedlejších vět byly popsány v kapitole 1.1, kapitola 2.2 se soustřeďuje na nefinitní věty participiální a věty bez slovesa, které se nedají zařadit do žádné sémantické kategorie, neboť nevyjadřují specifický význam, pouze doplňují větu hlavní o nějakou okolnost. Kapitola 2.3 poté vymezuje tři hlavní pozice vět příslovečných v souvětí, a to na počátku, ve středu a na konci souvětí.

Třetí kapitola se poté zaměřuje na vydefinování základní funkce a lingvistických rysů novinového diskurzu. Jako základní odlišovací rys novinových článků se sportovní tematikou je uvedeno použití sportovního žargonu, tedy speciální slovní zásoby, která se používá pouze

v kontextu sportovní žurnalistiky a která se liší sport od sportu. Tato práce se však nesoustředí na lexikální úroveň novinového diskurzu, proto je věnováno tomuto fenoménu jen minimum prostoru.

V praktické části práce bylo využito teorie z teoretické části ke kategorizaci výše zmiňovaného korpusu podle sémantické funkce, formy a pozice, a to v kapitolách 4.1, 4.2 a 4.3. Celkem bylo nashromážděno 210 příslovečných vět, které je možné nalézt v přílohách A i B. První ze zmiňovaných příloh uvádí analyzované věty v kontextu článků, z nichž byly tyto věty vyňaty; v příloze B jsou poté tyto věty rozděleny podle jejich sémantické funkce.

Všechna tři kritéria, podle kterých jsou v této práci věty příslovečné kategorizovány, jsou doplněna o detailní informace z odborné literatury, vědeckých článků a studií. Jednotlivé kategorie jsou seřazeny od nejčastějších po méně časté; více prostoru je věnováno převažujícím tendencím, které jsou rozebrány do detailu, méně časté výskyty jsou pak popsány stručněji.

Co se týče sémantické funkce, bylo zjištěno, že nejčastějším typem příslovečných vět v novinovém diskurzu jsou věty časové, kterých bylo v analyzovaných článcích nalezeno 76, neboli 36 % celkového korpusu. Tyto věty se v novinových článcích objevovaly ve funkci prostředků zařazujících větu hlavní do časového kontextu jiných událostí.

Další typy příslovečných vět, které se objevovaly relativně často v analyzovaných novinových článcích, byly věty vyjadřující doplňující okolnosti (23 %), věty účelové (9,5 %) a věty důvodové (8 %). Tyto typy vět převážně vyjadřují detailnější informace týkající se věty hlavní, tzn. doplňující okolnost, motivaci nebo zdůvodnění pro situaci ve větě hlavní.

Zbylé typy vět příslovečných, které byly nalezeny v novinových článcích (tzn. věty přípustkové, podmínkové, kontrastivní, podobnosti a věty absolutní), se objevují jen zřídka. Každý z těchto typů byl nalezen desetkrát a méně, což znamená, že každý z nich tvoří 5 % a méně celkové korpusu.

V korpusu se však také objevily příslovečné věty, které nebylo možné zařadit do žádné ze sémantických kategorií vydefinovaných v kapitolách 2.1 a 2.2. Tyto věty byly proto zařazeny do kategorie „neurčité.“ Celkem se jich objevilo 24, jejich problematika a možné interpretace jsou objasněny v kapitole 4.1.6.

Analýza týkající se formy adverbialních vět prokázala, že se tyto věty nejčastěji objevují v novinovém diskurzu ve formě nefinitní (60 %), která spolu s formou bez slovesa (1,4 %) dovoluje autorům článků zkondenzovat co nejvíce informací na co nejmenší prostor, což je

jedním ze základních znaků novinového diskurzu. Věty finitní se poté objevují méně často (38,6 %) než ty nefinitní, ale častěji než věty bez slovesa, které jsou nejméně časté.

Užití nefinitních vět však není jediným kondenzačním prostředkem, který byl využit v analyzovaných člancích. Častá byla také koordinace příslovečných vět, která má stejnou funkci jako nefinitní věty, tj. vměstnat co nejvíce informací do jednoho souvětí, aby byl vytvořen co nejkratší článek. Celkově bylo nalezeno 34 vět, které se objevily v koordinaci s další větou, což je 16 % celkového korpusu. Nejčastěji se v koordinaci objevovaly věty vyjadřující okolnosti (10 výskytů) a věty účelové (8 výskytů).

Konečně, věty příslovečné, které byly nashromážděny pro účely této práce, se nejčastěji objevovaly v pozici koncové (80 %), méně často poté v pozici počáteční (19,5 %). V pozici ve středu souvětí byla nalezena pouze jedna věta (0,5 %). Příslopečné věty objevující se v koncové pozici fungují jako celky obsahující novou, nečekanou nebo důležitou informaci o větě hlavní a vzhledem k výsledkům analýzy se dá přepokládat, že tuto funkci má většina příslovečných vět objevujících se v novinovém diskurzu se sportovní tematikou.

Analýza se ukázala být těžší, než se původně očekávalo. Největším problémem byly věty nefinitní, nebo spíše určování jejich funkce, neboť občas bylo těžké rozpoznat, jestli se taková věta objevuje ve funkci příslovečného určení nebo modifikátoru podstatných jmen. Nakonec však bylo dosaženo cíle nalezení alespoň 200 adverbiálních vět a každou z těchto vět se podařilo kategorizovat.

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## Appendix A – Corpus in the context of newspaper articles

Article 1 – New York Times: For Simona Halep, deciding not to play made her want to return even more

(<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/10/02/sports/tennis/french-open-simona-halep.html>)

- 1) Halep, the top seed in the French Open, has only competed on clay **since tennis returned from its coronavirus hiatus** (*finite cause of time in the final position*).
- 2) **While the reigning women’s champion Ashleigh Barty was hoisting a beer [in far-off Brisbane at an Australian rules football match]** (*finite clause of time in the initial position*) and jumping out of her seat in far-off Brisbane at an Australian rules football match, Simona Halep, the favorite to succeed her, was crushing any suspense out of a rematch at Roland Garros.
- 3) While the reigning women’s champion Ashleigh Barty was hoisting a beer and **[while the reigning women’s champion Ashleigh Barty was] jumping out of her seat in far-off Brisbane at an Australian rules football match** (*finite clause of time in the initial position*), Simona Halep, the favorite to succeed her, was crushing any suspense out of a rematch at Roland Garros.
- 4) In 2019, Anisimova broke through in Paris, **upsetting Halep in the quarterfinals 6-2, 6-4** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*) and dropping her racket on the red clay in shocked delight after hitting a winner on match point.
- 5) In 2019, Anisimova broke through in Paris, upsetting Halep in the quarterfinals 6-2, 6-4 and **dropping her racket on the red clay in shocked delight** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*) after hitting a winner on match point.
- 6) In 2019, Anisimova broke through in Paris, upsetting Halep in the quarterfinals 6-2, 6-4 and dropping her racket on the red clay in shocked delight **after hitting a winner on match point** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 7) It was a time when Anisimova was in a more carefree place in her life and Halep was still lugging what she perceived as the burden of being the defending French Open champion **after finally breaking through** to win her first major **in 2018** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 8) It was a time when Anisimova was in a more carefree place in her life and Halep was still lugging what she perceived as the burden of being the defending French Open



champion after finally breaking through **to win her first major** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*) in 2018.

- 9) But the top-seeded Halep looked like a champion back on a mission Friday, **fighting off five break points in her opening service game** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*) and then accelerating to win 6-0, 6-1 and advance to the fourth round in just 53 minutes.
- 10) But the top-seeded Halep looked like a champion back on a mission Friday, fighting off five break points in her opening service game and then **accelerating** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*) to win 6-0, 6-1 and advance to the fourth round in just 53 minutes.
- 11) But the top-seeded Halep looked like a champion back on a mission Friday, fighting off five break points in her opening service game and then accelerating **to win 6-0, 6-1** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*) and advance to the fourth round in just 53 minutes.
- 12) But the top-seeded Halep looked like a champion back on a mission Friday, fighting off five break points in her opening service game and then accelerating to win 6-0, 6-1 and **[to] advance to the fourth round in just 53 minutes** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).

## Article 2 – USA Today Sports: Cowboys come undone, suffer blowout loss to Cardinals in first game without Dak Prescott

(<https://eu.usatoday.com/story/sports/nfl/cowboys/2020/10/19/dallas-cowboys-arizona-cardinals-score-ezekiel-elliott-andy-dalton/5987240002/>)

- 1) The Cowboys fell to 2-4 in Mike McCarthy's debut season and 0-1 **playing without Dak Prescott for the first time in five seasons** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*).
- 2) Kyler Murray, meanwhile, improved to 7-0 as a starter at AT&T Stadium **as he added a professional victory to a series of college and high school wins at Jerry World** (*indeterminate finite clause in the final position*).
- 3) But Andy Dalton was clearly not Prescott, who averaged 371.2 passing yards per game and 99.6 rating **before suffering a season-ending compound fracture and dislocation of his ankle** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).

- 4) The Cowboys needed more than 57 minutes **to score a touchdown** (*non-finite clause of purpose in the final position*), a 1-yard pass from Dalton to Amari Cooper after the quarterback had thrown back-shoulder fades to Cooper and Michael Gallup on the series.
- 5) The Cowboys needed more than 57 minutes to score a touchdown, a 1-yard pass from Dalton to Amari Cooper **after the quarterback had thrown back-shoulder fades to Cooper and Michael Gallup on the series** (*finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 6) The anemic performance came **after Dallas scored more than 31 points each of the previous four weeks** (*finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 7) It didn't help Dalton's case that he was sacked three times and hit eight on a night when four-time All-Pro right guard Zack Martin exited with a concussion, **leaving the veteran passer with four offensive linemen** (*non-finite supplementary clause in the final position*) who had combined for one start before the 2020 season.
- 8) Dalton's interceptions were part of the problem, **the Cardinals converting them into a combined 10 points** (*non-finite absolute clause in the final position*).
- 9) Sure, Elliott – like most of his teammates – was playing for the first time without Prescott, who had started 69 straight games **since Dallas selected him in the fourth round of the 2016 draft** (*finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 10) But Elliott has far too much professional experience, and understanding of this attack, to punish the offense as much as he has with four lost fumbles (five total) in 2020 – **after losing two fumbles all of 2019** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).

Article 3 – CNN Sports: Mikaela Shiffrin returns to skiing after grieving death of father Jeff

(<https://edition.cnn.com/2020/03/06/sport/mikaela-shiffrin-father-death-skiing-world-cup-spt-intl/index.html>)

- 1) Mikaela Shiffrin returns to skiing **after grieving death of father Jeff** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 2) **After stepping away from ski racing** to grieve **following her father's shock death** (*non-finite clause of time in the initial position*), Mikaela Shiffrin will return to competition in Sweden next week, "hoping to make her dad happy."

- 3) After stepping away from ski racing **to grieve** (*non-finite clause of purpose in the final position*) following her father’s shock death, Mikaela Shiffrin will return to competition in Sweden next week, “hoping to make her dad happy.”
- 4) After stepping away from ski racing to grieve following her father’s shock death, Mikaela Shiffrin will return to competition in Sweden next week, “**hoping to make her dad happy** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*).”
- 5) Mikaela and her mother Eileen – her sometime coach and travelling companion – flew home from Europe **to be with him in his final hours** (*non-finite clause of purpose in the final position*), shutting down the US skier’s campaign for a fourth straight World Cup overall title.
- 6) Mikaela and her mother Eileen – her sometime coach and travelling companion – flew home from Europe to be with him in his final hours, **shutting down the US skier’s campaign for a fourth straight World Cup overall title** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*).
- 7) “[Accepting this new ‘reality’ is going to take a long time, and maybe we never truly will, maybe we don’t have to] **because we can still feel him here** (*finite clause of reason in the final position*).”
- 8) Eventually, Shiffrin felt able to go skiing and then training, **to feel “closer” to her dad** (*non-finite clause of purpose in the final position*).
- 9) But now, she says the time is right to return to the World Cup circuit, **though she admits she has no expectations** (*finite clause of concession in the final position*).
- 10) “I have no promises if I’ll actually be able to race **when the time comes** (*finite clause of time in the final position*), and I don’t really even have goals,” she said.

Article 4 – CBS Sports: Why Scottie Scheffler may actually be the best golfer in the world under 25 years old

(<https://www.cbssports.com/golf/news/why-scottie-scheffler-may-actually-be-the-best-golfer-in-the-world-under-25-years-old/>)

- 1) Maybe it’s **because he’s a bit older than some of the young studs on the PGA Tour** (*finite clause of reason in the final position*), or maybe it’s because his brand might be to not have a brand at all, but as he makes his first start of the 2020–21 PGA Tour

season, it seems curious Scottie Scheffler is not more talked about in the world of professional golf.

- 2) Maybe it's because he's a bit older than some of the young studs on the PGA Tour, or maybe it's **because his brand might be to not have a brand at all** (*finite clause of reason in the final position*), but as he makes his first start of the 2020–21 PGA Tour season, it seems curious Scottie Scheffler is not more talked about in the world of professional golf.
- 3) Maybe it's because he's a bit older than some of the young studs on the PGA Tour, or maybe it's because his brand might be to not have a brand at all, but **as he makes his first start of the 2020–21 PGA Tour season** (*finite clause of time in the initial position*), it seems curious Scottie Scheffler is not more talked about in the world of professional golf.
- 4) He is also the reigning PGA Tour Rookie of the Year, and far and away the favorite this week at Sanderson Farms Championship **after missing the U.S. Open at Winged Foot because of a positive COVID-19 test** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 5) **While it's not as sexy to tab a 24-year old as the next big thing** (*finite clause of concession in the initial position*), Scheffler still has some growing and learning to do on the PGA Tour, just as all rookies do.
- 6) While it's not as sexy to tab a 24-year old as the next big thing, Scheffler still has some growing and learning to do on the PGA Tour, **just as all rookies do** (*finite clause of similarity in the final position*).
- 7) The career comps are eye-opening, though, **if you're into that kind of thing** (*finite clause of condition in the final position*).
- 8) **When you can either be Andrew Buckle or Lee Westwood** (*finite clause of time in the initial position*), there is a lot going on.
- 9) You're going to make a lot of money **if that's the neighborhood** (*finite clause of condition in the final position*) you're hanging out in.
- 10) What it does not take into account is the fact that over the last three months – **all since turning 24** (*non-finite clause of time in initial position*) – Scheffler has gone from averaging about 0.5 strokes per round better than the field to about 1.8 strokes gained per round, which is a Westwood-ian number.

Article 5 – Sports Illustrated: Five teams that need to have a big draft  
(<https://www.si.com/hockey/news/five-teams-that-need-a-big-draft>)

- 1) The draft is one of the most important events of the year for an NHL franchise and the stakes are obvious: the opportunity to land potential game-breakers and elite talents that, **if all works out** (*finite clause of condition in the medial position*), will one day lead your team to a championship.
- 2) Tampa Bay and current contenders such as Boston, Colorado and Vegas are all in great shape right now, **while up-and-coming teams like Vancouver have a swell of youth changing the face of their roster** (*finite clause of contrast in the final position*).
- 3) Here are five teams that needed to do their homework extra-careful this year, **using the Hockey News' Future Watch team rankings as a guide** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*).
- 4) The nightmare scenario came true for the Sharks, **as they traded away their first-rounder to Ottawa in the Erik Karlsson deal** (*indeterminate finite clause in the final position*), then sunk to the bottom of the ocean - giving the Sens the third pick overall.
- 5) The nightmare scenario came true for the Sharks, as they traded away their first-rounder to Ottawa in the Erik Karlsson deal, **then [as they] sunk to the bottom of the ocean** (*indeterminate finite clause in the final position*) - giving the Sens the third pick overall.
- 6) The nightmare scenario came true for the Sharks, as they traded away their first-rounder to Ottawa in the Erik Karlsson deal, then sunk to the bottom of the ocean - **giving the Sens the third pick overall** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*).
- 7) They do have two second-rounders and those will be crucial - **because after that San Jose isn't slated to pick until Round 5** (*finite clause of reason in the final position*).
- 8) The Flames are in a much better shape than the Sharks and are coming off a volatile campaign that nonetheless saw them win their qualifying round series against Winnipeg **before falling to the eventual Champs from Dallas** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 9) No doubt there will be movement within the organization **as GM Brad Treliving attempts to find a mix of players** (*finite clause of time in the final position*) that can achieve more next season, but the draft will be big for Calgary.
- 10) **While the Preds have the standard seven picks in the seven-round draft** (*finite clause of concession in the initial position*), those selections are mostly front-loaded, with a first-rounder, two seconds and two thirds.

Article 6 – ESPN: Ben Roethlisberger has best game of season for undefeated Pittsburgh Steelers after week of no practice

([https://www.espn.com/nfl/story/\\_/id/30325986/ben-roethlisberger-best-game-season-undefeated-pittsburgh-steelers-week-no-practice](https://www.espn.com/nfl/story/_/id/30325986/ben-roethlisberger-best-game-season-undefeated-pittsburgh-steelers-week-no-practice))

- 1) OK, that’s unlikely, but Roethlisberger proved Sunday that he didn’t need a week of practice **when he put together his best game of the season in a 36-10 win over the Cincinnati Bengals** (*finite clause of time in the final position*) to preserve the Pittsburgh Steelers’ undefeated record.
- 2) OK, that’s unlikely, but Roethlisberger proved Sunday that he didn’t need a week of practice when he put together his best game of the season in a 36-10 win over the Cincinnati Bengals **to preserve the Pittsburgh Steelers’ undefeated record** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 3) “Really just felt nice and rested **coming into today** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*),” Roethlisberger said.
- 4) **Unable to be at the UPMC Rooney Sports Complex** (*verbless supplementive clause in the initial position*), Roethlisberger spent five days in isolation after being labeled as a “high-risk close contact” of tight end Vance McDonald, who tested positive for the coronavirus last week.
- 5) Unable to be at the UPMC Rooney Sports Complex, Roethlisberger spent five days in isolation **after being labeled as a “high-risk close contact” of tight end Vance McDonald** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*), who tested positive for the coronavirus last week.
- 6) **Because he never tested positive** (*finite clause of reason in the initial position*) or developed symptoms, Roethlisberger was removed from the reserve/COVID-19 list Saturday in time for an extended walk-through with the team.
- 7) Because he never tested positive or **[because he never] developed symptoms** (*finite clause of reason in the initial position*), Roethlisberger was removed from the reserve/COVID-19 list Saturday in time for an extended walk-through with the team.
- 8) He hasn’t thrown four touchdown passes against an AFC North opponent **since he had six against the Baltimore Ravens in Week 9 of the 2014 season** (*finite clause of time in the final position*).

- 9) Roethlisberger went into Sunday's game **averaging 241 passing yards per game** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*), a mark he eclipsed in the first half, when he completed 17 of 27 attempts for 243 yards and two touchdowns.
- 10) The Steelers alternated punts and field goals on the first four drives **before scoring a touchdown on their fifth possession** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*), a one-minute drive on which Roethlisberger connected on three straight passes, beginning with a 46-yard deep ball to Diontae Johnson.
- 11) The Steelers alternated punts and field goals on the first four drives before scoring a touchdown on their fifth possession, a one-minute drive on which Roethlisberger connected on three straight passes, **beginning with a 46-yard deep ball to Diontae Johnson** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*).

Article 7 – New York Times: M.L.B. says Justin Turner refused to stay off field after Dodgers' win

(<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/10/28/sports/baseball/justin-turner-coronavirus-dodgers-world-series.html>)

- 1) The joy of the Dodgers' long coveted World Series title was overshadowed on Tuesday night when Justin Turner, the team's veteran third baseman, joined his teammates in celebration on the field **shortly after learning** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*) he had tested positive for coronavirus.
- 2) M.L.B. said on Wednesday afternoon that it would investigate the incident, but placed the blame squarely on Turner, **saying** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*) he had refused the orders of the league security to remain in isolation.
- 3) **"While a desire to celebrate is understandable** (*finite clause of concession in the initial position*), Turner's decision to leave isolation and enter the field was wrong and put everyone he came in contact with at risk."
- 4) **When M.L.B. Security raised the matter of being on the field with Turner** (*finite clause of time in the initial position*), he emphatically refused to comply.
- 5) The Dodgers had pulled Turner, 34, from the game **when they learned of his positive test before the eighth inning** (*finite clause of time in the final position*), but he came back onto the field during the post-game celebration.

- 6) And he took his place at the center of a team photograph, **sitting between Manager Dave Roberts and Andrew Friedman** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*), the Dodgers' president of baseball operations – none of whom wore a face covering during the photo shoot.
- 7) According to Dr. John Swartzberg, an infectious disease expert and professor emeritus at the University of California, Berkeley, who has consulted the Pac-12 Conference on coronavirus guidelines, the fact that the team knew to pull Turner from the game should have been sufficient reason to keep him off the field for celebrations, **especially as he could have exposed more people to the virus** (*finite clause of reason in the final position*) than he had before.
- 8) Friedman admitted the scene on the field made for bad optics, but he said everyone in the Dodgers' so-called postseason bubble had already been exposed to Turner and seemed to suggest that sentimentality for a beloved player influenced the situation – **especially with his contract expiring after the World Series** (*indeterminate non-finite clause in the final position*).
- 9) For him, **just being a free agent** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the initial position*), not knowing exactly how the future is going to play out, I don't think there was anyone who was going to stop him," said Friedman.
- 10) For him, just being a free agent, **not knowing** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the initial position*) exactly how the future is going to play out, I don't think there was anyone who was going to stop him," said Friedman.

Article 8 – USA Today Sports: Drew Brees' injuries leave Saints with QB decision that could define season – and beyond  
 (<https://eu.usatoday.com/story/sports/nfl/columnist/mike-jones/2020/11/16/drew-brees-injury-jameis-winston-taysom-hill-saints-quarterback/6316535002/>)

- 1) **After learning** (*non-finite clause of time in the initial position*) that quarterback Drew Brees could miss extended time with injuries that, according to multiple reports, include multiple rib fractures and a collapsed lung, the New Orleans Saints now find themselves faced with an intriguing decision while preparing to host NFC South rival Atlanta Falcons on Sunday.



- 2) After learning that quarterback Drew Brees could miss extended time with injuries that, according to multiple reports, include multiple rib fractures and a collapsed lung, the New Orleans Saints now find themselves faced with an intriguing decision **while preparing to host NFC South rival Atlanta Falcons on Sunday** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 3) Hill, an undrafted fourth-year pro, has distinguished himself as an impactful utility player for New Orleans, **lining up at quarterback, tight end, fullback and wide receiver** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*) while also playing on special teams.
- 4) Hill, an undrafted fourth-year pro, has distinguished himself as an impactful utility player for New Orleans, lining up at quarterback, tight end, fullback and wide receiver **while also playing on special teams** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 5) **With Bridgewater having moved on** (*indeterminate non-finite clause in the initial position*) to become the Carolina Panthers' starter, whichever quarterback Payton chooses this year will try to extend the team's six-game winning streak and help the 7-2 Saints overtake the Green Bay Packers for the top spot in the NFC.
- 6) With Bridgewater having moved on **to become the Carolina Panthers' starter** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*), whichever quarterback Payton chooses this year will try to extend the team's six-game winning streak and help the 7-2 Saints overtake the Green Bay Packers for the top spot in the NFC.
- 7) Winston possesses greater experience **having started 70 games for his career** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*).
- 8) **Blessed with a big arm** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the initial position*), Winston last season surpassed the 5,000-yard mark, something only six other quarterbacks have ever done (Brees has done it five times), and recorded 33 touchdown passes.
- 9) **As he demonstrated Sunday** (*finite clause of similarity in the initial position*) when he directed three scoring drives (two field goals and an Alvin Kamara touchdown), Winston gives the Saints the ability to execute an offense that resembles a Brees-led attack.
- 10) Saints coaches simplify what they ask of the quarterback, but they wouldn't have to overhaul the playbook **to position him for success** (*non-finite clause of purpose in the final position*).

Article 9 – CNN Sports: Dominic Thiem beats Rafael Nadal in an extraordinary match at the ATP Finals

(<https://edition.cnn.com/2020/11/17/tennis/dominic-thiem-rafael-nadal-atp-finals-spt-intl/index.html>)

- 1) Dominic Thiem beat Rafael Nadal in straight sets **to continue his unbeaten campaign at this year’s ATP Finals** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 2) Both men helped deliver an exhilarating match **with the Austrian emerging victorious from the high-quality affair** (*indeterminate non-finite clause in the final position*) after winning two tiebreakers -- 7-6 (9-7) 7-6 (7-4).
- 3) Both men helped deliver an exhilarating match with the Austrian emerging victorious from the high-quality affair **after winning two tiebreakers** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*) -- 7-6 (9-7) 7-6 (7-4).
- 4) It’s just a shame no fans were in the arena **to witness the encounter** (*non-finite clause of purpose in the final position*), with the matches being played behind closed doors at the O2 Arena in London amid the pandemic.
- 5) It’s just a shame no fans were in the arena to witness the encounter, **with the matches being played behind closed doors at the O2 Arena in London amid the pandemic** (*indeterminate non-finite clause in the final position*).
- 6) Those watching from home were treated to a true spectacle though -- the opening set alone lasted one hour and 12 minutes **with both men making just 19 unforced errors between them** (*indeterminate non-finite clause in the final position*).
- 7) “I knew I had a slight advantage **when I won the first set** (*finite clause of time in the final position*) but I had to stay super focused.”
- 8) As of November 17, Austria is entering stricter lockdown measures **with people only allowed to leave their homes for a specific reason** (*indeterminate non-finite clause in the final position*), such as going to work, shopping for basic goods, and for medical appointments.
- 9) Bars, pubs and restaurants are now closed along with schools, **with teaching being done remotely** (*indeterminate non-finite clause in the final position*).

- 10) It was the Austrian who held his nerve in the tiebreaker though, **slapping a wonderful forehand across the court** (*non-finite supplementary clause in the final position*) to take the lead in the match.
- 11) It was the Austrian who held his nerve in the tiebreaker though, slapping a wonderful forehand across the court **to take the lead in the match** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).

Article 10 – CBS Sports: Terence Crawford vs. Kell Brook fight results: ‘Bud’ closes the show with vicious fourth-round knockout  
 (<https://www.cbssports.com/boxing/news/terence-crawford-vs-kell-brook-fight-results-bud-closes-the-show-with-vicious-fourth-round-knockout/live/>)

- 1) Crawford overcame a slow start **to put finishing touches in his opponent in Las Vegas** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 2) For all the talk about who Terence Crawford isn’t fighting **while sitting on the wrong side of boxing’s network and promotional divide** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*), the unbeaten WBO welterweight champion does a great job of reminding just how great he is each time he steps into the ring.
- 3) **Although Brook** (39-3, 27 KOs) **looked fantastic on the scales Friday in his return to welterweight since losing his IBF title in 2017** (*finite clause of concession in the initial position*) and looked sharp off the start behind his jab, Crawford’s precise counter punching and nasty ability to finish opponents when hurt turned out to be the difference.
- 4) Although Brook (39-3, 27 KOs) looked fantastic on the scales Friday in his return to welterweight since losing his IBF title in 2017 and **[although Brook] looked sharp off the start behind his jab** (*finite clause of concession in the initial position*), Crawford’s precise counter punching and nasty ability to finish opponents when hurt turned out to be the difference.
- 5) Although Brook (39-3, 27 KOs) looked fantastic on the scales Friday in his return to welterweight since losing his IBF title in 2017 and looked sharp off the start behind his jab, Crawford’s precise counter punching and nasty ability to finish opponents **when hurt** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*) turned out to be the difference.

- 6) **Although Crawford flirted with moving to southpaw in each of the opening two rounds** (*finite clause of concession in the initial position*), he clearly lost both by not throwing enough in return.
- 7) Crawford followed up with a clean left hook **before referee Tony Weeks jumped in** (*finite clause of time in the final position*) to rule a knockout and separate them.
- 8) Crawford followed up with a clean left hook before referee Tony Weeks jumped in **to rule a knockout** (*non-finite clause of purpose in the final position*) and separate them.
- 9) Crawford followed up with a clean left hook before referee Tony Weeks jumped in to rule a knockout and **[to] separate them** (*non-finite clause of purpose in the final position*).
- 10) “I always said that **if I am going to lose** (*finite clause of condition in the initial position*), I’m going on my shield.”

#### Article 11 – Sports Illustrated: Alex Morgan returns for USWNT; Andonovski reveals squad to face Netherlands

(<https://www.si.com/soccer/2020/11/17/uswnt-roster-netherlands-alex-morgan-macario-mewis-andonovski>)

- 1) Morgan, now playing with Tottenham on loan from the Orlando Pride **after being out of action for 15 months due to pregnancy and the birth of her daughter** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*), will be joined by 12 other 2019 World Cup winners and a host of new faces as Andonovski continues to mold his squad as best he can during a pandemic with the Olympics on the horizon.
- 2) Morgan, now playing with Tottenham on loan from the Orlando Pride after being out of action for 15 months due to pregnancy and the birth of her daughter, will be joined by 12 other 2019 World Cup winners and a host of new faces **as Andonovski continues to mold his squad** (*finite clause of time in the final position*) as best he can during a pandemic with the Olympics on the horizon.
- 3) Among those newer faces is Catarina Macario, the Brazil-born Stanford star who took part in last month’s training camp **after earning her U.S. citizenship** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).

- 4) She still requires FIFA clearance **to represent the U.S. in competition** (*non-finite clause of purpose in the final position*) and is ineligible to play against the Netherlands on game day but can partake in camp in the meantime.
- 5) Cook returns for a second camp under Andonovski, **joining three World Cup-winning center backs in Sauerbrunn, Dahlkemper and Davidson** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*).
- 6) Dunn and Purce, despite their attacking capabilities, remain fullback options with the national team, complemented by O'Hara and Sonnett, the latter of who enters camp **having just won a Swedish league title with Kopparbergs/Goteborg FC** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*) while on loan from the Orlando Pride.
- 7) Dunn and Purce, despite their attacking capabilities, remain fullback options with the national team, complemented by O'Hara and Sonnett, the latter of who enters camp having just won a Swedish league title with Kopparbergs/Goteborg FC **while on loan from the Orlando Pride** (*verbless clause of time in the final position*).
- 8) Macario, as stated above, won't be available for selection vs. the Netherlands, **leaving 18 matchday spots for 22 players** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*).
- 9) Morgan has not played for the USWNT since the 2019 Women's World Cup final and just recently returned to competitive action with Tottenham, **making her first two appearances for the team** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*).
- 10) **When she faced the Netherlands on that title-winning day in Lyon** (*finite clause of time in the initial position*), she drew the penalty that Rapinoe converted for what wound up being the match-ending goal.

Article 12 – ESPN: Authentic goes wire-to-wire to win Breeders' Cup Classic ([https://www.espn.com/horse-racing/story/\\_/id/30273881/authentic-goes-wire-wire-win-breeders-cup-classic](https://www.espn.com/horse-racing/story/_/id/30273881/authentic-goes-wire-wire-win-breeders-cup-classic))

- 1) Authentic goes wire-to-wire **to win Breeders' Cup Classic** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 2) Authentic has won the Breeders' Cup Classic, **going wire-to-wire for a 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-length victory over Improbable** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*) that gave Trainer Bob Baffert a 1-2 finish Saturday at Keeneland.

- 3) Stablemate Maximum Security pursued for a while **before Global Security overtook him** (*finite clause of time in the final position*) and then was passed by Improbable entering the stretch.
- 4) Stablemate Maximum Security pursued for a while before Global Security overtook him and then was passed by Improbable **entering the stretch** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*).
- 5) Improbable returned \$4.80 and \$3.30, **while Global Campaign paid \$8.80** (*finite clause of contrast in the final position*).
- 6) Just before that, even-money favorite Monomoy Girl blew by the leaders around the final turn and held off a challenge by 14-1 shot Valiance **to win the 1 1/8-mile Distaff for the top fillies and mares 3 years old and up** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 7) The star 5-year-old won for the 13th time in 15 races, **giving trainer Brad Cox his fourth win at this Breeders' Cup** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*) to tie the record.
- 8) The star 5-year-old won for the 13th time in 15 races, giving trainer Brad Cox his fourth win at this Breeders' Cup **to tie the record** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 9) "I thought she was better than she'd ever been **coming into this** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*), I really, really did, and I think she proved that," Cox said.
- 10) Monomoy Girl won in 1:47.84, **paying \$4.00 to win, \$3.00 to place and \$2.40 to show** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*).

Article 13 – CNN Sports: Daniil Medvedev battles from behind to win ATP Finals with victory over Dominic Thiem

(<https://edition.cnn.com/2020/11/22/tennis/dominic-thiem-daniil-medvedev-atp-finals-spt-intl/index.html>)

- 1) Daniil Medvedev battles from behind **to win ATP Finals with victory over Dominic Thiem** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).

- 2) Daniil Medvedev claimed his second tournament victory in a row, **as he won the ATP Finals with a three-set victory over Dominic Thiem on Sunday** (*indeterminate finite clause in the final position*).
- 3) **Fresh from winning the Paris Masters earlier this month** (*verbless supplementive clause in the initial position*), Medvedev's dominant first serve played a strong part in his 4-6, 7-6 (7-2), 6-4 victory in London.
- 4) The world No. 4 had to come from behind, though, **as he dropped the first set** (*finite clause of reason in the final position*) after being broken in the fifth game of the match.
- 5) The world No. 4 had to come from behind, though, as he dropped the first set **after being broken in the fifth game of the match** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 6) **With both players producing their best tennis** (*indeterminate non-finite clause in the initial position*) when the pressure was on, it took until a tiebreak to separate the pair in the second set, with Medvedev eventually winning seven straight points to overcome the reigning US Open Champion.
- 7) With both players producing their best tennis **when the pressure was on** (*finite clause of time in the final position*), it took until a tiebreak to separate the pair in the second set, with Medvedev eventually winning seven straight points to overcome the reigning US Open Champion.
- 8) With both players producing their best tennis when the pressure was on, it took until a tiebreak to separate the pair in the second set, **with Medvedev eventually winning seven straight points** (*indeterminate non-finite clause in the final position*) to overcome the reigning US Open Champion.
- 9) With both players producing their best tennis when the pressure was on, it took until a tiebreak to separate the pair in the second set, with Medvedev eventually winning seven straight points **to overcome the reigning US Open Champion** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 10) And, **having leveled the scores** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the initial position*), Medvedev was full of energy and confidence in the third set, dominating with his own serve and managing to convert his third break point in a monster game that eventually proved to be the difference between the two as he won his debut ATP Finals title.
- 11) And, having leveled the scores, Medvedev was full of energy and confidence in the third set, **dominating with his own serve** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*) and managing to convert his third break point in a monster game that

eventually proved to be the difference between the two as he won his debut ATP Finals title.

- 12) And, having leveled the scores, Medvedev was full of energy and confidence in the third set, dominating with his own serve and **managing to convert his third break point in a monster game** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*) that eventually proved to be the difference between the two as he won his debut ATP Finals title.
- 13) And, having leveled the scores, Medvedev was full of energy and confidence in the third set, dominating with his own serve and managing to convert his third break point in a monster game that eventually proved to be the difference between the two **as he won his debut ATP Finals title** (*indeterminate finite clause in the final position*).

#### Article 14 – USA Today Sports: Robert Streb holds off Kevin Kisner to win RSM Classic in playoff

(<https://golfweek.usatoday.com/2020/11/22/robert-streb-holds-off-kevin-kisner-rsm-classic-playoff/>)

- 1) Robert Streb holds off Kevin Kisner **to win RSM Classic in playoff** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 2) He did so in dramatic fashion on Sunday, **holing a pitching wedge from 159 yards on the second playoff hole** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*) and tapping in for birdie to defeat Kevin Kisner and win the RSM Classic for the second time.
- 3) He did so in dramatic fashion on Sunday, holing a pitching wedge from 159 yards on the second playoff hole and **tapping in for birdie** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*) to defeat Kevin Kisner and win the RSM Classic for the second time.
- 4) He did so in dramatic fashion on Sunday, holing a pitching wedge from 159 yards on the second playoff hole and tapping in for birdie **to defeat Kevin Kisner** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*) and win the RSM Classic for the second time.
- 5) He did so in dramatic fashion on Sunday, holing a pitching wedge from 159 yards on the second playoff hole and tapping in for birdie to defeat Kevin Kisner and **[to] win the RSM Classic for the second time** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 6) It was a battle of past champions at the RSM Classic **as Streb**, whose previous victory came at this event in 2014, **was caught on the back nine by Kisner** (*indeterminate*



*finite clause in the final position*), the 2015 champion, who erased a five-stroke deficit by making five birdies in his first 10 holes.

- 7) Streb, who led by three strokes **entering the final round** (*non-finite supplementary clause in the final position*), made two birdies on the front nine and extended his streak to 58 holes without a bogey until he dropped a shot at No. 13.
- 8) Streb, who led by three strokes entering the final round, made two birdies on the front nine and extended his streak to 58 holes without a bogey **until he dropped a shot at No. 13** (*finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 9) Kisner pulled in front with a birdie at the par-5 15th and was the first player to get to 19 under, but he failed to deliver a knockout punch, **making par at his final three holes** (*non-finite supplementary clause in the final position*) to shoot 7-under 63 and missing a 15-foot birdie putt on the first playoff hole.
- 10) Kisner pulled in front with a birdie at the par-5 15th and was the first player to get to 19 under, but he failed to deliver a knockout punch, making par at his final three holes **to shoot 7-under 63** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*) and missing a 15-foot birdie putt on the first playoff hole.
- 11) Kisner pulled in front with a birdie at the par-5 15th and was the first player to get to 19 under, but he failed to deliver a knockout punch, making par at his final three holes to shoot 7-under 63 and **missing a 15-foot birdie putt on the first playoff hole** (*non-finite supplementary clause in the final position*).

Article 15 – CNN Sports: Lewis Hamilton equals Michael Schumacher’s record of seven world titles

(<https://edition.cnn.com/2020/11/15/motorsport/lewis-hamilton-world-title-turkish-grand-prix-spt-intl/index.html>)

- 1) Lewis Hamilton has been accustomed to making history and, at a rain-soaked Turkish Grand Prix, the Englishman put his name in the record books once again **as he equaled Michael Schumacher’s record of seven world titles** (*indeterminate finite clause in the final position*).
- 2) **To win Formula One’s drivers’ championship at Istanbul Park** (*non-finite clause of purpose in the initial position*), the Mercedes driver needed to finish ahead of teammate

Valtteri Bottas and did so with ease in often treacherous conditions, securing a fourth successive title by winning the race after starting sixth.

- 3) To win Formula One's drivers' championship at Istanbul Park, the Mercedes driver needed to finish ahead of teammate Valtteri Bottas and did so with ease in often treacherous conditions, **securing a fourth successive title by winning the race** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*) after starting sixth.
- 4) To win Formula One's drivers' championship at Istanbul Park, the Mercedes driver needed to finish ahead of teammate Valtteri Bottas and did so with ease in often treacherous conditions, securing a fourth successive title by winning the race **after starting sixth** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 5) Last month, Hamilton, 35, surpassed Schumacher's all-time record of 91 Grand Prix wins **to become the sport's most successful racer** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*) and had long since broken the German's career pole-positions record.
- 6) **Should he remain in the sport** (*finite clause of condition in the initial position*), Hamilton will be widely expected to add to his tally of world titles.
- 7) But, **whatever he achieves in the years ahead** (*finite clause of concession in the initial position*), his place in F1's pantheon is assured.
- 8) "For all the kids out there who dream the impossible, you can do it too -- I believe in you guys," said Hamilton on his radio **after crossing the finishing line for his 94th Grand Prix win** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 9) In wet conditions, it was Hamilton's decisive call on tyres which ultimately proved pivotal, **with the Mercedes driver taking control halfway through the race** (*indeterminate non-finite clause in the final position*).
- 10) **After victory was achieved** (*finite clause of time in the initial position*), Hamilton embraced his team and, with tears in his eyes, told Sky Sports he was "lost for words."

Article 16 – CBS Sports: Arsenal young guns shine as Willock, Nketiah and Pepe strike in Europa League win over Dundalk

(<https://www.cbssports.com/soccer/news/arsenal-young-guns-shine-as-willock-nketiah-and-pepe-strike-in-europa-league-win-over-dundalk/>)

- 1) Arsenal young guns shine **as Willock, Nketiah and Pepe strike in Europa League win over Dundalk** (*indeterminate finite clause in the final position*).

- 2) Arsenal made it two wins from two in Europa League Group B **as a burst of scoring either side of halftime carried them to a 3-0 win over Dundalk at the Emirates Stadium** (*indeterminate finite clause in the final position*).
- 3) Eddie Nketiah pounced on a mistake from goalkeeper Gary Rogers **to bundle home Arsenal's opener in the 40th minute** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*), breaking the visitors' stern resolve before Joe Willock and Nicolas Pepe struck to take the game out of Dundalk's reach by the 46th minute.
- 4) Eddie Nketiah pounced on a mistake from goalkeeper Gary Rogers to bundle home Arsenal's opener in the 40th minute, **breaking the visitors' stern resolve** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*) before Joe Willock and Nicolas Pepe struck to take the game out of Dundalk's reach by the 46th minute.
- 5) Eddie Nketiah pounced on a mistake from goalkeeper Gary Rogers to bundle home Arsenal's opener in the 40th minute, breaking the visitors' stern resolve **before Joe Willock and Nicolas Pepe struck** (*finite clause of time in the final position*) to take the game out of Dundalk's reach by the 46th minute.
- 6) Eddie Nketiah pounced on a mistake from goalkeeper Gary Rogers to bundle home Arsenal's opener in the 40th minute, breaking the visitors' stern resolve before Joe Willock and Nicolas Pepe struck **to take the game out of Dundalk's reach by the 46th minute** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 7) Mikel Arteta seems to take a great deal of pride in opponent's belief that their best chance of success is sitting deep and challenging Arsenal **to break the down** (*non-finite clause of purpose in the final position*).
- 8) **Speaking ahead of Thursday's game** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the initial position*) he reflected on the 1-0 loss against Leicester City, a match where the Foxes sacrificed possession and territory at the Emirates before hitting them with a Jamie Vardy punch.
- 9) Speaking ahead of Thursday's game he reflected on the 1-0 loss against Leicester City, a match where the Foxes sacrificed possession and territory at the Emirates **before hitting them with a Jamie Vardy punch** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 10) "I think it is a really good sign when Leicester suddenly comes to your house and acts like that, it is **because they really respect you now** (*finite clause of reason in the final position*) and they are concerned," Arteta said.

- 11) “I think it is a really good sign when Leicester suddenly comes to your house and acts like that, it is because they really respect you now and **[because] they are concerned** (*finite clause of reason in the final position*),” Arteta said.

## Article 17 – ESPN: Petra Vlhova wins second slalom in two days; Mikaela Shiffrin finishes fifth

([https://www.espn.com/olympics/story/\\_/id/30364557/petra-vlhova-wins-second-slalom-two-days-mikaela-shiffrin-finishes-5th](https://www.espn.com/olympics/story/_/id/30364557/petra-vlhova-wins-second-slalom-two-days-mikaela-shiffrin-finishes-5th))

- 1) **With Mikaela Shiffrin working her way back onto the World Cup circuit after 10 months away** (*indeterminate non-finite clause in the initial position*), Petra Vlhova kept their joint winning streak in slaloms going once again on Sunday.
- 2) **While Shiffrin placed fifth** (*finite clause of contrast in the initial position*), Vlhova held off a challenge from Michelle Gisin to clinch her second win in two days and fifth straight in the discipline.
- 3) While Shiffrin placed fifth, Vlhova held off a challenge from Michelle Gisin **to clinch her second win in two days and fifth straight in the discipline** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 4) “It was really difficult for me **because I was a little bit under pressure** (*finite clause of reason in the final position*), because yesterday I won and today I wanted to confirm,” Vlhova said following her 16th career win.
- 5) “It was really difficult for me because I was a little bit under pressure, **because yesterday I won** (*finite clause of reason in the final position*) and today I wanted to confirm,” Vlhova said following her 16th career win.
- 6) “It was really difficult for me because I was a little bit under pressure, because yesterday I won and **[because] today I wanted to confirm** (*finite clause of reason in the final position*),” Vlhova said following her 16th career win.
- 7) She had been in the top three of every slalom she competed in **since failing to finish an event in Switzerland in January 2018** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 8) **Coming into the weekend** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the initial position*), the American had not raced since the death of her father, Jeff Shiffrin, in early February.

- 9) The annual event north of the Arctic Circle usually consists of a women's and a men's race, but organizers changed the program this year **to limit travel** (*non-finite clause of purpose in the final position*) and keep both circuits apart.
- 10) The annual event north of the Arctic Circle usually consists of a women's and a men's race, but organizers changed the program this year to limit travel and **[to] keep both circuits apart** (*non-finite clause of purpose in the final position*).

Article 18 – Sports Illustrated: Chelsea shows improvement, promise in clinching its UCL last-16 berth already

(<https://www.si.com/soccer/2020/11/24/chelsea-champions-league-clinch-last-16-lampard-mendy-giroud>)

- 1) Chelsea has benefited from a light schedule, but areas of previous concern have become bedrocks for the club in its recent run of form and **entering this weekend's massive showdown vs. Tottenham** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*).
- 2) In mid-October, when Chelsea threw away a two-goal lead **to draw 3-3 at home to Southampton** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*), it seemed that, despite all the summer signings, all the problems of last season remained.
- 3) That was nine goals conceded in five Premier League games, and no side can cope with having to score an average of two goals a game **just to get a point** (*non-finite clause of purpose in the final position*).
- 4) Kai Havertz hasn't quite settled and missed a spell after a positive COVID-19 test, **while Christian Pullisic's season has been hampered by injury** (*finite clause of contrast in the final position*), but it's testament to Chelsea's strength in depth that it hasn't really mattered.
- 5) The midfield is more cohesive than last season, **particularly when N'Golo Kante rather than Jorginho operates at the back of the midfield** (*finite clause of time in the final position*), as he has in the last three league games.
- 6) The midfield is more cohesive than last season, particularly when N'Golo Kante rather than Jorginho operates at the back of the midfield, **as he has in the last three league games** (*finite clause of similarity in the final position*).
- 7) Mason Mount looks like one of the tactically smartest and most inventive players in the England; his pass for Callum Hudson-Odoi to open the scoring could not have been

more perfectly weighted, **while even to conceptualize the ball took remarkable vision** (*finite clause of contrast in the final position*).

- 8) Mendy, meanwhile, has actually been a proper goalkeeper, **whereas Kepa Arrizabalaga had become a liability** (*finite clause of contrast in the final position*) as his confidence dwindled.
- 9) Mendy, meanwhile, has actually been a proper goalkeeper, whereas Kepa Arrizabalaga had become a liability **as his confidence dwindled** (*indeterminate finite clause in the final position*).
- 10) That was a particular concern, **in part because Lampard's Derby County exhibited similar weaknesses** (*finite clause of reason in the final position*), and also because those are the two aspects of defending that require detailed and repeated work on the training ground.
- 11) That was a particular concern, in part because Lampard's Derby County exhibited similar weaknesses, and **also because those are the two aspects of defending** (*finite clause of reason in the final position*) that require detailed and repeated work on the training ground.

Article 19 – CBS Sports: Bellator 253 results, highlights: AJ McKee scores stunning first-round submission

(<https://www.cbssports.com/mma/news/bellator-253-results-highlights-aj-mckee-scores-stunning-first-round-submission-of-darrion-caldwell/live/>)

- 1) Then it all went bad very quickly **as Caldwell was forced to tap out to a neck crank in the first round** (*indeterminate finite clause in the final position*).
- 2) Caldwell, a former NCAA champion wrestler and one of the few men who would hold the wrestling edge over McKee in the cage, was able to hit an early takedown, **establishing himself top position inside the guard of McKee** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*).
- 3) The two men traded elbows in a brief exchange **when Caldwell ducked his head down to the side of McKee** (*indeterminate finite clause in the final position*).
- 4) **Sensing an opening in the position** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the initial position*), McKee trapped Caldwell's head and began to crank the shoulder.

- 5) **As he put extra pressure on the hold** (*indeterminate finite clause in the initial position*), Caldwell was forced to tap out to a neck crank.
- 6) “**As soon as we hit the ground** (*finite clause of time in the initial position*), I immediately thought, ‘Alright, I know he’s going to try to work elbows,’” McKee said after his victory.
- 7) “Alright, control the arms a little bit, look for your elbows, hit him a little bit and show him your power **to get him to open up** (*non-finite clause of purpose in the final position*) so I could sink something in.”
- 8) “Alright, control the arms a little bit, look for your elbows, hit him a little bit and show him your power to get him to open up **so I could sink something in** (*finite clause of purpose in the final position*).”
- 9) The featherweight championship currently held by Pitbull, who is also the current lightweight champion, will be on the line in the fight and McKee delivered a message that **even if Pitbull lost the featherweight title to Sanchez in the semifinals** (*finite clause of concession in the initial position*), he’d be looking to meet him at 155 pounds.
- 10) “And, Patricio, **even if you don’t make it** (*finite clause of concession in the initial position*), I’m coming for my 155-pound title, as well.”

## Article 20 – ESPN: Deiveson Figueiredo submits Alex Perez in 1st to defend UFC flyweight title

([https://www.espn.com/mma/story/\\_/id/30363409/deiveson-figueiredo-submits-alex-perez-1st-defend-ufc-flyweight-title](https://www.espn.com/mma/story/_/id/30363409/deiveson-figueiredo-submits-alex-perez-1st-defend-ufc-flyweight-title))

- 1) Deiveson Figueiredo submits Alex Perez in 1st **to defend UFC flyweight title** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 2) Deiveson Figueiredo finished Alex Perez via guillotine choke at 1 minute, 57 seconds of the first round Saturday night **to retain UFC flyweight title in the main event of the UFC 255 in Las Vegas** (*non-finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 3) The incredibly fast, explosive Figueiredo found Perez’s neck in a scramble, locked in the choke and squeezed **until Perez tapped out** (*finite clause of time in the final position*).
- 4) “I came to the flyweight division **to knock out** (*non-finite clause of purpose in the final position*), to submit everybody,” Figueiredo said.

- 5) “I came to the flyweight division to knock out, **to submit everybody** (*non-finite clause of purpose in the final position*),” Figueiredo said.
- 6) “[I came to the flyweight division] **to bring back the excitement** (*non-finite clause of purpose in the final position*), show the world the power of the flyweight division.”
- 7) “[I came to the flyweight division] to bring back the excitement, **[to] show the world the power of the flyweight division** (*non-finite clause of purpose in the final position*).”
- 8) “I always thought I was gonna save this weight class, **because people don’t know my power** (*finite clause of reason in the final position*).”
- 9) The UFC traded Demetrious Johnson, whom many consider the greatest flyweight of all time, to Asia’s ONE Championship in 2018, **seemingly signifying the final days of the division** (*non-finite supplementive clause in the final position*).
- 10) “**If you don’t like this guy** (*finite clause of condition in the initial position*), stop watching fights,” UFC president Dana White said.



## Appendix B – Semantic categorization of the corpus

### Clauses of time:

- 1) after hitting a winner on match point (Appendix A1, 6)
- 2) after finally breaking through in 2018 (Appendix A1, 7)
- 3) after the quarterback had thrown back-shoulder fades to Cooper and Michael Gallup on the series (Appendix A2, 5)
- 4) after Dallas scored more than 31 points each of the previous four weeks (Appendix A2, 6)
- 5) after losing two fumbles all of 2019 (Appendix A2, 10)
- 6) after grieving death of father Jeff (Appendix A3, 1)
- 7) after stepping away from ski racing following her father's shock death (Appendix A3, 2)
- 8) after missing the U.S. Open at Winged Foot because of a positive COVID-19 test (Appendix A4, 4)
- 9) after being labeled a "high-risk contact" of tight end Vance McDonald (Appendix A6, 5)
- 10) shortly after learning (Appendix A7, 1)
- 11) after learning (Appendix A8, 1)
- 12) after winning two tiebreakers (Appendix A9, 3)
- 13) after being out of action for 15 months due to pregnancy and the birth of her daughter (Appendix A11, 1)
- 14) after earning her U.S. citizenship (Appendix A11, 3)
- 15) after being broken in the fifth game of the match (Appendix A13, 5)
- 16) after starting sixth (Appendix A15, 4)
- 17) after crossing the finishing line for his 94th Grand Prix win (Appendix A15, 8)
- 18) after victory was achieved (Appendix A15, 10)
- 19) when the time comes (Appendix A3, 10)
- 20) when you can either be Andrew Buckle or Lee Westwood (Appendix A4, 8)
- 21) when he put together his best game of the season in a 36-10 win over the Cincinnati Bengals (Appendix A6, 1)
- 22) when M.L.B. Security raised the matter of being on the field with Turner (Appendix A7, 4)
- 23) when they learned of his positive test before the eighth inning (Appendix A7, 5)

- 24) when I won the first set (Appendix A9, 7)
- 25) when hurt (Appendix A10, 5)
- 26) when she faced the Netherlands on that title-winning day in Lyon (Appendix A11, 10)
- 27) when the pressure was on (Appendix A13, 7)
- 28) particularly when N’Golo Kante rather than Jorginho operates at the back of the  
midfield (Appendix A18, 5)
- 29) before suffering a season-ending compound fracture and dislocation of ankle (Appendix  
A2, 3)
- 30) before falling to the eventual champs from Dallas (Appendix A5, 8)
- 31) before scoring a touchdown on their fifth possession (Appendix A6, 10)
- 32) before referee Tony Weeks jumped in (Appendix A10, 7)
- 33) before Global Security overtook him (Appendix A12, 3)
- 34) before Joe Willock and Nicolas Pepe struck (Appendix A16, 5)
- 35) before hitting them with a Jamie Vardy punch (Appendix A16, 9)
- 36) since tennis returned from its coronavirus hiatus (Appendix A1, 1)
- 37) since Dallas selected him in the fourth round of the 2016 draft (Appendix A2, 9)
- 38) all since turning 24 (Appendix A4, 10)
- 39) since he had six against the Baltimore Ravens in Week 9 of the 2014 season (Appendix  
A6, 8)
- 40) since failing to finish an event in Switzerland in January 2018 (Appendix A17, 7)
- 41) while the reigning women’s champion Ashleigh Barty was hoisting a beer [in far-off  
Brisbane at an Australian rules football match] (Appendix A1, 2)
- 42) [while the reigning women’s champion Ashleigh Barty was] jumping out of her seat in  
far-off Brisbane at an Australian rules football match (Appendix A1, 3)
- 43) while preparing to host the NFC South rival Atlanta Falcons on Sunday (Appendix A8,  
2)
- 44) while also playing on special teams (Appendix A8, 4)
- 45) while sitting on the wrong side of boxing’s network and promotional divide (Appendix  
A10, 2)
- 46) while on loan from the Orlando Pride (Appendix A11, 7)
- 47) as he makes his first start of the 2020–21 PGA Tour season (Appendix A4, 3)
- 48) as GM Brad Treiving attempts to find a mix of players (Appendix A5, 9)
- 49) as Andonovski continues to mold his squad (Appendix A11, 2)
- 50) until he dropped a shot at No. 13 (Appendix A14, 8)

- 51) until Perez tapped out (Appendix A20, 3)
- 52) as soon as we hit the ground (Appendix A19, 6)
- 53) to win her first major (Appendix A1, 8)
- 54) to win 6-0, 6-1 (Appendix A1, 11)
- 55) [to] advance to the fourth round in just 53 minutes (Appendix A1, 12)
- 56) to preserve the Pittsburgh Steelers' undefeated record (Appendix A6, 2)
- 57) to become Carolina Panthers' starter (Appendix A8, 6)
- 58) to continue his unbeaten campaign at this year's ATP Finals (Appendix A9, 1)
- 59) to take the lead in the match (Appendix A9, 11)
- 60) to put finishing touches on his opponent in Las Vegas (Appendix A10, 1)
- 61) to win Breeders' Cup Classic (Appendix A12, 1)
- 62) to win the 1 1/8-mile Distaff for the top fillies and mares 3 years old and up (Appendix A12, 6)
- 63) to tie the record (Appendix A12, 8)
- 64) to win ATP Finals with victory over Dominic Thiem (Appendix A13, 1)
- 65) to overcome the reigning US Open Champion (Appendix A13, 9)
- 66) to win RSM Classic in a playoff (Appendix A14, 1)
- 67) to defeat Kevin Kisner (Appendix A14, 4)
- 68) [to] win the RSM Classic for the second time (Appendix A14, 5)
- 69) to shoot 7-under 63 (Appendix A14, 10)
- 70) to become the sport's most successful racer (Appendix A15, 5)
- 71) to bundle home Arsenal's opener in the 40th minute (Appendix A16, 3)
- 72) to take the game out of Dundalk's reach by the 46th minute (Appendix A16, 6)
- 73) to clinch her second win in two days and fifth straight in the discipline (Appendix A17, 3)
- 74) to draw 3-3 at home to Southampton (Appendix A18, 2)
- 75) to defend UFC flyweight title (Appendix A20, 1)
- 76) to retain UFC flyweight title in the main event of UFC 255 in Las Vegas (Appendix A20, 2)

#### Supplementive clauses:

- 1) upsetting Halep in the quarterfinals 6-2, 6-4 (Appendix A1, 4)
- 2) dropping her racket on the red clay in shocked delight (Appendix A1, 5)

- 3) fighting off five break points in her opening service game (Appendix A1, 9)
- 4) accelerating (Appendix A1, 10)
- 5) playing without Dak Prescott for the first time in five seasons (Appendix A2, 1)
- 6) leaving the veteran passer with four offensive linemen (Appendix A2, 7)
- 7) hoping to make her dad happy (Appendix A3, 4)
- 8) shutting down the US skier's campaign for a fourth straight World Cup overall title (Appendix A3, 6)
- 9) using the Hockey News' Future Watch team rankings as a guide (Appendix A5, 3)
- 10) giving the Sens the third pick overall (Appendix A5, 6)
- 11) coming into today (Appendix A6, 3)
- 12) unable to be at the UPMC Rooney Sports Complex (Appendix A6, 4)
- 13) averaging 241 passing yards per game (Appendix A6, 9)
- 14) beginning with a 46-yard deep ball to Diontae Johnson (Appendix A6, 11)
- 15) saying (Appendix A7, 2)
- 16) sitting between manager Dave Roberts and Andrew Friedman (Appendix A7, 6)
- 17) just being a free agent (Appendix A7, 9)
- 18) not knowing (Appendix A7, 10)
- 19) lining up at quarterback, tight end, fullback and wide receiver (Appendix A8, 3)
- 20) having started 70 games for his career (Appendix A8, 7)
- 21) blessed with a big arm (Appendix A8, 8)
- 22) slapping a wonderful forehand across the court (Appendix A9, 10)
- 23) joining three World Cup-winning center backs in Sauerbrunn, Dahlkemper and Davidson (Appendix A11, 5)
- 24) having just won a Swedish League title with Kopparbergs/Goteborg FC (Appendix A11, 6)
- 25) leaving 18 matchday spots for 22 players (Appendix A11, 8)
- 26) making her first two appearances with the team (Appendix A11, 9)
- 27) going wire-to-wire for a 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-length victory over Improbable (Appendix A12, 2)
- 28) entering the stretch (Appendix A12, 4)
- 29) giving trainer Brad Cox his fourth win at this Breeders' Cup (Appendix A12, 7)
- 30) coming into this (Appendix A12, 9)
- 31) paying \$4.40 to win, \$3.00 to place and \$2.40 to show (Appendix A12, 10)
- 32) fresh from winning the Paris Masters earlier this month (Appendix A13, 3)
- 33) having leveled the scores (Appendix A13, 10)

- 34) dominating with his own serve (Appendix A13, 11)
- 35) managing to convert his third break point in a monster game (Appendix A13, 12)
- 36) holing a pitching wedge from 159 yards on the second playoff hole (Appendix A14, 2)
- 37) tapping in for birdie (Appendix A14, 3)
- 38) entering the final round (Appendix A14, 7)
- 39) making par at his final three holes (Appendix A14, 9)
- 40) missing a 15-foot birdie putt on the first playoff hole (Appendix A14, 11)
- 41) securing a fourth successive title by winning the race (Appendix A15, 3)
- 42) breaking the visitors' stern resolve (Appendix A16, 4)
- 43) speaking ahead of Thursday's game (Appendix A16, 8)
- 44) coming into the weekend (Appendix A17, 8)
- 45) entering this weekend's massive showdown vs. Tottenham (Appendix A18, 1)
- 46) establishing himself top position inside the guard of McKee (Appendix A19, 2)
- 47) sensing an opening in the position (Appendix A19, 3)
- 48) seemingly signifying the final days of the division (Appendix A20, 9)

#### Clauses of purpose:

- 1) to score a touchdown (Appendix A2, 4)
- 2) to grieve (Appendix A3, 3)
- 3) to be with him in his final hours (Appendix A3, 5)
- 4) to feel closer to her dad (Appendix A3, 8)
- 5) to position him for success (Appendix A8, 10)
- 6) to witness the encounter (Appendix A9, 4)
- 7) to rule a knockout (Appendix A10, 8)
- 8) [to] separate them (Appendix A10, 9)
- 9) to represent the U.S. in competition (Appendix A11, 4)
- 10) to win Formula One's drivers' championship at Istanbul Park (Appendix A15, 2)
- 11) to break them down (Appendix A16, 7)
- 12) to limit travel (Appendix A17, 9)
- 13) [to] keep both circuits apart (Appendix A17, 10)
- 14) just to get a point (Appendix A18, 3)
- 15) to get him to open up (Appendix A19, 6)
- 16) to knock out (Appendix A20, 4)

- 17) to submit everybody (Appendix A20, 5)
- 18) to bring back the excitement (Appendix A20, 6)
- 19) [to] show the world the power of the flyweight division (Appendix A20, 7)
- 20) so I could sink something in (Appendix A19, 7)

#### Clauses of reason:

- 1) because we can still feel him here (Appendix A3, 7)
- 2) because he's a bit older than some of the young studs on the PGA Tour (Appendix A4, 1)
- 3) because his brand might be to not have a brand at all (Appendix A4, 2)
- 4) because after that San Jose isn't slated to pick until Round 5 (Appendix A5, 7)
- 5) because he never tested positive (Appendix A6, 6)
- 6) [because he never] developed symptoms (Appendix A6, 7)
- 7) because they really respect you now (Appendix A16, 10)
- 8) [because] they are concerned (Appendix A16, 11)
- 9) because I was a little bit under pressure (Appendix A17, 4)
- 10) because yesterday I won (Appendix A17, 5)
- 11) [because] today I wanted to confirm (Appendix A17, 6)
- 12) in part because Lampard's Derby County exhibited similar weaknesses (Appendix A18, 10)
- 13) also because those are the two aspects of defending (Appendix A18, 11)
- 14) because people don't know my power (Appendix A20, 8)
- 15) especially as he could have exposed more people to the virus (Appendix A7, 7)
- 16) as he dropped the first set (Appendix A13, 4)

#### Clauses of concession:

- 1) though she admits (Appendix A3, 9)
- 2) although Brook looked fantastic on the scales Friday in his return to welterweight since losing his IBF title in 2017 (Appendix A10, 3)
- 3) [although Brook] looked sharp off the start behind his jab (Appendix A10, 4)
- 4) although Crawford flirted with moving to southpaw in each of the opening two rounds (Appendix A10, 6)

- 5) while it's not as sexy to tab a 24-year old as the next big thing (Appendix A4, 5)
- 6) while the Preds have the standard seven picks in the seven-round draft (Appendix A5, 10)
- 7) while a desire to celebrate is understandable (Appendix A7, 3)
- 8) even if Pitbull lost the featherweight title to Sanchez in the semifinals (Appendix A19, 8)
- 9) even if you don't make it (Appendix A19, 9)
- 10) whatever he achieves in the years ahead (Appendix A15, 7)

#### Clauses of condition:

- 1) if you're into that kind of thing (Appendix A4, 7)
- 2) if that's the neighborhood (Appendix A4, 9)
- 3) if all works out (Appendix A5, 1)
- 4) if I am going to lose (Appendix A10, 10)
- 5) if you don't like this guy (Appendix A20, 10)
- 6) should he remain in the sport (Appendix A15, 6)

#### Clauses of contrast:

- 1) while up-and-coming teams like Vancouver have a swell of youth changing the face of their roster (Appendix A5, 2)
- 2) while Global Campaign paid \$8.80 (Appendix A12, 5)
- 3) while Shiffrin placed fifth (Appendix A17, 2)
- 4) while Christian Pullisic's season has been hampered by injury (Appendix A18, 4)
- 5) while even to conceptualize the ball took remarkable vision (Appendix A18, 7)
- 6) whereas Kepa Arrizabalaga had become a liability (Appendix A18, 8)

#### Clauses of similarity:

- 1) just as all rookies do (Appendix A4, 6)
- 2) as he demonstrated Sunday (Appendix A8, 9)
- 3) as he has in the last three league games (Appendix A18, 6)

### Absolute clauses:

- 1) the Cardinals converting them into a combined 10 points (Appendix A2, 8)

### Indeterminate:

- 1) as he added a professional victory to a series of college and high school wins at Jerry World (Appendix A2, 2)
- 2) as they traded away their first-rounder to Ottawa in the Erik Karlsson deal (Appendix A5, 4)
- 3) [as they] sunk to the bottom of the ocean (Appendix A5, 5)
- 4) as he won the ATP Finals with a three-set victory over Dominic Thiem on Sunday (Appendix A13, 2)
- 5) as he won his debut ATP Finals title (Appendix A13, 13)
- 6) as Streb was caught on the back nine by Kisner (Appendix A14, 6)
- 7) as he equaled Michael Schumacher's record of seven world titles (Appendix A15, 1)
- 8) as Willock, Nketiah and Pepe strike in Europa League win over Dundalk (Appendix A16, 1)
- 9) as a burst of scoring either side of halftime carried them to a 3-0 win over Dundalk at the Emirates Stadium (Appendix A16, 2)
- 10) as his confidence dwindled (Appendix A18, 9)
- 11) as Caldwell was forced to tap out to a neck crank in the first round (Appendix A19, 1)
- 12) as he put extra pressure on the hold (Appendix A19, 4)
- 13) especially with his contract expiring after the World Series (Appendix A7, 8)
- 14) with Bridgewater having moved on (Appendix A8, 5)
- 15) with the Austrian emerging victorious from the high-quality affair (Appendix A9, 2)
- 16) with the matches being played behind closed doors at the O2 Arena in London amid the pandemic (Appendix A9, 5)
- 17) with both men making just 19 unforced errors between them (Appendix A9, 6)
- 18) with people only allowed to leave their homes for a specific reason (Appendix A9, 8)
- 19) with teaching being done remotely (Appendix A9, 9)
- 20) with both players producing their best tennis (Appendix A13, 6)
- 21) with Medvedev eventually winning seven straight points (Appendix A13, 8)



- 22) with the Mercedes driver taking control halfway through the race (Appendix A15, 9)
- 23) with Mikaela Shiffrin working her way back onto the World Cup circuit after 10 months away (Appendix A17, 1)
- 24) when Caldwell ducked his head down to the side of McKee (Appendix A19, 3)