การตีความวากยสัมพันธ์ของวิเศษณานุประโยคแบบลดรูปในตำราอาหาร
Syntactic Interpretations of Reduced Adverbial Clauses in Cookbooks

อภินันท์ วงศ์กิตติพร
Abhinan Wongkittiporn
อาจารย์ประจำ สาขาวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ วิทยาลัยศิลปศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยรังสิต
Lecturer, English Language Department College of Liberal Arts, Rangsit University
abhinanwong@gmail.com

Received: May 21, 2023 **Revised:** August 9, 2023 **Accepted:** September 13, 2023

บทคัดย่อ

งานวิจัยนี้ศึกษาการตีความวากยสัมพันธ์ของวิเศษณานุประโยคแบบลดรูป ในตำราอาหารที่เขียนเป็นภาษาอังกฤษเพื่อศึกษาวิธีการใช้วิเศษณานุประโยคแบบลดรูปในรูปแบบต่าง ๆ ในบริบทการใช้จริง งานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวกับการตีความวากยสัมพันธ์ของวิเศษณานุประโยคแบบลดรูปก่อนหน้านี้ให้ความสำคัญกับตัวบทข่าวต่าง ๆ เช่น ข่าวกีฬาและข่าวการเมือง งานวิจัยครั้งนี้จึงเลือกตัวบทที่แตกต่างออกไป คือ ตำราอาหารที่เขียนเป็นภาษาอังกฤษ เนื่องจากเป็นตัวบทที่สามารถอ่านได้ทุกคนไม่จำกัดเพศและวัย ชุดข้อมูลเก็บรวบรวมมาจาก Thailand: The Cookbook และ Japan: The Cookbook เนื่องจากเป็นตำราอาหารที่มียอดขายสูง (www.amazon.com) และเป็นอาหารที่ได้รับความนิยมระดับนานาชาติ จำนวนคำประมาณทั้งสิ้น 200,000 คำ ประกอบด้วย 50 ตัวอย่างวิเศษณานุประโยคแบบลดรูป การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลวิเศษณานุประโยคแบบลดรูปในงานวิจัยครั้งนี้ทำตามแบบของ Swan เพื่อให้การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลดำเนินไปอย่างถูกต้องและน่าเชื่อถือ นักภาษาศาสตร์ผู้ใช้ภาษาอังกฤษเป็นภาษาแม่จำนวนทั้งสิ้น 3 ท่านดำเนินการตรวจสอบการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล การวิเคราะห์ดำเนินการตามแบบสถิติเชิงพรรณาประกอบด้วยความถี่และจำนวนร้อยละ ผลการศึกษาแสดงให้เห็นว่า absolute adverbial phrases ปรากฏในความถี่ที่สูงเป็นจำนวนร้อยละ 54 ปรากฏการณ์นี้สามารถอธิบายได้โดยหลักการใช้ความพยายามน้อยสุดที่เชื่อมโยงกับความไม่เป็นทางการของตัวบทตำราอาหาร ผู้วิจัยหวังเป็นอย่างยิ่งว่างานวิจัยครั้งนี้จะเป็นประโยชน์ต่อผู้เรียนภาษาอังกฤษเป็นภาษาต่างประเทศ ในการใช้โครงสร้างวิเศษณานุประโยคในการเขียนตำราอาหารได้อย่างถูกต้องและเหมาะสม

คำสำคัญ: การตีความวากยสัมพันธ์ วิเศษณานุประโยคแบบลดรูป ตำราอาหาร

Abstract

This study examined syntactic interpretations of reduced adverbial clauses in cookbooks written in English in order to examine a variety of reduced adverbial clauses in authentic context. Related previous studies concentrating on syntactic interpretations of reduced adverbial clauses were selected from the materials of news articles, such as sports news articles and political news articles. This current study was conducted by selecting the

materials or cookbooks as written in English. The data collection in this study was gathered from *Thailand: The Cookbook* and *Japan: The Cookbook* based on their their popularity. The data analysis follows Swan's framework. The data analysis follows descriptive statistical analysis based upon frequency and percentage. The results of the study showed that the highest frequency of reduced adverbial clauses is *absolute adverbial phrases* at 54 percent followed by verbless adverbial phrases and related adverbial phrases. This phenomenon was explained by principle of least effort requirement and principle of informality. The results of the study were expected to be beneficial for learners of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) concerning the use of syntactic interpretations of reduced adverbial clauses in writing recipes correctly.

Keywords: Syntactic interpretations, Reduced adverbial clauses, Cookbooks

Introduction

At the present time, English has been increasingly used as an international language. Knowing English allowed us to gain better opportunity in our life, such as a chance to become international students across territories and a better job opportunity in a higher position with salary increment. Having English knowledge allows us to improve qualities of life as one route of accomplishment.

To gain this successful communication, there are various branches of the English language for one to know. However, there is a frequent question to ask what we know when we know a language. It is agreeable with Radford (2009) who presented his viewpoint toward a language study in that when we know a language, we know grammar of the language. With *grammatical competence*, our capability to use language could be mastered effectively. Consequently, we can use language accurately and fluently.

There are different grammatical aspects that English language learners need to know in order to improve their English capability. However, one of the grammatical features that numerous English language learners claim that it is confused to use is reduced adverbial clauses in English (Gries & Wulff, 2021). Since reduced adverbial clauses in English contain three syntactic interpretations (Swan, 2016), They are confusing when one variant is used over the other. The variants of syntactic interpretations of reduced adverbial clauses are given as in (1).

(1)

(a) *Running in the garden*, I fell down accidentally.

(b) *When running in the garden*, I fell down accidentally.

(c) *When in the garden*, I fell down accidentally.

Examples (1) represent different variants of syntactic interpretations of reduced adverbial clauses in English. Example (1a) represents a related adverbial phrase. Example

(1b) represents a verbless adverbial phrase. Example (1c) represents an absolute adverbial phrase.

Aside from different grammatical features of reduced adverbial clauses, it is believed that different text varieties have their own preferences of grammatical features. For example, Wongkittiporn and Chitrakara (2019) studied adverbial clauses in sports news articles and he found that only 25 percent of verbless adverbial phrases were used in this text variety.

When it comes to this study, the materials of cookbooks as written in English are selected to study the syntactic interpretations of reduced adverbial clauses in English. There are several reasons as to why cookbooks in English are used as materials of this study. One of them is that cookbooks in English are reading materials that are suitable for everyone regardless ages and gender (Wongkittiporn, 2022). Presently, most people are likely to take care of their health by cooking to eat themselves, so they can save their money. Cookbooks have become a reading material that are available in every house nowadays.

This present study contributes to the field by using cookbooks in English as everyone can read them regardless gender and ages. The data collection came from *Thailand: The Cookbook* (Gabrial, 2014) and *Japan: The Cookbook* (Hachisu, 2022) due to their best sellers. This information leads to the following research question and objective of the study.

Research Question

What are the syntactic interpretations of reduced adverbial clauses in cookbooks?

Objective of the Study

To examine the syntactic interpretations of reduced adverbial clauses in cookbooks

Literature Review

This section provides literature review of this study. The syntactic interpretations of reduced adverbial clauses are addressed according to Swan (2016). Semantic denotations of adverbial clauses will be given in relation to this present study. Previous studies relating to reduced adverbial clauses will be addressed.

Syntactic Interpretations of Reduced Adverbial Clauses in English

Syntactic interpretation of reduced adverbials clauses in English is defined as the form of reduced adverbial clauses. According to Swan (2016), there are three syntactic interpretations of reduced adverbial clauses in English. One of them is known related adverbial phrases. The second one is verbless adverbial phrases. The third one is absolute adverbial phrases. Examples and explanations of these reduced adverbial clauses are given as follows:

(2)

(a) Running in the garden, I fell down accidentally.

(b) When running in the garden, I fell down accidentally.

(c) When in the garden, I fell down accidentally.

Example (2) represents reduced adverbial clauses in English. Example (2a) is known as *related adverbial phrases*. The salient linguistic feature of related adverbial phases is that it does not have an adverbial connector in reduced adverbial clauses. The subject in related adverbial phrases is omitted. The main verb in related adverbial clauses is transformed into the present participial or the *-ing* form. Some people may raise a question regarding the deletion of adverbial connectors in related adverbial phrases. According to Wongkittiporn (2022), the omitted adverbial connectors of related adverbial phrases are usually interpreted as *when*, *while* and *whilst* as the dependent clause and the reduced adverbial clauses are usually interpreted to co-occur simultaneously.

Example (2b) is known as *verbless adverbial phrases*. The prominent feature of verbless adverbial phrases is that they are used with adverbial connectors. The adverbial connector, such as *when* is merged with the present participle or the *-ing* form. In other words, Radford (2009) called this structure as *control constructions* as there is a covert subject called *PRO* in reduced adverbial clauses as reproduced in (3).

(3) *When* **PRO** *running in the garden*, **I** fell down accidentally.

In generative grammar, PRO is a covert subject and it is coreferential with the subject in the matrix clause (Radford, 2009). The covert subject PRO in this case is controlled by the subject *I* in the matrix clause.

Example (2c) is known as absolute adverbial phrase (Swan, 2016). Absolute adverbial phrases are similar to verbless adverbial phrases in that absolute adverbial phrases have adverbial connectors. The adverbial connectors in absolute adverbial phrases are merged with noun phrases, prepositional phrases, adjective phrases and adverbial phrases.

Semantic Denotations of Reduced Adverbial Clauses in English

Semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses in English refer to the meaning of reduced adverbial clauses. According to Swan (2016), semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses are classified into eight categories including temporality, condition, comparison, concession, result, place, reason and purpose.

One of them is known as reduced adverbial clauses of temporality referring to an indication of time. The event in matrix clauses and subordinate clauses could either happen at the same time or different time as in (4).

(4)

(a) ***After finishing dinner***, we watching a movie together.

(b) ***When taking a bath***, Peter got a stroke.

Example (4) represents adverbial clauses of time. They are classified under the syntactic interpretation of verbless adverbial phrases. In (4a), the event in reduced adverbial

clause and the main clauses happen in sequential orders. In (4b), the two events between the matrix clause and the main clause happen simultaneously.

The second classification of semantic denotations of reduced adverbial clauses relates to conditions referring to necessary and limitations as in (5).

(5)

(a) Remove the skin ***if needed.***

(b) Send the document by tomorrow ***if possible.***

If needed and *if possible* are classified as adverbial clause of conditions. They belong to the syntactic interpretations of absolute adverbial phrases where the adverbial connector is merged with adjective phrases.

Another semantic denotation is reduced adverbial clauses of comparison where two or more entity are compared with each other via the adverbial connector like *as if.*

(6) Jennifer swims so fast *as if a whale.*

The two entities between *Jennifer* and *a whale* are compared with each other.

In addition to the semantic denotation of adverbial clauses of comparison, reduced adverbial clause of concession could be expressed via the adverbial connector like *although* and *whilst*.

(7)

(a) *Although opposite*, men are equal to women in the present time.

(b) *Though getting older*, he lacks of maturation.

Examples (7) are semantic denotation of adverbial clauses of concession as in *although opposite* and *though getting older*. They are classified as the syntactic interpretations of absolute adverbial phrase and verbless adverbial phrases, respectively.

Another semantic denotation of adverbial clauses relates to results, referring to outcome or consequence of certain actions. The adverbial connector for this category is exemplified into *so that* and *in order that* as in (8).

(8)

(a) I studied so hard on Mathematics 101 *so that I got A for this subject*.

Example (8) is an adverbial clause of result where *so that I got A for this subject* is a consequent of a hard study.

In addition to adverbial clause of results, there is an adverbial clause of place which indicated by the adverbial connector of *where*, *wherever* and *anywhere*, as in (9).

(9)

(a) Peter goes *wherever Mary goes.*

In (9), *wherever Mary goes* is an example of adverbial clause of place.

Another semantic denotation of adverbial clauses relates to reason, referring to justification. The adverbial connectors in this category can be exemplified into *since*, *as* and *because* as in (10).

(10)

(a) Peter loves eating chocolate *because it makes him feel happy.*

(b) *Since technology plays an important role in our life*, the elderly should be trained how to update information via electronic gadgets themselves.

Because it makes him feel happy and *since technology plays an important role in our life* in (10) are examples of adverbial clauses of reasons.

Principle of Formality

The notion of principle of formality seems to relate to the text varieties selected to study syntactic interpretation of reduced adverbial clauses in English. Principle of informality in this current study refers to the structure that rather sound colloquial or is rather used in spoken register (Gries & Wulff, 2021). Due to this reason, comparing two reduced adverbial clauses in the following example allows us to see the principle of informality clearer.

(11) *When cooked*, leave the whole chicken for 10-15 minutes before cutting into pieces. *When cooked* is syntactically interpreted as absolute adverbial phrases. *The subject* chicken and the copular *be* are omitted. This truncation of the subject *the whole chicken* and auxiliary *be* makes it sound less formal.

Principle of Least Effort Requirement

Principle of least effort requirement refer to the use of lower effort to produce a certain structure in English (Ungerer & Schmid, 2013)., such as (12).

(12)

(a) *While having dinner,* Peter likes watching television. (Reduced Adverbial Clause)

(b) *While Peter has dinner*, he likes to watch television. (Adverbial clauses)

Example (12a) is reduced adverbial clause, whereas example (12a) is an adverbial clause of temporality. Although the semantic denotation between (12a) and (12b) are exactly the same, the syntactic features between the two are different. The reduced adverbial clause as in (12a) is more economical as the subject is not required to be spelt out as it is coreferential with the subject *Peter* in the matrix clause. The main verb *have* is transformed into the present participle the *-Ing* form so the subject and verb agreement is not required in the reduced adverbial clause in (12a).

End-Weight Principle

End-weight principle refers to putting longer and heavier information at the final position of the sentence (Leech, 2016).

(13) Sam selected English major, ***whilst Kate hesitated whether or not she should choose***

either Chinese or Korean

Example (13) present adverbial clauses of concession. The adverbial clause *whilst Kate hesitated whether or not she should choose either Chinese or Korean* is placed at the final position of the sentence because it carries longer information. If the readers are interested in reading, they could continue to read until the end themselves.

Previous Studies of Reduced Adverbial Clauses

It is believed that different grammatical features are preferred to be used in different text varieties. Wongkittiporn (2019) found that only 25 percent of verbless adverbial clauses is preferred to be used in sports new articles. In addition, Wongkittiporn (2022) examined reduced adverbial clauses in, sport news article and political new articles. He found that reduced adverbial clause of temporality occur frequently in these text varieties as in (14).

(14) The season-opening triumph was Kang's first LPGA title since winning the Marathon Classic in 2020. (Sports news articles)

(Wongkittiporn, 2022)

Wongkittiporn (2022) explained that the high frequency of reduced adverbial clauses in news articles is due to space limitation, but the new reports want to maintain the meaning exactly the same.

Cookbooks

To fill the gap of the study, this present study selects cookbooks as written in English in order to investigate the syntactic interpretations of reduced adverbial clauses in English. There are five linguistic and non-linguistic reasons as to why cookbooks in English are considered as suitable materials to be study. Firstly, cookbooks in English are those materials that are suitable for everyone to read regardless ages and gender. Secondly, in terms of English proficiency, so cookbooks in English are suitable for various levels of students who have different levels of English proficiency. So students who have lower levels of English proficiency could learn English via this material. The third reason is beyond academic reason as the material of cookbooks could be regarded as entertainment materials as the readers could find new recipe to enjoy cooking themselves. Fourthly, most people tend to take care more about their health, so they try cooking to eat themselves at home. Fifthly, the content in cookbooks is timeless; a good recipe is always a good recipe. Therefore, cookbooks become available reading materials in every house. This information leads to the methodology in this study.

Methodology

This present study filled the gap by selecting cookbooks as written in English to examine reduced adverbial clauses which are classified into verbless adverbial phrases,

related adverbial phrases and absolute adverbial phrases. The sources of data in this study are *Thailand: The Cookbook* (Gabrial, 2014) and *Japan: The Cookbook* (*Hachisu*, 2022) due to their best-sellers as well as their popularity as international food.

Data Collection

The data collection follows a *purposive sampling method*. This method is particularly suitable for this study as this current study is a small-scale study. With this method, the researcher could select the source of data that the researcher wants to know to study. This method allows the researcher to collect frequency and qualitative results of the study to investigate the linguistic feature that he wants to know. Another advantage of this method is that it saves time and moved. As a total of approximately 200,000 words, there is a total of 50 tokens to study reduced adverbial clauses in cookbooks.

Data Extraction

The way how to extract data in this study is based upon a sentential level, which is made up of independent clauses and reduced adverbial clauses. Although independent clauses are not the main focus on this study, it helps support the data interpretation. The data in this current study is manually extracted as present below.

(15)

Rince the soybeans several times with cold water to clean. Soak overnight in the bowl of water, then drain. Bring a pan of water to a boil over medium heat, add the soy bean, reduced the heat, and simmer for 4-6 hours ***until soft***.

(Gabrial, 2014)

Example (15) represent how the data in this study was extracted manually. The reduced adverbial clause *until soft* is syntactically interpreted as an absolute adverbial phrase.

Data Analysis

The data analysis in this study follows Swan's (2016) framework who classified reduced adverbial clauses into three categories including verbless adverbial clauses, related adverbial clauses and absolute adverbial clauses where their explanations are given as follows:

Table 1 Data Analysis of Reduced Adverbial Clauses
(16)

Reduced Adverbial Clauses	Examples
Verbless Adverbial Phrases	(a) Soak the dried chiles in a bowl of hot water for 15 minutes or ***until rehydrated***, then drain and chop. (Gabrial, 2014, p. 35)
Related Adverbial Phrases	(b) Alternatively, transfer to a sterilized jay, ***leaving ½ inch /1 cm head space, cover and seal.*** (Gabrial, 2014, p. 37)
Absolute Adverbial Phrases	(c) Dry-fry the garlic and ginger in a wok over medium heat for 5 minutes or ***until fragrant and brown***. (Gabrial, 2014, p. 42)

Table 1 represents different syntactic interpretations of reduce adverbial clauses in this study. Example (16a) represent verbless adverbial phrases. The prominent feature of this adverbial phrase is that the part participle or present participle is colligated with the adverbial connector. Example (16b) is interpreted as a related adverbial phrase. The salient feature of related adverbial phrase is that the adverbial connector of this syntactic interpretation is omitted. The main verb in reduced adverbial phrase is transformed into the present participle of the *-ing* form. Example (16c) is interpreted as absolute adverbial clauses (Swan, 2016). The prominent feature of absolute adverbial phrase is that it is colligated with adjective phrase, noun phrase and adverbial phrases.

Data Validation

After the process of data analysis, the data was validated their accuracy and reliability by three linguists whose English is their mother tongue as presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Data Validation of Reduced Adverbial Clauses
(16)

Reduced Adverbial Clauses	Examples	Linguist 1		Linguist 2		Linguist 3	
		A	D	A	D	A	D
Verbless Adverbial Phrases	(a) Soak the dried chiles in a bowl of hot water for 15 minutes or ***until rehydrated***, then drain and chop. (Gabrial, 2014, p. 35)	✓		✓		✓	
Related Adverbial Phrases	(b) Alternatively, transfer to a sterilized jay, ***leaving ½ inch /1 cm head space, cover and seal.*** (Gabrial, 2014, p. 37)	✓		✓		✓	
Absolute Adverbial Phrases	(c) Dry-fry the garlic and ginger in a wok over medium heat for 5 minutes or ***until fragrant and brown***. (Gabrial, 2014, p. 42)	✓		✓		✓	

Table 2 represents the data validation in this current study. First of all, three linguists were instructed to read the definition of reduced adverbial clauses as presented in the section of literature reviewed. After that, they were instructed to validate the accuracy of data analysis in this study. While A represent agreement with the research, D represent disagreement with the researcher. If two or more put a tick on column A, the data analysis was reliable. However, if only one or none put a tick on the column A, the data was reanalyzed according to the linguists' recommendation. With this method, the result of the study is given as follows:

The Results

The section presents the result of this study via answering the research question "what are the syntactic interpretations of reduced adverbial clauses in cookbooks?" The frequencies and percentage of syntactic interpretation of reduced adverbial clauses are given in Table 3.

Table 3 Frequency and Percentage of Reduced Adverbial Clauses in Cookbooks.

Syntactic Interpretations	Frequencies	Percentages (%)
Absolute Adverbial Phrases	27	54
Verbless Adverbial Phrases	21	42
Related Adverbial Phrase	2	4
Total	50	100

Table 3 shows the frequencies and percentages of syntactic interpretations of reduced adverbial clauses in this present study. The highest percentage of reduced adverbial clauses in this study is absolute adverbial clauses at 54 percent. The second place is verbless adverbial place at 42 percent. The third place is related adverbial phrase at only 4 percent. To support these frequencies and percentages, the qualitative results of this present study is given as follows:

Absolute Adverbial Phrases

According to Swan (2016), absolute adverbial phrases is a kind of adverbial clauses that contains adverbial heads. The adverbial connector is colligated with adjective phrases, noun phrases and adverbial phrases as present in (17).

(17)

With Adjective Phrases

(a) Dry-fry both of the dried chiles in a wok over medium heat for 3-4 minutes ***until fragrant***.

(Gabrial, 2014)

(b) Add the shrimp paste and toasted spice mix and pound ***until smooth***.

(Gabrial, 2014)

(c) Gradually add the lemongrass, galangal finger-roots, and shallot and pound thoroughly ***until smooth***.

(Gabrial, 2014)

(d) ***If possible***, turn every 45 minutes for even marinating.

(Hachisu, 2022)

(18)

With Noun Phrases

(a) Add the garlic and continue to pound ***until a coarse paste.***

(Gabrial, 2014)

(b) Chop the fermented fish and tamarind on a cutting board ***until a smooth chopped mixture forms.***

(Gabrial, 2014)

Examples (17) and (18) represents absolute adverbial phrases. Examples (17) presents the colligations of adverbial connectors with adjective phrases such as *until fragrant until smooth* and *if possible*. On the other hand, examples (18) the adverbial connectors are colligated with noun phrases such as *until a coarse paste* and *until a smooth chopped mixture forms.*

Verbless Adverbial Phrase

In addition to absolute adverbial phrases, the syntactic interpretation of verbless adverbial phrase is similar to absolute adverbial phrases is that they have adverbial connectors as in (19).

(19)

With the Past Participle

(a) Soak the dried chiles in a bowl of hot water for 15 minutes or ***until rehydrated***, then drain and chop.

(Gabrial, 2014)

(b) Add the grilled fish and pound again ***until thoroughly combined.***

(Gabrial, 2014)

With the Present Participle

(20) They must be stored away from moisture, so ***when filling the jars***, make sure your hands are dry.

(Gabrial, 2014)

Examples (19a)-(19b) represent verbless adverbial phrases. The adverbial connectors are merged with the past participle as *until rehydrated* and *until thoroughly combined.* In (20), the adverbial connector when is used with the present participle as in *when filling the jar*.

Related Adverbial Phrases

Unlike absolute adverbial phrases and verbless adverbial phrases, related adverbial phrases do not require to have adverbial connectors. The main verb in dependent clauses is transformed into the past or present participle. The results of related adverbial phrases are given as in (20)

(20) Alternatively, transfer to a sterilized jay, ***leaving ½ inch /1 cm head space, cover and seal.***

(Gabrial, 2014)

Example 20 represent related adverbial phrases, where the main verb *leave* in reduced adverbial cluses was modifies into leaving. With this result of the study, the discussion is given in the following section.

Discussion

Economy Principle

Economy principle refers to the use of least effort in order to produce language (Vicentini, 2003). The highest frequency of syntactic interpretation of absolute adverbial clauses could be explained by economy principle as the writer could use the least effort in order to produce reduced relative clauses. This principle could be discussed via example (21).

(21) Add the shrimp paste and toasted spice mix and pound ***until smooth***.

(Gabrial, 2014)

Example 21 represents absolute adverbial clauses where the adverbial connector *until* is colligated with the adjective phrase *smooth.* The derivation of example 21 is given via example (22).

(22) Add the shrimp paste and toasted spice mix and pound ***until they are smooth***.

In order to produce syntactic interpretation of absolute adverbial clauses in example (21), the plural subject they and *the* auxiliary *are* are only omitted or cut (technically called *deleted*). On the other hand, the adverbial connector *until* and the adjective phrase *smooth* are kept in the same syntactic position.

However, the lower frequency of related adverbial clauses required a higher effort for the write to produce this feature. The example of related adverbial phrase is given as follow:

(23) ***Using a spoon***, shape the fish mixture into small ½-inch/1 cm-diameter ball and soak in a bowl of warm water for 30 minutes.

(Gabrial, 2014)

Using a spoon in example (23) represents related adverbial phrases. To produce this structure, several efforts are required by the writer. Firstly, the writer is required to delete the adverbial connector. Moreover, the subject is also required to be deleted. The main verb use in related adverbial clauses must be transformed into the past participle using via morphological inflectional derivational process.

Text Varieties

Text variety refers to different genres (Wongkittiporn, 2022). It is believed that different grammatical features are preferred to be used in different text varieties. The materials of cookbooks are classified into rather informal texts. *Absolute adverbial phrases* are interpreted to be commonly use in colloquial language and spoken register.

(24) Add the fish and pound ***until smooth***, then add the salt.

(Gabrial, 2014)

In addition to the deletion of the subject *it* and the auxiliary *be*, informality is one of the prominent features in this material. When comparing the frequency of absolute adverbial phrase with a previous study where the material came from sports news articles, it allows us to see that absolute adverbial preferred in informal genres (Wongkittiporn, 2022).

Conclusion

This study investigates the syntactic interpretation of reduced adverbial clauses in cookbooks as written in English in order to answer the following research objective.

To examine the syntactic interpretations of reduced adverbial clauses in cookbooks

Through investigating, it was found that the syntactic interpretation of absolute adverbial phrases occurs with the highest frequency followed by verbless adverbial phrases and related adverbial phrases. When looking at the results of this study in syntactic perspectives, one structure seems to require a higher effort than that other. Absolute adverbial clauses only require the syntactic feature of deletion (Radford, 2009) referring to omitting the subject and the auxiliary *be* of the dependent clause. This deletion does not affect the understanding of the whole sentence as their semantic denotation remain exactly the same as in (25).

(25)

(a) Add the fish and pound ***until smooth***, then add the salt.

(Gabrial, 2014)

(b) Add the fish and pound ***until it is smooth***, then add the salt.

Despite having the same meaning, the process of transforming reduced adverbial clauses require a higher effort. First of all, the head or the adverbial connector of related adverbial phrase are required to be deleted which become perplexing to know their semantic denotation. Moreover, the main verb is required inflectional morphological derivation of the *-ing* form becoming the present participle. In terms of text variety, it seems that writers in cookbooks prefers simple and a rather informal structure. The results of reduced adverbial clauses in this study are only generalizable to cookbooks as written in English. Generalizing the result of the study to other text varieties may not applicable to an optimal level. For future research studies, it is recommenced that conducting research

papers on reduced adverbial clause using the material academic research articles would contribute something new to the field

References

Gabrial, J. (2014). *Thailand: The Cookbook*. New York: Phaidon Press.

Gries, S. T., & Wulff, S. (2021). Examining individual variation in learner production data: A few programmatic pointers for corpus-based analyses using the example of adverbial clause ordering. *Applied Psycholinguistics*, 42(2), 279-299.

Hachisu, N. S. (2022). *Japan: The Cookbook*. New York: Phaidon Press.

Leech, G. N. (2016). *Principles of pragmatics*. UK: Routledge.

Radford, A. (2009). *An introduction of English sentence structure*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Swan, M. (2016). *Practical English usage*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Ungerer, F., & Schmid, H. J. (2013). *An introduction to cognitive linguistics*. UK: Routledge.

Wongkittiporn, A., & Chitrakara, N. (2019). Control constructions in British and American English. *Bulletin of the Transilvania University of Brasov. Series IV: Philology and Cultural Studies*, 19-48.

Wongkittiporn, A. (2022). Semantic denotations of adverbial clauses in novels, political news article and sports news articles. Academic *Journal for the Humanities and Social Science Dhonburi Rajabhat University*, 5(2), 8-15.