

## ADVERBIAL CLAUSES FOUND IN “LEAGUE OF LEGENDS” WEBSITE

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### ABSTRACT

The use of adverbial is immensely complex. Adverbials can be filled by many different word classes and come in many different forms; the most compared to other sentence elements. Moreover, adverbials can also convey a huge number of meanings. Hence, with this great complexity, research of adverbials needs to carry out, with analysing the forms and the meanings of adverbial clause as the aims of this research. The data source of this research comes from the official website of a video game “League of Legends”. The data collection was done in several actions; opening the data source, reading (the characters’ story), note-taking, and identifying the sentences that consist of adverbial clauses. Furthermore, the collected data were analysed descriptively by using Quirk’s theory of adverbials. The result of the research showed that three forms of adverbial clauses and seven meanings of adverbial clauses were found in “League of Legends” Website. The three forms of adverbial clauses found were finite clauses, non-finite clauses, and verbless clauses. The seven meanings of adverbial clauses found were clauses of time, clauses of place, clauses of condition, clauses of concession, clauses of reason or cause, clauses of purpose, and clauses of result.

**Keywords:** adverbial; clause; forms; meanings; sentence

### INTRODUCTION

The use of adverbial is very varied and complex. Adverbials can be filled by many different word classes and come in many different forms. They can also be placed in different positions in a sentence; in initial, final, or medial. Their varied forms and positions even make them to have different meanings as well. Moreover, adverbials may also be optional or obligatory depend on the context seen from the sentence. Hence, this research is important to carry out to analyze the adverbial’s complexity. Yet, since adverbial is a part of sentence and English Syntax, theories related to Syntax do exist and will help in analyzing the adverbial despite being immensely complex.

Research about adverbial have been carried out until the present time. Seeing as how

complex the adverbial is, it is not surprising that there are many researches related to adverbial occurred. The main scope and data source are also very varied based on the researchers’ interest. Below are some examples of research with different data sources found.

The first and the most data source of adverbial-related research found was novel. To begin with, types of adverbials were found in two different research. The first research is about adverbial of time (temporal adverbials). The results of this research show that the occurrences of temporal adverbial connectors in this study are until, before, when and while at different percentages. The use of these temporal adverbial clauses was explained by two reasons: pragmatic aspects of iconicity of sequence and end-weight principle

(Wongkittiporn, 2007). Meanwhile, the other research is about adverbial of manner and it was found that there are two forms of adverbial of manner in this research. Those are adverbial of manner which can be filled in the form of adverb of manner and prepositional phrase (Juliarta, 2013). There was also research about peripheral sentence elements (sentential adverbials/disjuncts). The total amount of 197 disjuncts were found in the research. The researchers classified them into style disjuncts and content disjuncts and also to their subcategories (Leláková & Belúchová, 2020). Furthermore, research about conjunctive adverbials was found as well, with the total of 72 different conjuncts have been found and observed (Leláková & Šavelová, 2020).

The next data source of adverbial-related research comes from news. In news data source, there was also research about temporal adverbials. This research analyzes the patterns of the occurrence of temporal adverbials in complex sentences and it was found that there are nine patterns in the occurrence of temporal adverbials in a complex sentence that occurs in Korean weather news (Lee, 2006). Hereafter, research finding types of adverb clause was occurred; the types found were adverb time clause, adverb reason clause, adverb concession clause, adverb conditional clause and adverb direct opposition clause (Putranti et al., 2021). Research about adverb phrases is also found, with the findings of kinds of adverb phrases and noun phrases showed in the research (Budiono, 2016).

There were also some other researches in several different data source that have been found. Research about adverbial clauses in translation was carried out. The data source of this research came from science text and it was found that adverbial finite clauses showed the by far highest frequency of translation into its own construction type while adverbial Ing-clauses (present participle) displayed the by far highest frequency of structural change in this research (Johansson, 2020). The other research about adverbial clauses was found with corpus as its data source. This research found that adverbial clause can be reduced as long as it has the same subject. Elements that can be reduced in adverbial clause are subject, subject and auxiliary, and conjunction. The changes of

reduced clause can be in the form of present participle, past participle, and clause without subject and auxiliaries (Rakhmasari, 2022).

Based on the background and problems above, it can be deduced that adverbial is immensely complex. With its complexity, people may find difficulty in learning and understanding the adverbials. Many research about adverbial have been conducted and the findings are highly varied. Since the data sources mostly come from novel and news, there is a research gap as research related to adverbial whose data source comes from a video game website has not been carried out. Moreover, forms and meanings of adverbial clauses have not been researched as well. The reason in choosing the game League of Legend's website as the data source of this research is that the game is greatly popular, with a total 15.3 million visits of the website in September 2023 according to similarweb. As one of the sentence elements, learning and understanding adverbials is essentials to improve our writing. Even more, as a part of sentence structure, understanding of adverbials will help readers' skill in comprehending texts. Therefore, this research aimed to investigate the forms of adverbial clause as long as the meaning which were found in "League of Legends" website.

## METHOD

In this research, the data were taken from the official website of a video game called "League of Legends" (Games, 2023b). According to Wikipedia, League of Legends (LoL), commonly referred to as League, is a 2009 multiplayer online battle arena video game developed and published by Riot Games. Specifically, the data were taken from the characters' story (the champions' lore) provided in the website (Games, 2023a). In this game, the term for "characters" is changed into "champions" and the term for "story" is changed into "lore".

Furthermore, the process of collecting the data were carried out in several actions, with observations and note-taking as its methods. The first step in collecting the data was opening the data source. Next, the second step was reading the champions' lore. And last, the third step was identifying and note-taking the

sentences that consist of adverbial clauses.

Last, the data in this research were analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method, considering the research is Humaniores-based. The data were analyzed by using Quirk's theory, with forms and meanings of adverbial clauses as the scope to analyze. The results of the analysis were hereafter be explained descriptively.

## DISCUSSION

Forms and meanings of adverbial clause are the scopes that are being discussed in this research. It is impossible that research is done without having a theory. As the theoretical basis, Quirk et al in the books "*A University Grammar of English*" and "*A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*" stated that:

"An adverbial is an adverb phrase, adverbial clause, noun phrase, or prepositional phrase. It is generally mobile, capable of occurring in more than one position in the clause. Adverbial is generally optional, may be added to or removed from a sentence without affecting its acceptability." (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1976)

"Adverbial clauses operate as adjuncts or disjuncts. In this respect, they are like adverbs, and are often commutable with prepositional phrases. Adverbial clauses like adverbials in general, are capable of occurring in a final, initial, or medial position within the main clause (generally in that order of frequency, medial position being rather rare)." (Quirk et al., 1985)

The further discussions of this research are derived below.

### Forms of Adverbial Clause

Several different forms of adverbial clause were found in the data source. Finite, non-finite, and verbless clause are the forms of adverbial clause according to the theory, and in this research, all of the forms were found.

#### A. Finite clauses

- (1) **Whenever her parents were called away**, other members of the order stepped in as Akali's surrogate family.

- (2) Noxian soldiers took most of his tongue **long before I began coming here**, but I know him well enough to know what a look can say.

- (3) **Though her flourishing skill at arms eventually led her to become Ziharo's personal sergeant**, Sivir noted that the domineering leader took the greatest share of gold and glory from every raid... **even when it was Sivir's clever strategies that brought them their wealth.**

Sentence (1) is considered as a complex sentence since it has one main clause and one subordinate clause. The subordinate clause "Whenever her parents were called away" sits at the beginning of the sentence, introduced by "whenever" as its subordinator. The function of this clause is as the adverbial of the sentence. Moreover, it has the finite clause form, seen from the use of the finite verb phrase "were called away" as the verb element of the clause. The verb element is in the form of passive voice and it clearly shows a past tense. The main clause or the whole sentence is "Whenever her parents were called away, other members of the order stepped in as Akali's surrogate family" occurs at the end of the sentence, with "Whenever her parents were called away" as the adverbial "other members of the order" as the subject, "stepped in" as the verb, and "as Akali's surrogate family" as the complement.

The sentence (2) begins with the first main clause "Noxian soldiers took most of his tongue long before I began coming here", with "Noxian soldiers" as the subject, "took" as the verb, "most of his tongue" as the object, and "long before I began coming here" as the adverbial. The subordinate clause in the form of finite clause "long before I began coming here" sits at the final position within the said first main clause. It is seen that the clause is introduced by the subordinator "before", with "long" as the pre-modifier to become "long before". Moreover, the class of the verb element in this subordinate clause is a finite verb phrase "began"; it shows the past tense. The sentence ends with the other main clause "I know him well enough to know what a look can say", as a coordinating conjunction "but"

linking this main clause with the first main clause preceding it. This main clause is filled by "I" as the subject, "know" as the verb, "him" as the object, and "well enough to know what a look can say" as the adverbial. And since there are two main clauses and one subordinate clause, this sentence is considered as compound-complex sentence.

There is one main clause and there are two subordinate clauses found in the sentence (3). Hence, this sentence belongs to complex sentence. The sentence begins with a subordinate clause, occurring at the initial position within the main clause "Though her flourishing skill at arms eventually led her to become Ziharo's personal sergeant". The clause is introduced by a subordinator "though" and functions as the adverbial. And as we can see, the verb phrase used as the verb element of this subordinate clause is a finite verb phrase "led". In consequence, the form of the clause is finite clause form. The other subordinate clause "even when it was Sivr's clever strategies that brought them their wealth" occurs at the final position within the main clause. Functioning as the adverbial, the clause is introduced by a subordinator "when". It is in the form of finite clause, seen from the use of a finite verb phrase "was" as the verb element, which shows a past tense in this case. The main clause is "Though her flourishing skill at arms eventually led her to become Ziharo's personal sergeant, Sivr noted that the domineering leader took the greatest share of gold and glory from every raid, even when it was Sivr's clever strategies that brought them their wealth". The elements found in the main clause/whole sentence are "Though her flourishing skill at arms eventually led her to become Ziharo's personal sergeant" as the adverbial, "Sivr" as the subject, "noted" as the verb, "that the domineering leader took the greatest share of gold and glory from every raid" as the object, and "even when it was Sivr's clever strategies that brought them their wealth" as the adverbial.

#### B. Non-finite clauses

- (1) With the nefarious Syllas of Dregbourne wreaking havoc throughout the Great City, Xin Zhao

stood ready **to defend his liege**, but the king commanded him **to leave on a personal mission of critical importance**.

- (2) **Fully expecting his brother to take vengeance**, Yasuo was surprised when Yone let him go with little more than a bitter blessing.
- (3) In the deepest fathoms of the unknowable ocean, **crushed by the titanic pressure, and still firmly trapped within the jaull's mouth**, he opened his eyes once more.

There are two non-finite subordinate clauses in sentence (1). This sentence is considered as a compound-complex sentence since it has two main clauses and two subordinate clauses; both are in the form of non-finite clause and function as the adverbials. The first main clause is "With the nefarious Syllas of Dregbourne wreaking havoc throughout the Great City, Xin Zhao stood ready to defend his liege", with "With the nefarious Syllas of Dregbourne wreaking havoc throughout the Great City" as the adverbial, "Xin Zhao" as the subject, "stood ready" as the verb, and "to defend his liege" as the adverbial. Being the adverbial in this first main clause, the first subordinate clause in the form of non-finite clause "to defend his liege" is found in this sentence. This can be seen from the use of the non-finite verb phrase "to defend", and the class of the verb phrase is clearly the to-infinitive. The sentence ends with the other main clause "the king commanded him to leave on a personal mission of critical importance", with "but" as the conjunction in linking this second main clause with the first main clause. It is filled by "the king" as the subject, "commanded" as the verb, "him" as the object, and "to leave on a personal mission of critical importance" as the adverbial. Again, it is seen that a subordinate clause in this main clause is found, and the form of the clause is non-finite to-infinitive clause, seen from the use of to-infinitive verb phrase "to leave". It is having the same form as the first subordinate clause's form.

Having one main clause and two subordinate clauses, sentence (2) belongs to complex sentence. A subordinate clause "Fully expecting his brother to take vengeance" occurs

at the initial position in the sentence. Being the adverbial, this clause is in the form of non-finite clause. The class is ing-participle, seen from the use of "expecting" as its verb element; the verb phrase used is not based on tense, and the clause is even subjectless. It is followed by the other subordinate clause "when Yone let him go with little more than a bitter blessing" that is sitting at the final position in the sentence. Functioning as the adverbial as well; it is not in the form of non-finite clause, but a finite clause. The main clause/the whole sentence is "Fully expecting his brother to take vengeance, Yasuo was surprised when Yone let him go with little more than a bitter blessing". The elements forming this sentence are "Fully expecting his brother to take vengeance" as the adverbial, "Yasuo" as the subject, "was" as the verb, "surprised" as the complement, and "when Yone let him go with little more than a bitter blessing" as the adverbial.

Sentence (3) is considered as a complex sentence; it has one main clause and two subordinate clauses. The whole sentence/main clause is "In the deepest fathoms of the unknowable ocean, crushed by the titanic pressure and still firmly trapped within the jaull's mouth, he opened his eyes once more", with "In the deepest fathoms of the unknowable ocean" as the adverbial, "crushed by the titanic pressure" as the adverbial, "still firmly trapped within the jaull's mouth" as the adverbial, "he" as the subject, "opened" as the verb, "his eyes" as the object, and "once more" as the adverbial. Thereafter, the subordinate clauses "crushed by the titanic pressure" and "still firmly trapped within the jaull's mouth", with "and" as the conjunction linking the clauses occur at the medial position within the main clause. Both the subordinate clauses function as the adverbials, and in the same form as well; non-finite clause. Moreover, both are subjectless, and the verb phrases used as the verb element are non-finite: "crushed" and "trapped", so that they are clearly considered as non-finite clauses.

### C. Verbless clauses

- (1) Karma has pledged to guide as many of them as she can to a more enlightened path—to peace, **when possible**, to action **when necessary**.

- (2) **Though not invulnerable**, they are blessed with a hardy constitution—especially the feeble humans.
- (3) **No longer helpless**, the refugees turned their swords on the dark mages and drove them from the land.

As we can see, the entire sentence/main clause for the sentence (1) is "Karma has pledged to guide as many of them as she can to a more enlightened path—to peace, when possible, to action when necessary". It is formed by "Karma" as the subject, "has pledged" as the verb, "as many of them as she can" as the object, and "to a more enlightened path—to peace, when possible, to action when necessary" as the adverbial. It is also seen that there are two subordinate clauses in this sentence; "when possible" and "when necessary". This can be realized from the use of subordinators "when" for each clause. In terms of form, these subordinate adverbial clauses are in the form of verbless clause. The clauses are subjectless, and their verb elements are not existed. If we dive into a deeper comprehension, this sentence can be paraphrased into "Karma has pledged to guide as many of them as she can to a more enlightened path—to peace when it was possible, to action when it was necessary". And with a main clause and a couple of subordinate clauses forming this sentence, it is viewed as a complex sentence.

Sentence (2) belongs to complex sentence since there is one main clause and one subordinate clause. The whole sentence is "Though not invulnerable, they are blessed with a hardy constitution—especially the feeble humans". It is filled by "Though not invulnerable" as the adverbial, "they" as the subject, "are blessed" as the verb, and "with a hardy constitution— especially the feeble humans" as the adverbial. We can see that the adverbial element sitting at the initial position within the main clause, "Though not invulnerable", is realized by subordinate clause. It is in the form of verbless clause and introduced by the subordinator "though". This can be realized since the clause is subjectless and the verb element is empty. Moreover, taking a deeper comprehension, the clause can be paraphrased into "Though they are not

invulnerable”.

Sentence (3) is also viewed as complex sentence for having a main clause and a subordinate clause. The main clause is “No longer helpless, the refugees turned their swords on the dark mages and drove them from the land”. The elements found are “No longer helpless” as the adverbial, “the refugees” as the subject, “turned” as the verb, “their swords” as the object, “on the dark mages” as the adverbial, “and” as the coordinator that links the verb elements, “drove” as the verb, “them” as the object, and “from the land” as the adverbial. As we can see, the sentence begins with a subordinate clause “No longer helpless”. Being the adverbial, the form of this clause is verbless clause; both the subject and the verb are not present in the clause. Furthermore, unlike the examples (1) and (2) before, the verbless clause of this sentence is not introduced by any subordinator. If we dive into a deeper understanding, the clause can be paraphrased into “Since the refugees are no longer helpless”.

#### Semantic Roles of Adverbial Clause

In the theory, besides the forms of adverbial clause, there are also many semantic roles/meanings of adverbial clause. In the data, there are seven adverbial clause semantic roles found, and the further explanations will be discussed below.

##### A. Clauses of time

- (1) I started coming to Weh’le **not long after I stopped listening to Shen**.
- (2) **When Yone began his apprenticeship at the village’s renowned sword school**, a young Yasuo followed, waiting outside in monsoon rain, until the teachers relented and opened the gates.
- (3) Karma has pledged to guide as many of them as she can to a more enlightened path— to peace, **when possible**, to action **when necessary**.

Sentence (1) is considered as complex sentence since it has one main clause and one subordinate clause. The main clause or the sentence itself is “I started coming to Weh’le not long after I stopped listening to Shen”. It is filled by “I” as the subject, “started” as the verb, “coming to Weh’le” as the object, and not long

after I stopped listening to Shen as the adverbial. We can see that there is a subordinate clause “not long after I stopped listening to Shen” sitting at the final position within the main clause with “after” as its subordinator. As an adverbial, it has the finite clause form. It expresses time in terms of meaning and answers the “when” question for the occasion of the main clause “I started coming to Weh’le”, indicating that the subject, “I”, started coming to Weh’le not long when he has stopped listening to Shen before. In sentence (2), there are three subordinate clauses, and all of them have the same semantic role; as the adverbial clauses expressing time. The sentence begins with a subordinate clause in the form of finite clause “When Yone began his apprenticeship at the village’s renowned sword school”. Then, the other subordinate clause “waiting outside in monsoon rain” occurs at the medial position, having the form of non-finite ing-participle clause. The sentence ends with the last subordinate clause “until the teachers relented and opened the gates”, which has the finite clause form. The main clause is “When Yone began his apprenticeship at the village’s renowned sword school, a young Yasuo followed, waiting outside in monsoon rain until the teachers relented and opened the gates”, with “When Yone began his apprenticeship at the village’s renowned sword school” as the adverbial, “a young Yasuo” as the subject, “followed” as the verb, “waiting outside in monsoon rain until the teachers relented and opened the gates” as the adverbial, and “until the teachers relented and opened the gates” as the adverbial. All the subordinate clauses are interrelated. It is indicated that as soon as the event of “Yone began his apprenticeship at the village’s renowned sword school” happened, the subject (a young Yasuo) followed all the time that he was waiting outside in monsoon rain until a particular time (until the teachers relented and opened the gates). With those three subordinate clauses and a main clause forming the sentence, this sentence (2) is considered as complex sentence.

Sentence (3) belongs to complex sentence, as it is formed by one main clause and one subordinate clause. The main clause is “Karma has pledged to guide as many of them as she can to a more enlightened path-- to peace, when

possible, to action when necessary". The elements that form this whole sentence are "Karma" as the subject, "has pledged" as the verb, "to guide as many of them as she can" as the object, and to a more enlightened path to peace, when possible, to action when necessary" as the adverbial. The bolded words "when possible" and "when necessary" are the subordinate clauses in this sentence. They have the form of verbless clause and equally introduced by a subordinator "when". In addition, they express time as the adverbial, indicating that Karma has pledged to guide as many of them as she can to peace at the time it was possible, and to action at the time it was necessary.

#### B. Clauses of place

- (1) Now, Aatrox marches toward this merciless goal, bringing war and death **wherever he goes**.
- (2) The leader of the party, Lord Barrett Buvelle, helped Quinn bury her brother near **where he had fallen**.
- (3) **Where others would run**, he stayed, offering his own life essence in exchange for her heart.

The first sentence, sentence (1), belongs to complex sentence since it has one main clause and one subordinate clause. In this sentence, the main clause/the sentence itself is "Now, Aatrox marches toward this merciless goal, bringing war and death wherever he goes". The elements forming this main clause are "now" as the adverbial, "Aatrox" as the subject, "marches" as the verb, "toward this merciless goal" as the adverbial, and "bringing war and death wherever he goes" as the adverbial. At the final position within the main clause, two subordinate clauses "bringing war and death" and "wherever he goes" occur as the adverbials. The subordinate clause "wherever he goes" is in the form of finite clause. It clearly expresses place, since it is introduced by the subordinator "wherever" and explains the "where" question for the "war and death". And in this sentence's context, it means that Aatrox as the subject, brings war and death to any place he (Aatrox) goes. Having the same case as the sentence (1), sentence (2) is also formed by one main clause and one subordinate clause, so that it belongs to complex sentence. The main clause is "The

leader of the party, Lord Barrett Buvelle, helped Quinn bury her brother near where he had fallen. It is filled by "The leader of the party, Lord Barrett Buvelle" as the subject, "helped" as the verb, "Quinn" as the object, "bury her brother" as the complement and "near where he had fallen" as the adverbial. It is seen that the subordinate clause "near where he had fallen" occurs at the final position in the sentence. It is introduced by the subordinator "where" and in the form of finite clause. And being the adverbial of the sentence, it expresses the place, explaining the question "where did Lord Barrett Buvelle help Quinn bury her brother?". It indicates that Lord Barrett Buvelle helped Quinn bury her brother near the place he (her brother) had fallen.

A subordinate clause "Where others would run" introduced by the subordinator "where" begins the sentence (3). Occurring at the initial position within the main clause, this subordinate is in the form of finite clause and clearly expresses place as the adverbial. It is indicated that the subject (he) stayed in the place where others would run. At the final position in the sentence, another subordinate clause "offering his own life essence in exchange for her heart" occur to function as the other adverbial. The main clause is "Where others would run, he stayed, offering his own life essence in exchange for her heart". The elements forming this main clause/whole sentence are "Where others would run" as the adverbial, "he" as the subject, "stayed" as the verb, and "offering his own life essence in exchange for her heart" as the adverbial. Since having one main clause and two subordinate clauses, this sentence belongs to complex sentence.

#### C. Clauses of condition

- (1) I can take a little blood. A lot, **if it's not my own**.
- (2) **If you refuse her**, Wolf will join you for his merry hunt, where every chase runs to its brutal end.
- (3) **If Yasuo had simply abandoned his post and allowed his master to die**, then Yone had failed to instil him with discipline.

Sentence (1) has an informal writing-style. "I can take a little blood", continued by "A lot,

if it's not my own" is the main clause/the whole sentence. It consists of "I" as the subject, "can take" as the verb, "a little/a lot" as the object, and "if it's not my own" as the adverbial. As the adverbial, the subordinate clause "if it's not my own" is introduced by the subordinator "if". Moreover, the clause is also in the form of finite clause, expressing condition. Since it has one main clause and one subordinate clause, this sentence belongs to complex sentence. Originally in this sentence's context, the sentence has the meaning that the subject (I) can take a lot of blood if only the blood is not his/her own. To make a simpler sentence case to comprehend while not changing the delivered meaning, this sentence may be paraphrased into "I can take a lot of blood if it's not my own".

Sentence (2) is considered as complex sentence for it has one main clause and one subordinate clause. In the beginning of the sentence, there is a subordinate clause "If you refuse her", with "if" as its subordinator. The function is as the adverbial expressing condition. The main clause is "If you refuse her, Wolf will join you for his merry hunt, where every chase runs to its brutal end". The elements filling this whole sentence are "If you refuse her" as the adverbial, "Wolf" as the subject, "will join" as the verb, "you" as the object, and "for his merry hunt, where every chase runs to its brutal end" as the adverbial. In this sentence, it is indicated that the subject (wolf) will join you for his merry hunt as long as you refuse her.

There is a subordinate clause "If Yasuo had simply abandoned his post and allowed his master to die" at the initial position in the sentence (3). It is seen that the clause is introduced by the subordinator "if" while in the form of finite clause. The whole sentence is "If Yasuo had simply abandoned his post and allowed his master to die, then Yone had failed to instil him with discipline". The elements forming this sentence are "If Yasuo had simply abandoned his post and allowed his master to die" as the adverbial, "then" as the adverbial, "Yone" as the subject and "had failed to instil him with discipline" as the verb. The subordinate clause "If Yasuo had simply abandoned his post and allowed his master to die" has the semantic role to express condition, indicating that if only Yasuo had abandoned his post and allowed his master to die, then, it

means that Yone had failed to instil him with discipline. The occasion (Yasuo abandoned his post and allowed his master to die) did not happen, hence why the tense used in that subordinate clause is the past perfect tense. With one main clause and one subordinate clause found in this sentence, the sentence (3) is considered as complex sentence.

#### D. Clauses of concession

- (1) **Though Marwian custom said she should not get involved**, she took young Akshan inside and, against all odds, he pulled through.
- (2) It puts me at ease, **although I would rather have it on me**.
- (3) **Even if it meant a life of solitary meditation and penance**, they implored her to do no further injury.

Sentence (1) belongs to compound-complex sentence since it has two main clauses and two subordinate clauses. The whole sentence is "Though Marwian custom said she should not get involved, she took young Akshan inside and, against all odds, he pulled through". A subordinate clause "Though Marwian custom said she should not get involved" begins the sentence and occurs at the initial position within the first main clause "Though Marwian custom said she should not get involved, she took young Akshan inside, with "though" as its subordinator. Being the adverbial, it is in the form of finite clause, expressing concession. If we take an action into a deeper comprehension, there is also a subordinate clause forming this subordinate adverbial clause while being one of the elements. The clause is "she should not get involved". It originally comes from a that-clause "that she should not get involved", having the form of nominal clause and functioning as the object of said subordinate adverbial clause. Hereafter, the second main clause is "against all odds, he pulled through" with "and" as the coordinating conjunction linking this main clause with the first main clause that has been mentioned previously. The first main clause "Though Marwian custom said she should not get involved, she took young Akshan inside" consists of "Though Marwian custom said she should not get involved" as the adverbial, "she" as the subject, "took" as the verb, "young Akshan" as the object, and "inside" as the



adverbial, while the second main clause "against all odds, he pulled through" consists of "against all odds" as the adverbial, "he" as the subject, and "pulled through" as the verb.

The whole sentence (2) is "It puts me at ease, although I would rather have it on me". It is filled by "It" as the subject, "puts" as the verb, "me" as the object, "at ease" as the adverbial, and "although I would rather have it on me" as the adverbial. It is seen that a subordinate clause "although I would rather have it on me" occurs at the final position within the main clause/sentence as the adverbial to express concession. It is introduced by "although" as the subordinator while having the finite-clause form. In this sentence's context, it is indicated that the subject (it) puts me at ease despite the fact that I would rather have it on me. With a main clause and a subordinate clause forming this sentence (2), it is considered as complex sentence.

The sentence (3) belongs to complex sentence since the sentence has one main clause and two subordinate clauses. It is seen that a subordinate clause "Even if it meant a life of solitary meditation and penance" begins the sentence. It is introduced by a subordinator "even if", expressing the concession in this sentence as the adverbial. The main clause/whole sentence is "Even if it meant a life of solitary meditation and penance, they implored her to do no further injury", with the forming elements "Even if it meant a life of solitary meditation and penance" as the adverbial, "they" as the subject, "implored" as the verb, "her" as the indirect object, and "to do no further injury" as the direct object while having the form of to-infinitive nominal clause. In the sentence's context, it has the meaning that despite the fact that it meant a life of solitary meditation and penance, they implored her to do no further injury.

E. Clauses of reason or cause

- (1) Shen let her go without a fight, **knowing this was a path that Akali must walk alone.**
- (2) This perverse escape is no sanctuary, **for it only holds a waking nightmare.**
- (3) **No longer helpless**, the refugees turned their swords on the dark

images and drove them from the land.

In sentence (1), there is one main clause and one subordinate clause found. In relation to this, this sentence is viewed as complex sentence. The main clause is "Shen let her go without a fight, knowing this was a path that Akali must walk alone". It is filled by "Shen" as the subject, "let" as the verb, "her" as the object, "go" as the object complement, and "knowing this was a path that Akali must walk alone" as the adverbial. It can be seen that a subordinate clause occurs within the main clause, "knowing this was a path that Akali must walk alone" that is in the form of non-finite -ing participle clause. Talking about the function as the sentence element, this subordinate clause is as the adverbial of the sentence; it is expressing reason and answering the question "why did Shen let her go without a fight?". It is indicated that the subject (Shen) let her go without a fight because he knows that this was a path that Akali must walk alone.

Sentence (2) belongs to complex sentence for it is filled by one main clause and one subordinate clause. The main clause is "This perverse escape is no sanctuary for it only holds a waking nightmare". The elements filling this sentence are "this perverse escape" as the subject, "is" as the verb, "no sanctuary" as the complement, and "for it only holds a waking nightmare" as the adverbial. It is seen that a subordinate clause "for it only holds a waking nightmare" occurs at the end of the sentence, introduced by a subordinator "for". The form of the subordinate clause is finite clause and the function is as the adverbial of the sentence. As for the meaning, it expresses reason/cause, indicating that the thing "it only holds a waking nightmare" is the reason of why this perverse escape is no sanctuary.

Sentence (3) belongs to complex sentence as well, since it has one main clause and one subordinate clause. The subordinate "No longer helpless" occurs at the initial position within the sentence. Having a verbless clause form, the clause functions as the adverbial. Moreover, it expresses the reason/cause on the context of meaning. The entire sentence is "No longer helpless, the refugees turned their swords on the dark mages and drove them from the land". It is filled by "No longer helpless" as the adverbial, "the refugees" as the subject, "turned" as the

verb, "their swords" as the object, "on the dark mages" as the adverbial, "and" as the coordinating conjunction linking the verb phrases, "drove" as the verb, "them" as the object, and "from the wall" as the adverbial. The meaning of the sentence is that the reason why the refugees turned their swords on the dark mages and drove them from the land is because the refugees were no longer helpless.

#### F. Clauses of purpose

- (1) When other children teased Yasuo, Yone was there **to defend him**.
- (2) Yone pleaded with his brother **to set aside his arrogance**, gifting him a maple seed, the school's highest lesson in humility.

(3) Her mother, the Iceborn warrior Kalkia of the Winter's Claw, abandoned her new family **to pursue the man who had captured her heart years before**, and the tribe fell into decline and chaos without a young Warmother to lead it. Sentence (1) is a complex sentence since it has one main clause and two subordinate clauses. The sentence begins with a subordinate clause "When other children teased Yasuo". It is introduced by the subordinator "when", having the finite clause form and functioning as an adverbial of time. The other subordinate clause found is "to defend him", which occurs at the final position within the main clause. The whole sentence is "When other children teased Yasuo, Yone was there to defend him". The elements forming this main clause are "Yone" as the subject, "was" as the verb, "there" as the adverbial, and "to defend him" as the adverbial. Functioning as the adverbial, the subordinate clause "to defend him" is in the form of non-finite to-infinitive clause. It expresses purpose in terms of meaning, indicating that the purpose of the subject (Yone) being there was to defend him (Yasuo).

The whole sentence (2) is "Yone pleaded with his brother to set aside his arrogance, gifting him a maple seed, the school's highest lesson in humility". It is filled by "Yone" as the subject, "pleaded" as the verb, "with his brother" as the adverbial, "to set aside his arrogance" as the adverbial, "and" "gifting him a maple seed, the school's highest lesson in humility" as the adverbial. As we can see, two

subordinate clauses "to set aside his arrogance" and "gifting him a maple seed, the school's highest lesson in humility" occur within the main clause. The clause "to set aside his arrogance" is in the form of non-finite to-infinitive clause and expresses purpose. It is indicated that to set aside his brother's arrogance is the purpose of Yone pleading with him (his brother). And since the sentence is formed by one main clause and two subordinate clauses, it is considered as complex sentence.

In sentence (3) the first main clause is "Her mother, the Iceborn warrior Kalkia of the Winter's Claw, abandoned her new family to pursue the man who had captured her heart years before" at the beginning of the sentence. It is filled by "Her mother, the Iceborn warrior Kalkia of the Winter's Claw" as the subject, "abandoned" as the verb, "her new family" as the object, and "to pursue the man who had captured her heart years before" as the adverbial. It is followed by the other main clause "the tribe fell into decline and chaos without a young Warmother to lead it", with "the tribe" as the subject, "fell into" as the verb, "decline and chaos" as the object, and "without a young Warmother to lead it" as the adverbial. The bolded words "to pursue the man who had captured her heart years before" is the subordinate clause in this sentence. It is sitting at the final position within the first main clause. Moreover, it is in the form of non-finite to-infinitive clause, functioning as the adverbial. For the meaning, it is expressing purpose, indicating that to pursue the man who had captured her heart years before is the purpose of the subject (her mother) abandoning her new family. With these two main clauses and one subordinate clause, the sentence (3) is viewed as compound-complex sentence.

#### G. Clauses of result

- (1) Together, they will fight to reclaim the First Lands, **so that the tribes may thrive once again**.
- (2) No slave could ever stand upon the sun disc, **so Xerath fed the emperor's vanity**, inflating his ego and filling his head with impossible visions of a world-spanning empire.
- (3) Times were particularly hard, **so that only seven of them grew strong**

**enough to join the ranks of their chieftain's warband...** and only three remained after their first winter of raiding.

The entire sentence (1) is "Together, they will fight to reclaim the First Lands, so that the tribes may thrive once again", with "Together" as the adverbial, "they" as the subject, "will fight" as the verb, "to reclaim the First Lands" as the adverbial, and "so that the tribes may thrive once again" as the adverbial. As we can see, there are two subordinate clauses "to reclaim the First Lands" and "so that the tribes may thrive once again" occurring within the sentence, and both of them are functioning as the adverbial. Being the adverbial, the subordinate clause "so that the tribes may thrive once again" is in the form of finite clause, introduced by the subordinator "so that", and having the semantic role of expressing result. Since the sentence has one main clause and two subordinate clauses, it is viewed as complex sentence. In the context, it is indicated that the occasion "the tribes may thrive once again" is as the result of the occasion "Together, they will fight to reclaim the First Lands". In other words, "they will fight to reclaim the First Lands" is the reason of why "the tribes may thrive once again".

The main clause of the sentence (2) is "No slave could ever stand upon the sun disc, so Xerath fed the emperor's vanity, inflating his ego and filling his head with impossible visions of a world-spanning empire". The elements forming this entire sentence are "No slave" as the subject, "could ever stand" as the verb, "upon the sun disc" as the adverbial, "so Xerath fed the emperor's vanity" as the adverbial, and "inflating his ego and filling his head with impossible visions of a world-spanning empire" as the adverbial. It is seen that a subordinate clause "so Xerath fed the emperor's vanity" occurs at the medial position within the main clause, having the form of finite clause and expressing the result as the adverbial. Another subordinate adverbial clause "inflating his ego and filling his head with impossible visions of a world-spanning empire" sits at the final position within the main clause. Focusing on the adverbial clause of result, it is indicated that the event "Xerath fed the emperor's vanity" happens as the result of the situation stated in at

the beginning of the sentence, "No slave could stand upon the sun disc".

Sentence (3) is considered as compound-complex sentence for it has two main clauses and one subordinate clause. The entire sentence is "Times were particularly hard, so that only seven of them grew strong enough to join the ranks of their chieftain's warband... and only three remained after their first winter of raiding". The sentence begins with a main clause "Times were particularly hard, so that only seven of them grew strong enough to join the ranks of their chieftain's warband", followed by the other main clause "only three remained after their first winter of raiding". The elements forming the first main clause are "Times" as the subject, "were" as the verb, "particularly" as the adverbial, "hard" as the complement, and "so that only seven of them grew strong enough to join the ranks of their chieftain's warband" as the adverbial, while the second main clause are formed by "only three" as the subject, "remained" as the verb, and "after their first winter of raiding" as the adverbial. From the first main clause, we can notice that a subordinate clause "so that only seven of them grew strong enough to join the ranks of their chieftain's warband" occurs within it. It is introduced by the subordinator "so that" having the finite clause form, and expressing result as its semantic role. It means that the occasion "only seven of them grew strong enough to join the ranks of their chieftain's warband" becomes the result of "Times were particularly hard".

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there are many sentence examples found in the data source. As the data source, the official website of the game "League of Legends" provide many complex sentences with the complex context to comprehend as well. Different kinds of forms and meanings of adverbial clauses were found in the website.

For the first scope, which is the forms of adverbial clauses, three main forms of adverbial clauses were found in the data, namely finite clause, non-finite clause, and verbless clause. The finite clause and the non-finite clause form were equally easy to find in the data source. But in case of verbless clause, it is hard enough to find. As for the subordinators, the subordinator

"though" was the most common and the easiest to find among all other subordinators.

And as for the second scope; meanings/semantic roles of adverbial clause, only seven meanings of adverbial clause were found out of nine meanings of the theory. The time clauses and the concession clauses were the easiest to find among them all. But in terms of varied forms of adverbial clause, the time clauses and the reason/cause clauses have the most varied forms and were the easiest to find.

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