Syntactic and Semantic Interpretations of Control Constructions in British and American Sports News Articles
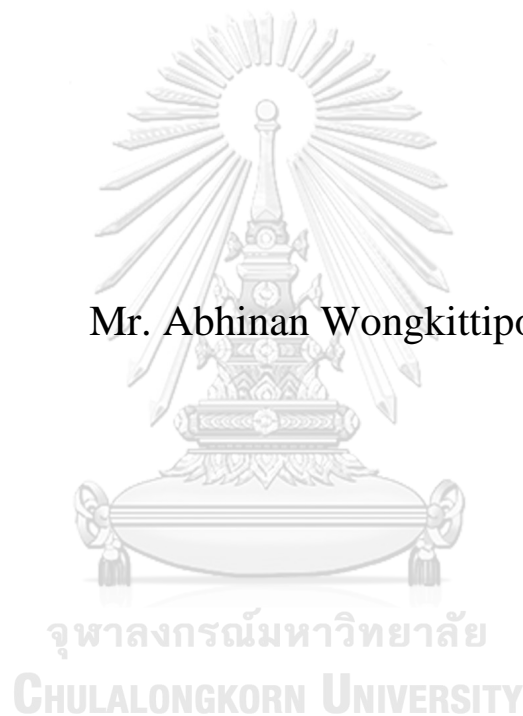
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การตีความทางวากยสัมพันธ์และอรรถศาสตร์ของโครงสร้างควบคุมในบทความข่าวกีฬาอังกฤษและอเมริกัน

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อภินันท์ วงศ์กิตติพร : การตีความทางวากยสัมพันธ์และอรรถศาสตร์ของโครงสร้างควบคุมในบทความข่าวกีฬา
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งานวิจัยนี้ศึกษาโครงสร้างควบคุมหรือรูปกริยาไม่แท้แบบมี *to-* แบบ *-ing* และแบบไม่มี *to-* ในบทความข่าวกีฬา
ภาษาอังกฤษแบบอังกฤษและแบบอเมริกันเพื่อศึกษาการปรากฏและความเกี่ยวข้องกันกับการตีความทางวากยสัมพันธ์และอรรถศาสตร์
ข้อมูลในงานวิจัยนี้นำมาจากข่าวกีฬาในหนังสือพิมพ์ภาษาอังกฤษแบบอังกฤษและภาษาอังกฤษแบบอเมริกัน งานวิจัยก่อนหน้านี้พบว่าการ
ตีความทางอรรถศาสตร์และการแปรของภาษาเป็นสาเหตุของการปรากฏของโครงสร้างควบคุมส่วนใหญ่ อย่างไรก็ตามงานวิจัยที่ผ่านมา
ส่วนมากให้ความสำคัญเจาะจงที่บางประเภทของโครงสร้างควบคุม คำกริยาที่ปรากฏร่วมบางคำและในบางตำแหน่ง เช่น ส่วนเติมเต็ม
คำกริยา งานวิจัยนี้ศึกษาโครงสร้างควบคุมทุกประเภทในบทความข่าวกีฬา การศึกษาการใช้โครงสร้างควบคุมในข้อมูลข่าวกีฬาภาษาอังกฤษ
แบบอังกฤษและแบบอเมริกันพบว่าการใช้โครงสร้างควบคุมมีความเกี่ยวข้องกับตัวบท ผลการวิจัยแสดงให้เห็นว่ารูปกริยาไม่แท้แบบที่มี
to- ปรากฏมากที่สุด ตามด้วยรูปกริยาไม่แท้แบบ *-ing* และแบบไม่มี *to-* ในทั้งกลุ่มข้อมูลข่าวกีฬาภาษาอังกฤษแบบอังกฤษ และแบบ
อเมริกัน

การตีความทางวากยสัมพันธ์ของรูปกริยาไม่แท้หลากหลายรูปแบบในโครงสร้างควบคุมเกี่ยวข้องกับการวิเคราะห์ทางปริชาน
การแปรของภาษาและการตีความทางอรรถศาสตร์ โดยการวิเคราะห์ทางปริชานนั้น การปรากฏของคำกริยาไม่แท้แบบ *to-* ในความถี่สูงทั้ง
สองกลุ่มข้อมูลเป็นผลมาจากทฤษฎีความแปลกเด่นและหลักความประหยัด นอกจากนี้การปรากฏของคำกริยาไม่แท้แบบไม่มี *to-* ใน
ความถี่สูงในบทความข่าวกีฬาอเมริกันสื่อถึงการอนุรักษ์ทางภาษาอังกฤษ

โดยทางอรรถศาสตร์ หลักความจริงและเรื่องของเวลาเกี่ยวข้องกันกับการตีความทางอรรถศาสตร์ของโครงสร้างควบคุม การ
ตีความทางอรรถศาสตร์ที่เกี่ยวกับเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นภายหลัง หลักความไม่จริงและสิ่งที่เป็นนิสัยมีความเชื่อมโยงกับการใช้โครงสร้าง
ควบคุมแบบ *to-* ในขณะที่การตีความทางอรรถศาสตร์ที่เกี่ยวข้อง กับเหตุการณ์ซึ่งเกิดขึ้นพร้อมกันและหลักความจริงเชื่อมโยงกับการใช้
โครงสร้างควบคุมแบบ *-ing* และแบบไม่มี *to-* จุดประสงค์ที่แตกต่างกันของโครงสร้างควบคุมแต่ละรูปแบบในการบอกถึงหลักความ
จริงและหลักความไม่จริงปรากฏในบทความข่าวกีฬาเป็นระบบ งานวิจัยนี้พบว่าข่าวกีฬาประกอบด้วยหกหัวข้อ คือ ความปรารถนา
คำแนะนำ ความพร้อม การเตรียมตัว สถานภาพ และผลการแข่งขัน โดยแบ่งได้ดังนี้ ความปรารถนา คำแนะนำ ความพร้อมจัดว่าเป็นหลัก
ความไม่จริงในข่าวกีฬา การเตรียมตัว สถานภาพ และผลการแข่งขัน จัดว่าเป็นหลักความจริงในข่าวกีฬา

สาขาวิชา	ภาษาอังกฤษเป็นภาษานานาชาติ	ลายมือชื่อนิสิต ....
ปีการศึกษา	2562	ลายมือชื่อ อ.ที่ปรึกษาหลัก ....

This study observes control constructions, traditionally known as *to-* infinitives, null infinitives, and *-ing* infinitives to examine their occurrence and connection with syntactic functions and semantic interpretations. The data is from sports news articles in British and American English. From previous studies, semantic interpretation and language variation are the reasons for the appearances of most control constructions. However, most previous studies only paid attention to specific types of control constructions, specific verbs and positions (i.e. Verb Phrase complements) in academic and fiction texts. This study observes all types of control constructions. While interpreting the appearance of control constructions in British and American sports news, it was found that the use of each form of control constructions involves certain environments. The results show that *to-* infinitives are the most frequent, followed by *-ing* infinitives and null infinitives in both British and American datasets.

The analysis of different forms of control constructions involves cognitive analysis, language variation and semantic interpretation. Cognitively, the high frequency of the *to-* infinitive in both datasets is due to markedness, and economy principle. Regarding language variation, the higher frequency of the null infinitives in the American data is due to colonial lag. Semantically, factuality and temporality generally apply to the semantic interpretation of control constructions. Subsequent, non-factual and habitual interpretations apply to *to-* infinitives. Simultaneous and factual interpretations apply to the *-ing* infinitive and the null infinitive. The different purposes of different control constructions in reporting factuality and non-factuality systematically reveal themselves in sports news articles. Sports news was found to comprise six topics: *desire*, *advice*, *readiness*, *preparation*, *status* and *result*. Non-factuality in sports news is represented by *desire*, *advice* and *readiness*. Factuality in sports news is represented by *preparation*, *status* and *result*.

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I wish to express my gratitude to my family: my mother, my father and my older and younger sisters. Since the first time I have told them about this PhD study, they have never doubted my ability. I thank them for their warm love, encouragement and financial support.

Last but not least, a PhD study is like climbing a gigantic mountain. It is viewed as a great challenge. Every step could come with scariness, anxiety and uncertainty. On this journey, our advisors provided us a guidance. Even though it is exhausting, it is a test of our patience. Finally, once we reach the top of the mountain, we can touch the experience of success.

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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

The control constructions are traditionally known as infinitive clauses, a subtype of non-finite clauses (Kozacikova, 2015). In Generative Grammar, such constructions are called control constructions because they are believed to exist in an infinitive clause with the null subject PRO that is frequently *controlled* by an argument in the finite clause as in *Joe likes* [*to fix cars*] of which *to fix cars* is a control construction. The aforementioned control construction consists of the controller *Joe* and a control *null* subject of the infinitive clause, PRO (Radford, 2009, p. 400) as demonstrated in (1).

(1) Joe$_i$ likes [PRO$_i$ to fix cars].

In (1), *Joe* and PRO refer to the same person. The controller is animate; it is, thus, assumed to have volitional control (Lasnik, 1992; Polinsky, 2013; Polinsky & Potsdam, 2006). There are two more forms of control clauses: infinitive clauses with the *-ing* infinitive, and those with the null infinitive, as in (2) and (3), respectively. The use of the *-ing* infinitive in this study follows Imamovi (2009) and Kuehnast (2008) who called gerunds, the *-ing* infinitive.

(2)

(a) Joe likes <u>fixing cars</u>.

(b) Joe$_i$ likes [PRO$_i$ fixing cars].

(3)

(a) Joe helped <u>fix cars</u>.

(b) Joe$_i$ helped [PRO$_i$ fix cars].

Not all infinitive clauses are control constructions. Other infinitive clauses are *raising construction* and *Exceptional Case Marking* (ECM) *construction* (Radford, 2009), as in (4).

(4)

(a) Joe seemed ~~Joe~~ to be good at fixing cars.

(b) Sert considered Joe to be good at fixing cars.

Example (4a) is a raising construction, where the subject is assumed to be relocated from the lower clause. On the other hand, (4b) is the ECM construction, where *Joe* is considered both the object of the main clause and the subject of the lower clause (Radford, 2009). Accordingly, constructions (4a) and (4b) are not control constructions. It is also predictable that the infinitive clauses in raising construction and ECM construction all contain *to-* infinitives.

Control constructions are compelling because in some cases, more than one form can occur in the same environment, as reproduced in (5).

(5)

(a) Joe likes <u>to fix cars</u>.

(b) Joe likes <u>fixing cars</u>.

The semantic interpretation of control constructions as habits generally applies to the *to-* infinitive with the verb *like* (Heyvaert & Cuyckens, 2010). However, the *-ing* infinitive that is used in the same position shows synonymy of the verb *enjoy* (Cambridge Dictionary, 2013).

When it comes to the null infinitive clause, as in (6), grammar references (Murphy, 2012; Swan & Walter, 2011) stated that the null infinitive version is acceptable only with specific verbs, such as *help*, *make*, *see, let* and *watch.*

(6) Mary helps <u>lead the team</u>.

It is also speculated that the difference of control constructions could be a result of language variation. It was found that the use of sentential structure varies across text varieties. Gonzales and Dita (2018) studied split infinitives between British English and Filipino English across different print text genres. They found that the split infinitive in academic texts is used in British English more than Filipino English. This is because the split infinitive is considered an ill form according to grammar references. They, therefore, conclude that grammar references has an influence on the Filipino users (Gonzales & Dita, 2018).

Regarding control constructions, Ide and Macleod (2001) stated the preference of the *to-* infinitive complements in British English in that "British English often

makes use of the *to-* infinitive complement, where American English does not".

Finegan (2004) also indicated that American English has a more frequent pattern of

omitting the infinitive marker *to* after the verbs *help.* This distinction between

American English and British English sentences is fascinating to explore when and

why one form is chosen over the other.

In regard to their sports news, both British and American sports are followed

by large audience around the world. For example, British football teams have huge

fan bases in most countries around the world. Similarly, the *National Basketball*

Association (NBA) in America has large global fan bases. NBA is also considered as

the professional basketball teams in American.

Previous studies focused on control constructions with some control verbs and

some syntactic functions. Control constructions on previous studies mostly

investigated the syntactic position of VP complements (Duffley, 2006; Eriksson,

2006; Rudanko, 2010) and adjuncts (Kaatari, 2010a; Linden, 2010; Rudanko, 2012).

The verbs that were investigated by these previous studies are verbs that are used by

both *to-* infinitive and *-ing* infinitives, such as *commit, accustomed* (Rudanko, 2010),

like (Eriksson, 2006)*,* and *decline* (Vosberg, 2009).

Semantically, it is controversial that the interpretation of the *-ing* infinitive

receive several temporal interpretations. For example, the *-ing* infinitive as the

complement of the verb *enjoy* and *try* denotes simultaneity (Duffley, 2000). However,

the *-ing* infinitive as a complement of the verb *lose* and *hazard* denotes subsequence

as in (7).

(7)

(a) I enjoy <u>playing tennis with Mary</u>

(b) Ahead was pure blackness, I tried <u>closing my eyes</u> […]

(Duffley, 2000, p. 221)

(c) Lucy has lost an eye, lost her father and now she faces <u>losing her dearest friends</u>.

(d) While pet shops may meet these prices, without the above guarantees you hazard <u>getting an animal that may have been culled from a breeder's stock</u>.

(Duffley & Arseneau, 2012, pp. 41-46)

In (7a) and (7b), the events of *playing tennis* and *closing my eyes* are interpreted to occur at the same time with matrix events. However, Duffley and Arseneau (2012) interpreted *-ing* infinitives as in (7c) *losing her dearest friend* and *getting an animal that may have been culled from a breeder's stock* as in (7d) as subsequence. This interpretation is according to the matrix verbs as in *face* and *hazard*.

To cover the niche, this study investigates all control verbs, and all syntactic functions of control constructions in the data. With the focus on sports news articles, different forms of control constructions will be semantically interpreted in both British and American sports news articles.

1.2 Research questions

1. What is the frequency of each form (i.e. *to-* infinitive, *-ing* infinitive and null infinitive) of control constructions in British and American sports news articles?

2. What are the syntactic functions and semantic interpretation of each form of control constructions in British and American sports news articles?

3. What are the similarities and differences between control constructions in British and American sports news articles?

1.3 Objectives of the study

1. To study the frequency of each form (i.e. *to-* infinitive, *-ing* infinitive, and null infinitive) of control constructions in British and American sports news articles.

2. To study syntactic functions and semantic interpretation of each form of control constructions in British and American sports news articles.

3. To study similarities and differences in the syntactic functions and semantic interpretation of control constructions between British and American sports news articles.

1.4 Statements of hypotheses

Based upon the literature review, it was found that the use of the *to-* infinitive has increased significantly in Present-Day English (Mala, 2017). Syntactically, previous studies suggested that different forms of control constructions occur in different syntactic positions, such as subject, VP complement and adjunct position. Semantically, the *to-* infinitive and the *-ing* infinitive represent different interpretations. For example, *to leave* as in*, John decided to leave* (Wurmbrand, 2014, p. 408) denotes future. *Playing tennis with Mary* as in *I enjoyed playing tennis with Mary* (Duffley, 2000, p. 221) denotes simultaneity. In regard to language variation,

Rudanko (2010) studied *accustomed* with either the *to-* infinitive or preposition *to* with the *-ing* infinitive in American English. The result shows that the adjective *accustomed* with the *to-* infinitive or preposition *to* with the *-ing* infinitive appears 91 percent and 9 percent respectively. In addition, Ericksson (2006) who studied *like* in *COBUILD DIRECT* shows that 92.3 percent and 7.7 percent appear with the *to-* infinitive and the *-ing* infinitive, respectively. With this information, the hypotheses are stated as follows:

1. British sports news articles and American sports news articles use the *to-* infinitive more frequently than the *-ing* infinitive and the null infinitive.

2. Each form of control constructions in British and American sports news articles has different syntactic functions. Not every type of control construction appears in all syntactic functions. Each form of control construction also has its own semantic interpretation.

3. There are similarities and differences in syntactic and semantic interpretations of control constructions between British and American sports news articles.

1.5 Scope of the study

The source of this data is British and American written news articles. Written data normally comprises complete sentences which rarely appear in spoken data due to an overflow of information (Brown & Yule, 1994). Written data is expected to accommodate the syntactic functions of the control constructions that relies upon relationships between immediate constituents. Unlike the written language, the spoken language is rather in the form of incomplete sentences. Some grammatical

features in the spoken register are sometimes omitted during speaking (Bygate, 1987; McCarthy, 1998). Grammatical structures in speeches are also found to be less complex (Freeborn, 1993; Lems, Miller, & Soro, 2009).

The objective of this study is to investigate written sports news articles as they are widely consumed by the public, (Purcell, Rainie, Mitchell, Rosenstiel, and Olmstead (2010). It was found that the readers prefer reading sports news sections (Purcell et al. (2010). The news from the sports section of popular newspapers for the British data, *The Daily Telegraph* and the American data, *USA Today*, were chosen. The amount of data collection is 50,000 words for each. This amount of data collection follows (Kozacikova, 2015) who used 50,000 words of data collection to study infinitive clauses. The use of control constructions in written sports news will be shown in the result of this study.

1.6 Limitations of the study

The limitations of the study are stated as follows:

1. The frequency, and syntactic functions and semantic interpretation of control constructions in this study are limited to the sports news section. They may not be applicable to other news sections, such as entertainment news, international news and business news, to the optimal level.

2. The data were gathered from telegraph.co.uk and usatoday.com from February 14-20, 2015. They may not be applicable to other periods of time, to the optimal level.

3. The results of this study exclude the variation of International / World Englishes.

1.7 Definition of terms

The definition of terms relating to this study is given below.

1.7.1 Syntactic functions

Syntactic functions (Kozacikova 2015) of control constructions refers to their structural relationships with the immediate constituents, such as the subject, and Verb Phrase (VP) complements. Control constructions as in (8) are interpreted as follows:

(8)

(a) They like to play tennis.   VP complement

(b) Playing tennis is fun.   Subject

To play tennis in (8a) is syntactically interpreted as a VP complement of the verb *like*, whereas *playing tennis* as in (8b) is syntactically interpreted as the subject.

1.7.2 Semantic interpretations

Semantic interpretation of control constructions refers to their meanings which can vary. Each form can be interpreted as depending on the interpretation of the verbs

(Morita, 2012; Rudanko, 1989) as in (9).

(9)

(a) They **like** <u>to play tennis</u>.   (habit)

(b) They **like** <u>playing tennis</u>.   (enjoy)

The head verb *like* with *to-* infinitive as in (9a) is interpreted as habits. Conversely, *like* as in (9b) is seen as sharing the same interpretation of *enjoy*, which could explain why *playing tennis* is selected as its complement (Beukema & Verspoor, 1991).

1.7.3 Control constructions

Control constructions are infinitive clauses with the null subject, PRO (Radford, 2009). Three forms of infinitive clauses are the *to-* infinitive clause as in (10a), the *-ing* infinitive clause as in (10b), and the null infinitive clause as in (10c).

(10)

(a) Mary$_i$ likes [PRO$_i$ to play tennis].

(b) Mary$_i$ likes [PRO$_i$ playing tennis].

(c) Mary$_i$ helped [PRO$_i$ lead the team].

PRO as in (10) is the null subject of control constructions, whereby its antecedent is the subject *Mary*.

1.7.4 Text variety

Text variety in this study is specified to sports news articles. Sports news events related to "a game, competition or activity needing physical effort and skills that is played or done according to the rules, for enjoyment and/or as a job: football, cricket and hockey are all team sports" (Cambridge, 2013, p. 1510). The sports news articles in the website of *The Daily Telegraph* include a variety of sports subsections, such as football, rugby, cricket, golf, cycling, tennis and car racing. The sports news articles in the website of *USA Today* include football, baseball, basketball, hockey, golf and car racing.

1.8 Significance of the study

Both theoretical and practical contributions are provided in this study. Regarding theories, it sheds light on the syntax and semantics of control constructions in detail. In relation to practicality, it shows how control constructions are used in sports news articles. It helps people to understand the use of control constructions better. The findings of this study are also viewed as being beneficial to English language learners.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter reviews studies of control constructions from different perspectives. The descriptive grammar texts suggest patterns for infinitive clauses without distinguishing control constructions from similar constructions, generative grammar singles out control constructions from similar constructions by claiming that the syntactic structure of control constructions have the null subject PRO coindexed with the animate subject in the matrix clause. Different studies are presented to provide a background on how control constructions are studied both syntactically, semantically and pragmatically.

2.1 Control constructions in grammar references

Different forms of control constructions are investigated in grammar references in order to review the patterns of infinitive clauses as suggested by grammar texts. Six grammar references are selected. They are *Oxford Modern English Grammar* (Aarts, 2011), *English Grammar in Use* (Murphy, 2012) *Practical English Usage* (Swan, 2005), *Understanding and Using English Grammar* (Azar & Hagen, 1999), *The Grammar Bible* (Strumpf & Douglas, 2004), and *Webster's New World English Grammar Handbook* (Shoup & Loberger, 2009). All of them are best-selling texts according to www.amazon.com. All provide suggestions on the patterns of different forms in infinitives control constructions as in Table 1, where T, I and N represent the *to-* infinitive, the *-ing* infinitive and the null infinitive, respectively.

Table 1: Infinitive forms in grammar references

Functions	Swan			Murphy			Aarts			A&H			S&D			L&S		
	T	I	N	T	I	N	T	I	N	T	I	N	T	I	N	T	I	N
Subject	/	/	-	-	-	-	/	/	-	/	/	-	/	/	-	/	/	-
VP Comp	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	-	/	/	-
PP Comp	-	/	-	-	/	-	-	/	-	-	/	-	-	/	-	-	/	-
Adjunct	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	-	/	/	-

Table 1 summarizes how the different forms of infinitives that are advised to be used in various grammar references. The *to-* infinitive clause and the *-ing* infinitive clause are acceptable as subjects as in (11a) and (11b), but the null infinitive clause is not acceptable as subject. Different forms of infinitive clauses are available as VP complements and adjuncts as in (11c) and (11d), respectively. All of these grammar texts agree that only the *-ing* infinitive clause is possible for prepositional phrase (PP) complements as in (11e).

(11)

(a) To learn a second language is difficult.

(Azar & Hagen, 1999, p. 301)

(b) Seeing is not believing.

(Shoup & Loberger, 2009, p. 213)

(c) He likes cleaning the kitchen/ to clean the kitchen.

(Murphy, 2012, p. 116)

(d) You will also get a voucher <u>to help you pay for your glasses or contact lenses</u>.

<div align="right">(Aarts, 2011, p. 218)</div>

(e) We ran ten kilometers **without** <u>stopping</u>.

<div align="right">(Murphy, 2012, p. 120)</div>

However, explanations as to why the *to-* infinitive is preferred over the others are not clearly provided. Below are further examples and explanations of different functions of infinitive clauses as suggested in the grammar references above.

2.1.1 Subjects and objects

The *to-* infinitive and the *-ing* infinitive are acceptable as the subject as in (12a). The *to-* infinitive and the null infinitive are acceptable with a certain verb, such as *help* as in (12b). Only the *-ing* infinitive are acceptable as the object of certain verbs, such as *enjoy* in (12c). The *to-* infinitive and the *-ing* infinitive are used with certain verbs, such as *remember* as in (12d) (Aarts, 2011; Murphy, 2012; Shoup & Loberger, 2009; Strumpf & Douglas, 2004; Swan, 2005; Swan & Walter, 2011).

(12)

(a) <u>To learn a second language</u>/ <u>learning a second language</u> is difficult

<div align="right">(Azar & Hagen, 1999, p. 322)</div>

(b) Everybody helped <u>to clean up the party</u>/ <u>clean up the party</u>.

<div align="right">(Azar & Hagen, 1999, p. 301)</div>

(c) We enjoy <u>playing tennis</u>/ *<u>to play tennis</u>.

(Azar & Hagen, 1999, p. 301)

(d) I remember <u>to take medication everyday</u>/ <u>taking medication everyday</u>.

In (12d), there are different interpretations of the object of the verb *remember* (Murphy, 2012). *To take medication everyday* is interpreted as a routine of taking medication. *Taking medication everyday* is interpreted as the past, when he/ she needed to take medication everyday.

2.1.2 Adverbial phrases

It is possible for different forms of infinitive clauses to be adjuncts, such as (13). Only the *-ing* infinitive clause is the complements of prepositions, such as (13e-f) (Aarts, 2011; Murphy, 2012; Shoup & Loberger, 2009; Strumpf & Douglas, 2004; Swan, 2005; Swan & Walter, 2011).

(13)

(a) My brother helps me <u>wash my car</u>.

(Azar & Hagen, 1999, p. 343)

(b) He came here <u>to study English</u>.

(Azar & Hagen, 1999, p. 331)

(c) I need some more books <u>to read</u>.

(Swan, 2005, p. 261)

(d) Every Tuesday, I stood there <u>waiting by the door</u>.

(Aarts, 2011, p. 230)

(e) I look forward **to** <u>going home next month</u>.

(Azar & Hagen, 1999, p. 302)

(f) He's excited **about** <u>playing tennis</u>.

(Azar & Hagen, 1999, p. 301)

Wash my car in (13a), *to study English* in (13b)*, to read* in (13c) and *waiting by the door* in (13d) are adverbial phrases (Aarts, 2011; Murphy, 2012; Swan, 2005). In (13e), *going home next month* is a complement of the preposition *to* (Azar & Hagen, 1999). In (13f), *playing tennis* is the complement of the preposition *about* (Azar & Hagen, 1999).

Referring to control constructions as infinitive clauses, descriptive grammar texts do not distinguish between control constructions, raising constructions and ECM constructions, generative grammar provides clear distinctions as shown in the following section.

2.2 Control constructions in generative grammar

This section reviews the definitions of control constructions based upon the theory generative grammar (Radford, 2009). The features of PRO, the null subject, are clarified as animate arguments. The analysis of control constructions is divided into two major camps. One of them is the movement theory of control constructions, and the other, the non-movement theory of control constructions.

2.2.1 The null subject in control constructions

This section reviews the semantic role of the null subject in control constructions. DP is a determiner phrase, such as _{DP}*the boy*, which is the determiner *the* and a noun complement *boy* (Radford, 2009). *Mary likes to eat cake* is where *to eat cake* is a control construction. Control constructions only allow an animate DP as the subject (Polinsky, 2013), such as *Mary*, which is the antecedent of the null subject. An animate argument is mostly assigned theta roles EXPERIENCER, RECIPIENT or BENEFICIARY (Radford, 2009). EXPERIENCER is related to animate entities, experiencing a state/feeling. RECIPIENT and BENEFICIARY refers to an entity which is animate, but receives a preformed event.

The animate subject in the matrix clause, which is the antecedent of the null subject, is important when considering control constructions. When applying the concept of animate subject with (14a), it is found to be anomalous.

(14)

(a) !<u>Some plants</u> like to eat cake.

(b) <u>Mary</u> likes to eat cake.

Example (14a) is semantically anomalous (as symbolized by !) because *some plants* is inanimate unlike *Mary*. In addition, control arguments must be *sentient* (living or feeling) and have *volitional control*, which means that a matrix subject needs an intention to perform an act (Polinsky, 2013).

(15)

(a) <u>The governor</u> decided to withdraw the resources from the program.

(b) *<u>The crisis</u> decided to withdraw the resources from program.

(Polinsky, 2013, p. 8)

When comparing the null subject in (15), the matrix subject *the crisis* in (15b) has neither the ability to be a decision maker nor the ability to perform the action of withdrawing the resources from the program. Therefore, example (15b) is ungrammatical since the matrix subject is not animate.

2.2.2 Movement theory of control constructions

Polinsky and Potsdam (2006) believe that the null subject of control constructions is a trace of the moved element, which landed in the subject position, in the same fashion as raising constructions. Some examples given by Polinsky and Potsdam (2006) between the control construction in (16a) and the raising construction in (16b) are shown as follows:

(16)

(a) Bradley$_i$ tried [~~Bradley~~ to cut in line].   (Control)

(b) Bradley$_i$ seemed [~~Bradley~~ to cut in line].   (Raising)

(Polinsky & Potsdam, 2006, p. 172)

Both (16a) and (16b) are analyzed similarly, that is, the subject *Bradley* has been relocated from the original site to be the subject in the matrix clause (Polinsky &

Potsdam, 2006). Following the minimalist framework in Radford (2009), the movement analysis of the control constructions in (16a) and the raising construction in (16b) has been syntactically reinterpreted as in (17).

(17)

(a) [TPBradley [VP ~~Bradley~~ try [TP~~Bradley~~ to [VP ~~Bradley~~ cut in line]]]]

(Control)

(b) [TPBradley [VP ~~Bradley~~ seem [TP~~Bradley~~ to [VP ~~Bradley~~ cut in line]]]]

(Raising)

(Polinsky & Potsdam, 2006, p. 173)

The subject *Bradley* in (17a) originated in the VP of an embedded clause, where the subject *Bradley* has received a theta-role before raising to spec TP (Polinsky & Potsdam, 2006). After that, the subject *Bradley* is raised to the spec VP of the matrix verb. The argument *Bradley* receives another theta-role before being raised to the spec TP of a matrix clause (Polinsky & Potsdam, 2006). (17a) and (17b) are analyzed as having the same derivation (Polinsky & Potsdam, 2006). The difference is that the raising subject has one theta-role, while the control subject has two θ-roles. The double assignment of theta-roles is also not clarified.

Runner (2006) explains the possibility of the raised DP to receive more than one theta-role via movement. When reanalyzing (17a) based upon Runner's (2006) description of theta-roles, it is possible for the DP argument *Bradley* to have two theta-roles: the first being a cutter and the second being a trier. Runner's theory, however, violates the theta-criterion as follows:

A principle of Universal Grammar which specifies that each argument should bear one and only one theta-role, and that each theta-role associated with a given predicate should be assigned to one or only one argument.

(Radford, 2009, p. 406)

The theta-criterion restricts a DP argument to be assigned only one theta-role. The weakness of the movement analysis is that it is impossible for DP-movement to go from one theta position to the other (Hornstein, 1999).

As the movement theory of control violates the theta-criterion, it is not considered a valid analysis for control constructions in this study. Moreover, the movement analysis could face difficulty when it comes to arbitrary control, as there is no antecedent (Culicover & Jackendoff, 2001).

Landau (2003) stated that control constructions are usually analyzed as being CPs, whereas raising constructions are analyzed as being TPs to eliminate the island condition. This notion helps differentiate the analysis between these two constructions, as demonstrated below.

(18)

(a) [TP *he* [T *does*] VP [V *seem*] **[TP [T** *to***] [VP** ~~*he*~~ **[V** *scare***]** *them***]]]]]]]**

(Raising construction)

(b) [TP *he* [T *does*] [VP ~~*he*~~] [V *want*] **[CP [C** ∅**][TP [T to] [VP PRO [V scare] them]]]]]]]]]]**

(Control construction)

(Radford, 2004, p. 207)

In (18a), *to scare them* is analyzed to be in a TP clause, whereby this analysis is along the same line as the ECM construction in which the TP facilitate raising. In contrast, *to scare them* in (18b) is different, as control constructions are analyzed as being a CP.

2.2.3 Non-movement theory of control constructions

Culicover and Jackendoff (2001) were also against movement analysis because the movement analysis cannot apply to arbitrary control as follows:

(19)

(a) John knows who PRO$_{arb}$ <u>to see</u>.

(b) John told Sam how PRO$_{arb}$ <u>to hold oneself erect at a royal ball</u>.

(Culicover & Jackendoff, 2001, p. 500)

To see as in (19a) and *to hold oneself erect at a royal ball* as in (19b) are in indirect questions. Culicover and Jackendoff (2001) interpreted the antecedents of PRO in (19a) and (19b) as being arbitrary control constructions. Interpreting PRO in (19a) and (19b) as being arbitrary makes it impossible to analyze the antecedent of PRO as having been moved to a higher CP due to the violation of island. Moreover, the subject and PRO do not share references.

Another example to argue against movement analysis of control constructions is *control by nominal*, where the *to-* infinitive clause is in the DP argument as in (20) (Culicover & Jackendoff, 2001).

(20) DPThose attempt PRO to leave were too conspicuous.

(Culicover & Jackendoff, 2001, p. 501)

The interpretation of PRO in (20) as a raised DP from the *to-* infinitive clause to a higher clause is inapplicable (Culicover & Jackendoff, 2001) because of the lack of motivation to move (Culicover & Jackendoff, 2001).

2.2.4 PRO

PRO in generative grammar is the null subject of infinitive clauses (Radford, 2009). PRO is null lexically (Boeckx, Hornstein, & Nunes, 2014; Hornstein, 1999; Radford, 2009) and phonetically (Boeckx et al., 2014; Lasnik, 1992) as in (21).

(21) Everyone wants PRO to win.

(Boeckx et al., 2014, p. 8)

In (21), PRO is the null subject of *to win* (Polinsky, 2013; Radford, 2009). PRO differs from the expletive *it* in that PRO is the subject of infinitive clauses, whereas the expletive subject *it*, as in *it is raining* is where *it* is the subject of a finite clause. Both of them are required to satisfy an *Extended Projection Principle* (EPP) which requires a clause to have a subject (Radford, 2009). Unlike PRO, an expletive does not have a theta-role (Lasnik, 1992), as in Table 2.

Table 2: Distinguishing the features of PRO and expletive (Lasnik, 1992)

	PRO	Expletive
Subject	✓	✓
Finiteness	x	✓
Non-finiteness	✓	x
EPP	✓	✓
Theta-role assignment	✓	x
Case	null	x

In Table 2, PRO cannot appear in argument positions of finite clauses (Lasnik, 1992).

(22)

(a) *John promise PRO will attend class.

(Lasnik, 1992, p. 235)

(b) *John hoped that PRO eat a bagel.

(Hornstein, 1999, p. 15)

(c) *John talked to PRO.

(Hornstein, 1999, p. 15)

Interpreting PRO as the subject and the object of a finite clause, as in (22), results in ungrammaticality (Hornstein, 1999; Lasnik, 1992). PRO cannot be in nominative or accusative case marking positions (Hornstein, 1999), so PRO as the subject of infinitive clauses receives a null case and it is inserted to fulfill the subject position. As it is believed that all clauses in English need subjects, PRO is, therefore, needed to fulfill the requirement.

2.2.5 Control constructions versus ECM and raising constructions

Not all types of the *to-* infinitive are control constructions. Some *to-* infinitive clauses, as in (23b) and (23c) are ECM*,* and *raising constructions*, respectively (Radford, 2009).

(23)

(a) John wants PRO <u>to prove himself</u>.

(Radford, 2009, p. 84)

(b) I believe [**him/*he** to be innocent].

(Radford, 2009, p. 105)

(c) Mary seems ~~Mary~~ to hate cats.

With control constructions, as in (23a), PRO is the null subject of the *to-* infinitive clause *to prove himself*. On the other hand, example (23b) represents an ECM construction, where *him* is considered to be both the object of the main clause and the subject of the lower clause (Radford, 2009). The DP *him* is exceptionally case marked by receiving all case from the verb *believe* in the main clause. The subject of the lower clause cannot be assigned nominative case as the clause is non-finite. Apart from *believe*, other ECM verbs are such as *assume, consider, expect* and *think*.

The raising construction in (23c) is different from the control construction as in (23a) regarding the analysis of the subject (Radford, 2009). The subject of the infinitive raising construction *to hate cats* as in (23c) is assumed to be relocated from the spec VP verb of the lower clause as indicated by the deleted copy (Radford, 2009). The subjects of raising constructions that move from the spec VP are themes,

referring to the entities who are going through the effect of some action (Radford, 2009). In addition, the subjects of control constructions are said to be agents referring to entities performing actions. Apart from *seem*, other raising verbs are such as *appear*, *remain* and *happen* (Radford, 2009). These differences make the analysis of control constructions differ from raising constructions.

2.2.6 Obligatory and non-obligatory control constructions

Two types of control constructions classified by the antecedent of PRO are obligatory and non-obligatory control constructions. Obligatory control constructions are divided into, *subject control*, *unique control* and *split control*. (Ouhalla, 1999; Polinsky, 2013), which have the matrix subject as the antecedent. PRO in *object control* (Polinsky, 2013; Radford, 2004, 2009) refers to the matrix object. Unique control can have either the subject or the object as the antecedent (Culicover & Jackendoff, 2006). Split control as in (24c) has both matrix subject and object as the antecedent (Landau, 2003). Non-obligatory control constructions in this study are arbitrary control constructions, as in (24d), the null subject refers to *anyone*. (24e) is a *tough construction* which is believed that PRO is arbitrary. It can be rewritten into *it is tough to please John.*

(24)

(a) **John**ᵢ is eager **PRO**ᵢ to please.   (Subject control)

(b) The police appealed to **the protesters**ᵢ **PRO**ᵢ to stay calm. (Object control)

(Polinsky, 2013, p. 7)

(c) **Gil$_i$** persuaded **Rina$_j$ PRO$_{i+j}$** to present themselves without shame.

(Split control)

(Landau, 2003, p. 7)

(d) It is not recommended **PRO$_{arb}$** to swim here.   (Arbitrary control)

(Polinsky, 2013, p. 9)

(e) John is tough **PRO$_{arb}$** to please.   (Arbitrary control)

In (24a), the antecedent of PRO in subject control is *John.* In (24b), the antecedent of PRO is *the protesters* (Polinsky, 2013). In (24c), the antecedent of PRO is both *Gil* and *Rina*. PRO as in (24d-e) refers to anyone (Polinsky, 2013; Radford, 2004). In (24e), the interpretation of PRO is arbitrary as it is tough for anyone to please John (Keine & Poole, 2017). The above discussion concerns the syntactic structure of control construction which comprise PRO and its antecedent. Control constructions can appear in various location in a sentence. The following section covers various syntactic functions of control constructions.

2.2.7 Syntactic functions of control constructions

Syntactic functions (Kozacikova, 2015) refers to positions, which are the subject, VP complement, adjunct and PP and AdvP complements. Control constructions as subjects were studied in previous studies (Duffley, 2000; Fanego, 2004; Ramírez, 2015; Veselovská & Emonds, 2014). Some previous studies focused on control constructions as VP complements (Heyvaert & Cuyckens, 2010; Rudanko, 2010; Vosberg, 2009). Control constructions as subjective complements is in

Miyakawa (1988). Other studies analyzed control constructions as adjuncts (Kaatari, 2010a; Linden, 2010; Rudanko, 2010).

2.2.7.1 Subject

Previous studies found different forms of control constructions as subjects (Duffley, 2000; Fanego, 2004; Ramírez, 2015; Veselovská & Emonds, 2014).

(25)

(a) Trying to make his mother happy proved unlucky for Paul.

(Fanego, 2004, p. 341)

(b) !To be there made us feel happy.

(Duffley, 2003, p. 344)

Trying to make his mother happy as in (25a), and *to be there* as in (25b) are the subjects. The use of the *to-* infinitive clause as subjects is said to be anomalous as in (26a), and ungrammatical as in (26b)-(26c) (Veselovská & Emonds, 2014).

(26)

(a) !To live close to work saved us no money.

(b) *To publish another book has merited a raise.

(c) *To make such a noise would irritate our neighbors.

(Veselovská & Emonds, 2014, p. 29)

Veselovská and Emonds (2014) did not provide adequate explanation as to why the use of the *to-* infinitive clauses in these examples is unacceptable.

2.2.7.2 Verb Phrase

Control constructions appearing as VP are in all three forms as in (27).

(27)

(a) John tried <u>to please Mary</u>.

(Dowty, 2003, p. 16)

(b) He was enjoying <u>talking with her</u>.

(Duffley, 2006, p. 15)

(c) Tom helped <u>fix the car</u>.

The syntactic function of the control constructions in (27) *to please Mary*, *talking with her* and *fix the car* is VP complements (Bache & Davidsen-Nielsen, 2010; Dowty, 2003; Duffley, 2006).

Apart from the definition of control constructions as VP complements, previous studies examined the verb *like* with different forms of control constructions using corpus-based studies, Eriksson (2006) and Krajčová (2015) used COBUILD*DIRECT* and the BNC (British National Corpus), respectively to study the verb *like* with the *to-* infinitive and the *-ing* infinitive.

Table 3: Like with the to- infinitive complement in COBUILD DIRECT and BNC

	Eriksson (2006) COBUILD *DIRECT* (e.g. UK books)		Krajčová (2015) BNC	
	to- infinitive	*-ing infinitive*	*to- infinitive*	*-ing infinitive*
like	92.3 %	7.7 %	66%	34%

Both corpora show the preference of the *to-* infinitive as complement of the verb *like* (Eriksson, 2006; Krajčová, 2015). Only 7.7 percent of the *-ing* infinitive were reported as complement of the verb *like* in COBUILD*DIRECT*. Eriksson (2006) explained that the appearance of the *-ing* infinitive as complements of the verb *like* concerns their relation to present tense as in *they like doing it*. Eriksson's results are shown to support Krajčová (2015) from the BNC. Krajčová's (2015) results of the complement of the verb *try* also supports this study. The use of the *to-* infinitive complement of the verb *try* in the British and American data is higher than the *-ing* infinitive complement.

2.2.7.3 Adjunct

Control constructions as adjuncts, called *adjunct control,* are generally considered syntactically optional. Omitting adjuncts does not affect the well-formedness of the phrase (Dowty, 2003) as they are considered extra information (Needham & Toivonen, 2011). They can indicate place, manner and time. It is also possible to have more than one adjunct within a sentence, as in (28) (Aarts, 2001).

(28) <u>Last year</u>, I saw this film <u>several times</u>.

(Aarts, 2001, p. 21)

It is possible for different forms of control constructions, such as purpose clauses, to be analyzed as adjuncts, which can be swapped between initial or final positions (Diesel, 2001; Meyers, Macleod, & Grishman, 1994).

(29)

(a) John sang to please Mary.

(Dowty, 2003, p. 16)

(b) To produce an essay every two weeks, you will have to work very hard.

(Aarts, 2001, p. 82)

(c) Alex replaced the lock on the door, in order to make the house more secure.

(Aarts, 2001, p. 82)

In (29), *to please Mary* and *to produce an essay every two weeks* syntactically function as adjuncts, since omitting these phrases does not affect the well-formedness of the sentence. In (29c), *in order to make the house more secure* is also interpreted as an adjunct, which occurs in the final position (Aarts, 2001).

However, it becomes controversial as to whether or not the *to-* infinitive is an adjunct or complement. For example, the *to-* infinitive clause as in (30) may be considered as an object of the matrix verb together with *Mary* in a double object construction (Kipper, Korhonen, Ryant, & Palmer, 2006; Larson, 1991). *To leave* as in (30) syntactically functions as an adjunct.

(30) John promised Mary to leave.

With regard to adjuncts, Rudanko (2010) investigated the use of *accustomed* with *to-* infinitive clauses and the preposition *to* with *-ing* infinitives from the 1930s to the 1950s in *The Time Magazine Corpus*. Rudanko (2010) found that usage of *accustomed* in American English obviously shifted between the 1930s and 1950s, as in (31).

(31)

(a) When he ran across an item he wanted, he was <u>accustomed to buy the whole collection containing it</u>.

(b) Hollywood, <u>accustomed to making the manager a dummy figure and further controlling play property</u> […]

In the 1930s, the use of *accustomed* with the *to-* infinitive clause and the preposition *to* with the *-ing* infinitive appeared differently at 67 and 50 tokens, respectively. Rudanko (2010) explained that a higher frequency of *accustomed* with the *to-* infinitive clause in this era was due to the Extension Principle, which states that *to-* infinitive clauses are preferred, compared to the preposition *to* with *-ing* infinitive clause, when there is an extraction of subordinate clauses, such as topicalization and relativization.

(32)

(a) Over the tundra of that vast region, he was <u>accustomed to make</u> two trips a

year by dog-team, carrying the Gospel.   (Topicalization)

(b) Not alone were bank clearings missing from important indices by which

business are <u>accustomed to gauge</u> the state of business […]   (Relativization)

(Rudanko, 2010, p. 11)

Table 4: Accustomed with to- infinitive and the preposition to- with the -ing
complements during 1930 to 1950 (Rudanko, 2010)

Years	Frequencies	*to-* infinitive	PP *to* + *-ing* infinitive
1930s	67	15	52
1940s	76	23	53
1950s	78	7	71

Based upon frequencies, 15 tokens extracted out of 67 tokens that were used

with the *to-* infinitive clause, were used in extraction contexts, such as topicalization;

however, only one tokens of *accustomed* with the preposition *to* with the *-ing*

infinitive was used in extraction contexts. Although the adjective *accustomed* used in

extraction contexts was prone to be productive with *to-* infinitive clauses in the 1930s,

between the 1940s and 1950s, the use of *accustomed* with the preposition *to* with the *-

ing* infinitive as complements increased considerably. In the 1940s, a total of 76

tokens of *accustomed* were used the *to-* infinitive clause at 23 tokens and the

preposition *to* with the *-ing* infinitive at 53 tokens. In the 1950s, the use of

accustomed with *to-* infinitive clauses was rare, where only 7 out of 78 tokens were

reported to be used with *to-* infinitive clauses. This means that the use of *accustomed*

with *to-* infinitive clauses was no longer associated with extraction context. Although

Rudanko's (2010) study is a diachronic study and the data is not up-to-date, the results provide some interesting insights.

Kaatari (2010b) worked on the choices of post-predicative between the *to-*infinitive clause and *that-* clauses to be used with adjectives, such as *certain*.

(33)

(a) I am certain that she will play.

(b) She is certain to play.

(Kaatari, 2010b, p. 2)

In (33a), when the matrix subject is different from the subject in the embedded clause, *that-* clause constructions are preferred. For (33b), the subject of the *to-*infinitive clause is conditionally required to be the same as the matrix subject. In addition, the adjectives *anxious*, *happy* and *pleased* are the top three adjectives that were actually found to be used with the *to-* infinitive clause (Kaatari, 2010). However, the adjectives *afraid, glad* and *sure* are the top three adjectives that are used with the *that-* clauses (Kaatari, 2010).

Regarding adverbial phrases, control constructions in PP complements, such as *speaking* as in *he refrained from speaking* and *I dissuaded him from speaking* (Baltin, 2009, p. 1) are the complements headed by the prepositional phrases *from*. No study has been found to explain why the *to-* infinitive cannot be used as prepositional complements.

2.2.8 Temporal interpretation of control constructions

A number of previous studies theoretically discuss the temporality of control constructions in English. The emphasis is put onto the temporal interpretation of VP complements (Duffley, 2000; Wurmbrand, 2014). While the *-ing* infinitive denotes simultaneity, the *to-* infinitive denotes a sequence of events.

2.2.8.1 Simultaneous interpretation of control constructions

Duffley (2000) believed that the temporal interpretation of the *-ing* infinitive as VP complements has temporal simultaneity with matrix events, as in (34).

(34)

(a) I enjoyed playing tennis with Mary.

(b) Ahead was pure blackness; I tried closing my eyes […]

(c) He tried to close them, but the eyelids […]

(Duffley, 2000, p. 221)

Playing tennis with Mary as in (34a) has the sameness of time with the matrix event *enjoyed*. This interpretation resembles (34b) where the *-ing* infinitive *closing my eyes* and the matrix event *tried* are coincidental events (Duffley, 2000). This could be because of the past tense of the verb *tried*. This interpretation is convincing since adding a temporal adverb *tomorrow* to test the future interpretation of the *-ing* infinitive as in (34a) and (34b) makes them sound anomalous. The interpretation of the *-ing* infinitive as in (34a) and (34b) is used to contrast with the events of the *to-* infinitive *to close them* as in (34c), where the temporality of these events is interpreted to be subsequent events (Duffley, 2000). However, the *to-* infinitive with

the verb *try* is reinterpreted by Wurmbrand (2014) who provided an opposite interpretation of this case, as in (35).

      (35) Yesterday, John tried <u>to leave</u>.

<div align="right">(Wurmbrand, 2014, p. 408)</div>

The *to-* infinitive *to leave* in (35) occurring with the verb *try* is believed to be a coincidental event. This analysis is supported by adding a temporal adverb *tomorrow*, which makes example (35) become ungrammatical. Wurmbrand (2014), however, disagreed with the temporal interpretation of the *to-* infinitive as a VP complement with subsequent events. She argues that the subsequent interpretation of the *to-* infinitive as VP complements depends on the matrix event. Wurmbrand (2014) used the term *simultaneous infinitives*, when control constructions cannot be interpreted as having future interpretation, as in (35) (Wurmbrand, 2014). When the *to-* infinitive occurs with a certain matrix verb, such as *try*, episodic (future) interpretation is impossible since the matrix event and the event of the control constructions are coexisting (Wurmbrand, 2014).

2.2.8.2 Subsequent interpretation of control constructions

While the *-ing* infinitive denotes simultaneity, the *to-* infinitive is interpreted as subsequence. Wurmbrand (2014) used the term *irrealis future infinitive* when a control constructions allows future/subsequence interpretation. The *to-* infinitive with this interpretation tends to occur with some matrix verbs, such as *decide* and *plan,* despite being inflected with the past tense as in (36).

(36) Yesterday, John decided <u>to leave</u> (tomorrow).

<div align="right">(Wurmbrand, 2014, p. 408)</div>

To leave as in (36) is analyzed as being episodic where the event is interpreted as not yet happening at the time of utterance. However, Wurmbrand (2014) illustrated the idiosyncrasy regarding temporal interpretation of control constructions as complements of the verbs. Generalizing *-ing* infinitive clauses as complements of the verbs to have sameness of time with matrix events in all cases could be too strong. Likewise, not all cases of the *to-* infinitive as complements of the verbs can be interpreted as having future denotation.

However, the *-ing* infinitive as VP complements is not always interpreted as having temporal simultaneity with the events in the matrix clauses since they can be interpreted as being subsequent or prior events, depending upon the meaning of the verbs in the matrix clauses (Duffley & Arseneau, 2012) as presented in (37).

(37)

(a) Lucy has lost an eye, lost her father and now she faces <u>losing her dearest friends</u>.

(b) Please adhere to these parking rules so that you do not jeopardize <u>having your vehicle towed at your expense!</u> […]

(c) While pet shops may meet these prices, without the above guarantees you hazard <u>getting an animal that may have been culled from a breeder's stock</u>.

<div align="right">(Duffley & Arseneau, 2012, pp. 41-46)</div>

The *-ing* infinitive *losing her dearest friend,* as in (37a), *having your vehicle towed at your expense!,* as in (37b), and *getting an animal that may have been culled from a breeder's stocks* as in (37c) are interpreted as being future. This interpretation is according to the events in the matrix clauses as in *face*, *jeopardize* and *hazard*.

2.2.9 Factual interpretation of control constructions

Factuality is another principle to distinguish different forms of control constructions. Factuality refers to actually happened events (Duffley, 2003; Öztürk, 2017; Wang, 2014). It is assumed to have the truth of their complements (Öztürk, 2017), while non-factuals are not. So, the *-ing* infinitive show a relation with factuality (Öztürk, 2017) whereas the *to-* infinitive is interpreted as being non-factual as in (38).

(38)

(a) He resented paying the bill.   [+fact]

(b) He hoped to visit China.   [- fact]

(Matrood, 2010, p. 12)

In (38a), the verb *resent* with *-ing* infinitive is interpreted as being factual, while *hope+ to-* infinitive as in (38b) is non-factual. Not only do the *-ing* infinitive involve factuality, the null infinitive with the verb *see* also receives this interpretation as shown in (39).

(39)

(a) *He saw him <u>leave on Wednesday</u> […]

(b) He told him <u>to leave on Wednesday</u> […]

(J. Anderson, 2005, p. 33)

Unlike (39b), the verb *see* with the null infinitive is interpreted as being factuality, as it can be tested by the temporal adverbial *on Wednesday* (J. Anderson, 2005). The examples of factual verbs are *regret, hate* and *forgot*. The examples of non-factual verbs are *believe, assert* and *say* (Ölmezer-Öztürk, 2017). The factuality could be tested by *the fact of* constructions where Fisher (2007) presented the way of testing it with the example of the verb *regret* with the *-ing* infinitive as in (40a).

(40)

(a) I regret <u>having agreed to the proposal</u>.

(b) I regret the fact of <u>having agreed to the proposal</u>.

(Fisher, 2007, p. 8)

(40b) indicates a factual event through the test of *a fact of*. Regarding previous studies on the factuality of control constrictions, Öztürk (2017) studied the verb *regret* with the *to-* infinitive and the *-ing* infinitive in COCA. The verb *regret* with the *to-* infinitive appear less often than the *-ing* infinitive, with the quantity of 153 and 250 tokens, respectively.

The top three occurrences of the verb *regret* with the *-ing* infinitive appear with *having, doing* and *saying* as in (41).

(41)

(a) Do I regret <u>having so many things piled up in my closet</u>?

(b) But I truly regret <u>doing this to you without your knowledge or permission</u>.

(Öztürk, 2017, p. 93)

As in (41a), the verb *have* denotes possession. The speakers asked whether she felt sorry that she had so many things in her closet. In (41b), the speaker expresses his/her feeling that he/she was so sorry for the event that occurred before speaking. Therefore, the *-ing* infinitive denotes those events that happened before.

However, the top three occurrences of the verb *regret* with the *to-* infinitive are *to say*, *to inform* and *to report* as in (42).

(42)

(a) I regret <u>to say that Rhode Island has a reputation for corruption</u>.

(Öztürk, 2017, p. 96)

In (42), *regret to say* is non-factual because it hasn't happened. The speaker is going to give information about Rhode Island. The speaker gives the expression of *regret+to-* infinitive before giving bad news.

2.2.10 Multidimensional analysis

With regard to the study of the occurrence of control construction in different genre, Biber's (1988) multidimensional analysis is a methodological approach. It was developed to study salient linguistic features and their co-occurrences. This

methodology applies to various linguistics studies, such as contrastive analysis of different languages, the development of teaching material and synchronic analysis of specific genres (Biber, 1988). Biber (1988) studied 21 genres from both 481 spoken and written texts using corpora Lancaster Oslo-Bergen (LOB) and London-Ling (LLC) corpora. Frequencies were counted with the help of statistical calculation.

Seven dimensions of linguistic features were studied. The first dimension, *information vs. involved production* concerns *that-* deletion and private verbs, such as *believe*. The second dimension, *narrative vs. non-narrative* cover past-tense and third-person pronouns (Biber, 1988). The third dimension, *explicit vs. situational-dependent reference*, focuses on relative clause and nominalization. The fourth dimension, *over expression of persuasion*, concerns *wh*-relative clause and nominalization. The fifth dimension, *abstract vs. non-abstract information*, analyzed the passive construction. The sixth dimension, *online information elaboration* studies the demonstratives *this* and *that* as well as *that-* relative clause. The last dimension is academic heading, which studied *seem* and *appears* (Biber, 1988).

2.2.11 Text varieties and syntactic elements

Recent previous studies examined text variety and infinitive clauses. Gonzales and Dita (2018) studied split infinitives in different text types, such as spoken vs written, private vs public and academic print text. The split infinitive as in (43) in different English varieties, such as British English and Filipino English were compared.

(43) I want <u>to really humiliate him</u>.

(Gonzales & Dita, 2018, p. 244)

In the spoken texts, British English uses split infinitives more commonly than Filipino English. The split infinitive is not acceptable in prescriptive grammar. The unacceptability has an influence on Filipino English (Gonzales & Dita, 2018) because like British English speakers, Filipino English users use split infinitives in private dialogues more than the public ones. Gonzales and Dita (2018) believe that the speakers consider using split infinitive in the public context stigmatized (Gonzales & Dita, 2018).

In addition, Mala (2017) showed the increasing use of infinitive clauses in written texts in Present Day English. Mala (2017) found that the *to-* infinitive appears more often than the *-ing* infinitive. The data were taken from Brown/Frown representing American English and LOB/F-LOB representing British English, such as fiction and academic English, as in (44). The frequency of the infinitives in Mala's (2017) study is shown in Table (5).

(44)

(a) […] The engines fell into a lake as the pilot dumped fuel and tried <u>to control the plane</u> […]

(b) […] The best way <u>to rule out a tragic contingency</u> would be <u>to sign a peace treaty</u>.

(c) It is infectious, almost child like, <u>drawing the audience into the company of his own imagination</u>.

(Mala, 2017, p. 159)

Table 5: Frequency of to- /-ing infinitives between Brown/ Frown and LOB/ F-LOB

	Brown	**Frown**	**LOB**	**F-LOB**
to- **infinitives**	14,548	15,327 ⬆	15,833	16,424 ⬆
-ing **infinitives**	2,380	2,762⬆	2,312	2,515⬆

The frequency in Table 5 suggests that the use of the *to-* infinitive and the *-ing* infinitive in written texts in both datasets has increased in Present-Day English (Mala, 2017).

Geisler (1992) studied relative infinitive as in (45) in fiction text, and face-to-face conversation. Like Biber (1988), the data was also collected from Lancaster-Oslo-Bergen (LOB) and London-Lund Corpus (LLC).

(45) If that is so, then your doctor is **the person** to guide you.

(Geisler, 1992, p. 213)

To guide you as in (45) is relative infinitive where the noun phrase *the person* is its antecedent. The result shows that the number of the relative infinitives appear similarly between LOB and LLC as in 836 and 852 per one million words, respectively. As for the scientific text, the relative infinitive occurs highly with *for-* phrases as in (46a). However, the face-to-face conversation shows that the relative infinitive appears with possessives as in (46b).

(46)

(a) […] a legend and a symbol, someone for Grandmother to pin her prayers on

(b) […] has his own internal politics to worry about […]

(Geisler, 1992, p. 216)

Geister (1992) found that fiction text has a higher number of noun than face-to-face text. The more formal text shows more *for-* phrases as in (46a).

2.2.12 Writing techniques of text analysis

As previously observed in the British data as a pilot study, it was found that synonym, as in *they **want** <u>to win it more</u>* and they ***would like*** <u>to be in a champion league</u>, play an important role in British sports news articles.

The application of synonym is regard as lexical cohesion techniques. To achieve cohesion, such as synonyms, word repetitions and related words are used. Synonyms refer to words with close meaning (Salkie, 1995) as in (47).

(47)

(a) Two more **policemen** blocked my way […] 'It's not that easy!' I shouted. 'Better **cops** than you have tried to capture Slippery Jim DiGriz.

(b) In the third year you can develop these special interests in particular areas of the subject, and it is here that the **breadth** of the department's expertise is especially an advantage: we offer course in a very **wide** range of specialist options, including computational linguistics and sociolinguistics.

(Salkie, 1995, p. 10)

In (47a), *policemen* and *cop*s are synonyms. Synonym can be in the same syntactic category, such as the synonym *policeman* and *cops*. They can sometimes synonym could be words with different syntactic categories such as *breadth* and *wide*, as in (47b) (Salkie, 1995). Words repetitions, referring to the same word, are also

preferred in some texts. The word repetition could be both functional and lexical categories, as in (48).

(48)

(a) […] a new friendlier style of **Commonwealth** Heads of Government meeting was promised yesterday. Chief Emeka Anyaoku, the

Commonwealth secretary general, […] Promised participants include John

Major, […], the Australian **prime minister**, […] Nawaz Sharif, Pakistan's

prime minister […]

(b) Miguel, more slightly built **and** pensive, is from Honduras. They are unconsciously syncopating the beat as they alternative between hammering, prying **and** unscrewing. Towering in front of them **is** a 20-foot high pile of dead **and** discarded **computer** technology. […] being a **computer** breaker **is** a monotonous $4.50 an hour job in the underground economy.

(Salkie, 1995, p. 12)

In (48a), *commonwealth* and *prime minister* appear twice each (Salkie, 1995).

In (48b), the functional categories *and* and *is* occur three and two times, respectively. The lexical category *computer* appears twice. Another kind of words in the text is called *related words* as in (49).

(49)

(a) About one hundred house **fires** a year are caused by irons left on. […]
which is why our steam irons turn themselves off, after thirty seconds, when
left face down. Why after thirty seconds, you may ask? Well, leave a **hot** iron
on your cotton shirt. It'll begin to **burn** after thirty-two second.

(b) The Trade Descriptions Act makes it an offence for a **tour** operator to
knowingly publish false information, and a draft EC package **holiday** directive
should tighten the law still further […]

(Salkie, 1995, p. 28)

In (49a), *fire, hot* and *burn* are related words. They are related because they
are within the areas of *fire* and *heat* (Salkie, 1995). In (49b), *tour* and *holiday* are
related words.

2.3 Summary

This chapter discusses previous studies on control constructions and the
related studied to the analysis. It includes infinitive clauses in grammar references
(Aarts, 2011; Azar & Hagen, 1999; Shoup & Loberger, 2009; Strumpf & Douglas,
2004; Swan, 2005) and control constructions in generative grammar. The use of
infinitives in grammar references does not explain why one form is used over the
other. As purpose of grammar references is to teach grammar to general language
learners, the information in grammar references is generally simplified.

Generative grammar distinguishes infinitive constructions into at least three
types, which include control constructions, raising constructions and ECM

constructions to capture their differences. Control constructions are different from other infinitives in the fact that there are three infinitive forms. Control constructions has the null subject PRO, which generally refers to the matrix subject. (Radford, 2009).

Control constructions can occur in various syntactic functions, such as subjects, VP complements, adjuncts and prepositional phrase complements, the function of VP complements is more compelling because all forms of control constructions can appear in VP complements. Based upon previous studies, it is assumed that the *to-* infinitive is preferred over the other forms.

In regard to semantic interpretations, this study follows previous studies which analyze temporal and factual interpretations of control constructions. Regarding the methodology for the analysis, multidimensional analysis, text variety, and writing techniques were reviewed. The above literature that are reviewed lead to the next chapter's approach in research methodology and data analysis.

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CHAPTER THREE
METHODOLOGY

3.1 The data

While previous studies focus on the data collection of novel and academic writing to study infinitive clauses, this study fills the gap by focusing on sports news articles in British and American sports news. It was found that the nature of control constructions follows the economy principle as they are considered shorts sentences. Control constructions are short because the subject in the lower clause can be the same subject as the matrix clause. They are normally used with active voice. Such characteristics could gain the sports news readers' attention easily. This is due to the fact that the sports news is more of an entertainment reading rather than a serious reading. As supported by d'Haenens, Jankowski, and Heuvelman (2004), the sports news readers will spend only nine minutes to read this column. With this short attention span, word choices used with control constructions need to be simple. Structures used should be read easily in short sentences. The empirical evidence from the sports news from *The Daily Telegraph* and *USA Today* is expected to contribute to the better understanding of control constructions.

3.1.1 British and American English

Language variations of British and American English were selected because they have been entrenched longer than in any other English speaking country around the world (Cheshire, 1991). The number of British and American native English speakers are the largest and their literature has been circulated the widest (Schmitt &

Marsden, 2006). Spoken by people in different countries, the two language variations vary not only in their pronunciation and lexical items, but also are reported to have differences in some sentence structures (Algeo, 2006; Cruse, 2011; Peters, 1980; Rohdenburg, 2009; Trudgill & Hannah, 2013).

3.1.2 Newspaper genres

Newspapers are up-to-date and authentic sources, containing various sections, such as sports, lifestyle and entertainment, which are available for the readers' different interests (Pak, 2010). Newspapers are general reading material for everyone, whereby they can access newspapers for their own purposes, such as accessing information, updating, entertaining and discussing with others (Ruotolo, 1988). Authenticity is regarded as one of the outstanding qualities of newspapers as language in real life is used (Hunter, 2009).

3.1.3 Newspaper selection criteria

Previous studies (Gavrilos, 2002; Ruigrok & Van Atteveldt, 2007) suggest that the reputation and the circulation of newspapers are common selection criteria. Aside from these criteria, the types of newspapers have to be specified as newspaper markets in Britain are segmented into broadsheets and tabloids, which serve different purposes.

3.1.3.1 Reputation and circulation

To study the language widely consumed by the public, the data is extracted from newspapers with national reputation and wide circulation (Gavrilos, 2002;

Ruigrok & Van Atteveldt, 2007). The circulation of a paper, shown in the number of copies sold in the market as well as the internet subscription (Doyle, 2011), confirms how well received the paper is by the public (Johnson, Henderson, Pedersen, & Stonecipher, 2011; Mensing & Oliver, 2005; Viboonchart & Gampper, 2014).

3.1.3.2 Broadsheets in Britain

The news markets in Britain are basically divided into broadsheets, such as *The Daily Telegraph*, and tabloids, such as *The Sun* (Gardikiotis, Martin, & Hewstone, 2004). Tabloids present sensational content (McCaw, McGlade, & McElnay, 2014) and their readers focus on the columns of entertainment and scandal (Seale, Boden, William, Lowe, & Steinberg, 2007). In contrast, the content of broadsheet newspapers are rather more intellectual (McCaw et al., 2014). The language in tabloids is also rather conversational (Seale, Boden, Williams, Lowe, & Steinberg, 2007), whereas the language in broadsheets is general and descriptive, appealing to a broader group of readers (Seale, Boden, Williams, et al., 2007). As this study focuses on the language widely consumed by the readers, broadsheets, with their more reliable content (McCaw et al., 2014) are more appropriate for the study.

3.1.4 Best-selling newspaper brands

As indicated earlier, the selected newspaper brands for study are *The Daily Telegraph* for the British data and the *USA Today* for the American data. The criteria to select these newspapers are discussed as follows:

3.1.4.1 The Daily Telegraph

The Daily Telegraph is selected to represent the British newspapers because *The Daily Telegraph* is a leading national newspaper in the country (A. Anderson, Allan, Petersen, & Wilkinson, 2005; Hilton & Hunt, 2010; Mangani, 2007). The circulation of *The Daily Telegraph* is the highest as confirmed by the updated circulation of newspapers in 2015. The British circulation report of the leading newspapers is shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Circulation-based comparison among The Daily Telegraph, The Guardian and The Independent as updated on February 2015 (www.newsworks.org.uk)

Newsbrands in Britain	Circulation in Print	Online Circulation
The Daily Telegraph	494,675	3,454,610
The Guardian	185,429	2,244,989
The Independent	61,338	2,097,210

Table 6 indicates that *The Daily Telegraph* obviously surpasses *The Guardian* and *The Independent* both in print and online versions. The circulation of *The Daily Telegraph* in print is about two and a half times higher than *The Guardian* and about eight-times higher than *The Independent*. The data showed only one-year information because the website of www.newsworks.org.uk allows access only to the year of 2015 when validating the data.

3.1.4.2 USA Today

In the United States, *USA Today* is one of the top national newspapers (Hamilton, 2005; Johnson et al., 2011; Ruigrok & Van Atteveldt, 2007). The number of *USA Today*'s readers exceeds a million per day (Kirchoff, 2010). The characteristics of *USA Today* are easy-to-read and well-informed (usatoday.com). Its

circulation is among the top three American daily newspapers reported by the Alliance for Audited Media (AAM), a non-profit organization, providing media verification of America's leading brands, as demonstrated in Table 7.

Table 7: Circulations of the American top three daily newspapers from 2011 to 2013

Newspapers	Total Average Circulation (Printed and Online)		
	(2013)	(2012)	(2011)
The Wall Street Journal	1,480,725 (1)	2,118,315 (1)	2,096,169 (1)
The New York Times	731,395 (3)	1,586,757(3)	1,150,589 (3)
USA Today	1,424,406 (2)	1,817,446 (2)	1,784,242 (2)

The top three daily newspapers in America are *The Wall Street Journal*, *The New York Time*s, and *USA Today*. In 2013, the circulations of *The Wall Street Journal* in print were very close to *USA Today*, at 1,480,725 and 1,424,406, respectively. Conversely, the circulation of *The New York Times* was dramatically lower at 731,395 in 2013; it is, therefore, ruled out as a candidate for the data collection. Despite a similar circulation between *The Wall Street Journal* and *USA Today*, *The Wall Street Journal,* with its specific content relating to finance, commerce and the economic situation is ruled out.

3.1.5 Sports news articles

To study the language widely consumed, this study focuses on the most read columns in newspapers. The information regarding readers' news article preferences is provided in Table 8.

Table 8: The percentage of Internet users who get news and information online about each topic as indicated by PRC-Internet & American Life Project and PRC-Project for Excellence in Journalism Online News Survey cited in Purcell et al. (2010)

News Sections	%
National events	73
Business	64
International events	62
Science	60
Sports	52
Developments in your local community	51
Arts and culture	49
Celebrities and entertainment	47

Table 8 shows that sports sections are among the most read sections. Specific contents also concern political orientations, as the British newspapers are believed to have political bias. *The Daily Telegraph* is a broadly conservative newspaper (El Refaie, 2009; Seale, 2010) while *The Guardian* and *The Independent* are broadly liberal (Goddard, Robinson, & Parry, 2008). To eliminate the political factor, national and international news are ruled out for the study as they may hide political bias in the contents. Regarding business and scientific news, when comparing sports news with business and scientific news, sports news is more general than business and scientific news.

With the above sections being ruled out, the sports section was finally selected for the study. It gains a broader group of readers. According to the pilot study, the sports competitions are international across nations such as America, England, Australia and European countries. Individual readers have favorite teams that they follow. Additionally, sports news cover wide areas of interests which include international events and business that are trading athletes, coach and administrative committees.

Sports sections, nevertheless, are known to be gender specific as mostly men read the sports sections. In fact, the majority of newspaper readers in general are men who are also the majority that read the top five articles, as shown in table 6. Males were reported to be interested in the topics of achievement and performance, while females spend more time reading news relating to social and interpersonal topics (Knobloch-Westerwick & Alter, 2007). Overall, male readers of online and in print versions of *The Daily Telegraph* are reported to be 56.61 percent and 53.42 percent, respectively, which is the majority of readers (www.newsworks.org.uk/The-Daily-Telegraph as updated in 2015). Similarly, according to *USA Today* (usatoday.com), 65 percent of *USA Today*'s readers are male, whereas 35 percent are female.

Table 9: Survey among a nationwide sample of adults data available from the PEW Research Center for the people and the Press (2004) as cited in Knobloch-Westerwick and Alter (2007)

News sections	Female (%)	Male (%)
Health	34	19
Crime	33	28
Religion	22	17
Entertainment	15	11
Culture and arts	12	9
Local government	24	22
Consumer news	12	14
International affairs	22	31
Business and finance	10	21
Science and technology	11	24
Sports	12	37

Table 9 supports that sports sections are preferred mostly by male readers, who do not only contribute to the majority of the readers of news on sports, but also international affairs and business.

The extracted data excludes news headlines, subheadlines, video reports,

pictures, charts, tables, graphs and readers' comments. The headlines and subheadlines are excluded because they are generally not written as clauses. They are normally noun strings with omitted words. (Bucaria, 2004), such as the headlines as given in (50).

(50)

(a) Northampton 15 London Irish 9: Saints scramble <u>to win</u>

(b) England captain Eoin Morgan at a loss <u>to explain poor form ahead of New Zealand clash</u>.

In (50), since they are not complete sentences, the *to-* infinitive as underlined could not be interpreted which syntactic functions they belong to.

Due to the unavailability of the printed version of *The Daily Telegraph* in Thailand, the study is forced to resort to the online format. The online media turns out to be favorable as it facilitates the data collection of this study.

3.1.6 Data collection

The data was collected from the sports news articles of *USA Today* and *The Daily Telegraph*. The sports news articles from these newspapers were collected between February 14-20, 2015. About 50,000 words from each newspaper were taken to extract the control constructions.

This amount of data is regarded as being adequate to study the use of control constructions in sports news articles. The number of extracted tokens of control constructions form the 50,000 words were only 538 tokens and 712 tokens in British

and American sports news articles, respectively. Although this is not a huge number of tokens, it can still tell us something about the nature of the use of control constructions. Furthermore, the data gathered is useful for additional qualitative analysis.

In regard to the column of sports news articles, all articles relating to sports news between February 14, 2015 and February 20, 2015 were collected. The subsection of sports news in *The Daily Telegraph* that were selected to study are football, rugby, cricket, golf, cycling, tennis and car racing. Similarly, the subsection of sports news in *USA Today* are football, baseball basketball, hockey, golf, and car racing.

The organization of sports news includes the date, headline, subheadline, reporters, time to report, and body of text. The average range of each sports news is approximately 500 words. Examples of the sports news articles from *The Daily Telegraph* and *USA Today* are given as follows:

Northampton 15 London Irish 9: Saints scramble to win

Northampton made to sweat by a battling London Irish before reigning Aviva Premiership champions extend lead at the top of the table

By Graham Cluttton, Franklin's Gardens 12:31AM GMT 14 Feb 2015

Jim Mallinder, Northampton's director of rugby, was relieved to see his side increase their lead at the top of the Aviva Premiership, but believes they will need to show "massive improvement" at Bath next weekend. Tries from Ken Pisi and Sam Dickinson proved just enough to a win a game which they almost lost in the closing seconds when Irish knocked on over the line.

Mallinder, whose side are now five points clear at the top of the Aviva Premiership, said: "I am pleased that we have won and that we remain at the top of the league. However, we didn't play very well, did we? "We created a lot of chances, but our accuracy was terrible. We will have to improve massively when we go to Bath, who are a very good side. All credit to Irish for showing real grit, but we just didn't gel. What we won't do is panic and have extra sessions this week. We have just come off two LV weekends and are straight back into this. It's not easy." Backed by their customary full house, Saints began with real purpose. Unfortunately, the careless nature of their handling in the final third proved particularly costly. Ken Pisi, his brother George and Tom Stephenson all butchered opportunities to score after the home pack had taken control of the game. In the end, it took a moment of quality from Stephen Myler to break the deadlock. The outside-half sent a precise kick across field and this time Ken Pisi held on to touch down. Irish cut the lead with a Shane Geraghty penalty six minutes before half-time, but the half came to a controversial end when Irish loosehead Tom Court and Saints tighthead Salesi Ma'afu were sent to the sin-bin for an apparent stamp and a holding offence respectively. Dickinson's try, 16 minutes into the second half, brought an end to another period of frustration for Saints, although Geraghty struck twice more with the boot, to one from Myler, to keep Irish in with a chance. Irish also had Tom Guest sent to the bin and spent another 10 minutes with a numerical disadvantage. Then, with barely a minute remaining, they drove forward into a position of promise and threatened to take the spoils. Unfortunately, at the final moment, the ball was spilt forward

and the chance disappeared. Glen Delany, the interim coach, said: "I am proud of the performance but disappointed that we didn't get over for that try at the end. I thought we showed real resilience because Saints are on top of the league for a reason. "Obviously we are at the wrong end of the league and we don't like that. But I could not ask for any more in terms of their effort."

The Daily Telegraph

Louie Dampier heads group of Hall of Fame honorees

Adi Joseph, USA TODAY Sports (7:15 p.m. EST) February 14, 2015

NEW YORK — The ABA's all-time leader in points, assists, games, three-pointers and minutes finally has a place in the Hall of Fame. Louie Dampier was named a direct-elect member of the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame. Known as "Little Louie," the 6-0 point guard starred for nine years with the ABA's Kentucky Colonels after attending the University of Kentucky before finishing his career with three seasons on the NBA's San Antonio Spurs. Finalists for election were also named. They are Kentucky coach John Calipari, Sacramento Mayor Kevin Johnson, four-time Defensive Player of the Year Dikembe Mutombo, former NBA stars Tim Hardaway, Spencer Haywood and Jo Jo White. WNBA star Lisa Leslie, longtime referee Dick Bavetta, and two-time NBA Coach of the Year Bill Fitch, Wisconsin coach Bo Ryan and high school coaches Robert Hughes and Lita Andrews were among the class of 2015 hopefuls. The class will be announced at an April 6 press conference before the NCAA championship game, and enshrinement is set for Sept. 10-11 in Springfield, Massachusetts. Dampier, elected by the ABA

Committee, was one of five direct-elect Hall of Famers announced Saturday. He joins Australian coaching legend Lindsay Gaze (International Committee), former Boston Celtics coach Tom Heinsohn (Veterans Committee, previously in as a player), pre-NBA great John Isaacs (Early African American Pioneers Committee) and retired college coach George Raveling (Contributor Direct Election Committee). Dampier has career averages of 15.9 points and 4.9 assists a game (18.9 and 5.6 in the ABA) in his career from 1967 to 1979. His records, though, are his ABA career totals: 728 games, 27,770 minutes, 794 three-pointers, 4,044 assists and 13,726 points. "The individuals who are on the ABA committee are media and ABA people who go way back," Hall of Fame chairman Jerry Colangelo said. "So they know the ABA. There may be some who say, 'Why isn't so and so elected ahead of him?' But it was in the judgment and I trust our system. "The ABA committee members are the ones with the expertise. That's who they came up with. I was very happy with the prior selections in the ABA, too. We did a lot of good: Artis Gilmore, (Indiana Pacers legends) Roger Brown and Slick Leonard. All good stuff because they had a great impact on the game." Dampier's best seasons were his second and third, averaging 24.8 points and 5.8 assists a game in 1968-69 and 26.0 and 5.5 in 1969-70. His last All-Star season, 1974-75, culminated in the Colonels winning the defunct franchise's only championship, beating the Pacers 4-1 in the ABA finals. Dampire and Chico Vaughn played big roles in the development of the three-pointer as the ABA's first two high-volume three-point shooters. For diminutive Dampier, it was a way to get his shot off. "I remember him as a small, frail-looking shooting guard at Kentucky,"

Colangelo said. "Then he goes to the ABA and had an outstanding career. The committee, that's how they felt, too. "A member of teams known as "Rupp's Runts", Dampier starred from Kentucky from 1964-67. A two-time All-American, Dampier scored 1,575 points at Kentucky and averaged 19.7 per game.

USA Today

When comparing the sports news articles of *The Daily Telegraph* to *USA Today*, the amount of the data for each article is quite the same at approximately 500 words for each article. Both sports news articles have headings, the names of the reporters, and time of news reports and bodies of texts. However, *USA Today* articles differ from *The Daily Telegraph* articles in that *USA Today* articles do not have subheadlines. With this difference, the subheadlines in *The Daily Telegraph* are not included in this study.

3.2 Data analysis

The data analysis of this study is divided into syntactic functions and semantic interpretations as follows:

3.2.1 Syntactic functions of control constructions in sports news

Control constructions are manually extracted from the source and categorized according to their syntactic functions.

To study the relationship between the syntactic functions and semantic interpretations of control constructions, the syntactic functions of control

constructions are divided into four categories: subjects, VP complements, adjuncts, and adverbial phrase (AdvP) and PP complements.

Table 10: Syntactic functions of control constructions

(51)

Syntactic functions	Examples
1 Subject	(a) <u>Playing with sticks and stones</u> has always been part of Afghan boyhood [...]
2 VP complements	(b) We have all enjoyed <u>watching one-day cricket.</u>
3 Adjuncts	(c) [...] they have no role-model <u>to follow</u>.
4 AdvP and PP complements	(d) [...] the normal rules of superstition when <u>watching TV sport</u> are not applicable [...] (e) [...] he was able to watch from the sidelines after <u>receiving medical assistance</u> [...]

Control constructions which are the subjects precede and agree with the following auxiliaries, modals, or matrix verbs (Radford, 2009) as in (51a). Headed by verbs, control constructions as VP complements follow transitive verbs (Crystal, 2012) as in (51b). Control constructions as adjuncts, as in (51c), are adjoined to grammatically complete clauses. They represent additional information, which is generally not required grammatically (Dowty, 2003). In PP and AdvP phrases, control constructions adjunct phrase is similar to the PP and AdvP in that they are all modifiers of the phrase they adjoin to. Their differences are that the whole adjunct phrase are control construction clauses, while PP and adverbial phrases are headed by prepositions and adverbs respectively. Finally, the extraction process is demonstrated as follows:

(52)

(a) Hodgson took time <u>to praise the club's achievements</u> **[ADJUNCT]** in this year's competition insisting Phil Parkinson's side deserved "enormous credit for (b) <u>knocking</u> <u>out Chelsea and Sunderland</u>." [**PP COMPLEMENT**] Although it is not a glamorous reward for their convincing win over Sunderland, the League One club will now feel they have a wonderful chance of (c) <u>reaching the semi-finals</u> **[PP COMPLEMENT]**, which would mean a trip to Wembley next month for their supporters. Reading, though, are much improved under new manager Steve Clarke and having eased their relegation concerns, The Royals will also have high hopes of (d) <u>reaching the semi-final</u> **[PP COMPLEMENT]**. The other two ties are derby affairs, with the battle of Lancashire taking place at Anfield between Liverpool and Blackburn Rovers. Liverpool manager Brendan Rodgers will have been pleased (e) <u>to avoid both Manchester United</u> **[ADJUNCT]** and […]

The Daily Telegraph

[…] (f) <u>playing in Sunday's showcase</u> [**SUBJECT**] (8:30 p.m. ET, TNT) should come naturally for the four Atlanta Hawks selected. While none of the Hawks' four All-Stars is a traditional big-name superstar, they all excel in spacing, ball-movement and discipline. So if at some point Hawks coach Mike Budenholzer calls for Jeff Teague, Kyle Korver, Paul Millsap and Al Horford (g) <u>to enter the game</u> **[ADJUNCT]** together, don't be surprised if the loaded Western Conference team struggles (h) <u>to keep up</u> **[ADJUNCT]**. "I've never been in a system with this much balance," said Millsap, the team's lone All-

Star last season. … "I know from our side, we have four guys from the Hawks who are very competitive," Millsap said. "We want (i) <u>to win</u> **[VP COMPLEMENT]**. We want (j) <u>to win</u> **[VP COMPLEMENT**].

USA Today

The paragraph above contains ten tokens of control constructions in different positions of a sentence: one subject in (52f), four adjuncts as in (52a), (52e) and (52g)-(52h), three PP as in (52c)-(52d), and two VP complements in (52i)-(52j).

3.2.2 Semantic interpretation of control constructions in sports news

The semantic interpretations of control constructions in this study is formed by the principle of factuality and non-factuality as suggested in Ozturk (2017). As mentioned in the literature review, the *to-* infinitive indicates *imaginative* or *non-factual*, while the *-ing* infinitive indicate factual events. Factuality represents temporality in that facts are past and simultaneous events, and non-facts are subsequent events. It is intriguing how the above interpretation applies to sports news articles as in Table 11.

Table 11: Semantic interpretations of control constructions in the British and American data

(53)

Factuality	Examples
Factual	(a) <u>Playing with sticks and stones</u> has always been part of Afghan boyhood […]
	(b) Janzen **recalled** <u>running beside Montgomerie</u> […]
	(c) It all **helps** <u>develop our strength-in-depth</u> […]
Non-factual	(d) I **would like** <u>to be in the Champion League next year with Southampton</u> […]
	(e) Afghanistan **needs** tours abroad <u>to play against English countries</u>

The interpretations were achieved with the help of the preceding element, such as *want, would like*, and *recall*. Some examples are shown in Table 12.

Table 12: The preceding elements supporting the interpretation of control constructions
(54)

Verbs	Examples	Semantic interpretations
want	(a) he **wants** <u>to make any more moves</u>	Non- factuality
would like	(b) I'**d like** <u>to see from England</u>	Non-factuality
recall	(c) Janzen **recalled** <u>running beside Montgomerie</u> […]	Factuality
like	(d) They **like** *playing golf.*	Factuality
help	(e) Kevin Love, Corey Brewer, Ronny Turiaf and Mo Williams all have been jettisoned in trades — (b) or keep the remaining veterans to **help** <u>develop his younger players</u>	Factuality

Table 12 show that the co-occurrence of *want* and *would like* with *to-infinitive* as in (54a)-(54b) denote non-factuality. However, the co-occurrence of *recall* and *like* with *-ing* infinitive as in (54c)-(54d) is interpreted as factuality. Also, the co-occurrence of *help* with null infinitive as in (54e) is interpreted as factuality. The process of extracting information is presented with their semantic denotations as follows:

(55)

[…] First, identify the type of cricket (a) you want <u>to play</u>," **[NON-FACTUALITY]** Gillespie began, as the first of the home truths (b) we need <u>to know</u>. **[NON-FACTUALITY]** "I'm still not sure England know what

brand of cricket (c) they want to play. **[NON-FACTUALITY]** We hear a lot about an exciting brand, but define that? Aggressive is a different word. If I said to you 'aggressive', you could have a picture in your mind. "The way I'd encourage England to play against Australia?" Gillespie asked. "Players who don't take a backward step. A lot of Australians are very much in your face, and if that's reciprocated, all of a sudden they don't like it. "Body language for me is key. We saw, after Aaron Finch was dropped in the first over [of England's opening World Cup qualifier against Australia], you could just see the whole England body language of shoulders slumped, and the whole mood changed on the back of one dropped catch. (d) What I'd like to see from England **[NON-FACTUALITY]**, (e) if you want to take it **[NON-FACTUALITY]** to Australia, […]

The Daily Telegraph

(56)

"But that's all part of a team in transition. Saunders has the unenviable task now of figuring out if (a) he wants to make any more moves **[NON-FACTUALITY]** — Kevin Love, Corey Brewer, Ronny Turiaf and Mo Williams all have been jettisoned in trades — (b) or keep the remaining veterans to help develop his younger players **[FACTUALITY]**. There's no doubt the future is bright, but LaVine probably wasn't ready for the starting point guard role he played when Rubio was out. (c) Yet the tradeoff is an experience that should pay dividends down the road for the remarkable athlete who left UCLA after one not-particularly-impressive season to be picked 13th overall last year **[NON-FACTUALITY]**. "The first couple games he was

really struggling at the point guard position because he hadn't played it,"
Muhammad said of LaVine.

USA Today

The paragraphs above consist of eight extracted tokens of control constructions. The interpretation of the *to-* infinitive as non-factuality is shown in (55a-e), (56a) and (56c). The interpretation of null infinitive as in (56b) represents factuality. The following sections illustrated the data validation in this study.

3.3 Data validation

The data validation in this study also follows IOC (Index of Items Objective Congruence). This will help improve the quality of the analysis of control constructions in this study.

To double check the data analysis, 12 extracted tokens of the data were randomly selected for three doctoral students in English language to participate as raters in the data validation process. They were asked whether they agree or disagree with syntactic function and semantic interpretation of control constructions in this study. There are 12 extracted tokens of control constructions which consist of syntactic and semantic tokens control constructions as illustrated below. The objective of this validation is to cross-check the data analysis of control constructions in sports news articles to ensure the validity of the analysis.

The raters were asked to circle *agree* or *disagree* for their responses. The answer of *agree* in each token receives 1 point: the answer of *disagree* in each token receives 0 points. Since there are three raters participating in this validation process, if

three of them showed agreement on an item, the score is 1+1+1/3. The average score of a token is 1, which is considered high. If two raters agree, while only one rater disagreed on an item, the score is 1+1+0/ 3. The average score for this token validation is 0.67, which is considered acceptable. However, if two raters/or above show disagreement, it is considered weak validation, and the weak validated token was reconsidered.

Please state your opinion toward the underlined tokens by circling **agree** or **disagree.**

Token 1:   Playing together as a unite is huge […]

1.1 The syntactic function of the underlined token is **the subject.**

Agree   Disagree, suggestion ……………

1.2 The semantic interpretation of the underlined token is **factual**

interpretation.

Agree   Disagree, suggestion ………………

Token 2:   I want to win.

2.1 The syntactic function of the underlined token is **VP complement.**

Agree   Disagree, suggestion ………………

2.2 The semantic interpretation of the underlined token is **non-factual**

interpretation.

Agree   Disagree, suggestion ………………

Token 3:   I don't like playing golf.

3.1 The syntactic function of the underlined token is **VP complement**

Agree   Disagree, suggestion ………………

3.2 The semantic interpretation of the underlined token is **habitual**

interpretation.

       Agree   Disagree, suggestion ………………

Token 4:   Baylor heads to Lubbock <u>to face Texas Tech on Tuesday night</u>.

4.1 The syntactic function of the underlined token is **adjunct**.

       Agree   Disagree, suggestion ………………

4.2 The semantic interpretation of the underlined token is **subsequent**

interpretation.

       Agree   Disagree, suggestion ………………

Token 5:   Westbrook became the third player to score 40 point in All-star

       game, <u>joining Chamberlain and Michael Jordan</u> […]

5.1 The syntactic function of the underlined token is **adjunct.**

       Agree   Disagree, suggestion ………………

5.2 The semantic interpretation of the underlined token is **factual**

interpretation.

       Agree   Disagree, suggestion ………………

Token 6:   You just give him the ball and let him <u>go</u>

6.1 The syntactic function of the underlined token is **adjunct.**

       Agree   Disagree, suggestion ………………

6.2 The semantic interpretation of the underlined token is **simultaneous**

interpretation.

       Agree   Disagree, suggestion ………………

Token 7:   Sue want <u>to be the highest-paid defensive player in NFL</u>.

7.1 The syntactic function of the underlined in token is **VP complement.**

Agree   Disagree, suggestion ………………

7.2 The semantic interpretation of the underlined token is **non-factual**

interpretation.

Agree   Disagree, suggestion ………………

Token 8:   Jansen recalled <u>running beside Montgomerie</u>

8.1 The syntactic function of the underlined token 1 **VP complement.**

Agree   Disagree, suggestion………………

8.2 The semantic interpretation of the underlined token is **past interpretation**.

Agree   Disagree, suggestion ………………

Token 9:   […] we have all enjoyed <u>watching in one-day cricket</u> […]

9.1 The syntactic function of the underlined token is **VP complement**.

Agree   Disagree, suggestion ………………

9.2 The semantic interpretation of the underlined token is **simultaneous**

interpretation.

Agree   Disagree, suggestion ……………

Token 10:   Keselowski seems most at ease when <u>discussing his future</u>.

10.1 The syntactic function of the underlined token is **AdvP complement.**

Agree   Disagree, suggestion ……………

10.2 The semantic interpretation of the underlined token is **simultaneous**

interpretation.

Agree   Disagree, suggestion ……………

Token 11:   Sri Lanka hold the record after <u>beating Zimbabwe</u> […]

11.1 The syntactic function of the underlined token is **PP complement**.

Agree   Disagree, suggestion ……………

11.2 The semantic interpretation of the underlined is **past interpretation**.

        Agree   Disagree, suggestion ……………

Token 12:   He did a great job of helping me <u>understand how I swing the golf club.</u>

12.1 The syntactic function of the underlined token 1 is **adjunct**.

        Agree   Disagree, suggestion ……………

12.2 The semantic interpretation of the underlined token is **simultaneous interpretation**.

        Agree   Disagree, suggestion ……………

After the three raters completed the 12 extracted tokens of the syntactic functions and semantic interpretations of control constructions above, the score was calculated based upon the description above.

The average score of 12 tokens of syntactic functions and semantic interpretations are in the table below.

Table 13: Average scores of the data validation by three raters

Item	Rater 1		Rater 2		Rater 3		Average	
	Syntax	Semantics	Syntax	Semantics	Syntax	Semantics	Syntax	Semantics
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 13 shows the average score of the data validation of the syntactic and semantic interpretations of control constructions in sports news articles. The table shows that the data validation is consistent in both the syntactic functions and semantic interpretations of control constructions. Rater 1, rater 2 and rater 3 shows agreement in all items.

Control constructions obtained will be categorized as demonstrated earlier with the discussion on their syntactic functions and semantic interpretations provided. The following section presents the findings.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS

4.1 Overall frequency of control constructions

This chapter reports quantitative findings of control constructions in British and American sports news articles. The 100,000 words of the datasets are made up of 50,000 words for each variety. Table 14 presents the total frequencies and percentages in both datasets. While 712 tokens of control constructions in American sports news were found as demonstrated in Table 14, there is a total of 538 items of control constructions in the British sports news articles.

Table 14: Total frequencies and percentages of control constructions in the British and American data

Datasets	*to-* infinitives	*-ing* infinitives	null infinitives	Total tokens
British data	390 (72.49%)	136 (25.28%)	12 (2.23%)	538
American data	461 (64.75%)	228 (32.02%)	23 (3.23%)	712

Table 14 reports the total frequencies and percentages of control constructions in British and American data. As compared with the null infinitive in the British data (2.23 percent) and the American data (3.32 percent), the frequency of the *to-* infinitive and the *-ing* infinitive are substantially higher. The frequency of the *to-* infinitive in the British data (72.49 percent) is higher than the American data (64.75 percent). However, the frequency of the *-ing* infinitive in the British data (25.28%) is lower than the American data (32.02 percent). Table 12 compares different forms of control constructions based upon their syntactic functions.

Table 15: The frequencies of control constructions in different syntactic functions

Functions	Variations	*to-*	*-ing*	null	Total
Subject	British data	1 (11.11.%)	8 (88.89%)	0 (0%)	9 (100%)
	American data	0 (0%)	11 (100%)	0 (0%)	11 (100%)
VP complement	British data	133 (89.26%)	5 (3.36%)	11 (7.38%)	149 (100%)
	American data	145 (88.96%)	10 (6.13%)	8 (4.91%)	163 (100%)
Adjuncts	British data	256 (94.46%)	14 (5.17%)	1 (0.37%)	271 (100%)
	American data	314 (82.85%)	50 (13.19%)	15 (3.96%)	379 (100%)
AdvP and PP complements	British data	0 (0%)	109 (100%)	0 (0%)	109 (100%)
	American data	2 (1.26%)	157 (98.74%)	0 (0%)	159 (100%)

Table 15 reveals the frequency and percentage of control constructions in different syntactic functions as in subject, VP complements, adjuncts and AdvP and PP complements. With regard to the syntactic function of subject, the high frequency of control constructions appears with the form of the *-ing* infinitive in both datasets. The syntactic functions of VP and adjuncts have *to-* infinitive that occur frequently in both datasets. The syntactic functions of PP and AdvP complements in both datasets shows that the *-ing* infinitive mostly occur in these functions.

4.2 Frequency and use of control construction in different syntactic functions

The frequency and use of control construction in different syntactic functions, as in the subject, VP complement, adjuncts, and PP and AdvP complements are presented in this section.

4.2.1 Frequency and use of control constructions as subject

The frequency and use of control construction as subject are presented in Table 16 and illustrated as follows:

Table 16: Frequencies and percentages of control constructions as subjects

Subject	*to-*	*-ing*	null	Total
British	1 (11.11%)	8 (88.89%)	0 (0%)	9 (100%)
American	0 (0%)	11 (100%)	0 (0%)	11(100%)

The use of the *-ing* infinitive as subjects is productive in both British and American sports news. While the use of the *-ing* infinitive as subjects in the American sports news is 100 percent, only 88.89 percent of the *-ing* infinitive subject is used in British sports news. Examples of control construction as subject are shown in (57)-(58).

(57)

(a) To win from being 10-0 behind so quickly and with umpteen injuries makes it as good a victory as against the All Blacks 2012.

(b) Playing with sticks and stones has always been part of Afghan boyhood […]

(c) Cramming two matches into an hour does not leave a lot of room for anything […]

(d) Playing together as a unit is huge […]

(e) Snatching the ball from his captain Jordan Henderson to score a penalty in Liverpool's Europa League win against Besiktas on Thursday – may have been "disrespectful" […]

The Daily Telegraph

(58)

(a) […] <u>playing in Sunday's showcase</u> (8:30 p.m. ET, TNT) should come naturally for the four Atlanta Hawks selected.

(b) <u>Getting out of the problems</u> will be all about people.

(c) <u>Helping military members</u> is still one of Tillman's passions […]

(d) <u>Providing the money to clear his student account</u> could be deemed a major violation.

USA Today

Examples (57) and (58) reveals the control construction as subjects in British and American data. Only one token of the *to-* infinitive as subject appears in the British data. However, the *-ing* infinitive as subjects is a common pattern in both datasets.

4.2.2 Frequency and use of control constructions as VP complements

The frequency and use of control construction as VP complements are presented in Table 17 and illustrated as follows:

Table 17: Frequencies and percentages of control constructions as VP complements

VP Comp	*to-*	*-ing*	null	Total
British	133 (89.26%)	5 (3.36%)	11 (7.38%)	149 (100%)
American	145 (88.96%)	10 (6.13%)	8 (4.91%)	163 (100%)

The *to-* infinitive as VP complements in both British and American sports news articles are 89.26 percent and 88.96 percent, respectively. The frequency of the *-ing* infinitive in British sports news articles is 3.36 percent, while in American sports

news articles, it is at 6.13 percent. On the other hand, the null infinitives as VP complements in the British sports news articles are more frequent than the American data at 7.38 percent and 4.91 percent, respectively. Examples of control construction as VP complements are shown in (59)-(60).

(59)

(a) […] you want <u>to make a great save</u> […]

(b) The Tour and its sponsors and TV partner (Sky) like <u>to unveil the captain live on air with a drum-roll.</u>

(c) […] we have all enjoyed <u>watching in one-day cricket</u> […]

(d) A predator of Falcao's ilk would relish <u>playing alongside Fellaini</u> […]

(e) Roy Hodgson helped <u>make the draw</u> with the aid of the son of former Preston

(f) Burgess' place in South Sydney folklore is secure after playing through the pain barrier to help <u>defeat the Canterbury Bulldogs</u> in last year's NRL final.

The Daily Telegraph

(60)

(a) He wants <u>to play for a championship</u> […]

(b) "Kids like <u>to play games</u>. I think they'd rather play than practice."

(c) Janzen recalls <u>running besides Montgomerie</u> […]

(d) I don't like <u>playing golf</u>.

(e) […] competing against a couple dozen Cup drivers in the Xfinity Series helped <u>prepare him</u> for stock car racing's top level, he said.

(f) Okafor's slam and two free throws by Jones helped <u>keep the Orange at bay</u>

Example (59)-(60) the function of control constructions as VP complements in the British data and the American data. The *to-* infinitive occurs with the verbs *want* and *like* in both datasets. The verbs *like* was found to be used with the *-ing* infinitive in American data, while the verbs *enjoy* and *relish* were found to be used with the *-ing* infinitive in the British data.

4.2.3 Frequency and use of control constructions as adjuncts

The frequency and use of control construction as VP complements are presented in Table 18 and illustrated as follows:

Table 18: Frequencies and percentages of control constructions as adjuncts

Adjunct	*to-*	*-ing*	null	Total
British	256 (94.46%)	14 (5.17%)	1 (0.37%)	271 (100%)
American	314 (82.85%)	50 (13.19%)	15 (3.96%)	379 (100%)

In the adjunct position, the frequency of the *to-* infinitives in British and American sports news articles are 94.46 percent and 82.85 percent, respectively. The use of the *-ing* infinitive in British sports news articles (5.17 percent) is lower than American sports news articles (13.19 percent). The use of the null infinitive as adjuncts in American sports news articles is at 3.96 percent, but only 0.37 percent in British sports news articles. Examples of control construction as adjuncts are shown in (61) and (62).

(61)

(a) Poyet has made the Black Cats a hard team <u>to beat</u>.

(b) The duo stayed together <u>to see Afghanistan</u> […]

(c) They are a hard team to beat, <u>losing just nine league games</u> […]

(d) […] he has lost confidence <u>batting against quick bowlers</u> […]

(e) Pelle was farmed out to Sampdoria, helping them <u>regain promotion to Serie</u>

<u>A.</u>

The Daily Telegraph

(62)

(a) Baylor heads to Lubbock <u>to face Texas Tech on Tuesday night</u>.

(b) All-Star point guard Damian Lillard, probably the most well-known

Blazer, didn't hesitate <u>to call Aldridge "our best player</u>.

(c) He is standing in front of a green screen, <u>getting peppered with questions</u>

<u>for an NBA Countdown plug</u> […]

(d) Everyone was so aggressive <u>trying to keep track position</u>.

(e) The Orioles have placed an innings limit on him that they hope will help

him <u>reach the majors this season</u>.

(f) He helped the Knicks <u>end a seven-year playoff drought his first season</u>, but

he missed significant time over the past few years because of assorted injuries.

USA Today

Examples (61) and (62) are control constructions as adjuncts in the British and American data. Both data show that adjuncts are the position which all infinitives forms are used. For example, *to beat* and *to see Afghanistan* are purpose clauses. In addition, *to face Texas Tech on Tuesday night* as in (62a) in the American data are also interpreted as purpose clauses. (61c-e) and (62c-f) are adjuncts as they are not required grammatically.

4.2.4 Frequency and use of control constructions as AdvP and PP complements

The frequency and use of control construction as VP complements are presented in Table 20 and illustrated as follows:

Table 19: Frequencies and percentages of control constructions as AdvPs and PPs complements

Advp & PP	to-	-ing	null	Total
British	0 (0%)	109 (100%)	0 (0%)	109 (100%)
American	2 (1.26%)	157 (98.74%)	0 (0%)	159 (100%)

The *-ing* infinitive as AdvPs and PPs is productive in both British and American sports news articles. Only 1.26 percent of the *to-* infinitive as AdvPs and PPs is used in American sports news articles. The examples of control constructions as AdvPs and PPs complements are shown in (63)-(64).

(63)

(a) […] we look forward to continuing to assist them […]

(b) […] when speaking directly after Liverpool's win on Thursday Rodgers expressed irritation at other aspects […]

(c) I am very focused on making the best […]

(d) […] they were proud of being racist […]

The Daily Telegraph

(64)

(a) I know what it feels like <u>to bump into something</u>.

(b) The game was the second for Virginia since <u>losing No. 2 scorer Justin</u> <u>Anderson to a broken finger</u> […]

(c) Jimmy Raye couldn't watch the college basketball game without <u>having a</u> <u>flashback</u>.

(d) Keselowski seems most at ease when <u>discussing his future</u>.

Examples (63) and (64) are the comparisons between different infinitive forms in AdvP and PP in the British data and the American data. The null infinitives as complements of AdvP and PP do not occur in this study. A few tokens of the *to-*infinitive as complements of AdvP appear in the American data.

As hypothesized, the *to-* infinitive is preferred over the others in both British and American sports news articles. The frequency and syntactic and semantic interpretation of control construction will be discussed in the following chapter.

4.3 Syntactic functions and semantic interpretations of control constructions in sports news

This section answers the second research question with regard to the syntactic functions of each form of control constructions and their semantic interpretations in British and American sports news articles.

With regard to the use of the *to-* infinitive, there are three syntactic functions, as in the subject, VP complements, and adjuncts. They also have different semantic interpretation as in (65).

(65)

(a) <u>To win from being 10-0 behind so quickly and with umpteen injuries</u> makes it as good a victory as against the All Blacks 2012.

(The Subject, Result, *The Daily Telegraph*)

(b) I would like <u>to be in the Champions League</u> […]

(VP Complement, non-factuality, *The Daily Telegraph*)

(c) We want <u>to win</u>.

(VP complement, non-factuality, *USA Today*)

(d) England return to Australia <u>to play Bangladesh</u>.

(Adjunct, non-factuality, *The daily Telegraph*)

(e) I am preparing every part of my body <u>to be ready for opening day</u> […]

(Adjunct, non-factuality, *USA Today)*

While different syntactic functions of the *to-* infinitive as in (65) are mostly interpreted as non-factuality, different functions of the *-ing* infinitive as in (66) have the semantic interpretations of factuality.

(66)

(a) <u>Playing with sticks and stones</u> has always been part of Afghan boyhood […]

(The subject, factuality, *The Daily Telegraph*)

(b) <u>Helping military members</u> is still one of the Tillman's passion […]

(The subject, factuality, *USA Today*)

(c) […] we have all enjoyed <u>watching in one-day cricket</u> […]

(VP Complement, Factuality, *The Daily Telegraph*)

(d) Jensen recalled running <u>beside Montgomerie</u> […]

(VP Complement, Factuality, *USA Today*)

(e) They are a hard team to beat, <u>losing just nine league games</u>

(Adjunct, Factuality, *The Daily Telegraph)*

(f) Westbrook became the third player to score 40 points in an All-Star Game, <u>joining Chamberlain and Michael Jordan</u>.

(Adjunct, Factuality, *USA Today*)

(g) They stick to their plan of <u>pitching the ball up</u>.

(PP complements, Factuality, *USA Today*)

(h) Griffin stayed in until <u>wrenching the knee again</u> […]

(PP complements, Factuality, *USA Today*)

The *-ing* infinitive occurs in the syntactic functions of the subject as in (66a)–(66b), VP complements as in (66c)-(66d), adjunct as in (66e)-(66f) and PP complements as in (66g)-(66h). The *-ing* infinitive in different syntactic functions are semantically interpreted as factuality.

With regard to the null infinitive, they are used in the syntactic functions of VP complement and adjunct as in (67).

(67)

(a) Burgess's place in South Sydney folklore is secure after playing through the pain barrier to help <u>defeat the Canterbury Bulldogs</u> […]

(VP Complement, Factuality, *The Daily Telegraph*)

(b) Kevin Love, Corey Brewer, Ronny Turiaf and Mo Williams all have been jettisoned in trades — or keep the remaining veterans to help <u>develop his younger players</u>

(VP Complement, Factuality, *USA Today*)

(c) Pelle was farmed out to Sampdoria, helping them <u>regain promotion to Series A</u>.

(Adjunct, Factuality, *The Daily Telegraph)*

(d) The Orioles have placed an innings limit on him that they hope will help him <u>reach the majors this season</u>.

(Adjunct, Factuality, *USA Today*)

The null infinitives in (67a) and (67b) are used in the syntactic function of VP complements, while the null infinitives in (67c) and (67d) are used in the syntactic function of adjunct. They are semantically interpreted as factuality.

4.4 Similarities and differences of control constructions in British and American sports news

This section answers the third research question regarding the similarities and differences of control constructions in British and American sports news articles.

The use of the *-ing* infinitive in both the British and American data are common in the subject positions as reproduced in (68).

(68)

(a) <u>Playing with sticks and stones</u> has always been part of Afghan boyhood […]

(The subject, *The Daily Telegraph*)

(b) <u>Helping military members</u> is still one of Tillman's passions […]

(The subject, *USA Today*)

With these similarities in both datasets, this phenomenon will be further discussed in chapter five. Another similarity is the productive use of the *to-* infinitive in the syntactic function of VP complements and adjuncts as reproduced in (69).

(69)

(a) I would like <u>to be in the Champion League.</u>

(VP Complement, *The Daily Telegraph*)

(b) We want <u>to win</u>.

(VP complement, *USA Today*)

(d) England return to Australia <u>to play Bangladesh</u>.

(Adjunct, *The Daily Telegraph*)

(e) I am preparing every part of my body <u>to be ready for opening day</u> […]

(Adjunct, *USA Today*)

While the use of the *to-* infinitive in both datasets are productive in the functions of VP complements and adjuncts, the common use between the two datasets appear with the verb *try* with only *to-* infinitive as illustrated in (70).

(70)

(a) He tried to hook his sixth ball.

The Daily Telegraph

(b) […] the West was trying to maintain its lead […]

USA Today

The use of the *to-* infinitive in both British and American data also appear with certain expressions as in (71).

(71)

(a) Sexton was knocked out trying **to tackle** the 19-stone Centre […]

The Daily Telegraph

(b) **To win** from being 10-0 behind so quickly and with umpteen injuries makes it as good a victory as against the All Blacks in 2012.

(c) Furyk has failed **to win** his last eight times when he had at least a share of the 54-hole lead.

USA Today

Both datasets have similarities regarding the common use of the *-ing* infinitive as the subject, and the common use of the *to-* infinitive as VP complements and

adjuncts. Also, their similarities are the productivity of the verb *try* with the *to-infinitive*, and their specific expressions with the *to- infinitive*, such as *to win* and *to tackle*. There are differences in that they use different expressions with control constructions as in (72) and (73).

(72)

(a) […] he **would love** to feel that […]

(b) […] The Club **would like** to apologise […]

The Daily Telegraph

(c) He **wants** to play for a contender […]

(d) We **want** to back it up […]

USA Today

(73)

(a) Both **fit** to travel.

(b) I was more **excited** to do a good piece of skill.

The Daily Telegraph

(c) A restless Machado, 22, is **ready** to go this spring.

(d) […] that he's **ready** to race.

USA Today

The British data are likely to use a variety of expressions, while the American data prefers the same choice of expressions. Apart from the choices of expressions in British and American data, the use of the null infinitive in both British and American data appear to be different as in (74) and (75).

(74)

(a) […] Anderson and Broad for second spells <u>to try and break Australia's rebuilding</u>.

(b) "If I'm the one to fly the flag for young English managers, I'll guarantee those young coaches and budding managers out there that I'll give everything <u>to try and make it a success</u>. But I want to do that for me and for the football club and if they benefit from that then brilliant."

(c) […] with James Anderson and Steven Finn the first bowlers <u>to try and bowl the ball underneath it</u>.

(d) "Obviously the club want to keep their best players and I'm sure the club will endeavour <u>to try and keep Ron</u>," he said.

(e) "I know it's an obvious statement but none of them want to get relegated. It's all right saying it, they just have to show it. We need <u>to try and do that this season and then try to look forward</u>. First things first, we need to stay in the division."

(f) "[…] we have got until Friday <u>to</u> work hard and <u>try and get some confidence back in the nets</u>. If we can play well against New Zealand and get the result I am sure everyone in the camp will be very confident."

The Daily Telegraph

(75)

(a) The Orioles have placed an innings limit on him that they hope will help him <u>reach the majors this season</u>.

(b) but Dubnyk helped the league's fourth-best penalty kill unit <u>stymie a four-minute power play to prevent Carolina</u> from tying it.

(c) So, whatever team's going to help me <u>pay my bills and help me feed my family</u>

(d) So, whatever team's going to help me pay my bills and help me <u>feed my family</u> […]

<div align="right">*USA Today*</div>

While the null infinitive in the British data usually occurs with the verb *try* as in (74), the null infinitive in the American data productively appears with the verb *help*. The phenomenon of these similarities and differences will be further discussed in Chapter Five.

CHAPTER FIVE
DISCUSSION

The reasons for the occurrences of control constructions in British and American sports news articles are discussed in this chapter. As hypothesized, the *to-* infinitive is used more than the others. While the syntax is one reason, the occurrences of different forms of control constructions in sports news are seen as mainly stemming from semantic and cognitive reasons. The occurrence of the null infinitive in the British and American datasets can be also explained through cognitive reason, as well as colonial lag and language variations.

5.1 Frequency of control constructions

This section discusses the frequency of control constructions in relation to their syntactic functions and semantic interpretation. The use of the *-ing* infinitive as subjects, PPs and AdvPs functions and the high frequency of *to-* infinitive as adjuncts are explained by syntactic reasons. The differences of the *to-* infinitive, the *-ing* infinitive and the null infinitive result from semantic reasons.

5.1.1 High frequency of the *-ing* infinitive

While only one token of the *to-* infinitive appears as the subject in the British data as underlined in (76a), the majority of the subjects in the British and American datasets are the *-ing* infinitive, as in (76b) and (76c), where they appear with 8 and 11 tokens, respectively. In addition, only the *-ing* infinitive occurs as PP complement in the British and American datasets with 109 and 157 tokens appearing in both datasets,

respectively, as in (76d) and (76e). The higher frequency of the *-ing* infinitive as subject as well as the sole use of the *-ing* infinitive as PP complements is due to NP-like form elaborated as follows:

(76)

(a) To win from being 10-0 behind so quickly and with umpteen injuries makes it as good a victory as against the All Blacks in 2012.

(The *to-* infinitive as subject, *The Daily Telegraph*)

(b) Playing with stick and stones has always been part of Afghan boyhood[…]

(The *-ing* infinitive as subject, *The Daily Telegraph*)

(c) Playing in Sunday's showcase should come naturally for the four Atlanta Hawks selected.

(The *-ing* infinitive as subject, *USA Today*)

(d) I am focused on making the best […]

(The *-ing* infinitive as PP complements, *The Daily Telegraph*)

(e) But not everyone is keen on playing meaningful games […]

(The *-ing* infinitive as PP complements, *USA Today*)

The *-ing* infinitive appearance as subjects and PP complements is a result of its NP-like form because the *-ing* infinitive is a single word. An *-ing* infinitive is like an NP in the fact that it is a single word. For example, *cats* and *playing*: both can function as arguments of a verb or a preposition. The *-ing* infinitive has simultaneous properties of a verb and a noun (Malouf, 1998). The higher frequency of the *-ing* infinitive in the subject position in both data is thus due to its NP-like form (Conrad,

1982; Dazdarevic, Fijuljanin, & Babacic, 2015; Fonteyn, 2016; Malouf, 1998; Park, 2001; Shams & Elsayed, 2008; Wongkittiporn & Chitrakara, 2018). This is explained by the criteria of *nominalization* and can be tested with *coordination* by *and.*

Nominalization is a grammatical process of transformation into a noun phrase (NP) (Taher, 2015). *Playing* and *making* as in (76d)-(76e) are nominalized into NPs via adding the derivational morpheme *-ing* into the verb *play* and *make* through backderivation. This process of transforming is considered complex nominalization from verbs into nouns (Taher, 2015).

As mentioned by Veselovská and Emonds (2014), the *-ing* infinitive (gerunds) occurs in the position of an NP. This makes the *-ing* infinitive different from the *to-*infinitive as they cannot occur in the NP position as reproduced in (77).

(77)

(a) *I am focused on to make the best of my ability.

(b) I am focused on making the best of my ability.

In (77), the preposition *on* requires an NP as its complement. This shows that the *-ing* infinitive maintains the quality of the NP-like form. So, it is used as the complements of all prepositions. In addition, the occurrence of the *-ing* infinitive in the syntactic function of the PP is rooted in its similarity to the French *gérondif* (*gerundive*) which comprises the preposition *en* + V.-*ant* and the English preposition *in* + V. *-ing* as in (78).

(78)

(a) Il fait un devoir <u>en écoutant</u> de la musique.

'He does homework while listening to the music'.

(b) <u>En faisant</u> le ménage, il est tombé.

'While doing the housework, he fell'.

It could be assumed that such appearance of the *-ing* infinitive is also from French as the examples (78) show that French *en-* is directly translated into English *while*.

Coordinating with *and* is a way to test the *-ing* infinitive as the NP-like form (Veselovská & Emonds, 2014) as reproduced in (79) and (80).

(79)

(a) <u>Religious practice</u> **and** <u>playing with sticks and stones</u> are part of Afghan boyhood.

(b) <u>Religious practice</u> **and** *<u>To play with sticks and stones</u> are part of Afghan boyhood.

(80)

(a) I am focusing on <u>the gold medal</u> **and** <u>doing my best</u>.

(b) *I am focusing on <u>the gold medal</u> **and** <u>to do my best</u>.

Example (79a) supports the interpretation of the *-ing* infinitive as a more NP-like form. In (79b), it shows ungrammaticality when coordinating the NP *religious*

practice with the *to-* infinitive. This test can be applied by coordinating between the use of the *to-* infinitive and the *-ing* infinitive as the PP complement as in (80).

To support this study, Ramírez (2015) also found that the *to-* infinitive as the subject is not productive in press, general prose, learned writing and fiction. In Ramirez's (2015) study, of 27 infinitive clauses as subjects, 23 tokens are *-ing* infinitives, while only 4 tokens are *to-* infinitives as in (81a)-(81b). The low frequency of the *to-* infinitive as the subject, as in (81c) is also common in Dutch (Bouma, 2013)

(81)

(a) <u>To act virtuously</u> is to act from inclination formed by the cultivation of the virtues.

(b) <u>To answer this question</u> requires commentary on MacIntyre's notion of virtue and its relationships to goods, practices and institutions.

(Ramírez, 2015, p. 188)

(c) Feynman te lezen over fysische onderwerpen is even boeiend als begrijpelijk [...]

Feynman	te	lezen	over	fysische	onderwerpen	is
Feynman	to	read	about	physics	topics	is
even	boeiend	als	begrijpelijk			
equally	capturing	as	understandable			

<u>To read Feynman on physics topics</u> is equally capturing as understandable.

(Bouma, 2013)

The unproductivity of the *to-* infinitive in the subject position is due to the fact that it makes the sentence become longer (Veselovská & Emonds, 2014). In news writing, it is suggested that a sentence of longer than 20 words would affect the readers' attention span. (www.rogivue.com).

5.1.2 High frequency of the *to-* infinitive

The high frequency of the *to-* infinitive is in the positions of VP comments and adjuncts. The frequency of the *to-* infinitive as VP complements in British and American data is 133 and 145 tokens, respectively. The frequency of the *to-* infinitive as adjuncts in the British and American data are 256 tokens and 314 tokens, respectively. The high frequency of the *to-* infinitive as adjunct could be due to syntactic reasons according to example (82) as follows.

(82)

(a) Morgan should have the brains to tell them to stop at MCG […]

(The *to-* infinitive as adjunct, *The Daily Telegraph*)

(b) In some cases, the coaches said Jenkins instructed them to give players a place to stay

(The *to-* infinitive as adjunct, *USA Today*)

The *to-* infinitive as adjuncts could appear more than once in a sentence. For example, in (82a), there are two *to-* infinitive adjuncts as in *to tell them* and *to stop at MCG*. In (82b), there are two *to-* infinitive adjuncts as in *to give player a place* and *to*

stay. This is because the *to-* infinitive also functions as purpose clauses which is the function that is unique only to the *to-* infinitive.

5.2 Semantic interpretations of control constructions

This section discussed semantic interpretation of control constructions in sports news articles. The semantic interpretation of control constructions in this study in regard to temporality and factuality is supported in previous studies. The *to-* infinitive denotes future/subsequence and irrealis/non-factual events; the *-ing* infinitive denotes past, factual and simultaneous events with the main clause; whereas the null infinitive denotes past and simultaneous events.

5.2.1 Semantic interpretations of control constructions in sports news articles

The interpretation of control constructions in the British and American sports news articles is interpreted based on factual and non-factual events. It was found that each control construction and its surrounding expressions were produced to convey specific semantic interpretation as shown in Table 20.

The interpretation of control constructions in sports news is classified into factuality concerning factuality and non-factuality. While factuality is actual happened events (Öztürk, 2017), which is assumed to be the truth (Öztürk, 2017), non-factual are not.

Table 20: Semantic interpretations of control constructions in sports news articles.

(83)

Categorization	Topics	Examples
Non-factuality	Desire	(a) We **want** <u>to win</u> […]
	Advice	(b) You **have got** <u>to do what everybody else is doing</u>.
	Readiness	(c) […] that he's **ready** <u>to race</u>.
Factuality	Preparation	(d) Cabrera underwent surgery with Anderson in late October <u>to **repair** a stress fracture</u>.
		(e) he has been superb, reentering the MVP discussion while helping **transform** <u>a team</u>
	Status	(f) After James took two weeks off […], he has been superb, **reentering** <u>the MVP discussion</u> […]
		(g) Westbrook became the third player to score 40 points in an All Star Game, **joining** <u>Chamberlain and Michael Jordan</u>.
	Result	(h) Bull **won** their last four <u>to **surge** into third place</u>.
		(i) Kulikov delivers a dangerous hit that is excessively low, **leaving** <u>the opposing playing no way to defend</u>

The categorization of control constructions as non-factuality refers to unreal events (Öztürk, 2017). In sports news articles, non-factuality is classified into *desire, advise* and r*eadiness*. *Desire* is what is wanted (Wierzbicka, 1988) as in (83a). *Advice* refers to opinions that are offered by someone regarding how a player should perform as in (83b). *Readiness* is one's willingness and preparedness to do something (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary, 2013) as in (83c).

In contrast, factuality in sports news articles refers to actual events happened or *conceived as ongoing* (Duffley 2003; Wang 2014; Öztürk 2017). *Preparation* is the state of practicing, developing, recovering and preparing for the sports competition. *Status* in this study refers to returning to the game, signing with a new team and refusing to give information in regard to which team they have signed. *Result* refers to achievement and failure. While failure refers to "the fact of someone or something not

succeeding" (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary 2013, p. 543), achievement is something difficult that you have succeeded in doing (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary 2013, p. 12). The above concepts of factuality and non-factuality apply to the data as demonstrated below.

(84)

[…] First, identify the type of cricket (a) you want to play," **[NON-FACTUALITY, DESIRE]** Gillespie began, as the first of the home truths (b) we need to know. **[NON_FACTUALITY, DESIRE]** "I'm still not sure England know what brand of cricket (c) they want to play. **[NON-FACTUALITY, DESIRE]** We hear a lot about an exciting brand, but define that? Aggressive is a different word. If I said to you 'aggressive', you could have a picture in your mind. "The way I'd encourage England to play against Australia?" Gillespie asked. "Players who don't take a backward step. A lot of Australians are very much in your face, and if that's reciprocated, all of a sudden they don't like it. "Body language for me is key. We saw, after Aaron Finch was dropped in the first over [of England's opening World Cup qualifier against Australia], you could just see the whole England body language of shoulders slumped, and the whole mood changed on the back of one dropped catch. (d) What I'd like to see from England **[NON-FACTULAITY, DESIRE]**, (e) if you want to take it **[NON-FACTUALITY, DESIRE]** to Australia, […]

[…] Everyone feeds off that. "Those who have just missed out, such as Kyle [Eastmond], who was unlucky with a little injury just before (f) the Six

Nations, or Roko [wing Semesa Rokoduguni], are itching to get back involved **[FACYUALITY, STATUS]**. (g) They want to be the next cab off the rank **[FACTUALITY, DESIRE].** "And then, look at how the likes of [centre/fly-half] Ollie Devoto or [wing] Olly Woodburn have responded to the chances they have now got. Devoto was outstanding against Saracens last weekend. (h) It all helps develop our strength-in-depth **[FACTUALITY, PREPARATION]**. "These international periods aren't easy but (i) you've got to work through them **[NON-FACTUALITY, ADVICE].** Leicester, Northampton and Saracens have got it sussed. This is our first season at it. But I see all that it brings as a win-win." […]

The Daily Telegraph

(85)

"But that's all part of a team in transition. Saunders has the unenviable task now of figuring out if (a) he wants to make any more moves **[NON-FACTUALITY,DESIRE]** — Kevin Love, Corey Brewer, Ronny Turiaf and Mo Williams all have been jettisoned in trades — (b) or keep the remaining veterans to help develop his younger players **[FACTULAITY, PREPARATION]**. There's no doubt the future is bright, but LaVine probably wasn't ready for the starting point guard role he played when Rubio was out. (c) Yet the tradeoff is an experience that should pay dividends down the road for the remarkable athlete who left UCLA after one not-particularly-impressive season to be picked 13th overall last year **[FACTUALITY, STATUS]**. "The first couple games he was really struggling at the point guard position because he hadn't played it," Muhammad said of LaVine.

The paragraphs above consist of 12 extracted tokens of control constructions. They are seen as either non-factuality or factuality. Non-factuality in British sports news is shown under the topics of *desire* as in (84a-84e), (84g) and (85a) and *advice* is shown in (84i). Factuality in the American sports news articles is *preparation* as in (84h) and (84b). *Status* is demonstrated in (84f) and (85c). In the data, these appearances are random. Not all appear in one article. For example, some articles can have only *desire*, while some articles have *desire* and *preparation*. While the topics remain the same in the British and the American sports news, there are similarities and differences in how non-factuality and factuality are expressed via control constructions as presented in Tables 21 and 22. The expression in the tables are listed according to their frequency and alphabetical order.

Table 21: Expressions of non-factuality and factuality in British sports news articles

Desire	Advice	Readiness	Preparation	Status	Result
need (**8**)	*need* (5)	*fit* (1)	*repair* (2)	*Make* (2)	*make* (2)
would like (**3**)	*afford* (2)	*too early* (1)	*build* (1)	*sign* (2)	*reach* (1)
hope (**3**)	*Encourage* (2)	*ready* (1)	*come back* (1)	*keep* (1)	*Regain* (1)
want (**3**)	*have got* (2)		*develop* (1)	*sell* (1)	*win* (1)
aim (**1**)	*advise* (1)		*keep* (1)		
plan (**1**)	*enable* (1)		*recover* (1)		
seek (**1**)	*invite* (1)				
would love (**1**)	*persuade* (1)				
	remind (1)				
	warn (1)				

Table 22: Expressions of non-factuality and factuality in American sports news articles

Desire	Advice	Readiness	Preparation	Status	Result
want (14)	*have got* (5)	*ready* (7)	*keep* (4)	*get back* (5)	*miss* (5)
need (5)	modality+*be* (4) (i.e. might be)		*make* (3)	*say* (4)	*make* (2)
project (4)	*need* (3)		*develop* (2)	*sign* (3)	*lead* (2)
	tell (2)		*heal* (2)	*speak* (2)	*surge* (1)
			rest (2)	*make* (2)	*pull* (1)
			built (1)	*admit* (1)	*beat* (1)
			create (1)	*find* (1)	*defeat* (1)
			enhance (1)	*comment* (1)	*score* (1)
			maintain (1)	*give* (1)	*leave* (1)
			repair (1)	*hire* (1)	*dip* (1)
			take care (1)	*join* (1)	*end* (1)
			Transform (1)	*leave* (1)	*win* (1)
				play for (1)	
				re-enter (1)	
				retire (1)	
				return (1)	
				talk (1)	
				transfer (1)	
				trade (1)	

Although both data sets show identical topics of facts and non-facts of control constructions, differences are in the expressions of factuality and non-factuality in British and American sports news articles.

5.2.1.1 Non-factuality of control constructions in sports news

Non-factual expressions in sports news indicate *desire*, *advice* and *readiness*. They are interpreted as non-factuality because they are events that are expected to happen in the future. The three topics apply across datasets.

5.2.1.1.1 Desire

The *to-* infinitive appears with *desire* expressions in both datasets. All *desire* expressions in the American data and the majority of the expressions in the British

data are in the *to-* infinitive form. The minority in the British data is in the null

infinitive and the *-ing* infinitive. This interpretation of *desire* is based on the adjacent

expression with which the *to-* infinitive is collocated.

(86)

(a) Morgan continues to attack with lag and keep his slip in place, turning to Anderson and Broad for second spells **to try and break** Australia's rebuilding.

(b) […] they **seek** to make history

(c) I **would like** to be in the champion League […]

(d) I **would love** to do that […]

(e) […] they will **need** to show "massive improvement" at Bath

(f) I **want** to go home.

(g) […] it **plans** to take possession of the Olympic Stadium […]

(h) Everyone is **aiming** to get to that No 1 spot […]

(i) Trott will **hope** to double up in the omnium […]

(j) They are a hard team to beat, **losing** just nine league games […] (Forecast)

(k) It is a bloody tough **time to** bowl. (Forecast)

(l) There is still a long way to **go** […] (Forecast)

The Daily Telegraph

(87)

(a) […] "you are going to **want** <u>to meet this guy face to face and eye to eye</u> <u>and</u> […]

(b) He **wanted** <u>to be more of a dropback</u>, Aaron Rodgers-type guy," said Shanahan […]

(c) He always **wanted** <u>to be a star</u> […]

(d) We **want** <u>to win</u>.

(e) "I **need** <u>to do to be successful</u>," Snedeker said.

(f) The left-hand hitter is **projected** <u>to replace Markakis in right field</u> […]

(Forecast)

(g) Chris Tillman, Bud Norris and Miguel Gonzalez are **projected** <u>to be the</u> <u>top three in the rotation</u>   (Forecast)

USA Today

The American data shows the crystal-clear and systematic use of *desire* expressions as in *want to*, *need to* and *forecast to*. British sports news uses various synonymous expressions as in *need to*, *want to*, *would like to*, *would love to* and *hope to.* The British data shows more varieties of synonyms in regard to *forecast*. *Desire* differs from *forecast* in that *desire* is general expectation, such as *they want to win* and *I need to do to be successful.* However, *forecast* is a more specific estimation of how sports competitions go, as in *only one way to go*. The data shows that the topic of *desire* in the American sports news applies the cohesive device of words repetition, while the British sports news articles prefers synonymy.

5.2.1.1.2 Advice

The expression of *advice* in the British data includes *have got, need, tell* and *afford,* whereas the expression of *advice* in the American data is *have got, need, tell* and modal phrases. *Have got* is a common pattern in both datasets. In the British data, object control verbs including *tell, advise, warn, encourage, invite* and *persuade* are preferred as in (88) and (89).

(88)

(a) […] you **have got** to work through them […]

(b) […] he **needs** to improve on that facet of this game […]

(c) He will **tell** his players to get on the front foot […]

(d) Players simply cannot **afford** to break […]

(e) You **would** have to comb many villages in England […]

The Daily Telegraph

(89)

(a) […] we**'ve got** to realize that we control how we play […]

(b) We **need** to play longer than that.

(c) Henderson said the players were essentially **told** to do the best they could.

(d) I was told that [HGH] **might** be able to help me heal from an injury

(e) You **have to** fight to get into a spot there.

USA Today

Advice usually involve show the pronoun *I, you* and modal-phrase words., which represents subjectivity. Subjective expression, such as *I* and modal phrases

concerning emotional and mental states usually involve personal attitudes and belief (Traugott, 2010).

Expression of the speakers' attitudes, such as modals, mood-marking elements and attitudinal lexical items, like *splendid* are interpersonal. In addition, subjective markers also include *possibly* and *even* as markers of the speakers' assessment (Traugott, 2010).

Sentences that are subjectified include the speakers' beliefs and the speakers' own thoughts and points of view. These personal perspectives are expressed in various ways. *Textual expressions* include discourse markers, such as *even so*, topicalizer, as in *that spaghetti, I won't eat*, and certain connectors, such as *in fact* (Traugott, 2010). It is also addressed by *expressive* elements, including epistemic and deontic modals, such as *have to* (Traugott, 2010), as in (90).

(90)

(a) You **would** have to comb many villages in England […]

USA Today

(b) You **have to** fight to get into a spot there.

(c) "You'**re going to** have to talk to baseball scouts who scouted him […]

The Daily Telegraph

Example (90a) contains the adverb of frequency *always*, while (90b-c) are the assessment expressions, such as *not enough* and *nothing*.

(91)

(a) Somebody is **always** wanting <u>to take your place</u>.

(b) It is **not enough** <u>to be strong mentally</u>.

(c) He's got **nothing** <u>to feel bad about</u>.

<div align="right">*The Daily Telegraph*</div>

The data below illustrates subjectivity in control constructions in sports news. Control constructions that are *advice* are subjective sentences expressing the opinion of the speakers. Most of these sentences are subject control which PRO refers to the subject.

(92)

(a) **You**'ve got <u>to change that attitude</u> […]

<div align="right">(subjectivity: coach, critics)</div>

(b) […] **you** have got to work through them […]

<div align="right">(subjectivity: coach, critics)</div>

(c) **You** <u>would have to comb many villages in England</u> […]

<div align="right">(subjectivity: arbitrary)</div>

(d) **They** will need <u>to show "massive improvement" at Bath</u> […]

<div align="right">(subjectivity: coach, critics)</div>

(e) **They** need <u>to be calm</u> […]

<div align="right">(subjectivity: coach, critics)</div>

(f) […] **he** needs to know what they are capable of […]

<div align="right">(subjectivity: coach)</div>

(g) […] **he** needs <u>to improve on that facet of this game</u> […]

(subjectivity: coach)

(h) **England** need to improve in all departments […]

(subjectivity: team)

(i) **Any captains** need to stay fit.

(subjectivity: any captains)

(j) **Players** simply cannot afford <u>to break</u> […]

(subjectivity: coach, critics)

The Daily Telegraph

(93)

(a) **I**'ve just got <u>to keep getting better</u>.

(subjectivity: athlete)

(b) **I**'ve got to <u>look at 7 to 10 under par the next couple days to win</u>.

(subjectivity: athlete)

(c) **I** was told that [HGH] might be able <u>to help me heal from an injury</u>

(subjectivity: athlete)

(d) **I** think our cars will be better <u>to start with this season</u>.

(subjectivity: athlete/coach/ team manager)

(e) **We**'ve just got <u>to play</u> […]

(subjectivity: athlete/coach)

(f) […] **we**'ve got <u>to realize that we control how we play</u> […]

(subjectivity: athlete/coach)

(g) **We** need <u>to play longer than that.</u>

(subjectivity: athlete/coach)

(h) **Our** efforts can be and should be trying <u>to help in those areas of the</u>
<u>country</u> […]

<div align="right">(subjectivity: athlete/coach)</div>

<div align="right">*USA Today*</div>

The subjectivity of *advice* in the British and American data mostly appear to be athletes. Through observation of the American data, the subjects in the topic of *advice* were mostly found to be *I* and *we*. This is interpreted as athletes' subjectivity where they give self-advice. For example, an athlete gives advice to himself that he has to perform better. Sometimes, one of the athletes gives advice to his team that they should perform better.

5.2.1.1.3 Readiness

Readiness in sports news refers to mental and physical readiness. Various copular phrases with DPs and AdjPs are used in the British data, while only *ready* is used the American data. The key expressions in both datasets are in bold as shown below.

(94)

(a) […] the club is **ready** <u>to finish it</u>.

(b) It is a hellish **time** <u>to bowl</u>.

(c) Courtois is **poised** <u>to be handed a Champions Leagues</u> […]

(d) I was more **excited** <u>to do a good piece of skill</u>.

(e) It is **not enough** <u>to be strong</u> mentally […]

(f) They've got the **physical attributes** <u>to be the top of the world</u>.

(g) […] both **fit** <u>to travel</u>.

(h) It is **too early** <u>to tell.</u> (= *unreadiness*)

The Daily Telegraph

(95)

(a) A restless Machado, 22, is **ready** <u>to go this spring</u>.

(b) […] that he's **ready** <u>to race</u>

(c) He could be **ready** <u>to contribute to the Orioles in 2015</u>.

(d) I'm going to take these next couple of days off and get back in the gym on Wednesday a little bit, go hard on Thursday and get **ready** <u>to play Washington on Friday</u>."

(e) But those two teams will always be the favorites going into the playoffs as long as they're healthy and **ready** <u>to go</u>."

(f) […] he comes every day **ready** <u>to play</u>."

USA Today

As illustrated above, the British data show word repetitions of the key expression of readiness with control constructions. On the other hand, the cohesive devices of word repetitions apply to the expression of *readiness* with control constructions in the American data.

To sum up, non-factual control constructions in sports news appear with the expressions of *desire*, *advice* and *readiness*, the control construction thus are in the form of *to-* infinitive as in (96)-(98).

(96) *Desire*

(a) We **would love** <u>to be the champion league</u> […]   *The Daily Telegraph*

(b) We **want** <u>to win</u>.   *USA Today*

(97) *Advice*

(a) Bernard Le Roux **advised** him <u>to wear a helmet</u>. *The Daily Telegraph*

(b) They are **told** <u>to stop</u> […]   *USA Today*

(98) *Readiness*

(a) I was more **excited** <u>to do</u> […]   *The Daily Telegraph*

(b) […] he comes every day **ready** <u>to play</u>."   *USA Today*

Like readiness, synonymous expressions are used in British sports news, while the American data tends to have fixed verbs of *desire*.

In the expressions of *desire*, the frequencies of *to-* infinitive in the British and American data is 21 tokens and 23 tokens, respectively. Despite having similar frequencies, the expression of *desire* co-occurring with *to-* infinitive (i.e. *hope to, would love to*) in the British data follow with the technique of synonymy, while the American data prefers word repetitions (i.e. *want to*).

In the expressions of *advice*, the frequencies of *to-* infinitive in the British data and the American data is 17 tokens and 14 tokens, respectively. The expression of *advice* co-occurring with the *to-* infinitive in both datasets applies with the technique of synonymy (i.e. *have got to, tell to*).

In the expressions of *readiness*, the frequencies of *to-* infinitive in the British data and the American data is 3 tokens and 7 tokens, respectively. The expression of *readiness* co-occurring with the *to-* infinitive as in (i.e. *fit to travel*) follow the

technique of synonymy. The expression of *readiness* in the American data follow word repetition as in *ready to*.

The *to-* infinitive is only found with non-factuality. Temporally, in the British and American data, the use of the *to-* infinitive shows a similarity in that the *to-* infinitive indicates subsequent events, as *desire*, *advice* and *readiness* have not yet happened at the time of speaking. The general fact that the *to-* infinitive denotes imaginative or unreal situations (Duffley, 2003; Wierzbicka, 1988; Wongkittiporn & Chitrakara, 2018; Wurmbrand, 2014) also bolsters this interpretation.

These findings reflect that the sports news articles frequently use *to-* infinitive that co-occur with the expressions of *desire, advice* and *readiness* as in *want to*, *advise to* and *ready to*. This allows us to understand which topics of sports news the readers are interested in. In sports competition, *desire* is the topic which the readers want to read because they are curious what the athlete aims to gain from their competitions. In order to achieve these goals, the athletes receive advices from their coach. The readers also wish to know that the athletes are physically and mentally ready or not.

5.2.1.2 Factuality of control constructions in sports news

Factuality in the British and American sports news is categorized into *preparation, status* and *result*. The null infinitive and the *-ing* infinitive appear under these topics. They also appear in various expressions of control constructions in both datasets.

5.2.1.2.1 Preparation

The semantic interpretation of *preparation* in sports news is subcategorized into *repair*, *ability* and *development*. The frequencies of control constructions with the expression of *preparation* is 7 tokens and 20 tokens, respectively. The use of *repair* with control constructions between the two datasets is compared in (99)-(100).

(99)

(a) Poyet failed to keep a lid on his emotions under pressure and is sensible trying to **repair** the damage.

(b) […] he shattered his eye socket during an injury that later took five metal plates to **repair** the damage to his cheekbone.

(c) Ireland, a non-Test-playing nation, were too professional to allow West Indies to **recover** from their top-order collapse.

(d) We gave him a few days off to **recharge** his batteries […]

The Daily Telegraph

(100)

(a) Cabrera underwent surgery with Anderson in late October to **repair** a stress fracture

(b) "I was told that [HGH] might be able to help me **heal** from an injury, in a time when I was searching and desperate to get back on the field.

(c) I've had time to **heal** up really good […]

(d) It's nice to have this break just to relax, **take care** of our bodies and to do something \else […]

(e) After James took two weeks off in late December and early January <u>to **rest**</u>

<u>his ailing back and knee</u>, he has been superb, reentering the MVP discussion

[…]

USA Today

As illustrated in (99) and (100), *repair* refers to the athlete's abilities to play which tend to be developed and maintained before they return to the game. Both datasets show the similarity in that they use the cohesive devices of synonymy when using the expression of *repair* with control constructions in sports news articles. In addition to *repair*, the use of the key expression of *ability* is presented as follows:

(101)

(a) […] he was **unable** <u>to produce a touch</u>.

(b) […] their driving maul has **ability** to <u>counterpunch with forces</u> […]

(c) […] a player of Maxwell's brute force is **able** <u>to hammer the ball</u> […]

(d) I am on the beach, <u>being mentally on the game</u>.

(e) he had shown promise, <u>playing for Lecce</u> […]

The Daily Telegraph

(102)

(a) Balotelli was **unable** <u>to adapt to his pressing system</u> […]

(b) This was always so much deeper than his **ability** <u>to throw a football</u>.

(c) They know the game of basketball and to be **able**<u> to go out and represent</u>

<u>my team</u>.

(d) He has **room** <u>to improve defensively</u>, but won the south Atlantic league batting title

(e) Now healthy, Harvey, 20, has the **potential** <u>to move quickly through the system.</u>

The semantic interpretation of *development* in sport news does not only refer to the athletes' ability and performance, but it also involves maintenance and organizational development as in (103) and (104).

(103)

(a) It all helps **develop** <u>our strength-in-depth</u> […]

(b) "Personally, I try and **keep** <u>it as simple as possible</u>.

(c) Lallana returns to St Mary's Stadium on Sunday for thee first time since his

contentious £23 million moveto Anfield, and has been trying <u>to **build** bridges with his former fans</u> […]

(d) […] they would be losing a lot of their money to help **subsidise** <u>domestic players</u> […]

The Daily Telegraph

(104)

(a) Kevin Love, Corey Brewer, Ronny Turiaf and Mo Williams all have been jettisoned in trades — or keep the remaining veterans to help **develop** <u>his younger players</u>.

(b) Everyone was so aggressive trying <u>to **keep** track position</u>.

(c) Out of that mess, the PGA of America organized a task force of players and former captains to **build** some continuity and tradition

(d) […] the West was trying to **maintain** its lead.

(e) The Big Ten and Big East are partnering to **create** the future Gavitt Tipoff Games […]

(f) […] he has been superb, re-entering the MVP discussion while helping **transform** a team that might now be the one to beat in the Eastern Conference playoffs.

USA Today

In the expression of *development* with control constructions, both datasets show similarity in using the cohesive device of synonymy.

5.2.1.2.2 Status

The semantic interpretations of *status* in sports news are subcategorized into *return*, *eligibility, signing* and *refusal*. The frequency of control constructions with the expression of *status* in the two datasets are 6 tokens and 30 tokens, respectively. The expression of *eligibility* with control constructions was usually found to be used with the passive voice in both datasets as in (105)-(106). The use of the passive reflects the fact that the subjects of the sentences do not determine their own eligibility.

(105)

(a) […] they tried to get **picked** for England […]

(b) I am naturally proud to be **selected** as European Ryder Cup captain […]

(c) Symons becomes eligible to **play for** New Zealand […]

(d) We are pleased to **be part** of the first ever rugby match.

The Daily Telegraph

(106)

(a) Yet the tradeoff is an experience that should pay dividends down the road for the remarkable athlete who left UCLA after one not-particularly-impressive season to be **picked.**

(b) The stars center was eligible to be **checked** in a legal manner 13th overall last year.

(c) It's definite an honor to be **grouped** with those two guys […]

(d) So, he returned to Bethune-Cookman and asked to be **accepted** back on the team […]

(e) That's a source of immense pride for the three, who McReynolds said would hope to be **viewed** as the John Madden […]

(f) Drivers are required to be **weighed** by Nascar officials before the start of each season.

USA Today

Both datasets show the similarity of *to get picked/ to be picked*. Despite the use of the cohesive device of synonymy in the key expression of *eligibility*, the British data prefers *select*, *play for* and *be part*, while the American data prefers *check, group, accept, view* and *weigh*.

The expressions with control constructions in the American data that denote *return* are not in the passive like in the British sport news. They are usually represented by the phrase *get back,* such as *wait to get back*, *desperate to get back* and *trying to get back somewhere*. The semantic interpretation of *signing* shows the use of the *-ing* infinitive, such as *joining.* Verbs and expressions for athletes/coaches being accepted or rejected are shown in (107)-(108).

(107)

(a) James was to be able to **come back** at her previous level.   (Return)

(b) […] he will try to **sign** Colombian sprinter Fernando […]   (Signing)

(c) "Obviously the club want to keep their best player and I'm sure the club will endeavor to try and **keep** Ron,"   (Signing)

(d) Was he rush back to Monaco in order to be **sold** […]   (Signing)

(e) Cipriani is determined **not to waste** it […]   (Refusal)

(f) […] they did not allow the media - particularly   (Refusal)

    the press - **to cover** their games […]

The Daily Telegraph

(108)

(a) After James took two weeks off in late December and early January to rest his ailing back and knee, he has been superb, **re-entering** the MVP discussion […]   (Return)

(b) We spent a lot of time in the off-season doing some soul-searching to figure out what we need to do to **get back** on top.   (Return)

(c) […] how he hopes to **return** to the game.   (Return)

(d)   Stoudemire has agreed <u>to **sign** with the Mavericks after taking a buyout from the Knicks</u>.   (Signing)

(e) The Lions plan to meet with Suh's agent, Jimmy Sexton, during the NFL scouting combine this week in an effort to **sign** <u>him to a long-term deal</u> before free agency opens March 10.   (Signing)

(f) Barkley said he agreed with the Kings owner on one thing: his decision <u>to **hire** George Karl as his head coach this week</u>.   (Signing)

(g) Westbrook became the third player to score 40 points in an All-Star Game, **joining** <u>Chamberlain and Michael Jordan</u> […]   (Signing)

(h) Pettine declined <u>to **speak** about Manziel's specific issues</u> out of respect for Manziel's privacy […]   (Refusal)

(i) In the media center a few minutes later, he denied **making a comment** he had made on television after the race.   (Refusal)

(j) "The fact of it is, it's hard <u>to **say** there hasn't been dilution</u> […] (Refusal)

(k) Lovie Smith was quick <u>to **admit** what he doesn't know</u>.   (Refusal)

USA Today

In the situation of trading athletes and coaches above, some information is not allowed to be disclosed, so there are patterns of refusal to give information about athletes/ administrative board as in *decline to say* and *decline to speak*. Moreover, there are other ways to reject giving information, such as *avoid saying*, *decline to comment*, *denied making a comment*, *not authorized to speak*, *hard to say* and *be quick to admit what he does not know*.

5.2.1.2.3 Result

Failure and achievement are inevitable in any sports competition. The report of failure and achievement with control constructions in British and American sports news deploys all infinitive forms as in (109)-(110). The frequencies of the expression of result with control constructions between the British and American data are 5 tokens and 18 tokens, respectively.

(109)

(a) Pelle was farmed out to Sampdoria, helping them **regain** promotion to Series A.

(b) Roy Hodgson helped **make** the draw with the aid of the son of former Preston […]

(c) Australia piled on 105 in the final ten overs to **reach** 342 […]

(d) Snatching the ball from his captain Jordan Henderson to **score** a penalty in Liverpool's Europa League win against Besiktas on Thursday may have been "disrespectful" […]

(e) […] he has lost confidence **batter**ing against quick bowlers […]

(f) I will give everything to try and **make** it a success.

The Daily Telegraph

(110)

(a) He had seven points, six assists and four rebounds in 19 minutes to help West **win** 163-158 over the East.

(b) Furyk has failed to **win** his last eight times when he had at least a share of the 54-hole lead.

(c) The club has averaged 91 **wins** over the last three seasons and reached the post season twice but failed <u>to **reach** the World Series</u>.

(d) Bulls **won** their last four <u>to surge into third place</u> […]

USA Today

On the other hand, the British data use the technique of synonymy in the expression of *results* with control constructions. In the American data, the use of word repetition often appears in the expression of *result*.

The null infinitive, the *-ing* infinitive and the *to-* infinitive are used in both *failure* and *achievement*. In (111), the *-ing* infinitive in the American data appears in the expression of negative denotation.

(111)

 (a) Michigan State falling to Texas Southern just to name two- and the league's RPI is significantly down from years' past, **<u>dipping to the fourth</u> <u>best after leading the nation the past three seasons</u>**.

(b) Kulikov delivers a dangerous hit that is excessively low, **<u>leaving the</u> <u>opposing playing no way to defend</u>** […]

(c) Carolina lost its second straight game, **missing a chance <u>to win</u>** <u>three of four</u>.

(d) The Oklahoma City speedster had a record 27 points by halftimes and closed out the scoring with two free throws, **<u>falling one point</u>** <u>shy of Wilt Chamberlain's 42 points in the 1962 game</u>.

The use of the *-ing* infinitive in the semantic interpretation of *failure* and *achievement* appears more often than other interpretations. This could be because the *-ing* infinitive denotes factuality indicating results of the sports games. However, the *-ing* infinitive is also used to denote negative achievement as in (100). The *-ing* infinitive is inflected with *dip*, *miss*, *leave*, *lose* and *fall* to have negative denotations. In addition, the verb *like* in sports news was also found to be used with both the *to-*infinitive and the *-ing* infinitive as in (112) and (113).

(112)

(a) They **like** to play […]

(b) The Tour and its sponsors and TV partner (Sky) **like** to unveil the captain live on air with a drum-roll.

The Daily Telegraph

(113)

(a) "Kids **like** to play games. I think they'd rather play than practice."

(b) Manziel **liked** to party.

(c) I don't **like** playing golf.

(d) He didn't **like** being Mr. Irrelevant.

USA Today

Like+ the *to-* infinitive denotes *habit* (Heyvaert & Cuyckens, 2010). The American data shows that the *-ing* infinitive with the verb *like* could also denote *habit*. The interpretation of the *-ing* infinitive as *habit* could be further supported as in (113c) and (113d).

The forms of the null infinitive and the *-ing* infinitive appear in the factual expressions of control constructions. As stated by Öztürk (2017), the *-ing* infinitive indicates factual or ongoing events actually happened.

5.2.2 Semantic interpretation of control constructions in sports news articles as supported in previous studies

Previous studies support the factual and non-factual interpretations of control constructions in this study. The *to-* infinitive is interpreted as subsequent, non-factual, habitual events and personal opinions. On the other hand, the *-ing* infinitive is interpreted as past, simultaneous and factual events, while the null infinitive is interpreted as past and simultaneous events.

5.2.2.1 The to- infinitive as subsequent, non-factual, habitual events and personal opinions

Temporally, in the British and American data, the use of the *to-* infinitive shows a similarity in that the *to-* infinitive indicates subsequent events, which have not yet happened at the time of speaking as in (114).

(114)

(a) I am very focused on making the best of my ability. Everyone is aiming <u>to get to that No 1 spot</u>.

(b) Sam Allardyce has defended his record as West Ham United manager and insisted he is the right man to lead the club to its next stage, as it plans <u>to take possession of the Olympic Stadium</u>.

(c) [...] he decided <u>to transfer from Bethune-Cookman</u> after the fall semester.

(d) James also said he plans <u>to play an important role</u> […]

The *to-* infinitive, as underlined in (114), denotes subsequence in relation to the meaning of the main verbs, such as *aim*, *plan* and *decide*.

In addition, the *to-* infinitive as purpose clauses, interchangeably called *infinitive relative clauses* (Bhatt, 2008), also denote subsequent events. They appear with the *to-* infinitive in both datasets as in (115)-(116).

(115)

(a) With only two men out in the first powerplay we need someone <u>to play boundary shots</u>.

(b) […] he needs to improve on that facet of his game <u>to play in his position</u> […]

(c) [...] Mitchell Johnson it gets more difficult if they hit the corridor because you have less time <u>to react</u>. Morgan has against these high-quality bowlers.

(116)

(a) Winston is scheduled <u>to be at the podium on Thursday</u> […]

(b) Wieters says he is on track with his rehab program and will be good <u>to go for opening day April 6</u> […]

(c) The Hurricanes had a great chance <u>to tie it less than two minutes later</u> […]

As a subset of subsequent events, purpose clauses are interpreted as subsequent events because the actions, as stated by the *to-* infinitive, have not yet been accomplished at the time of speaking. In the American data, the subsequent infinitive clauses are indicated by temporal adverbs, such as *on Thursday* and *opening day April 6*. Infinitive clauses can also be introduced by *in order* as in (117a) from the British data and (117b) from the American data.

(117)

(a) Falcao was back in action at the beginning of August and has now played 22 times for Monaco and United. Was he rushed back by Monaco in order <u>to be sold</u>? Perhaps, but whatever the reason, Falcao did not enjoy the patient approach.

(b) "In order <u>to better our situation</u>, education was always the best vehicle.

In relation to events not yet happening, the *to-* infinitive also refers to non-factual events in expressions, (also referred to as *non-factive*), such as *to win* as in *we want to win.* Cuba and Francisco (2007) and Öztürk (2017) stated that the expression appears with the *to-* infinitive because it is non-factive or imaginative (Wierzbicka, 1988; Wongkittiporn & Chitrakara, 2018). The *to-* infinitive referring to unreal situations is used often with desiderative verbs, referring to the expression of wants and desires (Crystal, 2012), such as *want, would like* and *would love* as in (118)-(119).

(118)

(a) […] now you even want <u>to win it more.</u>

(b) Trott will hope <u>to double up in the omnium</u> […]

(c) […] but for sure he would love <u>to feel that the miserable people that had</u>

<u>this action with him is not Chelsea FC</u> […]

The Daily Telegraph

(119)

(a) Suh wants <u>to be the highest-paid defensive player</u> in the NFL […]

(b) I hope <u>to stay one ahead</u>.

(c) That's a source of immense pride for the three, who McReynolds said

would hope <u>to be viewed as the John Madden</u> […]

USA Today

The *to-* infinitive as in (118)-(119) are interpreted as being non-factual as they are events that are the controllers' expectations or anticipation as communicated by desiderative verbs, such as *want*, *would love* and *hope*.

In addition, the *to-* infinitive complement of the verb *like* expresses habit (Kaleta, 2014; Wongkittiporn & Chitrakara, 2018). This interpretation is found in both data as in (120).

(120)

(a) The Tour and its sponsors and TV partner (Sky) **like** <u>to unveil the captain</u>

<u>live on air with a drum-roll.</u>

(b) Wales know how they **like** <u>to play</u> and they aren't […]

(c) "Kids **like** <u>to play games</u>. I think they'd rather play than practice."

(d) […] I don't **like** <u>playing golf</u>

Unlike to the British data, the American data shows the habitual interpretation when using either *to-* infinitive or the *-ing* infinitive as the complement of the verb *like*. In (120a), showing the captain live on air is broadcasted regularly by *Sky*, a television channel of the United Kingdom and European countries. In (120b), Wales can predict how the other team will play as it is the other team's usual style of playing. *To play games* in (120c) is generally children's habit. In (120d), playing golf is not what the speaker likes.

Furthermore, the expression of one's personal opinions is another semantic interpretation of the *to-* infinitive in American sports news as shown in (121). This interpretation of the *to-* infinitive is not shown in the British sports news.

(121)

(a) It's still a matter of personal growth, which Winson will need <u>to show in a big way</u>

(VP Complement, personal opinion, *USA Today*)

(b) Kurt Busch, the 2004 NASCAR CUP champion, has been known <u>to have a volatile temper</u>.

(Adjunct, personal opinion, *USA Today*)

(c) […] He can't be the sharpest guy, <u>to do something like that</u> […]

<div align="right">(Adjunct, personal opinion, USA Today)</div>

(d) In order <u>to better our situation</u>, education was always the best vehicle.

<div align="right">(Adjunct, personal opinion, USA Today)</div>

(e) "I still believe we're the team <u>to beat</u>" […]

<div align="right">(Adjunct, personal opinion, USA Today)</div>

(f) It's disgusting <u>to even be associated with something like this</u>." Allen said

<div align="right">(Adjunct, personal opinion, USA Today)</div>

As shown in (121), one of the functions of *to-* infinitive in the American sports news articles is expressing personal opinion. In (121b), Busch is expressed as having a volatile temper. In (121c), the speakers show a personal opinion that he did not do it in a smart way. In (121d), the opinion regarding education is given. In (121f), dealing with such situation is disgusting for the speaker.

5.2.2.2 The -ing infinitive as past, simultaneous and factual events

While the *to-* infinitive expresses subsequent, non-factual or habitual interpretations, the *-ing* infinitive generally refers to past, simultaneous or factual events. Temporally, the use of the *-ing* infinitive as shown in the American data which indicates the past, as in (122).

(122)

(a) Janzen recalls <u>running beside Montgomerie</u> […]

(b) In the media center a few minutes later, he denied <u>making a comment</u> he had made on television after the race.

(c) Westbrook shot 5 of 6 in the first quarter and came out <u>firing in the second</u>.

(d) Barkley simply didn't see him <u>evolving into the kind of player who could carry a tea.</u>

As addressed by Fanego (2004), when the *-ing* infinitive follows certain matrix verbs, such as *recall* and *deny*, they are interpreted as past events in relation to the matrix verbs.

The temporal interpretation of the *-ing* infinitive complement also denotes simultaneity. Being VP complements of verbs, such as *relish*, *enjoy*, *avoid* and *(not) like*, and adverbial complements, such as *when* and *while*, the *-ing* infinitive denotes simultaneity with the matrix verb. The examples are shown in (123)-(124). The explanations are given as follows:

(123)

(a) I would tell him to go away over the next few days, hit some balls and rediscover that free spirit we have all **enjoyed** <u>watching one-day cricket</u> […]

(b) A predator of Falcao's ilk would **relish** <u>playing alongside Fellaini in a 'big man, little man' combination</u> [...]

(c) But Van Gaal must **avoid** <u>allowing the long ball to Fellaini to become the preferred option.</u>

(124)

(a) I don't even **like** <u>considering myself a celebrity</u>.

(b) I don't **like** <u>playing golf.</u>

(c) He dropped into a tie for 37th and will have to play well Saturday at

Spyglass to **avoid** <u>missing the cut for the 11th straight time at this event</u>.

The *-ing* infinitive as VP complements as underlined is interpreted as having temporal overlap with the matrix clauses. With regard to the VP complements, Fanego (2004) states that the *-ing* infinitive appearing with the matrix verbs *enjoy*, *relish*, *avoid, dislike* and *detest* denote a temporal overlap with the matrix clauses. The two events can occur at the same time as the event in the matrix verbs related to one's emotion, such as *enjoy, relish* and *avoid* (Duffley, 2006; Wang, 2014). The other indicates activities, such as *watch, play* and *miss*. These activities can be tested by the adverbial phrase *intentionally*. So the activity that a person is doing is likely to occur at the same time as his/her emotion.

With the verb *avoid* in (123c), the intention to *avoid allowing the ball* happens at the same time as the action of doing something else. In (124c), it means that at the same time as *avoiding the cut*, the subject of the sentence has to play well. In (124a) and (124b), the use of *do not like* + the *-ing* infinitive is interpreted as repugnance (Wierzbicka, 1988). *I don't like playing golf* is softer than *I detest playing golf.*

Regarding the factual interpretation, while the *to-* infinitive denotes non-factual events, (i.e. *I want to win it more*), this is in contrast with the factuality in the *-ing* infinitive as in (125).

(125)

(a) Playing with sticks and stones has always been part of Afghan boyhood

(b) [...] cramming two matches into an hour does not leave a lot of room for anything

The Daily Telegraph

(c) Helping military members is still one of Tillman's passions [...]

(d) Acquiring Smith and guard Iman Shumpert center Timofey Mozgov in January trade have made a difference.

USA Today

The *-ing* infinitive in (125) indicates *actual* or *conceived as ongoing* events. *Playing with sticks and stone* is viewed as an ongoing activity of Afghan boys. *Helping military members* is considered a usual activity that Tillman enjoys doing. *Cramming two matches together in one hour* is actually interprated as being difficult to achieve. *Acquiring Smith and Shumpert into the team* is expected to be an ongoing event to make the team successful.

5.2.2.3 The null infinitive as past and simultaneous events

While Radden and Dirven (2007) interpreted the use of the *-ing* infinitive and the null infinitive as having simultaneous interpretation as in (126), this study

proposes a different interpretation to the use of the *-ing* infinitive and the null

infinitive as follows:

(126)

(a) I saw the burglar <u>run away</u>.

(b) I saw the burglar <u>running away</u>.

(Radden & Dirven, 2007, p. 53)

The verb *see* with the *-ing* infinitive is interpreted as being a simultaneous

event with the perception the verb *see*. However, when the verb *see* occurs with the

null infinitive, it is interpreted as the past event. With this interpretation, in (126b), it

is interpreted that *while the burglar is running away*, *I saw him doing the action*. On

the other hand, in (126a) *I saw the burglar as he was running away* but the focus was

not on the action. With the description above, the occurrence of the null infinitive as

in (127) is interpreted as the past event.

(127) So to see him <u>leave</u>, to see the situation where it's at right now, I know

what he wants […]

USA Today

In (127), the null infinitive shows the event of leaving has gone through the

end. While the verb *see* used with different infinitive forms denotes different

meaning, the use of the verb *help* with the null infinitive could denote simultaneity as

in (128).

(128)

(a) Roy Hodgson helped <u>make the draw with the aid of the son of former</u> <u>Preston</u> […]

The Daily Telegraph

(b) This helped <u>prepare him for what he faced as he pursued a career in</u> <u>coaching</u> […]

USA Today

With regard to the interpretation of simultaneity, *help* in (128) is interpreted as someone's intention that could occur at the same time as activities of *making the draw* and *developing our strength*. This could be tested by the adverbial phrase *intentionally.*

5.3 Cognitive analysis of control constructions in sports news

This section explains the occurrence of the null infinitive in the British and American data. The null infinitive in the British data and the American data serve different purposes. In addition, the *economy principle* and *markedness theory* support the hypothesis of why the *to-* infinitive is preferred over the others.

5.3.1 Difference of null infinitive between the British and American sports news

Only one token of the null infinitive as adjunct occurs in the British data, whereas 11 tokens occur in the American data. In addition, the null infinitive as VP complement in the British and American datasets are 11 and 8 tokens, respectively.

The higher frequency of null infinitives as VP complement in the British data is shown in the case of *try and* which is a variation *try to*. This variation of *try and* is only preferred in the British data.

5.3.1.1 Null infinitive for American audiences

In comparison with *The Daily Telegraph*, the question is raised why the linguistic feature of the null infinitive are preferred in *USA Today*. This is explained by the marketing strategy to satisfy their target audience. The average age of the *USA Today*'s news reader is 49 and/or above years old (GFK MRI Fall, 2011). The generation of the reader reflects the use of the traditional form as in *help* with the null infinitive as shown in (129).

(129)

(a) Lopping off a handful of early games would certainly help reduce the overlap period.

(b) Okafor's slam and two free throws by Jones helped keep the Orange at bay […]

USA Today

The null infinitive after *help* is regarded as the reflection of the archaic form of infinitive. In OE, the infinitive form of the verb is shown in a suffix as in (130).

(130) Genoh bið munece twa tunecan **habban** […]   (OE**)**

Enough is for-monk two tunics **have**

'It is not enough for a monk **to possess** two habits […]'   (PDE)

(Fischer, 1998, p. 13)

The infinitive suffix *-an* in OE which is *-en* in Middle English (ME) like many suffixes in OE, eventually disappeared because it contains little information (Lass, 2006) and is in the unstressed position of a word (Fennell, 2001). The elimination started from the change from *-an* to *-en* and later, to zero.

The archaic form of the null infinitive is retained in American English, known as colonial lag, referring to the conservation of earlier linguistic features remaining in former colonies (Hundt, 2009; Trudgill, 1999). Many were found in contemporary American English (Hundt, 2009). Linguistically, American English is more conservative than British English (Hundt, 2009). With this root, the null infinitive in Present-day English as shown above is believed to be a trace of an archaic form from Old English.

The verb *help* is one of the verbs that frequently appear with the null infinitive, as in *help subsidise domestic player* and *help reduce the overlap period*, which is supported by many scholars (Lohmann, 2011; T. McEnery & Hardie, 2011; Wongkittiporn & Chitrakara, 2018). More tokens of *help* with control constructions are contrasted with the *to help* + null infinitive in the British data presented as follows:

(131)

(a) After half a season with Parma, Pelle was farmed out to Sampdoria, helping them regain promotion […]

(b) […] world class players at one time have helped to move us through the rankings […]

(c) […] they would be losing a lot of their money to help subsidise domestic players […]

(d) Hazard has Chelsea manager Joes Mourinho to help protect him […]

(e) Burgess' place in South Sydney folklore is secure after playing through the pain barrier to help defeat the Canterbury Bulldogs in last year's NRL final.

The Daily Telegraph

(132)

(a) "He did a great job of helping me understand how I swing the golf club, what I need to do to be successful,".

(b) "This is helping him get acclimated to the time zone […] "

(c) "It's fun working with him. He has a quick wit, which fits with me. And he works hard. He was really good at one time and he got lost. I helped him find his way. Sometimes it's more than just the X's and O's of the swing."

(d) Lopping off a handful of early games would certainly help reduce the overlap period.

(e) […] he has been superb, re-entering the MVP discussion while helping transform a team that might now be the one to beat in the Eastern Conference playoffs.

In contrast to the American data, the British data has no preferred pattern regarding the VP complements of *help*. Both *help+* the *to-* infinitive and *help+* the null infinitive are used as in (132a)-(132b). However, the use of *help* with the null infinitive occurs frequently as in (132c)-(132e) due to the avoidance of the repetition of the same form in the adjacent environment. The appearance of *to help* with the null infinitive in (120c-e) is interpreted as being due to an avoidance tactic, interchangeably known as the *horror aequi* principle stated as follows:

[…] the *horror aequi* principle involves the widespread (and presumably universal) tendency to avoid the use of formally (near-) identical and (near-) adjacent (non-coordinate) grammatical elements or structure […]

(Rohdenburg, 2003, p. 205)

Regarding the application of the horror aequi principle with the verb *help*, although Swan (2005) indicates that both the *to-* infinitive and the null infinitive can be used with the verb *help*, the null infinitive in the British data is selected when *to* precedes the verb *help* as in *to help.*

In addition, as supported by A. McEnery and Xiao (2005), American English prefers the pattern of *help do* more substantially than *help to do*, while British English shows no specific preference in regard to this use.

Regarding the avoidance of the repetition of the same form, the token below is also interpreted accordingly.

(133) Even some of the NBS's most fashionable had to choose <u>bundling up</u>

<u>over dressing up</u>, […]

In (133), the verb *choose* can be used with the *to-* infinitive and the *-ing*

infinitive. The use of the *-ing* infinitive in this case is interpreted as a fear of repetition

of the same form in the adjacent area. Although there are two *-ing* infinitives as in

bundling and *dressing* in the adjacent area, the second *-ing* infinitive *dressing* is a PP

complement for which the *-ing* infinitive is required.

5.3.1.2 Null infinitive as a conversational tone in British sports news

The null infinitive as in *come join us* is usually found in different places. This

use of the null infinitive make it sound conversational. It is advised to keep news

articles writing in a conversation style preferred by the British audience

(https://www.thoughtco.com/how-to-write-broadcast-news-copy-2074314). The null

infinitive in British sports news is used to support the conversational style between

the news writer and the readers.

The British data prefers *try and* + the null infinitive as in (134), which is

regarded as a variation of *to try* + *to-* infinitive. *To try and* + null infinitive is

believed to be a result of a conversational tone in sports news articles.

(134)

(a) […] Anderson and Broad for second spells <u>to try and break Australia's</u>

<u>rebuilding</u>.

(b) "If I'm the one to fly the flag for young English managers, I'll guarantee those young coaches and budding managers out there that I'll give everything <u>to try and make it a success</u>. But I want to do that for me and for the football club and if they benefit from that then brilliant."

(c) [...] with James Anderson and Steven Finn the first bowlers <u>to try and bowl the ball underneath it</u>.

(d) "Obviously the club want to keep their best players and I'm sure the club will endeavour <u>to try and keep Ron</u>," he said.

(e) "I know it's an obvious statement but none of them want to get relegated. It's all right saying it, they just have to show it. We need <u>to try and do that this season and then try to look forward</u>. First things first, we need to stay in the division."

(f) "[...] we have got until Friday <u>to</u> work hard and <u>try and get some confidence back in the nets</u>. If we can play well against New Zealand and get the result I am sure everyone in the camp will be very confident."

Since *to try and* is said to be an informal style of writing, the article writers make it sound like conversation. The informal style of writing via using *try and* adds a personal tone as though the new reporters are talking directly to the readers (https://www.skillsyouneed.com). Seven tokens of *to try and* + null infinitive were found in this study. All of which can be replaced by *to try* + *to*- infinitive. Stamper (2015) claims that the two are different in terms of genre. *To try and* + null infinitive is likely to appear in the informal genre, whereas *to try* + the *to*- infinitive is preferred in the formal genre. With this evidence, it is fair enough to interpret that the use of *to*

try and in the British data is a result of informal genre in sport news articles. To support this claim, in (134d-f), most *to try and* + the null infinitive tokens appear in double quotations reflecting the fact that they are informal genre of *to try* + *to-*infinitive (Stamper, 2015).

In addition, Tsuchida (2011) stated that *to try and* + null infinitive is productive in British English. At least one, however, was found in an American popular song written by an American artist as in (135a). Only one usage of *to try and* is found in the American data and it is used in a quotation as in (135b).

(135)

(a) Don't go changing to try and please me. (Billy Joel, *Just the Way You Are*).

(b) "I don't think they really care so much for my off-the-track comments, but I feel like they really appreciate the fact that I lay it out on the line to try and win a race,"

To try and + the null infinitive is analyzed as a formulaic expression to make it sound conversational. It is ungrammatical for *to try and* + the null infinitive to be inverted as in **and repair his strength he tried.* In addition, splitting *to try and* + the null infinitive by an adverb or negation results in ungrammaticality, such as **to try always and be polite that* vs. *to try always to be polite* and **try not and do that* vs. *try not to do that* (Stamper, 2015).

5.3.2 Productivity of the *-ing* infinitive

As explained above, the occurrence of the null infinitive is to satisfy the American target audiences and the use of *to try and* supports the conversational tone with British sports news readers. The productivity of *-ing* infinitive as PP complements in both datasets is also explained by the horror aequi principle. With regard to the *-ing* infinitive as VP complement, the frequency shows that the *-ing* infinitive as VP complement in the American data is higher than the British data. The productivity of the *-ing* infinitive as VP complements in the American data is explained by the principle of *onomasiology,* referring to the relationship of concepts and words.

With regard to the horror aequi principle with the *-ing* infinitive, despite the productivity of the *to-* infinitive in various constructions and functions, the syntactic functions of the PP control clauses are the area that the *to-* infinitive cannot tread. The use of the *-ing* infinitive as the PP complement may arise from the horror aequi principle as in (136)-(137). The b version shows ungrammaticality when modifiying the *to-* infinitive as PP complements. The avoidance could be a result of a shared form of *to* explained as follows:

(136)

(a) They focus on <u>making the best of my ability</u>.

The Daily Telegraph

(b) *They focus on to <u>make the best of my ability</u>.

(137)

(a) And every week, we look forward to <u>going to work</u> and we look forward to who we work with.

USA Today

(b) *And every week, we look forward to <u>to go to work</u> and we look forward to who we work with.

USA Today

Such avoidance may be due to the shared form between the preposition *to* and the infinitival *to*. Having any preposition adjacent to the infinitive *to* is not likely to be acceptable. As a result, the examples (b) are not considered grammatical. So, the above examples show the ungrammaticality of having prepositions adjacent to the infinitival *to*.   To avoid such clash, the *-ing* infinitive is used instead of the *to*-infinitive.

The appearance of the *-ing* infinitive can be explained through, the onomasiological analysis is based upon *lexical fields*. The analysis concerns a collection of words with the same conceptual domain. For example, *breakfast*, *lunch* and *brunch* are the conceptual domain of meal (Dirven & Verspoor, 2004). Besides, the salient effect of basic, generic and specific levels of words is arranged into a *hierarchical order*, which are exemplified into *dog*, *animal* and *Labrador*, respectively (Dirven & Verspoor, 2004). Dirven & Verspoor (2004) indicated that basic words are the most salient, usually spoken, generally shorter and morphologically simple. On the other hand, *specificity* is the specific levels of words. It allows speakers to express scenes in any precise detail (Radden & Dirven, 2007),

which could be portrayed by the *discreteness* principle, referring to adding more words to detail specifically, as in (138) and (138) (Langacker, 1994).

(138)

(a) The **Ferrari 612** was driven by a drunk.

(b) Most of the **cars** drive too fast.

(Dirven & Verspoor, 2004, p. 23)

(139)

(a) A woman examined a snake.

(b) A tall young woman carefully scrutinized a small cobra.

(Langacker, 1994, p. 14)

In (138), *Ferrari 612* can be more specific than *cars*. (139b) is expressed with more detail than (139a). Following this principle, the verb (*not*) *like* in the American data is always used with the *-ing* infinitive as in (140).

(140)

(a) I **don't even like** <u>considering myself a celebrity</u>.

(b) He **didn't like** <u>being Mr. Irrelevant</u>.

(c) He's done it before — a triple-double in 2010; 52 points, 11 assists, nine rebounds in 2009; and 50 points, 10 assists, eight rebounds in 2008 — and after all, who **doesn't like** <u>starring</u> in the world's most famous arena?

(d) I **don't like** <u>playing golf</u>.

The verb *like* as in *do not like* + the *-ing* infinitive is interpreted as repugnance (Wierzbicka, 1988, p. 64). *I don't like playing golf* is softer than *I detest playing golf*. With this description, the use of the *-ing* infinitive with the verb *like* is due to the negation of the verb *not like*. This negation is interpreted as having the same synonymy with the verbs *dislike*, *detest* and *hate*, where they are used with the *-ing* infinitive.

In regard to synonymy, in support of the above claim, Taeymans (2004) found that the VP head *let* which is believed to be common with null infinitive complements occurs with *to-* infinitive complements as in (141). The use of *let* with *to-* infinitive clauses as found in the data could result from its synonymy with *allow* as in (141b) and *permit* as in (141c) (Callies, 2013).

(141)

(a) […] we don't let anyone to break our relationship […]

(b) We don't allow anyone to break our relationship.

(c) We don't permit anyone to break our relationship.

With the three verbs sharing meanings, while only *let* has a different form of complement, it is likely that *let* with *to-* infinitive is influenced by the use of *permit someone* with *to-* infinitive and *allow someone* with *to-* infinitive.

5.3.3 Productivity of *to-* infinitive

While the use of (*not*) *like* with the *-ing* infinitive is interpreted as the synonymy of the verb *dislike*, the general productivity of the *to-* infinitive is also due to its ability to fulfill the *Economy Principle*, and the unmarkedness of the *to-* infinitive.

5.3.3.1 The economy principle

The frequency of the *to-* infinitive as VP complements and adjuncts appear highly in both British and American datasets. The frequency of the *to-* infinitive as VP complements in the British and American data are 133 tokens and 145 tokens, respectively. The frequency of *to-* infinitive as adjuncts in the British and American data are 256 tokens and 314 tokens, respectively. The economy principle explains the productivity of the *to-* infinitive in this study.

The economy principle plays an important role in news writing. As consumers have limited time and limited attention span to read news, (www.rogivue.com), the shorter and simple structures with limited words in each sentence are regarded as being more efficient for sports news readers.

The active voice is found to appear often to satisfy the economy principle. Both the British and America data use over 90% use active voice as shown in (142) and (143).

(142)

(a) "We were really close, so now you even want <u>to win it more</u>.

(b) He will tell his players<u> to get on the front foot,</u> to "<u>throw a few punches</u>

<u>ourselves</u>".

(c) Poyet has made the Black Cats a hard team <u>to beat.</u>

(d) "I'd like <u>to retire on top of a podium</u>.

(e) Canada and Australia are pushing hard <u>to narrow the gap</u>.

The Daily Telegraph

(143)

(a) We want <u>to win</u>.

(b) Paul said he didn't need to convince James <u>to serve</u>.

(c) I don't even like <u>considering myself a celebrity</u>.

(d) You have got <u>to do what everybody else is doing</u>.

(e) I really don't lack confidence in my ability <u>to get the job done in the race</u>

<u>car</u>.

USA Today

The active voice structure is regarded as economical because the subject of the sentences is clearly stated. The readers immediately get the information of who the agent performs an action is. It is reported that active voice helps the readers understand more effectively and it also creates more impact. Normally, the style of active voice is generally shorter and goes directly to the point (https://www.thoughtco.com/how-to-write-broadcast-news-copy-2074314).

Regarding the *-ing* infinitive, as indicated by Taher (2015), the derivation of the *-ing* infinitive, such as *play* into *playing* is complex nominalization. When comparing the *to-* infinitive and the *-ing* infinitive with the same verb, such as *try* and *like*, it is more economical to use the *to-* infinitive. The *-ing* infinitive is interpreted as being more complex is shown in (144b) which is a modified version.

(144)

(a) The tour and its sponsors and TV partners (Sky) **like** <u>to unveil the captain live on air</u>.

(b) The tour and its sponsors and TV partners (Sky) **like** <u>unveiling the captain live on air</u>.

In (144b), the syntactic category of *to unveil* is in the infinitive form, while *unveiling* is interpreted as an NP-like form as explained above. *Unveiling* is derived from the verb into a noun, which is regarded as lexically more complex (Brinton & Traugott, 2005) (Briton & Traugott, 2005). The use of the *-ing* infinitive suffixed to the verb *unveil* in (144b) is a derivational morpheme (Brinton & Traugott, 2005). This derivation changes the syntactic category from a verb to a noun. In regard to their meaning, the use of *like* with the *to-* infinitive as found in the data denotes habit.

To support the economy principle of the *to-* infinitive in this study, previous studies investigated the use the *to-* infinitive and *that-* clauses. There are cases where finite and non-finite clauses share the same interpretation (Fischer, 2000; Kaatari, 2010c; Linden, 2010) as in (145-148). All examples (a) are from the data in this study,

while examples (b) are modified versions with the competing *that-* clause constructions.

(145)

(a) We hope <u>to light up the stadium</u>.

(b) We hope <u>that we can light up the stadium</u>.

(146)

(a) Sky chooses <u>to show all the current top</u> […]

(b) Sky chooses <u>that it will show all the current top</u> […]

The Daily Telegraph

(147)

(a) After a disastrous season plagued by injury and capped with a 25-game suspension, Davis hopes <u>to rebound</u>.

(b) After a disastrous season plagued by injury and capped with a 25-game suspension, Davis hopes <u>that he could rebound</u>.

(148)

(a) [...] when she entered his motorhome at night, while he was sleeping, uninvited, without permission, and refused to <u>leave when he repeatedly asked her to get out</u>.

(b) […] when she entered his motorhome at night, while he was sleeping, uninvited, without permission, and refused <u>that she should leave when he repeatedly asked her to get out</u>.

USA Today

The *to-* infinitive is more economical because it reduces the work of the brain. The subject and the tense in the lower clauses do not need to be spelt out as in (149).

(149)

(a) We hope to light up the stadium.

[[We hope [CPPRO[TPto light up the stadium]]

(b) We hope that he can win.

[[We hope [CPthat [TPwe can light up the stadium]]]

In (149a), an infinitive clause complement with the null subject PRO does not require tense. (149b) has a finite clause which require the subject to be repeated and agreement under T. To conform to the economy principle, when two clauses are semantically the same, the one with less effort is preferred. In this case, in producing the *to-* infinitive, there is no need for the subject and tense repetition. Furthermore, the tokens of *hope+ that* clauses in British and American sports news articles are shown as follows:

(150)

(a) **I** hope that, against Chelsea, if **he** scores he doesn't take the shirt off because he will be booked […]

(b)**I** hope **he** quivers and makes a mess of it! It's a great opportunity for him […] again."

(c) **I** hope **Saints fans** appreciate the times we had at the club together.

(d) **We** hope **he** will take up this offer.

(e) **I** hope **I** will go to the World Cup […]

The Daily Telegraph

(151)

(a) […] he said. "**I** hope **Roush Fenway** is back in the game and competing in that top level again."

(b) **I** hope **he** can get his act together because he's a very gifted athlete."

(c) […] **they** hope **he** will hold off.

(d) **Columbus** hoped **it** would become a springboard to greater things […]

(e) **The Suns** hope **they** join the team to play Saturday at Chicago.

In (150a)-(150d) and (151a)-(151c), *hope that* in both datasets are used when the subject in the matrix clause and the subject in the *that-* clause are not the same person. Only one token of *hope as in* (150e) where the subject in the matrix and the *that-* clause is exactly the same.

Despite being the same person as in (151d) and (151e), the subject in these null *that-* clauses are not exactly the same pronoun as in (150e), but they are paraphrased by using the pronouns *it* and *they*. In contrast to *hope to*, (null) *hope that* is used when the subject of the matrix clause and the *that-* clause are either not the same person or being replaced with pronouns.

Not only do the economical characteristic of the *to-* infinitive effectively apply to the control verbs *hope*, *choose*, *promise* and *refuse*, but also with the adjunct

function in certain adjective phrases, such as *sure*, *happy* and *disappointed* as in (152)-(154). (152b)-(154b) are modified versions.

(152)

(a) Morey was sure <u>to point out on his Twitter timeline this week</u> […]

(b) Morey was sure <u>that he could point out on his Twitter timeline this week.</u>

(153)

(a) I'm happy <u>to be playing for him</u> […]

(b) I'm happy <u>that I will be playing for him.</u>

(154)

(a) I am disappointed <u>to finish at tenth</u>.

(b) I am disappointed <u>that I have finished at tenth</u>.

Despite the acceptability, *happy*, *sure* and *disappointed* with the *to-* infinitive are more economical than with *that-* clauses.

Economy principle reflect the use of *to-* infinitive in news writing in various aspects. The news writer needs to keep sentences short and simple (www.newmanual.net) to facilitate the readers.

5.3.3.2 Markedness theory

Markedness theory helps explain the productivity of the *to-* infinitive in this study. The definition of *typological markedness* is given below.

For any pair of minimally different linguistic structures or characteristics A and B, A is typologically marked relative to B (and B is typologically unmarked relative to A) if and only if every language that has A also has B but not every language that has B also has A.

(Forner, Gundel, Houlihan, & Sanders, 1992, p. 78)

When A refers to a marked feature, it must have B, but it is possible to have B without A. Typological markedness also involves marked and unmarked terms (Forner et al., 1992). This relationship is especially in the case of syntactic markedness relations. The languages that have both marked and unmarked terms as members of their language are likely to have the unmarked terms in a wider range, compared to the distribution of the marked term (Forner et al., 1992). To explain this wider range of unmarked terms, the communicative value between the marked and unmarked terms are also compared. The communicative value of unmarked properties is expressed to be higher than the marked ones (Forner et al., 1992). The marked form exists due to language development and some cognitive principles (Forner et al., 1992). However, marked forms are not always counter-adaptive and sometimes, marked forms have some positive values as well. By expressing the positive value of the marked forms, which contrast with the value of unmarked ones, Forner et al. (1992) explained the functions of marked and unmarked forms through Differential Communicative Value as follows:

For every typological markedness relation between linguistic units or properties, the UNMARKED term of the relation will be of greater

communicative value than the marked term for the LISTENER in all contexts,
and the MARKED term will be of greater communicative value than the
UNMARKED term for the SPEAKER in at least some contexts.

(Forner et al., 1992, p. 80)

Forner et al. (1992) compare the hearers with the speakers. They stated that
that understanding is more important than speaking; so the hearers have to be
facilitated by the speakers. For the hearers, the communicative value of the unmarked
term will be greater than the marked one. For speakers, the communicative value of
the marked term will be greater than the unmarked one in some contexts. If this
hypothesis is true, the unmarked terms are regarded as predominant, compared to the
marked terms (Forner et al., 1992). The concept of preposition stranding as a marked
structure can be related to markedness and unmarkedness. English has adopted the
construction of prepositional stranding from Danish as a result of Scandinavian
incursions during the eighth century (Forner et al., 1992). The linguistic properties of
prepositional stranding in English are considered a marked construction because of
the violating of the island condition, where prepositions are left stranded (Radford,
2009).

As a subset of UG, unmarkedness relates to a core, which is shared by other
languages, whereas markedness relates to a periphery, which is specific to a particular
language (Seliger & Vago, 1991; Vago, 1991). In terms of frequency, the number of
the unmarked features is greater than the marked ones (Andersen, 2001). It is possible
for a marked feature to be eliminated and replaced by unmarked ones (Seliger &
Vago, 1991). The unmarkedness of *to-* infinitive is also shared by other Germanic

languages (Seliger & Vago, 1991) as in *zu, te,* and *att* in German, Dutch, and Swedish, respectively.

(155)

(a) German

Ene	Owned		hot	en	arme	mann	en
one	evening		has	a	poor	man	a

schupkarrich	g'numme		fer	**zu**	eme	nochbar
wheel-barrow	taken		for	**to**	a	neighbor

blatz	geh	fer	riewe	holle.
place	go	for	tunips	fetch

One evening a poor man took a wheel barrow **to** go to a neighbouring farm to fetch turnips.

(Borjars & Burridge, 2011, p. 393)

(b)   Dutch

Jan	beweer-t	[rijk	**te**	zijn]
John	claim-2/3SG	rich	**to**	be:INF

John claims to be rich.

(Zwart, 2007, p. 7)

(c)   Swedish

det	är	dags	**att**	knorra	iväg	till	sang-s
it	is	time	**to**	grumble	off	to	bed

It is time to grumble off to bed.

(Olofsson, 2014, p. 13)

The above crosslinguistic examples show that *to*-infinitive is an unmarked form which spread through at least Germanic languages.

According to *markedness theory*, any feature that is *marked* is irregular, while *unmarked* features are regular or common; as a result, the number of unmarked features is greater than marked ones (Andersen, 2001). In English, the *to-* infinitive is considered unmarked, representing the infinitive form of verbs in general and sharing the appearance with other infinitive clauses, such as raising, as in *John seems to be a liar* and ECM constructions, as in *John is considered to be a liar*. Markedness theory predicts that unmarked forms are likely to affect the occurrence of the marked forms. That is, the frequent occurrence of unmarked forms, such as *to-* infinitive control construction can lead to a lower frequency or even an elimination of other forms of control constructions. As supported by the data of this study, the less frequent control construction, especially the null infinitive, is likely to be replaced by the *to*-infinitive (Seliger & Vago, 1991; Wongkittiporn & Chitrakara, 2018).

Cognitively, Evans and Green (2006) assume that the more a frequent linguistic unit is entrenched and established in an individual's cognition, the more likely it is to become a pattern or a routine as stated below.

> […] the relative frequency with which particular words or other kinds of constructions are encountered by the speaker will affect the nature of a language system. This is because cognitive linguists assume that linguistic units that are more frequently encountered become more entrenched (that is, established as a cognitive pattern or routine) in language systems […] The most entrenched linguistic units tend to shape the language system in terms of use at the expense of less frequent […]
>
> (Evans & Green, 2006, p. 114)

This assumption supports the unmarkedness of the *to-* infinitive in the data. In the case where the *to-* infinitive and other control forms are competing, the *to-* infinitive becomes a pattern or a routine (Evans & Green, 2006). The assumption is related to the concept of *colligation* which refers to the frequent co-occurrence of content and functional words (i.e., *want to, in order to, according to*) (Biber & Conrad, 1999; Farrokh, Mahmoodzadeh, & Rajabli, 2012; T. McEnery & Hardie, 2011). Such co-occurrence has been so repetitive that it has become formulaic.

The existence of two competing form are shown in the complement of the verbs *like* and *try* in the data as in (156). Despite the fact that both are acceptable with either the *to-* infinitive or the *-ing* infinitive, different forms denote different meanings. The verb *like* with *to-* infinitive and *-ing* infinitive denotes habit and

enjoyment, respectively. While *try* with *to-* infinitive is "making an effort to do something difficult" (Swan 2016, p. 105), *try* with *-ing* infinitive denotes doing something. In this study, the reason why the *to-* infinitive only occurs with the verb *try* could be due to the sports register. In sports competitions, the players need to put their effort in order to play and win the game, not just doing it. Besides the meaning, the preference of the *to-* infinitive can be explained by markedness theory as shown in (156) and (157).

(156)

(a) He tries to hook his sixth ball […]

(b) I look forward to the challenge of trying to follow in their footsteps […]

(c) Sexton was knocked out trying to tackle the 19-stone centre […]

(d) […] he is trying to play a technical game […]

(e) The tour and its sponsors and TV partners (Sky) like to unveil the captain live on air

(f) Wales know how they like to play and they aren't […]

The Daily Telegraph

(157)

(a) […] they can try to prove it would work in the postseason.

(b) Hawks All-Star forward Paul Millsap said even trying to exploit Aldridge's left hand was futile.

(c) For all of the talk coming from NFL decision-makers about trying to get a grasp on a prospect's character during the pre-draft process, what does it say about

(d) I was trying <u>to help him.</u>

(e) We talk about what we're trying t<u>o do this year</u> […]

(f) It's still a matter of personal growth, which Winston will need to show in a big way – all while trying <u>to learn how to play the toughest position</u> in sports at the highest level.

USA Today

In the British data, all six extracts of the verb *like*, such as (156e) and (156f), and 31 extracts of the verb *try*, such as (156a-d) are found with the *to-* infinitive. The British data resembles the American in that only the *to-* infinitive is also found as complements of the verb *try.* The choice of the *to-* infinitive as complement of the verbs *try* and *like* in the British data is preferred in British English (Ide & Macleod, 2001; Wongkittiporn & Chitrakara, 2018).

To further support the unmarkedness of the *to-* infinitive, Rudanko (2012) used COCA to investigate the complements of the *to-* infinitive and preposition *to* with the *-ing* infinitives with *commit oneself* used between 1940 to 1999 as in (158a). The use of *commit oneself* as found in Rudanko (2012) is in concordance with the data in this study as in (158b). The use of *commit oneself* is found with the *to-*infinitive more than the preposition *to* with the *ing* infinitive.

(158)

(a) The task force recommended that the Government commit itself <u>to keep HOP going through the end of century</u> at first-year levels or higher.

(Rudanko, 2012, p. 270)

(b) […] we committed additional resources <u>to identify athletes using</u>

<u>performance</u>

Example (158) shows that the use of *commit oneself* with the *to-* infinitive

today is a result of markedness theory. An unmarked (common) form, which is the *to-*

infinitive, overrides the *-ing* infinitive form.

According to markedness theory, although it has been acceptable for the *-ing*

infinitive to be the complement of the verb *decline* as in (159a), Vosberg (2009)

found that the use of the verb *decline* to mean *reject* followed by the *-ing* infinitive, as

in (159a), is decreasing because the use of the *-ing* infinitive has been replaced by the

to- infinitive. This is also thought to be a result of unmarkedness. This is supported by

the data in this study where all cases of the verb *decline* have the *to-* infinitive as their

complements as in (159b)-(159c).

(159)

(a) […] while Cornbury, equaling the Frenchman in politeness, courteously

declined <u>accepting his weapon</u> […]

(Vosberg, 2009, p. 217)

(b) The personnel director declines <u>to say if some teams will take Winston off</u>

<u>their boards</u> given his pattern of behavior, but adds that […]

(c) Pettine declined <u>to speak about Manziel's specific issues</u> […]

With regard to further examples of infinitive clauses as adjuncts, Rudanko

(2010) investigated the use of the *to-* infinitive and preposition *to* with the *-ing*

infinitive with the adjective *accustomed* from the 1930s to the 1950s in *The Time Magazine Corpus* as in (160).

(160)

(a) Over the tundra of that vast region, he was <u>accustomed to make two trips a year by dog-team, carrying the Gospel</u>.

 (b) Not alone were bank clearings missing from important indices by which business are <u>accustomed to gauge</u> the state of business[…]

(Rudanko, 2010, p. 11)

Rudanko (2010) found that the usage of *accustomed* in the US obviously shifted between the 1930s and 1950s as in (160). The use of *accustomed* with the *to-*infinitive appeared higher than the prepositional *to* with *-ing* infinitive complement.

5.3.4 Sports news

The frequencies of *to-* infinitive as VP complements and adjuncts occur highly in both datasets. The frequencies of *to-* infinitive as VP complements and adjuncts in the British data are reported to be 133 and 256 tokens, respectively. Likewise, the frequency of *to-* infinitive as VP complements and adjunct in the American data is 145 and 314 tokens, respectively. The observation of the data reveals that there are certain verbs in sports news that always occur with *to-* infinitive clauses, such as *to win*, *to beat* and *to score*. Moreover, the only token with the *to-* infinitive in the subject position is *to win.*

(161)

(a) We have moved forward after the disappointment of last week to try to get back in the league and try **to win** against Tottenham [...]

(b) **To win** from being 10-0 behind so quickly and with umpteen injuries makes it as good a victory as against the All Blacks 2012.

(c) f) [...] the men failed **to win** a single medal of any colour […]

(d) Poyet has made the Black Cats a hard team **to beat**.

(e) Ken Pisi, his brother George and Tom Stephenson all butchered opportunities **to score** after the home pack had taken control of the game.

(f) We've always deemed it our responsibility **to take the leadership** position.

The Daily Telegraph

(162)

(a) […] we were just trying to find a way **to win** the game […]

(b) Furyk has failed **to win** his last eight times when he had at least a share of the 54-hole lead.

(c) Carolina lost its second straight game, missing a chance **to win** three of four.

(d) A poor shooting day -- U of L shot 32.8 percent and 29 percent in the second half – paired with an opponent, like NC State on Saturday, that limits its turnovers and finds ways **to score** in the paint.

(e) Thompson recalls what happened after Golden State rallied from 27 points down **to beat** Toronto last season.

(f) Yet NASCAR and Stewart-Haas Racing seem inclined **to bury their heads** in the sand, […]

(g) I'm disappointed **to finish** tenth.

USA Today

The examples above could be explained by sports news register which certain verbs are likely to be used with the *to-* infinitive. To support this thought, Liška (2010) reports that *to win*, *to beat*, *to score, to take the leadership*, *to finish* and *to bury someone* are phrases expressing certain meanings relating to sports. The terms are obligatorily used with *to-* infinitive to express specific meanings. Aside from the above tokens of the *to-* infinitive, Liška's (2010) study also found other expressions of sports language manifested in the *to-* infinitive including *to trade punches, to storm out, to roll in*, *to hang around*, *to let one's game slip*, *to pound somebody* and *to tangle*.

5.4 Summary of control constructions in sports news articles

Chapter five discusses the appearances of different forms of control constructions. The study presents that the appearances can be explained through, syntactic, language variation, cognitive and semantic reasons.

The semantic interpretation of control constructions also supports their appearances in the sports news articles as factuality and non-factuality which are presented through the expressions of *desire*, *advice*, *readiness*, *preparation*, *status* and *result*. Non-factuality is expressed in *desire*, *advice* and *readiness*, while the factuality in sports news is *preparation*, *status* and *result*. Previous studies also support the semantic interpretation of control construction in this study. The *to-* infinitive and the

-ing infinitive represent specific semantic interpretations relating to temporality and factuality. The *to-* infinitive mainly refers to events not yet happening, non-factual events and personal opinions, while the *-ing* infinitive refers to past, habitual, simultaneous and factual events.

Despite the specific semantic interpretation of the two forms, the *to-* infinitive were found the most often due to its preference as sports terminology and its unmarkedness. Moreover, the *to-* infinitive conforms to the economy principle as in *they hope to light up the stadium* because the subject and tense in the lower clause as in *to light up the stadium* do not need to be spelt out. As for the *-ing* infinitive, in addition to its own interpretation, it also has its own syntactic function as the complement of preposition, which is due to its NP-like form. The null infinitive is the rarest among the three because it is a result of an archaic infinitival form which can be traced back to OE. The null infinitive, in some instances, was found to represent simultaneity, as in *It all helps develop our strength-in-depth* because it follows *help*. Some tokens of the null infinitive can also result from the horror aequi principle which is a cognitive process to avoid repetition of a form.

The data from the British and American sports news articles thus provides insightful information on the appearance of control constructions. It reflects the general use of control constructions across variations. Control constructions in both data sets, therefore, can be considered the consequence of the syntactic, semantic, cognitive and language variation factors.

CHAPTER SIX
CONCLUSION

This study investigated the syntactic and semantic interpretation of control constructions in British and American sports news articles. It was found that syntax is not the main reason for the occurrence of control constructions in sports news articles. Language variation, cognitive and semantic reasons are highlighted as the main reason for different form of control constructions in this study.

Syntactically, the use of the *-ing* infinitive as a PP complement is a result of its NP-like form. Regarding the high frequency of the *to-* infinitive as adjuncts, adjuncts can occur more than once in a sentence as it can be purpose clauses. Language variation explains formal and informal appearances of the null infinitive. Cognitively, the high frequency of the *to-* infinitive in the data is explained through markedness theory and economy principle, whereas the horror aequi principle explain the occurrence and non-occurrence of different form of control constructions.

Semantically, control constructions in sports news articles are categories as representing factuality and non-factuality. Non-factuality refers *to desire, advice* and *readiness*. Factuality refers to *preparation, status*, and *results.* The non-factuality and factuality are also supported by previous studies.

6.1 Statement of the hypotheses

Hypotheses related to syntactic functions and semantic interpretations of control constructions were constructed as reproduced below.

(1) British sports news articles and American sports news articles use *to-*infinitive clauses more frequently than the others.

(2) Each form of control constructions in British and American sports news articles has different syntactic functions. Not every type of control construction can appear in all syntactic functions. Each form of control constructions also acquires its own semantic interpretation.

(3) There are similarities and differences in syntactic functions and semantic interpretations of control constructions between British and American sports news articles.

6.1.1 Hypothesis 1

Following hypothesis 1 regarding the high frequency of the *to-* infinitive in British and American datasets, British and American sports news articles have the *to-*infinitive more than the other infinitives. The results from both datasets comply with the hypothesis. The *to-* infinitives in the British and American data are 72.49 percent and 64.75 percent, respectively.

Syntactically, the syntactic positions of adjuncts with the *to-* infinitive appear more frequently of the *to-* infinitive. The frequency of the *to-* infinitive as adjuncts in the British and American data are 94.46 percent and 82.85 percent, respectively as in (163).

(163)

(a) Morgan should have the brains to tell them to stop at MCG […]

(The *to-* infinitive as adjunct, *The Daily Telegraph*)

(b) In some cases, the coaches said Jenkins instructed them <u>to give players a</u>

<u>place to stay</u>

(The *to-* infinitive as adjunct*, USA Today*)

Although previous studies showed that the *to-* infinitive is used frequently as VP complements (Ide & Macleod, 2001), this study has shown that the adjunct function in both datasets is also common for the *to-* infinitive. This is because adjunct can occur more than once within a sentence,

However, only one instance (11.11 percent) of the *to-* infinitive appear in the subject position as in (164).

(164) <u>To win from being 10-0 behind so quickly and with umpteen injuries</u> makes it as good a victory as against the All Blacks 2012.

The Daily telegraph

The *to-* infinitive as subject could be used to convey specific meaning as in (164). The subject positions is dominated by the *-ing* infinitive, the next highest frequency of control constructions. The results agree with previous studies which that the *-ing* infinitive is common for the subject position. The percentage of the infinitive as subject in the British and the American data is 88.88 percent and 100 percent, respectively.

In the syntactic function of VP complements, the percentage of the to-infinitive in the British and American data are 89.26 percent and 88.96 percent. The

high frequency of *to-* infinitive in this position is due to its economical clausal appearance.

The high frequency of the *to-* infinitive in both datasets is due to the economy principles in sports news articles. This has been shown in the case of *to-* vs *-ing* infinitive and *to* infinitive vs *that-* clauses as reproduced below.

(165) *to-* infinitive vs *-ing* infinitive

(a) I like <u>to play golf</u>.

(b) I like <u>playing golf</u>.

(166) *to-* infinitive vs *that-* clause

(a) They hope <u>to win the game</u>.

(b) They hope <u>that they could win the game</u>.

Example (165a) is more economical than (165b) as the derivational morpheme of *-ing* makes it become complex nominalization. Example (166f) shows that the use of *to-* infinitive reduce the operation of the brain in regard to the subject redundancy and the tense operation in the lower clause as clearly discussed in Chapter five. When compared to (166b), the use of *to-* infinitive is more economical as the news articles is limited by space. Making sentence too long or complex nominalization affect readers' attention span.

The high frequency of the *to-* infinitive in the British and American data was a result of its occurrence with the verb *try*. While Swan (2016) stated that either the *to-*

infinitive or the *-ing* infinitive can be used with the verb *try*, only the *to-* infinitive is found in both datasets as in (167).

(167)

(a) […] we obviously tried to improve the run rate.

The Daily Telegraph

(b) […] we were just trying to find a way to win the game […]

USA Today

As stated by Swan (2006), *try* with the *to-* infinitive denotes the effort to do something. So, in sports competition, the athletes need to try their best in the game to win. (167). The high frequency of the *to-* infinitive in both datasets is clearly explained by sports terms as in (168).

(168)

(a) We have moved forward after the disappointment of last week to try to get back in the league and try **to win** against Tottenham [...]

The daily Telegraph

(b) Carolina lost its second straight game, missing a chance **to win** three of four.

*(*Sports terms, adjunct*, USA Today)*

As supported by Liksa (2010), the verb *win* is always used with the *to-* infinitive in sports news. The high frequency of sports terms in the American data

occur more frequently in the syntactic function of adjuncts. This could explain the frequency of the *to-* infinitive as adjunct in the American data which is higher that the British data. It also reflects the non-factual of the *to-* infinitive.

As for the null infinitive, the frequency of the *to-* infinitive could lead to the elimination of *to let/help* + null infinitive as shown in the British data as reproduce below.

(169) […] they would be losing a lot of their money **to** help subsidise domestic players.

The Daily Telegraph

The null infinitive as in *subsidise domestic players* is due to horror aequi principle, where the use of *help* (*to*) is avoided due to the infinitival *to* preceding *help*.

6.1.2 Hypothesis 2

Following hypothesis 2 regarding the syntactic functions and semantic interpretations of control constructions, the use of the *-ing* infinitive in the syntactic functions of subject, PP and AdvP complements is due to its NP-like form as in (170).

(170)

(a) Playing with sticks and stones has always been part of Afghan boyhood […]

(b) I am focused on making the best.

This quality of NP-like form is explained by the criteria of complex nominalization and coordination by *and* as discussed in Chapter five.

Based on the factual and non-factual interpretation, six topics related to non-facts were found to be reported in sports news articles as in *desire*, *advice*, *readiness*, *preparation*, *status*, and *result* as in (171)-(176).

(171) *Desire*

(a) I **would like** to be in the champions league

The Daily Telegraph

(b) We **want** to win

USA Today

(172) *Advice*

(a) You **have got** to work through them

The Daily Telegraph

(b) We **need** to play longer than that.

USA Today

(173) *Readiness*

(a) Both **fit** to travel.

The Daily Telegraph

(b) He come every day **ready** to play.

USA Today

(174) *Preparation*

(a) We gave him a few days off to **recharge** his batteries.

The Daily Telegraph

(b) I've had time <u>to **heal** up really good</u> […]

(175) *Status*

(a) We are pleased <u>to be **part** of the first ever ruby match</u>

(b) The stars center was **eligible** <u>to be check in a legal manner 13th overall</u> […]

(176) *Result*

(a) Australia piled on 105 in the final ten overs <u>to **reach** 342</u> […]

(b) Furyk has failed <u>to **win** his last eight times</u> […]

The interpretation of *advice* is based on the expressions of *have got to* and *need to*. The interpretation of *readiness* is based on the expressions of *fit* and *ready*. In terms of factuality, the interpretation of *preparation* is based on the expressions of *to recharge* and *to heal*. The interpretation of *status* is according to the expression of *part* and *eligible*. The interpretation of *result* is due to the expressions of *reach* and *win*.

Previous studies also support the semantic interpretations in this study. The *to-infinitive* and the *-ing* infinitive each has separate semantic interpretation. The *to-infinitive* denotes subsequent, non-factual, habitual events and personal opinions.

(177)

(a) […] he decided to <u>transfer from Bethune-Cookman after the fall semester</u>.

(Subsequence, VP Complement)

(b) I'm preparing every part of my body <u>to be ready for opening day</u>.

(Subsequence, adjunct)

(178)

(a) I hope <u>to stay one ahead</u>.

(Non-facts, VP Complement)

(b) we still have a lot of games <u>to go</u>.

(Non-facts, Adjunct)

(179)

(a) It's still a matter of personal growth, which Winson will need <u>to show in a big way</u>

(Personal opinions, VP Complement)

(b) Kurt Busch, the 2004 NASCAR CUP champion, has been known <u>to have a volatile temper</u>.

(Personal opinions, Adjunct)

The *to-* infinitive with different syntactic functions as in VP complements and adjuncts could denote non-factual events. The interpretation of the *to-* infinitive as subsequence co-occur with word *decide to*, while the interpretation of the *to-* infinitive as non-facts co-occur with the word *hope to*.

The semantic interpretation of the *-ing* infinitive in sports news articles are past, simultaneous and habitual events as in (180)-(182).

(180)

(a) Jenzen recalled <u>running besides Montgomery</u> […]

(Past, VP Complement)

(b) Westbrook shot 5 of 6 in the first quarter and came out <u>firing in the second</u>.

(Past, adjunct)

(181)

(a) […] We have all enjoyed <u>watching one day cricket</u>.

(Simultaneity, VP Complement)

(b) Everyone is so aggressive <u>trying to keep track position</u>.

(Simultaneity, Adjunct)

(182)

(a) <u>Playing sticks and stones</u> has always been part of Afghan boyhood […]

(Habit, Subject)

(b) Jenkins doesn't allow <u>talking at the pre-game meals</u>.

(Habit, VP complements)

Examples (181)-(182) show various semantic interpretations of the *-ing* infinitive occurring in different syntactic functions. In (180), the interpretation of the *-ing* infinitive as past are shown in the syntactic functions of VP complements and adjuncts. The interpretation of the *-ing* infinitive as adjuncts co-occur with the verb *recall* interpreted as a past event In (181), the interpretation of the *-ing* infinitive as

simultaneous events are also shown in the syntactic functions of VP complements and adjuncts. The *-ing* infinitive co-occur with the verb *enjoy.* In (182), the *-ing* infinitive is interpreted as habitual events, which occur in the syntactic function of the subject and the VP complement.

6.1.3 Hypothesis 3

Following hypothesis 3 regarding the similarities and differences of control constructions between British and American sports news, while the null infinitive in British data serves informal use and the horror aequi principle, the American data uses the null infinitive to satisfy their target audience as illustrated in (183).

(183)

(a) Hazard has Chelsea manager Joes Mourinho to help <u>protect him</u>

(The horror aequi)

(b) "I know it's an obvious statement but none of them want to get relegated. It's all right saying it, they just have to show it. We need <u>to try and do that this season</u>" (Informal)

The Daily Telegraph

(184) Okafor's slam and two free throws by Jones helped <u>keep the Orange at bay</u>

(Archaic root)

USA Today

While the use of the null infinitive *protect him* as in (183a) avoids the repetition of *to* in the adjacent environment, the use of the null infinitive *to try and* as in (183b) is an informal register. Unlike the use of the null infinitive in the British data, the null infinitive as archaic form in the American data is to satisfy the target audience of *USA Today* whose readers are 49 and/or above.

Another difference between the British and American sports news articles is the use of the *-ing* infinitive between the two datasets. While the *-ing* infinitive as VP complements in the American data denote past events, the British sports news data in this study does not, as in (184). Moreover, the verb *like* with *-ing* infinitive only occurs in the American data with the denotation of a habit.

(184)

(a) Jenzen recalled <u>running beside Montgomerie</u> […]   (Past)

(b) I don't like <u>playing golf.</u>   (Habit)

USA Today

There are unique semantic interpretations that are only found in the syntactic function of VP complements.

Another similarity and difference of control constructions in British and American sports news articles is in their expression. While investigating the control constructions, it was found that the environments of the control constructions play an important role in the selection of control constructions. Non-factuality expressed in control constructions in sports news is through the verbs and expressions of *desire, advice* and *readiness*. The frequency of the non-factual expressions with control

constructions in the British and American data are 41 tokens and 44 tokens, respectively. The frequency of the factual expressions with control constructions in the British and American data are 18 tokens and 68 tokens, respectively. Different techniques are employed in the use of control constructions with different expressions. Synonymy is preferred in the British sports news. The expressions of *desire* found are *want, need, would love, would like, hope, ready*, *excited* and *fit*. However, the American data shows systematic use of only the expressions *want* and *ready* as in Table 23.

Table 23: Sentential environments of control constructions in the British and American data

Topics	British data	American data
Desire	Synonym (*want, would like, would love*)	**Word repetition** (*want*)
Advice	Synonym (*have got to, need, tell*)	Synonym (*have got to, need, tell*)
Readiness	Synonym (*ready, fit, excited, poised*)	**Word repetition** (*ready*)
Preparation	Synonym (*repair, recover, recharge, develop, keep, build, subsidise*)	Synonym (*repair, heal, rest, take care, develop, keep, build, maintain, create, transform*)
Status	Synonym (*sign, pick, select, play for*)	Synonym (*sign, acquire, trade, hire, return, join, transfer, retire, release, leave*)
Result	Synonym (*regain, score*)	**Word repetition** (*win*)

Similar and different verbs and expressions are used in the environments of factuality in sports news: *preparation, status* and *result*. In regard to *preparation*, while the British data prefers *recover*, *recharge* and *subsidise,* the American data uses *rest*, *take care*, *maintain*, *create* and *transform*. However, *repair, develop* and *build*

are the common verbs of *preparation* in both datasets. In addition, the preferred verbs of *status* in the British data are *come back*, *be part* and *play,* whereas the American data uses *get back*, *group* and *join.* Regarding the environments of *result*, while the verbs *regain* and *score* appear in the British data, the verb *win* is used in the American data.

The syntactic functions, semantic interpretation, and cognitive analysis explain the occurrences of the three forms of control constructions: *to-* infinitive, *-ing* infinitive and null infinitive. The frequent appearance of *to-* infinitive control constructions only adds up to the overall frequency of the *to-* infinitive. In other words, *to-* infinitive control clauses together with those in the ECM and raising construction contribute to the overall unmarkedness of the *to-* infinitive in the English language. This, in turn, affects the occurrence and non-occurrence of the null infinitives and some *-ing* infinitives.

Questions may be raised regarding the influence of the productivity of the *to-* infinitive, which could possibly eradicate other forms all together. Even though this sounds possible for the null infinitives, such incidence is not likely to happen as long as the horror aequi principle still functions to motivate the use of null infinitive *to help develop* and *to try and*.

6.2 Contribution of the study

This study contributes to both linguistics theories and practical use of control constructions in sports news. Linguistically, the appearance of each form of control constructions is explanatory. We generate language based on systems. For example, the *to-* infinitive itself has its specific semantics referring to non-factuality. The

markedness theory explains the high frequency of the *to-* infinitive. The horror aequi principle explains the psychological value in regard to fear of repetition which leads to the usage and non-usage of the repeated forms.

Regarding the use, while previous research mostly studied the infinitives in academic texts without distinguishing control constructions from ECM construction and raising construction, this study focused only on control constructions. The results of this data, once applied can be useful for language learners to understand the use of control constructions in English sports news articles syntactically and semantically. It helps language learners understand the appearance of different sentential structures depending on their environments. Sports news are one of the examples to show that the use of the control constructions requires the economy principle with specific expressions.

6.3 Limitations and recommendation for future studies

The results of this study are aligned with many previous studies and theories and could partially explain the overall occurrence of control constructions in English; they, however, can be generalized only to British and American sports news articles. Generalizing the results of this study may not be applicable to the variation of World/ International Englishes. For future research, investigating control constructions in other genres and language variations would expand the knowledge of control constructions.

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