

5.4.2. Subordinadas adverbiales - Subordinated adverbial clauses

Las oraciones **subordinadas adverbiales** son aquellas que ocupan el lugar de una **frase adverbial** en la **oración principal**. La posición habitual de la **oración subordinada adverbial** es justo a continuación de la **oración principal** aunque la mayoría de las **oraciones adverbiales** también pueden colocarse al inicio de la **oración principal**.

Hay al menos ocho tipos de **oraciones subordinadas adverbiales**. A continuación se presenta una tabla con las **funciones** principales que cubren las **oraciones subordinadas adverbiales**, los **conectores subordinantes** que marcan cada una de dichas **funciones** y algunos **ejemplos** que ilustran este tipo de oraciones.

Subordinada adverbial	Exponentes	Ejemplos
Condicional	If (si), unless (a menos que), provided that, providing that (siempre que, siempre y cuando), as long as, so long as (en la medida que, en tanto que), even if (aun cuando), whether...or (si... o, ya sea que...o).	This new project will result efficient unless the manager opposes it.
		The company was ready to open provided that it might have one year tax free operations.
		What will the staff do if the company closes?
		Whether the manager opposes or not, the staff will ask for a pay rise.
Tiempo	When (cuando), before (antes), as (a medida que), after (después), since (desde), while (mientras), until (hasta), as soon as (tan pronto como), every time (cada vez), whenever (cuando quiera que), the last/ next time (la última/primera vez que).	There was an accident in the factory while I was working there.
		The manager is so happy since he left his post.
		The manager will work until his death.
		Before you leave, do your job.
Propósito	To (para), in order to/ that, so that (para, para que), so (para que), so as to (para que).	As soon as the company opened, it was successful.
		When was the last time you visited the factory?
		This manager never explains the tasks to the new staff so that they take their own initiatives.
		The staff asked the manager permission to have a break.

Razón	Because, as, since (porque, ya que, como), in case, just in case (en caso de, por si acaso).	The company is exporting its products abroad because there is no local market for them.
		The manager will be there just in case the staff needs him.
		The government has removed imports barriers only where it was necessary.
Lugar	Where (donde), wherever (donde quiera), everywhere (en todos lados).	Wherever it is, it must be fine.
		Some changes were done so that the machine works better now.
		The change was so good that everyone benefited from it.
Resultado	So that (de tal forma que), so (de ahí que), and so (y por ello), such...that (tan...que...).	Although the manager had opposed the new project, the company implemented it with great success.
		The manager will resign even if the staff responds favourably.
		In spite of asking for a grant, the company decided to close.
Concesión	Although, though(aunque), while (mientras que), despite (a pesar de), whereas (mientras), even if (aun cuando), even if (aun si), in spite of (en vez de), except that (excepto que).	He is good while you are not.
		He manages the company just as his ancestors did.
		The manager followed the instructions the way he had been told by the directors.
Modo	As, like (como), the way (en la forma en que), as if, as though (como si), just as (justo como), much as (mucho como).	It works like a human being.



En el siguiente texto

- Buscar tres ejemplos de oraciones subordinadas adverbiales.
- Clasificarlas y escribir en castellano la idea que transmiten.

Text of activity 2

Durkheim considered socialism and even communism to be expressions of concern about this social malaise, but not solutions. They were not solutions because they either demanded an overwhelming state power (socialism) or eliminated any institution, such as the state, that could ensure the moral solidarity of the society (communism).

Sociology, in contrast, was part of the solution to the malaise. Sociology examined society scientifically. In doing so, it was able to pinpoint social pathologies as well as offer solutions to policymakers and politicians. Thus, Durkheim's sociology was functional as well as ethical.

Durkheim understood society as an objective reality in which specialized functions contributed to the stability and harmony of the whole. In a *modern, industrial, capitalist society*, stability and order were essential. However, harmony could only be attained with the protection of individual rights. Consequently, any solutions to the disruptions facing such a society could not be simply functional—as in a restoration of order—but must also address the need for radical reforms.

Despite the *conservative* label that has been attached to Durkheim, his analyses of the profound changes affecting modern societies have a *radical* cast. This radical element in Durkheim's work is often overlooked, especially in the work of twentieth-century functionalists. Although much of the functionalist work, especially in American sociology, claims descent from Durkheim, it is generally purged of Durkheim's "critical analysis of modern social pathology" (Gane, 1992:5).

We have discussed Durkheim's work in some detail largely because it has been a central referent for much of twentieth-century Western sociology. It was particularly important to the mid-twentieth-century structural-functionalist school, as you will see in Chapter 14. His influence also extends beyond sociology into anthropology, history, criminology, and linguistics.

La imagen muestra cuatro párrafos de un libro de sociología. Fuente: Adams, B. (2001), *Sociological Theory*, Pine Forge Press, London.

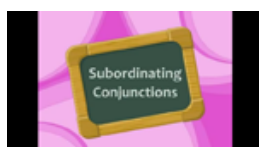
Para ampliar - To broaden your knowledge



Para escuchar una explicación en inglés sobre los conectores subordinantes se adjunta el siguiente video. Prestar especial atención a los tipos de oraciones subordinadas que presenta.



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5.5. Funciones de los conectores -Functions of connectors

Finalmente, existe un grupo de **conectores** de distinta índole que se clasifican por el tipo de **relación** existente entre las oraciones que vinculan, ya sean **subordinadas** o **coordinadas**.

A continuación se provee una tabla con los **conectores** más frecuentes en la **bibliografía académica**, algunos de sus **exponentes** y las **funciones** que cumplen o el tipo de **relación** que establecen entre las **oraciones** que vinculan con **ejemplos** que ilustran algunos de ellos.

Función	Exponentes	Ejemplos
Comentario relacionado, información de refuerzo	Also (también), as well (también), besides (además), at the same time (al mismo tiempo), furthermore (además), moreover (además), on top of that (como si esto fuera poco), too (también).	This project will result efficient. It will also provide a good solution for the manager.
		The company was ready to open. It was ready to launch the new product, as well .
		The manager resigned. And, at the same time , the whole staff went on strike.
		The manager opposes the staff. And he opposes the directors, too .
Paralelismo	Again (nuevamente, similarly (similarmente), likewise (del mismo modo), equally (igualmente), in the same way (del mismo modo).	Workers will use all their experience in their jobs. Similarly , managers will apply their knowledge in their way of leading staff.
		New staff will accept the manager's directions in the same way new managers will respond to director's orders.
Contraste o alternativa	However (sin embargo), conversely (por el contrario), though (aunque) nevertheless (no obstante), even so (aún así), instead (en vez).	Wages will be risen. However , the staff will be asked to work overtime.
		You can choose the working hours for this job. But it is better if the manager chooses them instead .
Resultado	So (entonces), therefore (por lo tanto), thus (así), consequently (en consecuencia), accordingly (por consiguiente).	The manager resigned. So , all his staff did not know what to do.
		The company closed this summer. Therefore , many people were left unemployed.
Secuencia	Afterwards (luego), earlier (antes), next (luego), first (en primer lugar), finally (finalmente), presently (en la actualidad).	This year has been very positive for the company. First , sales rose 15%. Then , the new products launched were very successful. Finally , the government allowed the

Indicar cambio de tema

Actually (realmente), anyhow (como sea), by the way (por cierto), well (bien).

company to export its goods.

Pay rise is a very important topic. **Actually**, the most important thing now is continuing analyzing our budget to decide on the final amount devoted to salaries.

Focalización en un tema

Mainly, mostly, chiefly (principalmente), particularly (particularmente) specifically (específicamente).

Pay rise is a very important topic. **Particularly**, the salaries devoted to employees whose living standards are not so good. That is to say, **mostly** people who are nearly poor.

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Se sugiere acceder al siguiente recurso para repasar los temas relacionados con conectores:



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Actividad – Activity Nº 5



Identificar los conectores a lo largo del siguiente texto, analizarlos y escribir las ideas que conectan en castellano.

Text of activity 5

Briefly, when we do not know the population mean, we must use the sample mean as an estimate. But the sample mean will probably differ from the population mean. Whenever we use a number *other than* the actual mean to calculate the variance, we will end up with a *larger* variance, and therefore a larger standard deviation, than if we had used the actual mean. This will be true regardless of whether the number we use in our formula is smaller or larger than our actual mean. Because the sample mean usually differs from the population mean, the variance and standard deviation that we calculate using the sample mean will probably be smaller than it would have been had we used the population mean. Therefore, when we use the sample mean to generate an *estimate* of the population variance or standard deviation, we will actually *underestimate* the size of the true variance in the population because if we had used the population mean in place of the sample mean, we would have created a larger sum of squared deviations, and a larger variance and standard deviation. To adjust for this underestimation, we use $n - 1$ in the denominator of our sample formulas. Smaller denominators produce larger overall variance and standard deviation statistics, which will be more

La imagen muestra parte de un texto académico sobre estadística.

Fuente: Urdan, T. (2010), Statistics in Plain English, Routledge, New York.

Para reflexionar - Have you thought about...?



Como se ha tratado de mostrar hasta el momento, la claridad de un texto se logra a través de su **coherencia** y **cohesión**. Estas dependen, mayoritariamente de la organización del texto además de la apropiada y adecuada elección del vocabulario y el registro en el que se desarrolle.

Por otro lado, la organización depende de la forma en que los párrafos se relacionen entre sí. Y de cómo las oraciones de un **párrafo** se relacionan unas con otras; cómo las ideas y frases de cada oración se vinculan o conectan y, finalmente, de la forma en que las palabras dentro de cada oración se ordenan y combinan. En definitiva, la forma en que los distintos elementos del texto se relacionan entre sí dará como resultado su **cohesión** y, en consecuencia, su **coherencia**.

Para ampliar - To broaden your knowledge



Para ampliar los contenidos básicos de esta unidad respecto a la coherencia y la cohesión textual se presenta el siguiente video.



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