

# Biappositives: A New Appellation of Appositives

<sup>1</sup>Hero Gunawan, <sup>2</sup>Erвина CM. Simatupang, <sup>3</sup>Puspita Sari  
<sup>4</sup>Alvii T. Bungaran Siregar

**Abstract**---This article discusses biappositives as the new appellation in both restrictive and non-restrictive appositives. In every single apposition construction, an anchor does not always have one appositive. This type of appositive will be viewed from syntactic perspective. From this perspective, this article will uncover that 1) one anchor, in a construction of apposition, may have two appositives, and each appositive have its own name, depending on the relatedness to the anchor, i.e. external biappositive, internal-external biappositive, external-relational biappositive, and external-integral biappositive; 2) the sequential patterns of apposition construction. Therefore, this research serves two aims: 1) to explain and indicate that an anchor may have two appositives with different names, and 2) to analyse the sequential patterns of apposition constructions. The data sources are taken from three English printed media: 1) daily news *The Jakarta Post*, 2) weekly magazine *TIME*, and 3) monthly magazine *Reader's Digest*. The data taken from such sources are descriptive in nature, and will be analysed through employing the method of qualitative research. To analyse such descriptive data, the distributional method of analysis with the use of the following techniques: deleting, extracting, and intruding. The results indicate that: 1) biappositive is a new appellation of appositive in a construction of apposition with the following subcategories: external appositive, internal-external appositive, external-relational appositive, and external-integral appositive; 2) the sequential patterns of apposition constructions are: a) ... A1, A2, A3 for external biappositive; b) ... A1 A2, A3 for internal-external biappositive; c) ... A1, A2, A3 and/or A1, A2, A3 ... for external-relational biappositive; and d) A1, A2 A3 ... for external-integral biappositive.

**Keywords**---Biappositives, Anchor, External, Internal-External, External-Relational, External-Integral.

---

## I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of appositive is wide and general in nature. There are two big classifications of appositives, namely, single appositive and multiple appositives. Both single and multiple appositives have two big types: restrictive and nonrestrictive ones. Many research related to single appositives particularly nonrestrictive ones have been conducted. Multiple appositives, to some extent, have not been discussed insightfully.

This article focuses on biappositive as a new appellation in the construction of apposition viewed from syntactic perspective. This syntactic perspective will perceive the existence of biappositive in the construction of apposition, and sequential patterns of apposition constructions. The data used as the samples of the analysis are taken from three

---

<sup>1</sup> English Department, Faculty of Languages Widyatama University  
hero.gunawan@widyatama.ac.id

<sup>2</sup> English Department, Faculty of Languages Widyatama University

<sup>3</sup> English Department, Faculty of Languages Widyatama University

<sup>4</sup> English Department, Faculty of Languages Widyatama University

types of printed media: the daily news *The JaACrta Post*, the weekly magazine *Time* and the monthly magazine *Reader's Digest*. The academic reasons for choosing such the data sources are, as suggested by Alwi (1992:25), that: 1) written data indicate more consistent language use in nature compared with the oral/spoken data both in terms of sentence structure and in terms of vocabularies used, 2) written data tend to be the so called standard language. Besides, the use of English in printed media tends to be standar, natural, and popular.

From the brief background above, the problems under discussion can simply be formulated in two research questions:

- 1) Can an anchor, in a construction of apposition, have two appositives in the research data?
- 2) How is the sequential pattern of apposition consructions found in the research data?
- 3)

The two problems are approached through employing relevant linguistic theories, namely: the first and second problems can be handled by using related syntactic theories covering appositives as the 'main course' of study, grammatical hierarchies, and syntactic function underlying the data analysis. The theories related to appositive will carefully disussed ranging from the types of appositive to the general concept of appositive as suggested by Quirk *et al.* (1999).

## II. Methodology

The attention of this research covers the particular aspects of linguistics providing careful and systematic descriptions, namely, double appositives with single antecedent as the anchor. Therefore, the method employed in this research must be clear and systematic, as suggested by Djajsudarma (2006), saying that method is careful, systematic ways of thinking to obtain scientific objectves in the development of science; systemic techniques to conduct scientific activities of which the objectives have been determined.

This research is descriptive in nature because the data used are not evaluated or judged to be true-false but they are viewed as the true phenomena as they are, ...*determines and describes the way the things are through collecting data to answer questions about the current subject of study* (Gay, 2009: 601). It is in line with Suryabrata's (2010: 75) notions, saying that the objectives of descriptive research are to make systematic, factual, and accurate description regarding the facts and certain accumulated natures.

The method used in this research is the method of qualitative research. Due to the data is descriptive in nature, then to analyse such data, the distributional method of analysis is employed through the use of the following techniques: deleting, extracting, and intruding the method producing descriptive data, both written and oral data (Djajsudarma, 2006). To analyse such descriptive data, the distributional method of analysis with the following techniques is used: deleting, extracting, and intruding (Sudaryanto, 2015).

Based on this method, the author depicts the existing phenomena explicitly covering collecting and identifying the data, defining, and explaining the problems naturally (Seliger, 1989: 125), and as carefully and comprehensively as possible (Fraenkel, 1990:11). This method is not dedicated to find out the relationship among variables or causalities (Lodico, 2006:173). This descriptive research enables to do comparison between one context and another (Gay, 2009: 376).

## III. Literature Review

### III.I. Biappositives

According to Gunawan (2015), biappositives can be understood as the two appositives existing in a construction of appositions both in the same integrated part and in the different separated part posited in the cooccurrence. The two apposiives can reside one of the following four possibilities:

- 1) Both apositifis are outside the core element, and both refer to the same core element, then appositive with a position like this is called external biappositive.
- 2) One appositive is in the core element itself and the other appositive is after the core element, then appositive with a position like this is called external internal biappositive.
- 3) The two appositive are outside the core element, the first appositive refers to the core element itself, and the second apositif refers to the (phrase) noun or constituent contained in the first appositive. In other words, the position of appositive connectedness is formed in a chain. Indirectly, the 1st appositive becomes the core element for the 2nd appositive. Biappositive with a position like this, then, is called a relational external biappositive.

4) Both apositifs are outside the core element, but the two apositifs are in the same part, and both refer directly to the core element, then apositive with a position like this is called integral external biapositive.

The amount of apositive data analyzed for this biapositive category is four data, which is distributed into four subcategories, namely: 1) external, 2) internal external, 3) external relational, and 4) external integral.

#### IV. Result and Discussion

1) The sequential pattern of apposition constructions .Therefore, this analysis does not cover the existence of biodiversity, and how the sequential patterns are.

Data from the composition of constraints in which one of the constituents is considered to be the two constituents (anchor and appositive) have the same unit of meaning.Four samples of the data related to the restrictive appositives are analyzed .The four data (data 56 through 59) have certain features and contents

##### IV.I. External

This external biapositive is understood as two apositive which are outside the core element, and both refer to the same core element. Bipositives included in the external internal group are represented in the following data (56).

(56) (30) She was born in *Thal, a small town in Switzerland, part of the German-speaking canton of St. Gallen.*

'He was born in Thal, a small town in Switzerland, part of the St. Gallen region who speak German. '

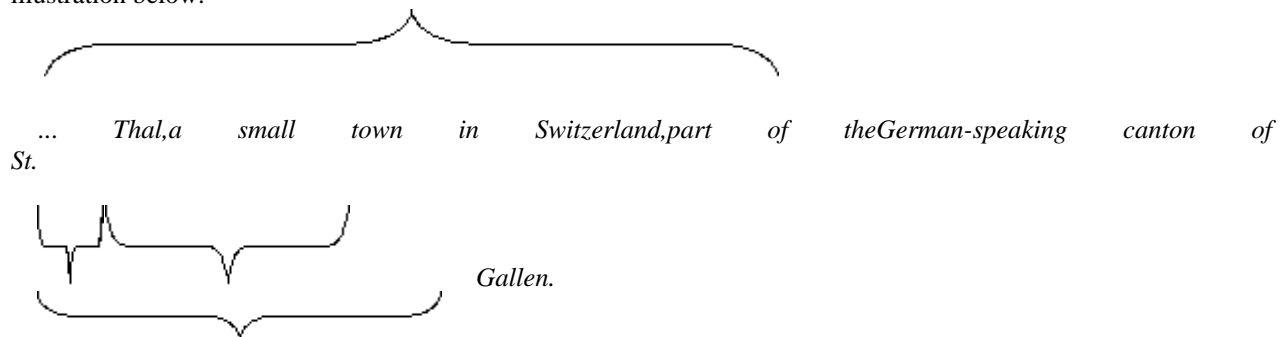
Data (56 ) above are categorized into external biapositive.The first and second positives are presented in succession, namely *a small town in Switzerland, and part of the German-speaking canton of St. Gallen* , and both are outside the core element (*Thal*). The two apositifs refer to the same core element, *Thal*, so that the core elements and the two apositive have koreality.

To show the similarity of references contained in (56 ) can be done by removing the core and the two apositive elements from the context independently as shown in (56a) and (56b).The extraction carried out as in (56a) and (56b) helps to clearly see that there is similarity in content for the two apositive. On (56a), what is meant by a small city in Switzerland is Thal .The same is true for (56b), what is meant by a part of the St Gallen area that speaks German is Thal.

(56a) *Thal is a small town in Switzerland.*

(56b) *Thal is part of the German-speaking canton of St. Gallen.*

The structure in apositive construction in data (56) is constructed from three constituents, namely one core element and two apositive. The three constituents have the same grammatical hierarchy, namely noun phrases. Apositive constituents, both apositive-1 and apositif-2 are outside the core element with side-by-side positions, as shown in the illustration below.



apositive core - 1 apositive-2  
NP NP NP

Thus, the biapositive at (56) has an attribution semantic relationship .Core element at (56) *Thal* a reference to the attribution content for apositif in the form of small cities / regions in Switzerland that speak German.

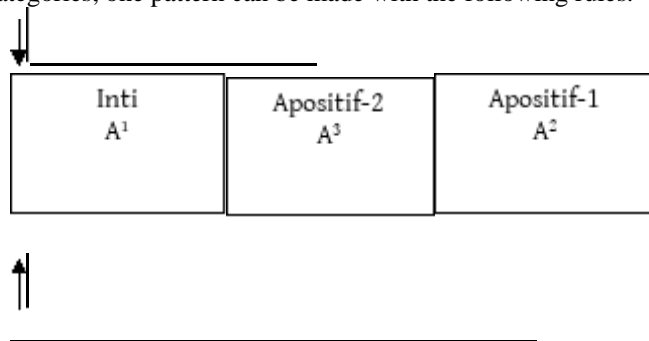
Biapositive in (56) has a syntagmatic relationship (*in presentia*) in the form of closeness of syntactic relations with its core elements. The closeness of the syntactic apositive relationship appears in the form of attribution *a small town in Switzerland*, and *part of the German-speaking canton of St. Gallen* as shown in (56a) and (56b). The relationship is the same incident / side by normal (*normal co-occurrence*) corresponding structure in which there is a subject that is followed by complement (*subject complement*) using the copula verb *be*.

Biapositive in *Thal, a small town in Switzerland, part of the German-speaking canton of St. Gallen* on (56) allows to experience substitution with other constituents relevant to the city itself. The substitution process can be done for example by replacing the *town* and *canton* words with *city* and *region* so that they become *Thal, a smallcityin Switzerland, part of the German-speakingregionof St. Gallen*.

Thus, *Thal, a small town in Switzerland, part of the German-speaking Canton of St. Gallen* on (56) has a paradigmatic relationship (*in absentia*) because the constituents in it still allow it to be replaced with other relevant constituents.

Other external biapositive data that have similarities with data (56) can be seen in appendix 3 of data No. (591a).

By conducting a study of the data related to the construction of multiple appitions in external biapositive categories, one pattern can be made with the following rules.



The rule shows that not only  $A^1 = A^2$  but also  $A^1 = A^3$ . The plural apositive sequence pattern in the external biapositive category based on the position of the construction of the apposition itself appears in the following matrix.

APOSITION CONSTRUCTION (AC)			
N	Sort Pattern	The position of AC in the sentence	
O.		Early	The middle
1	... A <sup>1</sup> , A <sup>2</sup> , A <sup>3</sup> .		End √

Note : The symbol A<sup>1</sup> shows the core element (*anchor*), while A<sup>2</sup> and A<sup>3</sup> show apositive.

#### IV.II. Internal External

This internal external biapositive is an apositive, one of which is in the core element itself and one other apositif is located after the core element: Biapositive included in the internal external group is represented in the following data.

(57) (219) "It's amazing," says the *liver specialist Sanjiv Chopra, professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School*.

"This is amazing," said liver specialist Sanjiv Chopra, professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School.

Data (57) above is categorized into internal external biapositive. The first apositive, the Sanjiv Chopra, is in one part with a *liver specialist*, and serves to limit the core element itself. This means that there are still other liver specialists out there, but in the context of this data (57), the specialist doctor in question is Sanjiv Chopra. Thus, the Sanjiv Chopra is restrictive to the names of other liver specialists. In other words, the *liver specialist Sanjiv Chopra* has one unity of meaning, and on a macro basis, the *liver specialist Sanjiv Chopra* is the core element of the second apositive, the *professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School*.

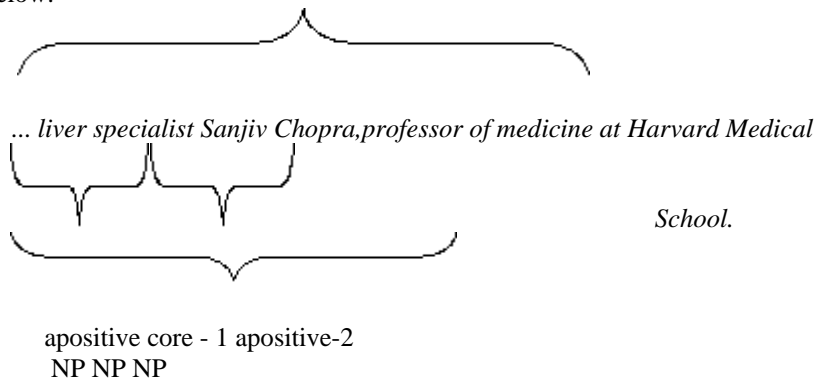
Second apositive, *the professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School*, is outside the core element as an apositive non-restrictive which does not limit the core element. But this second apositive provides additional information that

the specialist Sanjiv Chopra has an academic position as a professor of medical science at the Harvard Medical Faculty. This additional information gives a sign that there is only one liver specialist in the name of Sanjiv Chopra who is also a professor of medicine at Harvard Medical Faculty.

Thus, the biapositive construction at (57) has an attribution semantic relationship. Core elements in (57) the *Sanjiv Chopra liver specialist* become a reference of attribution content on apositif in the form of attaching the highest academic position in the college. Therefore, both of them have choreality in the form of attribution of academic position to persona that is in the core element of the *specialist Sanjiv Chopra* as professor of medicine at the Harvard Medical Faculty. To show the similarity of references contained in (57) can be done by changing it to a relatively non-restrictive clause structure that has the same relationship (*corresponding nonrestrictive relative clause*) as shown in (57a).

(57a) "It's amazing," says the *liver specialist Sanjiv Chopra, (who is) the professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School*.

The structure in the construction of the apposition in data (57) is constructed from two constituents, namely one core element and two apositive which one of the two apositifs is inherent in the core element. The two constituents (the core element and the two apositive) have the same grammatical hierarchy, the noun phrase. Apositif-1 is attached to the core element, while apositif-2 is outside the core element with position side by side, as shown in the illustration below.

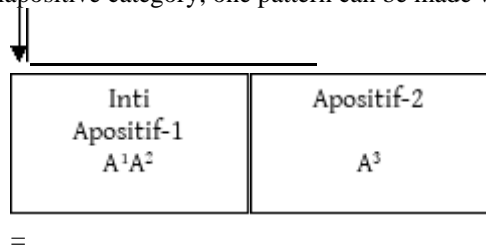


Biapositive construction in (57) has a syntagmatic relationship (*in presentia*) in the form of closeness of syntactic relationships with the core elements. The closeness of the syntactic apositive relationship appears in the form of attribution *professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School* as seen in (57a). The relationship is the same incident as normal (*normal co-occurrence*) corresponding structure in which there is a subject that is followed by complement (*subject complement*) using the copula verb *be*.

Deep constituents *liver specialist Sanjiv Chopra, professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School* at (57) allows to experience substitution with other constituents that are relevant to the persona itself. The substitution process can be done for example by replacing the *liver* word with a *heart* word so that it becomes a *heartspecialist Sanjiv Chopra, professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School*.

Thus, the *liver specialist Sanjiv Chopra, professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School* at (57) has a paradigmatic relationship (*in absentia*) because the constituents in it are still possible to be replaced with other relevant constituents.

By conducting a study of the data related to the construction of multiple appositions in the internal external biapositive category, one pattern can be made with the following rules.



The rule shows that  $A^1 A^2 = A^3$ . The plural positive sequence pattern in the external internal biapositive category based on the position of the construction of the apposition itself appears in the following matrix.

APOSITION CONSTRUCTION (AC)				
NO.	Sort Pattern	The position of AC in the sentence		
		Early	The middle	End
1	... A <sup>1</sup> A <sup>2</sup> , A <sup>3</sup> .			√

Note : The symbol A<sup>1</sup> shows the core element (*anchor*), while A<sup>2</sup> and A<sup>3</sup> show apositive.

#### IV.III.Relational External

This biapositive position of the relational external type is outside the first apositive core element refers to the core element itself, while the second apositif refers to the (phrase) noun or constituent contained in the first apositive. In other words, the position of the two apositive connections is formed in a chain. In this case, indirectly, the 1st apositive becomes the core element for the 2nd apositive. Data related to this type of apositive is represented in the following data (58).

(58) (111) Then I hear the words that feel like a sucker punch to my gut, delivered by *the medical team elder statesman, Dr. Low E. E. Schnipper, chief oncology at BIDMC*.

'Then I heard the words that were very shocking to me, delivered by the medical team of senior statesmen, Lowell E. Schnipper, head of the oncology department at BIDMC.'

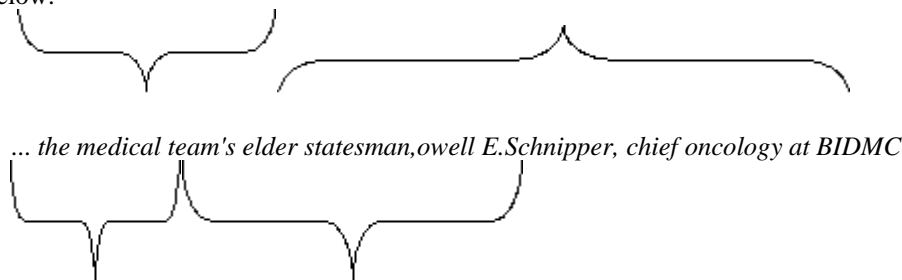
Data (58) above is categorized into relational external biapositive. The first and second apositive positions were present in a row, namely *the medical team's elder statesman, Dr.Lowell E. Schnipper, chief oncology at BIDMC*, and both are outside the core elements of *the medical team's elder statesman*. The first apositive, Dr. Lowell E. Schnipper refers to the core element, *the medical team's elder statesman* while the second apositive, the *chief oncology at BIDMC* refers to the core elements of Dr.Lowell E. Schnipper has also become the first apositive. Nevertheless, the two apositifs have koreality.

To show the existence of koreality, which is found in (58) can be done by removing the core and the two apositive elements from the context independently as shown in (58a) and (58b). The extraction carried out as in (58a) and (58b) helps to see clearly that there is a similarity of content for the two apositive. At (58a), Dr. Lowell E. Schnipper is part of the medical team, and at the same time Dr. Lowell E. Schnipper is also the head of the oncology department at BIDMC, as shown in (58b). In other words, the relation between the apositive one and the other is built in chains, which is the head of the oncology department, Dr.Lowell E. Schnipper, and he also became part of the medical team.

(58a) The medical team's elder Statesman *is* Dr. Lowell E. Schnipper.

(58b) Dr. Lowell E. Schnipper *is* chief oncology at BIDMC.

The structure in the construction of the apposition in data (58) is constructed from three constituents, namely one core element and two apositive. The three constituents have a grammatical hierarchy the same, namely noun phrases. Apositive-1 and apositif-2 are outside the core element with position side by side, as shown in the illustration below.



apositive core - 1 apositive-2  
 NP NP NP

Thus, the biapositive construction at (58) has a semantic relationship between equivalence and equivalent designation. The apple relationship is characterized by the value of equality of meaning between the core element and the apositive in the form of the persona name. Meanwhile, the designation relationship is shown by the value of the substance that is very specific to the core element (in this case the first apositive, DR. Lowell E. Schnipper) with substance that is quite specific to the apositive in the form of position / profession (*chief oncology at BIDMC*).

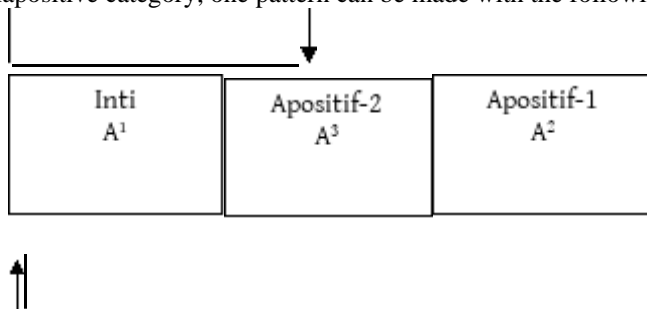
Biapositif in (58) has a syntagmatic relationship (*in presentia*) both in the form of persona and persona name and in the form of appointment of office. Both show the closeness of syntactic relationships with the core elements. The closeness of this apositive syntactic relationship is seen as in (58a) and (58b). The relationship is the same incident / side by normal (*normal co-occurrence*) corresponding structure in which there is a subject that is followed by complement (*subject complement*) using the copula verb *be*.

Biapositive in *the medical team's elder statesman, Dr. Lowell E. Schnipper, chief oncology at BIDMC* at (58) allows to experience substitution with other constituents who are conceptually appropriate. The substitution process can be done for example by replacing the words *elder* and *chief*, each with the words *senior* and *head*, so that they become *the medical team's senior statesman, Dr. Lowell E. Schnipper, head oncology at BIDMC*.

Thus, *the medical team's elder statesman, Dr. Lowell E. Schnipper, chief oncology at BIDMC* at (58) has a paradigmatic relationship (*in absentia*) because the constituents within it still allow it to be replaced with other relevant constituents.

Other relational external biapositive data that has similarities with data (58) can be seen in appendix 3 of data No. (611).

By conducting a study of the data related to the construction of multiple appositions in the relational external biapositive category, one pattern can be made with the following rules.



The rule shows that  $A^1 = A^2$  and  $A^2 = A^3$ . The plural positive sequence pattern in the external relational biapositive category based on the position of the construction of the apposition itself appears in the following matrix.

**APOSITION CONSTRUCTION (AC)**

NO.	Sort Pattern	The position of AC in the sentence		
		Early	The middle	End
1	$\dots A^1, A^2, A^3.$			√
2	$A^1, A^2, A^3, \dots$	√		

Note : The symbol A<sup>1</sup> shows the core element (*anchor*), while A<sup>2</sup> and A<sup>3</sup> show apositive.

#### IV.IV. Integral External

The integral external biapositive is identified if the two apositive are outside the core element, but both are in the same part, and refer directly to the core element. In other words, this biapositive is built in a restrictive apositive form, as shown in the following data (59).

(59) (519) *My host, club co-owner Samuel Gezahegn*, snaps his fingers for fresh beers and I indicate I should sit.

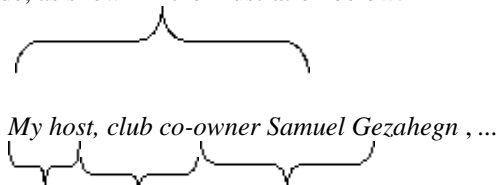
'My receptionist, one of the club owners Samuel Gezahegn, flicked his fingers a sign to ask for a fresh beer and shows that I have to sit down.'

Data (59) above are categorized into integral external biapositive. The position of the two apositifs is formed in one part and is outside the core element. Thus, this biapositive is like a restrictive apositive, in which there are two parts, namely the core and apositive elements, *club co-owner Samuel Gezahegn*. Macro, *club co-owner Samuel Gezahegn* became the first apositif to be present outside the core elements of *the host*, while the second apositive was Samuel Gezahegn. The two apositifs refer to the same reference so that they have a reference, namely one of the club owners in the name of Samuel Gezahegn who is a *host*.

To show the existence of koreality, which is found in (59) can be done by removing the core and the two apositive elements from the context independently as shown in (59a). Extractions carried out like that can help see clearly that there is content similarity for the two apositifs. The *host* is one of the club owners named Samuel Gezahegn.

(59a) *My host is club co-owner Samuel Gezahegn.*

The structure in apositive construction in data (59) is constructed from two constituents, namely one core element and two apositive. The two constituents (the core element and the two apositive) have the same grammatical hierarchy, the noun phrase. The two apositifs become one unit and are outside the core element with position side by side, as shown in the illustration below.



apositive core - 1 apositive-2  
NP NP NP

Thus, biapositive at (59) has a semantic relationship between the equivalence of the apple. This semantic relationship is characterized by the value of equality of meaning between the core element and apositive in the form of self-name.

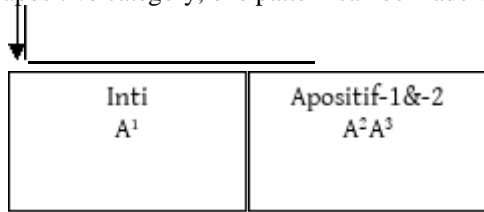
Biapositive construction in (59) has a syntagmatic relationship (*in presentia*) in the form of persona and personality. Both show the closeness of syntactic relationships with the core elements. The closeness of this apositive syntactic relationship appears as in (59a) above. The relationship is the same incident / side by normal (*normal co-occurrence*) corresponding structure in which there is a subject that is followed by complement (*subject complement*) using the copula verb *be*.

Deep biapositive construction *my host, club co-owner Samuel Gezahegn* at (59) made it possible to experience substitution with other constituents who were in agreement. The substitution process can be done for example by replacing the *club* word and the *co-owner* each with the word *discotheque* and the *co-partner* thus becomes *my host, discothequeco-partner Samuel Gezahegn*.

Thus, the construction of *my host, club co-owner Samuel Gezahegn* on (59) has a paradigmatic relationship (*in absentia*) because the constituents in it still allow it to be replaced with other relevant constituents.



By conducting a study of the data related to the construction of multiple appitions in the integral external biapositive category, one pattern can be made with the following rules.



=

The rule shows that  $A^1 = A^2 A^3$ . The plural apositive sequence pattern in the integral external biapositive category based on the position of the construction of the apposition itself appears in the following matrix.

APOSITION CONSTRUCTION (AC)				
NO.	Sort Pattern	The position of AC in the sentence		
		Early	The middle	End
1	$A^1, A^2$ $A^3, \dots$	√		

Note : The symbol  $A^1$  shows the core element (*anchor*), while  $A^2$  and  $A^3$  show apositive.

## V. CONCLUSIONAND SUGGESTION

### V.I Conclusion

From the results of research on the construction of English language positions using data sourced from three types of print media (the daily newspaper *The JaACrta Post*, *TIME* weekly magazine, and the monthly magazine *Reader's Digest*) can be concluded as follows:

1. Biapositive is a new appraisal with the following subcategories: external apositive, internal-external apositive, external-relational apositive, and external-integral apositive;
2. The sequential patterns of composition constructions are: a) ...  $A^1, A^2, A^3$  for external biapositive; b) ...  $A^1 A^2, A^3$  for internal-external biapositive; c) ...  $A^1, A^2, A^3$  and / or  $A^1, A^2, A^3 \dots$  for external-relational biapositive; and d)  $A^1, A^2 A^3 \dots$  for external-integral biapositive ...

### V.II. Suggestions

Based on the above conclusions, theoretically, it seems clear that the center of attention of this study is only focused on the biapositive of construction appitions in which there are noun-based apositive which refers to the core element as its moorings. This study has not touched more than two apositive, which may be more interesting to study because it will have a more varied apositive sequence pattern. For this reason, the offer of this idea will be a separate one for readers who have an interest in studying structures with apositive topic specifications as part of a relative clause.

Thus, to bring a comprehensive understanding of apositive complexity, there needs to be a continuation of similar research. Thus, it is hoped that effective and informative apposition construction can give a value to the understanding of a sentence that can help understand a discourse.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Borjaars, Kersti, ACte Burrige. 2001. *Introducing English Grammar*. Arnold, London.
- [2] Carnei, Andrew. 2007. *Syntax: A Generative Introduction*. 2nd Edition. Blackwell Publishers. Oxford, UK.
- [3] Crystal, David. 2001. *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. Fourth Edition. Backwell Publishers. Oxford, UK.

- [4] Fabb, Niggel. 1990. *The Difference between English Restrictive and Nonrestrictive Relative Clauses*, *Journal of Linguistics* 26, 57-78.
- [5] Fraenkel, Jack R., Norman E. Wallen. 1990. *How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education*. McGraw-Hill Inc. New York.
- [6] Gunawan, Hero, 2015. *Konstruksi Aposisi Bahasa Inggris dalam Media Cetak (The Construction of English Apposition in Printed Media)*, Doctoral Dissertation. PostGraduate Program Padjadjaran University, Bandung.
- [7] Heringa, Herman, 2010. *A Multidominance Approach to Appositional Construction*. Research Project. Unpublished.
- [8] O'Grady, William, et al. 1997. *Contemporary Linguistics: An Introduction*. London: Longman.
- [9] Quirk, Randolph, et al. 1999. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. England. Longman.
- [10] Radford, Andrew. 1999. *Syntactic Theory and the Structure of English*. Cambridge Cambridge University Press.
- [11] 2004. *Linguistics: An Introduction*, Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.
- [12] Radford, Andrew, et al. 2005. *Linguistics: An Introduction*, Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.
- [13] Seliger, Herbert W. and Elana Shohamy. 1989. *Second Language Research Method*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- [14] Smith, Carlota S. 1964. *Determiners and Relative Clauses in a Generative Grammar of English*. *Language* 40, 37-52.
- [15] Vries, Mark de. 2002. *The Syntax of Appositive Relativization: On Specifying Coordination, False Free Relatives, and Promotion*, *Linguistic Inquiry* 37, 229-270.
- [16] Gavrichkin, A.A., Fiodorova, O.A., Sivkova, E.I., Siben, A.N. The ethology of blood-sucking midges (diptera: Ceratopogonidae) while attacking animals(2018) *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, 10 (4), pp. 305-309. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85057195710&doi=10.31838%2fijpr%2f2018.10.04.027&partnerID=40&md5=288962b9675e0b24e806ad2a5a18c281>
- [17] Ramzi abdulrashed abdulhaleq gazem, sharada angatahally chandrashekariah (2016) pharmacological properties of salvia hispanica (chia) seeds: a review. *Journal of Critical Reviews*, 3 (3), 63-67.
- [18] Wagh MP, Patel JS, Baheti DR. "Authorized Generics Practice." *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy* 1.1 (2010), 106-110. Print. doi:10.4103/0975-8453.59520