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MULTIAPPOSITIVES AS THE BONUS INFORMATION FOR THEIR ANCHOR

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses multiappositives as the bonus information for their anchor within the construction of apposition. Therefore, the information related to the anchor becomes adequate. Therefore, the anchor to which the appositives refer will easily be understood. The bonus information provided in appositives has certain semantic relation. This article uncovers 1) types of multiappositives as the bonus information, 2) semantic relation in a construction of apposition, and 3) sequential patterns of multiappositives as the bonus information. The aims of this research are: 1) to identify and explain types of multiappositives, 2) to describe semantic relation of multiappositives within the construction of apposition, and 3) to analyse the sequential patterns of multiappositives. The data sources are taken from English printed media within three levels of distributional coverage, i.e. national, regional and international. The data analyzed are descriptive in nature, and the data analysis is conducted 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) four types of multiappositives as the bonus information are found: a) external multiappositives, b) internally-and-externally-related multiappositives, c) externally-related multiappositives, d) externally-and-integrally-related multiappositive, 2) semantic relations found in a construction of apposition cover two types of semantic relations: a) equivalence consisting of four types, namely designation equivalence, reformulation equivalence, and appellative equivalence, and b) attribution, and 3) sequential patterns of multiappositives as the bonus information are: 1) A, A^1, A^2, A^3, A^4 , 2) $AA^1=A^2$ and $A^2=A^3$, 3) $A=A^1; A^1=A^2; A^2=A^3$, 4) $A=A^1; A^1=A^2; A^2=A^3A^4$, where A represents the *anchor*, while A^1, A^2, A^3 , and A^4 represent appositives.

INTRODUCTION

It is too narrow to understand the concept of appositive merely as an additional and omissible constituent. The existence of appositives is very strategic in providing information sufficiency. One of the reasons is that there are two big classifications of appositives, namely single appositive and multiple appositives. Multiple appositives are divided into two parts, biappositive and multiappositive (Gunawan, 2015). Appositives can be viewed and analyzed both from syntactic and semantic perspectives. In this research-based article, the type of appositive under discussion is multiappositive.

Multiappositive is very important to discuss not only from the syntactic viewpoint but also from the semantic one. The article focuses on multiapposition from the semantic perspective. Multiappositives, if viewed from the semantic side, reside ample information that is very useful and important and becomes the bonus information for readers. Therefore, seeing appositive semantically can bring comprehensive understanding dealing with a text or a discourse being enjoyed.

The data used as the samples of the analysis are taken from English printed media within three levels of distributional coverage, *i.e.*, national, regional and international.

From the brief background above, there are three ‘mysteries’ which are going to be uncovered:

1) types of multiappositives as the bonus information, 2) semantic relations in a construction of apposition, and 3) sequential patterns of multiappositives as the bonus information.

The three problems are approached through employing relevant linguistic theories, and one of the theories related to general concept of appositive is sourced from Quirk *et al.* (1999). Besides, the current and reputable journal articles with the related topic are potentially viewed as the basis of this analysis.

METHODOLOGY

The careful and systematic procedures in this research are conducted from selecting the very important topic, formulating problems, deciding method, collecting, classifying, and analyzing data as the real conducting the research. This research is descriptive in nature due to the specification of the data. Here, the data 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). It is in line with Suryabrata's (2010) notions, saying that the objectives of descriptive research are to make systematic, factual, and accurate description regarding the facts and certain accumulated natures.

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 objectives in the development of science; systemic techniques to conduct scientific activities of which the objectives have been determined. The method used in this research is the method of qualitative research. Due to the descriptive data, 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 (Djajusudarma, 2006).

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), and as carefully and comprehensively as possible (Fraenkel, 1990). This method is not dedicated to find out the relationship among variables or causalities (Lodico, 2006).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Some Related Research Results on Appositive

Researches related to appositives ranging from single appositives until multiple appositives with various viewpoints have been conducted, and fruitful discussion on this topic produces new concept of appositives. Martinez (1995) conducted the research on “*Loose Apposition in Journalistic Style*”. This research focuses on nonrestrictive appositives by using the term ‘*loose*’. This study only views on the syntactic aspect with the finding that the construction of loose apposition is nominal in nature and can occupy both the function of subject and direct object. The research conducted by de Vries (2006) tends to be wider, focusing on *appositive relative clauses* viewed from syntactic side which are, later on, understood as *nonrestrictive relative clauses*. Heringa (2012) stated that in many other languages, the sequential patterns of appositives within the construction of apposition is that the anchor precedes appositives. Besides, still in his research, he argued that appositives are ambivalent in nature, in one side becoming one constituent unit with the anchor, and the other side having independent meaning from the main clauses as the host sentence. Again, this study tends to see appositives from the syntactic viewpoint.

Gunawan (2015) conducted the research on the similar topic (appositive) both restrictive and nonrestrictive using the data from the outstanding English printed media with the qualification of three levels of distributional coverage, *i.e.*, national, regional and international. This study focuses on not only the structure of appositives but also the sense/meaning of appositives. The results indicate that there are two type of appositives: single appositives and multiple appositives. The multiple appositives are still found to have two types: biappositives and multiappositives. Besides, the scale of semantic relations (equivalence, attribution and inclusion) and sense relations (syntagmatic and paradigmatic sense relations) are found.

MULTIAPPOSITIVES

Multiappositives (Gunawan, 2015) occur when there are three or more appositives in one data. The three or more appositives can occupy one of the four possibilities below:

1) The three or more appositives are located outside of the anchor, and they all refer to the same anchor. The three appositives as such are called external multiappositives.

2) One appositive is located within the anchor itself while the two other and more appositives are located outside of the anchor, and they are interrelated each other. These kinds of appositives are called internally-and-externally-related multiappositives. In other words, this kind of multiappositives has three features altogether: internal, external and relational.

3) The three or more appositives are located outside of the anchor: the first appositive refers to the anchor itself; the second appositive refers to the first appositive; the third appositive refers to the second appositive; and will do likewise if there are some other appositives. In other words, the position of the interrelated appositives is like chains, and such appositives are called externally-related multiappositives. In other words, this kind of multiappositives has two features altogether: external and relational.

4) The three or more appositives are located outside of the anchor, and one of them is a restrictive appositive which is integrally embedded to the other appositives. Technically, this externally-and-integrally-related multiappositive is constructed through combining restrictive biappositive and single appositive. Thus, this kind of multiappositives has three features altogether: external, integral and relational.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

With respect to the aforementioned features of multiappositives in the appositional constructions and the relatedness between anchor and appositive, this analysis mainly focuses on 1) types of multiappositives as the bonus information, 2) semantic relations in a construction of apposition, and 3) sequential patterns of multiappositives as the bonus information. Therefore, this results and discussion are expected to uncover the three aspects of multiappositives. Four samples of the data related to multiappositives are analysed. The four data below have certain features, semantic relations and patterns of sequences, and the three altogether will show the bonus information for the anchor as one of the constituents in the construction of apposition.

EXTERNAL MULTIAPPOSITIVE

External multiappositive three or more appositives are located outside of the anchor, and they all refer to the same anchor. This multiappositive is categorized into external multiappositive as represented in the following.

(1) *Terence Bryan Foley, 67, my husband of 20 years, a father of our two teenagers, a Chinese historian who'd earned a Ph.D in his 60s, a man who played more than 15 musical instruments and spoke six languages, was confused.*

The sentence (1) above is categorized into external multiappositive. This sentence has four appositives which are presented successively, namely: 1) *my husband of 20 years*, 2) *a father of our two teenagers*, 3) *a Chinese historian who'd earned a Ph.D in his 60s*, and 4) *a man who played more than 15 musical instruments and spoke six languages*. The four appositives are located outside of the anchor (*Terence Bryan*), and they refer to the same anchor, *Terence Bryan*, so that the anchor and the four appositives have coreference.

To prove the existence of coreference in (1) can be done through extracting the

anchor and the four appositives from the context independently as shown in (1a-d). Through this way, it is obvious that the four appositives have the same content as the bonus information for the anchor. In (1), the constituent that becomes the referent of the four appositives: 1) *my husband of 20 years*, 2) *a father of our two teenagers*, 3) *a Chinese historian who'd earned a PhD in his 60s*, and 4) *a man who played more than 15 musical instruments and spoke six languages* is the person by the name of Terence Bryan Foley (who is 67 years old).

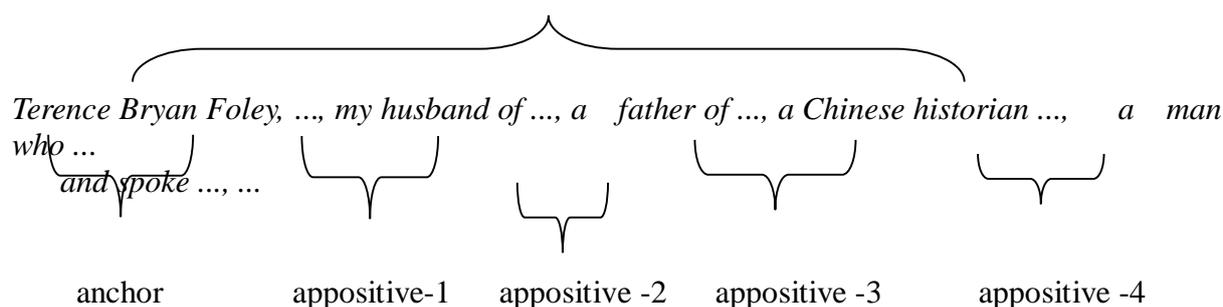
(1a) Terence Bryan Foley, 67, *is* my husband of 20 years.

(1b) Terence Bryan Foley, 67, *is* a father of our two teenagers.

(1c) Terence Bryan Foley, 67, *is* a Chinese historian who'd earned a PhD in his 60s.

(1d) Terence Bryan Foley, 67, *is* a man who played more than 15 musical instruments and spoke six languages.

The structure of the appositional construction in (1) consists of five constituents: one anchor and four appositives. the four appositives are located outside of the anchor as illustrated in the following:



The illustration above indicates that multiappositive construction (1) has two types of semantic relations: designation equivalence and attribution, and the two are the bonus information for the anchor. The bonus information on designation equivalence as seen in (1e) is shown from the social relationship (kinship). The anchor *Terence Bryan Foley* becomes the referent of the social relationship (kinship) *my husband of 20 years* so that the two have coreference in terms of family relationship.

(1e) *Terence Bryan Foley, 67, my husband of 20 years*, was confused.

The other three segments of multiappositive (1) have semantic relations of attribution as shown in (1f-h) below.

(1f) *Terence Bryan Foley, 67, a father of our two teenagers*, was confused.

(1g) *Terence Bryan Foley, 67, a Chinese historian who'd earned a PhD in his 60s*, was confused.

(1h) *Terence Bryan Foley, 67, a man who played more than 15 musical instruments and spoke six languages*, was confused.

The semantic relations of attribution in (1f-h) are the other indicators of bonus

information in the form of a persona. The relation of the three tend to be *part-whole relation*. The content of the anchor tends to be specific while the contents of appositives tend to be generic.

The bonus information derived from the four appositives in this external multiappositive construction can drawn in the sequential pattern like this: A, A¹, A², A³, A⁴, where A represents the *anchor*, while A¹, A², A³, and A⁴ represent appositives.

Internally-and-Externally-Related Multiappositive

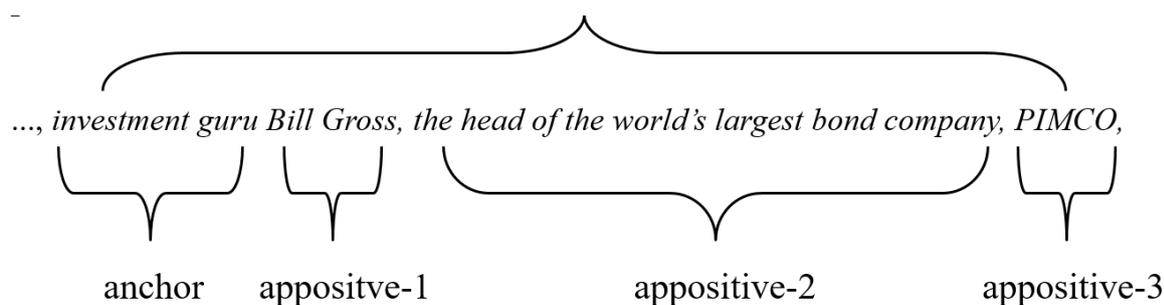
This multiappositive occurs when one appositive is located within the anchor itself while the two other and more appositives are located outside of the anchor, and they are interrelated each other as seen in the following:

(2) In 2009, *investment guru Bill Gross, the head of the world's largest bond company, PIMCO*, wrote that “the global economy has embarked on a bumpy journey to a New Normal.”

Sentence (2) above is categorized into internally-and-externally-related multiappositives. The first appositive, that is, Bill Gross, is located attaching to the anchor *investment guru*, and the function of this appositive is to restrict the anchor itself. It means that outside there, there are other investment gurus, but in this context in (2), the investment guru being discussed is Bill Gross. Therefore, Bill Gross is restrictive in nature from the other investment gurus. In other words, *investment guru Bill Gross* has the same unit of meaning, and cannot be separated each other, and the whole unit of *investment guru Bill Gross* becomes the anchor of the second appositive.

The second appositive, *the head of the world's largest bond company*, is located outside of the anchor, and it is nonrestrictive in nature, not limiting the anchor itself. The constituent of the second appositive is *the world's largest bond company*, and at the same time it becomes the anchor of the last appositive, PIMCO. Both the second and the third appositive provide bonus information to the anchor at the front. The bonus information is taken from the second appositive in the form of the position that *investment guru Bill Gross* is the head of the biggest bond company. The bonus information derived from the third appositive is PIMCO as the name of the company itself which is headed by Bill Gross. The two additional information provide implied meaning that: 1) there is only the investment guru by the name of Bill Gross who is also the head of the world's largest bond company, and 2) PIMCO is the world's largest bond company.

The structure of the appositional construction in (2) consists of four constituents: one anchor and three appositives. The appositive-1 is located attaching to the anchor and becoming one unit, while the appositive-2 and appositive-3 are located outside of the anchor in coexisting position as shown below.



The illustration above indicates that multiappositional construction (2) has semantic relation of designation equivalence. Such a semantic relation indicates the existence of bonus information in the form of clarification related to the professional position for the anchor. The anchor in (2) *investment guru Bill Gross* becomes the referent of the certain position in that investment company, that is, *the head of the world's largest bond company*. Therefore, the two has coreference as seen in (2a) below.

(2a) Investment guru Bill Gross *is* the head of the world's largest bond company.

The third appositive of multiappositive (2) has semantic relation of appellative equivalence. Such a semantic relation indicates semantic equivalence between the anchor and the appositive in the form of the company name. The anchor *the world's largest bond company* refers to the name of PIMCO so that the two are coreferential as seen in (2b).

(2b) The world's largest bond company *is* PIMCO.

The bonus information derived from the three appositives in the construction of this internally-and-externally-related multiappositive can drawn in the sequential pattern like this: $AA^1=A^2$ and $A^2=A^3$, where A represents the *anchor*, while A^1 , A^2 , and A^3 represent appositives.

Externally-Related Multiappositive

The position of this multiappositive type (externally-related multiappositive) is outside of the anchor. The first appositive refers to the anchor itself, the second appositive refers to the first appositive, and the third appositive refers to the second and so on occurring successively likewise. In other words, the relatedness position of this kind of appositive is constructed successively like a chain as indicated below in (3).

(3) In August last year, *Avi's second album, ghostbird, a literal translation of burung hantu, Malay for "owl"*, was released.

Data (3) above is categorized into externally-related multiappositive which has three appositives. The three appositives occur successively like a chain: 1) *ghostbird*, 2) *a literal translation of burung hantu*, and 3) *Malay for "owl"*, and the three is located outside of the anchor *Avi's second album*. The first appositive, *ghostbird*, refers to the anchor *Avi's second album*, while the second appositive, *a literal translation of burung hantu*, refers to the anchor *ghostbird*, which at the same time becomes the first appositive. The third appositifve, *Malay for*

“owl”, refers to the anchor *a literal translation of burung hantu*, which at the same time becomes the second appositive. Nevertheless, the three appositives have coreference, that is, *Avi's second album* (the album that belongs to Avi).

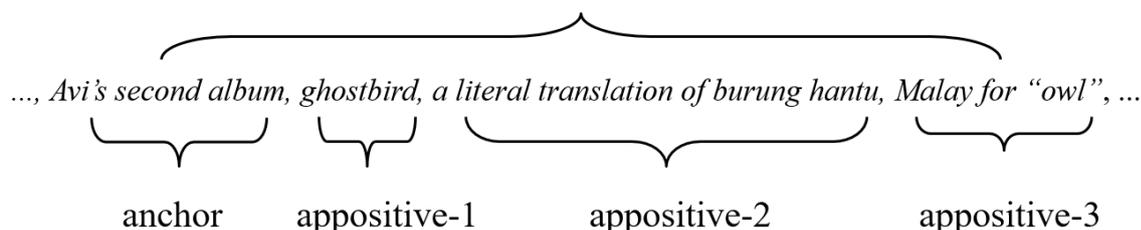
To indicate the existence of coreference in (3) can be done through extracting the anchor and the three appositives from the context independently as seen in (3a-c). In (3a), *ghostbird* has semantic relation of appellative equivalence in the form of name/title of the album (*Avi's second album*). At the same time *ghostbird* also has semantic relation of reformulation equivalence through translating *ghostbird* itself into *burung hantu* as shown in (3b). Like in (3b), the word *burung hantu* also has semantic relation of reformulation equivalence through translating *burung hantu* itself into Malay for “owl”. Therefore, the relation among the appositives is constructed successively like a chain.

(3a) *Avi's second album is ghostbird.*

(3b) *Ghostbird is a literal translation of burung hantu.*

(3c) *A literal translation of burung hantu is Malay for “owl”.*

The structure in the appositional construction in (3) consists of four constituents, namely, the anchor and the three appositives. The appositive-1, appositive-2 and appositive-3 are located outside of the anchor in coexisting position as shown below.



From the illustration above, the construction of multiapposition in (3) has semantic relation of appellative equivalence, and of reformulation equivalence. This is respectively indicated by the existence of semantic equivalence between the anchor and the appositive in the form of the name of an animal (a bird), and by the existence of semantic equivalence in the form of the same substance both in the anchor and in the appositives. They provide bonus information for the anchor through naming a certain bird.

The bonus information derived from the three appositives in the construction of this externally-related multiappositive can drawn in this sequential pattern: $A = A^1$; $A^1 = A^2$; $A^2 = A^3$, where A represents the *anchor*, while A^1 , A^2 , and A^3 represent appositives.

Externally-and-Integrally-Related Multiappositive

Externally-and-integrally-related multiappositive can be identified if three or more appositives are located outside of the anchor, and one of the appositives is restrictive one integrally-attached to another appositive. In other words, this externally-and-integrally-related multiappositive is constructed through

combining between restrictive biappositive and single appositive as seen in (4).

(4) Among the people whose buttons he pushed was *Apple's president, John Sculley, formerly the CEO of Pepsi, the man whom he had famously shamed into joining Apple with the question*

"Do you want to sell sugared water for the rest of your life? or do you want to come with me and change the world?"

This last sample of data (4) is categorized into externally-and-integrally-related multiappositive. This multiappositive has four appositives: two single-appositives and one biappositive, namely: 1) *John Sculley*, 2) *formerly the CEO of Pepsi*, 3) *the man whom he had famously shamed into joining Apple with the question "Do you want to sell sugared water for the rest of your life, or do you want to come with me and change the world?"*

The position of the three appositives is located outside of the anchor, and the three appositives are interrelated each other. The first appositive, *John Sculley*, refers to the anchor *Apple's president*, while the second and third appositive refer to the anchor *John Sculley*, which all at once becomes the first appositive.

To see the relatedness of the appositives within multiappositional construction, the three appositives are extracted from the context of the data, then making segmentation of the appositives as indicated below.

(4a) Among the people whose buttons he pushed was *Apple's president, John Sculley*.

(4b) Among the people whose buttons he pushed was *John Sculley, formerly the CEO of Pepsi*.

(4c) Among the people whose buttons he pushed was *John Sculley, the man whom he had famously shamed into joining Apple with the question "Do you want to sell sugared water for the rest of your life, or do you want to come with me and change the world?"*

The segmentation of appositive (4c) resides one restrictive appositive, that is, ... *the question "Do you want to sell sugared water for the rest of your life, or do you want to come with me and change the world?"* the function of appositive *"Do you want to sell sugared water for the rest of your life, or do you want to come with me and change the world?"* limits other existing questions. It means that there are no other questions except the given questions.

Perceiving the segmentations above, it is obvious that the three appositives have the same referent (proper noun), John Sculley. To see whether or not they are coreferential, the three segmentations of appositives can be reformulated through extracting the anchor and appositive from each segment of appositive. By making a little change, adding copulative verb *be*, the construction can be obtained as follows:

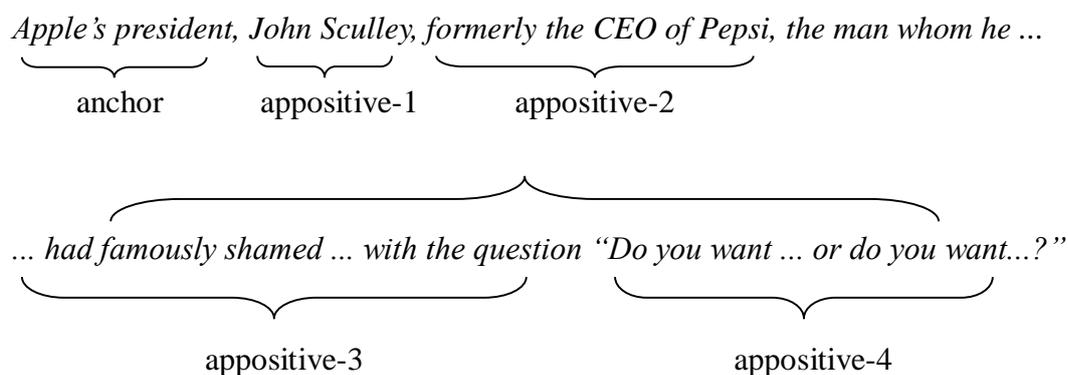
(4d) *Apple's president is John Sculley*.

(4e) *John Sculley is formerly the CEO of Pepsi*.

(4f) *John Sculley is the man whom he had famously shamed into joining Apple*

with the question “Do you want to sell sugared water for the rest of your life, or do you want to come with me and change the world?”

The structure in the appositional construction in (4) consists of five constituents, namely, the anchor and the four appositives. The appositive-1 though appositive-4 are located outside of the anchor in coexisting position as shown below.



The construction of multiapposition in (4) has semantic relation of appellative equivalence and of designation equivalence. This is indicated by the existence of semantic equivalence between the anchor and the appositive in the form of person and name of person as seen in (4a). The anchor *apple’s president* refers to the personal name *John Sculley* so that they both are coreferential.

However, segments of appositive (4b-c) have semantic relation of designation equivalence. This semantic relation indicates that there is substance equivalence in the form of job title in a company. The anchor *John Sculley* becomes the referent of the content of the highest rank executive position in Pepsi company, that is, *formerly the CEO of Pepsi* so that the two appositives have coreference in terms of the position of CEO that he has once occupied. This also co-occur in the segment of appositive (4c), the anchor *John Sculley* becomes the referent from the content of person who is humiliated by a famous question, namely, ... *the man whom he had famously shamed into joining Apple with the question “Do you want to sell sugared water for the rest of your life, or do you want to come with me and change the world?”* If paid close attention, the two appositives still have coreference in the form of person challenged by Steve Jobs through posing the question “Do you want to sell sugared water for the rest of your life, or do you want to come with me and change the world?”

The bonus information derived from this externally-and-integrally-related multiappositive within the construction (4) can drawn in this sequential pattern: $A = A^1$; $A^1 = A^2$; $A^2 = A^3A^4$, where A represents the *anchor*, while A^1 , A^2 , and A^3 represent appositives.

CONCLUSION

After conducting the analysis on the previous section, it can be concluded that: 1) four types of multiappositives as the bonus information are found: a) external multiappositives, b) internally-and-externally-related multiappositives, c)

externally-related multiappositives, and d) externally-and-integrally-related multiappositive; 2) semantic relations found in a construction of apposition cover two types of semantic relations: a) equivalence consisting of four types, namely designation equivalence, reformulation equivalence, and appellative equivalence, and b) attribution, and 3) sequential patterns of multiappositives as the bonus information are: 1) A, A^1, A^2, A^3, A^4 , 2) $AA^1=A^2$ and $A^2 = A^3$, 3) $A = A^1; A^1 = A^2; A^2 = A^3$, 4) $A = A^1; A^1 = A^2; A^2 = A^3A^4$, where A represents the *anchor*, while A^1, A^2, A^3 , and A^4 represent appositives.

SUGGESTIONS

Theoretically, it is obvious that multiappositives provide effective and efficient bonus information for readers. The contents of bonus information are noun-based coreference which are very important to understand. Therefore, this is practically very useful for readers to have complete understanding related to the anchor in particular, and the whole texts in general. To keep sustainable research, other niches can be created from the complexity of appositives either from syntactic view or from semantic one. This sustainability is expected that effective and informative appositional constructions can provide good sentence-understanding which in turns, can help understand a text or a discourse.

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