

A Note on Two Types of Apposition*

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1. Introduction

A lively discussion has taken place about the comparison between apposition and coordination. De Vries(2006, 2007, 2008), following Quirk et al. (1985), assumes that apposition involves coordination at the constituent level. It then follows that apposition and coordination have the same syntactic behavior with respect to movement.

- (1) a. *Who did you see ____, our director, yesterday?
 b. *Who did you see ____ and Mary yesterday?

According to de Vries, (1a) and (1b) can be correctly predicted to be ill-formed, in that both have the same syntactic structures and lead to the violation of the so-called Coordinate Structure Constraint.

However, Citko(2008) claims that given that apposition and coordination have the same movement behavior, it follows that the rightward movement like extraposition is also ruled out by the Coordinate Structure Constraint. Consider the following examples, which are taken from Citko(2008):

- (2) a. I have seen Ann, our director, yesterday.
 b. I have seen Ann yesterday, our director.
 (3) a. I have seen Ann and Mary yesterday.
 b. I have seen Ann yesterday, and Mary.

Contrary to the prediction, (2b) and (3b) are well-formed, which leads to an asymmetry between leftward and rightward movement. Citko(2008) states that it is not clear why preposing and extraposing should yield different results. Then, this paper is an attempt to solve the mystery of the asymmetry between preposing and extraposing.

2. Restrictive vs. Non-restrictive Apposition

An appositive is a noun that follows another noun and functions to (i) identify the preceding noun or (ii) provide it with additional information. The noun preceding the appositive, i.e., the appositive's referent, is called an anchor, and such a relation is shown in the following scheme:

- (4) NP NP
 [anchor] [appositive]

Note that this sequence [anchor — appositive] holds for only non-restrictive apposition. In non-restrictive apposition, the appositive provides the anchor with additional information but is not needed to identify the reference of the anchor. According to Quirk et al.(1985), the anchor and the appositive are in different information units, which is indicated in speech by their inclusion in separate tone units and in writing by commas.

On the other hand, there is another type of apposition, i.e., restrictive apposition, which is not dealt with in de Vries(2006, 2007, 2008) and Citko(2008). De Vries assumes that apposition is, by definition, non-restrictive, and is understood as a predicate of the anchor. In other words, the appositive provides an alternative description of the anchor. However, as Quirk et al.(1972, 1985), Biber et al.(1999) and Huddleston&Pullum(2002) state, there is another type of apposition, which is similar to non-restrictive apposition with respect to the sequence [anchor NP — appositive NP]. In restrictive apposition, the appositive serves a function of identifying the reference of the anchor.

For example, let us consider the followings:

- (5) a. [My daughter, Mary], will attend college this year.
 b. Bill took [Taro, his dog], for a walk yesterday.

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- (6) a. [My daughter Mary] will attend college this year.
 b. Bill took [his dog Taro] for a walk yesterday.
 c. It was found in [the year 1955].¹

In (5), involved in non-restrictive apposition, each anchor “my daughter” or “Taro” is given additional information. On the other hand, in (6), the appositive in restrictive apposition can identify the reference of the anchor. In other words, the appositive restricts the denotation of the anchor (see Huddleston & Pullum 2002). However, as Quirk et al. (1972, 1985) points out, it is not clear which of the appositives is subordinate in restrictive apposition, since each of the appositives can be deleted without loss of acceptability. In other words, it is not clear which is the anchor or the appositive in apposition in (6). We will tentatively assume that restrictive and non-restrictive apposition has the same scheme (4).

These two types of apposition, i.e., restrictive and non-restrictive apposition, might share something in common in that both have the sequence [anchor NP — appositive NP]. However, there are some various differences between them, which cannot be accounted for by the assumption that two types of apposition have the same syntactic structure, which will be discussed in the subsequent sections.

3. Differences between Restrictive and Non-Restrictive Apposition

There are some differences between restrictive and non-restrictive apposition. In this section, we will consider them.

First, let us consider the semantic relation between the anchor and the appositive. In non-restrictive apposition, the anchor is usually a definite noun and specific in reference, and the appositive provides the anchor with additional information. On the other hand, in restrictive apposition, the appositive identifies or clarifies the anchor. This difference in semantic relations is parallel to the difference between restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses. The non-restrictive relative clause has the function of providing the antecedent with additional information, whereas the restrictive relative clause has the function of identifying the reference of

the antecedent. This difference in semantic function is reflected in the fact that the restrictive relative clause cannot follow the proper noun, of which reference has been identified. Such a difference can be found in restrictive and non-restrictive apposition, as follows:

- (7) a. My daughter, Mary, will attend college this year.
 b. Mary, my daughter, will attend college this year.
 (8) a. My daughter Mary will attend college this year.
 b. *Mary my daughter will attend college this year.

Suppose that apposition in the subject position in (7) and (8) has a structure like (4): [anchor — appositive]. It then follows that the unacceptability of (8b), which is a type of restrictive apposition, is consistent with the fact that the restrictive relative clause cannot follow the proper noun.

Let us note that (7a) is different from (8a) regarding implication. In the restrictive apposition in (8a), the sentence has ambiguous implication, in that the speaker has only one daughter “Mary” or more than one daughter. In the non-restrictive apposition (7a), however, the sentence has only the former implication. The same holds for the following:

- (9) a. Bill took his dog Taro for a walk yesterday.
 b. Bill took Taro, his dog, for a walk yesterday.

(9a) has ambiguous implication in that “Bill” has only one dog or more than one dog, whereas (9b) has only the former implication.

Second, as Citko (2008) points out, there is an asymmetry between leftward and rightward movement in apposition.

- (10) a. *Who did you see ___ and Mary yesterday?
 b. *Who did you see Bill and ___ yesterday?
 c. *Who and did you see ___ Mary yesterday?
 d. *And who did you see Bill ___ yesterday?
 (11) a. *Who did you see ___, my friend, yesterday?
 b. *Who did you see Bill, ___, yesterday?

The leftward movement of the anchor or the appositive in (11) is illicit, like that of the conjuncts in (10a, b).

¹ Note that when the anchor is “month”, “year” or a term denoting some politico-geographical entity such as “city”, “town”, “state” or “country”, as Huddleston & Pullum (2002) points out, “of” can be inserted before the appositive, as in the followings:

- (i) a. A riot broke out in {[the city Berlin] / [the city of Berlin]}.
 b. He was born in {[the month November] / [the month of November]}.

Moreover, the leftward movement of the sequence [conjunct — coordinator] or [coordinator — conjunct] cannot be allowed, as in (10c, d). Then, de Vries(2006, 2007, 2008) assumes that apposition has the same syntactic structure as coordination, and such a leftward movement violates the Coordinate Structure Constraint(Ross 1967).

The violation of the Coordinate Structure Constraint can be found in other types of leftward movement of the anchor or the appositive.

- (12) a. *Bill, I saw __ , professor of English, here last night.
 b. *Professor of English, I saw Bill, __ , here last night?

(12a, b) can be derived by an operation of topicalization, which is involved in leftward movement. Such an illicit movement is found in coordination, as in (13).

- (13) a. *Bill, I saw __ and Mary here last night.
 b. *Mary, I saw Bill and __ here last night.

Given that apposition and coordination have the same syntactic structure, it then follows that the rightward movement can be ruled out by the Coordinate Structure Constraint.

- (14) a. *I saw __ and Mary yesterday, Bill.
 b. *I saw Bill and __ yesterday, Mary.
 c. *I saw __ Mary yesterday, Bill and.
 d. I saw Bill __ yesterday, and Mary.
 (15) a. I saw Mary, our director, yesterday.
 b. I saw Mary __ yesterday, our director.

However, as shown in the contrast between (14) and (15), in coordination the rightward movement of one conjunct is disallowed, whereas in apposition that of the appositive is allowed, as shown in (15b). (14d) suggests that the sequence [coordinator — conjunct] makes up one constituent and undergoes rightward movement. Thus, in apposition such an asymmetry between leftward and rightward movement can be found, while in coordination it cannot be found in the sequence [coordinator — conjunct].²

Let us notice here that this asymmetry is true of non-

restrictive apposition, but not of restrictive apposition.

- (16) a. We met Bill, a leader, yesterday.
 b. We met Bill yesterday, a leader.
 (17) a. Mary, our daughter, will attend college this year.
 b. Mary will attend college this year, our daughter.

As shown in (16) and (17), the appositive in non-restrictive apposition in the subject or the object position occurs in the extraposed position. However, restrictive apposition doesn't undergo rightward movement, as the unacceptability of (18b) and (19b) suggests.

- (18) a. Our daughter Mary will attend college this year.
 b. *Our daughter will attend college this year, Mary.
 (19) a. We saw the opera 'Carmen' yesterday.
 b. ??We saw the opera yesterday, 'Carmen'.

Some evidence can be provided to show that the asymmetry between leftward and rightward movement can be found only in non-restrictive apposition, but not in restrictive apposition. Let us recall that restrictive apposition has ambiguous implication while non-restrictive apposition has only one implication with respect to the reference of the appositive noun.

- (20) a. ?My daughter will attend college this year, Mary.
 b. Bill took Taro for a walk yesterday, his dog.
 (21) a. My daughter Mary will attend college this year.
 b. My daughter, Mary, will attend college this year.
 (22) a. Bill took his dog Taro for a walk yesterday.
 b. Bill took Taro, his dog, for a walk yesterday.

In (21a) and (22a), involved in restrictive apposition, apposition in the subject or object position has ambiguous implication, in that the number of "my daughter" or "his dog" is one or more than one. On the other hand, in (21b) and (22b), involved in non-restrictive apposition, apposition has only one implication, in that the number of "my daughter" or "his dog" is one. Let us notice that in (20a) and (20b) apposition has only one implication, in that the number of "my daughter" or "his dog" is one. Therefore, (20a) and (20b) are involved in non-restrictive apposition, but not in restrictive apposition. In other words, the appositive in non-restrictive apposition is subject to rightward movement.

² Then, de Vries(2006, 2007, 2008) assumes that apposition has the same syntactic structure as coordination. However, Citko(2008) argues against de Vries' assumption. We will not discuss the discrepancy here.

Third, multiple apposition is possible in non-restrictive apposition, but not in restrictive apposition.

- (23) a. They returned to their birthplace, their place of residence, the country of which they were citizens. (Quirk et al. 1972)
 b. Bill, my friend, an English teacher, considered Chomsky's new book very interesting.
- (24) a. *I saw my good friend the singer Stevy yesterday.
 b. *Bill my friend an English teacher considered Chomsky's new book very interesting.
 c. *My friend an English teacher Bill considered Chomsky's new book very interesting.

Fourth, the reverse order of the anchor and the appositive is possible in non-restrictive apposition, though the functional role of the anchor and the appositive is inverted.

- (25) a. My friend, John, is a great tennis player.
 [anchor] [appositive]
 b. John, my friend, is a great tennis player.
 [anchor][appositive]

On the other hand, in restrictive apposition, the reverse order is usually impossible.

- (26) a. My friend John is a great tennis player.
 b. *John my friend is a great tennis player.
 c. He was born in the year 1928.
 d. *He was born in 1928 the year.

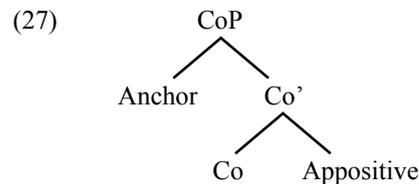
Thus, we have seen that there are striking differences between restrictive and non-restrictive apposition with respect to syntactic behavior or syntactic and semantic relation between the anchor and the appositive. In the next section we will see that such differences can be attributed to their syntactic structures and the way of licensing of the appositive.

4. Modification vs. Predication

In this section we will see that non-restrictive apposition is involved in predication while restrictive apposition is involved in modification.

4.1. Non-restrictive apposition: predication

Let us consider non-restrictive apposition. Following Quirk et al.'s (1972, 1985) observation that non-restrictive apposition is similar to coordination, de Vries(2006, 2007, 2008) assumes that non-restrictive apposition has the following structure, which is similar to the coordinate structure:



De Vries' assumption of the coordinate structure is based on Johannessen's (1998) analysis of coordination.³

The structure (27) presupposes that the anchor and the appositive are arguments, like conjuncts in coordination. However, such a presupposition does not hold good. Some evidence can be provided to show that the appositive is not an argument, but a predicate. First, the NP appositive co-occurs with a sentential adverbial.

- (28) a. Mr. Smith, luckily the winner of the game, was caught up in some accident.
 b. Norman Jones, {at that time / then} a student, wrote several best sellers. (Quirk et al. 1972)
 c. Your brother, obviously an expert on English grammar, is highly praised in the book I am reading. (ibids.)

As shown in (28), sentential adverbials like "luckily", "at that time", "then" and "obviously" co-occur with the appositive. It shows that the appositive is a predicate, which licenses a sentential adverbial, but not an argument. Given that when the appositive and the sentential adverbial co-occur, the appositive is a predicate, it then follows that the anchor and the appositive cannot be reversed.

- (29) a. *Luckily the winner of the game, Mr. Smith, was caught up in some accident.
 b. *{At that time / Then} a student, Norman Jones, wrote several best sellers.
 c. *Obviously an expert on English grammar, your brother, is highly praised in the book I am reading.

³ Borsely(2005) argues against Johannessen's CoP analysis. We will not discuss the coordinate structure here. For the coordinate structure, see Progovac(1998) and Kubo et al. (2006).

Second, a determiner of the NP appositive can be deleted, as shown below.

- (30) a. Mr. Smith, chairman of the committee, was quick in decision.
 b. Richard Burton, explorer, discovered the source of the Nile.
 c. Unfortunately they, masters of Kendo, were formidable opponents.

Let us note that the omission of the determiner can be found in predicate nominals, as shown below:

- (31) a. Mr. Smith became chairman of the committee.
 b. Richard Burton became explorer.
 c. They became masters of Kendo.

Given that the non-restrictive appositive is a predicate, it follows that the reverse order of the anchor and the appositive lead to unacceptability, just like the predicate nominal and the subject cannot be reversed, as shown in (32) and (33).

- (32) a. ??Chairman of the committee, Mr. Smith, was quick in decision.
 b. *Explorer, Richard Burton, discovered the source of the Nile.
 c. *Unfortunately masters of Kendo, they, were formidable opponents.⁴
 (33) a. Bill is a chairman of the committee.
 b. *A chairman of the committee is Bill.

Thus, non-restrictive appositives and predicate nominals have similar syntactic behavior.

Third, the non-restrictive appositive is invisible to the *i*-within-*i* condition proposed in Chomsky (1981).

- (34) *[the writer of his_i book]_i

Chomsky(1981) rules out (34) by the *i*-within-*i* condition, a filter that forbids construction where the index of a constituent occurs inside that constituent. According to Haik(1983), such a construction is a type of referential circularity in that the whole NP is referentially dependent

on the antecedent of the pronoun that it contains.⁵ Let us note that the appositive functions to add information to the preceding anchor and that the non-restrictive appositive is similar to the predicate nominal. Then, de Vries(2008) states that the appositive is involved in the secondary proposition and constitutes an implicit copular clause where the anchor is a subject and the appositive the predicate. The predicate nominal is immune to the *i*-within-*i* condition since it is a predicate, but not an argument, and the *i*-within-*i* condition applies only to arguments, as shown in the contrast between (35a) and (35b):

- (35) a. Bill_i is [his_i own cook]_i.
 b. * [His_i own cook]_i entertained his guests with the delicious meal yesterday.

The difference in acceptability between (36a) and (36b) shows that the appositive in the non-restrictive apposition is not an argument, but a predicate, like predicate nominals in (35a), whereas the anchor is an argument, which is subject to the *i*-within-*i* condition, yielding the unacceptability of (36b), like (35b).

- (36) a. Bill_i, [his_i own cook]_i, entertained his guests with the delicious meal yesterday.
 b. ?? [His_i own cook]_i, Bill_i entertained his guests with the delicious meal yesterday.

On the other hand, let us notice that restrictive apposition is subject to the *i*-within-*i* condition.

- (37) a. * Bill_i [his_i own cook]_i entertained his guests with the delicious meal yesterday.
 b. * [His_i own cook]_i Bill_i entertained his guests with the delicious meal yesterday.

The unacceptability of (37a) and (37b) suggests that the sequence “his own cook” in apposition functions as an argument, and it is visible to the *i*-within-*i* condition, which leads to the unacceptability.

Thus, in non-restrictive apposition, the anchor can be assumed to be an argument while the appositive a secondary predicate. Next, let us consider the syntactic relation between the anchor and the appositive.

⁴ The fact that a pronoun cannot occur in the appositive position may be attributed to the functional assumption that a pronoun cannot be used as additional information. We will not pursue it here.

⁵ For details, see Haik(1983).

We assume that the apposition can be licensed via linking the anchor as a secondary predicate. Following de Vries (2006, 2007, 2008), given that the apposition itself is involved in meaning and in DP apposition the appositive bears the same Case as the anchor in most languages (Citko 2008, de Vries 2007, 2008, Sadler&Nordlinger 2006), the appositive can be assumed to be introduced in the derivation via an operation of Merge. In the minimalist program (Chomsky 1995, 1998, 2001), optional movement is generally excluded, in that movement can be triggered by some strong feature, i.e., movement is obligatory. Then, rightward movement like extraposition is problematic since there is no strong feature triggering movement. Thus, following Koster (2000), we assume that there is no rightward movement like extraposition.

Koster (2000) provides the assumption of no extraposition with evidence of coordination in Dutch. Let us consider the followings, which are taken from Koster (2000):

- (38) a. Zij heeft Marie gezien en mij.
 She has Mary seen and me
 ‘She saw Mary and me.’
 b. Zij heeft Marie en mij gezien.
 She has Mary and me seen

Koster (2000) refutes the traditional assumption that (38a) may be derived from (38b) by extraposing the second conjunct. First, it is generally impossible to move parts of a coordinate structure separately.

- (39) *Marie heft zij en mij gezien.
 Mary has she and me seen

In (39) “Marie” cannot be topicalized and leave “mij” behind, which is subject to the Coordinate Structure Constraint. Given that movement obeys the Coordinate Structure Constraint, it follows that (38a) is wrongly predicted to be ill-formed since (38a) is involved in rightward movement like extraposition. Moreover, according to Koster (2000), agreement is inconsistent with the extraposition approach.

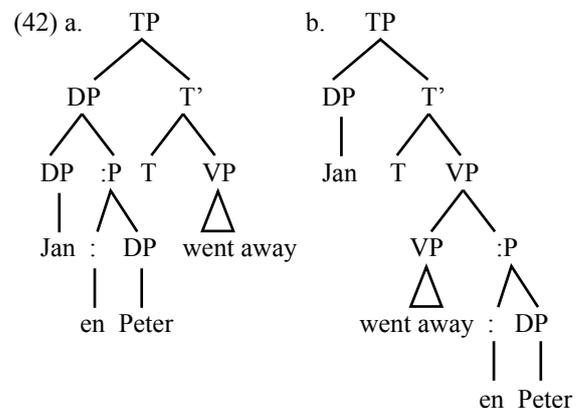
- (40) a. Jan en Peter gingen weg.
 Jan and Peter went away
 ‘Jan and Peter went away.’
 b. Jan ging weg en Peter.
 Jan went away and Peter

c. *Jan gingen weg en Peter.

As shown in (40a), two coordinated NPs require a plural suffix “-en” on the verb. However, in (40b), with the second conjunct to the right of the verb, the singular verb form is required. If (40b) is derived from (40a) by an operation of extraposition movement, (40b) is wrongly predicted to be ill-formed, in that the subject should trigger plural agreement via the trace or copy of the second conjunct. Thus, Koster (2000) assumes that an extraposed constituent is subject to an indirect licensing via linking, but not to rightward movement. For example, in (38a), the second conjunct in the clause final position is base-generated in that position via Merge, and indirectly licensed via linking to the first conjunct. According to Koster (2000), coordination has the following Colon Phrase and linking is based on the Colon Phrase.

- (41) Colon Phrase:
 [XP XP [: XP]]

In coordination, the linking marker “:” can be overtly realized as “and” or “or”. Then, (40a) and (40b) can be assumed to have the following structures, respectively:



Following Koster’s (2000) Colon Phrase for coordination, we assume that the non-restrictive apposition has the same syntactic structure as coordination.

- (43) Non-restrictive apposition:
 XP [: XP]
 Anchor appositive

We assume that the colon phrase is immediately adjacent to the anchor XP or indirectly linked to the anchor XP,

and that where the colon phrase is indirectly linked to the anchor, such a linking is clause-bound and the colon phrase lies inside VP or outside VP.

Let us make a comparison between non-restrictive apposition and so-called secondary predicates.

- (44) a. Bill [ate the pizza naked].
 b. Josh says that he will eat the pizza naked, and [eat the pizza naked] he will ____ . (Aarts 1995)
 c. *Josh says that he will eat the pizza naked, and [eat the pizza] he will ____ naked. (ibid.)
 d. John will eat the pizza naked but Mary won't ____ .
 e. John will eat the pizza naked and Mary did so too.
 f. *John ate the pizza, would you believe it, naked. (ibid.)

In (44a) the AP “naked” is a phrase which is predicated of the subject of the sentence. (44b), (44c) and (44d) show that the secondary predicate is a part of the VP, in that the secondary predicate is subject to VP Preposing in (44b) and VP Deletion in (44d). In (44e) “do so” has replaced the sequence “ate the pizza naked”, which also shows that the secondary predicate is inside the VP. In (44f), according to Aarts(1995), “would you believe it” is a parenthetical, which is dominated by TP. Given that the secondary predicate is inside VP, it follows that the boundary between “pizza” and “naked” is VP-internal, and a sentential parenthetical cannot be inserted, yielding the unacceptability of (44f).

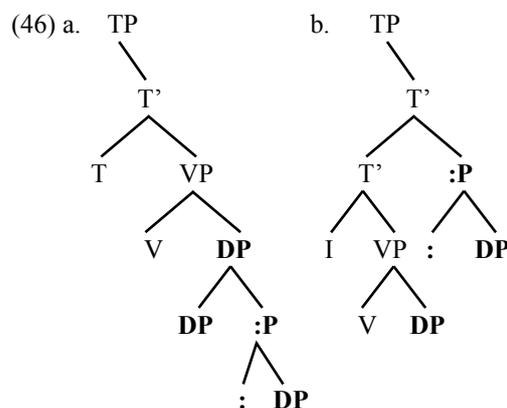
Let us turn to a non-restrictive appositive as a secondary predicate.

- (45) a. Bill says that Mary will criticize Jenny, her best friend, and [criticize Jenny, her best friend] she will ____ .
 b. *Bill says that Mary will criticize Jenny, her best friend, and [criticize Jenny] she will ____, her best friend.
 c. Mary admires Bill, her best friend, and Jenny does too.
 d. Yesterday we met Mark, would you believe it, my teacher.
 e. ?Yesterday we met my teacher, would you believe it, Mark.

The difference in acceptability between (45a) and (45b) suggests that the appositive is inside the VP in that the

appositive is involved in a target of VP Preposing. In (45c) the latter part of the sentence implies that Jenny admires Bill but there is no implication of a friendship between Jenny and Bill. This fact suggests that the non-restrictive apposition is outside the VP. When the appositive is immediately adjacent to the anchor, the appositive can be inside the VP or outside the VP. On the other hand, (45d) and (45e) suggest that the non-restrictive appositive is a sentential constituent outside the VP, in that the sentential parenthetical can be inserted between the anchor and the appositive, unlike the secondary AP predicate in (44).

Thus, when the non-restrictive appositive is immediately adjacent to the anchor, it can be assumed to include the Colon Phrase or to be outside VP, as shown below:



In (46a) the appositive is linked to the anchor via the Colon Phrase while in (46b), the Colon Phrase is base-generated in that position and the appositive is indirectly linked to the anchor DP via the Colon Phrase. Let us note that such a linking is clause-bound. Some evidence can be provided to support it.

- (47) a. We met a leader yesterday, Bill.
 b. We met our leader yesterday, Bill.
 c. Bill, professor of English, considered [Chomsky’s new book very interesting].
 d. *Bill considered [Chomsky’s new book very interesting], professor of English.

In (47a) and (47b), where there is no clause boundary between the appositive and the anchor, the appositive, i.e., the Colon Phrase can be linked to the anchor. On the other hand, in (47c) and (47d), there is a clause boundary, i.e., a small clause boundary, which can block

linking between the appositive in the Colon Phrase and the anchor, leading to unlicensing of the appositive.

4.2. Restrictive appositive: modification

The restrictive appositive has strong relation to the anchor, unlike the non-restrictive appositive in some respects. First, the restrictive appositive and the anchor cannot be set off by a comma nor a pause, and the appositive must be immediately adjacent to the anchor. Second, sentential adverbials cannot be inserted between the appositive and the anchor, unlike non-restrictive apposition, as seen in the previous section. Third, in restrictive apposition, the appositive identifies the reference of the anchor, just like the restrictive relative clause identifies the reference of the antecedent.

Let us consider the following examples:

- (48) a. [*My good friend* Bob] was here last night.
b. He was born in [*the year* 1928].
c. [The explanation *that apposition is similar to coordination*] is unsatisfactory.

In (48), italicized parts in apposition can be a modifier since only modifiers can be generally omitted. Let us recall that restrictive apposition is invisible to rightward movement, which shows that the anchor and the appositive is immediately adjacent to each other. Thus, in restrictive apposition, the anchor is linked to the appositive by modification, but not by predication. In other words, the anchor is a head while the appositive is a modifier and restrictive apposition is not involved in the Colon Phrase. Then, a mechanism of modification should be examined. However, the resolution of the details is beyond the scope of our present inquiry, and we will therefore leave this problem open.

5. Concluding Remarks

We have seen that apposition can be divided into two types: restrictive and non-restrictive apposition, and that there are striking differences between them, which can be attributed to linking such as predication and modification. Furthermore, the asymmetry between leftward and rightward movement in apposition can be found in non-restrictive apposition, but not in restrictive apposition. We have proposed that following Koster's (2000) analysis of extraposition in coordination, the extraposed non-restrictive appositive can be base-generated in the extraposed position via Merge, and can be licensed by linking to the anchor within the TP

boundary. Therefore, the reason that preposing and extraposing should yield difference in acceptability in apposition can be accounted for.

However, some problems arise. First, the restrictive apposition is involved in modification, but it is not clear how the restrictive apposition is derived and what the internal structure of the restrictive apposition is like. Second, following Koster (2000), we assume the Colon Phrase and linking mechanism, which should be theoretically and empirically investigated. Third, we have seen only English apposition, and we should examine apposition in other languages and explore typology of apposition. Further research will be required to solve the problems and to complete our approach.

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