



Reference No:

Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Shanza Nayyer	2 nd Nov, 04	0.1	Created
Zunaira Malik	20 th May, 05	0.2	Updated name from VPact_mtrans to VP_mtrans. Does not go to VPact_main anymore.

Rule ID: EGR203

Rule Syntax: Following is the constituent description of the rule.

VP_mtrans -> NPmain

Rule Functional Description: Following are the functional specifications of the rule.

- 1) VP_mtrans -> NPmain: ^OBJ = !, ^OBJ CASE = ACC;
- 2) VP_mtrans -> NPmain: ^OBJ2 = !, ^OBJ2 CASE = DAT, ^_FLAG = INTERROGATIVE;

Frequency: -

Description: This rule shows the mono-transitive form of active VP

c-structure: This VP production is for the verb which requires a direct object only i.e. the mono transitive verb.

f-structure: The structure information of NP that is subcategorized by VP as an OBJ, is passed to S. It is to be noted that the OBJ case is accusative for declarative sentences. Interrogative sentences use the same rule as interrogative is just a transformed version of declarative type of sentences. But this rule is actually used for the di-transitive VP of interrogative sentences. Structurally the NP occurring right after verb in interrogative becomes OBJ2 and hence takes dative case.

Examples:

- 1) He went home (for production 1)
- 2) He is scolding him (for production 1)
- 3) What(OBJ) has Ahmad(SUBJ) been giving Rashid(OBJ2). (for production 2)

Rule Status: Active

Reference:

[1] Miriam Butt, Tracy Holloway King, "A Grammar Writer's Cookbook"

Related Rules: EGR205

Related POS: -

Replaces: EGR123

Reason: Rule updated. VPact_mtrans changes to VP_mtrans. No longer goes to VPact_main.

Replaced by: -

Reason: -



Analysis: Following is the in-depth analysis of the rule.

Analysis1: In English, position is a good indicator of object identification since the object must follow the verb and be adjacent to it. In English case marker feature of NP is used to restrict nouns which can come at the object position.

Example:

(1) They saw the box yesterday.

(2) *They saw yesterday the box.

In Example (1), 'box' is the OBJ of verb 'saw'. On the other hand, example (2) is considered ill formed as adverb intervened between the verb and its object. [1, p. 48]

Result: The analysis discussed above has been finalized.

Future Work: Further functional annotations might be added in the later stage.