

Reference No:**Revision History:**

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Zunaira Malik	20 th May, 05	0.1	Created
Zunaira Malik	23 rd July, 05	0.2	Addition of optional PPn and NPmain within square brackets

Rule ID: EGR207**Rule Syntax:** Following is the constituent description of the rule

VPoblig -> [(VP_mtrans) | (VP_dtrans)] [(adv) |(PPnmain) | (PPn_objmain)| (VPinfmain)]

VPobligpass -> [(PPn)| (NPmain)] [(adv)|(PPnmain) | (p) | (VPinfmain)]

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

VPoblig -> [(VP_mtrans: ^=!;) | (VP_dtrans: ^=!;)] [(adv:^OBL = !;) |(PPnmain:^OBL=!) | (PPn_objmain:^OBJ = !;)| (VPinfmain:^XCOMP = !, ^XCOMP SUBJ = NULL, ^_FLAG = ^XCOMP _FLAG;)].

VPobligpass ->[(PPn:^OBL = !, PFORM =c 'to');|(NPmain: ^OBJ = !;)] [(adv:^OBL = !;)|(PPnmain:^OBL=!) | (p:^ = !;) | (VPinfmain:^XCOMP = !, ^XCOMP SUBJ PRED = 'pro',^XCOMP SUBJ PRONTYPE = NULL, ^_FLAG = ^XCOMP _FLAG;)].

Frequency: -**Description:** This production gives the detail of the VP adjunct production

c-structure: The production show the elements that VPs can take as obligatories in either active or passive form.

f-structure: in case of actives, production 1 chooses between a mono-trans or di-trans verb and then accordingly chooses the elements following the verb or required by its SUBCAT frame which maybe an ADV, a PP phrase, a PP phrase with an object (he relied on the book) or an XCOMP. For Passives, production 2 chooses either the “to” form preposition type phrase or an NP for cases like “The book was given me”. These maybe combined with ADVs, a PP phrase, a preposition or an XCOMP.

Examples:

He ate food quickly. (production 1)
 He gave me the book in the morning. (production 1)
 He relied on the book. (production 1)
 He gave me the book to read. (production 1)
 The book was given me. (production 2)
 The book was given to me. (production 2)
 He was induced to read. (production 2)
 The book was given quickly. (production 2)

Rule Status: Active

Reference:

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

Related Rules: EGR203, EGR204, EGR208, EGR209, EGR213

Related POS: - EPOS200, EPOS201

Replaces:

Reason:

Replaced by: -

Reason: -

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

Analysis: Predicative construction involves a linking or *copular* verb which has a subject and another argument, as in the example below:

Example: i) The beacon is on the roof.

ii) The tractor is red.

The post-verbal argument can be of a number of categories, e.g., NP, PP, AP etc. Due to the semantic relationship between the subject and the phrase after linking verb, these verbs are given special sub-categorization frames. Traditionally, this has been done by having the post-verbal phrase 'be' an XCOMP whose subject is controlled by the linking verb's subject. However, a new analysis, termed the PREDLINK analysis, is used. Under both approaches, linking verbs may have their own c-structure category and their own VP rule which allows the post-verbal NP, AP, and PP to be assigned the appropriate grammatical function. [1, p. 69]

Result: The above analysis was finalized.

Future Work:

1) The sentence like *the chicken is cooked* will create ambiguity. It will be parsed having *is* as the main verb and *cooked* as an ADJP and will also be parsed through the production having *cooked* as the main verb. This kind of ambiguity will be catered in the later stage using some statistical method.