



Reference No:

Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Kiran Khurshid	8 th Feb 05	0.1	Created
Zunaira Malik	20 th May, 05	0.2	New Release
Zunaira Malik	13 th June, 05	0.3	Addition of ADVP before VP

Rule ID: EGR210

Rule Syntax: Following is the constituent description of the rule.
VPparticiple -> (ADVP) VP.

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

VPparticiple -> (ADVP:!
\$ ^ADJUNCT ADV, ! ADV_TYPE =c S_MOD;) VP: ^ = !, ^SUBJ = NULL, !_FLAG =c PARTICIPLE ;.

Frequency: -

Description: This rule shows the nonfinite participle verb phrases.

c-structure: A nonfinite participle verb phrase is an active or a passive verb phrase with single verb (in -ed or -ing form).

f-structure: A flag is passed on from the VPact or VPpass if a verb occurs without an auxiliary in -ing or -ed (passive) form. An adverb phrase is also passed as a set if the ADV_TYPE and the S_MOD do not match.

Examples:

- 1) The letter written by me is placed on the table. (VPparticiple: -ed participle)
- 2) The girl writing the letter has left. (VPparticiple: -ing participle)
- 3) Eating a hearty breakfast, we prepared for our long journey.
- 4) I saw them shooting at him.
- 5) I saw the tower climbed by a student
- 6) I saw the tower being climbed by a student (rare, not modeled yet)
- 7) Her aunt having left the room, I asked Ann for some personal help (rare, not modeled yet)
- 8) Four car bombs (accurately) targeting Iraqi security forces killed 13 people.

Rule Status: Active

Reference:

- (1) Quirk et al, "A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language"
- (2) Miriam Butt, Tracy Holloway King, "A Grammar Writer's Cookbook"

Related Rules:

Related POS: -

Replaces: -

Reason: - addition of optional ADVP before VP

Replaced by: -

Reason: -



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

Analysis1: The nonfinite clause may be with or without a subject. The classes of nonfinite verb phrase serve to distinguish four structural classes of nonfinite verb clauses. [p. 993, 1] This rule is used to represent the participle nonfinite verb clauses:

- 1) –ing participle [p. 993, 1]:
without subject: Leaving the room, he tripped over the mat.
With subject: Her aunt having left the room, I asked Ann for some personal help.
- 2) –ed participle [p. 993, 1]:
without subject: Covered with confusion, they apologized abjectly.
with subject: The discussion completed, the chairman adjourned the meeting for half an hour.

Passive and present/progressive participles can be used as clausal adverbials with or without subordinating conjunctions, as [p. 36, 2]:

Example: i) The driver caught sight of the dog, turning the corner.
ii) Turning the wheel, press the break gently.

Again, as with infinitival adjuncts, the nonovert PRO subject of the participial clause is introduced by a rule in the c-structure. This then accounts for the instances in which the subject of the participial is not necessarily related to that of the matrix clause, as in example i). [p. 36, 2]

Result: -

Future Work:

- The subject of the participle verb phrase will be assigned later.
- Passive participle does not work properly yet. Debug later.