



### Reference No:

### Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Shanza Nayyer	2 <sup>nd</sup> Nov, 04	0.1	Created
Kiran Khurshid	8 <sup>th</sup> Dec, 04	0.2	Added rule for clausal negation
Zunaira Malik	20 <sup>th</sup> May, 05	0.3	New Release
Zunaira Malik	23 <sup>rd</sup> June, 05	0.3	Addition of coord-conj and ADVP
Zunaira Malik	7 <sup>th</sup> July, 05	0.4	Addition of coordconj with ADVs along with V_PREMOD and POSTMOD

**Rule ID:** EGR212

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

VPact\_main -> [HelpVP (ADVPmain\_PREMOD) v (ADVPmain\_POSTMOD)  
 VPact\_main -> (ADVP) v (ADVP)  
 VPact\_main -> aux neg v (ADVP)

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

- 1) VPact\_main -> HelpVP: ^ = !, ^\_MAUX VOICE =c ACTIVE, ^TNS\_ASP = !\_MAUX TNS\_ASP;(ADVPmain\_PREMOD: ! \$ ^); v: ^ = !, !\_MORPH\_FORM =c ^\_MAUX \_ALLOWED\_FORM, !VOICE =c ACTIVE; (ADVPmain\_POSTMOD: ! \$ ^);.
- 2) VPact\_main -> (ADVP:! \$ ^ADJUNCT,!ADV\_TYPE =c V\_MOD;) v: ^ = !, ^\_AUX1\_MORPH\_FORM = !\_MORPH\_FORM, ^\_MORPH\_FORM = {PRES,PAST, TO\_INF}, !VOICE =c ACTIVE, ^\_FLAG = DECL; (ADVP:! \$ ^ADJUNCT,!ADV\_TYPE =c V\_MOD;).
- 3) VPact\_main -> (adv:! \$ ^ADJUNCT,!ADV\_TYPE =c V\_MOD;) v: ^ = !, ^\_AUX1\_MORPH\_FORM = !\_MORPH\_FORM, !VOICE =c ACTIVE, ^\_MORPH\_FORM = {BARE,PERF, PROG},^\_FLAG = INTERROGATIVE, ^HelpVP \_ALLOWED\_FORM = !\_MORPH\_FORM; (ADVP:! \$ ^ADJUNCT,!ADV\_TYPE =c V\_MOD;).
- 4) VPact\_main -> (ADVP:! \$ ^ADJUNCT,!ADV\_TYPE =c V\_MOD;) v: ^ = !, ^\_AUX1\_MORPH\_FORM = !\_MORPH\_FORM, !VOICE =c ACTIVE, ^\_MORPH\_FORM = {PRES, PAST},^\_FLAG = INTERROGATIVE; (ADVP:! \$ ^ADJUNCT,!ADV\_TYPE =c V\_MOD;).
- 5) VPact\_main -> aux: ^TNS\_ASP TENSE = !TNS\_ASP TENSE, !\_AUX\_FORM =c 'do'; neg: ^=!; v: ^ = !, ^\_AUX1\_MORPH\_FORM = !\_MORPH\_FORM, ^\_MORPH\_FORM = BARE, !VOICE =c ACTIVE, ^\_FLAG = DECL; (ADVP:! \$ ^ADJUNCT,!ADV\_TYPE =c V\_MOD;).
- 6) VPact\_main -> (ADVP:! \$ ^ADJUNCT ADV,!ADV\_TYPE =c V\_MOD;) v: ^ = !, !\_MORPH\_FORM =c PROG, !VOICE =c ACTIVE , ^TNS\_ASP TENSE = PRES, ^FLAG = HYPERLINK ; (ADVP:! \$ ^ADJUNCT ADV,!ADV\_TYPE =c V\_MOD;).

### Frequency: -

**Description:** This rule shows the VP production in active form of English Grammar.

**c-structure:** This VP production is for the case where verb (v) is preceded by one or many helping verbs (modal and auxiliaries) or is a verb alone. This VP makes a sentence in active voice. It is to be noted that this production is



used by all forms of VP (intransitive, transitive and ditransitive). These productions are also used for both declarative and interrogative sentence types. Adverbial Phrase can optionally occur before or after main verb. Moreover, the adverbial phrases occurring before or after can contain multiple adverbs conjoined with the help of conjunctions like AND. The occurrences of these conjoined adverbs before or after the verb may cause different translations which is why they have been divided into V\_PREMOD and V\_POSTMOD to show whether the ADV phrases occurred before or after the verb.

*f-structure:* The information contained in HelpVPact (Active Helping VP) and verb is passed to the mother node. \_MORPH\_FORM feature contained in verb is for checking well-formed-ness. As the VP production is for active form hence VOICE of verb is checked. Production 1 is for main verb with helping verbs used for both interrogative and declarative sentences. It includes option ADVPmain\_PREMOD and ADVPmain\_POSTMOD productions to cater to ADVs separated by the conjunction AND occurring before and after a verb. This distinction has been made to help translation into Urdu which might be different for the PREMOD and POSTMOD forms. Production 2 is for a VP having only main verb and is used only for declarative sentences. Production 3 and Production 4 are for interrogative sentences having just main verb. The auxiliary of such productions occurs in the beginning. Production 5 represents the negative verb phrase which contains no helping verb phrase. In such a verb phrase the verb is in BARE form while the tense aspect is contained in the auxiliary "do" occurring before the negative particle "not".

**Examples:**

- 1) She is working. (for production 1)
- 2) What have you been writing (for production 1)
- 3) He slept. (for production 2)
- 4) She works. (for production 2)
- 5) What have you seen? (for production 4)
- 6) What are you writing? (for production 4)
- 7) She does not read slowly. (for production 5)
- 8) They do not work. (for production 5)
- 9) She is working quickly and neatly ( for production 1 with coord\_conj in V\_POSTMOD)
- 10) She is finally working. ( V\_PREMOD production 1 without conjunction)
- 11) She is quickly and swiftly eating her soup. ( V\_PREMOD with conjunction)

**Rule Status:** Active

**Reference:** -

**Related Rules:** EGR214, EGR215, EGR235

**Related POS:** EPOS101, EPOS106, EPOS120

**Replaces:** EGR125

**Reason:** New release

**Replaced by:** -

**Reason:** -



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**Analysis:** Please refer to the related rules and related POS documents (in references) for details.

**Result:** -

**Future Work:** -