



Center for Research in Urdu Language Processing  
National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Lahore Pakistan

Reference No:

Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Shanza Nayer	2 <sup>nd</sup> Nov, 04	0.1	Created
Zunaira Malik	20 <sup>th</sup> May, 05	0.2	New Release
Zunaira Malik	16 <sup>th</sup> July, 05	0.3	Addition of rule for correlative “from---to”
Shanza Nayer	25 <sup>th</sup> July, 05	0.4	Addition of adv to PPn

Rule ID: EGR213

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

PPn -> (adv) p NPmain

PPn\_obj -> p NPmain

PPn -> p NPmain p NP

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

- 1) PPn -> (adv:^ADJUNCT ADV =!, !ADV\_TYPE =c P\_MOD, ~[SEM\_TYPE =c {COMPARITIVE,SUPERLATIVE}]); p:^ = !; NPmain:^OBJ = !, ^OBJ CASE = ACC;
- 2) PPn\_obj -> p:^ PFROM=!PFROM; NPmain:^ = !, ^CASE = ACC;
- 3) PPn -> p: ^\_ALLOWED\_PFORM = !\_ALLOWED\_PFORM, ^ CORR\_CONJ = ! PFORM ; NPmain:! \$ ^ ; p: ^CONJ\_FORM = ! PFORM, ^CONJ\_FORM = ^\_ALLOWED\_PFORM; NP: ! \$ ^;

**Frequency:** -

**Description:** This production gives the detail of the Preposition Phrase.

*c-structure:* Prepositional phrase has preposition as the head of PP followed by its dependent noun phrase.

*f-structure:* If preposition has the semantic value (as in, *put the box on the table*), p subcategorizes NP(production 1). Note that an adverb can also be added (with ADV\_TYPE as P\_MOD) to intensify the prepositional phrase. If preposition does not have the semantic value, NP becomes the OBJ of the verb and p merely acts like a connector (as in, *he relies on this book*) (production 2).

In case of production 3, the preposition from contained an ALLOWED PFORM constraint which asks for the preposition “to”. It is modeled so the F-structure looks like the F-structure for correlatives. Between “from” and “to” NP’s can exist.

**Examples:**

- 1) She puts the book on the table (for production 1)
- 2) She is sitting right behind you (for production 1 with adv)
- 3) She relied on him (for production 2)
- 4) She works from Sunday to Monday. (for production 3)



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**Rule Status:** Active

**Reference:**

- [1] "A Grammar Writer's Cookbook", Miriam Butt, Tracy Holloway King.
- [2] Correspondence with Miriam Butt, Universität Konstanz, Germany.

**Related Rules:** EGR205

**Related POS:** EPOS016

**Replaces:** EGR119

**Reason:** PPxcomp analyzed separately in the rule of VPinf (EGR106), PCASE changed to PFORM

**Replaced by:** -

**Reason:** -



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

*Analysis:* Prepositions are usually subdivided into two major classes: semantic and non-semantic.

Semantic prepositions usually give rise to adjunct PPs:

*Example: i) The book is on the table.*

The most common type of PP involves a preposition which has a clear semantic content of its own, such as the locative *on, in, under etc.*, the instrumental *with*, and the directional *into, onto etc.* These prepositions are endowed with a PRED value and a sub-categorization frame which indicates that preposition requires an object.

In certain other constructions, a particular preposition is required by the verb for its particular meanings:

*Example: i) I referred to the book.*

In these cases, the preposition makes no or very little semantic contribution of its own. As such these PPs are treated as arguments of the verb. [1, pp. 125 – 129]

For English it is safe to treat all PPs as obliques and to use the OBJ2 for 'the book' in *She gave him the book.* [2]

Refer to [1, p. 50] for details on Obliques:

*Example: i) She gave the book to him.*

**Result:** If verb sub-categorizes a PP, it becomes an OBL, else it becomes ADJUNCT in the f-structure.

**Future Work:**

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