



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
Kiran Khurshid	27 th July, 04	1.0	Created
Zunaira Malik	20 th May, 05	2.0	New Release

Rule ID: EGR216

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

AuxP -> aux (neg)

AuxP -> aux (neg) aux

AuxP -> aux (neg) aux aux

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

AuxP -> aux: ^_AUX1 = !, ^_MAUX = !, ^_MAUX _MORPH_FORM = {BARE, PROG, PERF, PRES, PAST}, ^_AUX1 _MORPH_FORM = {BARE, PROG, PERF, PRES, PAST}, ^_FLAG = {DECL, INTERROGATIVE}, ^_MAUX TNS_ASP _JUNK = 'interrogative'; (neg: ^=!).

AuxP -> aux: ^_AUX1 = !, ^_AUX1 TNS_ASP _JUNK = 'two_aux_in_auxp', ^_AUX1 _MORPH_FORM = {BARE, PROG, PERF, PRES, PAST}; (neg: ^=!) aux: ^_MAUX = !, !_MORPH_FORM = c ^_AUX1 _ALLOWED_FORM, ^_MAUX TNS_ASP = ^_AUX1 TNS_ASP;

AuxP -> aux: ^_AUX1 = !, ^_AUX1 _MORPH_FORM = {BARE, PROG, PERF, PRES, PAST}; (neg: ^=!) aux: ^_AUX2 = !, !_MORPH_FORM = c ^_AUX1 _ALLOWED_FORM; aux: ^_MAUX = !, !_MORPH_FORM = c ^_AUX2 _ALLOWED_FORM, ^_MAUX TNS_ASP = ^_AUX1 TNS_ASP;

Frequency: -

Description: This rule shows the functional and constituent structure of auxiliary phrase.

c-structure: The rule shows that auxiliary phrase (AuxP) consists of one to three auxiliaries. This AuxP is used by both passive and active forms of sentences as well as with and without modals.

f-structure: The features of auxiliary are simply passed to AuxP as the auxiliaries are checked based on what was preceded by them. _MORPH_FORM is used to check well-formed ness and to make sure that the right auxiliary is used at a particular position. In case there is more than one auxiliary in AuxP, features of the auxiliaries are distinguished by grouping them in _AUX1, _AUX2 and _AUX3 structure. These AUX structures are also used for well-formed ness.

Examples:

- 1) She was driving. (from production 1)
- 2) She was not driving. (from production 1)
- 3) She has been eating her dinner. (from production 2)
- 4) She has not been eating her dinner. (from production 2)
- 5) She has been being tested. (from production 3)
- 6) She has not been being tested. (from production 3)



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Rule Status: Active

Reference:

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

Related Rules:

Related POS: EPOS101, EPOS120

Replaces: EGR101

Reason: New Release

Replaced by: -

Reason: -



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Analysis:

Analysis1:

According to a previous analysis given in [1, p.62] auxiliaries have been treated as raising verbs. Under this view, auxiliaries are predicates which take a SUBJ and XCOMP complement. Their subject is identified with the subject of their XCOMP. The f-structure correspondingly reflects as many levels of embedding as there are auxiliaries in the c-structure. In particular, in the f-structure, the top level predicate does not correspond to what is intuitively the main predicate of the sentence. Hence in the following example, 'has' is the main predicate of the sentence:

Example:

She has appeared.

Analysis2:

Auxiliary can simply be considered as feature carrying elements which contribute tense/aspect information to the clause, but which do not have a PRED or sub-categorization frame. This analysis provides a flat f-structure. [1, p.64]

Result: Analysis 2 was finalized as it is more close to the intuition as the main verb is the main PRED of the sentence. In Analysis 1, auxiliary does not come out naturally as the main predicate of the sentence. The f-structure reflects as many levels of embedding as there are auxiliaries in the c-structure.

Future Work: