



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	6 th September 2004	0.1	Created
Kiran Khurshid	22 nd September 2004	1.0	Approved by SA
Zunaira Malik	20 th May, 05	1.1	Addition of VPoblig

Rule ID: EGR217

Rule Syntax:

VPinf ->inf:: [VPact_main | VPpass] (VPoblig)

Rule Functional Description:

VPinf ->inf:: [VPact_main: ^ !=!, ^_AUX1 _MORPH_FORM = TO_INF, ^SUBJ = NULL; | VPpass: ^ !=!, ^_AUX1 _MORPH_FORM = TO_INF, ^SUBJ = NULL;] (VPoblig: ^ !=!;) .

Frequency: -

Description: This rule is used to represent the to-infinitive phrase which can occur in a sentence.

c-structure: An infinitive verb phrase can contain "to" followed by an active verb phrase or a passive verb phrase.

f-structure: All feature values beginning with "_" are used to check the wellformedness of the phrase. The _MORPH_FORM of the verb phrases should be TO_INF in order to occur in the infinitive verb phrase.

Example:

- (1) You need to run to catch the bus
- (2) We are glad to have invited you.
- (3) I'd like to be working.
- (4) I'd hate to be questioned about it.
- (5) I'm glad to have been working.
- (6) He's said to have been invited.
- (7) I expect to be being interviewed then.



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Rule Status: Active

Reference:

- (1) Pam Peters, "The Cambridge Guide to English Usage"
- (2) Quirk et al, "A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language"
- (3) Miriam Butt, Tracy Holloway King, "A Grammar Writer's Cookbook"

Related Rules: EGR211, EGR207, EGR212

Related POS: EPOS119

Replaces: EGR106

Reason: New rule to define infinitive verb phrase. It is also renamed so that its name is more representative.

Replaced by:



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Analysis:

Analysis: The basic nonfinite forms of verbs such as (to) ask, (to) go, (to) decide are called **infinitives** [1]. There are 5 basic forms of full verbs given on [pp. 96-97, 2]. The base form of the verb has two nonfinite forms: 1) the bare infinitive and 2) the *to*-infinitive. This rule is used to parse the *to*-infinitive phrases.

If we relate the structure of the nonfinite verb phrase to that of the finite verb phrase, we can tabulate the eight possible combinations as follows [pg. 153, 2]:

Type of verb phrase	Infinitive	Type
Simple	to examine	
Complex	to have examined	B
	to be examining	C
	to have been examining	D
	to have been examined	BC
	to be being examined	CD
	to have been being examined (rare)	BCD

Where Type B, C and D mean [pg. 152, 2]:

Type B: perfective aux (HAVE) + -ed participle
Type C: progressive aux (BE) + -ing participle
Type D: passive aux (BE) + -ed participle

“inf” is used to represent the “to” in the *to*-infinitive clause. It can either be followed by an active verb phrase or a passive verb phrase. The MORPH_FORM of these verb phrases must be TO_INF which means that the verbs of these clauses must be in the *to*-infinitive form (the nonfinite base form).

The infinitive clause is contained in XCOMP at the place from where it is called. An XCOMP is a complement whose subject is obligatorily functionally controlled from outside the clause as in [pg. 51, 3]:

Example: The woman wants to drive the tractor.
XCOMP = to drive the tractor.

Result: We decided on the above analysis.

Future Work:

- (1) Only some verbs allow infinitives with auxiliaries with them. This will be looked into, later.
- (2) The SUBJ of the VPinf will point to the subject of the main clause when the parser will have implemented it. For the time being the SUBJ is kept NULL.