



Reference No:

Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Shanza Nayyer	16 ⁿ September, 04	0.1	Created
Kiran Khurshid	22 nd December, 04	0.2	Added coordinate conjunctions and subordinate correlatives
Zunaira Malik	13 th June, 05	0.3	Recreated
Shanza Nayyer	3 rd August, 05	0.4	Sub_ConjP_opt added and correlative in subordinate conjunction (COMP) deleted.
Zunaira Malik	9 th August, 05	0.3	addition of Sub_ConjP_opt production and New release

Rule ID: EGR221

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

S -> NPmain.
S -> PPnmain.
S -> NPmain.
S -> S_coord_conjP
S -> Smain
S -> Smain Sub_ConjP_opt
S -> Smain Sub_ConjP
S -> correlative Smain (comma) Sub_ConjP_opt
S -> correlative Smain Sub_ConjP
S -> Sub_ConjP (comma) Smain
Sub_ConjP -> sub_conj Smain
Sub_ConjP_opt -> (sub_conj) Smain

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

S -> NPmain : ^=!, ^FLAG = HYPERLINK ;
S -> PPnmain: ^=!, ^FLAG = HYPERLINK ;
S -> NPmain : ^SUBJ=!, ^FLAG = HYPERLINK; VPinf: ^=!, ^TNS_ASP TENSE= FUTURE;.
S -> S_coord_conjP: ^ = !;.
S -> Smain: ^= !, ^CLAUSE_TYPE= !CLAUSE_TYPE;.
S -> Smain: ^= !; Sub_ConjP: ^ ADJUNCT = !, !_POSITION = c MIDDLE;.
S -> Smain: ^= !; Sub_ConjP_opt: ^ COMP = !;.
S -> correlative: ^= !; Smain: ^= !; (comma:;) Sub_ConjP_opt: ^ ADJUNCT = !, !_POSITION = c MIDDLE, ^_ALLOWED_CONJ = !CONJ_FORM;.
S -> correlative: ^= !; Smain: ^= !; Sub_ConjP: ^ COMP = !, !_POSITION = c MIDDLE, ^_ALLOWED_CONJ = !CONJ_FORM;.
S -> Sub_ConjP: ^ ADJUNCT = !, !_POSITION = c START; (comma:;) Smain: ^= !;.
Sub_ConjP -> sub_conj: ^ = !; Smain: ^= !;.
Sub_ConjP_opt -> (sub_conj: ^ = !, !_POSITION = c MIDDLE;) Smain: ^= !;.



Frequency: -

Description: This rule shows the root level production of a sentence in hyperlink or heading form.

c-structure: A sentence in a heading may contain an NPmain, a PPmain or an NPmain with a future tense/aspect tense. Other productions show subordinate and coordinate conjunctions at sentence level. The first production uses the coordinate conjunction phrase rule. The second production allows a sentence without a conjunction to parse. The third and fourth phrase caters subordinate conjunction at the middle of two sentences. The fifth and sixth production allows correlatives with the subordinate conjunctions. The seventh production caters subordinate conjunction at the start of the sentence. In such case, the two sentences are separated by comma. The eighth production is the subordinate clause which is being used by the above five productions.

f-structure: A hyperlink flag is used to indicate that the sentence is a hyperlink or a heading. NPmain and PPmain are passed on as they once the flag is detected, while the NPmain with a future tense passes on to SUBJ and VPinf passes on as it is. In (Sub_ConjP) subordinate conjunction phrase, the sub-ordinate clause becomes the COMP in f-structure when it is sub-categorized by the verb (as in production 4) and otherwise becomes ADJUNCT (as in production 3). Right now the sentence initial subordinate conjunction is made an ADJUNCT (as in production 6).

Examples:

- 1) efficiently enabling mass access to information, living with HIV, facing a pension crunch
- 2) Hurriyat leaders to get warm welcome.
- 3) She came home and he gave her the book. (Production 1)
- 4) I would be going to the party. (Production 2)
- 5) Girl came home after/as I went to school (Production 3)
- 6) She took my money that/because I left on the table (Production 3)
- 7) She slept while I went to school (Production 3)
- 8) She said that I should go to school (Production 4)
- 9) As the strength of the defenders failed, so the courage of the attackers grew. (Production 5)
- 10) While I went to school, she slept (Production 6)

Rule Status: Active

Reference:

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

[2] <http://englishplus.com/grammar/glossary.htm>

[2] www.grammar.englishclub.com

[3] Radolph Quirk, Sidney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech, Jan Svartvik, "A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language"

Related Rules: EGR205, EGR144, EGR140

Related POS: EPOS117, EPOS118, EPOS122

Replaces: EGR028

Reason: addition of Sub_ConjP_opt production and New release

Replaced by: -

Reason: -



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

Analysis1: Conjunctions are words that "join". Conjunctions join two parts of a sentence. They are discussed in detail below:

1. Form

Conjunctions have three basic forms:

Single Word

Example: and, but, because, although

Compound (often ending with *as* or *that*)

Example: provided that, as long as, in order that

Correlative (which surround an adverb or adjective)

Example: so...that

2. Function

Conjunctions are divided into two basic types.

Coordinating Conjunctions are used to join two parts of a sentence that are grammatically equal. The two parts may be single words or clauses,

Example: i) Jack and Jill went up the hill.

ii) The water was warm but I didn't go swimming.

Subordinating Conjunctions are used to join a subordinate dependent clause to a main clause, for example:

- *I went swimming, **although** it was cold.*

3. Position

Coordinating Conjunctions always come between the words or clauses that they join.

Subordinating Conjunctions usually come at the beginning of the subordinate clause. [2]

Analysis2: The coordination rule must cater for more than two conjuncts as in *they close the door, locked it, and walked to the car*. The rules must be formulated differently, according to whether the non-final conjuncts are separated from one another only by commas, or whether a conjunction is also required. Moreover, the rule must allow for two-part conjunctions, such as *either...or, neither...nor*.

NP coordination often involves number, person, and gender mismatches between the individual conjuncts and the entire coordinated NP.

Two requirements must be met by an analysis of NP coordination. First, it must be possible to assert constraints about and assign values to attributes in both the individual conjuncts and in the f-structure on the coordination as a whole. Second, there must be an algorithm to construct the number, person, and gender values of the coordinated NP from the values of the individual conjuncts.

The type of conjunction involved in the coordinated phrases plays a role in determining agreement. The general rule in English for determining the number, gender, and person of a coordinated NP is as follows:

- 1) If any conjunct is plural, the entire NP is plural;
- 2) If any conjunct is masculine, the entire NP is masculine;
- 3) If any conjunct is first person, the entire NP is first person;
- 4) If there is no first person conjunct and any conjunct is second person, the entire NP is second person; otherwise the NP is third person. [1, p.145]



Analysis 2:

Another kind of embedding occurs when one clause is made a constituent of another clause: the case normally described as SUBORDINATION. Consider the following

Example: i) The weather has been remarkably warm [since we returned from Italy last week].

Clauses which are embedded in other clauses are subordinate clauses (e.g. since we returned from Italy last week). The relation between the two clauses is one of 'part to whole'.

Subordination of clauses is not confined to clauses which are immediate constituents of other clauses. There are also clauses which are constituents of phrases, and which therefore are only indirectly embedded within a larger clause (as the relative clause used as the postnominal modifier)

Embedding gives rise to the theoretical possibility of grammatical units having indefinite length.

Example: i) This is the house [that Jack built].

ii) This is the malt [that lay in the house [that Jack built]].

iii) This is the rat [that ate the malt [that lay in the house [that Jack built]]] [3, pg. 44]

Result: The above analyses are used for the rule.

Future Work:

1) Right now subordinate conjunction is catered partially. Every subordinate conjunction and its semantic behavior will be covered in the later stage