



Reference No:

Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Shanza Nayyer	1 st Nov, 04	0.1	Created
Zunaira Malik	13 th June, 05	0.2	Addition of another POSTNOMP to prevent over-generation
Zunaira Malik	25 th July, 05	0.3	Addition of DEMONST constraint

Rule ID: EGR223

Rule Syntax: Following is the constituent description of the rule.
NPnoun -> (PRENOMP) [n] (POSTNOMP)(POSTNOMP).

Rule Functional Description: Following are the functional specifications of the rule.
NPnoun -> (PRENOMP:^ = !;) [n:^=!, ^PERS =3, !PRONTYPE =c DEMONST; | card:^=!, ^PERS =3;]
(POSTNOMP:^=!;)(POSTNOMP:^=!;).

Frequency: -

Description: This rule shows the production for proper and common noun.

c-structure: This production shows the syntax of proper and common noun. It was noted that proper noun can be preceded by all possible modifiers and specifiers as that of a common noun depending on the context in which proper noun is used. Some noun modifiers can even occur after the head noun.

POSTNOMP can traverse for zero or many times (this will be implemented once comma is implemented in the scanner, to avoid generating too many structures.

example: grammar will do the following (in future):

-NP acting postnominally is specifically separated by commas (the girl, amna is sleeping/ the girl in bed, amna, is sleeping)

f-structure: The PRENOMP becomes SPEC of the mother node while noun becomes the head. PRENOMP contains the pre-nominal modifiers. Some modifiers follow the head noun and are added to POSTNOMP.

Examples:

- 1) There are three Alis in this class; I want to meet all of them.
- 2) Urdu is a rich language.
- 3) Some of these many Johns are honest.
- 4) The good John worked and the bad John played.
- 5) One fourth of the Punjab was taken by the foreigners.
- 6) A good girl went to school.
- 7) John's good son is driving.
- 8) The girl which I saw was beautiful.
- 9) The girl on the table is very naughty.
- 10) One of the girls is evil.
- 11) Those of us who went.



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Rule Status: Active

Reference:

[1] <http://webster.commnet.edu/grammar/determiners/determiners.htm>

[2] Discussion meeting with Dr. Shahbaz Arif (Head of English Language and Linguistics, Punjab University)

[3] W. John Hutchins, Harold L. Somers, "An Introduction to Machine Translation"

Related Rules: EGR129, EGR112

Related POS: EPOS105

Replaces: EGR120

Reason: Addition of DEMONST constraint

Replaced by: -

Reason: -



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

Analysis 1:

Definite article can be used with some proper nouns. Like it is not used with the names of languages

Example: He was learning Chinese.

But when the word “Chinese” refers to the people, the definite article might come into play.

Example: The Chinese are hoping to get the next Olympics. [1]

Analysis 2:

Everything that is possible with noun is possible with proper noun (except indefinite article (a,an)), with certain contextual constraints. When there is a group of same proper nouns, it actually starts behaving like a common noun. We cannot use modifiers/specifiers with proper noun without contextual aspect involved in it. [2]

Example:

1) *This Hamid went to school. Vs This Hamid went to school, not that one.

2) *My Pakistan is a good country Vs Pakistan and India, both have Punjab province; Pakistan's Punjab is better.

Result: Both analyses are used. Currently proper noun is considered without the semantic features, which confirm the use of particular pre-nominal before pronoun.

Future Work:

- 1) The properties of proper noun that allows/disallows specific specifier/modifier, will be analyzed in later stage. This is a semantic level check and currently the grammar development is kept specific to syntactic considerations.
- 2) Noun as noun modifier will be added.
Example: Oil breaks
- 3) Noun partitives will be analyzed.
Example: A certain kind of machine
- 4) Till yet PRENOMP is placed flatly with head n and post-nominal modifiers. Considering the intuition behind X-bar theory (complement more strongly attached to the head) [3, p. 35], the level of POSTNOMP and PRENOMP might be revised.
- 5) POSTNOMP can traverse for zero or many times (this will be implemented once comma is implemented in the scanner, to avoid generating too many structures.