Reference No:

Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Shanza Nayyer	28th Oct, 04	0.1	Created
Zunaira Malik	14th June, 05	0.2	Addition of VP Participle for hyperlinks and headings

Rule ID: EGR229

Rule Syntax: Following is the constituent description of the rule.
NP -> [NPnoun | NPpron | VPparticiple].

Rule Functional Description: Following are the functional specifications of the rule.
NP -> [NPnoun:^=!; | NPpron:^=!; | VPparticiple:^=!;].

Frequency: -

Description: This rule shows different types of noun phrases that can be made.

c-structure: NP can be a noun phrase having common noun, proper noun, simple pronoun or a VP participle in case of hyperlinks or headlines. The details of these noun phrases are in their relevant grammar rule files.
- NPnoun is a noun phrase containing common and proper noun along with its all possible modifiers or specifiers.
- NPpron is the noun phrase having pronoun.
- VP participle is a Noun Phrase having an –ing form of the verb beings used as a noun (Deverbal nouns). Usually occurs inside a PP.

f-structure: The structure information of different NPs goes to the mother NP node which becomes the SUBJ or OBJ of the f-structure.

Examples:
1) This good girl is walking. (NPnoun)
2) John ate an apple. (NPnoun)
3) He is a good boy. (NPpron)
4) On visiting this site. (VP participle)
5) Smoking is bad for health. (VP Participle)
6) Driving is good for us. (VP Participle)

Rule Status: Active
Reference: - A Grammar Writer's Cookbook, Miriam Butt [1]
Related Rules: EGR120, EGR121, EGR210
Related POS: -
Replaces: EGR118
Reason: New release. VP participle added to cater to de-verbal nouns (verbs in –ing form)
Replaced by: -
Reason: -

Analysis: -

GERUNDS (De-verbal nouns or verbs in participle form acting as nouns)
They are analyzed externally as NPs, in that they receive case, are assigned person and number for verb agreement, and may appear in NP positions in the c-structure. Internally however, they are clausal.

 a. *[Driving the tractor] is good.*
 b. *[His/John's driving] the tractor amazes me.*
They either occur with a null pronominal subject (a) or a genitive pronoun pr possessive subject NP.[1]

Driving the tractor is good.

According to the c-structure:
[*Driving the tractor*] (NP gerund or VP)
[*Driving*] (verb)
[*the tractor*] (NP)
[*is good*] (VP copular)
[*is*] (V copular)
[*good*] [AdjP]

Result: -

Future Work:
1) Other kinds of NPs like partitives etc. will be added to the noun phrase in later stage.
2) Gerunds will be able to take the possessive form when being used as possessive NPs.

Example:
NPpartitive: <u>A kind of these machines</u> are in my factory