Reference No:

Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Kiran Khurshid	15th Feb, 05	0.1	Created
Zunaira Malik	9th Aug, 05	0.2	New Release

Rule ID: EGR241

Rule Syntax: Following is the constituent description of the rule.
PARENP -> open_paren [ADVP | NPmain | NUMBERP] close_paren

Rule Functional Description: Following are the functional specifications of the rule.
PARENP -> open_paren: ^=! ; [ADVP: ^=!; | NPmain: ^=!; | NUMBERP: ^=!;] close_paren: ^=! ;.

Frequency: -

Description: This rule shows the parenthetical phrase.

c-structure: A parenthetical phrase starts with an open_paren (symbol) and ends with a close_paren. Within these symbols an adverbial phrase, or a noun phrase or a number phrase must occur.

f-structure: The parenthetical phrase becomes a part of the noun's ADJUNCT-PAREN.

Examples:
1) The energy-recovery experiment (ERX) successfully completed.
2) There are three (3) projects.
3) 6-county area (about 60 by 60mi)

Rule Status: Active
Reference:
 (1) Miriam Butt, Tracy Holloway King, "A Grammar Writer's Cookbook"
Related Rules: EGR105, EGR111, EGR133
Related POS: -
Replaces: -EGR149
Reason: - New Release
Replaced by: -
Reason: -

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

Analysis1: Parentheticals are introduced by a special c-structure rule which includes the required punctuation and allows a limited number of constituents within it, e.g., NPs, imperatives, APs. The PARENP constituent appears in selected c-structure positions depending on the language. Ideally, almost any constituent can be followed by a parenthetical; however, in practice this allows for extensive ambiguity, and so the parentheticals appear only in select positions, as dictated by the corpus at hand. [1, p.147]

The PARENP constituent corresponds to an ADJUNT-PAREN feature in the f-structure, thus rendering it distinct from a plain ADJUNCT. ADJUNCT-PAREN is defined not to be a set which restricts parentheticals to one per constituent. However, some corpora may allow more than one parenthetical per constituent, which would then require ADJUNT-PAREN to be defined as a set. Note that constituents which normally do not appear with adjuncts, such as proper names and pronouns, can freely occur with ADJUNCT-PARENs. [1, pp. 147-148]

Result: We decided on the above analysis.

Future Work:
- Currently the parenthesis allow only adverbial phrase, noun phrase or a number phrase, as this is the most common possible combinations in the corpus. However, later it may allow more things.