



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	16 th September 2004	0.1	Created
Zunaira Malik	9 th August, 2005	0.2	New Release

Rule ID: EGR247

Rule Syntax:

S_coord_conjP -> (correlative) [Smain [(comma) Smain]* coord_conj] Smain
S_coord_conjP -> Sdecl coord_conj Smain
S_coord_conjP -> Simp coord_conj Sdecl

Rule Functional Description:

S_coord_conjP -> (correlative: ^ = !;) [Smain: !\$ ^, ^CLAUSE_TYPE=!CLAUSE_TYPE; [(comma:;) Smain: !\$ ^ ^CLAUSE_TYPE=!CLAUSE_TYPE;]* coord_conj: ^ CONJ_FORM = !CONJ_FORM, [!CONJ_FORM =c 'AND' || !CONJ_FORM =c 'OR'];] Smain: !\$ ^, ^CLAUSE_TYPE=!CLAUSE_TYPE;.
S_coord_conjP -> Sdecl: !\$ ^, ; coord_conj: ^ CONJ_FORM = !CONJ_FORM, [!CONJ_FORM =c 'BUT' || !CONJ_FORM =c 'SO']; Smain: !\$ ^;.
S_coord_conjP -> Simp: !\$ ^; coord_conj: ^ CONJ_FORM = !CONJ_FORM, [!CONJ_FORM =c 'AND' || !CONJ_FORM =c 'OR' || !CONJ_FORM =c 'BUT']; Sdecl: !\$ ^;.

Frequency: -

Description: “and” and “or” are coordinate conjunctions allowed between any of the three types of sentences: declaratives, interrogatives and imperatives. This rule is used to parse the sentences coordinated by “and” and “or” only.

c-structure: Smain represents declarative, imperative and interrogative sentences. It can be coordinated using coordinate conjunctions. If more than one sentence is to be coordinated, it is separated by a comma until the second last sentence comes. Then the coordinate conjunction “and” or “or” occurs before the last sentence occurs. The coordinate conjunctions “but” and “so” can coordinate a declarative sentence with any other type of sentence, i.e. declarative sentence, imperative sentence or an interrogative sentence. Note that in such sentences multiple declarative sentences are not allowed before the coordinate conjunction.

The imperative sentences can coordinate with declarative sentences using the coordinate conjunction “and”, “or” and “but”. Note that in such sentences multiple imperative sentences are not allowed before the coordinate conjunction.

f-structure: The only coordinate conjunction allowed are “and” and “or”, hence the constraints are placed on CONJ_FORM. These can be paired with correlatives like “either”, “neither” and “both”.

Example:

Interrogative sentences: What is your name AND what do you do to earn a living?
Would you like me to do this for you OR are you not comfortable this way?

Declarative sentences: He was looking at the bird AND it flew away.



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	She may do the work OR I will complete it.
<u>Imperative sentences:</u>	Run AND catch the bus. Get dressed OR wait.
<u>Declaratives with declaratives:</u>	She is going to school <u>but</u> I would not like her to go. She was upset <u>so</u> we stopped her from going.
<u>Declaratives with interrogatives:</u>	She was looking good but why was she upset? She is not interested so why are you disturbing her?
<u>Declaratives with imperatives:</u>	Anything can happen but be ready to face it. The bus is leaving so run.

Rule Status: Active

Reference:

(1) Miriam Butt, Tracy Holloway King, "A Grammar Writer's Cookbook"

Related Rules: EGR139, EGR140

Related POS: EPOS117

Replaces: EGR141

Reason: New Release

Replaced by: -



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Analysis:

Analysis 1: The basic approach to constituent coordination in LFG is as follows [1]:

$$\text{SCCOORD (CAT)} = \text{CAT} ([\text{COMMA CAT}] + (\text{COMMA})) \text{ CONJ CAT}$$

Here, the CAT (category) is a clause.

All three sentence types, namely declarative, interrogative and imperative, can combine using a coordinate conjunction. This rule allows only the same type of sentences to combine. This is ensured by the unification of the feature `CLAUSE_TYPE`.

- Example:*
- i) What is your name AND what do you do to earn a living? (Interrogative sentences)
 - ii) Would you like me to do this for you OR are you not comfortable this way? (Interrogative sentences)
 - iii) He was looking at the bird AND it flew away. (Declarative sentences)
 - iv) She may do the work OR I will complete it. (Declarative sentences)
 - v) Run AND catch the bus. (Imperative sentences)
 - vi) Get dressed OR wait. (Imperative sentences)

Result: We decided on the above analysis.

Future Work:

- At the moment any number of sentences can join using comma and coordinate conjunction. It will be seen later what the limit of sentence coordination is.
- If the semantics of coordination is ignored (or generalized) then all the three separate rules for sentence coordination can and might be merged.
- If the semantics of coordination is ignored (or generalized) then all the three separate rules for sentence coordination will be merged.
- To allow the following examples, the rule may later be altered by allowing multiple declaratives before the coordinate conjunction "so":
 - I am happy, you are happy so we all are happy.
 - I am listening; you are listening so we all are listening.
 - She is interested, she's not even listening so why are you disturbing her.
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