



Reference No:

Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Omar Javed	6 th November, 04	0.1	Created
Sara Hussain	18 Dec, 2004	4.1.0.0	modified for compatibility with grammar/Lexicon file (added NEG and ADVFORM features)
Sara Hussain	6 th Jan, 2005	4.1.0.1	Added SEM_TYPE feature with PLACE, TEMPORAL options

POS ID: UPOS12

Part of Speech Name: Adverbs

Part of Speech String: adv

Lexical Entry Template:

<word>: adv, ^ PRED = '<logical form of word>', ^ NUM = {SG, PL}, ^ GEND = {M, F}, ^ FORM = {NOM, OBL}, ^ RESPECT = {NORESPECT, FAMILIAR, USUAL, EXTRA}, ^ ADVTYPE = {VERB, ADJECTIVE, ADVERB, SENTENCE}, ^ SEM_TYPE = { PLACE, TEMPORAL}, ^ NEG = {NEG, POS}, ^ ADVFORM = '<logical form of word in roman >'.

Sample Lexical Entry:

بہت : adv, ^ Pred = 'بہت', ^ NUM = {SG, PL}, ^ GEND = {M, F}, ^ FORM = {NOM, OBL}, ^ RESPECT = {NORESPECT, FAMILIAR, USUAL, EXTRA}, ^ ADVTYPE = {ADJECTIVE, ADVERB}.

تھوڑا : adv, ^ Pred = 'تھوڑا', ^ NUM = SG, ^ GEND = M, ^ FORM = NOM, ^ RESPECT = NORESPECT, ^ ADVTYPE = {ADJECTIVE, ADVERB}.

تھوڑے : adv, ^ Pred = 'تھوڑے', ^ NUM = SG, ^ GEND = M, ^ FORM = OBL, ^ RESPECT = {NORESPECT, FAMILIAR, USUAL, EXTRA}, ^ ADVTYPE = {ADJECTIVE, ADVERB}.

تھوڑے : adv, ^ Pred = 'تھوڑے', ^ NUM = SG, ^ GEND = M, ^ FORM = NOM, ^ RESPECT = {FAMILIAR, USUAL, EXTRA}, ^ ADVTYPE = {ADJECTIVE, ADVERB}.

تھوڑے : adv, ^ Pred = 'تھوڑے', ^ NUM = PL, ^ GEND = M, ^ FORM = {NOM, OBL}, ^ RESPECT = {NORESPECT, FAMILIAR, USUAL, EXTRA}, ^ ADVTYPE = {ADJECTIVE, ADVERB}.

تھوڑی : adv, ^ Pred = 'تھوڑی', ^ NUM = {SG, PL}, ^ GEND = F, ^ FORM = {NOM, OBL}, ^ RESPECT = {NORESPECT, FAMILIAR, USUAL, EXTRA}, ^ ADVTYPE = {ADJECTIVE, ADVERB}.

نہیں : adv, ^ NEG = POS, ^ ADVFORM = 'nahin'.

یہاں : adv, ^ Pred = 'یہاں', ^ NUM = {SG, PL}, ^ GEND = {M, F}, ^ FORM = {NOM, OBL}, ^ RESPECT = {NORESPECT, FAMILIAR, USUAL, EXTRA}, ^ SEM_TYPE = PLACE, ^ ADVTYPE = {SENTENCE}.

ہمیشہ : adv, ^ Pred = 'ہمیشہ', ^ NUM = {SG, PL}, ^ GEND = {M, F}, ^ FORM = {NOM, OBL}, ^ RESPECT = {NORESPECT, FAMILIAR, USUAL, EXTRA}, ^ SEM_TYPE = TEMPORAL, ^ ADVTYPE = {SENTENCE}.

Description Adverbs often tell when, where, why, or under what conditions something happens or happened. Adverbs can modify verbs, adjectives, sentences and other adverbs.

The description of the features is following:

NUM (Number) can be: SG (singular): Example: تھوڑا



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	PL (plural): It cannot be null	<i>Example:</i> تھوڑے
GEND (Gender) can be:	M (masculine): F (feminine): It cannot be null	<i>Example:</i> تھوڑا <i>Example:</i> تھوڑی
FORM can be:	NOM (Nominative): OBL (Oblique): It cannot be null	<i>Example:</i> تھوڑا <i>Example:</i> تھوڑے
RESPECT can be:	NORESPECT: FAMILIAR: USUAL: EXTRA: It cannot be null.	<i>Example:</i> تھوڑا <i>Example:</i> تھوڑے <i>Example:</i> تھوڑے <i>Example:</i> تھوڑے
ADVTYPE can be:	VERB: ADJECTIVE: ADVERB: SENTENCE: It cannot be null.	<i>Example:</i> آپستہ <i>Example:</i> بہت <i>Example:</i> نہایت <i>Example:</i>
SEM_TYPE (Semantic type) can be:	PLACE: TEMPORAL: It can be null.	<i>Example:</i> یہاں <i>Example:</i> ہمیشہ
NEG can be:	NEG: POS: This is an optional feature.	<i>Example:</i> بہت <i>Example:</i> نہیں

Examples:

آپستہ، بہت، نہایت، بہت زیادہ، کم، یکایک (خطرناک طوفان آیا)، تقریباً، زیادہ، بالکل (صحیح بات)، اکثر (وہ اکثر صحیح بات کرتے ہیں)،
[2] اتنا (جھوٹا آدمی)، کتنا (جھوٹا شخص ہے)،
یہاں، وہاں، ادھر، ادھر (Place)
ہمیشہ (Temporal)



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POS Status: Under Process

Reference:

Related POS: UPOS104, UPOS110

Replaces: -UPOS12

Reason: -

Replaced by: -

Reason: -



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

Analysis:

The predicate of the adverbs is its logical form. The PRED of {تھوڑا، تھوڑے} is تھوڑا.

NUM (number) of an adverb can be singular (SG) or plural (PL). It is a mandatory feature. If any adverb has both singular and plural values they will be written in the form of set, e.g. {SG, PL}.

Gender of an adverb can be masculine (M) or feminine (F). It can also have both values (masculine and feminine) and they are represented as {M, F}. The example of adverb having both values is 'نہایت'

Form can have two values NOM and OBL. If the adverb has a form NOM (nominative) it means the noun following that adverb will not have any case marker/postpositions following it (the noun will not follow any case marker/postposition) e.g. 'لڑکی تھوڑا پانی پیتی ہے'. If the adjective has a form OBL (Oblique) then the noun following it will have some case marker/postpositions following it e.g., 'تھوڑے لڑکوں نے کھانا کھایا'.

Respect can have the four values {NORESPLECT, FAMILIAR, USUAL, EXTRA} It is same as written in the pronouns document (UPOS05)

Adverb is a generic part of speech that is used in many contexts. Usually it is said to be garbage box of the POS. A word, that can not classified in any other POS, can be classified as adverb. Usually Adverbs are used to show manner of the verb, modifying an adjective, modifying another adverb. The examples are:

(Adverb modifying Verb)- وہ آہستہ چلا۔

(Adverb modifying Adjective)- بہت اچھی لڑکی تھی۔

(Adverb modifying Adverb)- وہ نہایت آہستہ چلا۔

Some adverbs can occur as specifiers in genitive phrases. Consider the following examples:

یہاں کے کھیت

ادھر کی آبادی

اوپر کے مکانات

ہمیشہ کی طرح

ادھر کی آبادی

Due to such nominal behavior of adverbs additional semantic feature with options of PLACE and TEMPORAL can be added. This behavior is also seen in some words (such as آگے، نیچے، اوپر،) which act as nominal post positions in text also. These words can have two separate entries one in which they act as nominal post positions and the other in which they are categorized as adverbs with SEM_TYPE of PLACE feature.

This kind of analysis will also work in postpositional phrases where the postpositions can follow adverbs or adverbial phrases. Consider the following examples:

یہاں سے

ادھر تک

اوپر میں

ہمیشہ سے

ہمیشہ کے لیے

This behavior can also be modeled by indicating PLACE / TEMPORAL in SEM_TYPE feature in such adverbs.

Result: We decided on Analysis.

Future Work: