



### Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Tafseer Ahmed	5 Oct, 2004	4.1.0.1	Created
Sara Hussain	6 <sup>th</sup> Jan, 2005	4.1.0.2	Modified to add adjunct (adverb) cases
Sara Hussain	7 <sup>th</sup> Feb, 2005	4.1.0.3	Modified to add gender agreement check for infinitivals in NPnoun
Aasim Ali	16-Jul-05	5.1.0.1	Removd adv, which was added to accommodate یہاں، آج ہمیشہ، (their POS has already been changed to <i>noun</i> )

### Rule ID: UGR121

**Rule Syntax:** Following is the constituent description of the rule.

GP -> [NPnoun | NPpronoun ] cm

GP -> gen\_pro

**Rule Functional Description:** Following are the functional specifications of the rule.

GP -> [NPnoun: ^ GENOBJ =!, ! FORM =c OBL, !\_INFL\_AGREEMENT =c NEGATIVE ; | NPpronoun: ^ GENOBJ =!, ! FORM =c OBL, ! CASE =c GEN;]  
cm: ^=!, ! CASE = GEN;.

GP -> gen\_pro: ^ =!;.

### Frequency:

**Description:** This rule shows Genitive Phrase that is special type of Case Phrase.

*c-structure:* Genitive Phrase consists of an noun phrase/pronoun followed by genitive case marker or a genitive pronoun in accusative/dative form.

*f-structure:* Genitive Phrase has case marker as head and the noun phrase is present as its object.

### Examples:

[اچھی لڑکی کی] کتاب  
[کتاب پڑھنے کا] طریقہ  
[اس کا] قلم  
[میری] میز  
[یہاں کے] کھیٹ  
[ہمیشہ کی] طرح  
[ہمیشہ کا] ساتھ



Center for Research in Urdu Language Processing  
National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Lahore Pakistan



**Rule Status:** Under Process

**Reference:**

**Related Rules:** UGR1017, UPOS106

**Related POS:** UPOS120, UPOS001

**Replaces:** -

**Reason:** -

**Replaced by:** -

**Analysis:** Following is the analysis of the rule.

*Analysis 1:* Genitive Phrase is a special type of case phrase that can occur in a noun phrase. It acts as a specifier, and specifies a known. For example, in لڑکی کی کتاب, it is specified that book(kitaab) belongs to girl. Genitive Pronoun is special type of pronoun that has Genitive case and do not need a case marker. We make a separate phrase for Genitives, because unlike other case phrases, these modify noun and become its adjunct. Other modify verbs and act as subject, object, obliq and adjunct etc. of it.

Adverbs which indicate place (direction) or time can also act as a specifier. For example in یہاں کے [کہیت], it is specified that we are taking about the fields (khet) that exist here (in this place).

In the phrase کتاب پڑھنے کا طریقہ, an infinitival clause precedes the genitive case marker *ka*. The gender agreement is absent between the infinitival verb and its embedded object whenever the infinitival clause is followed by a case marker. For this reason a check (~[!\_INFL\_AGREEMENT =c POSITIVE]) has been added to allow only negative agreement to pass through this rule.

*Analysis 2:* Genitive Phrase is a case phrase, so a KP with genitive case as constraint should be used for it.

**Result:** We decided on analysis 1.

**Future Work:**