



Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Omar Javed	06 Nov, 04	0.1	Created
Sara Hussain	27 th Dec, 2004	4.1.0.0	rule modified for compatibility with grammar file (changed KP to NP). <i>This approach also constraints over generation of cm with p cases</i>
Sara Hussain	7 th Jan, 2005	4.1.0.1	Modified rule to add adjunct (adverb) cases
Sara Hussain	7 th Feb, 2005	4.1.0.2	Modified to add gender agreement check for infinitivals in NP
Aasim Ali	07-Jul-2005	5.1.0.3	Adjunct (adverb) rule eliminated
Aasim Ali	15-Jul-05	5.1.0.4	NP changed to NPmain

Rule ID: UGR128

Rule Syntax: Following is the constituent description of the rule.
PP → NPmain p

Rule Functional Description: Following are the functional specifications of the rule.
PP → NPmain: ^OBJ=!, ! FORM =c OBL, !_INFL_AGREEMENT =c NEGATIVE; p: ^=!;

Frequency: 1

Description: This rule shows the Postpositional Phrase of Urdu Grammar. This phrase can act as Oblique or Adjunct.

c-structure: This phrase consists of a Case Phrase and Postposition. See POS Definition Document for details about postposition.

f-structure: All features present in postposition are moved to Postposition Phrase. KP becomes object of the phrase.

Example:

سامان سمیت
گھر پر
یہاں پر
ہمیشہ سے
ادھر تک
کتاب پڑھنے تک



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Rule Status: Active

Reference:

[1] John T. Platts, “A Grammar of the Hindustani or Urdu Language”

Related Rules: UGR002, UGR129, UPOS112 (adv)

Replaces: - UGR004

Reason: -

Replaced by: -



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

Analysis:

Postpositional phrase can consist of (1) case phrase and a postposition, or (2) an adverb and a postposition. Case Phrase can have Nominative (NOM) or Genitive (GEN) case as specified by postposition's lexicon entry. Case Phrase has two possible forms, Nominative (NOM) and Oblique (OBL), e.g. لڑکے کے، لڑکے کا، respectively. In Postpositional phrase, case phrase can be only Oblique form.

In the phrase کتاب پڑھنے سے، an infinitival clause precedes the post position. In such cases the gender agreement is absent between the infinitival verb and its embedded object. Additional check (~[!_INFL_AGREEMENT =c POSITIVE]) has thus been added to allow only negative agreement to pass through this rule.

Adverbs which indicate place (direction) or time can also occur before postpositions. For example in سے، یہاں سے is the postposition while یہاں is the place adverb. [The POS of these adverbs has been modified to be *noun* so the rule taking care of adverbs in place of NP is no more required.]

NP has been modified to be NPmain to accommodate سے، چھوٹا اور اکرم سے، جمیل، احمد، single PP clause correctly, instead of generating it incorrectly as سے، جمیل سے اور اکرم سے، چھوٹا*.

Result: We decided on above analysis.

Future Work: Some of postposition also act as preposition, e.g. بغیر تمہارے. This is not catered in current rule.