Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Omar Javed	06 Nov, 04	0.1	Created
Sara Hussain	16 Dec, 04	4.1.0.0	modified (added a semi colon)

Rule ID: UGR129

Rule Syntax: Following is the constituent description of the rule.
NomPP → (KP) nomp

Rule Functional Description: Following are the functional specifications of the rule.
NomPP → (KP: (^OBJ)=!;) nomp: ^=!;.

Frequency: 1

Description: This rule shows the Nominal Prepositional Phrase. This phrase can act as Oblique or Adjunct of sentence.

c-structure: This phrase consists of a Case Phrase and an Nominal Preposition. See POS Definition Document for details about nominal preposition (UPOS03).

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

Example:
اندر
باہر
مسجد کے اندر
گھر کے باہر
گھر سے باہر

Rule Status: Active

Reference:
[1] John T. Platts, *"A Grammar of the Hindustani or Urdu Language"*

Related Rules: UGR002, UGR128

Related POS: UPOS103

Replaces: - UGR005

Reason: -

Replaced by: -

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

Analysis:
Nominal Postpositional phrase consists of an optional case phrase and a postposition. These postpositions can occur without any object. While taking Case Phrase as object, Case Phrase can have Genitive (GEN), or Ablative (ABL) case, i.e. case denoted by سے, as specified by postposition's lexicon entry. It can have more than one possible case values with different semantics. Examples below show this variation. Case Phrase has two possible forms, Nominative (NOM) and Oblique (OBL), e.g. لڑکے کے، لڑکے کا respectively. In Nominal Postpositional phrase, case phrase can be only Oblique form.

An alternative analysis for words likes *ander* اندر is to give them two separate POS for with object and without object cases. This way we can call them adverbs when they occur separate and preposition when occur with object. This analysis was rejected in discussion because it does not seem natural to give two POS to a word when it is playing same role in sentence in both cases. e.g. *who **bahir** geya* وہ باہر گیا, *woh **gher ke bahir** geya* وہ گھر کے باہر گیا.

Result: We decided on above analysis.

Future Work: Some of postpositions also act as preposition, e.g. باہر گھر کے. This is not catered in current rule.

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