



Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Aasim Ali	08-AUG-2005	5.1.0.1	Created to document the changes made in UGR file by Nayyara

Rule ID: UGR148

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

VPnonperf -> ComplexP TenseAuxP.

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

VPnonperf -> ComplexP: ^ = !, ^ _MORPH_FORM = c {HABITUAL, SUBJUNCTIVE}, ^ NUM = ! NUM_MID;
TenseAuxP: ^ _MORPH_FORM = ! _MORPH_ALLOWED_FORM, ^ TNS_ASP TENSE = ! TENSE,
^ TNS_ASP PROBABLE = ! TNS_ASP PROBABLE, ^ NUM = ! NUM, ^ RESPECT = ! RESPECT,
^ PERS = ! PERS, ^ GEND = ! GEND;

Frequency: 1

Description: This rule shows main rule for verb phrase in NON-PERFECTIVE forms.

c-structure: Verb phrase consists of a complex predicate phrase followed by tense auxiliaries phrase.

f-structure: Complex predicate phrase and tense auxiliary have agreement on the basis of number, gender, person and morphological form of verb.

Examples:

- لڑکا مجھے ملے گا۔ [TNS_ASP TENSE = FUTURE]
- لڑکی کتاب پڑھتی ہے۔ [TNS_ASP TENSE = PRES]
- لڑکے کو سردی لگتی ہے۔ [TNS_ASP TENSE = PRES]



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Rule Status: Under Process

Reference:

- [1] UGR103
- [2] Miriam Butt, Discussion at EGD_ULP meetings

Related Rules: UGR103 UGR116, UGR141

Related POS:

Replaces: -

Reason: -

Replaced by: -

Analysis: Following is the analysis of the rule.

Analysis: The Usual Verb Phrase consists of Complex Predicate and Tense Auxiliary Phrase. In syntax of commonly used Urdu, only one aspectual auxiliary is used after Complex Predicate. Morphological form of each node depends on form of the next node. For example, 'ہے', 'تھا' and 'ہوگا' allow PERFECTIVE or HABITUAL form. 'کا' allows SUBJUNCTIVE form before it. The Complex Predicate provides the Sub-Categorization frame for the phrase. The case of subject is provided by last main or light verb of the phrase.

NUMBER of the VPnonperf is chosen from two features, namely, NUM_MID and NUM_END. NUM_MID means the NUMBER of the middle element in the composition, whereas NUM_END means the NUMBER of the last element.

Result: We decided on above analysis.

Future Work: