



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



**Reference No:**

**Revision History:**

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Shanza Nayer	4 <sup>th</sup> Nov, 04	0.1	Created

**POS ID:** EPOS108

**Part of Speech Name:** article

**Part of Speech String:** art

**Lexical Entry Template:**

<word>: art, ^NUM = {SG / PL}, ^DEF = {POS / NEG}, ^NCOUNT = {POS / NEG}.

**Sample Lexical Entry:**

a:art, ^ NUM = SG, ^ DEF = NEG, ^ NCOUNT = POS.

**Description:** Articles, determiners, and quantifiers are those little words that precede and modify nouns. They tell the reader whether we're referring to a specific or a general thing [1].

NUM is used for checking the well-formed ness of f-structure. It makes sure that the number of the following noun is in accordance with the article used.

The description of the features of articles:

NUM (Number) can be: SG (singular): *Example: an apple*  
PL (plural): *Example: the girls*  
It cannot be null

DEF (definiteness) can be: POS (positive): *Example: I read the book [a specific book]*  
NEG (negative): *Example: I read a book [any book]*

NCOUNT (noun count) can be: POS (positive): *Example: I drank the water*  
NEG (negative): *Example: \*I drank a water Vs. I read a book*

The detail of the feature values is discussed in analysis section.

**Examples:**

- 1) The garage is so messy.
- 2) Give me a card.



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**POS Status:** Active

**Reference:**

[1] <http://webster.commnet.edu/grammar/determiners/determiners.htm>

**Related Rules:** EGR130

**Related POS:** -

**Replaces:** EPOS005

**Reason:** PRED deleted and NCOUNT added.

**Replaced by:** -

**Reason:** -



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

*Analysis:* There are two types of articles: definite and indefinite. “The” is the definite article because it usually precedes a specific or previously mentioned noun. “a” and “an” are called indefinite articles because they are used to refer to something in a less specific manner (an unspecified count noun). [1]

*Example:* i) The book you gave me is too long  
ii) I have read a book that is too long

We use “a” before singular count-nouns that begin with consonants (a cow, a barn, a sheep); we use “an” before singular count-nouns that begin with vowels or vowel-like sounds (an apple, an urban blight, an open door) [1]. These constraints will be added in the related noun rule.

Words that begin with an *h* sound often require an *a* (as in a horse, a history book, a hotel), but if an *h*-word begins with an actual vowel sound, use an *an* (as in an hour, an honor). We would say a useful device and a union matter because the *u* of those words actually sounds like *yoo* (which is a non-vowel like sound as opposed, say, to the *u* of an ugly incident). The same is true of a European and a Euro (because of that consonantal “Yoo” sound). We would say a once-in-a-lifetime experience or a one-time hero because the words *once* and *one* begin with a *w* sound. [1]

**Result:** We decided on the above analysis.

**Future Work:** -