Reference No:

Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Shanza Nayyer	4th Nov, 04	0.1	Created
Zunaira Malik	9th Aug, 05	0.2	New Release

Rule ID: EGR245

Rule Syntax: Following is the constituent description of the rule.
Sdecl -> (Start_AdjunctCl) NPmain VPmain
Sdecl -> VPparticiple VPmain (ADVP).

Rule Functional Description: Following are the functional specifications of the rule.
Sdecl -> (Start_AdjunctCl: ^ ADJUNCT = !;) NPmain: ^SUBJ = !,^SUBJ CASE = NOM; VPmain:^=!;.
Sdecl -> VPparticiple: ^SUBJ = !; VPmain:^=!; (ADVP:! $ ^ADJUNCT ADV, ! ADV_TYPE =c S_MOD;).

Frequency: -

Description: This rule shows the sentence level production of declarative sentence of English Grammar.

c-structure: This rule (declarative sentence) consists of a Noun Phrase (NP) and a Verb Phrase (VP). Adverbial Phrase (ADVP) can optionally come as sentence modifier. The ohter rule (declarative sentence) consists of a participle Verb Phrase (VPparticiple) and a Verb Phrase (VP). Adverbial Phrase (ADVP) can optionally come as sentence modifier.

f-structure: The structure contained in NP is equal to the SUBJ structure of mother node S. A constraint is applied which makes sure that the subject case of NP is nominative. All that is contained in VP is equivalent to the mother node S. ADVP becomes ADJUNCT. The structure contained in VP participle is equal to the SUBJ structure of mother node S. All that is contained in VP is equivalent to the mother node S. ADVP becomes ADJUNCT.

Examples:
1) Aslam is sleeping well.
2) He went to school everyday.
3) Smoking is bad for health

Rule Status: Active
Reference:
[1] Miriam Butt, Tracy Holloway King, "A Grammar Writer's Cookbook"
Related Rules: EGR111, EGR146, EGR105, EGR210, EGR146, EGR215
Related POS:
Replaces: EGR139
Reason: New Release
Replaced by: -
Reason: -

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

Analysis: As English is SOV ordered language and is not free ordered (unlike Urdu), hence NP is considered as a SUBJ preceding VP in declarative sentences. Some languages allow practically any order of constituents in declarative clauses. However many languages have relatively strict c-structure requirements on root declarative. For example, English and French require the subject to precede the VP in simple declaratives, and have further requirements on the internal structure of VP. [1, p. 18]

Example:
Aslam slept.
[[Aslam]$_{NP}$ [slept]$_{VP}$]$_S$

Result: Above analysis was finalized for the rule.

Future Work: Further functional annotations might be added in the later stage.