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: EGR246

Rule Syntax: Following is the constituent description of the rule.
Smain -> ([PPnmain | VPparticiple])[Sint | Sdecl | Simp].

Rule Functional Description: Following are the functional specifications of the rule.
Smain -> ([PPnmain: ^ ADJUNCT PREP = !; | VPparticiple: ^ ADJUNCT PARTICIPLE = ! ;]) [Sint: ^=!,
^CLAUSE_TYPE = INTERROGATIVE,^_FLAG = INTERROGATIVE;| Sdecl:^=!, ^CLAUSE_TYPE =
DECLARATIVE, ^_FLAG = DECL;| Simp:^=!, ^CLAUSE_TYPE = IMPERATIVE;].

Frequency: -

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

c-structure: A sentence may be an interrogative sentence (Sint), a declarative sentence (Sdecl) or an imperative sentence (Simp). It can have a PP or a Participle phrase in the beginning as an adjunct.

f-structure: All the features of the Sint, Sdecl or Simp are passed on to the mother node of Smain, where a feature CLAUSE_TYPE is introduced to contain the type of sentence being formed. FLAG is used to control over generation.

Examples:
1) Aslam is sleeping.
2) Did he go to sleep?
3) Give him the book.
4) Crying he went to school.
5) In the morning I had breakfast.

Rule Status: Active
Reference:
[1] Miriam Butt, Tracy Holloway King, "A Grammar Writer's Cookbook"
[2] http://englishplus.com/grammar/glossary.htm
Related Rules: EGR115, EGR116, EGR108, EGR139
Related POS:
Replaces: EGR140
Reason: New Release
Replaced by: -

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

Analysis: A sentence may be of the following three types:

1. **Declarative Sentence:** A declarative sentence states an idea. It does not give a command or request, nor does it ask a question. A declarative sentence usually ends in a period, though it may end in an exclamation point. [2]
   a. *Example:* She goes to school.
2. **Imperative Sentence:** An imperative sentence asks, requests, or commands someone to do something. An imperative sentence drops the subject. Sometimes when simply the verb of an imperative sentence is referred to, it is said to be in the imperative mood [2].
   a. *Example:* Go away!
3. **Interrogative Sentence:** An interrogative sentence is a sentence that asks a direct question. It is punctuated with a question mark at the end. In English an interrogative sentence normally changes the word order so that the verb or part of the verb comes before the subject.
   a. *Example:* Do you like this?

Result: The above analysis was finalized for the rule.

Future Work: Exclamatory sentences will be done later. They may be covered in any one of the above mentioned types of sentences.