



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
Kiran Khurshid	7 th September 2004	0.1	Created
Kiran Khurshid	22 nd September 2004	1.0	Approved by SA
Kiran Khurshid	20 th December 2004	1.1	Added negation and the optional auxiliary "do" for emphasis
Zunaira Malik	9 th August, 2005	1.2	New Release

Rule ID: EGR252

Rule Syntax:

Simp -> [(aux) [VPimp_act | VPimp_pass]] (VPimp_oblig) (VPimp_adjunct)
Simp -> [aux neg [VPimp_act | VPimp_pass]] (VPimp_oblig) (VPimp_adjunct)
Simp -> (aux) VPimp_pred
Simp -> aux neg VPimp_pred

Rule Functional Description:

1) Simp -> [(aux: !_AUX_FORM =c 'do', !_MORPH_FORM =c BARE, ^EMPHASIS = POS;) [VPimp_act: ^=!, ^SUBJ PRED = 'PRO', ^SUBJ PRONTYPE = NULL; | VPimp_pass: ^=!, ^SUBJ PRED = 'PRO', ^SUBJ PRONTYPE = NULL;]] (VPimp_oblig: ^ = !;) (VPimp_adjunct: ^ = !;).

2) Simp -> [aux: ^_AUX2 = !, !_AUX_FORM =c 'do', !_MORPH_FORM =c BARE; neg: ^=!; [VPimp_act: ^=!, ^SUBJ PRED = 'PRO', ^SUBJ PRONTYPE = NULL; | VPimp_pass: ^=!, ^SUBJ PRED = 'PRO', ^SUBJ PRONTYPE = NULL;]] (VPimp_oblig: ^ = !;) (VPimp_adjunct: ^ = !;).

3) Simp -> (aux: ^ = !, !_AUX_FORM =c 'do', !_MORPH_FORM =c BARE, ^EMPHASIS = POS;) VPimp_pred: ^=!, ^SUBJ PRED = 'PRO', ^SUBJ PRONTYPE = NULL;.

4) Simp -> aux: ^ = !, !_AUX_FORM =c 'do', !_MORPH_FORM =c BARE; neg: ^=!; VPimp_pred: ^=!, ^SUBJ PRED = 'PRO', ^SUBJ PRONTYPE = NULL;.

Frequency: -

Description: This rule is used to parse the imperatives.

c-structure: An imperative sentence can contain an active verb phrase or a passive verb phrase followed by a prepositional phrase or an infinitive verb phrase allowed only in imperative sentences.

f-structure: The prepositional phrase can either become an oblique of the verb phrase or an adjunct, depending on the sub-categorization of the verb. The infinitive verb phrase is optional so it becomes a part of the adjunct of the verb phrase. The subject of an imperative sentence is implicitly understood to be a second person pronoun. The auxiliary "do" introduces an EMPHASIS feature to denote emphasis in the sentence. The negative particle "not" introduces an _NEG_MARKER feature to denote negation. See the analysis below for further details.



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Example:

- (1) Go home (Production 1)
- (2) Go home to study in the morning (Production 1)
- (3) Do go home (Production 1)
- (4) Do not go home (Production 2)
- (5) Get dressed (Production 3)
- (6) Be guided by me (Production 3)
- (7) Be quiet (Production 3)
- (8) Do Get dressed (Production 3)
- (9) Do be guided by me (Production 3)
- (10) Do be quiet (Production 3)
- (11) Do not get dressed (Production 4)
- (12) Do not be guided by me (Production 4)
- (13) Do not be quiet (Production 4)

Rule Status: Active

Reference:

- (1) Quirk et al, "A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language"
- (2) Miriam Butt, Tracy Holloway King, "A Grammar Writer's Cookbook"

Related Rules: EGR109, EGR144

Related POS: EPOS101, EPOS120

Replaces: EGR108

Reason: New Release

Replaced by: -



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Analysis:

Analysis: Directives typically take the form of an imperative sentence, which differs from a declarative sentence in that [pg. 827, 1]:

- It generally has no subject
- It has either a main verb in the base, or (less commonly) an auxiliary in the base form followed by the appropriate form of the main verb

Example: (i) Give me the book.

(ii) Be quiet

The following table summarizes the structural types of imperatives [pg. 830, 1]:

		1 st Person	2 nd Person	3 rd Person
Without subject		--	(1) Open the door	--
With Subject	Without "let"	--	(2) You open the door	(3) Someone open the door
	With "let"	(4) Let me open the door. Let's open the door	--	(5) Let someone open the door

A distinctive feature of imperatives cross linguistically is that they lack an overt subject. The subject is understood to be a second person PRO and must be provided either as a part of the imperative rule or by the imperative morphology [pg. 28, 2].

Example: (1) Push the button.

The imperatives can be both in active and in passive form. The passive form is rare but nevertheless it is found in imperatives.

Example: ACTIVE: (1) Bring the book.

PASSIVE [pg.827, 1]:

(1) Get dressed.

(2) Be guided by me.

The auxiliary "do" in the bare form can also occur before both active and passive imperatives. This adds a feature of emphasis to the sentence.

Example: ACTIVE: (1) Do bring the book

PASSIVE: (2) Do get dressed

To negate the imperatives the auxiliary "do" and the negative particle "not" occurs before the active and passive imperatives. The negative particle introduces a feature _NEG_MARKER to denote that the imperative is negative. The auxiliary "do" is in bare form.

Example: ACTIVE: (1) Do not bring the book

PASSIVE: (2) Do not get dressed

Result: We decided on the above analysis

Future Work:

- (1) The imperatives with "let" and having a subject in them will be done later.

Example: (i) Let me give you the book.

- (2) The imperatives may contain adverbs in them. They will be done later.

Example: (i) Quickly open the door.

(ii) Do your work quietly.



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- (3) Imperatives without “let”, but having a subject will be catered later because they may be confused with vocatives [pg. 829, 1].
Example: (i) Mary, play on my side
(ii) Mary play on my side
- (4) The imperatives with reflexive pronouns will be done later.
Example: (i) Help yourself / yourselves.