



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
Zunaira Malik	9 th August, 2005	1.1	New Release

Rule ID: EGR254

Rule Syntax:

VPimp_itrans_trans -> v (NPmain)

VPimp_dtrans -> v NPmain NPmain

Rule Functional Description:

1) VPimp_itrans_trans -> v: ^!=!, !VOICE =c ACTIVE, !_MORPH_FORM =c {BARE, TO_INF};
(NPmain: ^OBJ=!, ^CASE = ACC;).

2) VPimp_dtrans -> v: ^!=!, !VOICE =c ACTIVE, !_MORPH_FORM =c {BARE, TO_INF}; NPmain : ^OBJ2 = !, ^ OBJ2 CASE = DAT; NPmain : ^OBJ = !, ^OBJ CASE = ACC, ~[^OBJ PRED =c 'pro'];.

Frequency: -

Description: These rules represent the intransitive, transitive and ditransitive verb phrases allowed in imperative sentences.

c-structure: An active imperative verb phrase can either be intransitive, transitive or ditransitive.

f-structure: An intransitive verb would not need a noun phrase as an object. A transitive verb phrase would contain a verb followed by a noun phrase. This noun phrase becomes a part of the structure OBJ of the verb phrase, having ACCUSATIVE CASE. In ditransitive verb phrase the first noun phrase becomes OBJ2 having DATIVE CASE and the second object becomes OBJ having ACCUSATIVE CASE and which cannot be a pronoun.

Example:

- 1) Go. (Production 1)
- 2) Cut the apple. (Production 1)
- 3) Give me the book. (Production 2)



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

Rule Status:

Reference:

(1) Miriam Butt, Tracy Holloway King, "A Grammar Writer's Cookbook"

Related Rules: EGR111

Related POS: EPOS003

Replaces: - EGR110

Reason: - New release

Replaced by: -



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

Analysis:

Analysis: The imperatives can contain an intransitive, transitive or ditransitive verb, all in bare form. The verb phrases in declaratives can occur in any form and can contain auxiliaries but in imperatives only the bare form verb are allowed and no auxiliaries occur. Hence, the existing rules for declaratives could not be reused in imperatives.

Example: (1) Go (intransitive)
(2) Give the book (transitive)
(3) Give me the book (ditransitive)

Result: We decided on the above analysis

Future Work:

- (1) Only some verbs can be used in imperatives. It will be decided later which verbs will be allowed and which wont be.