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
Omar Javed	6th November, 04	0.1	Created

POS ID: UPOS15

Part of Speech Name: Light Verb

Part of Speech String: lt_v

Lexical Entry Template:
<word>: ltv, ^ PRED = '<logical form of word>', ^_VERB_FORM = '<logical form of a word in roman>',
_SUBJ_CASE = {NOM, ERG}, ^_MORPH FORM = {BARE, SUBJUNCTIVE, PERFECTIVE, HABITUAL},
TNS_ASP HABITUAL = POS, ^CAUSATION = {NO, SINGLE, DOUBLE}, ^ NUM = {SG, PL}, ^ GEND = {M, F},
^PERSON = {1, 2, 3}, ^ RESPECT = {NORESPECT, FAMILIAR, USUAL, EXTRA}.

Sample Lexical Entry:
کرتا : ltv,^Pred ='کر<SUBJ,DPRED>', ^_VERB_FORM = 'kar',^ _SUBJ_CASE=NOM, ^_MORPH FORM = habitual, ^
TNS_ASP HABITUAL = POS, ^CAUSATION = NO, ^ NUM = SG, ^ GEND = M, ^ PERSON = {1, 2, 3}, ^ SUBJ =
NORESPECT.
کرتے : ltv,^Pred ='کر<SUBJ,DPRED>', ^_VERB_FORM = 'kar',^ _SUBJ_CASE=NOM, ^_MORPH FORM = habitual,
^ TNS_ASP HABITUAL = POS, ^CAUSATION = NO, ^ NUM = PL, ^ GEND = M, ^ PERSON = {1, 2, 3}, ^
RESPECT = {NORESPECT, FAMILIAR, USUAL, EXTRA}.
کرتی : ltv,^Pred ='کر<SUBJ,DPRED>', ^_VERB_FORM = 'kar',^ _SUBJ_CASE=NOM, ^_MORPH FORM = habitual,
^ TNS_ASP HABITUAL = POS, ^CAUSATION = NO, ^ NUM = SG, ^ GEND = F, ^ PERSON = {1, 2, 3}, ^
RESPECT = NORESPECT.
کرو : ltv,^Pred ='کر<SUBJ,DPRED>', ^_VERB_FORM = 'kar',^ _SUBJ_CASE=NOM, ^_MORPH FORM =
SUBJUNCTIVE, ^CAUSATION = NO, ^ NUM = PL, ^ GEND ={M, F}, ^ PERSON = 2, ^ RESPECT = FAMILIAR.

Description
Light Verbs are used after a noun or verb to make a new verb. Different inflectional forms of it can be represented using following features: Predicate, Form, Gender, Number, Person, Respect and Causation. These features are discussed in [1].
The description of the features is following:

_SUBJ_CASE can be: NOM   *Example:*کرتا
                        ERG   *Example:* کیا
                        It cannot be NULL

_MORPH FORM can be: BARE: *Example:* کر
                      SUBJUNCTIVE: *Example:*کرے
                      PERFECTIVE: *Example:*کیا
                      HABITUAL: *Example:*کرتا
                      It cannot be NULL

TNS_ASP HABITUAL can be:

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	POS:	*Example:* کرتا
CAUSATION can be:	NO: It cannot be null.	*Example:* کرتا
NUM (Number) can be:	SG (singular): PL (plural): It cannot be null or both.	*Example:* کرتا *Example:* کرتے
GEND (Gender) can be:	M (masculine): F (feminine): It cannot be null or both.	*Example:* کرتا *Example:* کرتی
PERSON (Person) can be:	3 (3rd person): 2 (2nd person): 1 (1st person):	*Example:* کرتا *Example:* کرتے *Example:* کرتی
RESPECT can be:	NORESPECT, FAMILIAR, USUAL, EXTRA It cannot be null. It is used for agreement.	

Examples:

کرنا، ہونا، چلنا وغیرہ

POS Status: Under Process

Reference: [1] Urdu Verbs Forms and Features (MT-02_Verb Features.doc)
        [2] UPOS014 (Aspectual Auxiliary Document)

Related POS: UPOS113

Replaces: -UPOS15

Reason: -

Replaced by: -

Reason: -

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Analysis: Light verbs are already analyzed with Aspectual Auxiliary (MT-02_UPOS014). The same analysis and arguments hold for Light Verbs.

Different inflectional forms of an aspectual auxiliary can be represented using following features: PRED (predicate), _VERB_FORM, _SUB_CASE, MORPH FORM, TNS_ASP HABITUAL, CAUSATION, NUM (number), GEND (Gender), PERSON (Person) and RESPECT. The description of these features is given in [1].

Result: We decided on Analysis 2 of MT-02_UPOS014

Future Work: