Reference No:

Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Aasim Ali	27-Jun-05	0.1	Created

Rule ID: UGR144

Rule Syntax: Following is the constituent description of the rule.
Rel_Cl -> Sdec

Rule Functional Description: Following is the functional description of the rule.
Rel_Cl -> Sdec: ^ =! ; .

Frequency: -

Description: This rule shows the relative clause that modifies NP.

c-structure: Relative Clause is a clause having a complete sentence modifying NP. The sentence can be transitive or intransitive. Relative clause is introduced by relative pronoun.

f-structure: Initially it has been kept same as Sdec. Thus forcing that SUBJ must come in the start of the clause.

Examples:

1) وہ آدمی [جس نےسوال پوچھا تھا] جا چکا ہے ۔
2) وہ دروازہ [جو کھلا ہے] میرے گھر کا ہے ۔
3) وہ جوتی [جس کا رنگ سبز ہے] اس وقت موجود نہیں ہے۔
4) وہ سمت [جدھر ہم جا رہے ہیں] درست نہیں ہے۔
5) وہ جگہ [جہاں ہم گئے تھے] اچھی ہے۔
6) وہ وقت [جب سب یہاں موجود تھے] اس کام کے لئے مناسب تھا ۔

Rule Status: Active
Reference: [1] Bhatt, Rajesh
        "Topics in the Syntax of the Modern Indo-Aryan Languages"
        April 4, 2003, "Correlative Clauses"
      [2] Bhatt, Rajesh
        "Topics in the Syntax of the Modern Indo-Aryan Languages"
        April 11, 2003, "Other Correlative Clauses"
      [3] Pam Peters, "The Cambridge English Guide to Usage", p 468
      [4] Miriam Butt, Tracy Holloway King, "A Grammar Writer's Cookbook"

Related Rules: UGR138
Related POS: UPOS105
Replaces: -
Reason: -
Replaced by: -
Reason: -

Analysis: Following is the in-depth analysis of the rule.
Analysis1: There are two types of relative clauses in Urdu: (1) Personal Relative Pronoun, (2) Adverbial Relative. Personal Relative Pronoun clause serves either to define, or to describe and evaluate the noun to which it is attached. Examples 1 to 3 given above illustrate Personal Relative Pronoun, and others illustrate Adverbial Relative. Relative Clause in Urdu may occur at any position in the sentence even away from its related Noun Phrase, but this grammar only handles post-NP relative clause.

Relative clauses are often introduced by the *relative pronouns* such as جو، جس، جن etc. However, in some informal speech, relative pronoun may be omitted:
وہ شخص [اس ادارے کا روح رواں] اس کے خلاف بول رہا تھا۔

Some relative clauses are linked to the main clause by adverbial relatives, such as جب، جہاں، جتنا. For example:
وہ گھر [جہاں ہم ٹھہرے تھے] بہت پرانا ہے۔

The adverbial relatives act as relaters of the second clause to a noun of time, place or reason in the main clause. In less formal styles, the relative adverbs can be replaced by جو, as in
سب ڈبے [جتنے بھی باہر پڑے ہیں] اندر لے آنا۔ – Handled in JO form
سب ڈبے [جو باہر پڑے ہیں] اندر لے آنا۔ – Handled

Result: The above analysis was finalized except:
The relative pronoun جونسی، جونسا، جونسے is word translation of English relative *which*, but in Urdu these relative pronouns can be equally represented by with one relative clause جو so later option has been chosen for simplicity.

Future Work:
Some relatives, in Urdu, are of hybrid nature, which are not dealt with, because they may occur at Sentence level that will be handled in future. They may be used as personal relative pronoun and as adverbial relative, depending on the context. These are جیسا، جیسی، جیسے

In addition to the hybrid relatives following task is also to be handled in future:
- Multiple head relatives

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