



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	20 th December 2004	0.1	Created

POS ID: EPOS122

Part of Speech Name: Correlative

Part of Speech String: correlative

Lexical Entry Template:

<word>: correlative, ^CORR_CONJ_FORM = '<word>', ^_ALLOWED_CONJ = '<allowed conjunction>'.

Sample Lexical Entry:

either: correlative, ^CORR_CONJ_FORM = 'EITHER', ^_ALLOWED_CONJ = 'OR'.

Description: Correlatives contain pair of words, in which one word is an endorsing item and the other is a coordinator or a subordinator. [1, pp. 935-936] The endorsing item is given the POS name correlative (for ease of use). Hence this part of speech represents the first word in the correlative pair.

Examples:

Correlatives with coordinators:

- 1) He has met both her mother and her father.
- 2) He has met either her mother or her father.
- 3) He has met neither her mother nor her father.
- 4) Either the room is too small or the piano is too large.
- 5) It is either blue or red.
- 6) She put the book either in the car or on the table.

Correlatives with subordinators:

- 7) As the strength of the defenders failed, so the courage of the attackers grew.
- 8) If she gets well, then she might come.

POS Status: Active

Reference:

[1] Quirk et al, "A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language"

Related Rules: EGR227

Related POS:

Replaces: -

Reason: -

Replaced by: -

Reason: -



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Analysis: Following is the in-depth analysis.

Analysis 1: To reinforce or clarify the conjoining function of "and", it is frequently possible to place the word "both" in front of the first conjoin. [1, p 935]

Example: i) He has met (both) her mother and her father.

Similarly, either can be placed in front of the first conjoin to reinforce "or", and there is a further correlative pair *neither...nor*. [1, p 935]

Example: i) She is reading either the book or the magazine.

ii) She is reading neither the book nor the magazine.

These pairs *both...and*, *either...or* and *neither...nor* are termed CORRELATIVES, composed of an endorsing item and a coordinator. We may add to them two correlatives with "but": *not...but* and *not only...but*. Attention will be given to *either...or* as the most straightforward correlative pair [1, p 936].

The correlative subordinators are divided into five sets, listed below. The second correlative endorses the meaning of the first. [1, p. 999]

CORRELATIVE SUBORDINATORS:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| a) As | ...so |
| b) As | ...as |
| So | |
| Such | |
| So | ... (that) |
| Such | |
| Less | ...than |
| More (/er) | |
| No sooner | ...than, when <informal> |
| Barely | ...when, than <informal> |
| Hardly | |
| Scarcely | |
| c) The | ...the |
| d) Whether | ...or |
| If | |
| e) subordinator plus optional conjunct | |
| although | ...yet, nevertheless, etc |
| even if | |
| (even) though | |
| while | |
| if | ...then, in that case |
| once | |
| since [reason] | |
| unless | |
| because | ...therefore |
| seeing (that) | |

Result: We decided on Analysis 1. Group (b) consists of comparative correlatives and are handled in ADJ_CompP rules.

Future Work:

- The correlatives *not...but* and *not only...but* will be done later.
- Some correlative subordinators will be done later.