

## **Agreement component in the Nepali Computational Grammar Analyzer**

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### Abstract

The Nepali language, which although is basically a free word order language, follows a Subject, Object, Verb (SOV) pattern in its written form. This highly inflectional language, which is also known for its abundant use of case markers and Karakas (noun-verb relations), hence makes the Dependency Grammar and the Paninian Dependency Grammar Framework in particular very much applicable for grammar analysis. The Nepali Computational Grammar Analyzer (NCGA) currently just analyzes the syntactic correctness of a given Nepali sentence identifying the presence of Karaka relations among verb nominal constituents. In order to provide a more complete analysis, we propose to incorporate the agreement phenomenon prevalent in the language to the NCGA.