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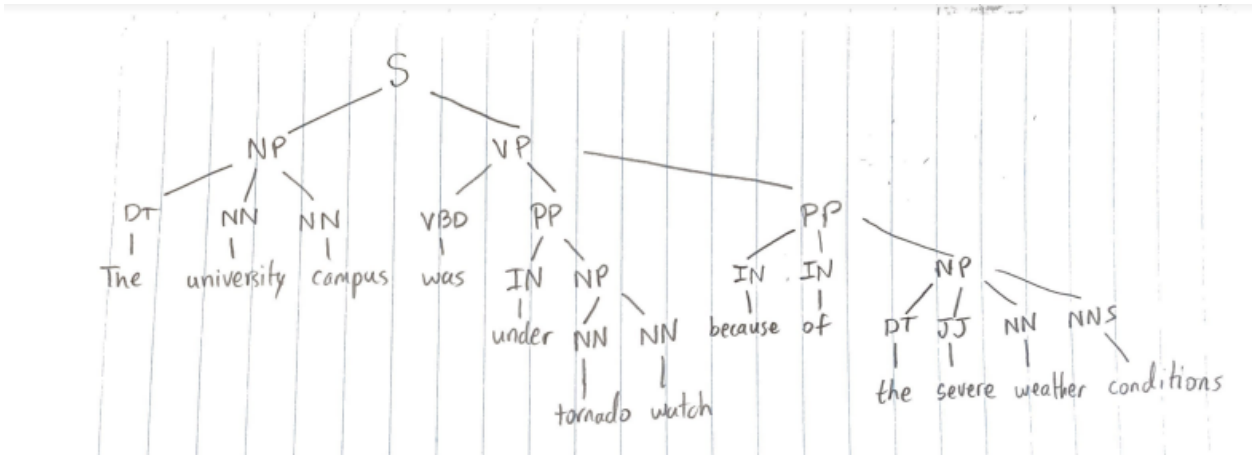
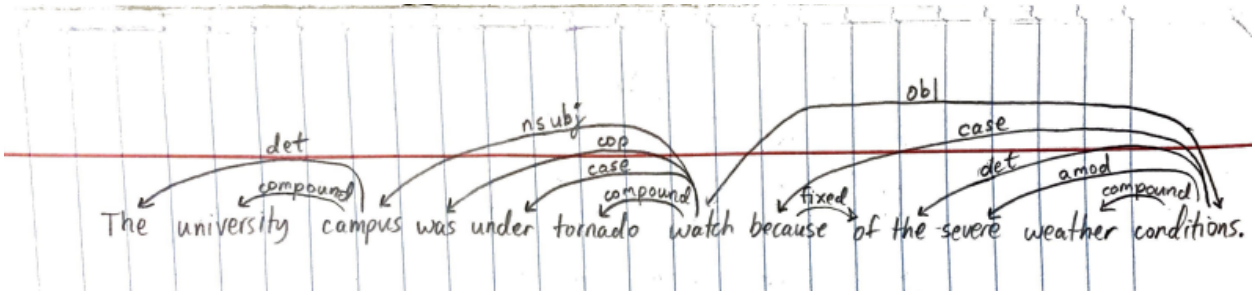
1. The university campus was under tornado watch because of the severe weather conditions.
2.




S - simple declarative clause
NP - noun phrase
VP - verb phrase
DT - determiner
NN - noun, singular
VBD - verb, past tense
PP - prepositional phrase
IN - preposition
JJ - adjective
NNS - noun, plural

3.




det - determiner
compound - compound dependency, words that depend on the other for meaning
nsubj - nominal subject, syntactic subject of clause
fixed - “used for certain fixed grammaticized expressions that behave like function words or short adverbials” https://universaldependencies.org/en/dep/fixed.html
cop - copula, identifies relation of predicate with subject of sentence

case - object of the preposition
obl - the verb that relates to the object of the preposition
https://universaldependencies.org/en/dep/obl.html
amod - adjectival modifier, any adjectival phrase that serves to modify the meaning of NP

4. ARG1: The campus
   ARG2: under tornado watch
   Verb/predicate: was
   ARGM-CAU: because of the severe weather conditions

ARG1 is “the campus” acting as the passive actor of the sentence. It is the one being acted upon by an action.

ARG2 is a prepositional phrase that acts as the instrument. In this example, the instrument being used is being put “under tornado watch”.

ARGM-CAU modifier means the “reason for action”. In my sentence, the phrase “because of the severe weather conditions” is the reason for the action of being “under tornado watch”.

5. The PSG tree helps break down the sentence into constituents/sub phrases with the non terminal nodes representing the different types of phrases, and terminal nodes representing the words of the sentence. It helps quickly visualize the syntactical hierarchy of the sentence and remove ambiguity, but my sentence has a straightforward meaning that does not need to be structured hierarchically to get its meaning.

On the other hand, the dependency parsing of a sentence visualizes the relationships between words. The relationship edges provide a lot of information regarding how each phrase is related to each other, such as how the reason for the campus being under tornado watch is the weather conditions. It identifies cause and effect. It also identifies adjectival relationships, such as the weather conditions being “severe”.

Semantic role label parsing can be helpful for determining the roles of words relative to the predicate. My sentence had constituents that were clearly divided into separate roles, so SRL was effective in identifying each chunk and their relationships in context of the sentence, but it does not provide much clarity in the relationships at the word to word level.