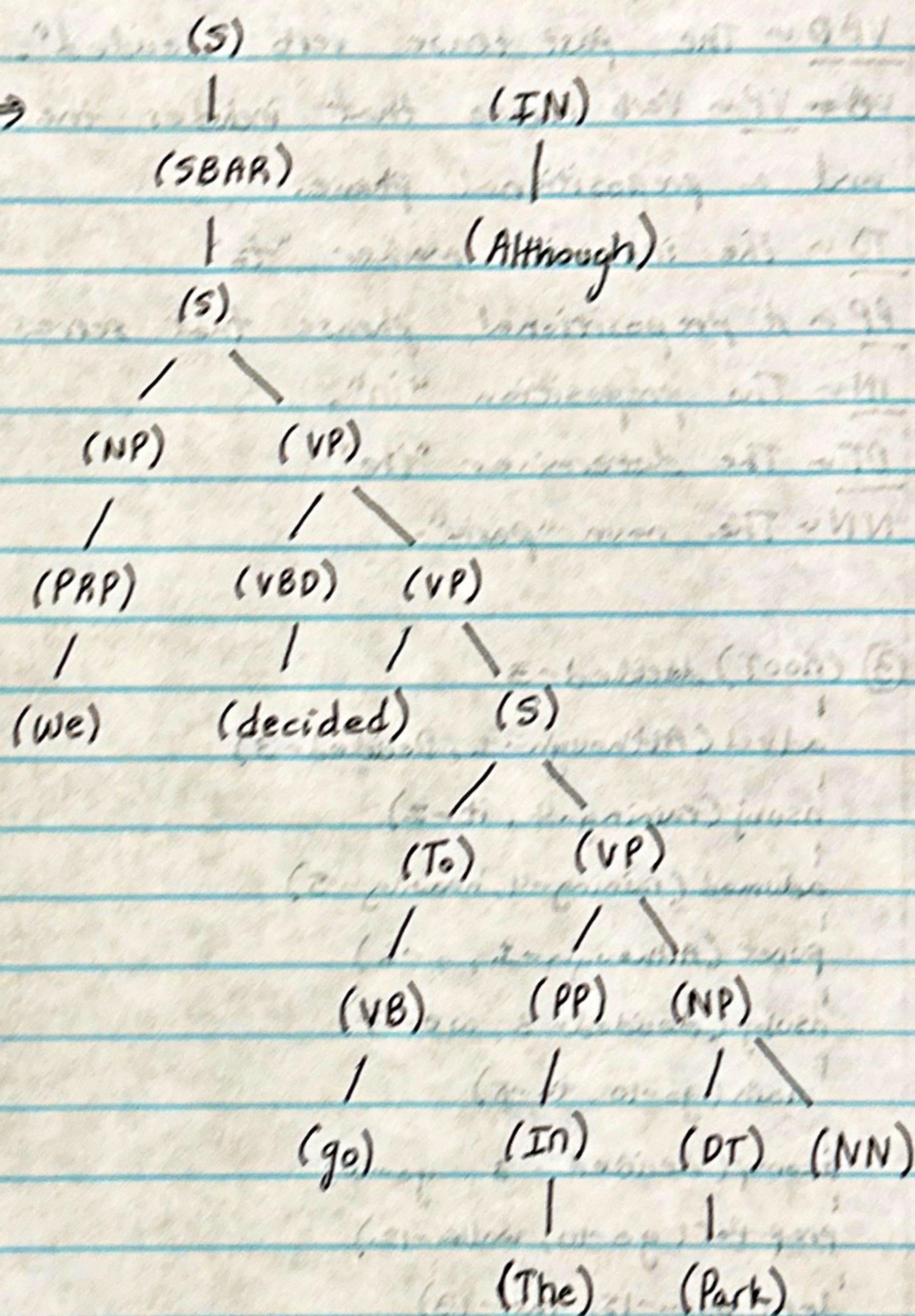


Sentence Parsing

① SENTENCE \Rightarrow Although it was raining heavily, we decided to go for a walk in the park.

②

PSG Tree \Rightarrow



S "The main sentence node"

SBAR "Subordinate clause, introduced by the subordinating conjunction 'Although'"

IN "The subordinating conjunction "Although".

S_n Clause that contains the main verb "decided"

NP_n A noun phrase that serves as the subject of clause.

PRP_n The pronoun "we".

VBD_n The past tense verb "decided".

VP_n Verb Phrase that includes the infinitive verb "go" and a prepositional phrase. (RAGE)

TO_n The infinitive marker "to"

PP_n A prepositional phrase that serves as an adverbial modifier

IN_n The preposition "in".

DT_n The determiner "the". (AV) (9H)

NN_n The noun "park". (AV) (98V) (989)

③ (ROOT) decided-3

| advcl (Although-1, Decided-3)

| nsubj (raining-4, it-2)

| advmod (raining-4, heavily-5)

| punct (Although-1, , -6)

| nsubj (decided-3, we-7)

| mark (go-10, to-8)

| xcomp (decided-3, go-10)

| prep-for (go-10, walks-12)

| det (park-15, the-13)

| case (park-15, in-14)

| nmod-for (walk-12, park-15) constn_n nmod_n snt ~ 2

Dependency Relations:

advcl: Although -Z is a subordinating conjunction that introduces the adverbial clause.

nsubj: The pronoun "it" (dependent) is subject of verb "raining". (governor)

advmod: The adverb "heavily" (dependent) is subject of verb "decided"

nsubj: The pronoun "we" (dependent) is the subject of verb "decided" (governor)

mark: The preposition "to" (dependent) is marker for infinitive verb "go." (governor).

xcomp: The infinitive verb "go" (dependent) is the complement of the verb "decided" (governor).

prep-for: The preposition "for" (dependent) introduces the prepositional phrase "for a walk" (dependent) which modifies the verb "go" (governor).

nmod-for: The noun "park" (dependent) is the object of the preposition "for" (governor) and modifies the noun "walk" (governor).

④ Predicate: Raining

Arg0: it

ArgM-TMP: was heavily

Predicate: Decided

Arg0: we

Predicate: Go

ArgM-Loc: in the park

Arg1: we

ArgM-TMP: To go for a walk

⇒ The numbered arguments represent the core arguments of a predicate, including the agent (Arg0), patient (Arg1), and beneficiary (Arg2), among others.

⇒ The modifiers (ArgM) provide additional information about the predicate, including temporal (TMP), locative (LOC), and manner (MNR) information. In this sentence, there are two temporal modifiers: "although it was raining heavily". There is also one locative modifier: "in the park".

⑤ There are different types of parses that can be applied to the sentence "Although it was raining heavily, we decided to go for a walk in the park." Including constituency parse, dependency parse, and semantic role labelling (SRL) parse. Each parse has its own strengths and weaknesses.

The Constituency parse is useful for identifying the grammatical structure of a sentence, including the hierarchical relationships between the different constituents. However, it may not capture the full semantic meaning of the sentence and may not provide information about the dependencies between words.

The dependency parse is more focused on relationships between words in a sentence, including the syntactic and semantic dependencies. It can provide a clearer picture of the meaning of the sentence. However, it may not capture the full syntactic structure of the sentence.