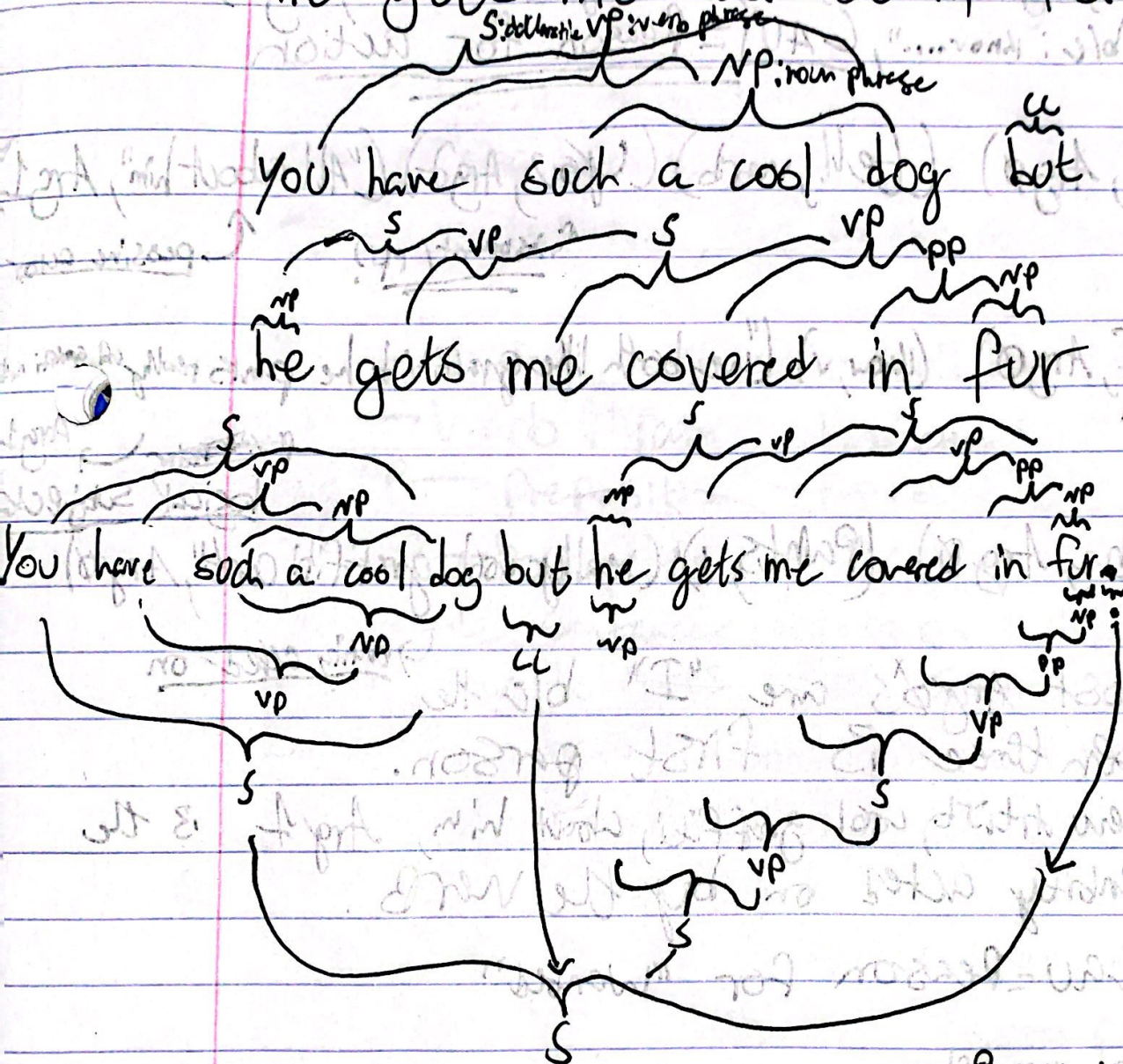


Q. 2. You have such a cool dog but he gets me covered in fur.



F3

you have such a cool dog but he gets me covered in fur.

Diagram illustrating the syntactic structure of the sentence "you have such a cool dog but he gets me covered in fur." using dependency arcs and labels:

- nsbj** (nominal subject): connects "you" to "have".
- obj** (object): connects "have" to "dog".
- det:predet** (determiner:predeterminer): connects "such" to "a".
- det** (determiner): connects "a" to "dog".
- amod** (adjectival modifier): connects "cool" to "dog".
- cc** (coordinator): connects "dog" to "but".
- nsbj** (nominal subject): connects "he" to "gets".
- xcomp** (cross-complementizer): connects "gets" to "covered".
- nsbj** (nominal subject): connects "me" to "covered".
- obl** (oblique): connects "covered" to "in".
- use** (usage): connects "in" to "fur".

Punct



Predicates #4  
↓  
have #1

(YOU, Arg 0) (have, verb) ("Such a cool dog", Arg 1)

gets #2

(he, Arg 0) (gets, verb) ("me covered in fur", Arg 1)

covered #3

(me, Arg 0) (covered, V) ("in fur", Arg 2)

Arg 0 - the one doing action

Arg 1 - Thing being acted on

Arg 2 - instrument, fur is the covering instrument.

#2 S - declarative clause - could be a full sentence

VP - Verb Phrase - Verb/action + NP

PP - Prepositional - Prep + object i.e. in + fur.

NP - noun phrase - describing a noun

#3 The whole sentence depends on have, it's tied together with gets which seems wrong, "but" is the better conjunction. Besides that, the little dependencies fit together.

#5

Dependency parsing seems great for everything but missed the ~~proper~~ proper conjunction. SRL is very ~~accurate~~ accurate also but produces lots of arguments.

Constituency seems great - makes more sense with its hierarchy. I would choose constituency, then SRL, the dependency for my sake.