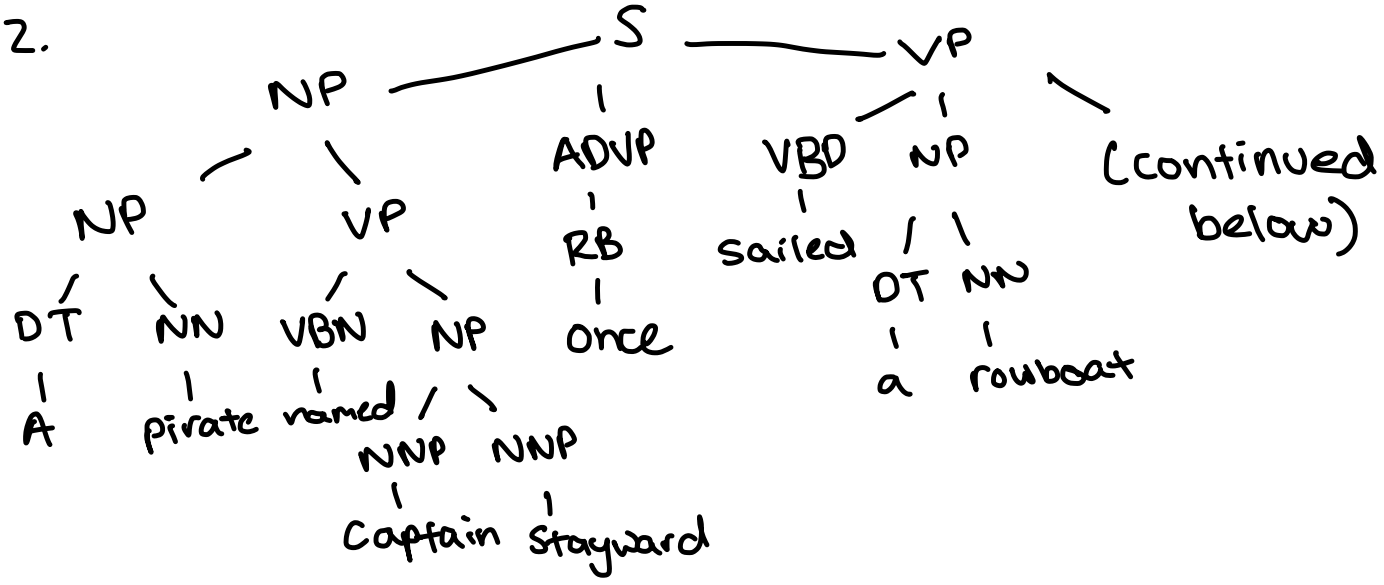
Alejo Vinluan
abv210001
CS 4395.001

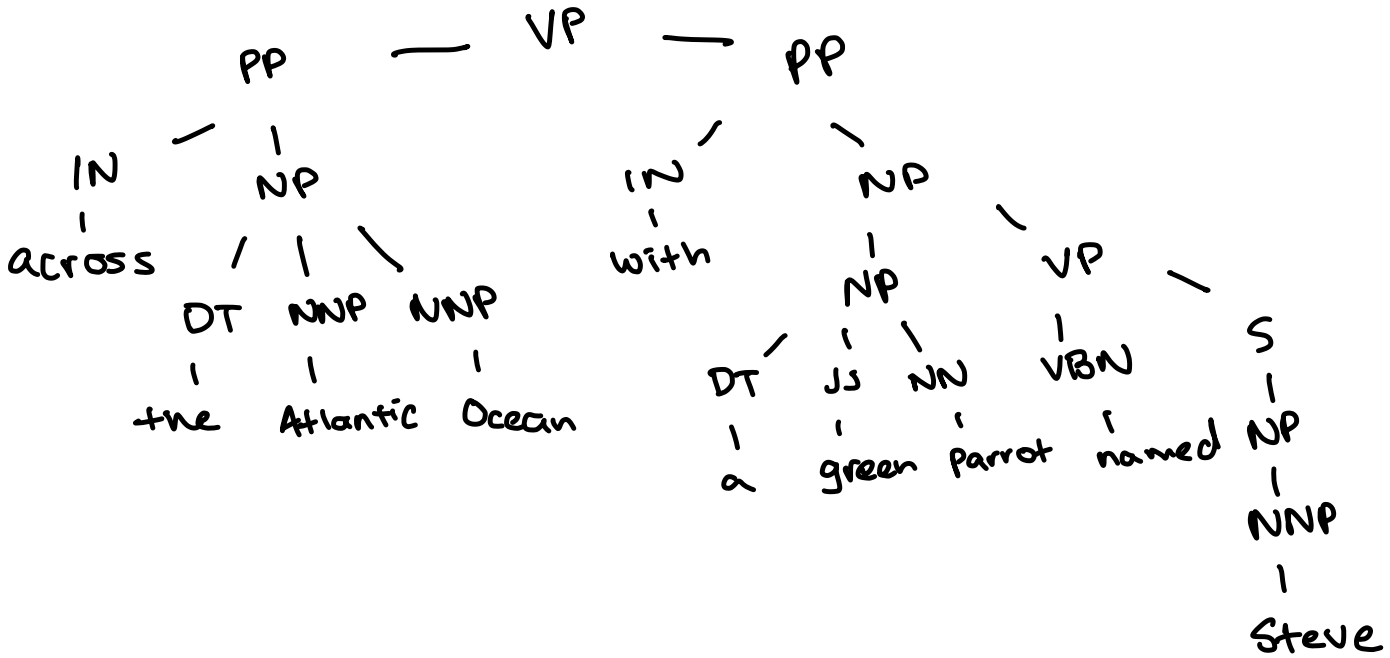
Parsing Sentences

1. A fairly complex sentence

"A pirate named Captain Stayward once sailed a rowboat across the Atlantic Ocean with a green parrot named Steve"

2.





S- declerative clause. Not introduced by subordinating conjunction

NP- Noun phrase that can include Modifiers

DT- Determiner; words that come before a noun like "a" or "an"

NN- A singular noun

VP- Verb phrase that includes verbs and its modifiers

VBN- A past tense verb

NNP- A singular proper noun

ADVP - An adverb phrase which can modify a verb or adjective

RB- An adverb

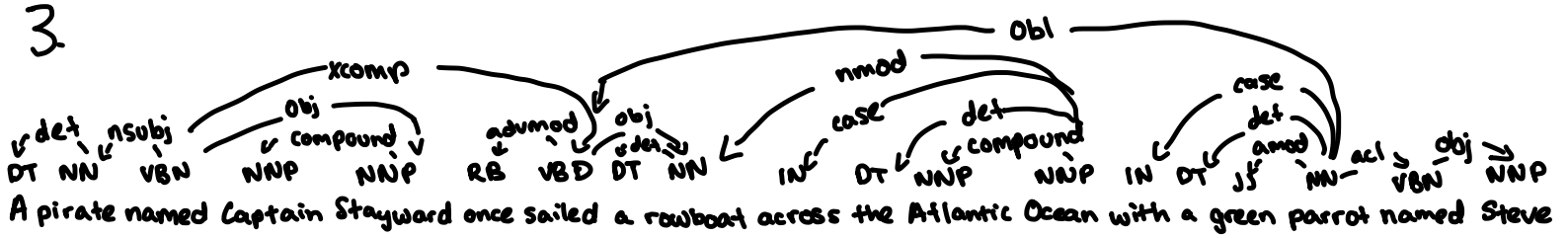
VPD- A past tense verb

PP- Prepositional phrase which shows a verb or noun being modified

IN- Preposition; a word being followed by a noun

JJ- Adjective; a word that modifies a noun.

3.



4.

A pirate named Captain Stayward] Arg 0
Arg 1 V Arg 2

Once sailed a rowboat across the
V Arg 1

Atlantic Ocean with a green parrot
Arg 1

named Steve.
V Arg 2

Sailed

- Subject : A pirate named Captain Stayward
- Arg 1 : Rowboat is object being sailed
- Modifier: Across the Atlantic Ocean

- Modifier: with a green parrot named Steve.
- Adverb: "once"

Named

- Subject: A pirate
- Arg 1: Captain Stayward
- Subject: A Green parrot
- Arg 1: Steve

PSG parse organizes the sentence in a hierarchy of phrases. This can be useful when attempting to parse natural language, similar to context free grammar. PSG can lead to ambiguity since the trees are broken down into parts.

A dependency tree breaks down what words are syntactically dependent on each other. This can be useful for sentiment analysis. The dependency

tree can inaccurately parse a statement when colloquial terms are used.

An SRL parse determines what a constituent is compared to it's predicate. It labels words as arguments or modifiers. This can be good for searching since information can be taken from the phrase SRL can also be wrong when there is ambiguity in a statement.