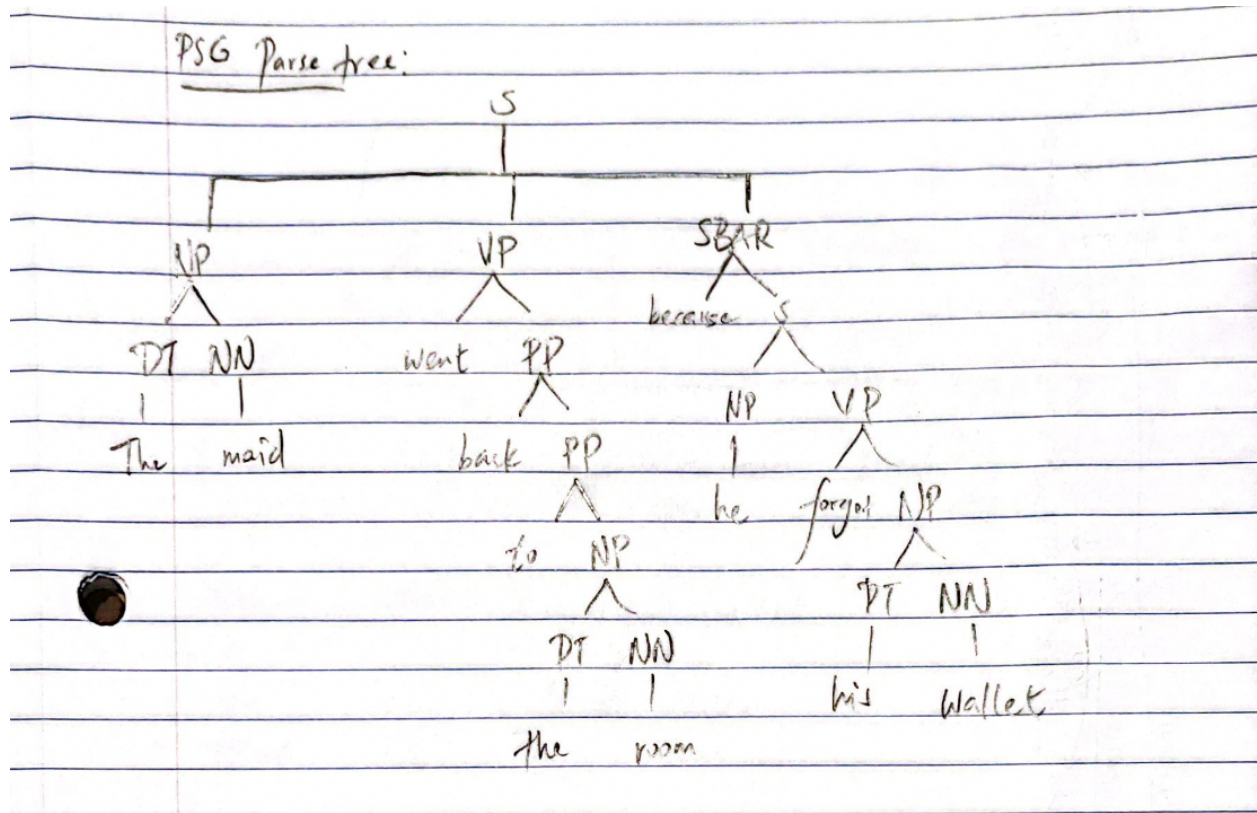


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Parser Assignment

Question 1) The sentence is: The man went back to the room because he forgot his wallet.

Question 2)



Glossary of terms that Appear:

S – is used to describe a simple declarative clause

NP – represents a noun phrase

VP – describes a verb phrase

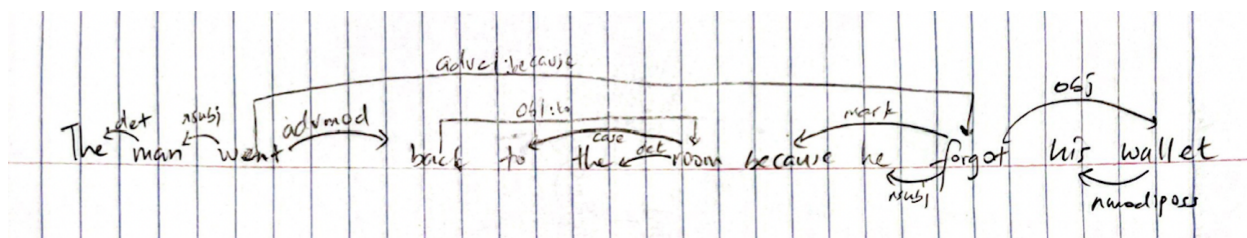
SBAR – describes a clause introduced by a subordinating conjunction

DT – describes a determiner

NN – Noun, singular or mass

PP – Prepositional Phrase

Question 3)



det - A determiner is a relation between the head of an NP and its determiner.

nsubj - nominal subject meaning it is a nouns phrase that is the syntactic subject of a clause

advmod: is an adverb or adverb-headed phrase used to modify the word's meaning.

advcl – this is a clause that is used to modify the verb

obl:to – this is for a nominal noun functioning as a non-core oblique argument

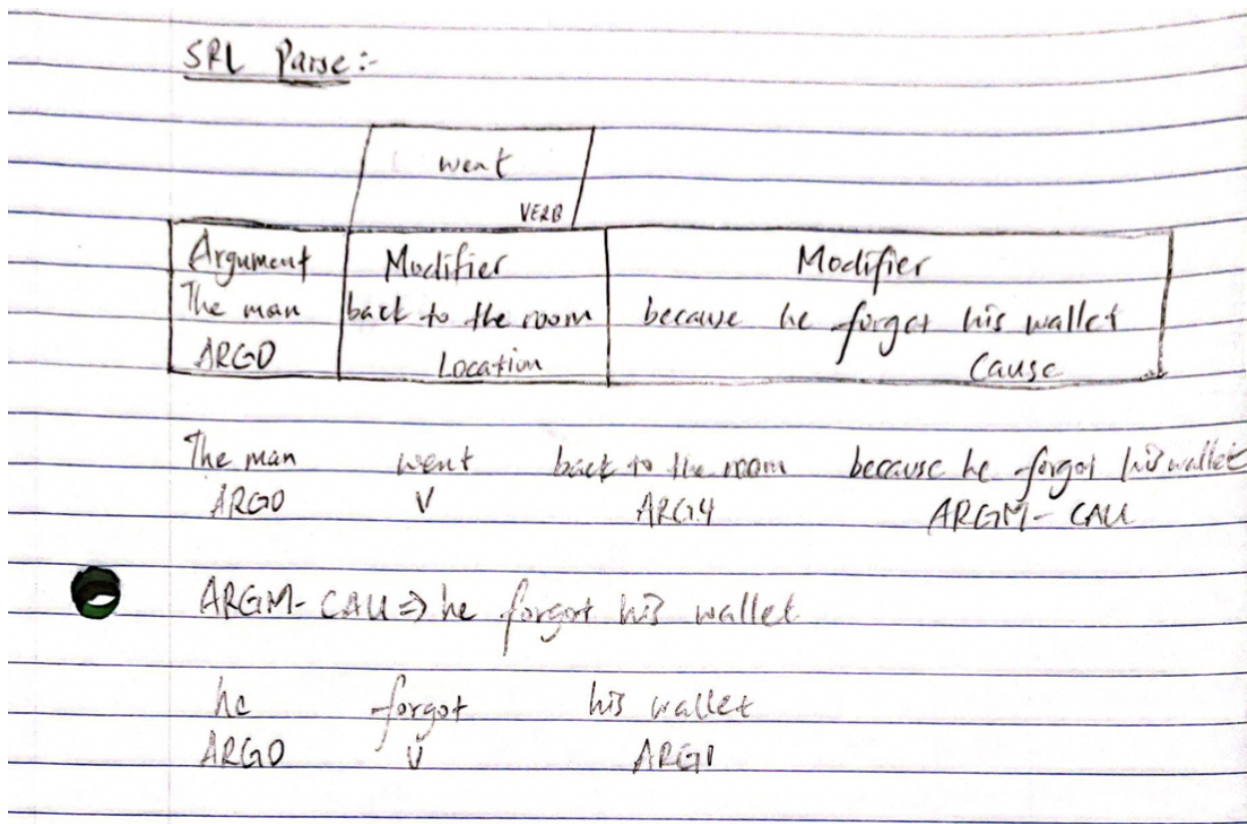
case – is for a case marking element which is used as a separate word

mark – is used for a finite clause subordinating to another clause

obj – the object of a verb

nmod:poss – is used to describe nominal modifiers

Question 4)



Arguments:

A0 – is the agent of the sentence, the one doing the action or performing the action described by the verb

A1 – the passive actor

Modifiers:

LOC: Where the action happened

CAU: Reason for action

Question 5)

I have noticed that for my sentence: “The man went back to the room because he forgot his wallet.” the PSG parse was successfully able to effectively identify the parts of speech. This could be very effective if our main objective is to figure out the POS of every word in a given text for some processing later. However, very little semantic meaning is obtained from the PSG parse. Secondly, the dependency parse as its name entails was very effective in figuring out the relations and dependencies of words and depicted them in the form of a directed acyclic graph. This could be of value if what we are looking for is the links and associations between the words in our sentence. Lastly, the SRL parse seems to dive a bit deeper into the semantics and determine the roles of the words in a given sentence such as the who, the what is being done, the where it is being done, and so on.