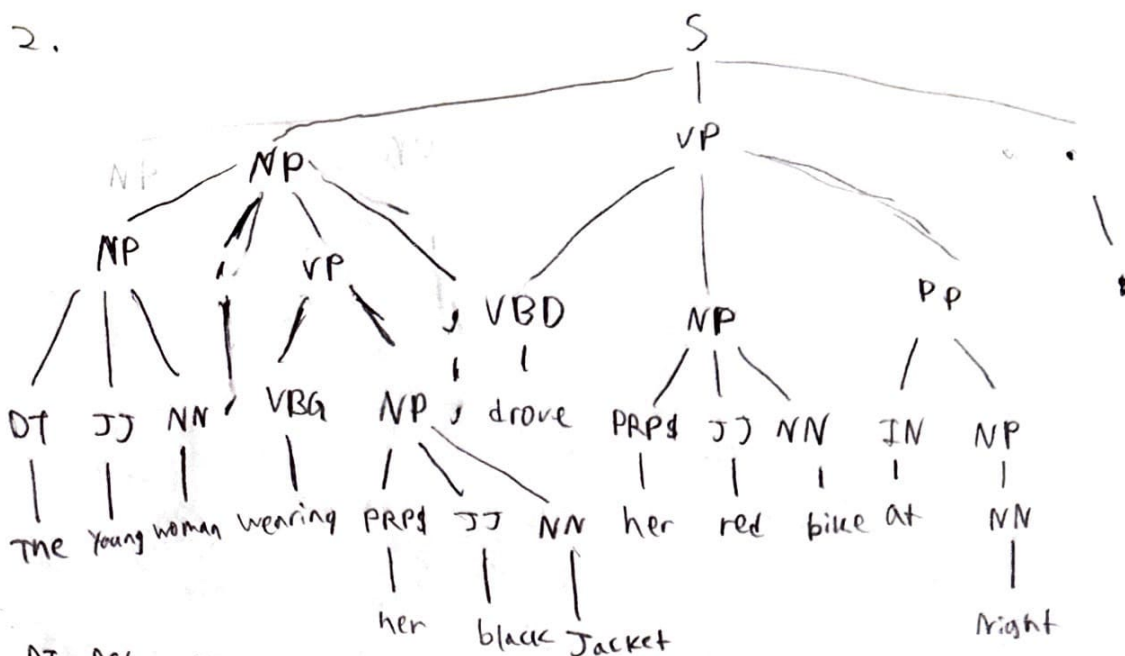


1. The young women, wearing her black jacket, drove her red bike at night.

2.



DT - Determiner - a group of noun modifiers that come before it
 IN - preposition or subordinating conjunction - a preposition is a word that indicates time, place, direction, etc.; a subordinating conjunction joins dependent clauses to independent clauses

JJ - Adjective - modifies a noun

NN - Noun, singular or mass - a word indicating a single entity or a single group of entities

NP - Noun Phrase - a group of words headed by a noun

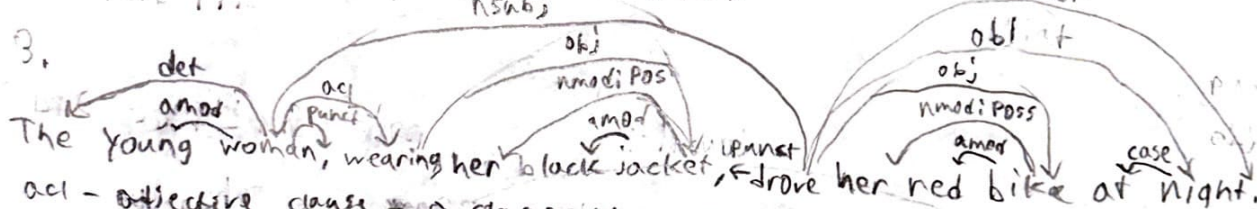
PP - Prepositional Phrase - a group of words headed by a preposition

PRP - Possessive pronoun - a pronoun used to indicate possession in place of a noun

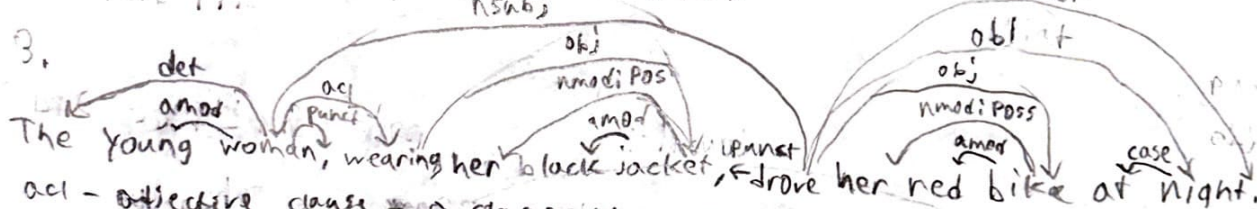
S - Simple declarative clause, i.e. one that is not introduced by a (possible empty) subordinating conjunction or a wh-word and that does not exhibit subject-verb inversion

VBD - verb, past tense - a word that indicates an action done in the past

VP - verb phrase - a group of words headed by a verb



3.



act - objective clause - a clause that serves as an adjective
 amod - adjectival modifier - any adjectival phrase that serves to modify the meaning of the NP.
 case - preposition - a word that indicates time, location, direction, etc.
 det - determiner - the relation between the head of an NP and its determiner
 nmod:poss - noun modifier, possessive - it modifies a noun and indicates possession
 nsubj - noun, subject - an entity that is the one performing the action
 obj - object - receiving the action
 obl - object clause - a clause that is headed by an objective
 Punct - punctuation - a mark that indicates an end of a clause or sentence

4.

Predicate: drove

Arguments:

1. The young woman - this is the subject i.e. this is doing the driving.
2. her red bike - this is the object i.e. it's being driven.

Modifiers

"wearing her black jacket" - this is an adverb phrase (adv) that adds details to the action being done

"at night" - this is a temporal phrase (TMP) that gives a relative time to when the action took place

5. What's great about a PSA tree is that it breaks down a sentence into its individual tokens and illustrates how they form into phrase that make up a sentence. A problem with this is that, as a tree, it may be not pleasant to look at since tree may grow far larger with increasingly more complex sentences. A great thing about the dependency parse is that it shows how the tokens interact with each other. The problem with this type of parsing is that the arrows may make it hard to read. SRL parsing is the easiest to analyze because it does not break the sentence into tokens, but into predicates, arguments, and modifiers. However, we may not get as much information as we would for other types of parses.