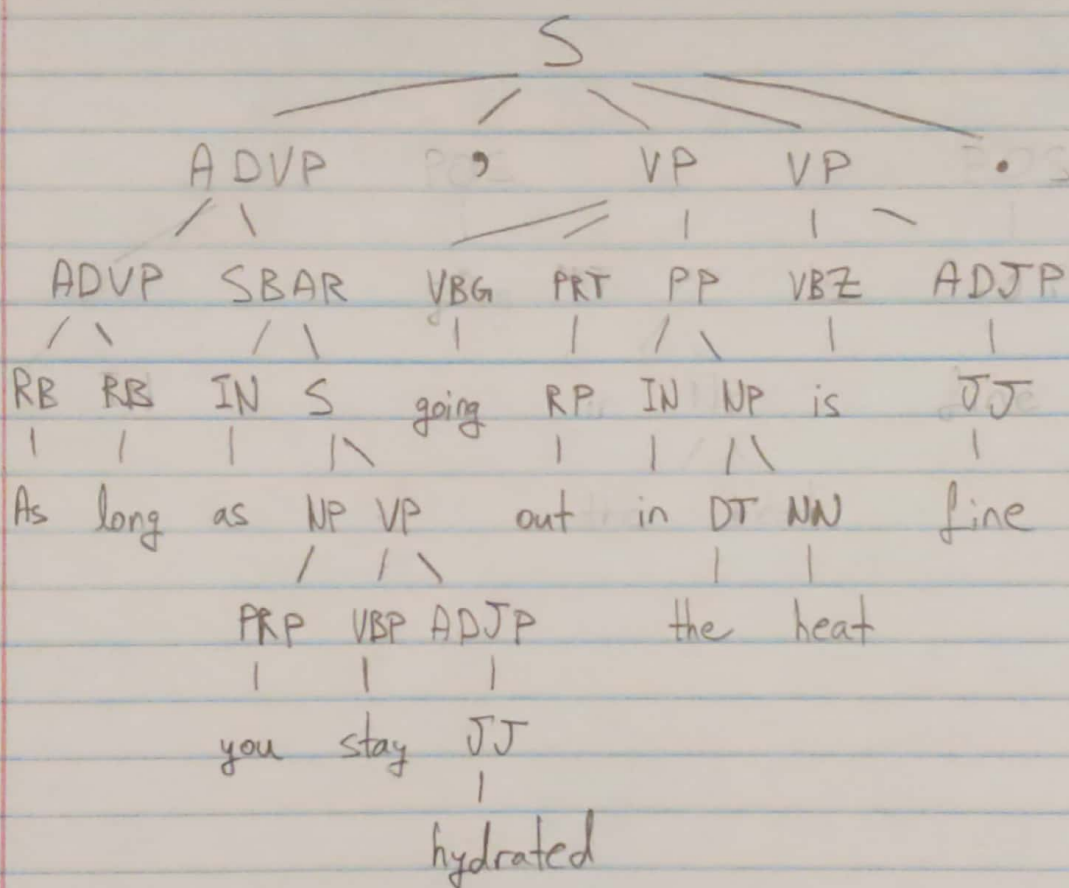


# Sentence Parsing

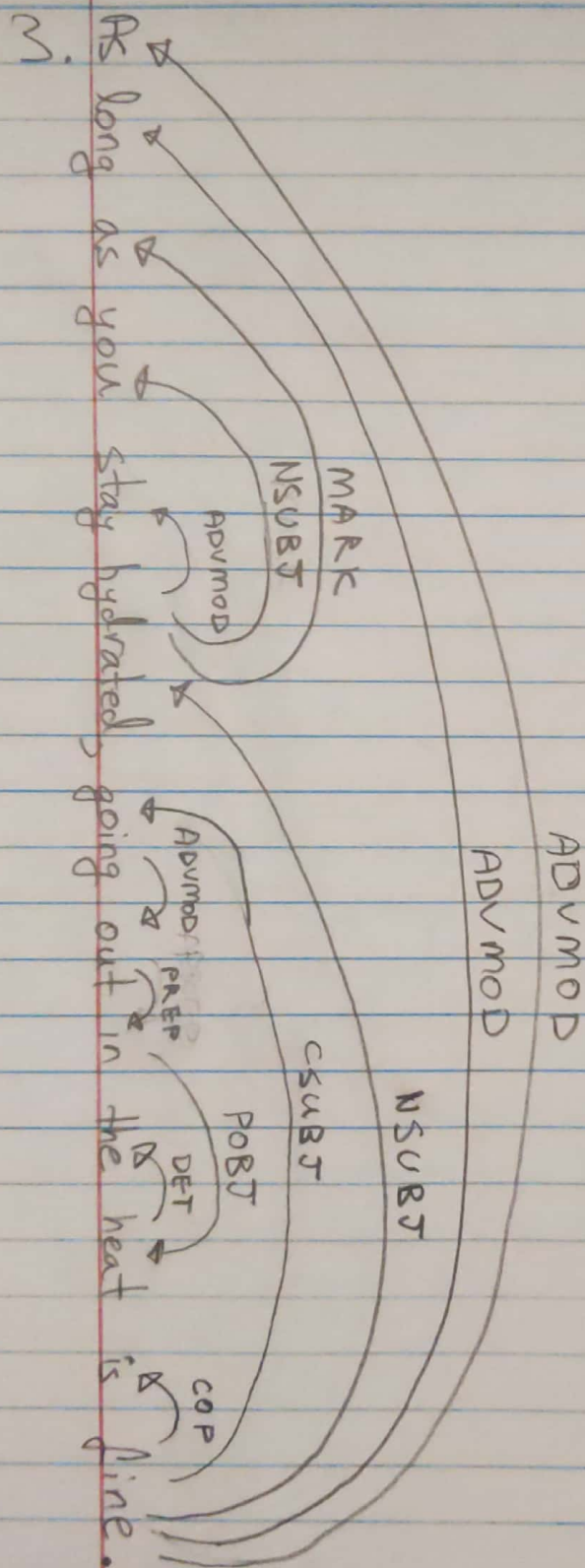
Ishaag  
Razack  
4395.001

1. As long as you stay hydrated,  
going out in the heat is fine.

2.



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| • S: simple declarative clause                         | • IN: preposition or subordinating conjunction           |
| • ADVP: adverb phrase                                  | • NP: noun phrase  |
| • VP: verb phrase                                      | • JJ: adjective  |
| • SBAR: clause introduced by subordinating conjunction | • DT: determiner   |
| • VBG: verb, gerund, or present participle             | • PRP: personal pronoun                                  |
| • PRT: particle  | • VBP: verb, non-3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular present |
| • PP: prepositional phrase                             |  |
| • VBZ: verb, 3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular present   |  |
| • ADJP: adjective phrase                               |  |
| • RB: adverb   |  |



- ADVMOD: adverb modifier
- COP: copula
- CSUBJ: clausal subject
- DET: determiner
- MARK: marker
- NSUBJ: nominal subject
- POBJ: object of a preposition
- PREP: prepositional modifier

4. As long as you stay hydrated, going out in the heat is fine.

MODIFIER(MNR) ARG0 VERB ARG1

- ARG0: the one doing the action
- ARG1: the passive actor
- MNR: how the action was performed

5. PSG gives us the most detailed parsing, but can be hard to gain meaningful insights from. Dependency Parse shows us the relationship between each word to the predicate, but may not work as well if the predicate is unclear. SRL is the simplest to understand, but doesn't necessarily label individual words