Constituency Parse

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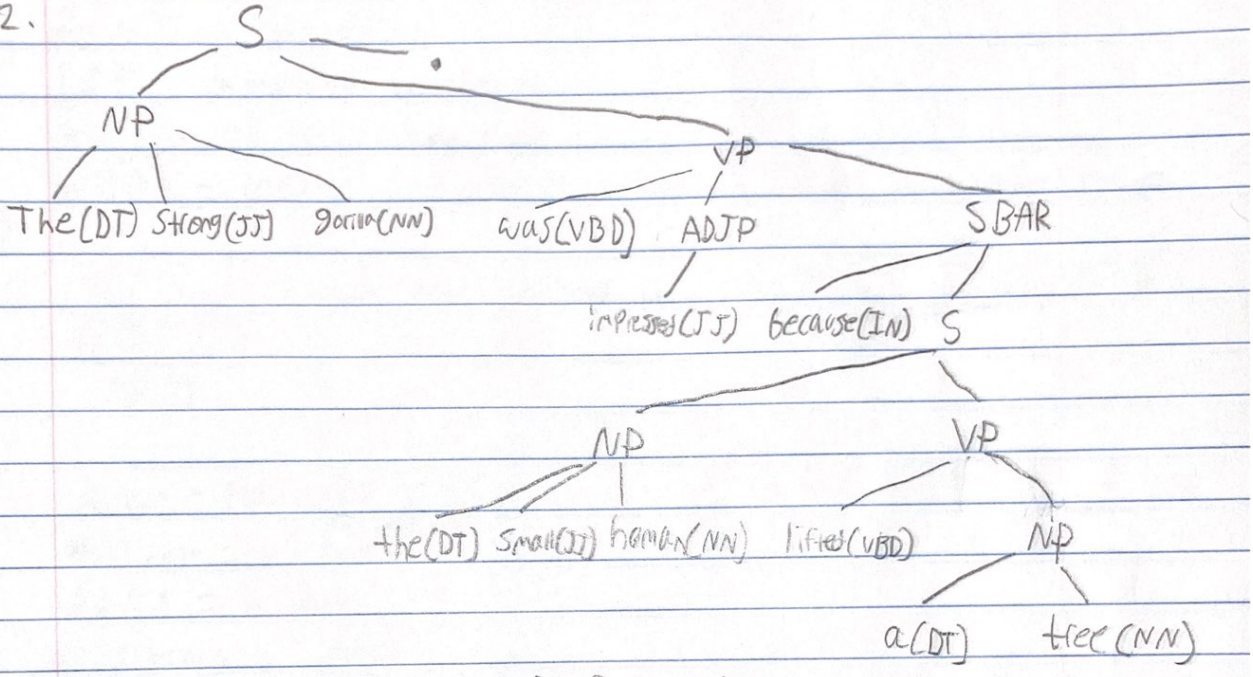
Sentence Parsing

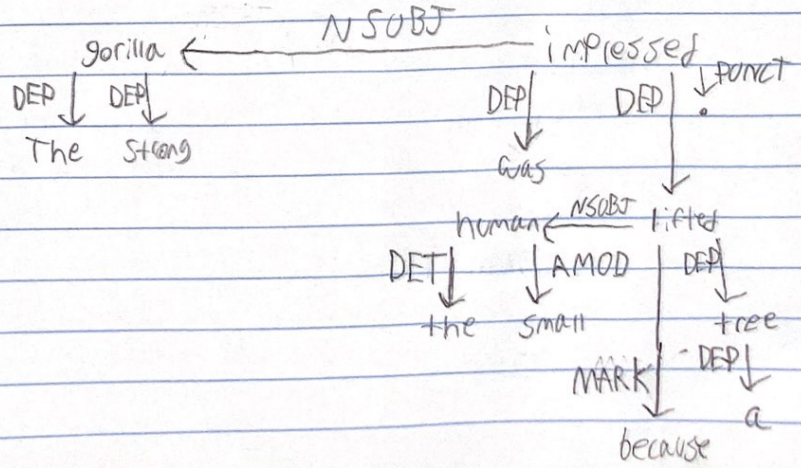
1. The strong gorilla was impressed because the small human lifted a tree.

2.



S - simple declarative clause
NP - Noun Phrase
DT - Determiner
JJ - Adjetive
NN - Noun
VP - verb phrase
VBD - verb, past tense
ADJP - Adjetive phrase
SBAR - Clause introduced by a Subordinating Conj.
IN - preposition or Subordinating Conj.

3.



3 cont. DEP - unable to determine
NSUBJ - noun phrase that's subject of clause
PUNCT - punctuation
DET - determiner of relations
AMOD - adjetive modifier
MARK - marker, introduces a subordinate clause to another clause

4.

The strong gorilla was impressed because [the small human] [lifted] [a tree]
ARG0 V ARG1

ARG0 = the small human
Predicate = lifted
ARG1 = a tree
Modifiers = N/A
ARG0 is the agent of the sentence or the one doing the action which makes sense because the human is performing the action of lifting. ARG1 is the passive actor which is correct because the tree is being acted on.

5.

The pros/cons of each parse type varies. Using my sample sentence the PSG parse created a tree that was the most detailed of the three and organizes the sentence in a clear hierarchy. The con is that it does not include dependecies between words. For the dependency parse, the diagram does include dependencies between words, but it often fails in identifying them. For the SRL parse, the diagram provides a straightforward overview of sentence meanics, but does not include dependencies and is not very detailed.