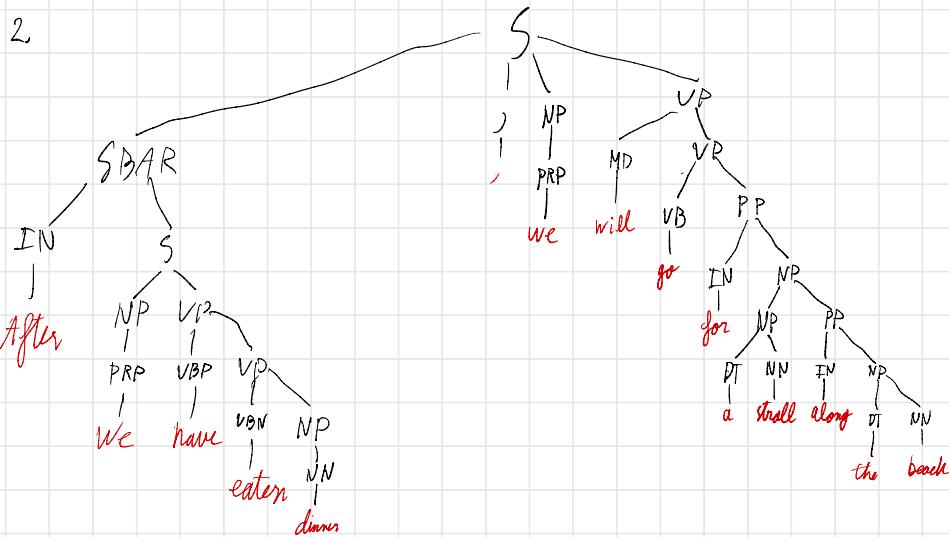


1. After we have eaten dinner, we will go for a stroll along the beach.

2.



S: Simple declarative clause

VBP: Verb, non-3rd person singular present

SBAR: Clause introduced by a coordinating conjunction

VBN: Verb, past participle

IN: Preposition/Subordinating conjunction

NN: Noun, singular or mass

VP: Verb phrase

i: Comma

VT: Verb phrase

MD: Modal

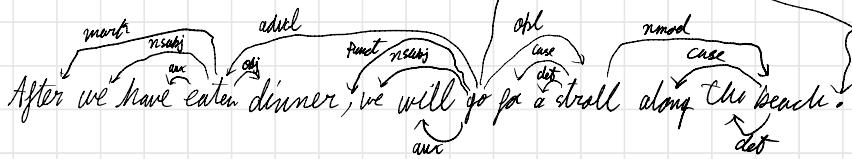
PRP: Personal Pronoun

VB: Verb, base form

PP: Prepositional Phrase

DT: Determiner

3.



mark: Marker

Case: Case marking

nsbj: Nominal subject

det: Determiner

aux: Auxiliary

nomod: nominal modifier

obj: Object

adcl: Adverbial clause modifier

punct: Punctuation

obl: Obligee nominal

4.

have: \emptyset

eaten: Arg0: we \leftarrow the people eating
Arg1: dinner \leftarrow what they're eating

will: \emptyset

the people going

go: Arg0: we
Arg1: along the beach
Where they're going
Modifiers: TMP: After we have eaten dinner
MOD: will
PAP: for a stroll

TMP: Temporal modifier

MOD: Modal modifier

PAP: Purpose modifier

5. The POS tag tree doesn't provide much insight on the meaning of the sentence, but does provide a "role assignment" for each word within the sentence. If, for example, I wanted to allow a machine to acquire context regarding the Proper Nouns of a particular sentence then I could use this parser to automatically extract the NNP-tagged words to then look up and acquire information on. Similarly, if I wanted to learn more about the specific subjects of a sentence (maybe to gather information regarding their relationship with each other), I could use the dependency parser to extract them. Finally, the SRL parser could be used to extract the "gist" of a sentence, along with the most impactful verb, since some predicates seem to frame the sentence better than others (seen with the sentence above, where the verb "go" returns the most information about the sentence's semantics).