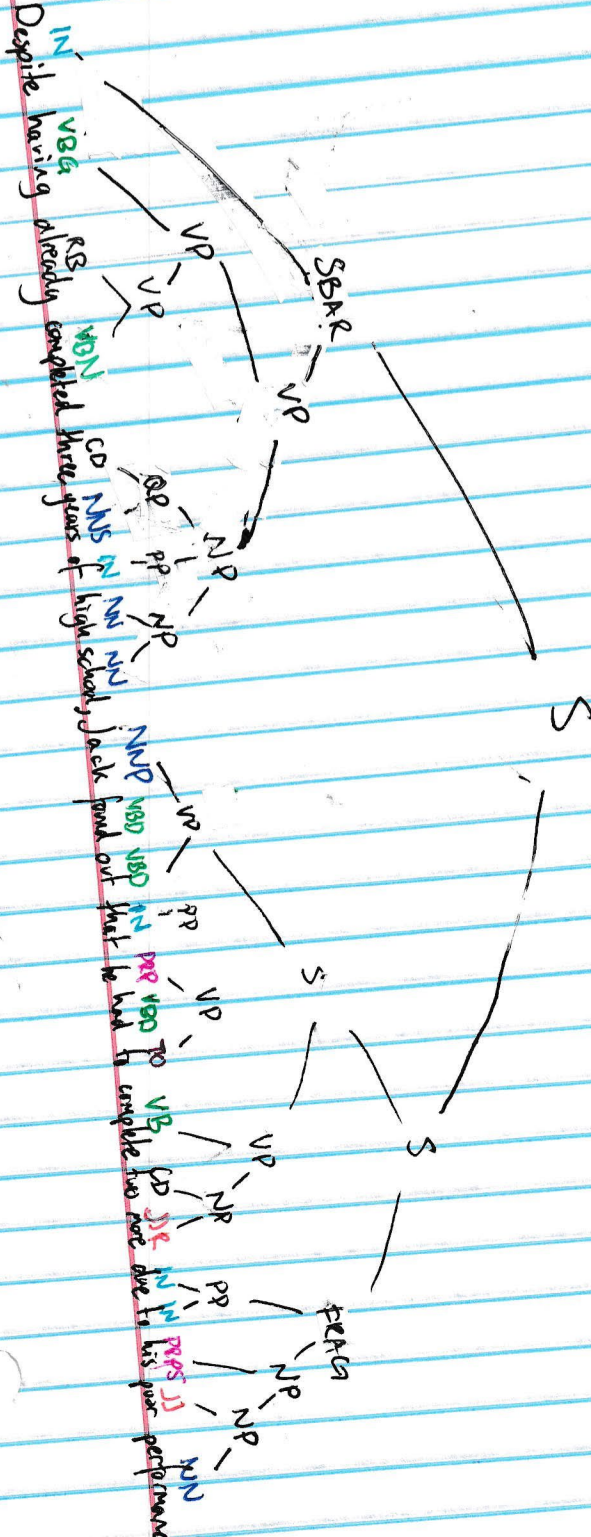Sentence Parsing

The three parse types I attempted were the phrase structure grammar (PSG) parse, dependency parse, and semantic role label (SRL) parse. The PSG parse was tedious but helped show the relationship between clauses of the sentence better than the other parses. The dependency parse helped show the place of every word in relation to its dependencies and the words that it is dependent on, which is good to explain each word of the sentence but can make it hard to follow the general organization of the sentence if only looking at the parse because words are not combined under a label. I would say the SRL parse is the least useful in terms of getting a full understanding of every part of the sentence, but it fits very well for analyzing verbs and the arguments which relate to them. Similar to the PSG parse, the SRL parse can group sections of words as arguments to verbs which helps to understand how each verb functions in the sentence.

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PSG

Despite having already completed three years of high school, Jack found out that he had to complete two more due to his poor performance.

S - sentence
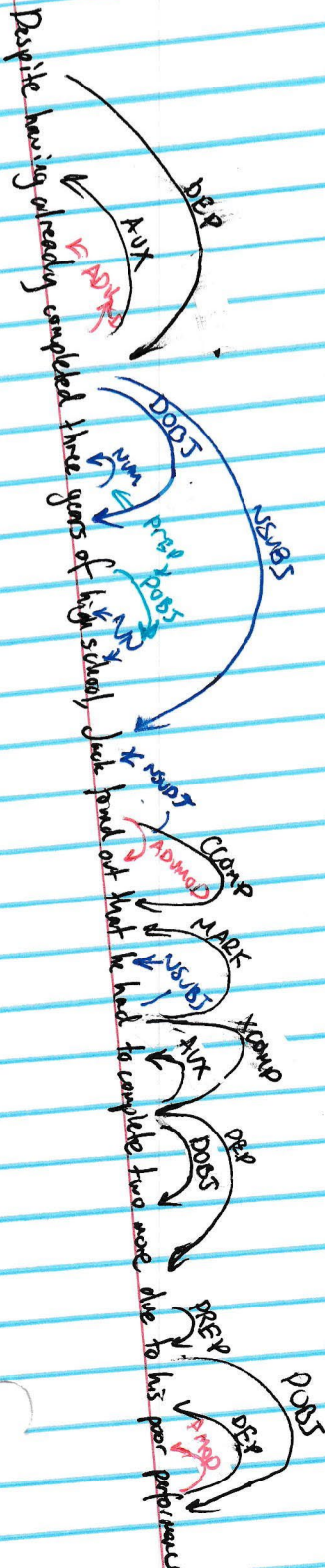PP - propositional phrase
VP - verb phrase
NP - noun phrase
SBAR - clause introduced by subordinating conjunction
FRAG - sentence fragment
QP - quantifier phrase

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Dependency Parse

DEP— dependency (generic)

AUX— auxiliary, non-main verb

ADMOD— adverb modifier, modifies meaning of verb

NSUBJ— nominal subject, subject of a clause

DOBJ— direct object, object of the verb

NUM— numeric modifier, modifies noun

PREP— prepositional modifier, modifies meaning

POBJ— object of a preposition

CCOMP— clausal complement ("x that y")

XCOMP— open clausal complement, ccomp w/o own subject

MARK— markers, introduces clauses, e.g. "that"

AMOD— adjectival modifier, adjective modifying an NP

Despite having already completed three years of high school, Jack found out that he had to complete two more due to his poor performance

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SRL Parse

ARGM-TMP – temporal modifier
ARGM-ADV – adverbial modifier
ARG0 – agent of verb
ARG1 – patient of verb

Sentence (vertical): Despite having already completed three years of high school, Jack found out that he had to complete two more due to his poor performance

Annotations:
- ARGM-TMP → "already"
- ARGM-ADV (spanning "Despite having already completed three years of high school")
- ARG1 (spanning "three years of high school")
- ARG0, ARG0 → "Jack found"
- ARG0 → "he had"
- ARG1 → "complete"
- ARG1 (spanning "two more due to his poor performance")