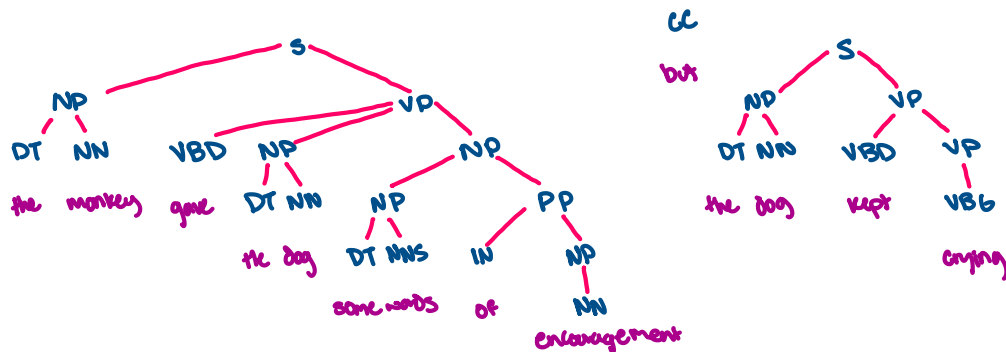


sentence parsing

Friday, October 14, 2022 1:30 PM

1 Chosen sentence:
the monkey gave the dog some words of encouragement, but the dog kept crying.

2 the monkey gave the dog some words of encouragement, but the dog kept crying.



DT: Determiner (the, some, all, etc.)

NN: Singular or mass noun

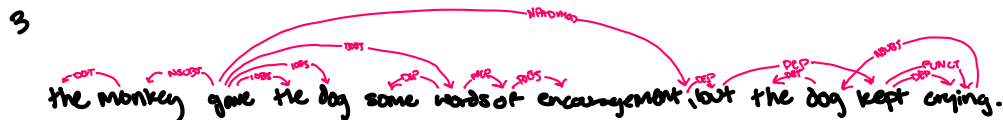
NNS: Plural noun

VBD: past tense

IN: preposition or subordinating conjunction

CC: coordinating conjunction

VB6: verb, gerund or present participle



4

verb / predicate

- Argument #: argument

gave / gave

- Arg0: the monkey

- Arg1: some words of encouragement

- Arg2: the dog

kept / kept crying

- Arg0: the dog

- Arg1: crying

crying / kept crying

- Arg0: the dog

-no modifiers for any predicate

Arg0

· agent for sentence, doing the action

· "the monkey" is the one who "gave"

· "the dog" is the one who "kept crying"

Arg1

· passive actor, entity that is acted upon

· "the words of encouragement" is what was given.

· "crying" is what kept happening

Arg2

· the instrument or what is used in the action

· "the dog" was the entity given words of encouragement.

I believe a pro of parsing it as a PSG tree is the ability to see a clear hierarchy. This shows if the grammar is correct or not as well. A con is that this may be ambiguous depending on the sentence. A dependency parse is more difficult to read, even though there is a clear hierarchy. Additionally, the dependency relationships are less intuitive

for me. But this is very beneficial in my example because we can see that the heads of the sentences which the rest of the sentence depends on are often verbs. Lastly, an SRL parse helps understand in greater detail the mechanics of the sentence. There are no cons with this approach in my opinion.