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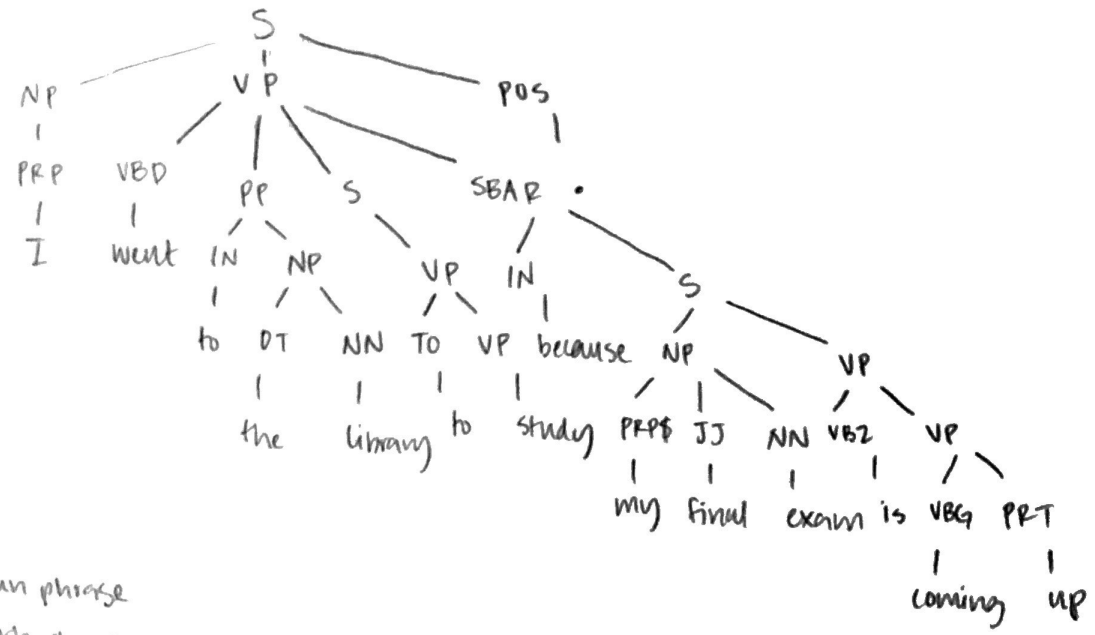
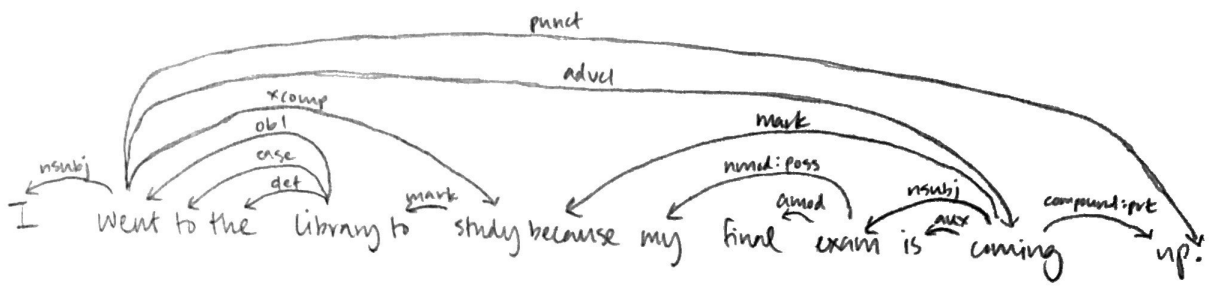
1) I went to the library to study because my final exam is coming up.

2)



NP - noun phrase
VP - verb phrase

3)



punct: punctuation (used for any piece of punctuation in a clause)
advcl: adverbial clause modifier (clause which modifies a verb or other predicate)
xcomp: open clausal complement (predicative or clausal component without its own subject)
case: case marking (used for any preposition in English)
det: determiner (relation between the head of an NP and its determiner)
nsubj: nominal subject (nominal which is the syntactic subject and proto-agent of a clause)
mark: marker (word introducing a clause subordinate to another clause)
nmod:poss: possessive nominal modifier (nominal modifier which occurs before its head in the specifier position)
amod: adjectival modifier (any adjective or phrase that modifies meaning of nominal)
aux: auxiliary (non-main verb of the clause)
compound:prt: phrasal verb particle (identifies phrasal verb)

4) [I] [went] [to the library] [to study] [because my final exam is coming up.]

arg0 V arg4 argm-prp argm-cau

I - arg0 - agent of the sentence, the one doing the action

to the library - arg4 - end product of an event

to study - modifier - purpose

because my final exam is coming up - modifier - cause

[I] went to the library to [study] because my final exam is coming up.

arg0 V

I - arg0 - agent of the sentence

I went to the library to study because my final exam [is] coming up.

V

I went to the library to study because [my final exam] is [coming] up.

ARG1

my final exam - arg1 - experiencer of an event

5. The PSG tree allows for a simple division of a given sentence into clauses, phrases, and levels, which gives an easy visual to understand each part of the sentence. However, depending on how complicated a sentence is, the tree can become very deep with multiple branches and leaves extending off of one token, which can make tracing a specific part of the sentence difficult. This was the case for my sentence, where the middle node had a very large tree growing off of its node relative to the other two children of the root.

A dependency parse tree is good for showing connections between different parts of a sentence through an acyclic graph, but a single word may have multiple edges connecting across to different words, making the visual clustered and harder to read.

A SRL phrase determines a role for each constituent relative to the predicate. In my sentence's case, there were 4 separate predicates with its own unique arguments and modifiers. This information given relative to each predicate is useful in seeing the multiple phrases within a larger context. However, remembering the modifiers and arguments meaning in each predicate frame isn't very intuitive.