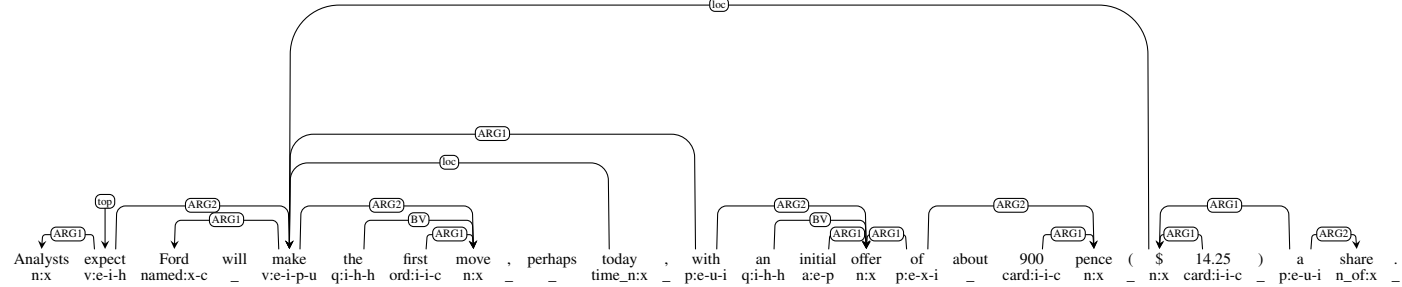


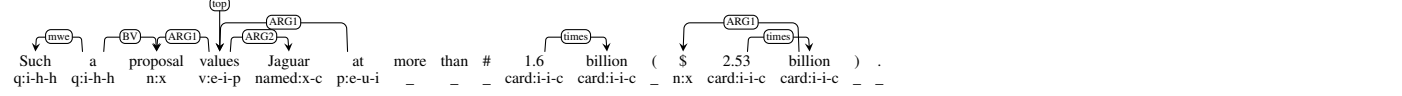
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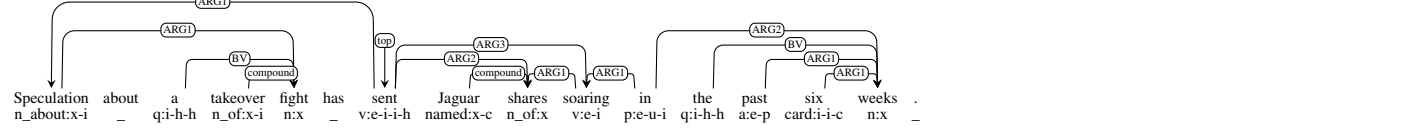
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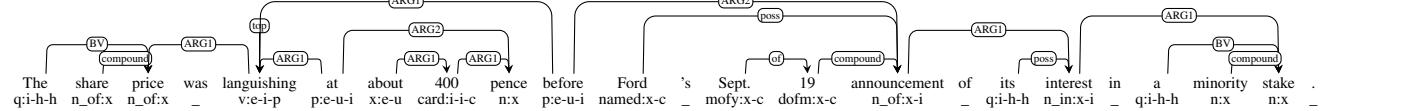
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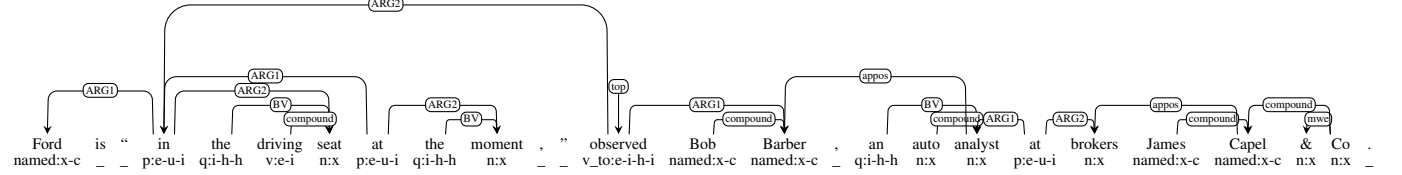
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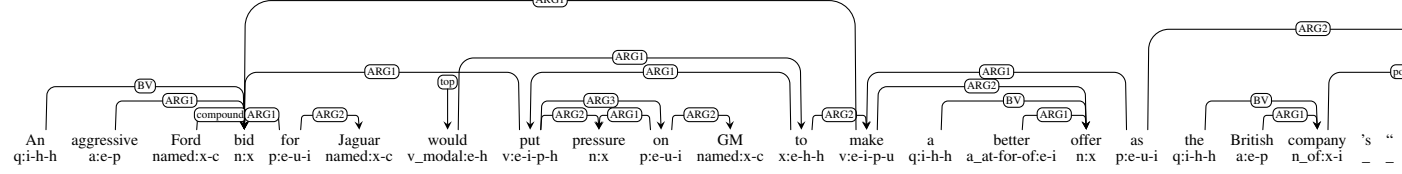
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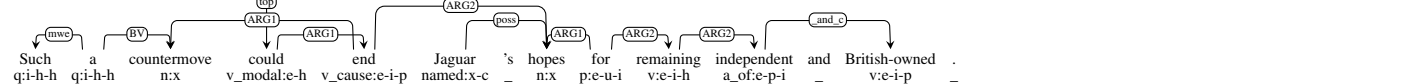
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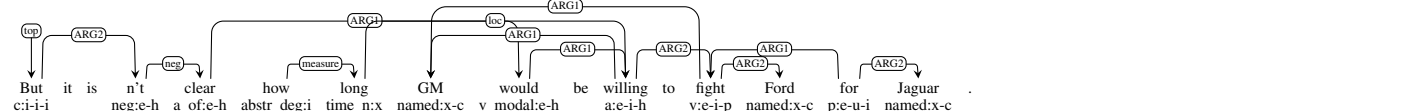
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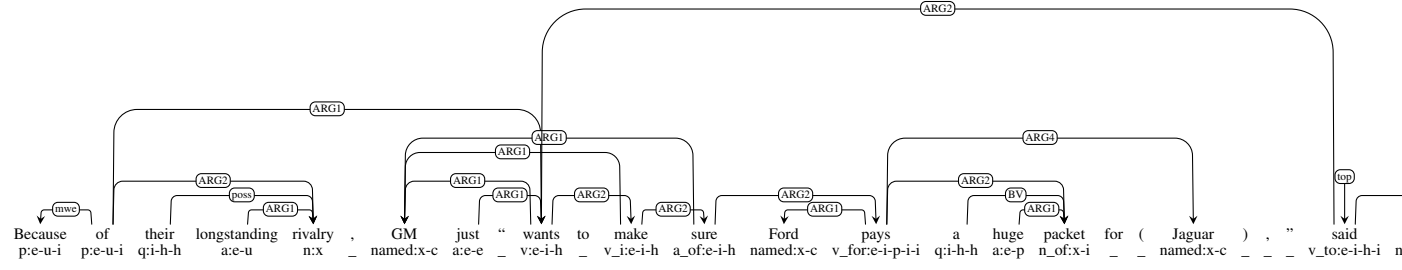
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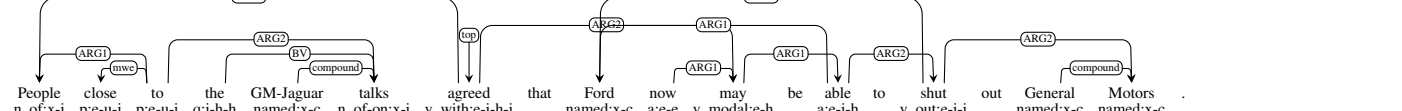
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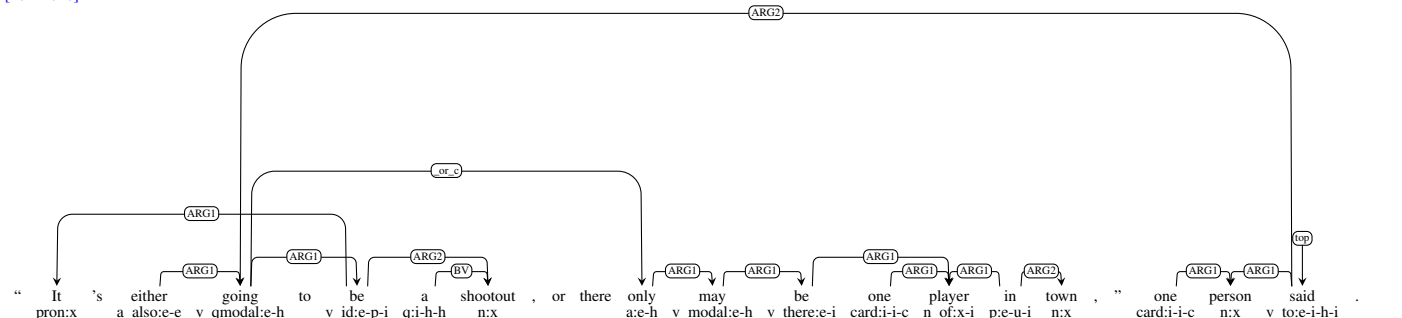
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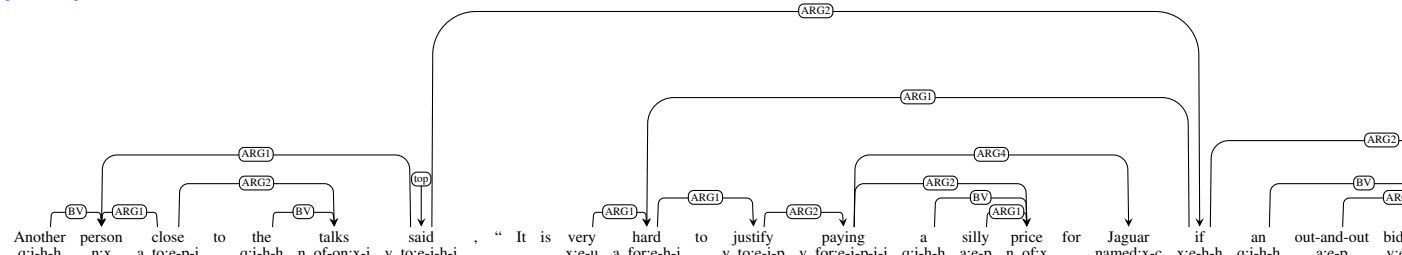
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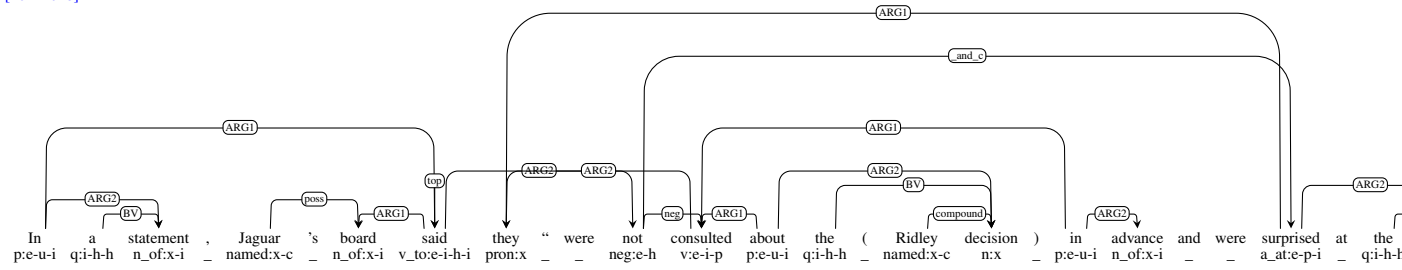
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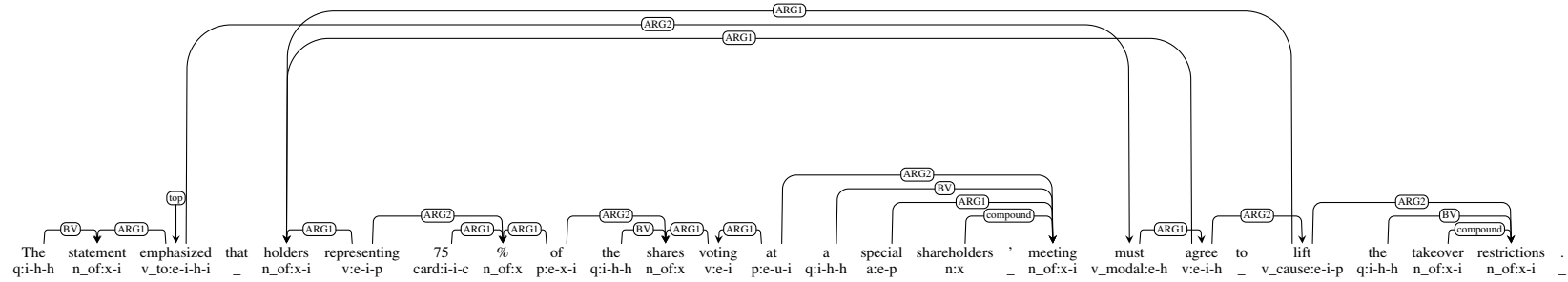
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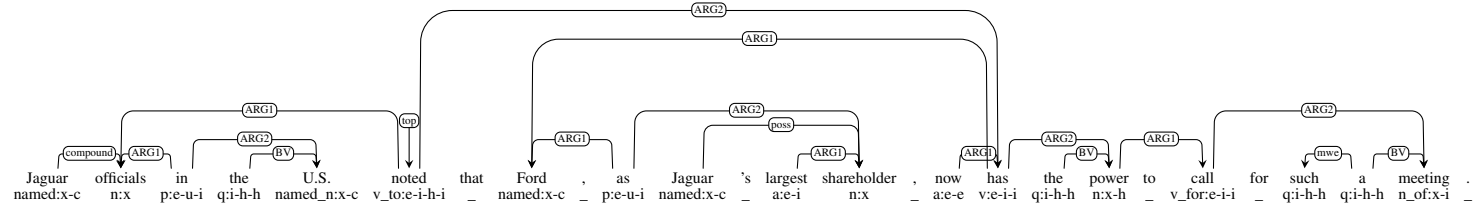
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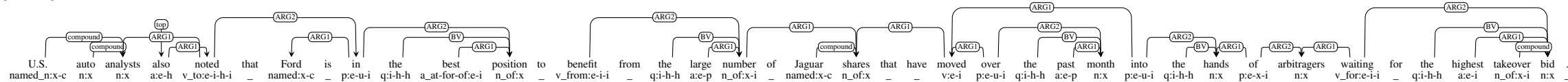
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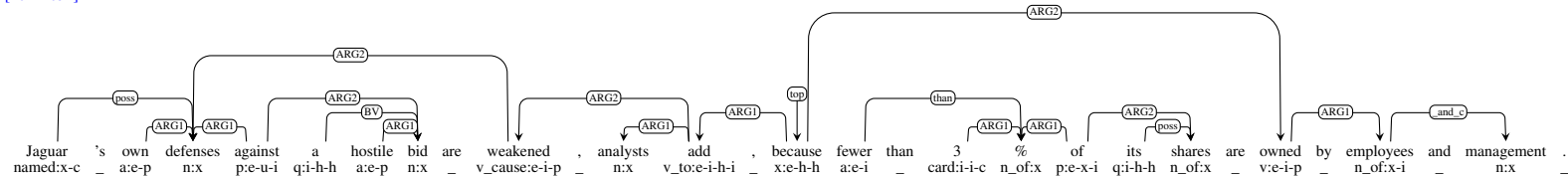
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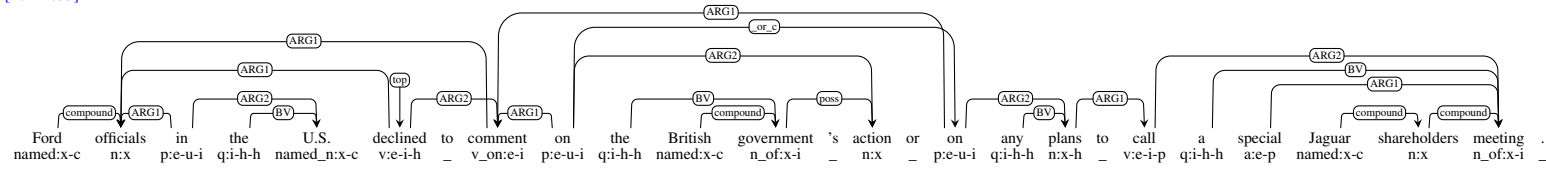
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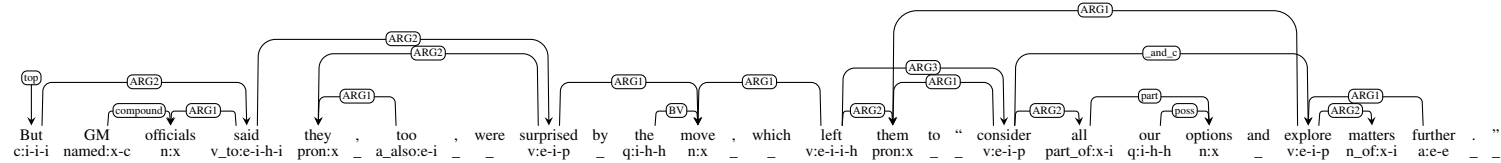
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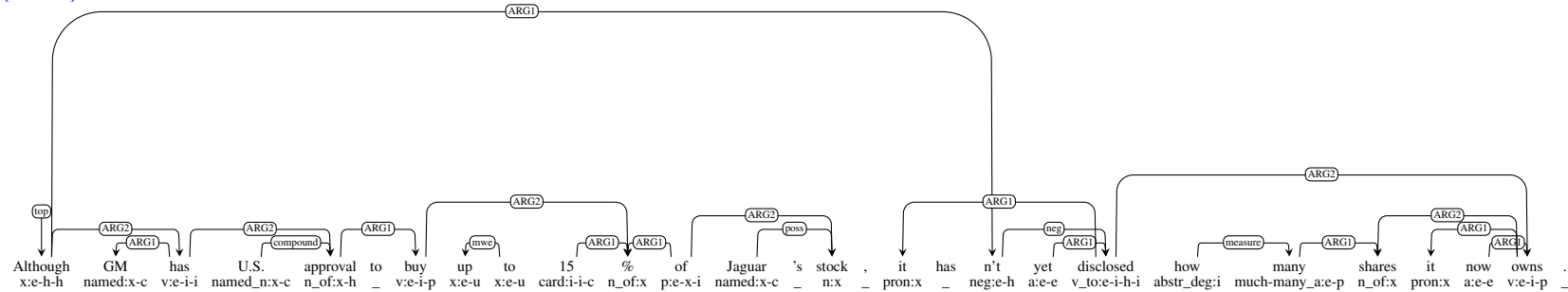
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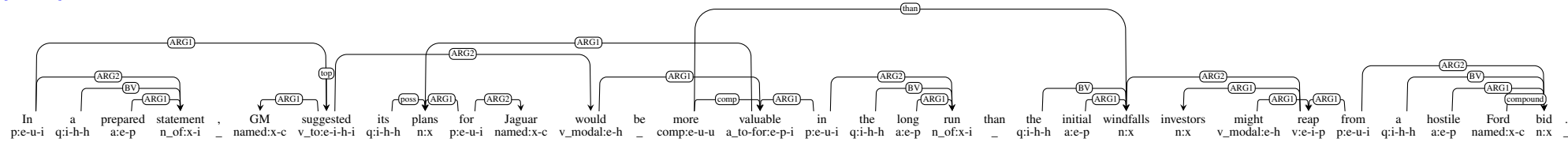
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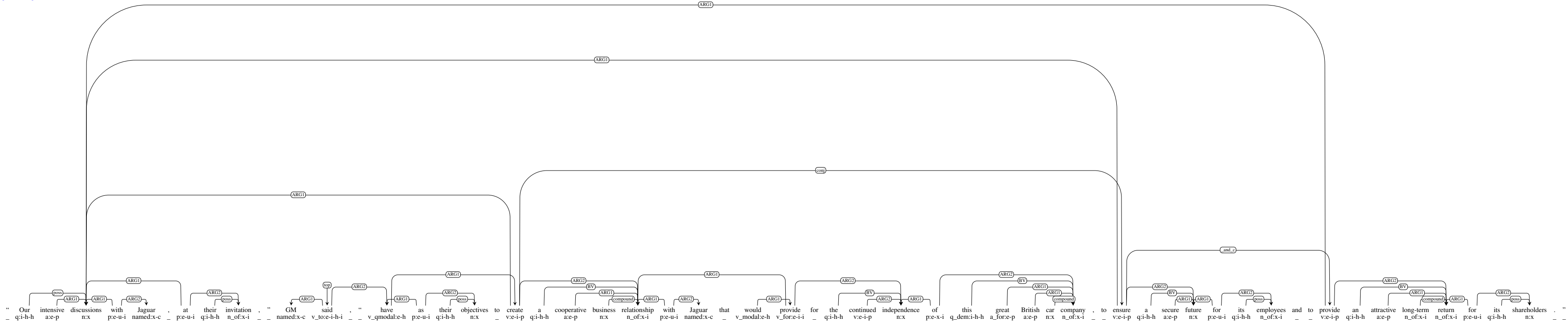
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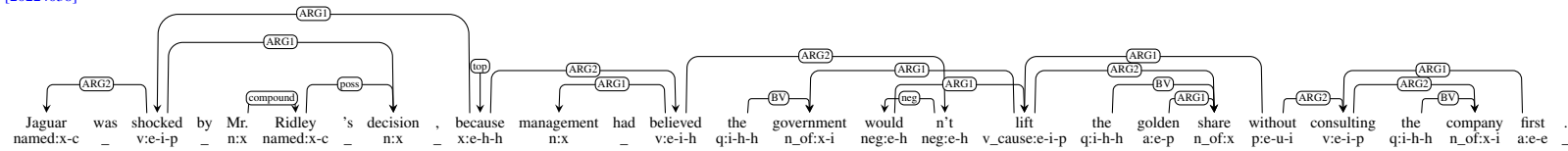
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[20224037]



[20224038]



[20224039]

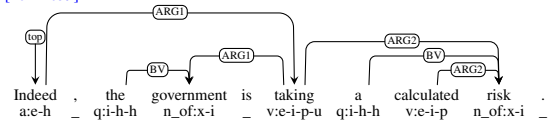


Figure 10: A sentence with a complex structure. The sentence is: "Mr. Ridley's announcement set off a howl of protest from members of the opposition, who accused the Thatcher administration of backing down on promised protection for a privatized company." The diagram shows the hierarchical structure of the sentence, with nodes representing syntactic categories (e.g., ARG1, ARG2, BV, compound) and their relationships. The sentence is divided into two main parts by a comma. The first part is a noun phrase "Mr. Ridley's announcement" (ARG1) followed by a verb phrase "set off a howl of protest from members of the opposition" (ARG2). The second part is a relative clause "who accused the Thatcher administration of backing down on promised protection for a privatized company" (ARG1). The diagram illustrates the complex syntactic structure of this sentence, showing how the various components are related to each other.

The diagram illustrates the morphological analysis of the sentence "The Conservative government's decision may reflect its desire to shed politically sensitive issue well before the next election, expected in late 1991." The words are grouped into segments, each associated with a specific morphological feature or tag. The segments and their corresponding tags are: "The" (BY), "Conservative" (Compound), "government" (pos), "s" (ARG1), "decision" (ARG2), "may" (ARG1), "reflect" (ARG2), "its" (pos), "desire" (ARG1), "to" (ARG2), "shed" (ARG1), "politically" (ARG2), "sensitive" (ARG1), "issue" (ARG2), "well" (ARG1), "before" (ARG2), "the" (ARG1), "next" (ARG2), "election" (ARG1), "expected" (ARG2), "in" (ARG1), "late" (ARG2), and "1991" (ARG1). The diagram shows how these segments are connected by morphological relations, such as "pos" (possession) and "ARG1" (argument 1), to form the overall structure of the sentence.

The figure illustrates a dependency network between two sentences. The top sentence is "It is now good time politically to get this over done with". The bottom sentence is "Daniel Jones observed v-to-e-i-h professor n-x a-of-x-i of motor industry management at the University of Cardiff in Wales". The nodes are labeled with word IDs such as ARCT0, ARCT1, ARCT2, etc., and arrows indicate the dependencies between them.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

He_{NP} said_{VP} he_{NP} was_{VP} giving_{VP} up_{PP} the_{NP} golden_{ADJ} share_{NP} " to_{PP} clear_{VP} the_{NP} way_{NP} so_{ADV} the_{NP} playing_{VP} field_{NP} is_{VP} level_{ADJ} between_{PP} all_{NP} contestants_{NP} . "

Diagram illustrating the syntactic structure of the sentence "Bradley named x-c A. Sertz named x-c in pre-u-i Detroit named x-c contributed v-to:e-i-p-i to q-dem:i-h-h-n of x-i article .". The diagram shows the hierarchical organization of the sentence into phrases and clauses, with labels for grammatical functions such as ARG1, ARG2, compound, and BV.