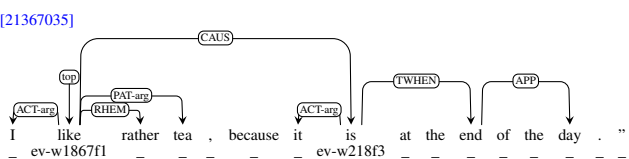
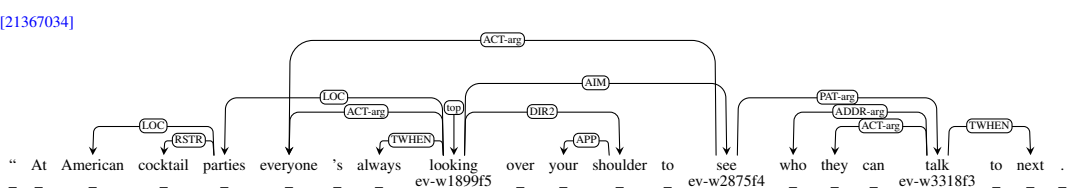
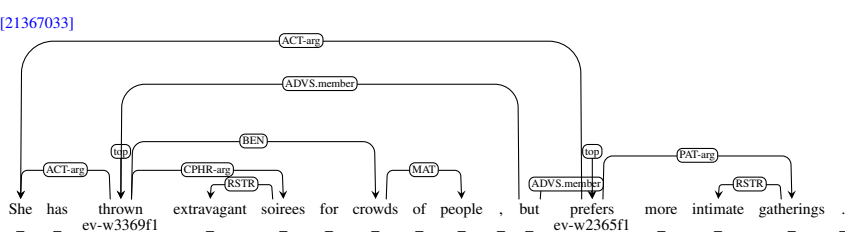
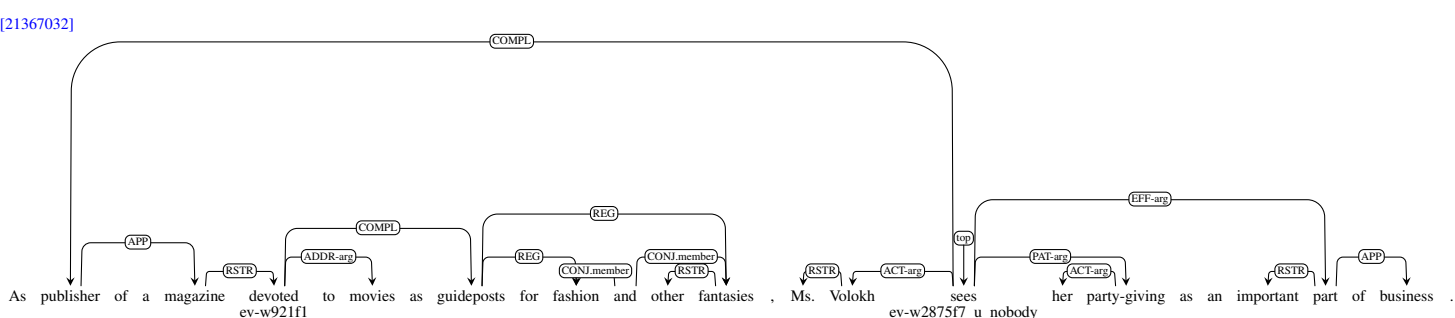
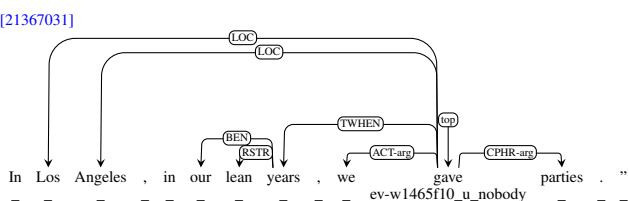
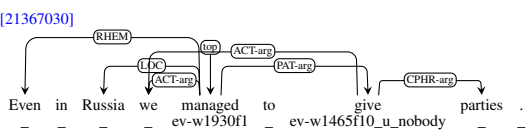
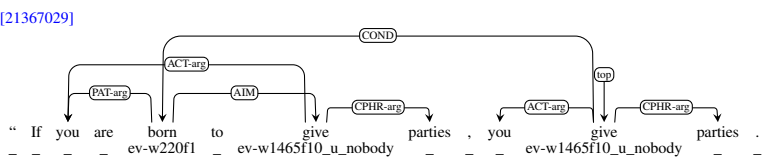
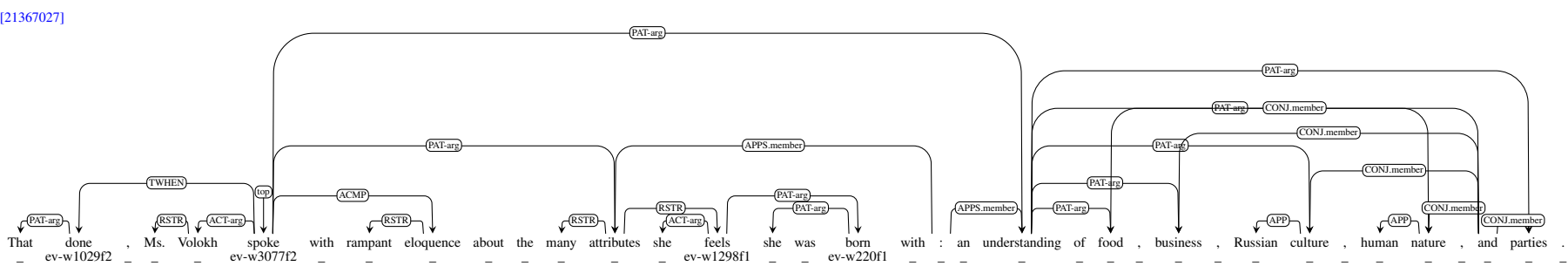
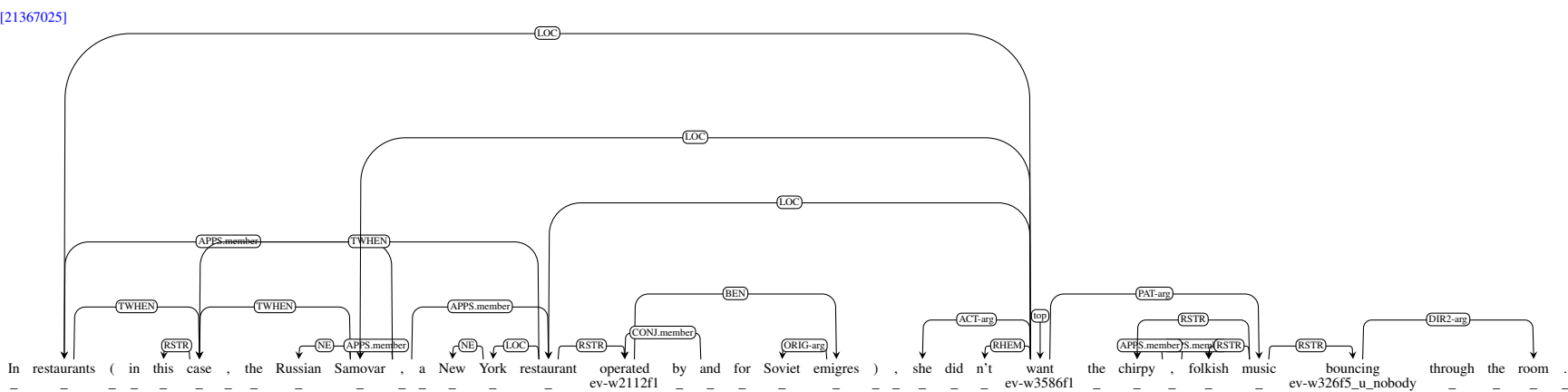
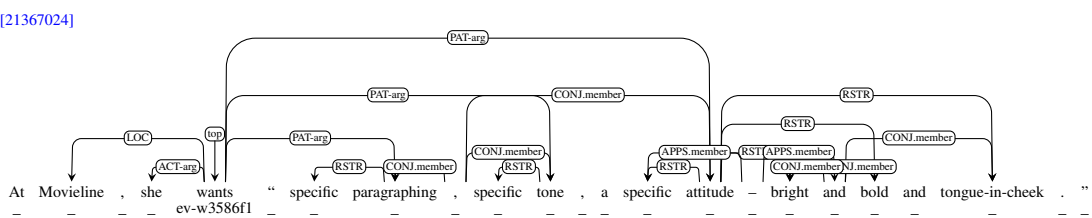
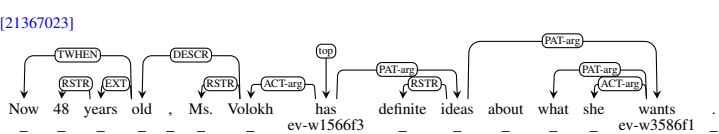
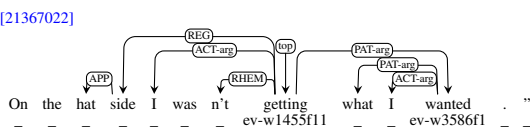
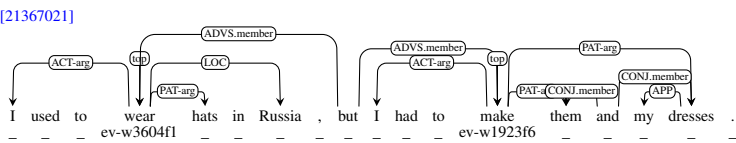
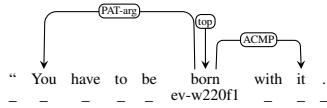
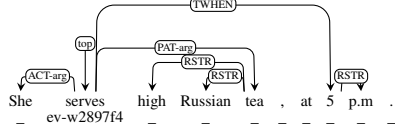


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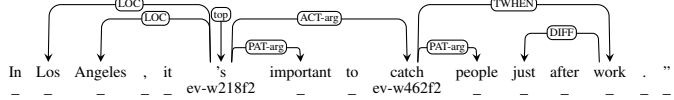
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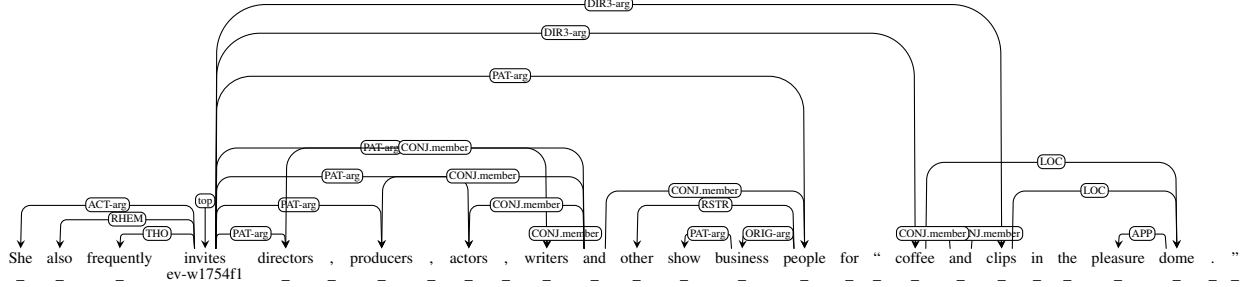
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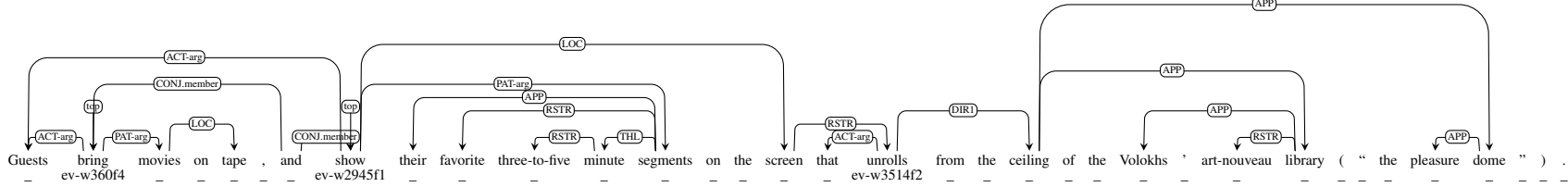
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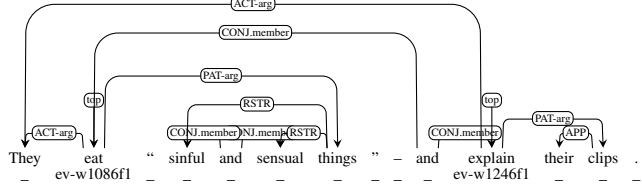
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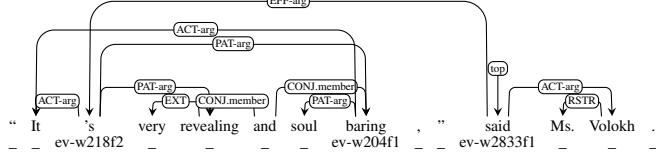
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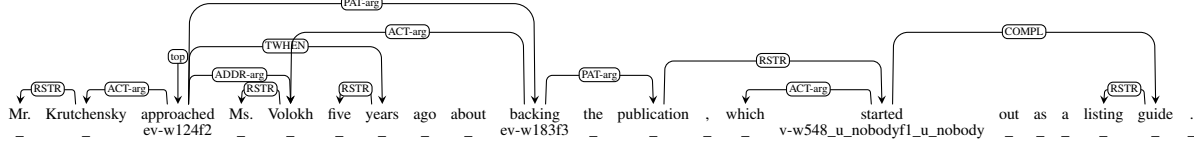
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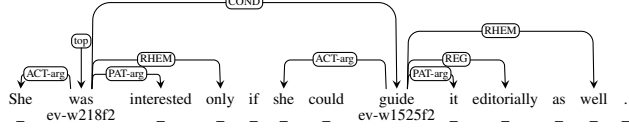
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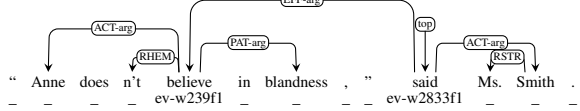
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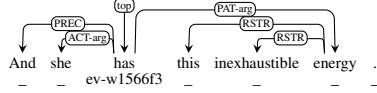
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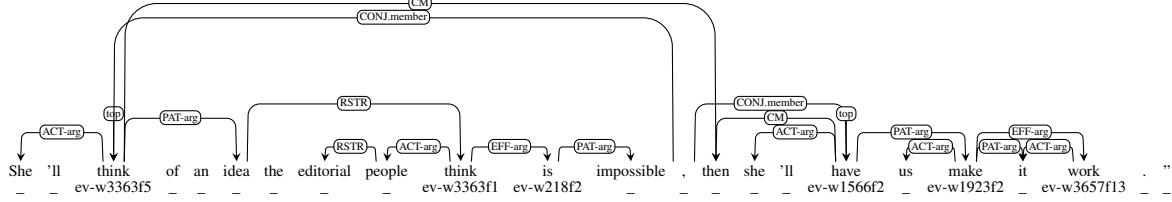
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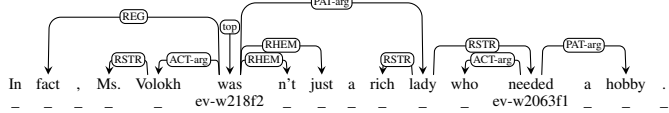
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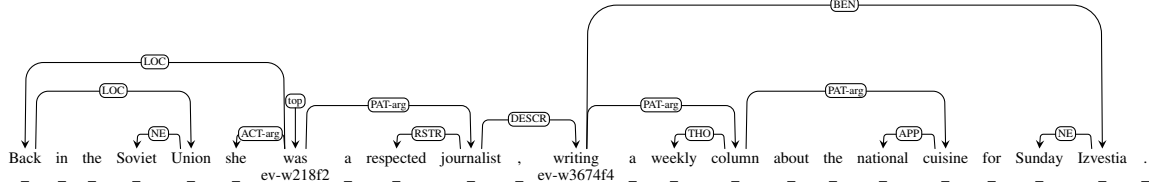
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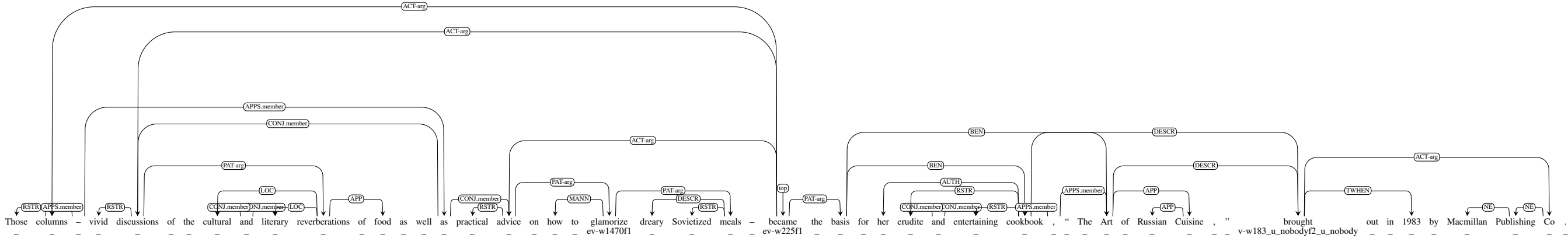
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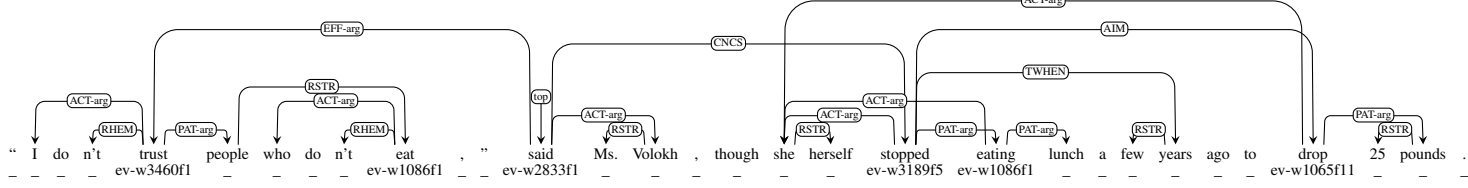
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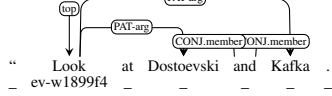
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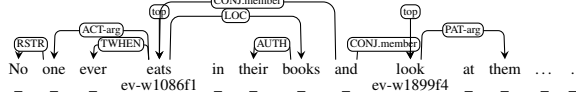
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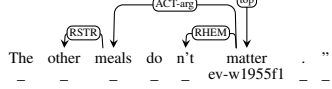
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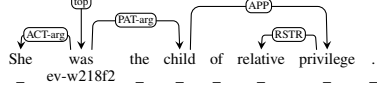
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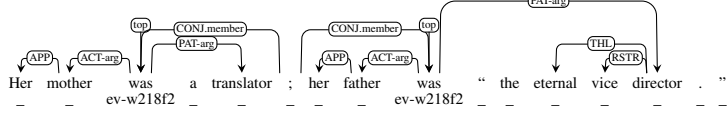
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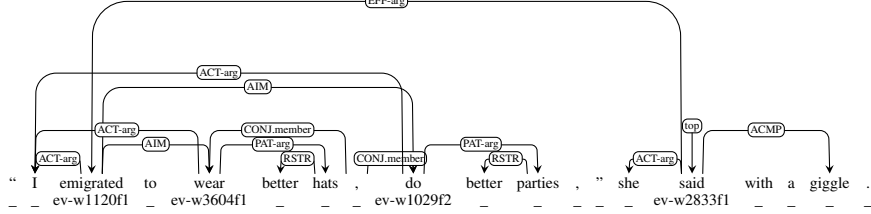
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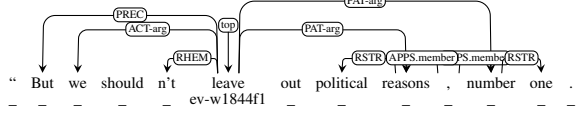
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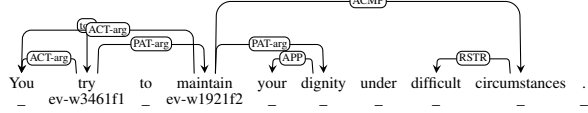
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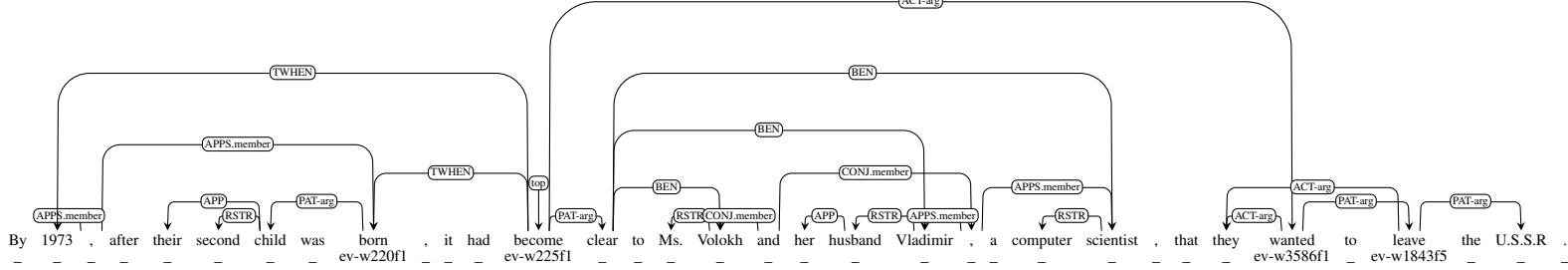
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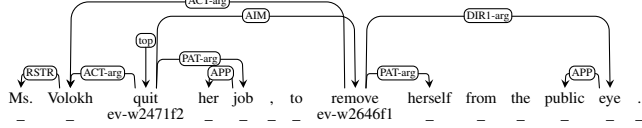
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[21367068]



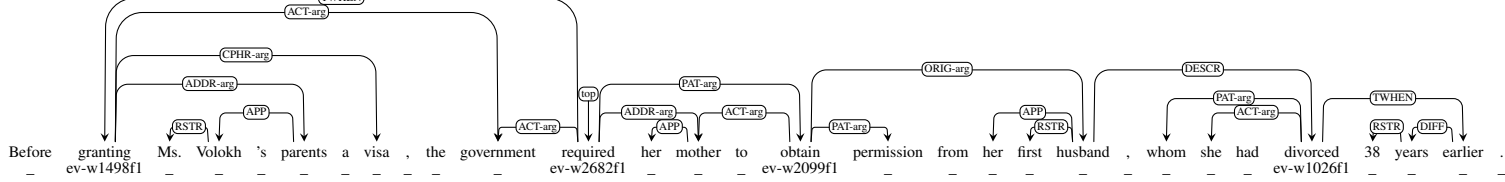
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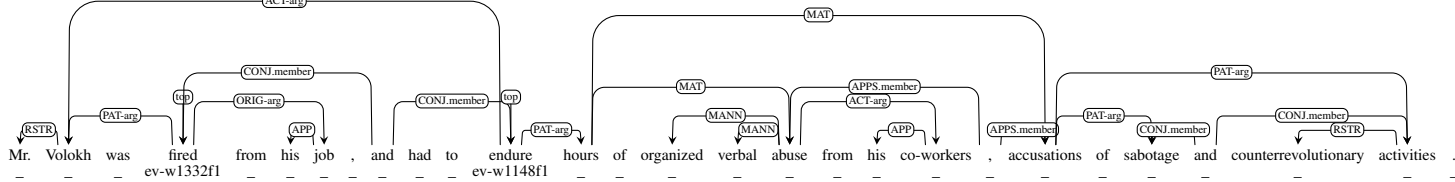
[21367070]



[21367071]



[21367072]



The Volokhs were afraid that they'd end up like a friend of theirs who'd applied for a visa and waited for 10 years, having been demoted from his profession of theoretical mathematician to shipping clerk.

They did n't .

Figure 10 illustrates the syntactic structure of the sentence "They came in relatively short order and they moved to Los Angeles." The diagram shows the hierarchical organization of the sentence into two main clauses connected by a coordinating conjunction "and". The first clause, "They came in relatively short order", is analyzed as a main clause (CP) containing a subject (NP) and a predicate (VP). The subject "They" is marked with the feature [APR]. The predicate "came" is marked with [ACT+arg]. The prepositional phrase "in relatively short order" is marked with [EXT] and [RSTR]. The second clause, "they moved to Los Angeles", is also a main clause (CP) containing a subject (NP) and a predicate (VP). The subject "they" is marked with [CONJ member] and [ACT+arg]. The predicate "moved" is marked with [DIR-3]. The prepositional phrase "to Los Angeles" is marked with [DIR-3]. The coordinating conjunction "and" is marked with [CONJ member]. The overall structure is a complex sentence (CP) with a main clause (CP) and a coordinated clause (CP).

Figure 10: A parse tree for the sentence "That ev-w218f2's always looking ev-w1899f5 back, " she ev-w2833f1 said."

“ I wanted to be in business . ”  
 \_ \_ \_ \_ ev-w2187\_u\_nobody \_ \_ \_ \_

On the way to that goal, she received her first U.S. paycheck for proofreading a book of Polish poetry, attended secretarial school, then went to work for a fund-raising organization.

Figure 1 displays two dependency parse trees for the sentence: "When her husband and son founded their computer company, Vesoft, she worked as business manager, bookkeeper and publicist." The left tree shows a standard dependency parse with nodes like APP, ACN, and PN. The right tree shows the same sentence with additional nodes like COMPT, COMPL, and CONJ, illustrating the complexity of the dependency structure.

Now Movieline is located in the same building as Vesoft .

Figure 10. A semantic network for the sentence in (9). The network is based on the analysis of the sentence in (9) in the previous section. The network is a directed graph where nodes are concepts and edges are labeled with semantic relations. The nodes are: "Things", "ev-w365815\_u\_nobody", "work", "out", "unexpectedly", "in", "life", "said", "ev-w28331\_u", "Ms. Volokh". The edges are labeled with semantic relations: "LOC", "MANN", "ACT-arg", "ACT-arg", "ASTR".

Figure 10: A syntax tree for the sentence "You never know if you'll be chosen to be the scapegoat or the lucky one." The tree shows the hierarchical structure of the sentence, with nodes labeled with syntactic categories like *ACT-arg*, *TOP*, *PAF-arg*, *EFF-arg*, *DIST member*, and *RSTR*. The sentence is segmented into three parts: "You never know", "if you'll be chosen", and "to be the scapegoat or the lucky one".