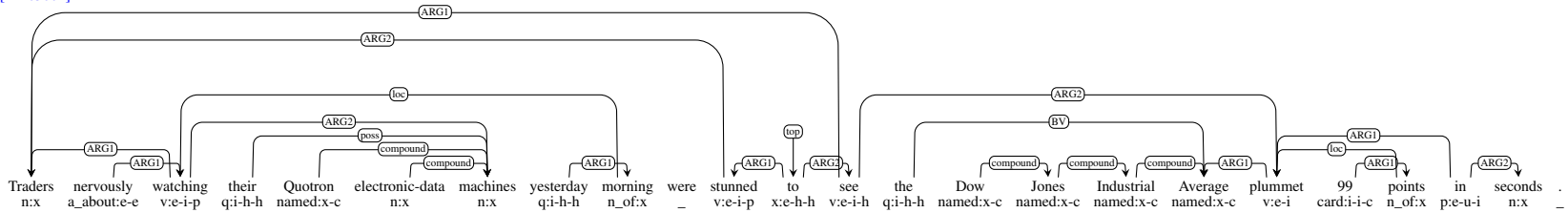


Document 2165

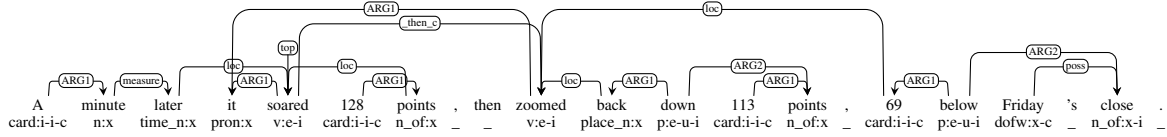
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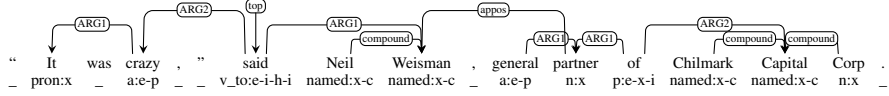
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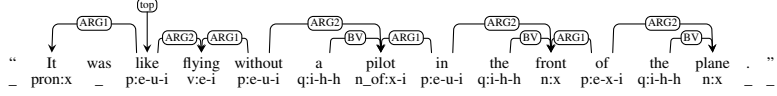
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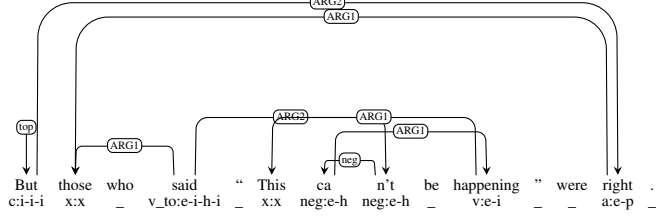
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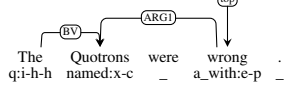
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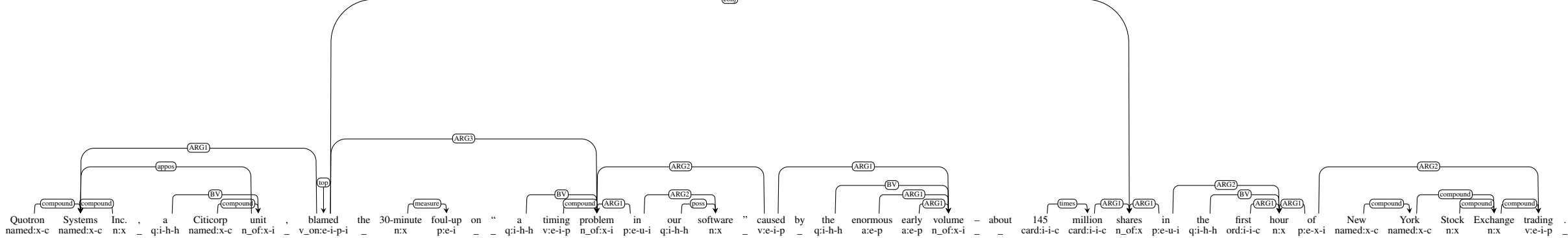
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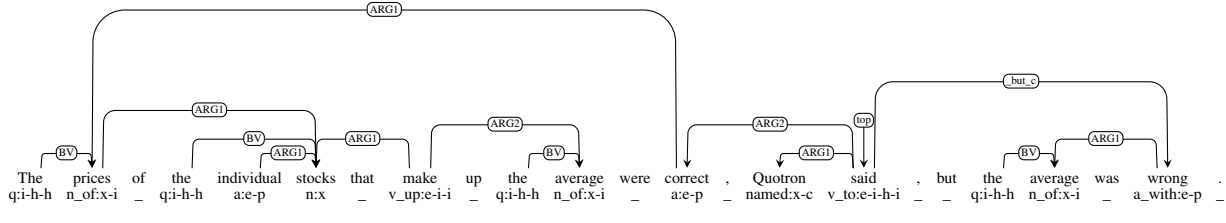
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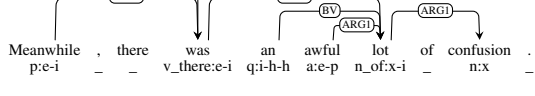
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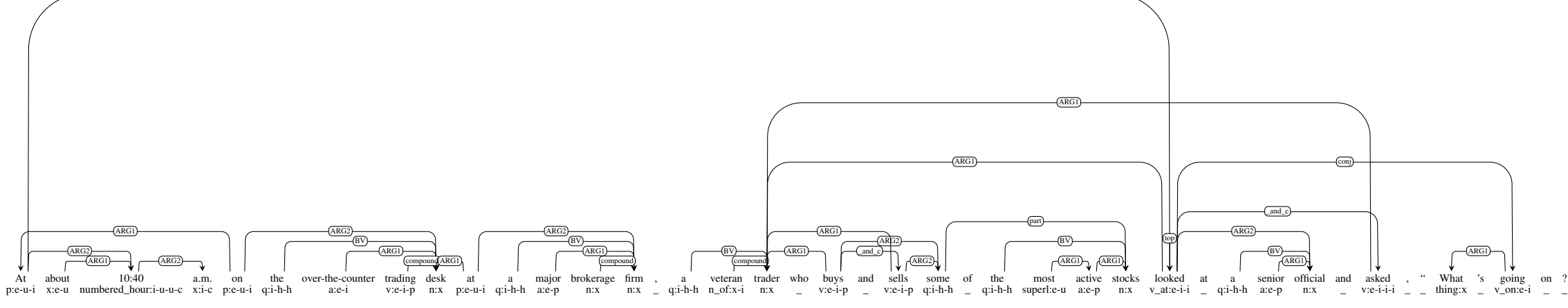
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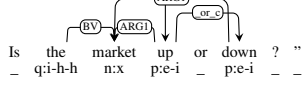
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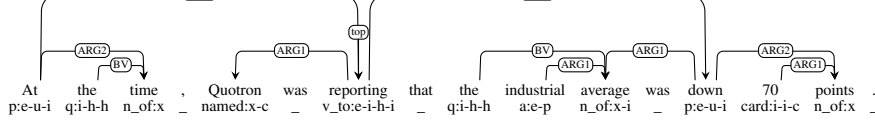
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[22165012]



[22165013]



[22165014]

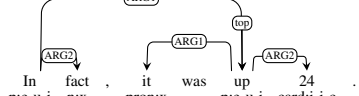


Figure 10: Two parse trees for the sentence "Holly Stark, a vice president who heads the trading desk at Dillon Read Capital Corp., said that once she figured out the question numbers were wrong, she called brokers to tell them." The left tree shows the full sentence structure with all words and their grammatical roles. The right tree shows the same sentence with some words removed (indicated by dots) and the remaining words grouped into phrases (indicated by brackets). The parse trees are annotated with semantic roles (ARG0, ARG1, ARG2, etc.) and grammatical functions (NP, VP, PP, etc.).

[illegible]

Figure 1: A dependency parse tree for the sentence "That was the New York Stock Exchange's blooper". The tree shows the hierarchical structure of the sentence, with nodes representing grammatical functions like *ARG1*, *was*, *the*, *New*, *York*, *Stock*, *Exchange*, *'s*, and *blooper*. The tree is rooted at *ARG1* and branches out to the words of the sentence. The words are: That, was, the, New, York, Stock, Exchange, 's, blooper. The tree structure is as follows: *ARG1* branches to *ARG1* and *was*. *ARG1* branches to *ARG1* and *the*. *ARG1* branches to *ARG1* and *New*. *ARG1* branches to *ARG1* and *York*. *ARG1* branches to *ARG1* and *Stock*. *ARG1* branches to *ARG1* and *Exchange*. *ARG1* branches to *ARG1* and *'s*. *ARG1* branches to *ARG1* and *blooper*. The words are: That, was, the, New, York, Stock, Exchange, 's, blooper.

And there were other blunders.
ci-i-i = v_there:e-i a:e-i n:x

The diagram illustrates the syntactic structure of the sentence: "It was a case of human error, which we found almost immediately and corrected, a spokesman for Renter named in New York said." The words are tokenized with part-of-speech tags: "It" (pron:x), "was" (v_id:e-p-i), "a" (q_i-h-h), "case" (n_of:x-i), "of" (a:e-p), "human" (n:x), "error" (n:x), "which" (pron:x), "we" (v:e-i-p), "found" (x:e-u), "almost" (a:e-e), "immediately" (v:e-i-p), "and" (v:e-i-p), "corrected" (v:e-i-p), "a" (q_i-h-h), "spokesman" (n:x), "for" (p:e-u-i), "Renter" (named:x-c), "named" (p:e-u-i), "in" (p:e-u-i), "New" (named:x-c), "York" (named:x-c), "said" (v_to:e-h-i), and "." (p). The tree structure shows the main clause "It was a case of human error" and the relative clause "which we found almost immediately and corrected" connected by a comma. Another comma separates the main clause from the final phrase "a spokesman for Renter named in New York said".

Figure 10: A semantic network for the sentence "Some currency traders at West German banks in Frankfurt said they sell dollars on the news and had to buy them back later at higher prices." The network shows the hierarchical structure of the sentence, with nodes representing grammatical functions (e.g., ARG1, ARG2, ADV, MOD) and their corresponding words or phrases. The network is organized into a tree structure, with the root node at the top and branches leading to the words and phrases. The words and phrases are color-coded: blue for nouns, green for verbs, red for adjectives, and yellow for adverbs. The network illustrates the semantic relationships between the words and phrases, such as the relationship between "some" and "currency traders" (MOD and ARG1), or the relationship between "said" and "they" (CAT and ARG1).

