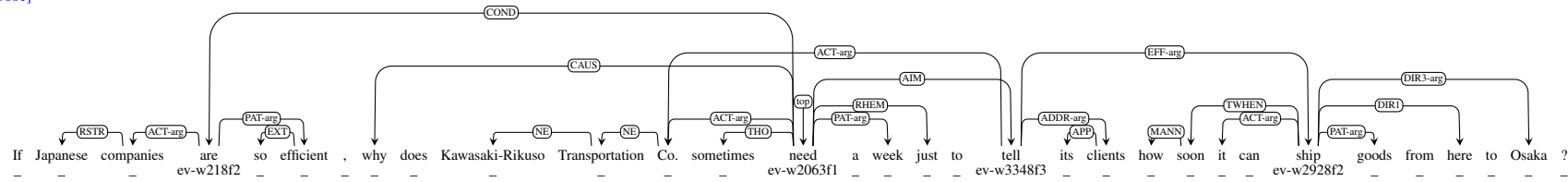
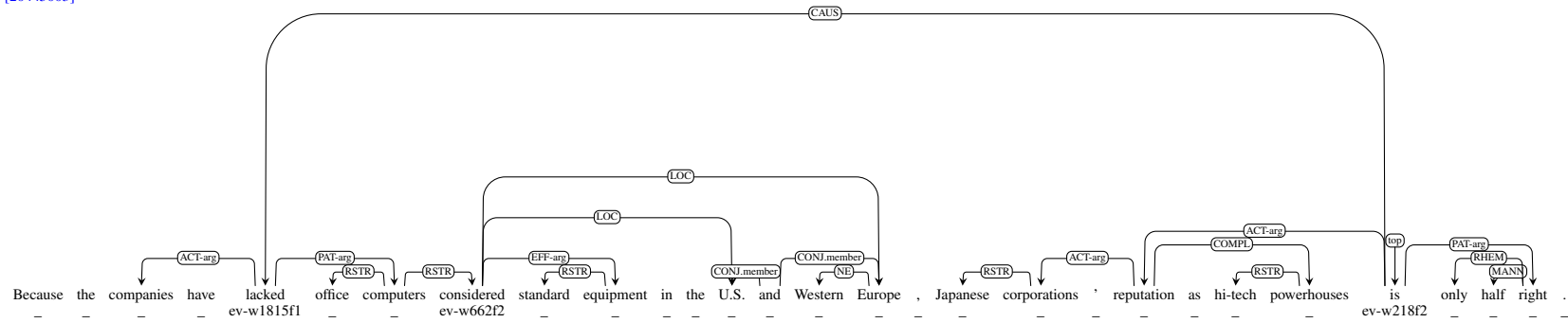


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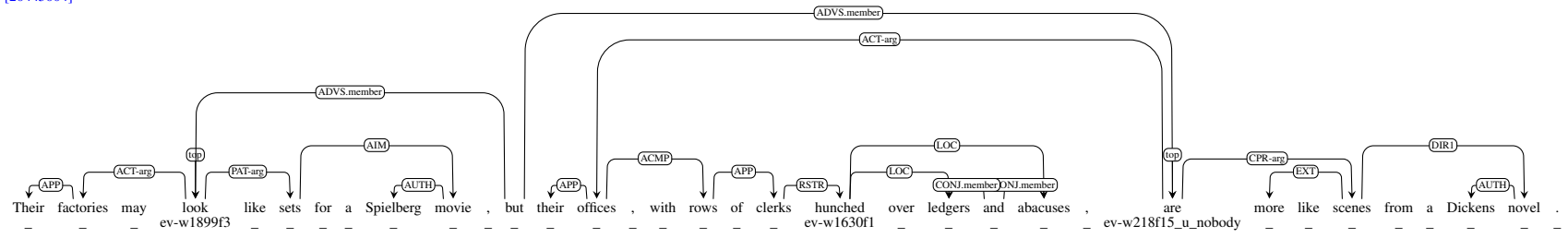
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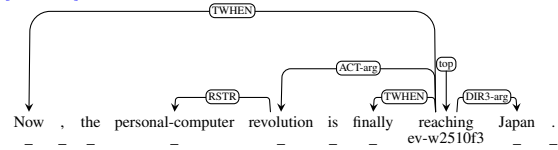
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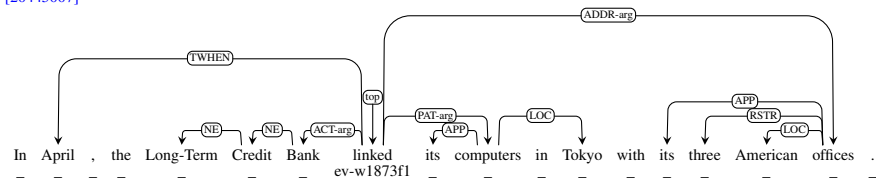
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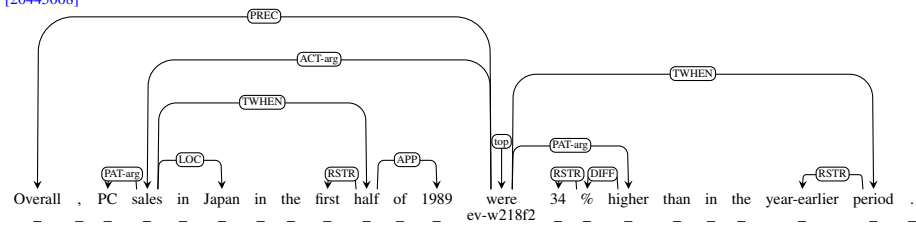
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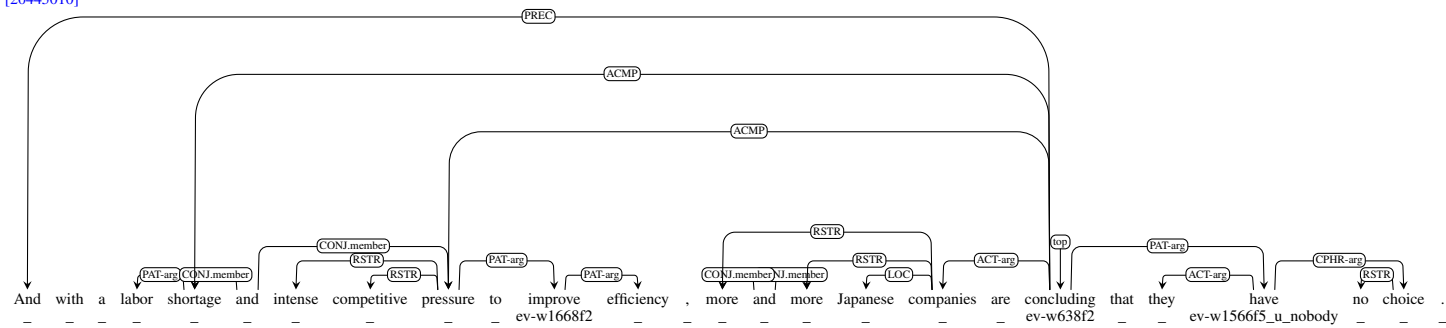
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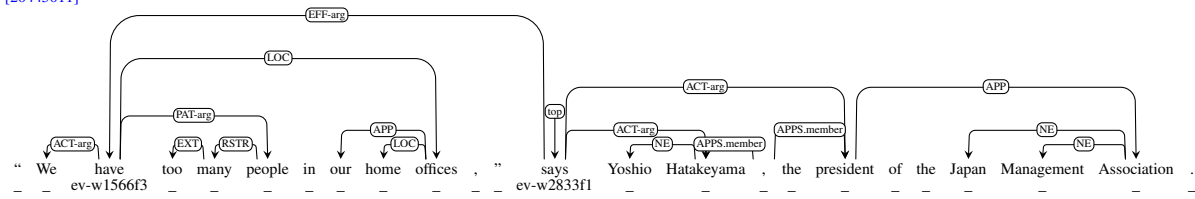
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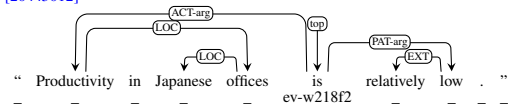
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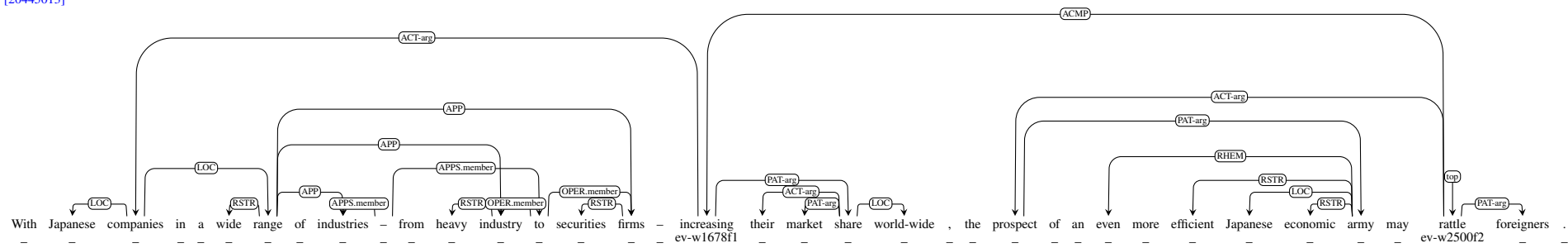
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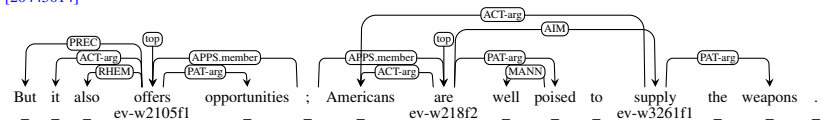
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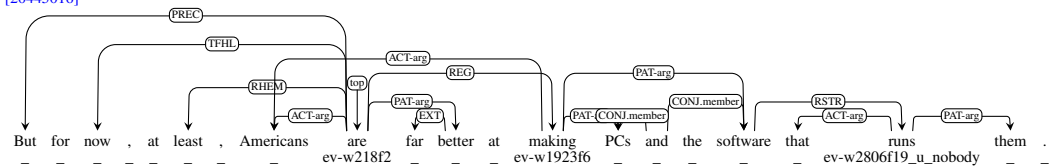


Figure 1 illustrates the proposed framework for the sentence classification task. The input sentence is "After years of talking about selling more and more U.S. companies are seriously pouring in." This sentence is processed by a word embedding layer (W2Vec) to generate word vectors. These vectors are then fed into a neural network architecture consisting of several layers: a layer with nodes labeled MEU, a layer with nodes labeled EAF-arg, a layer with nodes labeled CUC, a layer with nodes labeled ESTE, a layer with nodes labeled ESTE, a layer with nodes labeled ACT-arg, a layer with nodes labeled GANS, and a final layer with nodes labeled GPE-arg. The output of the network is a classification result, which is "in" in this case.

Figure 1: A sentence with its constituent structure. The sentence is "Apple Computer Inc. has doubled its staff here over the past year." The constituent structure is shown as a tree diagram. The root node is S, which branches into NP (Noun Phrase) and VP (Verb Phrase). NP branches into NE (Noun Entity) and VP. NE branches into Apple, Computer, and Inc. VP branches into has and VP. The second VP branches into ACT-arg (Argument) and VP. ACT-arg branches into doubled. The third VP branches into sp (space) and VP. The fourth VP branches into PAT-arg (Path Argument) and VP. PAT-arg branches into its. The fifth VP branches into APP (Appositive) and VP. APP branches into staff. The sixth VP branches into LOC (Location) and VP. LOC branches into here. The seventh VP branches into over and VP. The eighth VP branches into the and VP. The ninth VP branches into past and VP. The tenth VP branches into year and VP. The final VP branches into RSTR (Restrictor) and VP. RSTR branches into a period (.). A long arrow labeled (1PAK) points from the root S to the RSTR node.

```

graph LR
    UB[Ungerermann-Bass Inc.] --> NI
    NI --> ALT-m
    ALT-m --> has
    has --> eww156f3
    eww156f3 --> share[a bigger share of the computer-network market in Japan than at home]
    share --> ESTE
    ESTE --> PAT-m
    PAT-m --> PAT-m
    PAT-m --> LLC
    UB --> LLC
  
```

Diagram illustrating the syntactic structure of the sentence "But the Japanese have to go to a long way to catch up." The diagram shows the hierarchical organization of the sentence into phrases and clauses, with labels for the syntactic functions of the phrases and clauses.

The sentence is: But the Japanese have to go to a long way to catch up .

The diagram shows the following structure:

- The sentence is a **CP** (Complementizer Phrase) structure, with the complementizer **CP** at the top.
- The **CP** branches into a **SpecCP** (Specifier) and a **CP** (Complement).
- The **SpecCP** branches into the word **But** and a **NP** (Noun Phrase).
- The **NP** branches into the words **the Japanese**.
- The **CP** (Complement) branches into a **TP** (Tense Phrase) and a **CP** (Complement).
- The **TP** branches into the word **have** and a **VP** (Verb Phrase).
- The **VP** branches into the word **to** and a **VP** (Verb Phrase).
- The **VP** branches into the word **go** and a **PP** (Prepositional Phrase).
- The **PP** branches into the word **to** and a **NP** (Noun Phrase).
- The **NP** branches into the words **a long way**.
- The **CP** (Complement) branches into the word **to** and a **CP** (Complement).
- The **CP** branches into the word **catch** and a **PP** (Prepositional Phrase).
- The **PP** branches into the word **up**.

The diagram also shows the following labels for the phrases and clauses:

- CP** (Complementizer Phrase)
- SpecCP** (Specifier)
- NP** (Noun Phrase)
- TP** (Tense Phrase)
- VP** (Verb Phrase)
- PP** (Prepositional Phrase)

[illegible]

Figure 1 illustrates the proposed method for identifying word senses. The diagram shows two sentences with arrows indicating word sense identification. The first sentence is "Personal Computer", "yearbooks are v-w6_u_nobodyf1_u_nobody", "up on nearly every desk", and "dog-eared copies of Nikkei Computer". The second sentence is "and", "dog-eared copies of Nikkei Computer", "and cv-w770f2", and "magazine racks". The diagram shows how words like "yearbooks", "up on", "nearly every desk", "dog-eared copies", and "magazine racks" are identified as different senses of the word "yearbook".

Figure 1. A parse tree for the sentence "But amid the two dozen bureaucrats and secretaries sits only one real-life PC." The tree shows the hierarchical structure of the sentence, with the root node **PREL** branching into **PREL** and **PREL**. The first **PREL** branches into **But** and **amid**. The second **PREL** branches into **the** and **two**. The third **PREL** branches into **dozen** and **bureaucrats**. The fourth **PREL** branches into **and** and **secretaries**. The fifth **PREL** branches into **sits** and **only**. The sixth **PREL** branches into **one** and **real-life**. The seventh **PREL** branches into **PC** and **ev-w2982f1**. The tree also includes nodes for **CONJ** (and), **LOC** (in), **EXT** (only), and **RSTR** (only).

Figure 1 illustrates a dependency parse tree for the sentence: "In the U.S., PCs commonly perform ev-w2245f1 many tasks and plug ev-w2305f2 into a broad network." The root node is LOC, which branches into ACT-arg and THO. ACT-arg branches into LOC and op. LOC branches into In and the. op branches into commonly. THO branches into perform and CONJ number. CONJ number branches into ev-w2245f1 and many. THO branches into tasks and and. and branches into plug and CONJ number. CONJ number branches into ev-w2305f2 and into. into branches into a and RSTO. RSTO branches into broad and network.

The diagram illustrates a semantic network where nodes are represented by boxes containing terms or phrases, connected by directed edges. The flow starts from a top node 'LDC' and branches out through various intermediate nodes such as 'XCT.ap', 'ETR', 'CONI.number', 'EFF.ap', 'HEHSM', and 'ALMOR.ap'. These nodes eventually lead to a sequence of words forming a sentence at the bottom.

```

graph TD
    LDC --> In_Japan[In Japan]
    LDC --> many_desktop[many desktop]
    LDC --> terminals_are[terminals are]
    LDC --> limited[limited]
    LDC --> one_function[one function]
    LDC --> cannot_communicate[can't communicate]
    LDC --> other_machines[other machines]

    LDC --> ETR1[ETR]
    ETR1 --> ETR2[ETR]
    ETR2 --> many_desktop

    LDC --> ETR3[ETR]
    ETR3 --> terminals_are

    LDC --> ETR4[ETR]
    ETR4 --> limited

    LDC --> ETR5[ETR]
    ETR5 --> one_function

    LDC --> ETR6[ETR]
    ETR6 --> cannot_communicate

    LDC --> ETR7[ETR]
    ETR7 --> other_machines

    LDC --> CONI1[CONI.number]
    CONI1 --> EFF1[EFF.ap]
    EFF1 --> one_function

    LDC --> CONI2[CONI.number]
    CONI2 --> EFF2[EFF.ap]
    EFF2 --> cannot_communicate

    LDC --> ALMOR[ALMOR.ap]
    ALMOR --> HEHSM[HEHSM]
    HEHSM --> cannot_communicate
  
```

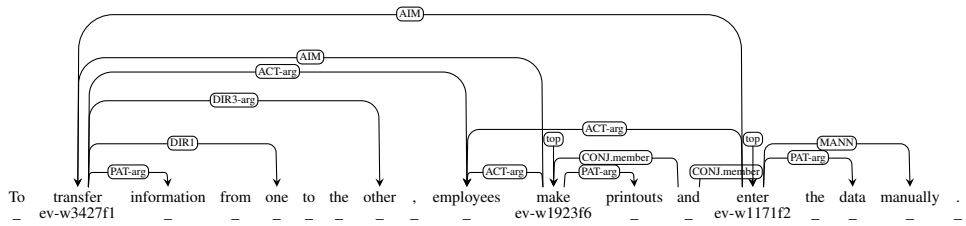
In Japan . many desktop terminals are limited to one function and ca n't communicate with other machines .

The market planning and sales promotion office of Nomura Securities Co., for example, has more than 30 computers for its 60 workers, a respectable ratio

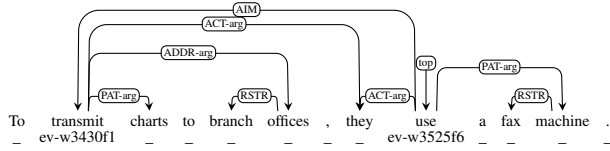
But the machines are n't on employees' desks : they ring ev-w276/f1 the perimeter of the large office .

Some machines make charts for presentations.

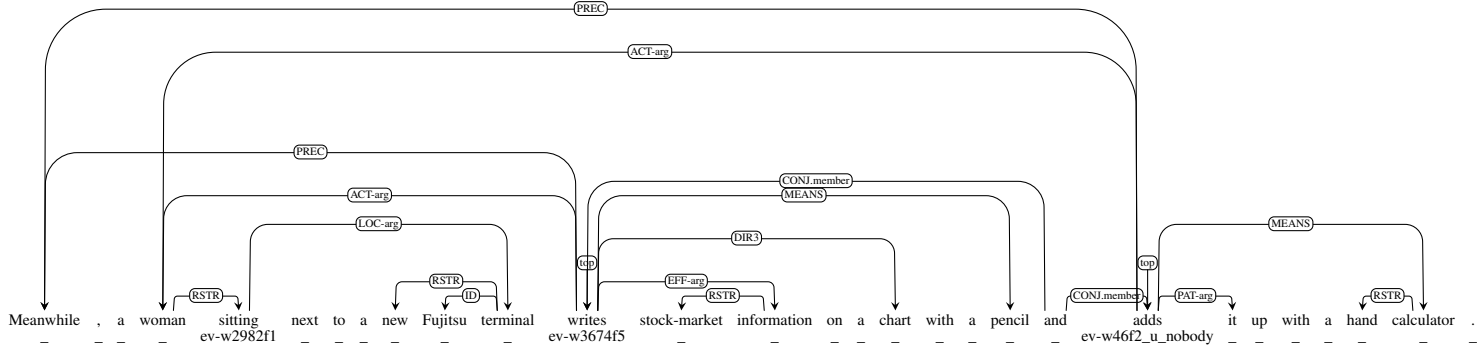
The diagram shows the sentence "Others analyze the data." with arrows indicating the flow of information. An arrow points from "Others" to "analyze", and another arrow points from "analyze" to "the data".



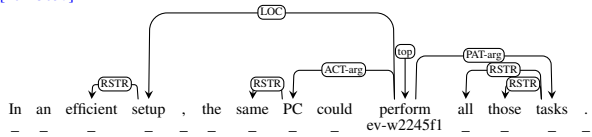
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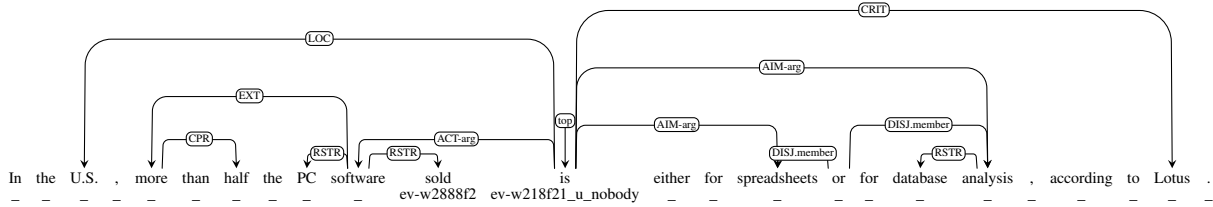
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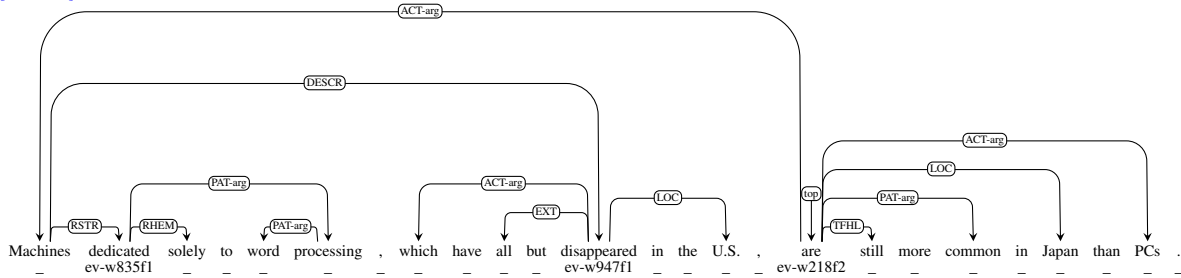
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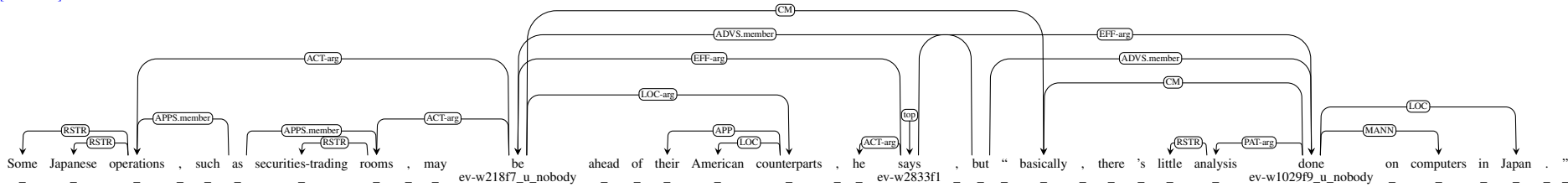
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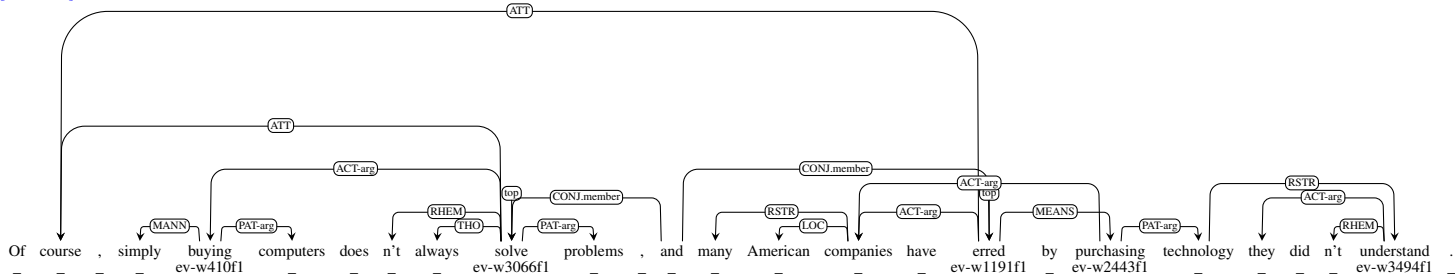
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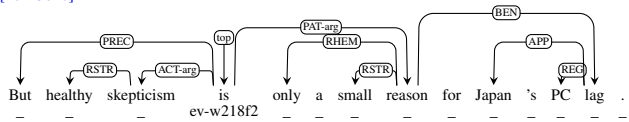
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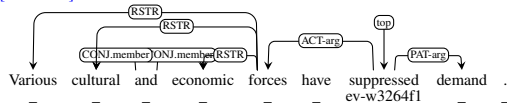
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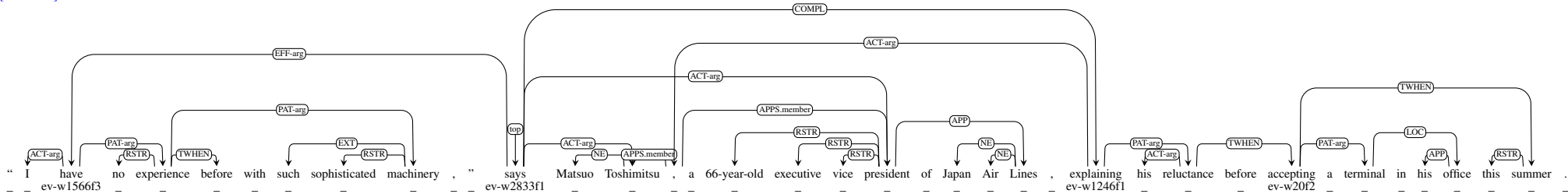
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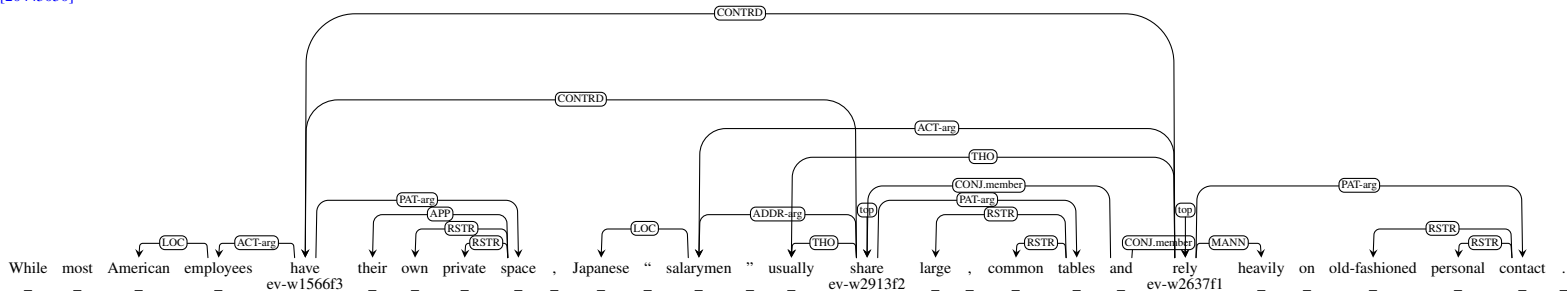
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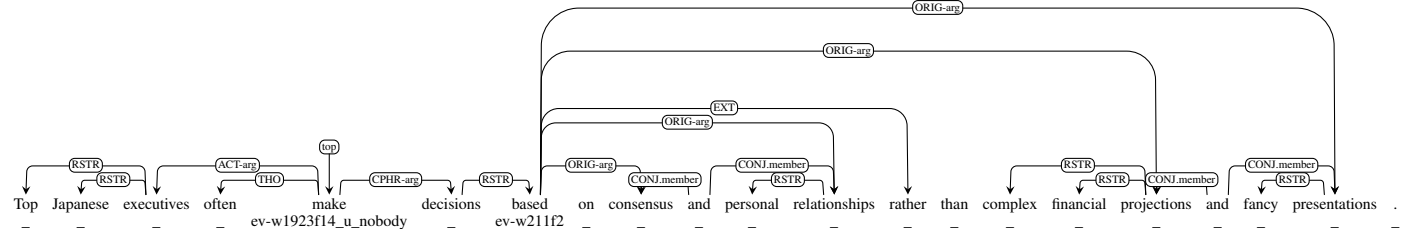
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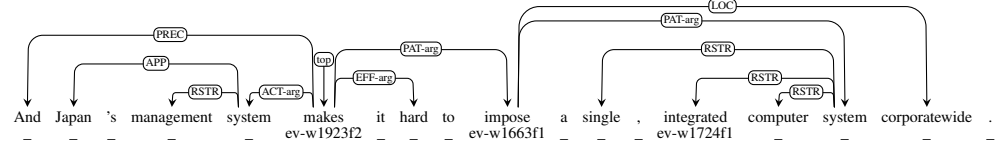
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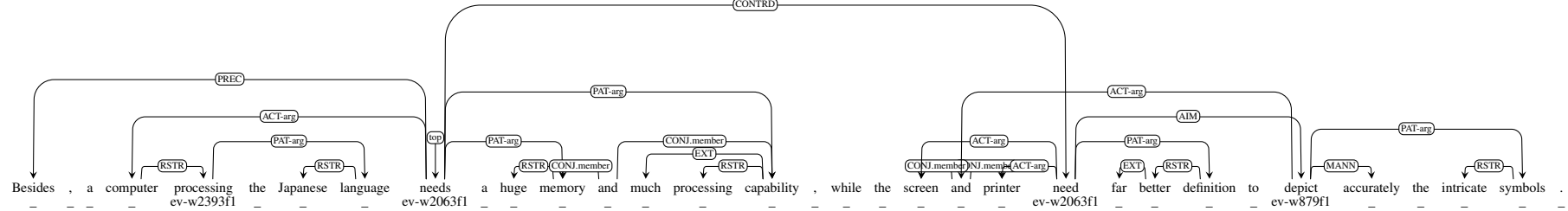
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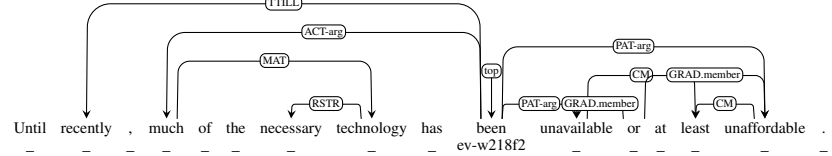
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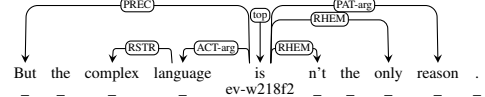
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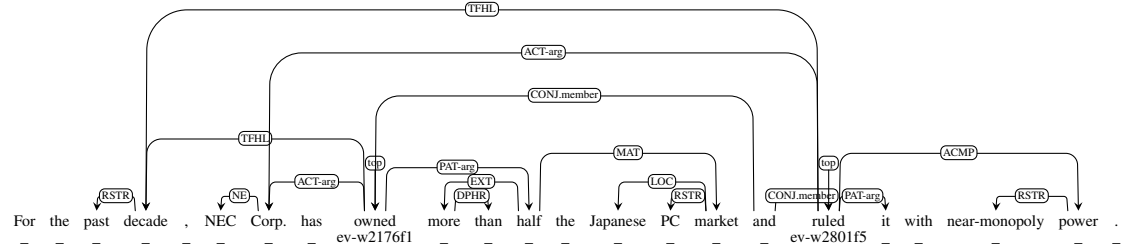
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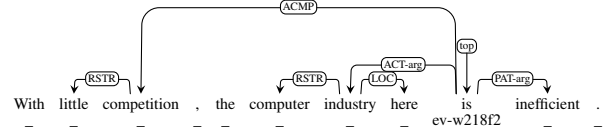
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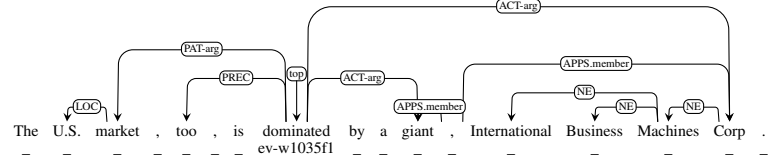
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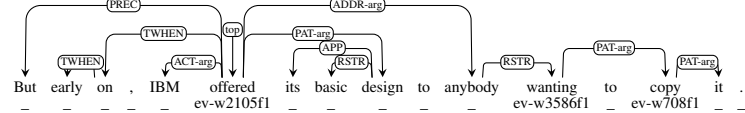
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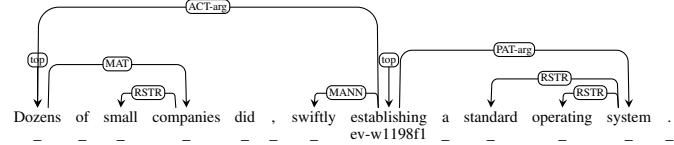
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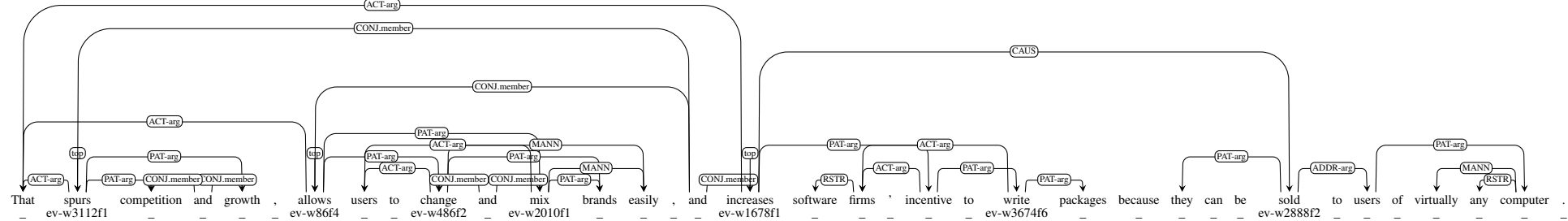
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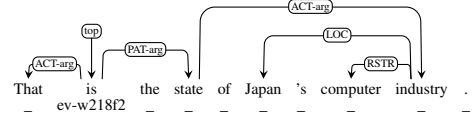
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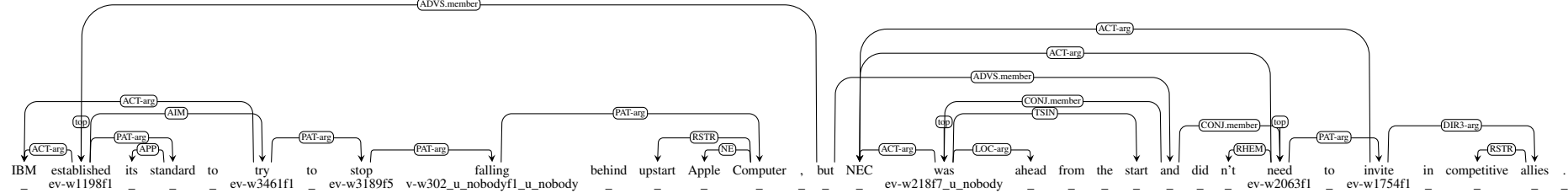
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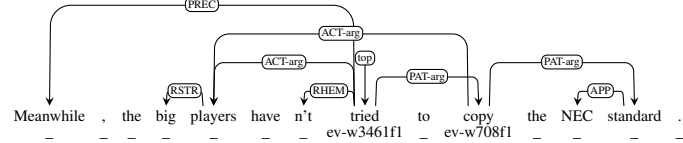
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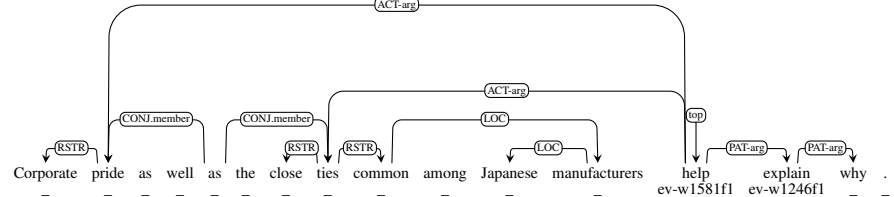
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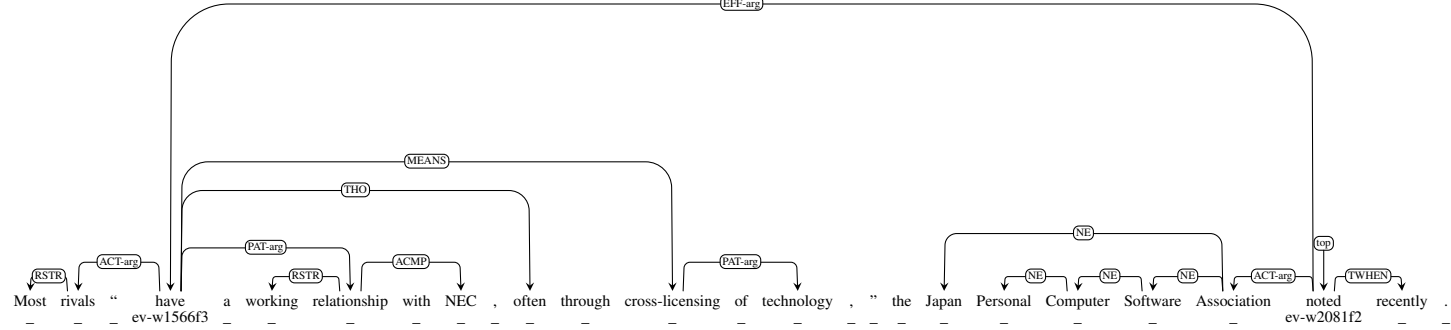
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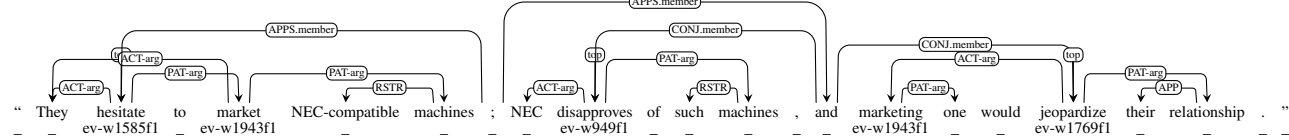
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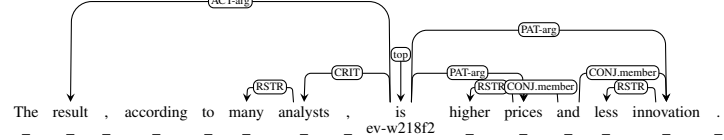
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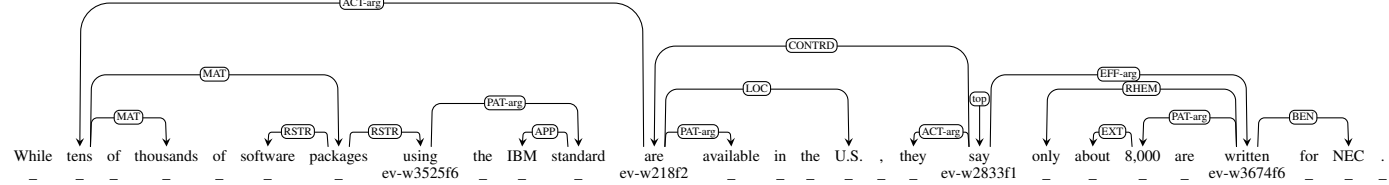
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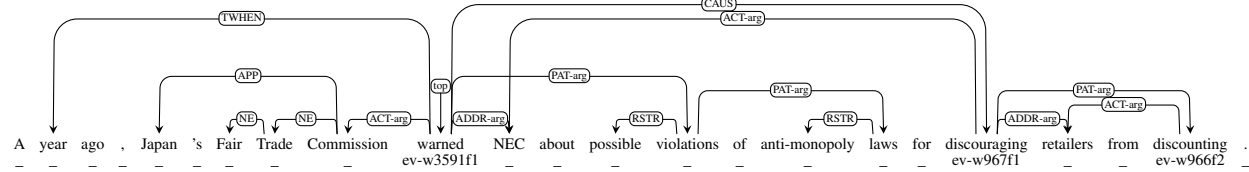
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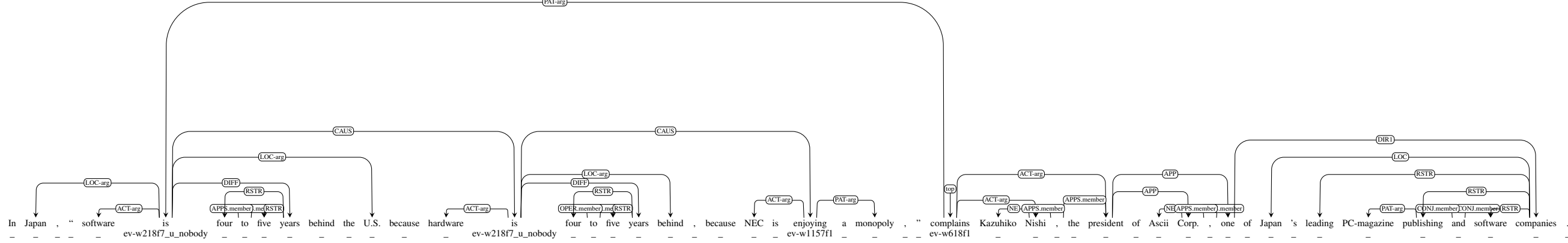
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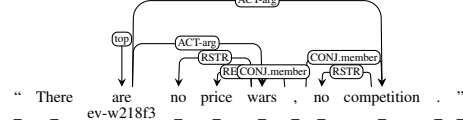
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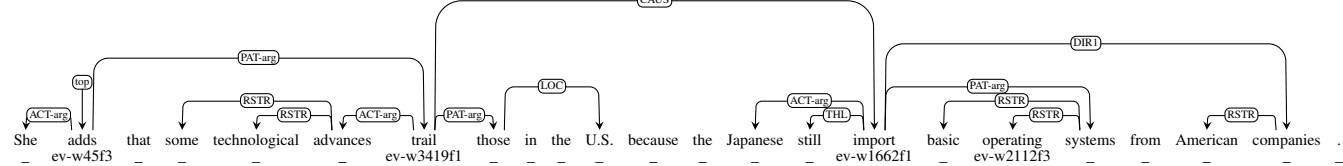
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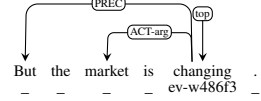
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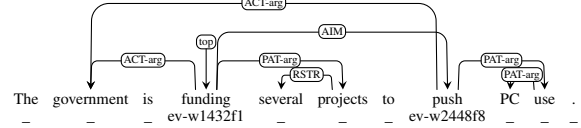
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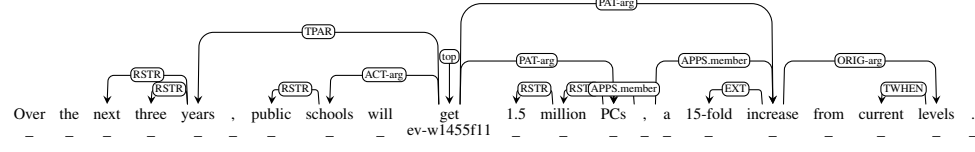
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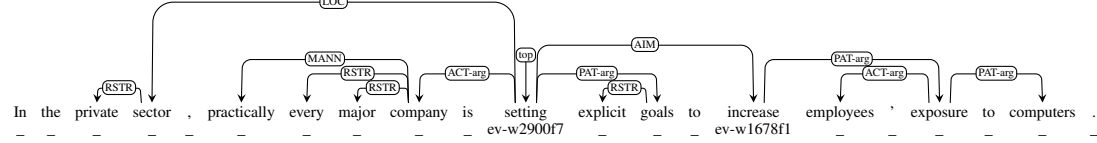
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[20445080]



[20445081]



[20445082]

Toyota Motor Corp. 's sales offices in Japan have one-tenth the computers per employee that its own U.S. offices do ; over the next five years , it is aiming for rough parity .

[20445083]

Within a year , Kao Corp. , a major cosmetics company , plans to eliminate 1,000 clerical jobs by putting on a central computer network some work , such as credit reports , currently performed in 22 separate offices .

[20445085]

" Managers have long been those who supervise their subordinates so orders would be properly acted on , " a spokesman says .

[20445086]

" But new managers will have to be creators and innovators ... and for that purpose it is necessary to create an environment where information from both inside and outside the company can be reached easily , and also shared . "

[20445087]

Meanwhile , more computer makers now are competing for the new business .

[20445088]

Seiko Epson Corp. , a newcomer to the industry , fought off a legal challenge and started selling NEC clones last year .

[20445089]

It has won about 15 % of the retail PC market .

[20445090]

Sony Corp. , which temporarily dropped out of the PC business three years ago , started selling its work station in 1987 and quickly became the leading Japanese company in that market .

[20445091]

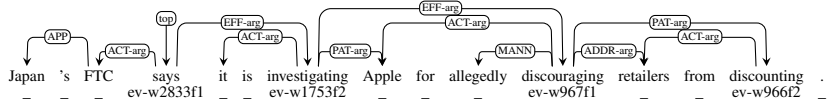
In a country where elbow room is scarce , laptop machines will take a large portion of the industry 's future growth .

[20445092]

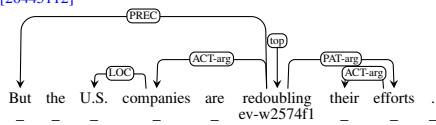
Toshiba Corp. busted open that sector this summer with a notebook-sized machine that retails for less than 200,000 yen (under \$ 1,500) - one of the smallest , cheapest PCs available in the country .

[20445094]

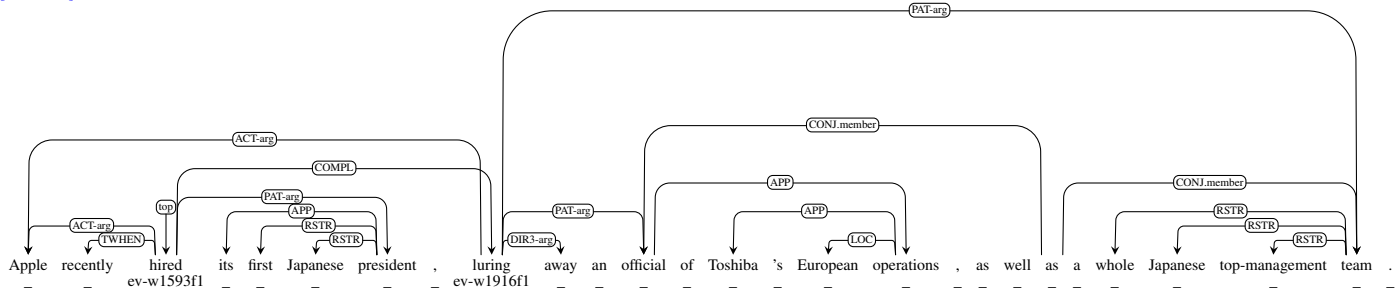




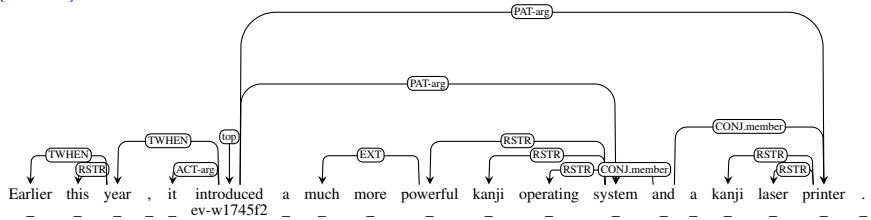
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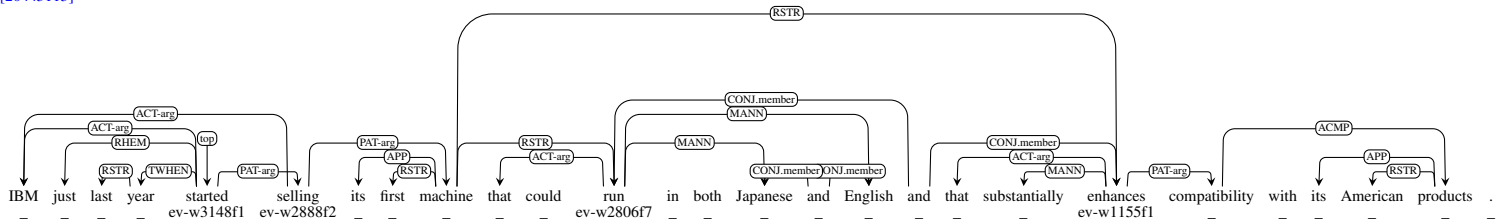
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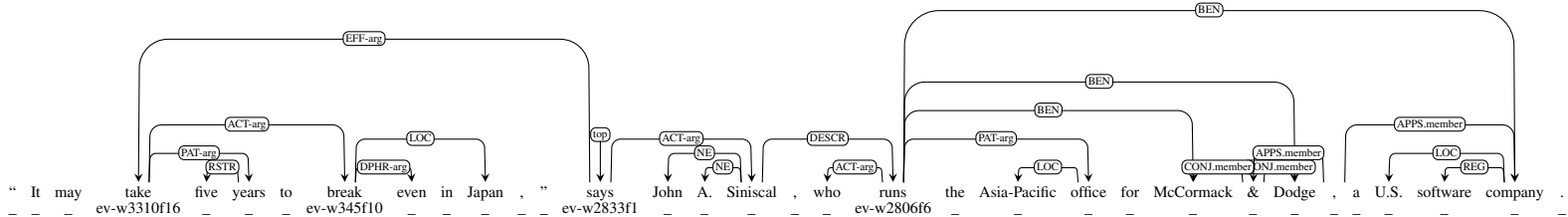
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[20445116]



[20445117]

