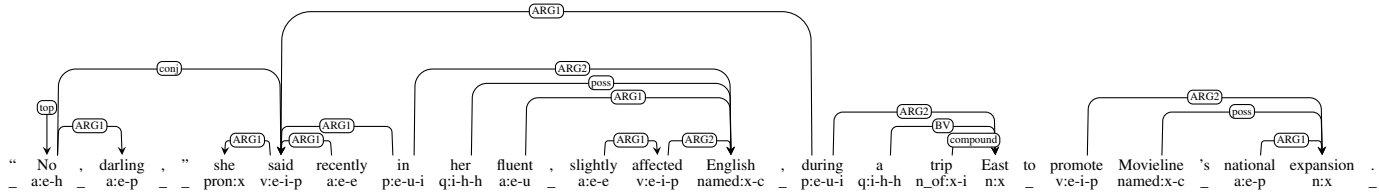
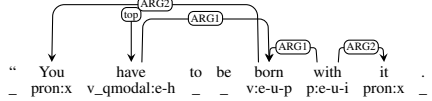


[21367001]

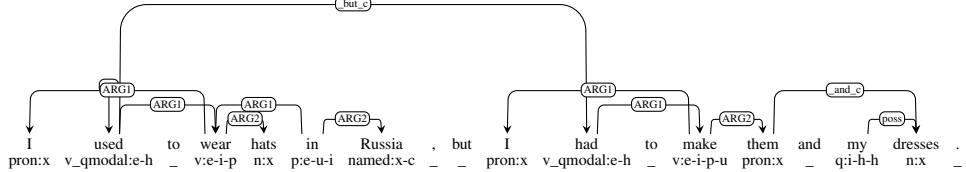




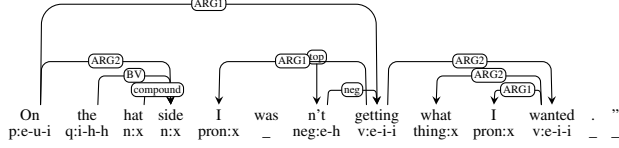
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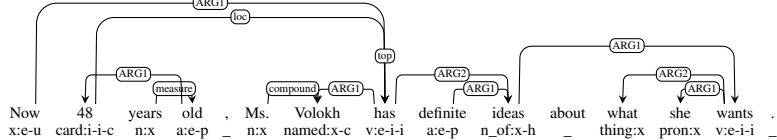
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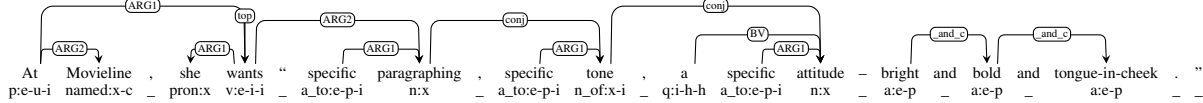
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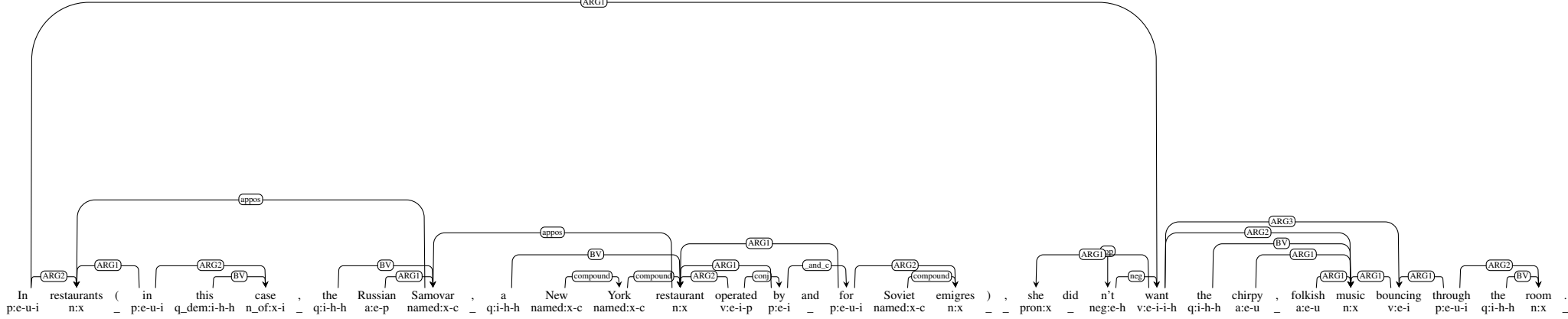
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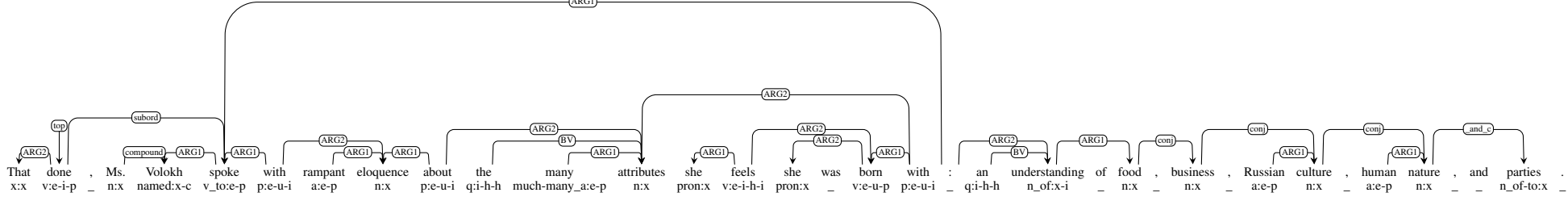
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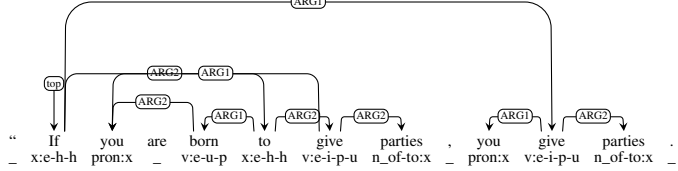
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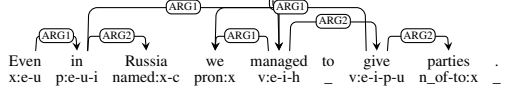
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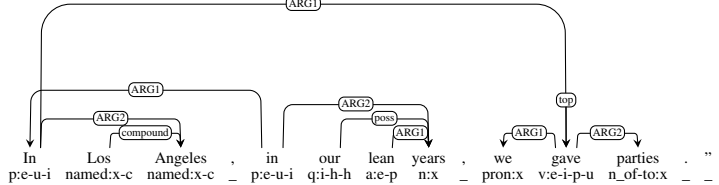
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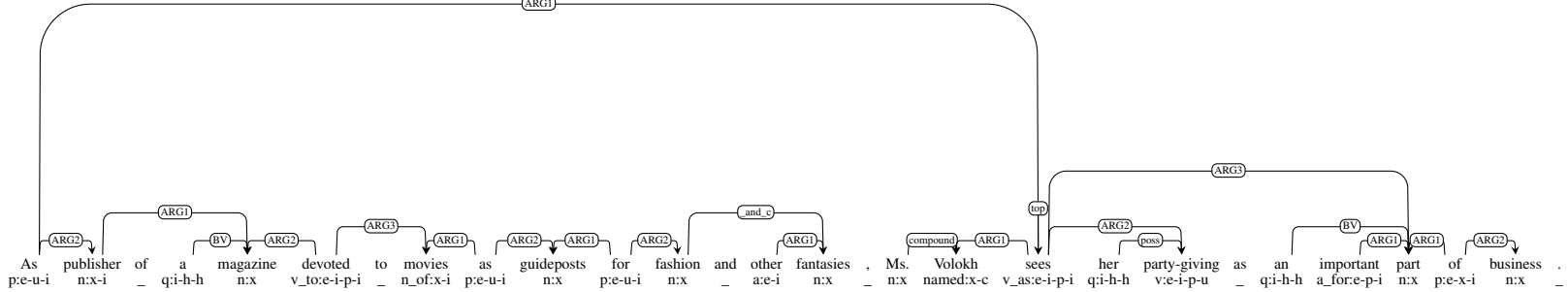
[21367030]



[21367031]



[21367032]



[21367033]

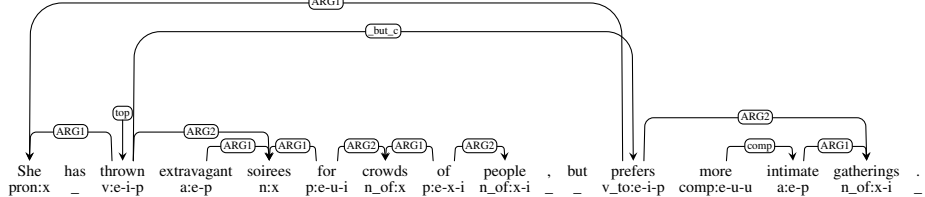


Figure 1: A dependency tree for the sentence "Back in the Soviet Union, she was a respected journalist, writing weekly columns about the national cuisine for Sunday Izvestia." The tree shows the hierarchical structure of the sentence, with nodes representing grammatical functions (e.g., ARG1, BV, compound) and the corresponding words or phrases. The sentence is split into two parts by an ellipsis "...".

Figure 10: A sentence with a complex structure. The sentence is: "Those columns - vivid discussions of the cultural and literary reverberations of food as well as practical advice on pre-unspecialized manner-eating to glamorize dreary Sovietized meals - became the basis for her erudite and entertaining cookbook, 'The Art of Russian Cuisine', brought out in 1983 by Macmillan Publishing Co." The diagram shows the hierarchical structure of the sentence, with nodes representing grammatical functions (e.g., SUBJ, OBJ, ADV, MOD) and their corresponding syntactic roles (e.g., n, a, p, x, u, i, e, u, x, c, n, x). The diagram is a complex tree structure with many nodes and edges, illustrating the hierarchical organization of the sentence.

Figure 1. A syntactic tree for the sentence in (1). The tree is a partial parse tree, showing only the structure relevant to the analysis. The tree is a partial parse tree, showing only the structure relevant to the analysis. The tree is a partial parse tree, showing only the structure relevant to the analysis.

“ Look at Dostoevski and Kafka .
 _ v_at:e-i-i _ named:x-c _ named:x-c

Figure 10. A semantic network for the sentence in Figure 9. The network is a directed graph where nodes represent semantic entities and their roles. The root node is 'and_c', which branches into 'ARG1' and 'ARG2'. 'ARG1' branches into 'ARG1' and 'ARG2'. 'ARG2' branches into 'ARG1' and 'ARG2'. The nodes are labeled with the words they represent: 'No', 'one', 'ever', 'eats', 'in', 'their', 'books', 'and', 'look', 'at', 'them', '...', 'person:x', 'person:x', 'a:e-e', 'v:e-i-p', 'p:e-u-i', 'q:i-h-h', 'n_o:x-i', 'v_at:e-i-i', 'pron:x'. The edges are labeled with semantic roles: 'ARG1', 'ARG2', 'and_c', 'sup', 'pos', 'mwc', 'ARG1', 'ARG2'.

The other meals do n't matter.

q-i-h-h a:e-i n:x _ neg:e-h v:e-i _

She was the child of relative privilege.
 pron:x v_id:e-p-i q_i:h-h n:x p:e-x-i a_t:o:e-p-i n_o:f:x-i _

Figure 10: The parse trees for the Chinese sentence in Figure 9. The parse trees are annotated with the semantic roles of the words in the sentence. The words are annotated with the semantic roles of the words in the sentence. The words are annotated with the semantic roles of the words in the sentence.

Figure 10. The syntactic structure of the Chinese sentence in (10) (cf. (10) in the text). The structure is based on the analysis of the sentence in (10) in the text. The structure is based on the analysis of the sentence in (10) in the text.

Figure 1. A hierarchical tree structure for the sentence in (1). The root node is *SENT*. The first level branches into *NP* and *VP*. The *NP* node branches into *NP1* and *NP2*. The *VP* node branches into *VP1* and *VP2*. The *NP1* node branches into *NP1.1* and *NP1.2*. The *NP2* node branches into *NP2.1* and *NP2.2*. The *VP1* node branches into *VP1.1* and *VP1.2*. The *VP2* node branches into *VP2.1* and *VP2.2*. The *NP1.1* node branches into *NP1.1.1* and *NP1.1.2*. The *NP1.2* node branches into *NP1.2.1* and *NP1.2.2*. The *NP2.1* node branches into *NP2.1.1* and *NP2.1.2*. The *NP2.2* node branches into *NP2.2.1* and *NP2.2.2*. The *VP1.1* node branches into *VP1.1.1* and *VP1.1.2*. The *VP1.2* node branches into *VP1.2.1* and *VP1.2.2*. The *VP2.1* node branches into *VP2.1.1* and *VP2.1.2*. The *VP2.2* node branches into *VP2.2.1* and *VP2.2.2*. The *NP1.1.1* node branches into *NP1.1.1.1* and *NP1.1.1.2*. The *NP1.1.2* node branches into *NP1.1.2.1* and *NP1.1.2.2*. The *NP1.2.1* node branches into *NP1.2.1.1* and *NP1.2.1.2*. The *NP1.2.2* node branches into *NP1.2.2.1* and *NP1.2.2.2*. The *NP2.1.1* node branches into *NP2.1.1.1* and *NP2.1.1.2*. The *NP2.1.2* node branches into *NP2.1.2.1* and *NP2.1.2.2*. The *NP2.2.1* node branches into *NP2.2.1.1* and *NP2.2.1.2*. The *NP2.2.2* node branches into *NP2.2.2.1* and *NP2.2.2.2*. The *VP1.1.1* node branches into *VP1.1.1.1* and *VP1.1.1.2*. The *VP1.1.2* node branches into *VP1.1.2.1* and *VP1.1.2.2*. The *VP1.2.1* node branches into *VP1.2.1.1* and *VP1.2.1.2*. The *VP1.2.2* node branches into *VP1.2.2.1* and *VP1.2.2.2*. The *VP2.1.1* node branches into *VP2.1.1.1* and *VP2.1.1.2*. The *VP2.1.2* node branches into *VP2.1.2.1* and *VP2.1.2.2*. The *VP2.2.1* node branches into *VP2.2.1.1* and *VP2.2.1.2*. The *VP2.2.2* node branches into *VP2.2.2.1* and *VP2.2.2.2*.




Figure 1 illustrates the syntactic structure of the sentence "You try to maintain your dignity under difficult circumstances." The diagram shows hierarchical groupings of words into arguments (ARG1, ARG2) and a possessor (POSS). The words are aligned with their phonetic transcriptions: "You" (pron:x), "try" (v:e-i-h), "to" (-), "maintain" (v:e-i-p), "your" (q:i-h-h), "dignity" (n:x), "under" (p:e-u-i), "difficult" (a_for:e-p-i), and "circumstances" (n:x).

[illegible]

Ms. n.x. Volohek named-x:c quit v:e-i-p her q:i-h-h job n_o:f-x-i to x:e-h-h remove v:e-i-p-h herself p:e-u-i from q:i-h-h the a:e-p public eye n:x

The wait was miserable
q:i-h-h n:x _ a:e-p

