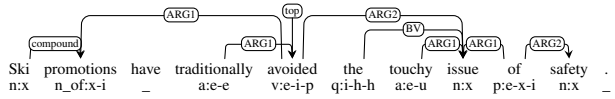
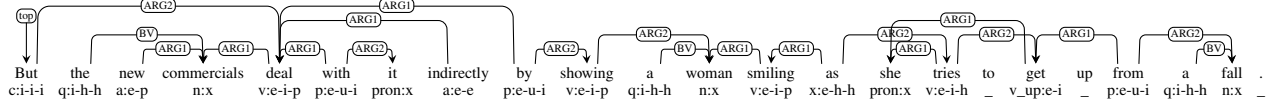


[21617001]

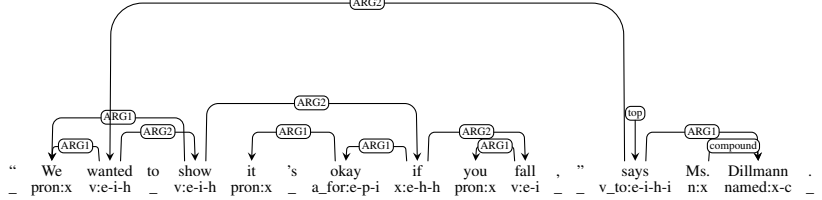




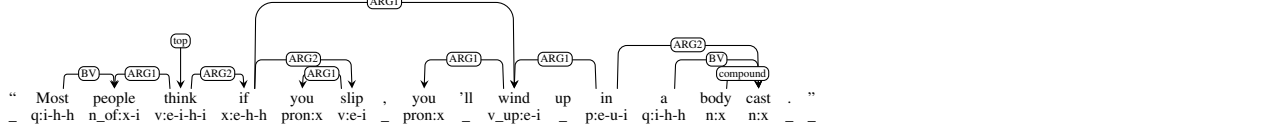
[21617018]



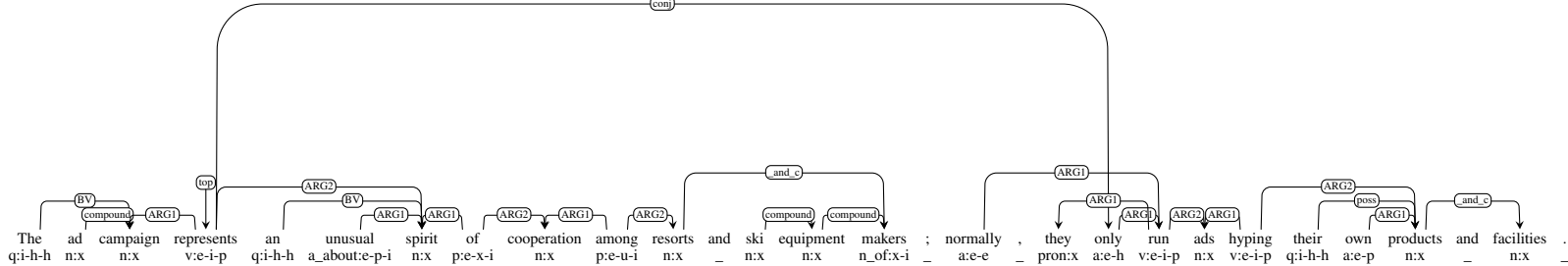
[21617019]



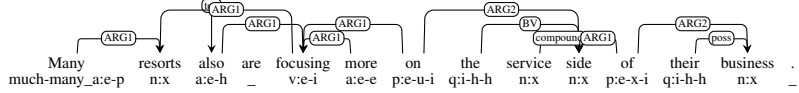
[21617020]



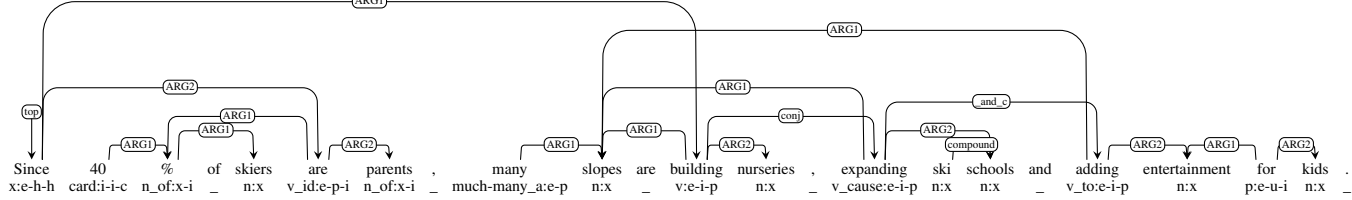
[21617021]



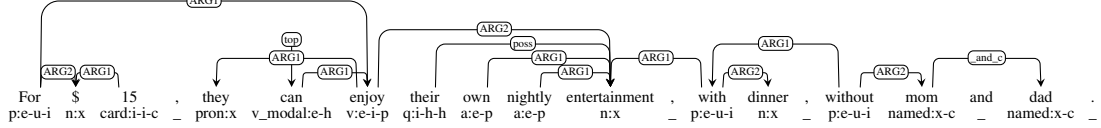
[21617023]



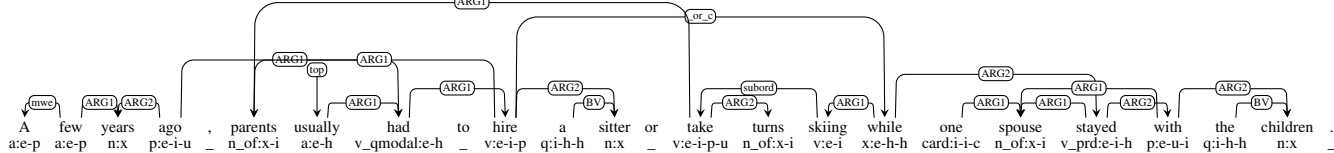
[21617024]



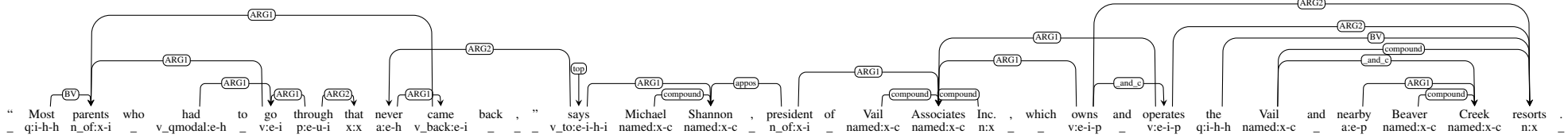
[21617026]



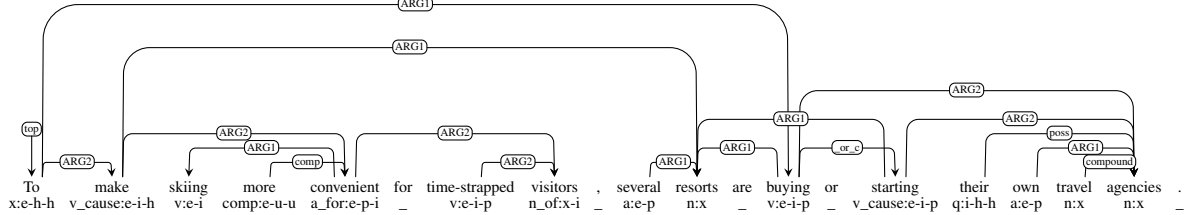
[21617027]



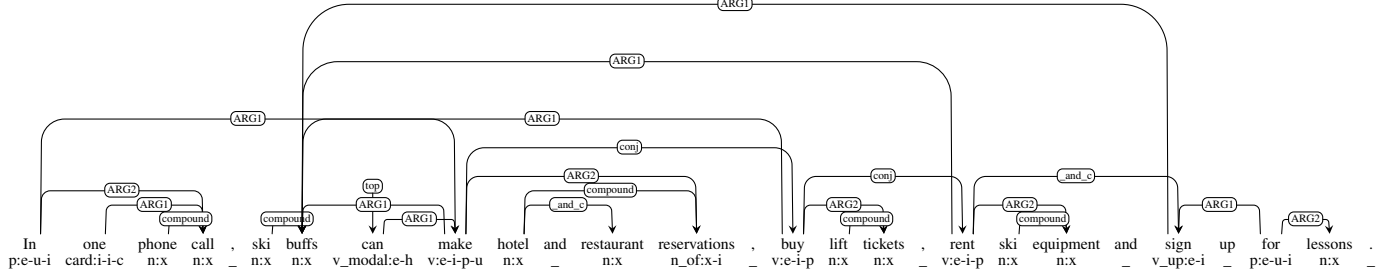
[21617028]



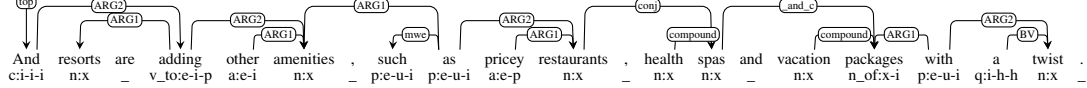
[21617029]



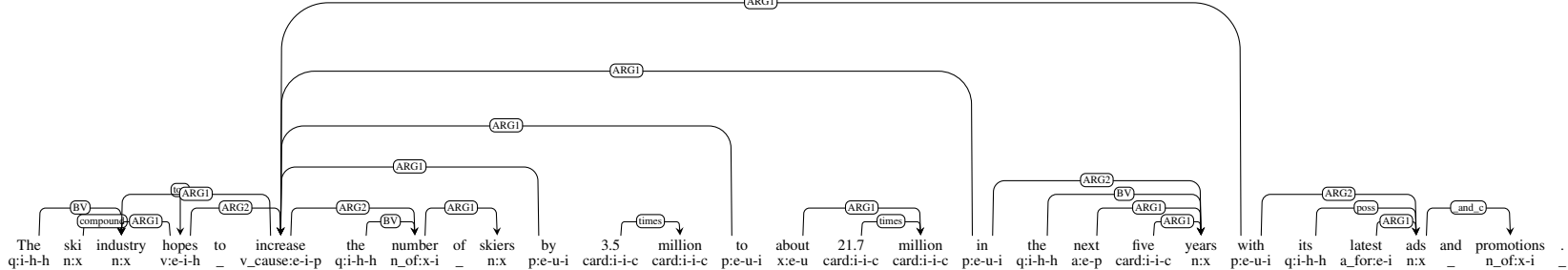
[21617030]



[21617031]



[21617034]



[illegible]

Figure 10: A sentence with its constituent structure and semantic network. The sentence is: "An American Express Co. survey of its travel agents revealed that only 34% believe their clients will pick a trip this winter based on the availability of winter sports. As opposed to 69% who think that warm-weather sports will be the deciding factor." The diagram shows the constituent structure (syntax) and the semantic network (semantics) for this sentence. The syntax is represented by a tree structure with nodes labeled with constituent types (e.g., NP, VP, PP, etc.). The semantics is represented by a network of nodes labeled with semantic roles (e.g., agent, patient, instrument, etc.) and their relationships. The diagram illustrates how the same sentence can be represented in different ways, highlighting the complexity of natural language processing.

Figure 10. A semantic network for the sentence in (9). The network is a directed graph where nodes represent semantic concepts and edges represent semantic relations. The sentence is: "Most people will come on the weekend, the slopes will be overpowered and then these new skiers wo n't come back." The network shows the following structure:

- COM** (Compositional) is the root node, branching into **NP** (Noun Phrase) and **VP** (Verb Phrase).
- NP** branches into **ARG1** (Argument 1) and **ARG2** (Argument 2).
- VP** branches into **ARG1** (Argument 1) and **ARG2** (Argument 2).
- ARG1** (under NP) branches into **NP** (Noun Phrase) and **ARG2** (Argument 2).
- ARG2** (under NP) branches into **NP** (Noun Phrase) and **ARG2** (Argument 2).
- ARG1** (under VP) branches into **NP** (Noun Phrase) and **ARG2** (Argument 2).
- ARG2** (under VP) branches into **NP** (Noun Phrase) and **ARG2** (Argument 2).
- ARG1** (under VP) branches into **NP** (Noun Phrase) and **ARG2** (Argument 2).
- ARG2** (under VP) branches into **NP** (Noun Phrase) and **ARG2** (Argument 2).
- ARG1** (under VP) branches into **NP** (Noun Phrase) and **ARG2** (Argument 2).
- ARG2** (under VP) branches into **NP** (Noun Phrase) and **ARG2** (Argument 2).

The network illustrates the semantic structure of the sentence, showing how the main clause and the subordinate clause are related through the **COM** node, and how the arguments and predicates are related through the **NP** and **VP** nodes.