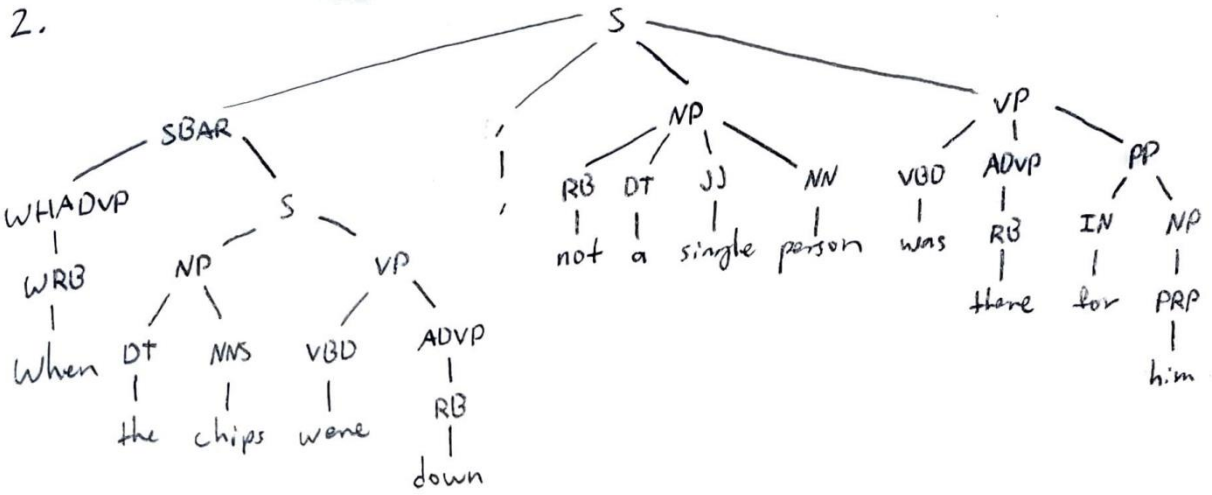
1. When the chips were down, not a single person was there for him

2.



S: simple declarative clause

SBAR: clause introduced by subordinating conjunction

NP: group of words including a noun and its modifiers

VP: group of words including a verb and its modifiers

WHADVP: introduces a clause with an ADVP gap

RB: a simple adverb

DT: expresses specificity and definiteness of a noun

JJ: a simple adjective

NN: a singular noun

VBD: a verb in the past tense

ADVP: group of words including an adverb and its modifiers

PP: group of words including a preposition and its modifiers

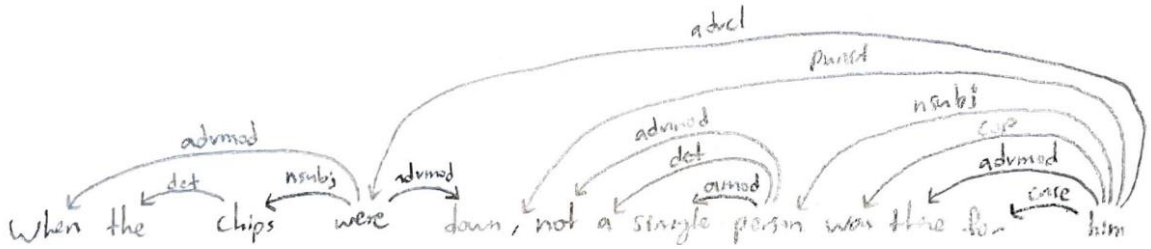
WRB: a subclass of adverbs where the words begin with wh-

IN: either a preposition or a subordinating conjunction (followed by a noun, gerund, or main clause)

NNS: a noun in its plural form

PRP: a pronoun associated with a specific person or thing

3.



Det: relation between the beginning of a noun phrase and its determiner

Nsubj: a noun phrase which is the syntactic subject of a clause

Advmod: an adverb that modifies the meaning of a word

Amod: any adjectival phrase that modifies the meaning of a noun phrase

Case: case-marking element treated as a separate syntactic word

Cop: relation between a copular verb and its complement

Punct: any kind of punctuation

Advcl: a clause modifying a verb

4. were

predicate: when the chips were down

arguments: [ARG1 the chips] → passive actor / thing that was

[ARG2 down] → end state (of the chips)

modifiers: [ARGM-TMP when] → when the action happened

was

predicate: when the chips were down, not a single person was there for him

arguments: [ARG1 not a single person] → passive actor / thing that wasn't

[ARG2 there] → attribute (that "not a single person" possesses)

modifiers: [ARGM-TMP when the chips were down] → when the action happened

[ARGM-ADV for him] → supplies additional information (in what way "no single person was there")

5. In my opinion, PSG tree parsing is the best way to break up sentences in a way that is visibly logical and has the best readability, especially with the comma separation in our sample sentence. However, it does not show as much information on how these words interact with each other. Dependency parsing on the other hand is great at showing the relationships between these words and can also feature parts of speech tagging although it is less organized than PSG tree parsing, what with all the arrows a single word can serve as an origin for. SRL parsing is a good way to break down multi-clause sentences like our sample sentence because it allows us to examine each clause and get a sense of the sentence beyond syntax. There is not much organization to this approach.