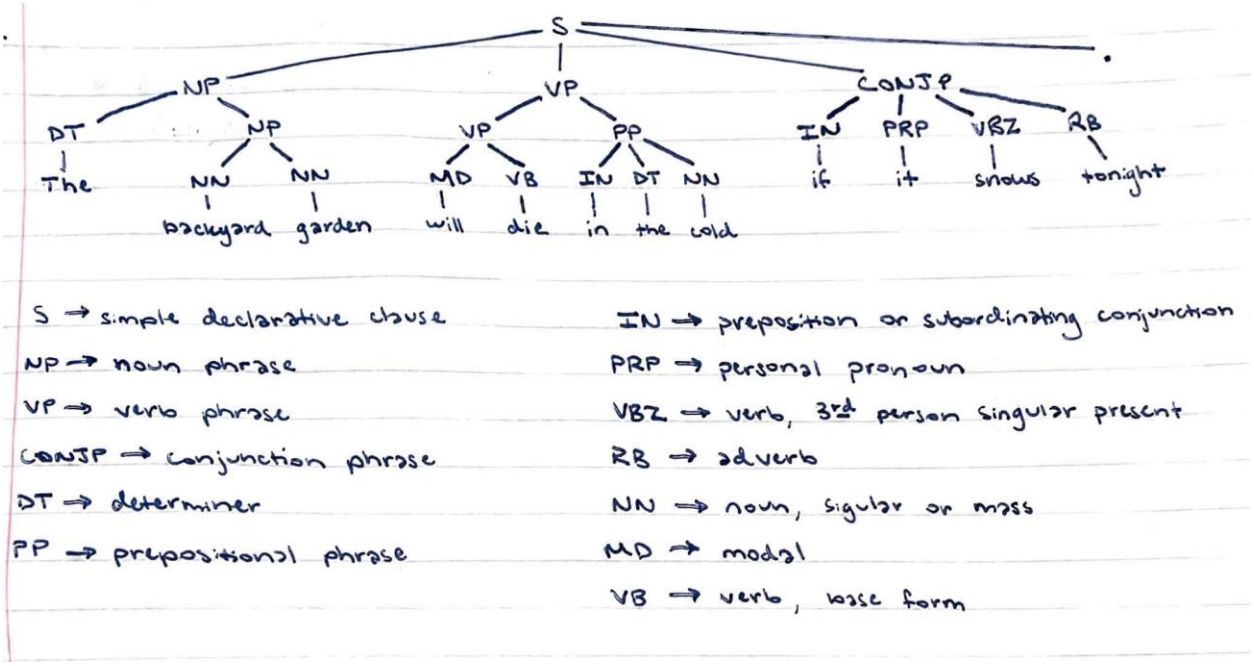
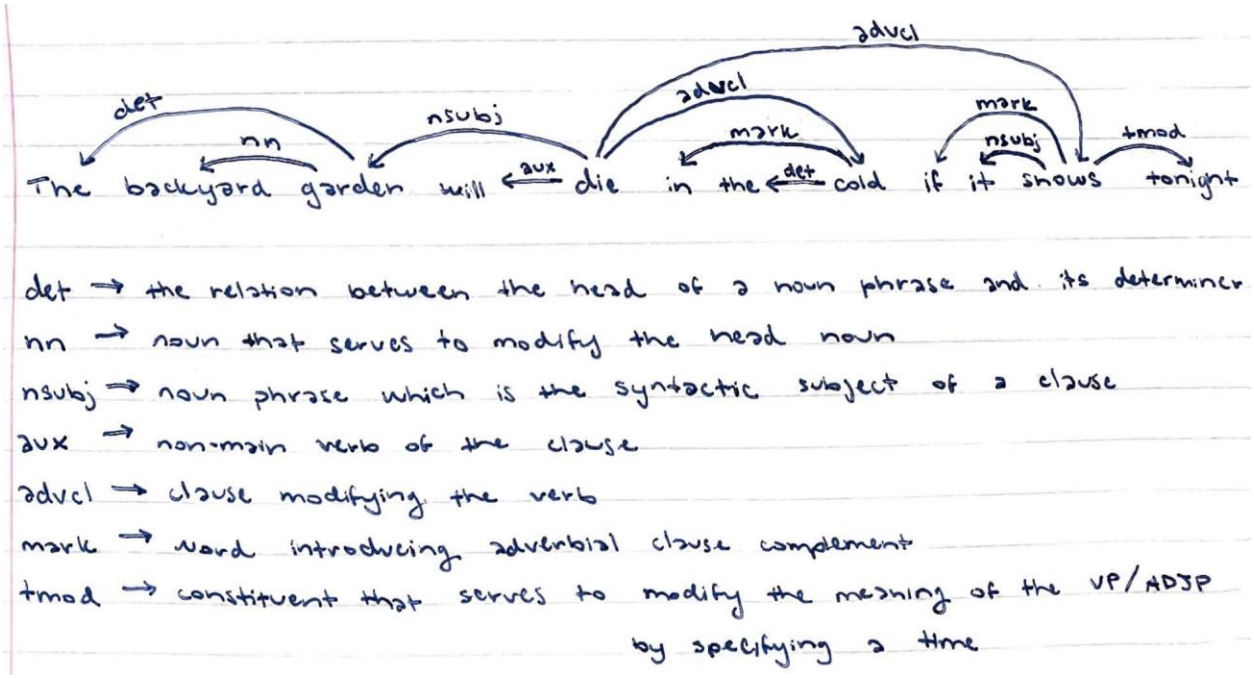
1. The backyard garden will die in the cold if it snows tomorrow.
2. 

3. 

4. Verbs: will die, snows
    a. will die
    Arguments:
        Arg0: the backyard garden – Arg0 is the agent doing the action. Here, it is the backyard garden which will die.

Modifiers:

LOC: in the cold – where Arg0 will die

CAU: if it snows tonight – why Arg0 will die

b. snows

Arguments:

Arg0: it – Arg0 is the agent doing the action. Here, 'it' is a general reference to clouds, the sky, weather, etc.

Modifiers:

TMP: tonight – when it snows

5. PSG parsing provides a tree with a deep understanding of the grammar of a sentence. Unfortunately, the semantics of many natural sentences cannot be adequately modeled by a tree, and some context is required. Dependency parsing, on the other hand, models sentences using a directed acyclic graph, where nodes are words and edges define how they modify each other. This more effectively models semantics, at expense of modeling pure grammar somewhat less effectively. Semantic role label parse continues this trend of sacrificing grammatical modeling for semantic modeling. This method provides the most in depth semantic modeling of the three but does little to model the grammatical structure of the text.