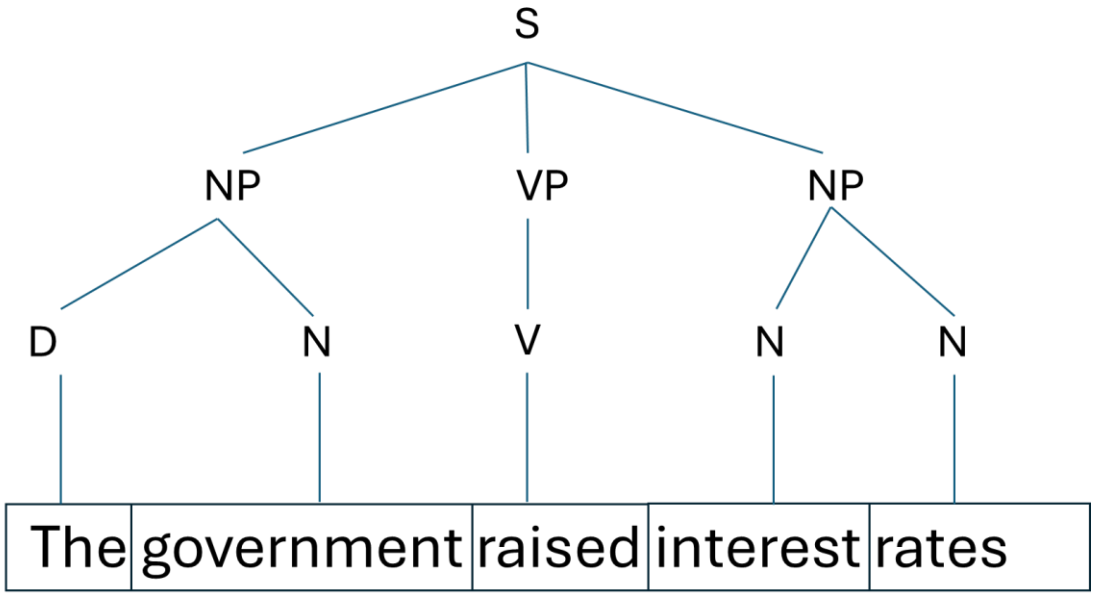
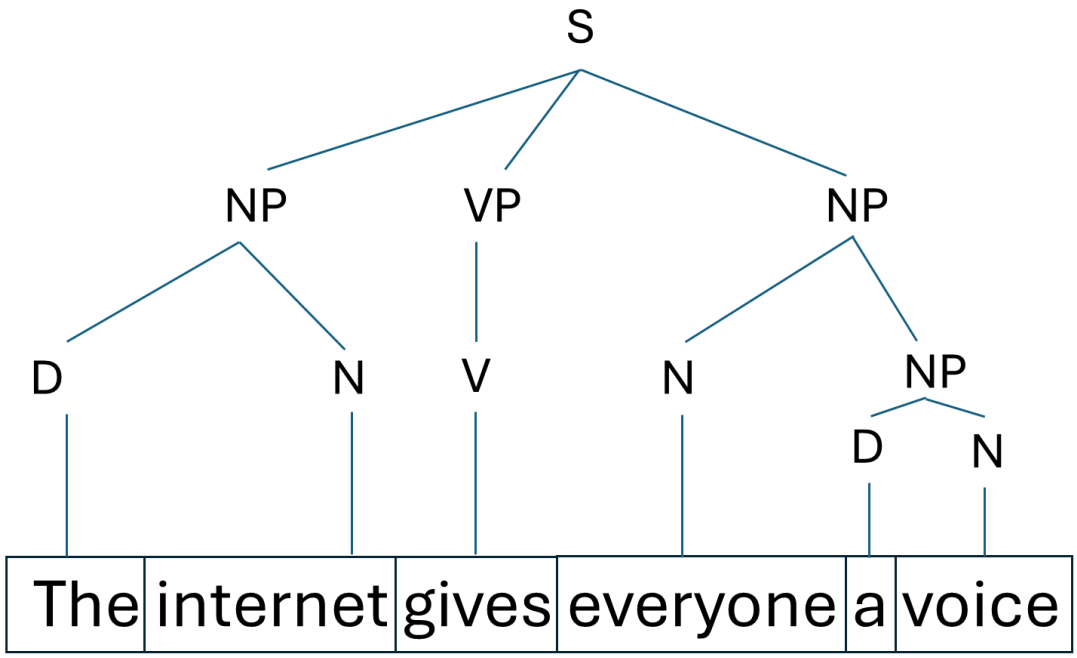
Constituency-based parsing trees

1. **The government raised interest rates.**



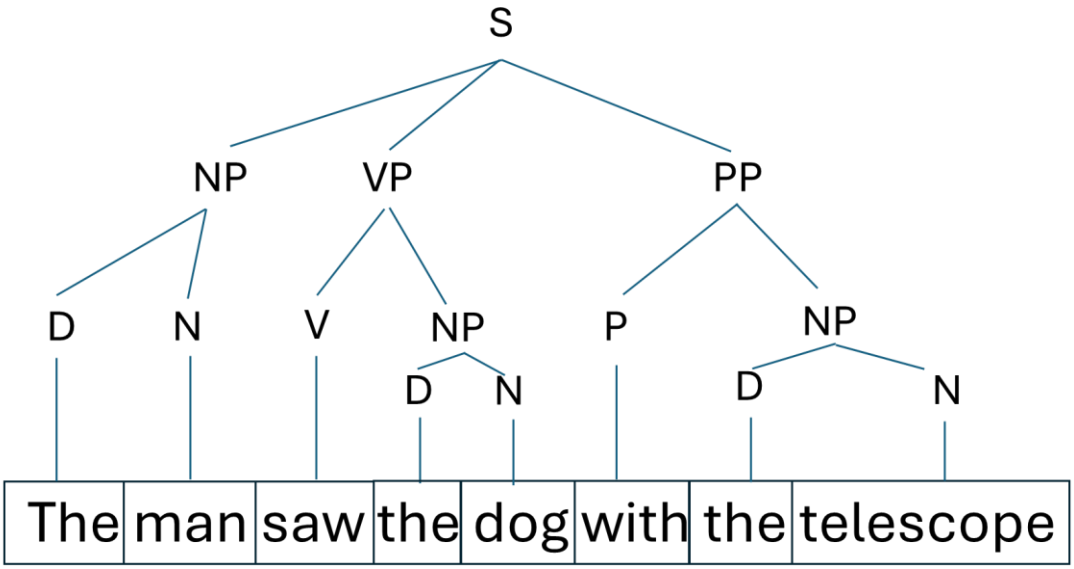
- S represents the entire sentence.
- The sentence is divided into three main parts: NP (Noun Phrase), VP (Verb Phrase), and NP (Noun Phrase).
- The first NP "The government" consists of a determiner (D) "The" and the noun "government".
- The VP "raised" is the main verb of the sentence.
- The second NP "interest rates" is treated as a compound noun, consisting of two nouns (N).

2. The internet gives everyone a voice.



- The sentence is divided into NP, VP, and NP.
- The first NP "The internet" consists of a determiner (D) and a noun.
- The VP "gives" is the main verb.
- The second NP consisting of two parts:
    - "everyone" is treated as a noun (N)
    - "a voice" is a smaller NP within the larger one, with "a" as a determiner (D) and "voice" as a noun (N).

3. The man saw the dog with the telescope.



- The sentence is divided into NP, VP, and PP (Prepositional Phrase).
- The first NP "The man" consists of a determiner and a noun.
- The VP "saw" is the main verb, followed by another NP "the dog".
- The PP "with the telescope" is attached to the VP, indicating that the man used the telescope to see the dog.
- Within the PP, "with" is the preposition (P), followed by another NP "the telescope".

Note: This parsing assumes "with the telescope" modifies the verb "saw". An alternative interpretation could attach "with the telescope" to "the dog", which would result in a different tree structure.