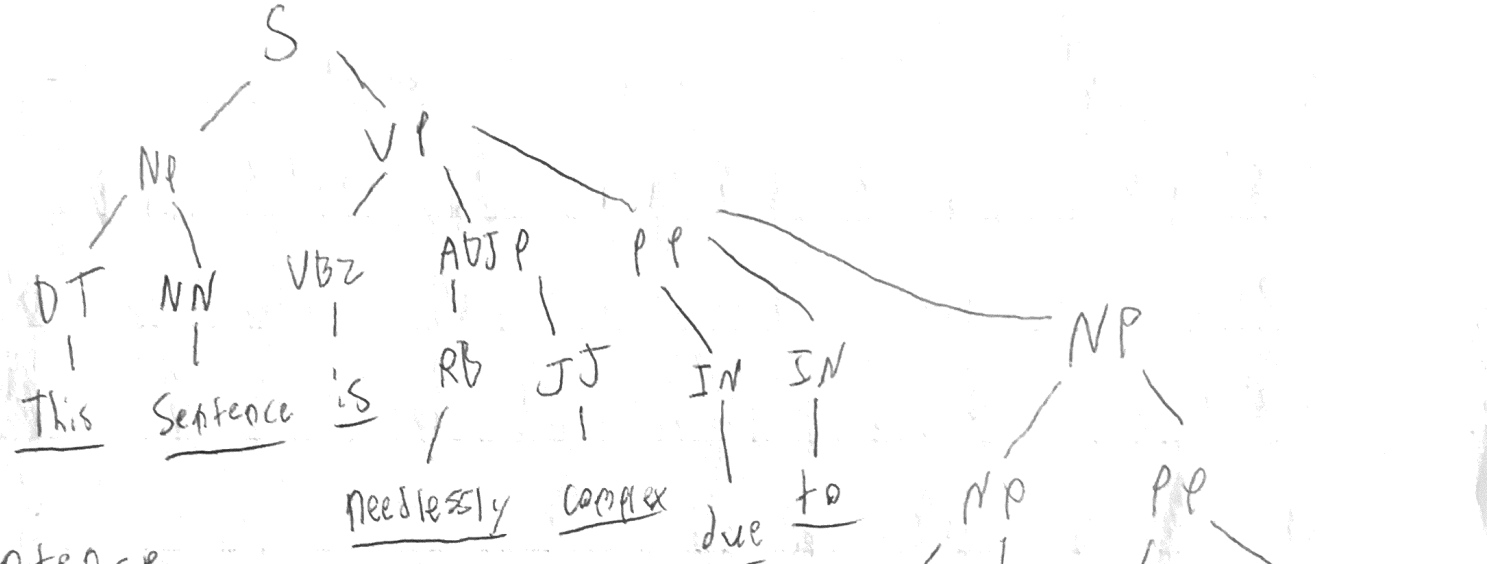
Sentence Parsing

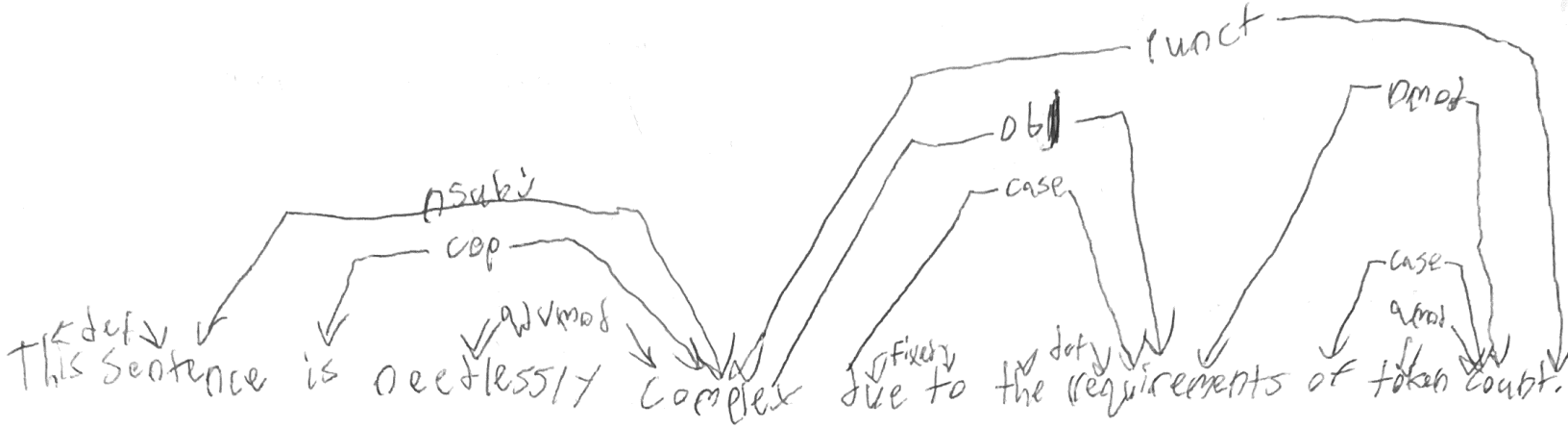
Sentence: "This sentence is needlessly complex due to the requirements of token count."

PSG (Constituency)



S - sentence
DT - Determiner
NN - Noun, singular
VBZ - Verb, 3rd person singular present
ADJP - Adjective phrase
PP - Prepositional Phrase
NP - Noun phrase
VP - verb phrase
JJ - Adjective
RB - Adverb
IN - Preposition

Dependency Parse



punct = punctuation in a clause

obl = ~~object (active)~~ oblique nominal

nmod = nominal modifier

case = case marking

nsubj = nominal subject

cop = Copula

amod = adjectival modifier

advmod = adverbial modifier

fixed = fixes multiword expression

Semantic Role Labeling

The predicate is "due to the requirements of token count."

Arg1 = "this sentence" because it is a passive actor.

Arg2 = "needlessly complex" acting upon Arg1 as the action.

The verb "is" has modifier CAU, or reason for action, which is explained by the predicate.

Arg1 "is" arg2.

Sentence Parsing

Constituency parsing has strong benefits in laying out sentence structure and defining each word, while also being fairly simple to perform and execute, but it still only has surface level detailing for the meaning and understanding of words. Dependency parsing helps alleviate it somewhat, representing multiple word relationships and dependencies with new definitions, but loses the same sense of structure and linearity and constituency parsing held. Semantic role label suffers from a similar issue, focusing entirely on the different categories the nouns fall into, how they connect, and what modifiers are applied to each verb. This has its own unique benefits of attempting a deeper colloquial understanding of language.