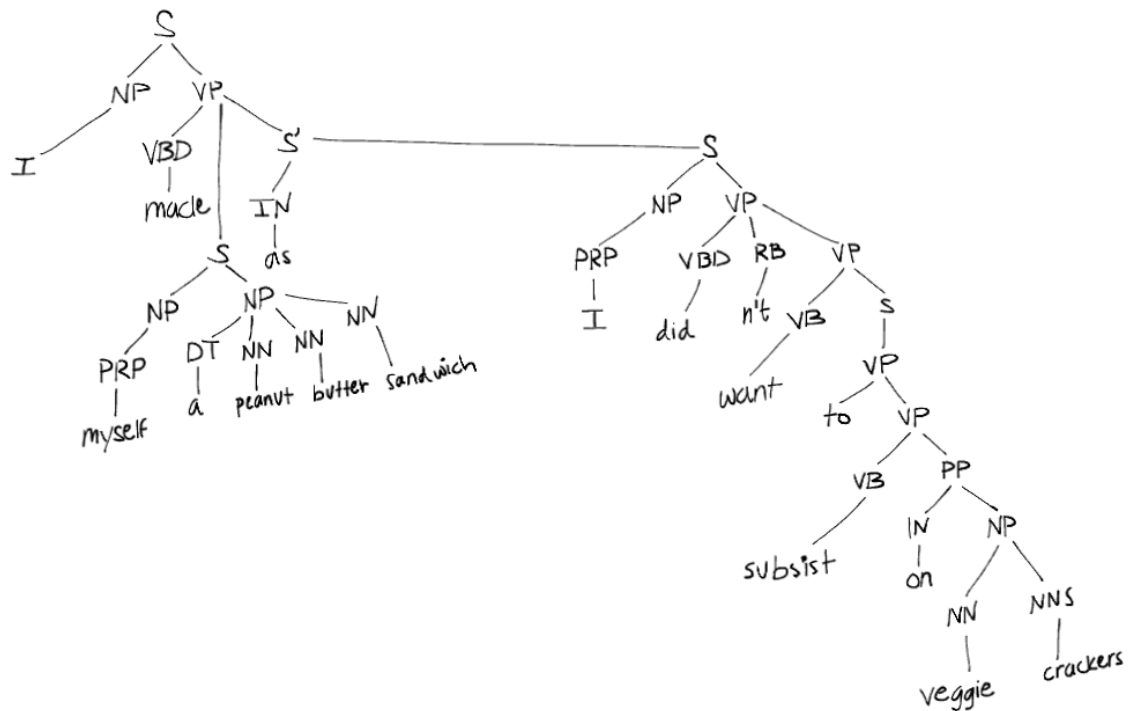


1. I made myself a peanut butter sandwich as I didn't want to subsist on veggie crackers
- 2.



S: A simple declarative clause

NP: A noun phrase

VP: A verb phrase

S': Clause that starts with a subordinating conjunction

VBD: A verb that's in the past tense form

IN: A preposition or subordinating conjunction

DT: Determiner typically used in English

PRP: A personal pronoun

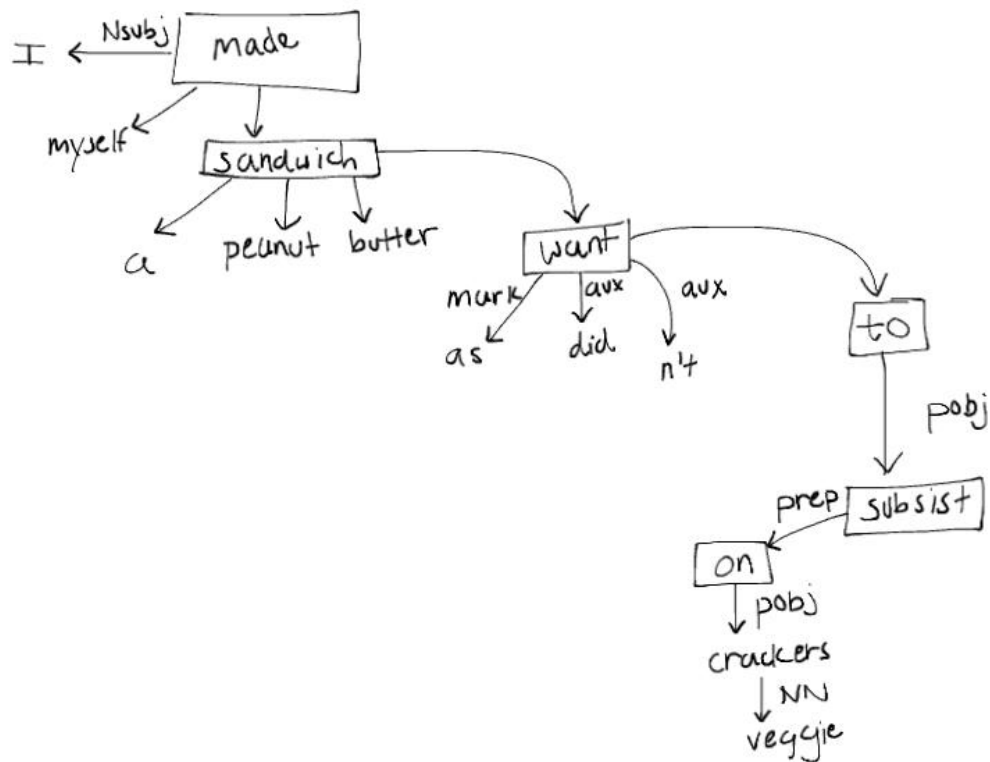
RB: An adverb

VB: A verb

NN: A noun

NNS: Plural noun

3. Arrows with no label are defined as having a dependent relationship



Nsubj: The subject of a clause

Mark: The word that begins with a finite clause subordinate to another clause

Aux: The non-main verb of the clause

Pobj: The subject in the noun phrase that the preposition is addressing

Prep: Any part of speech that directly modifies the meaning of a prepositional phrase

4.

### **Verb made:**

“made myself a peanut butter sandwich as I did n’t want to subsist on veggie crackers”

Arg0: I

Arg1: a peanut butter sandwich

Argm-gol: myself

Argm-cau: as I did n’t want to subsist on veggie crackers

*Arg0 describes the subject “I” taking the action, “made” while Arg1 describes the subject that the action is acted upon “a peanut butter sandwich”. The Argm-gol acts as the goal to the verb/action or who this is for and Argm-cau expands on the details of the action.*

### **Verb did**

“did n’t want to subsist on veggie crackers”

*There are no arguments as the verb modifies the meaning of the next verb “want”.*

### **Verb want:**

“want to subsist on veggie crackers”

Arg0: I

Argm-neg: n’t

Arg1: to subsist on veggie crackers

*Arg0 acts the subject and Arg1 the action subject. Argm-neg negates the definition of the verb.*

### **Verb subsist:**

“subsist on veggie crackers”

Arg0: I

Arg1: on veggie crackers

*Arg0 is the subject of the action “subsist” and the actions acts on “veggie crackers”.*

Arg0: Agent (Thing or Person) who performs the action

Arg1: Thing or person that is subject to the action

Argm-gol: Modifier goal that explains the purpose

Argm-cau: Expands the statement further

Argm-neg: A negation

5. I find that the PSG tree is a good way to have all parts of the speech well defined and understood in a particular sentence. However, the PSG tree is not very immediately readable when there are large amounts of text. For the dependency parse, the structure provided can be even less readable however you have a very easy grasp of the relationships in the sentence. Lastly the SRL parse easily defines a particular action (a verb) and the object taking the action and the object subjected to the action. The SRL parse does however lack a particular well defined structure that can be input programmatically.