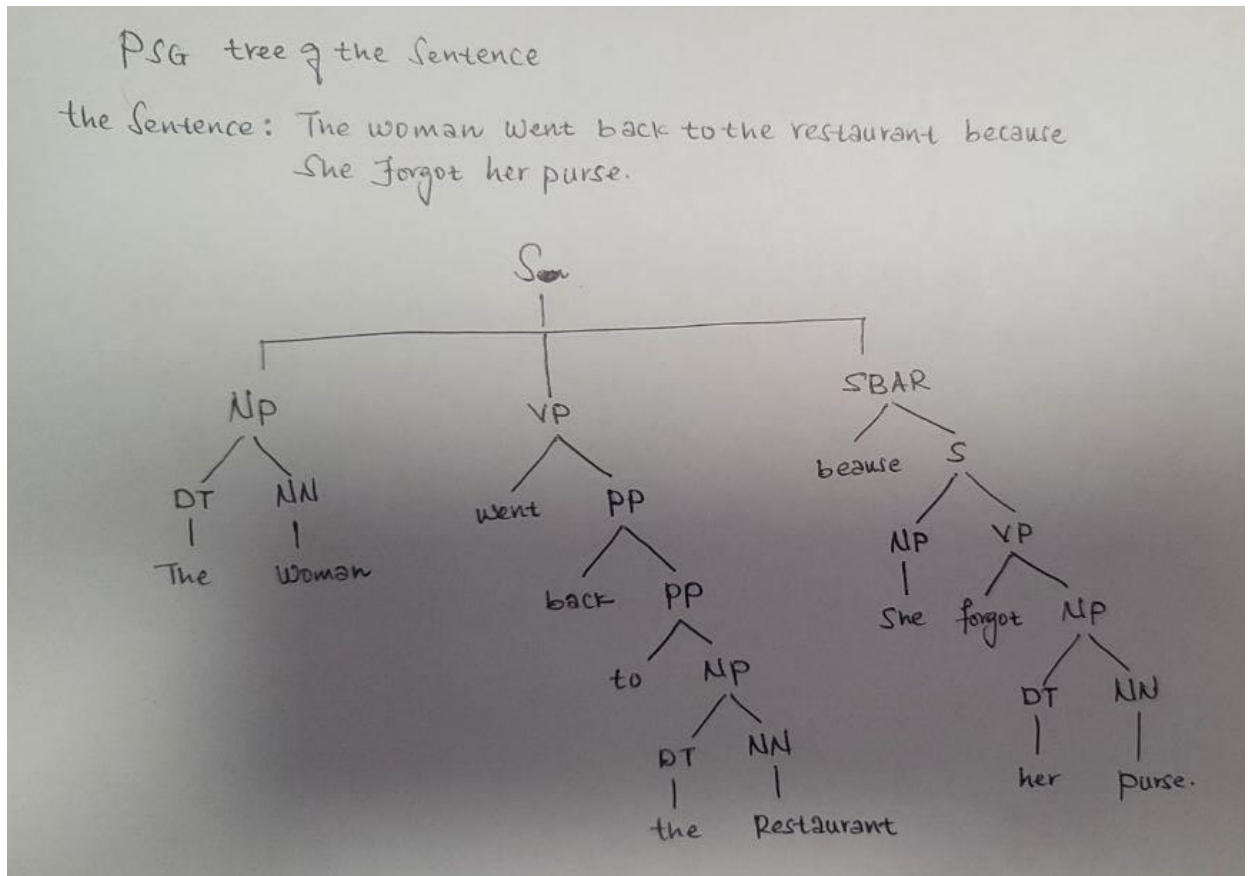Mentesinot Cherenet
CS4395-001
Professor Karen Mazidi
March/04/2023

Portfolio Assignment: Sentence Parsing

1) The sentence is: The woman went back to the restaurant because she forgot her purse.
2)

Definition for the terms that Appear in the PSG tree of the sentence
- S – Simple declarative clause
- NP – Noun Phrase
- VP – Verb Phrase
- SBAR – clause introduced by a subordinating conjunction.
- DT – Determiner
- NN – Noun, singular or mass
- PP – Prepositional phrase

3)
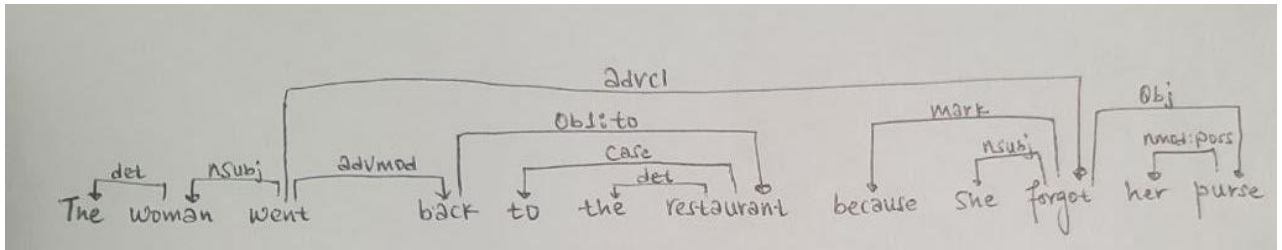
Definition for all dependency relations that occurred in the parse.
- det – a determiner is a relation between the head or an NP and its determiner.
- nsubj – a nominal subject is a noun phrase which is the syntactic subject of a clause.
- advmod – an adverb modifier of a word is a adverb or adverb-headed phrase that serves to modify the meaning of the word.
- advcl – an adverbial clause modifier of a VP or S is a clause modifying the verb.
- ob1:to – this is for a nominal noun functioning as a non-core oblique argument
- case – is for a case marking element which is used as a non-core oblique argument
- mark – is used for a finite clause subordinating to another clause
- obj – the object of a verb
- nmod:poss – is used to describe nominal modifiers

4) a
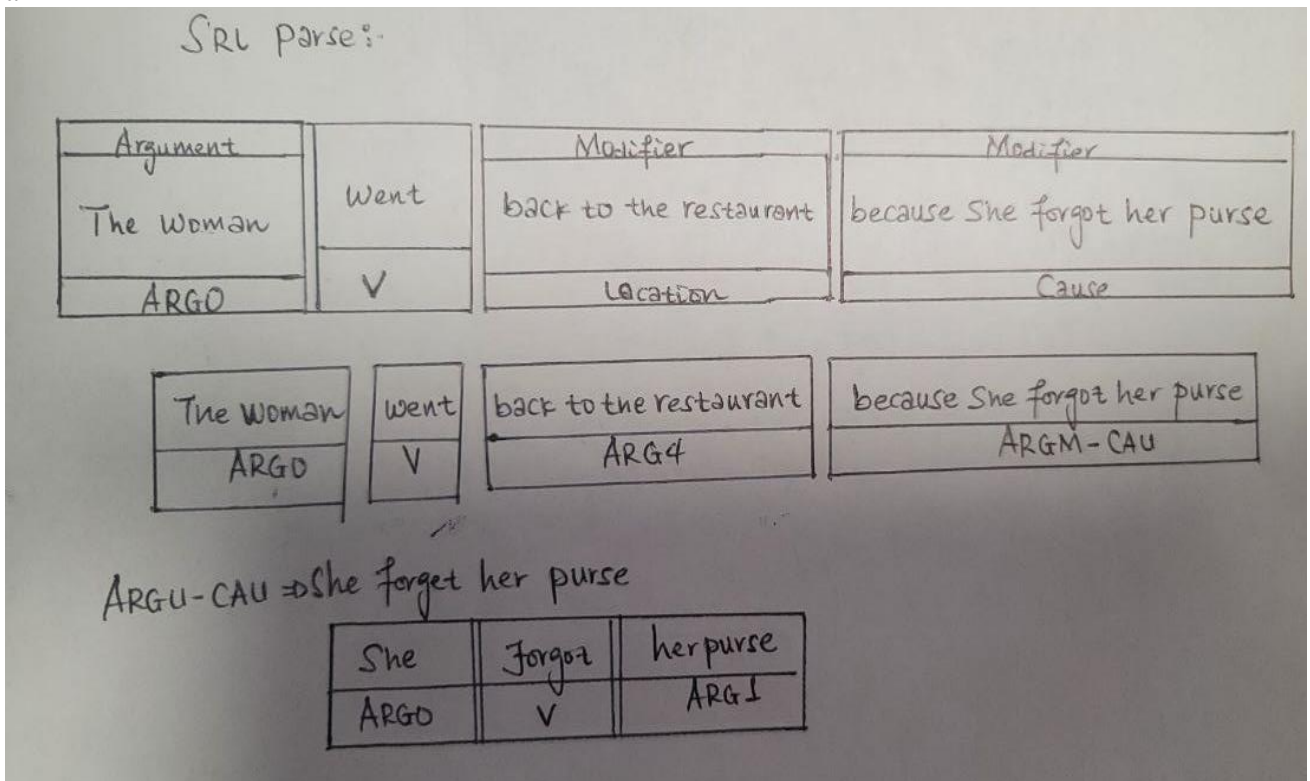
Definition for all arguments (numbered)
- Arg0 – is the agent of the sentence
- Arg1 – is the often the passive actor

- Arg4 – is the end point, end state of arg1

List of each modifier

- LOC – where the action happened
- CAU – Reason for action

5) I have noticed that for my sentence: "The woman went back to the restaurant because she forgot her purse." The PSG parse was successfully able to effectively identify the part of speech. This could be very effective if our main objective is to figure out the POS of every word in each text for some processing later. However, very little semantic meaning is obtained from the PSG parse. Secondly, the dependency parse as its name entails was very effective in figuring out the relations and dependencies of words and depicted them in the form of a directed acyclic graph. This could be of value if what we are looking for is the links and association between the words in out sentence. Lastly, the SRL parse seems to dive a bit deeper into the semantics and determine the roles of the words in each sentence such as the who the what is being done, the were it is being done, and so on.