Parsing Sentences
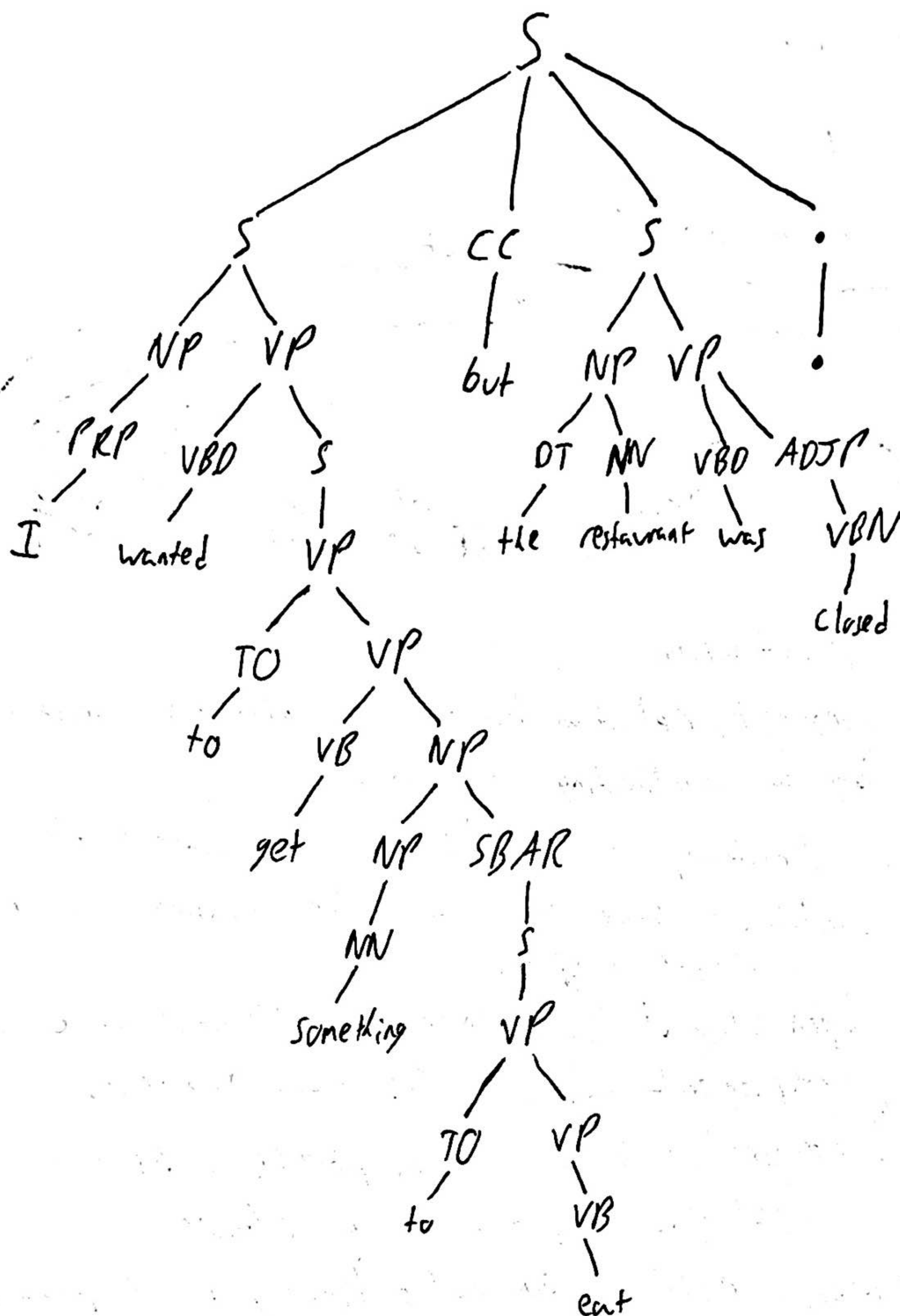
1. I wanted to get something to eat but the restaurant was closed.

2.

```
                                S
          _____/ / \ _____
         S                  CC    S            .
       /   \                |    /  \           |
     NP     VP             but  NP    VP        .
     |     /  \                /  \   /  \
    PRP  VBD   S              DT   NN VBD  ADJP
     |    |    |              |    |   |    |
     I  wanted VP            the restaurant was VBN
             /   \                              |
           TO     VP                          closed
           |     /  \
           to   VB   NP
                |    /  \
               get  NP   SBAR
                    |     |
                    NN    S
                    |     |
                something VP
                        /   \
                      TO     VP
                      |       |
                      to      VB
                              |
                             eat
```
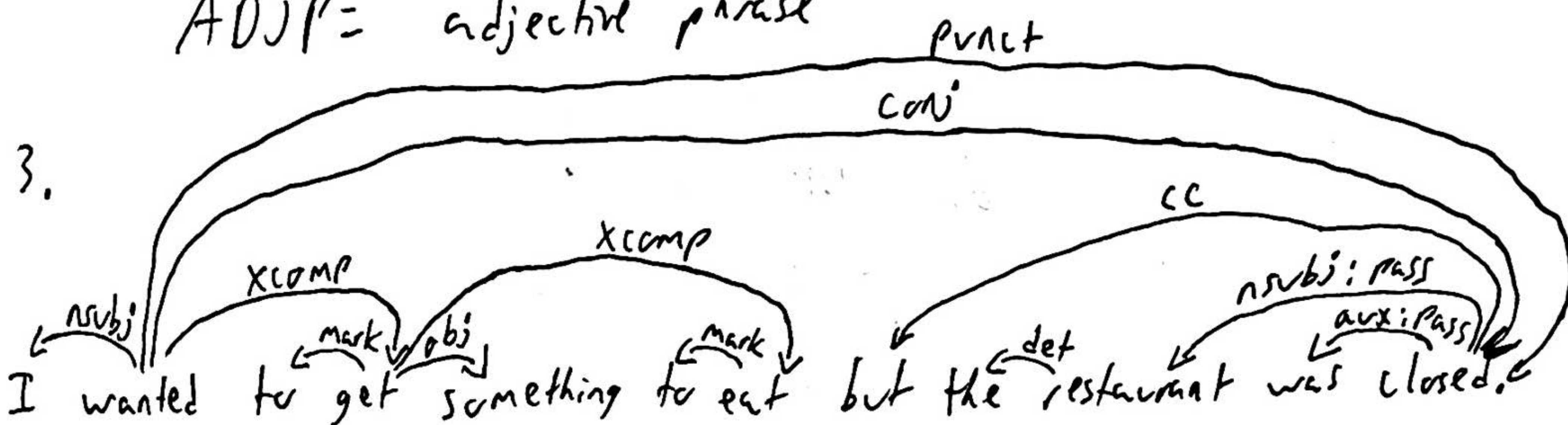
2 continued.

S = simple declarative clause

SBAR = Clause introduced by a (possibly empty) sub-
ordinating conjunction

NP = noun phrase

VP = verb phrase

ADJP = adjective phrase

3.

I wanted to get something to eat but the restaurant was closed.

punct = punctuation

conj = conjunct, relation between two elements connected
by a coordinating conjunction

CC = coordination, relation between an element of a
conjunct and the coordinating conjunction word
of the conjunct

Xcomp = open clausal complement, predicative or clausal
complement without its own subject.

nsubj = nominal subject, noun phrase which is the
syntactic subject of a clause

nsubj:pass = passive nominal subject, noun phrase
which is the syntactic subject of a
passive clause

3 continued.

mark = marker, the word introducing a finite clause subordinate to another clause

obj = object, the noun phrase that denotes the entity acted upon

det = determiner, relation between the head of an NP and its determiner

aux:pass = passive auxiliary, non-main verb of the clause which contains the passive information.

4. frames for wanted:

I	wanted	to get something to eat	but the restaurant was closed.
ARG0	V	ARG1

verb = wanted

ARG0 = I; the one doing the action, or in this case, did the action

ARG1 = to get something to eat; what ARG0 wanted to do

no modifiers

4 continued.

Frames for get:

I [ARG0] wanted to [get / V] [something to eat / ARG1] but the restaurant was closed.

verb = get

ARG0 = I; the one doing the action

ARG1 = something to eat; the thing being gotten

no modifiers

Frames for eat:

I wanted to get [something / ARG1] to [eat / V] but the restaurant was closed.

verb = eat

ARG1 = something; the thing being acted upon

no modifiers

Frames for was:

I wanted to get something to eat but [the restaurant / ARG1] [was / V] [closed / ARG2].

verb = was

ARG1 = the restaurant; the thing that was

ARG2 = closed; describes what the restaurant was

no modifiers

Frames for closed:

I wanted to get something to eat but [the restaurant / ARG1] was [closed / V].

verb = closed

ARG1 = the restaurant; what was closed

no modifiers

5.

PSG

Pros: You can see information about types of phrases in the sentence as well as the POS for each of the tokens.

Cons: The tree for my sentence is big and not the quickest or easiest to read.

Dependency

Pros: Unlike the tree, you can read the sentence in one line straight across. More compact than the tree as well

Cons: All the lines get a bit cluttered

SRL

Pros: SRL goes beyond the syntax and gets into the semantics of the sentence.

Cons: Information is spread out over multiple frames