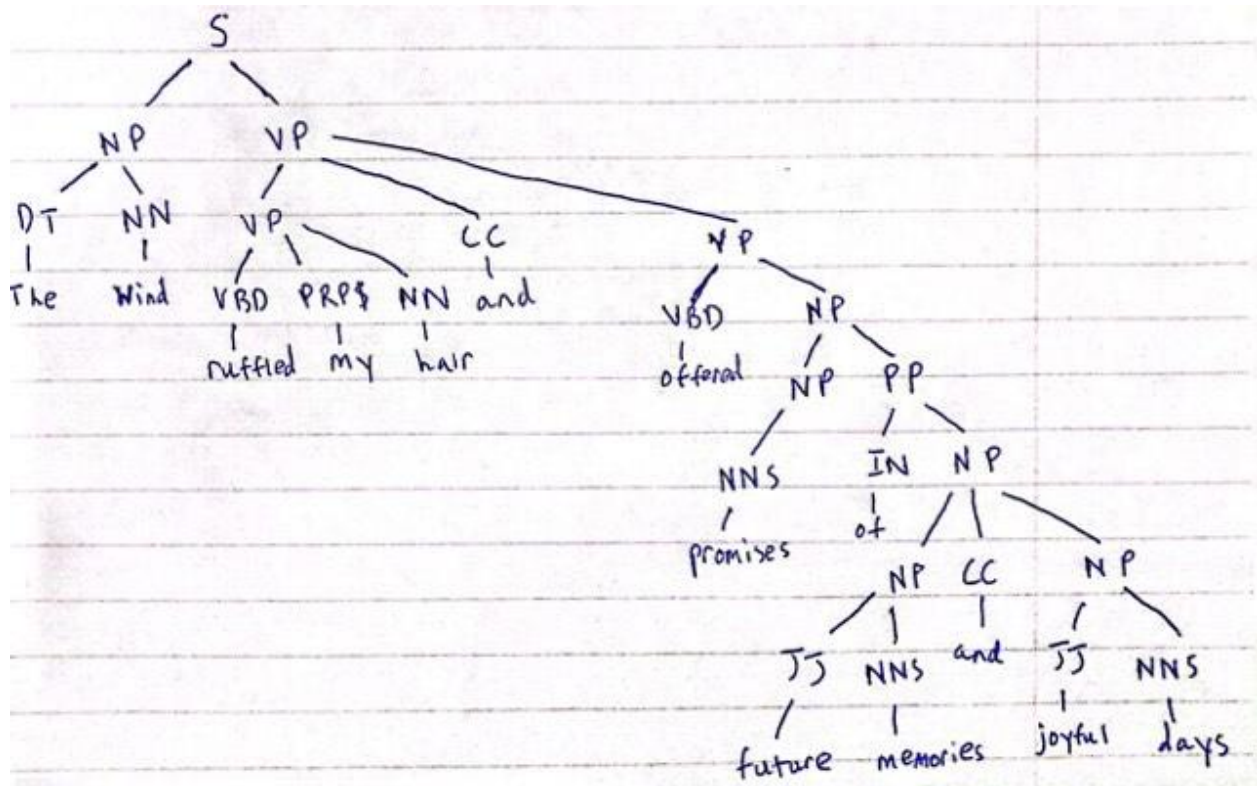


Assignment 5

Sentence:

The wind ruffled my hair and offered promises of future memories and joyful days.

PSG Tree:

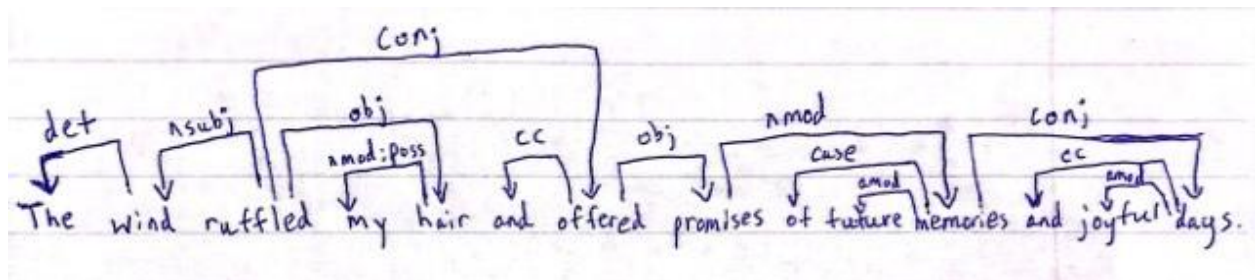


PSG Terminology (no particular order):

Tag	Definition
DT	Determiner
NN	Noun
VBD	Verb, past tense
PRP\$	Possessive pronoun
CC	Coordinating conjunction
S	Sentence
VP	Verb phrase

NP	Noun phrase
NNS	Noun, plural
JJ	Adjective
PP	Prepositional phrase
IN	Preposition

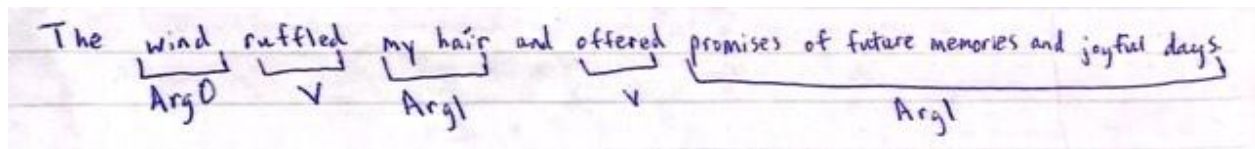
Dependency Parse:



Dependency Parse Terminology (no particular order):

Dependencies	Definition
det	Determiner
nsbj	Nominal subject
conj	Conjunct
obj	Object
mod:poss	Possessive nominal modifier
cc	Coordination
nmod	Nominal modifier
case	Case marking
amod	Adjectival modifier

SRL Parse:



Predicate: ruffled my hair and offered promises of future memories and joyful days

Modifiers: N/A for this sentence

Verb: ruffled

Argument 0: The wind

Argument 1: my hair

The wind is the agent because it performs some action. The hair is the patient because it receives the action.

Verb: offered

Argument 0: The wind

Argument 1: promises of future memories and joyful days

The wind is the agent because it offers some promises. The promises are the patients because they receive the action.

Overview:

PSG parsing organizes sentences into a hierarchy of phrases. This parse type isolates tokens and identifies their relations. PSG's strengths lie in its precise rules. Specifically, these rules map tokens to various tags. On the other hand, PSG does not identify contextual information such as subjects or receivers.

Dependency parsing shows relationships between words. One of the parse type's strengths involve its identification of grammatical structures.

SRL parsing identifies various roles with respect to the predicate. It labeled different arguments and assigned different definitions. In this case, the parse type identified the actor and patients for each verb.