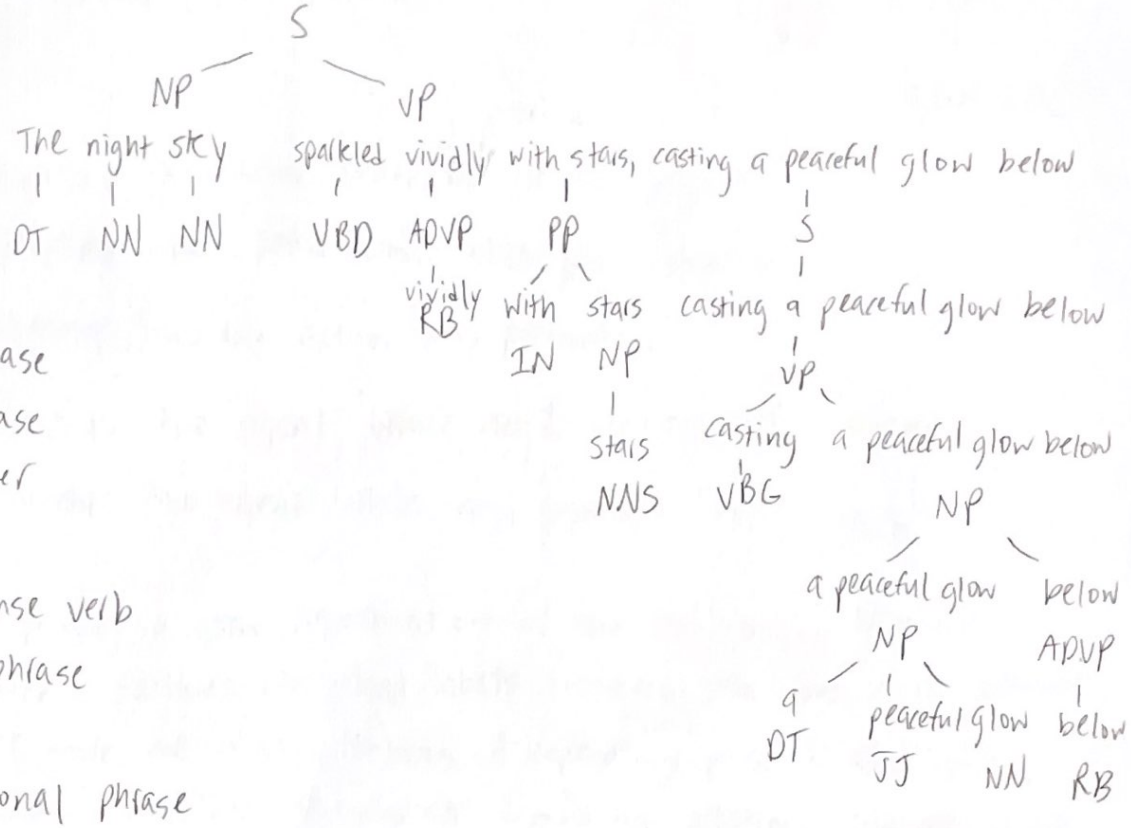
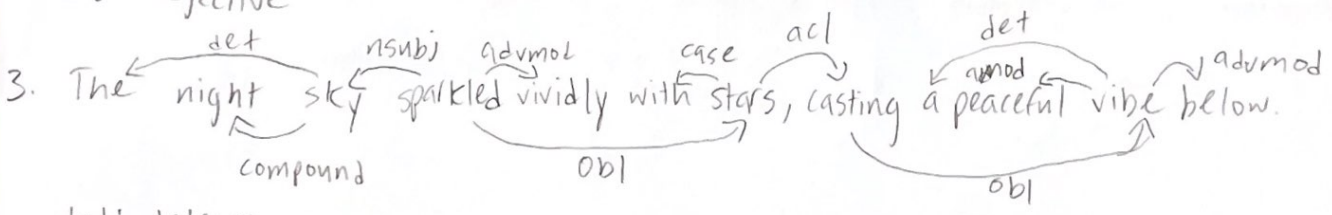
1. "The night sky sparkled with stars, casting a peaceful vibe below."
vividly

2.




NP: noun phrase
VP: verb phrase
DT: determiner
NN: noun
VBD: past tense verb
ADVP: adverb phrase
RB: adverb
PP: prepositional phrase
IN: preposition
VBG: present verb
JJ: adjective

3.




det: determiner
compound: multiword expressions
nsubj: nominal subject
advmod: adverbial modifier
obl: oblique nominal
case: case marking
acl: adnominal clause

1) The night sky (arg1) sparkled (V, predicate) vividly (ARGM-MNR) with stars (arg2), casting a peaceful glow below. (ARGM-ADV)

2) The night sky (arg0) sparkled vividly with stars, casting (V, predicate) a peaceful glow (arg1) below. (ARGM-LOC)

ARGM-~~ADV~~ADV: modifies the entire sentence, general purpose

ARGM-LOC: indicates where some action takes place, location

ARGM-MNR: manner, how the action was performed

For ①, arg1 represents the agent while arg2 represents the theme.

For ②, arg0 represents the agent while arg1 represents the theme.

5. The PSG tree provides a good visualization of the POS tagging especially when the sentence features hierarchal labels. However, the tree could become really long if there are multiple tokens. A dependency parse is also a good visualization with indepth universal dependency relations. However, a lot of the relations I had to read descriptions on since I'm not as familiar compared to the parts of speech. SRL parse is a neater visualization than the others, but there aren't as many labels compared to the universal dependency relations.