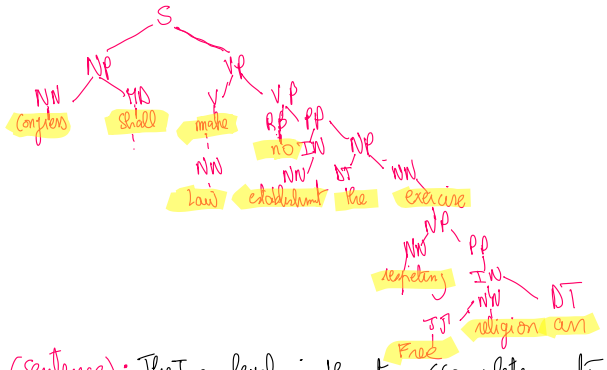
Saturday, March 4, 2023 3:17 PM

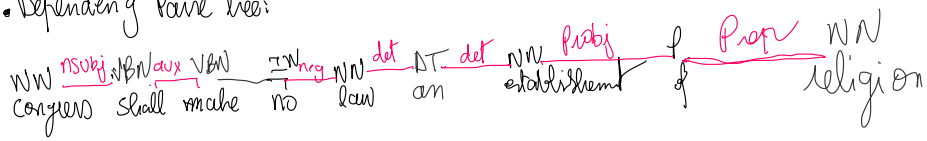
Sentence:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of region or prohibiting the free exercise



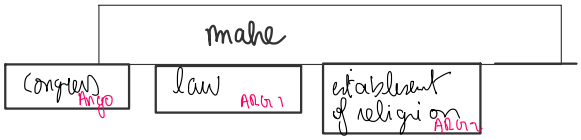
- S (Sentence): The Top-level in the tree (complete sentence)
- NP (Noun Phrase): phrase that includes a noun
- PP (Verb Phrase) phrase the includes a verb
- SBAR (Subordenate clause): a part of sentence introduced by conjuction such as: because.
- PP (Prepositional Phrase): a phrase that countains a preposition and its objects.
- #ADJP (adjective Phrase): phrase that has an adjective
- #ADVP (Adverb Phrase): phrase that has an adverb.

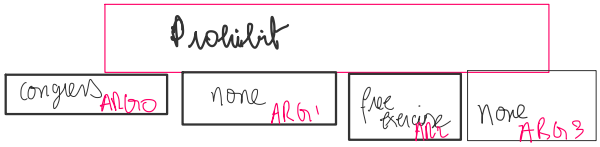
- Dependency Parse tree:



- NSUBJ: links the verb to the Object
- aux: links main verb to auxiliary
- neg: links the world no
- prep: links of to an object
- pobj: links verb to it's direct object

SRL Parse:





- The number of arguments in the SRL decribe the Syntatic role of the Words en sentences depending on the verbs. Arg0 refers to the agent

Arg1: refers to the object. Arg2: instrument. Arg3: arguments that do not fit.

- There is NO modifiers in this example.

- In my opinion, the PSG tree is more complex to implement as well as understand. it is more time consuming comparing to the Other trees. it's also limited when it comes to complex relationship between words. For dependency parsing, the pros is it can provide more details and accurate representation. However, it can be difficult to use for a beginner. SRL Parsing it can capture the Semantic Roles, easy to use and understand for beginner or experts. Cons: it can be difficult to use for large data.