

Pros and Cons of the parsers

SLR seems like the most intuitive way to parse as it set a role for all agents involved in the sentence to the predicate. This is also sort of difficult as there seems to be many ways and possible overlap in the arguments. SLR is the easiest, however it PSR or constituent parse seems to be the most defining. PSR defines each part of speech and recursively connects all phrase under a tree. This seems to provide the most information and most detail, at the expense of more branching. Dependency parse (DAG) is the in-between of SLR and PSR. DAG clearly marks the predicate and relations to the other parts of speech in an acyclic graph. This reduces the number of branches; however, many not be as detailed and the PSR.