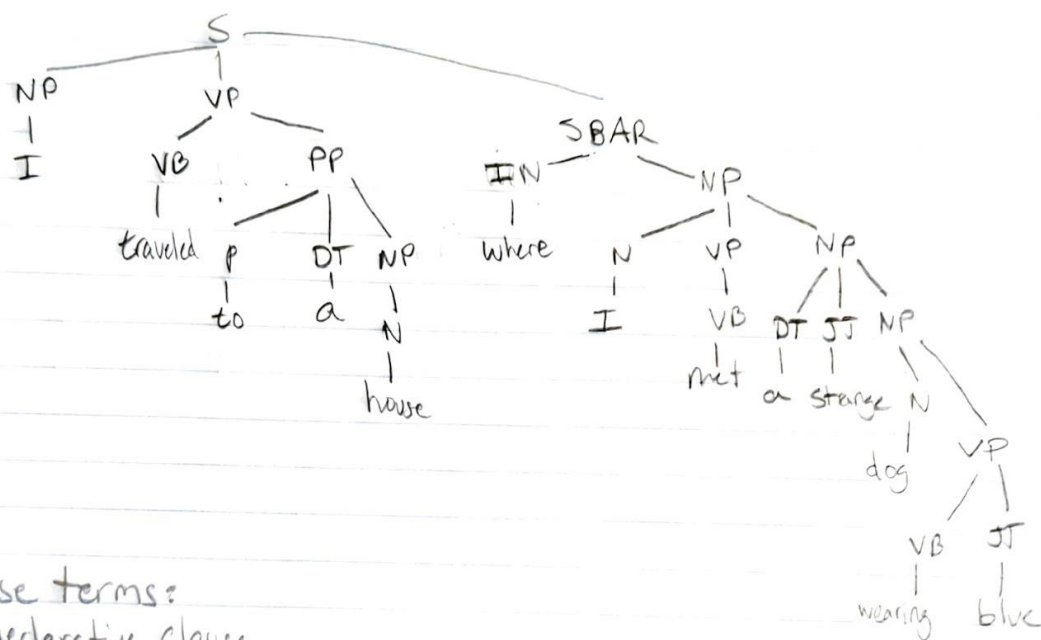# Sentence Parsing

The following are three ways to parse a sentence.

"I traveled to a house where I met a strange dog wearing blue"

Phrase terms:
S: declarative clause
NP: Noun Phrase
VP: Verb Phrase
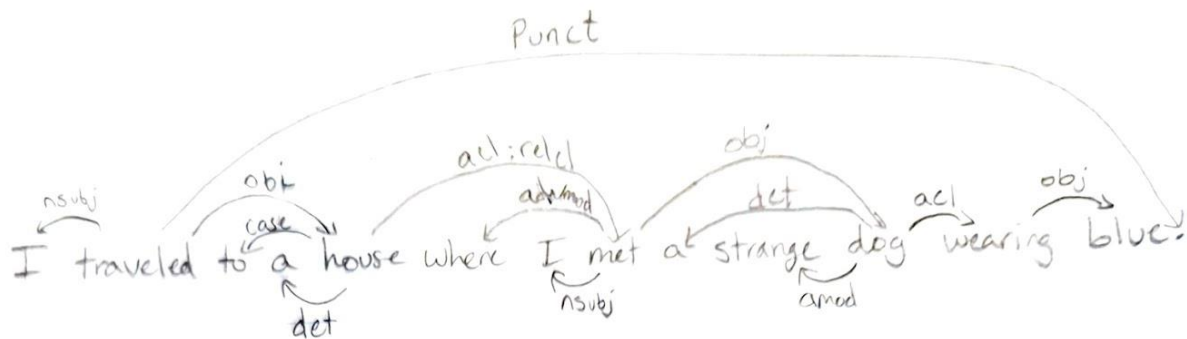PP: Prepositional Phrase
P: Preposition
DT: Determiner
N: Noun
SBAR: Introduced clause with subordinating conjunction
IN: subordinating conjunction
VB: verb
JJ: Adjective

Punct

nsubj   obj   acl:relcl   obj   obj

case   advmod   det   acl

I traveled to a house where I met a strange dog wearing blue!

det   nsubj   amod

nsubj: nominal subject
punct: punctuation
obi: indirect object
case: prepositions
det: Determiner
acl: clause modifier
advmod = adverb modifier
obj = direct object
amod: adjective modifier

Predicate

I	traveled	to a house where I met a strange dog wearing blue
Arg0	V	Arg1

Arg0 states the **agent** of the verb, Arg1 is the rest of the sentence

a house	where	I	met	a strange dog wearing blue
Argm-Loc	R-Argm-Loc	Arg0	V	Arg1

First arg is location modifier, "where" is a reference to the location
Arg0 is agent of verb met, Arg1 is who was met

a strange dog	wearing	blue
Arg0	V	Arg1

Arg0 is the agent, wearing states what the subject was doing, and arg1 is what the dog was wearing.

Conclusion:

The tree visual offers a clear visual of how each word is connected. You can clearly see which words are grouped together and how they modify the lower words. The dependency parse looks more cluttered than the rest. However, it does show how a word at the beginning can affect a word at the end of a sentence. The SRL parse does not give as much information about the individual words. It seems to focus more on the overall structure of a sentence. I personally prefer the PSG tree method.