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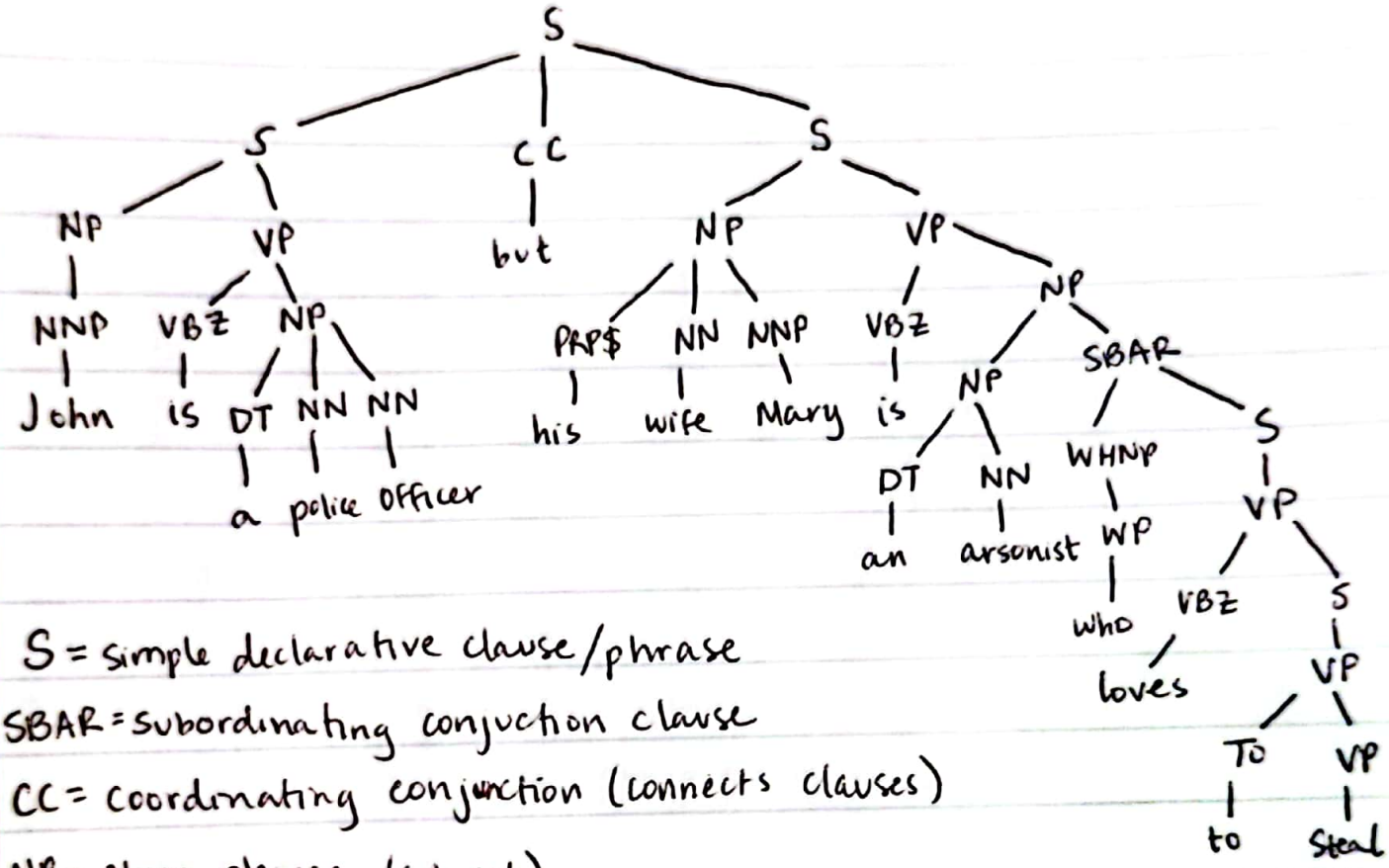
SENTENCE PARSING

John is a police officer but his wife Mary is an arsonist who loves to steal.

PSG tree



S = simple declarative clause/phrase

SBAR = subordinating conjuction clause

CC = coordinating conjunction (connects clauses)

NP = Noun phrase (subject)

VP = verb phrase (predicate)

WHNP = wh- word noun phrase

NNP = singular proper noun

NN = noun

VBZ = 3rd person singular verb

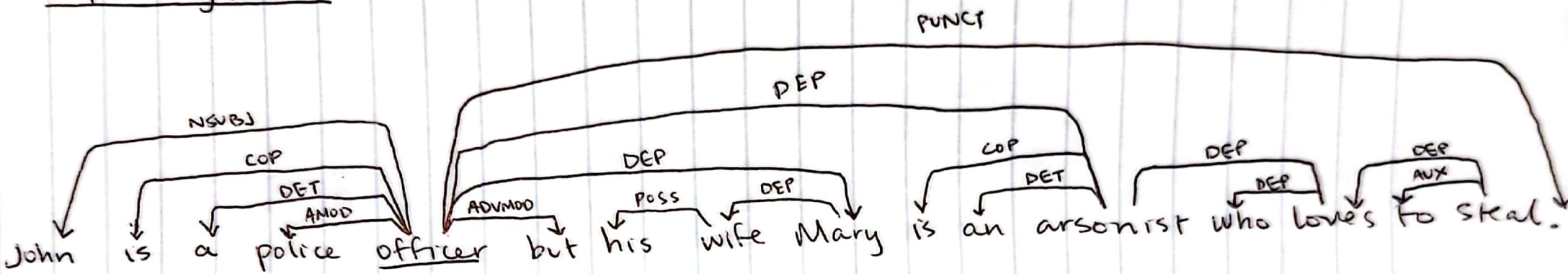
DT = determiner (determines noun phrase)

PRP$ = possessive pronoun

TO = to

WP = wh- pronoun

Dependency parse



AMOD = (adj modifier) modifies the meaning of a noun phrase
ADVMOD = (adv. modifier) adverb that modifies the meaning of a word
AUX = (auxiliary) helping verb
COP = (copula) shows a copular verb and its complement
DEP = (dependent) there exists some relation between words, but it cannot be specified
DET = (determiner) the relationship between a noun and its determiner
NSUBJ = (nominal subject) the noun phrase of the subject of a clause
PUNCT = punctuation

SRL

John (ARG1) is (V) a police officer (ARG2)

→ John has the title of "police officer"

his wife Mary (ARG1) is (V) an arsonist who loves to steal (ARG2)

→ Mary can be described as "an arsonist who loves to steal"

an arsonist (ARG0), who (R-ARG0), loves (V) to steal (ARG1)

→ The arsonist is acting upon her hobby, theft

- R-ARG0 is a reference to ARG0 → who refers to the arsonist

who (ARG0) loves to steal (V)

→ The entity referenced by the word "who" takes a specific action, "stealing"

The PSG tree is a nice, organized way to parse a sentence. The tree diagram is easy to follow. In bracket form, however, it can be hard to read. Dependency parsing uses a root and bases relations off it. They handle copular clauses in a very clear way. Some of the relationships between words, however, can be unclear when marked with "DEP". The Arguments in SRL parsing are well defined and have clear purposes. They can, however, be hard to find.