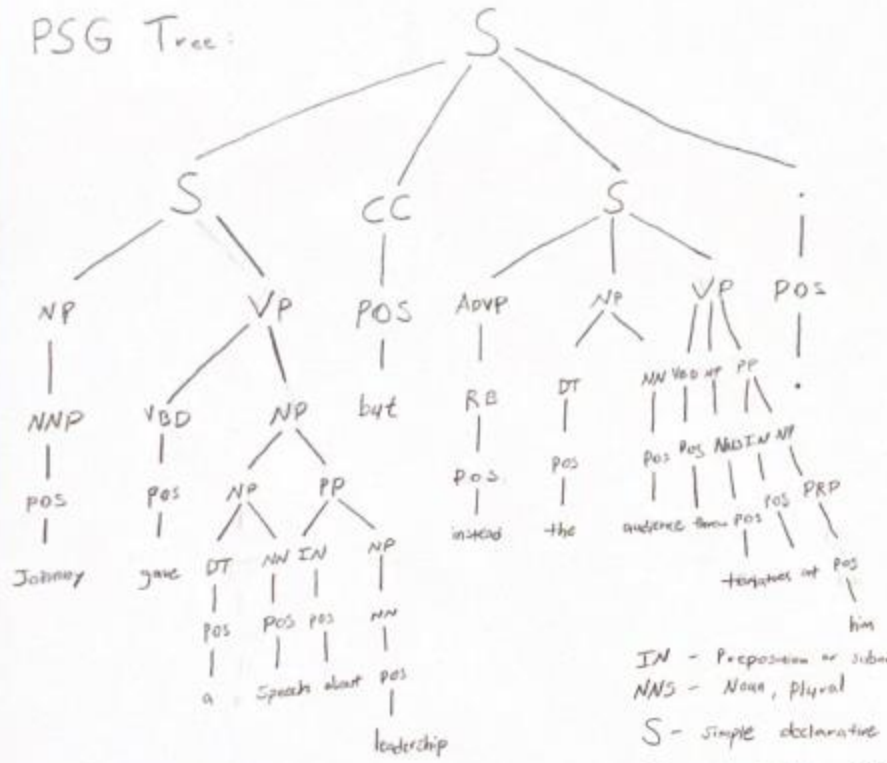
PSG Tree:



IN - Preposition or subordinating conjunction

NNS - Noun, plural

S - Simple declarative clause

CC - coordinating conjunction

'.' - sentence terminator (freeBase Tokenizer)

NP - Noun Phrase

VP - Verb Phrase

ADVP - Adverb phrase

NNP - Proper noun, singular

VBD - Verb, past tense

RB - Adverb

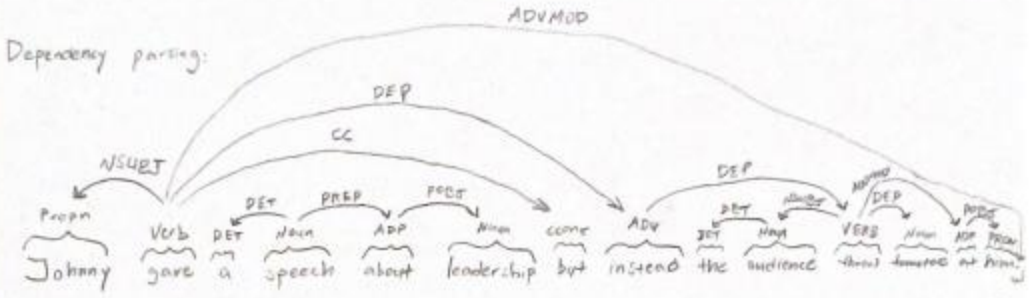
DT - Determiner

NN - Noun, singular

PRP - Personal pronoun

PP - Prepositional phrase

Dependency parsing:



NSUBJ - nominal subject: noun phrase which is the syntactic subject of a clause

ADVMOD - adverb modifier: adverb that serves to modify the meaning of a word

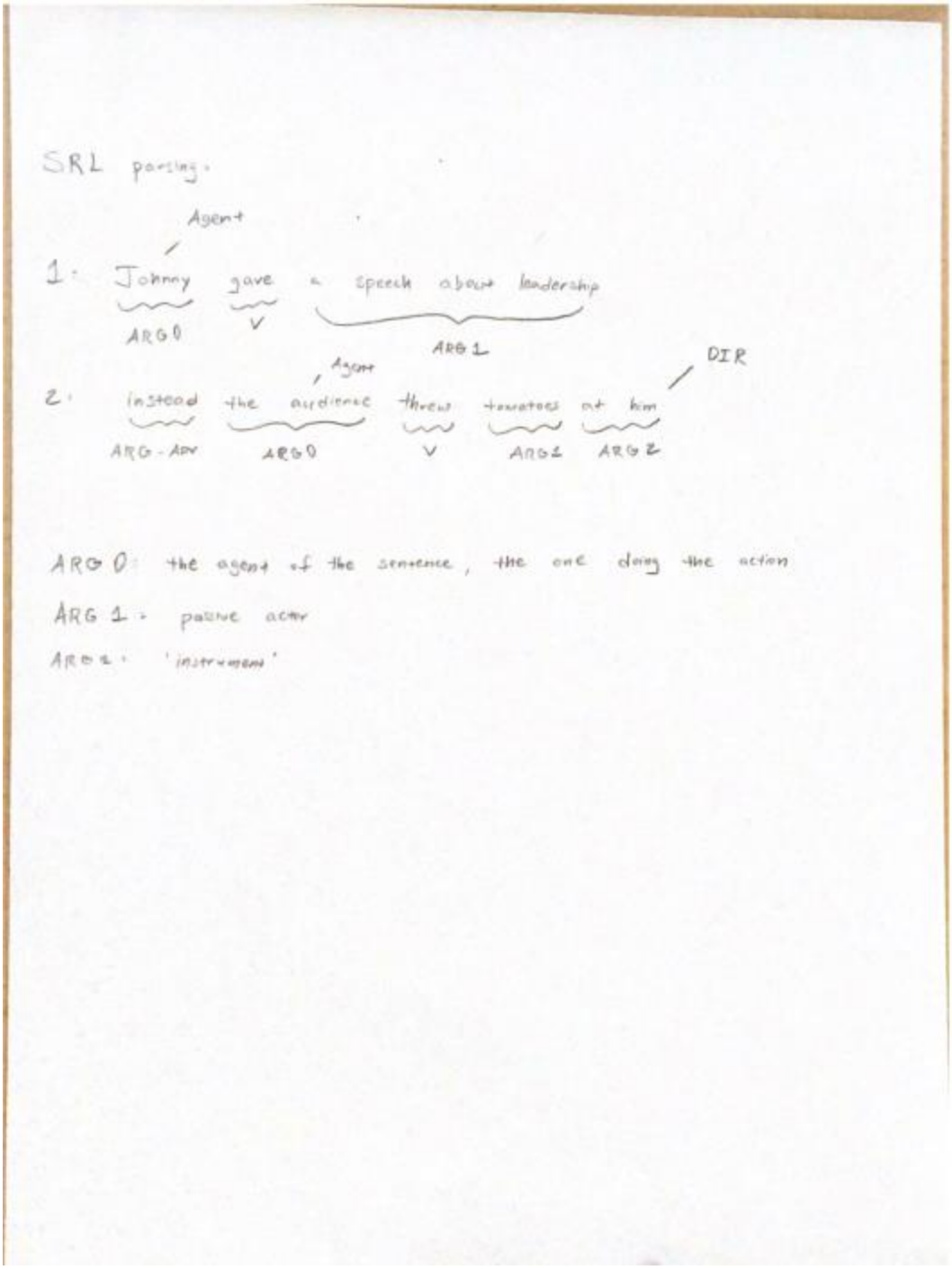
DEP - dependent: system is unable to determine a more precise dependency relation between two words

CC - coordination: relation between an element of a conjunct and the coordinating conjunction word of the conjunct

DET - determiner: relation between the head of an NP and its determiner

PREP - prepositional modifier: a verb, adj, or noun is a prepositional phrase that serves to modify the meaning of the verb, adj, or noun or even another preposition

DOBJ - obj: of a preposition: head of a noun phrase following the preposition or the adverbs "here" and "there".



All three sentencing parsing tools are great in their role, but one does a better job than the other in terms of context of what its used for. Firstly, the PSG parsing is good for laying out the phrase terms and identifying which phrase is what. I'm not a fan of how congested it can get when you have longer sentences. Secondly, the dependency parsing is good for finding the relations between the sentences and words but can get complex over time. Lastly, SRL parsing is great for extracting what the sentence means following all the words in the sentence, but it doesn't really show what the phrase terms are for each word in the sentence.