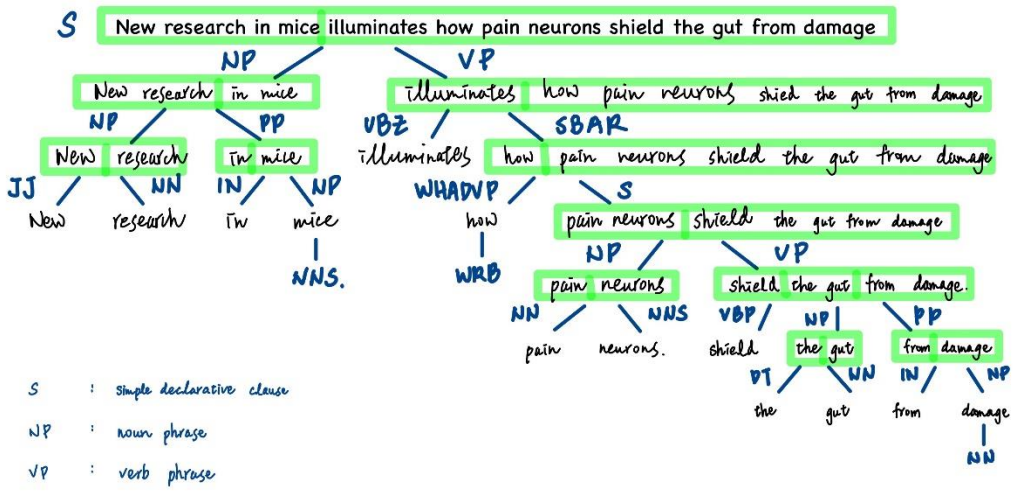
Tera Parish
TXP200011

Sentence Parsing

Sample sentence: "New research in mice illuminates how pain neurons shield the gut from damage"

PSG



S : simple declarative clause

NP : noun phrase

VP : verb phrase

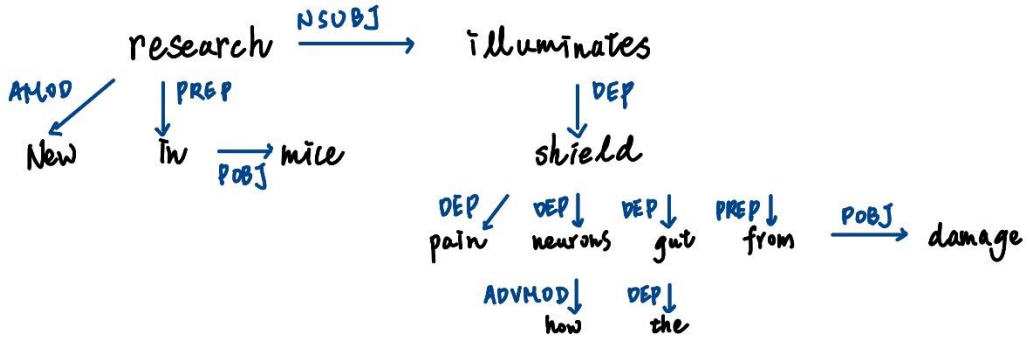
PP : prepositional phrase

SBAR : clause introduced by a subordinating conjunction

WHADVP : wh-adverb phrase

Dependency Parsing

New research in mice illuminates how pain neurons shield the gut from damage



NSUBJ : nominal subject (a noun phrase)

AMOD : adjectival modifier

PREP : prepositional modifier

POBJ : object of a preposition

DEP : dependent

ADVMOD : adverb modifier

Tera Parish
TXP200011

SRL

New research in mice illuminates how pain neurons shield the gut from damage

Predicate (v.)	Argument & Modifier
illuminates	ARG 0. New research in mice
	ARG 1. how pain neurons shield the gut from damage
shield	ARGM-MNR how
	ARG 0. pain neurons
	ARG 1. the gut
	ARG 2. from damage

ARG 0 : the agent ; the one doing the action
ARG 1 : the passive actor
ARG 2 : often the instrument ; PP or NP

ARGM-MNR : manner modifier ; how the action was performed.

Summary and Comparison of Parsers

The most complex and extensive syntax parsing method out of the three is PSG, also known as constituent parsing. PSG allows us to view the constituency hierarchy, but the relationships between phrases are not made clear. On the other hand, dependency parsing and SRL demonstrate the relations between phrases. However, PSG breaks down the text more thoroughly than these two paring techniques.