

Trees & Structures

(avm, forest, tikz)

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1 Notes

For this file you will need the following packages:

- Fontenc package with T1 and T3 option:
`\usepackage[T3,T1]{fontenc}`
- Xcolor package for colored elements in trees:
`\usepackage{xcolor}`
- Tipa package with no encoding and safe option:
`\usepackage[noenc,safe]{tipa}`
- TikZ-qtrees package with the positioning library:
`\usepackage{tikz-qtrees}`
`\usetikzlibrary{positioning}`
- Forest package with linguistics option:
`\usepackage[linguistics]{forest}`
- AVM package (the one in this folder¹):
`\usepackage{avm}`

If the settings (e.g. `forestset` or `tikzset`) are used outside of the `forest` or `tikzpicture` environment (see the code in the `tex`-file of this document) then they apply globally, i.e. for all following trees. If they are only used inside of an environment (i.e. after `\begin{forest}` or `\begin{tikzpicture}`), their effect only lasts until the environment is closed again (see code below).

For further information on \LaTeX , `forest`, `TikZ`, and `tipa`, see Freitag and Machicao y Priemer (2015); Vanden Wyngaerd (2016); Živanović (2017); Crémer (2011); Tantau (2013); Rei (2004).

This file has been compiled with PDF- \LaTeX .

2 AVM

2.1 Two examples with different commands

First example (see code):

$$\left[\text{SUBCAT} \left\langle \begin{array}{cc} \text{NP} & \\ \text{CASE} & \textit{nom} \\ \text{IND} & \textcircled{1} \end{array}, \begin{array}{cc} \text{NP} & \\ \text{CASE} & \textit{acc} \\ \text{IND} & \textcircled{2} \end{array} \right\rangle \right] \Rightarrow \left[\text{SUBCAT} \left\langle \begin{array}{cc} \text{NP} & \\ \text{CASE} & \textit{nom} \\ \text{IND} & \textcircled{3} \end{array}, \begin{array}{cc} \text{NP} & \\ \text{CASE} & \textit{dat} \\ \text{IND} & \textcircled{1} \end{array}, \begin{array}{cc} \text{NP} & \\ \text{CASE} & \textit{acc} \\ \text{IND} & \textcircled{2} \end{array} \right\rangle \right]$$

¹There are many different versions of the package `avm` on the internet. They have different settings but the same name. So if you are using a different `avm` package, it could be the case, that you get some errors.

Second example (see code):

$$\left[\text{SUBCAT} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \text{NP} \\ \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{CASE} & \text{nom} \\ \text{IND} & \boxed{1} \end{array} \right] \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \text{NP} \\ \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{CASE} & \text{acc} \\ \text{IND} & \boxed{2} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right\rangle \right] \Rightarrow \left[\text{SUBCAT} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} \text{NP} \\ \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{CASE} & \text{nom} \\ \text{IND} & \boxed{3} \end{array} \right] \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \text{NP} \\ \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{CASE} & \text{dat} \\ \text{IND} & \boxed{1} \end{array} \right] \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \text{NP} \\ \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{CASE} & \text{acc} \\ \text{IND} & \boxed{2} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right\rangle \right]$$

2.2 Lexical Rule

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{CONT} | \text{RELS } \boxed{8} \oplus \text{nelist} \\ \text{alt-psych-v-lxm} \end{array} \right] \mapsto \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{CAT} | \text{ARG-ST} \left\langle \text{NP}[\text{str}]_{\boxed{5}}, \text{NP}[\text{str}]_{\boxed{1}} \right\rangle \\ \text{CONT} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{IND } \boxed{4} \\ \text{RELS } \boxed{8} \left\langle \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{ARG0 } \boxed{0} \\ \text{pred} \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{ARG0 } \boxed{1} \\ \text{exp} \end{array} \right] \right\rangle \oplus \left\langle \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{ARG0 } \boxed{4} & \text{hpng} \\ \text{ARG1 } \boxed{0} & \text{begin-pred} \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{ARG0 } \boxed{5} & \text{csr} \\ \text{ARG1 } \boxed{4} & \end{array} \right] \right\rangle \end{array} \right] \\ \text{cause-psych-v-lxm} \end{array} \right]$$

Figure 1: LR for case alternation for *alt-psych-v-lxm* (Machicao y Priemer and Fritz-Huechante, 2018)

2.3 Forest-Tree with AVM

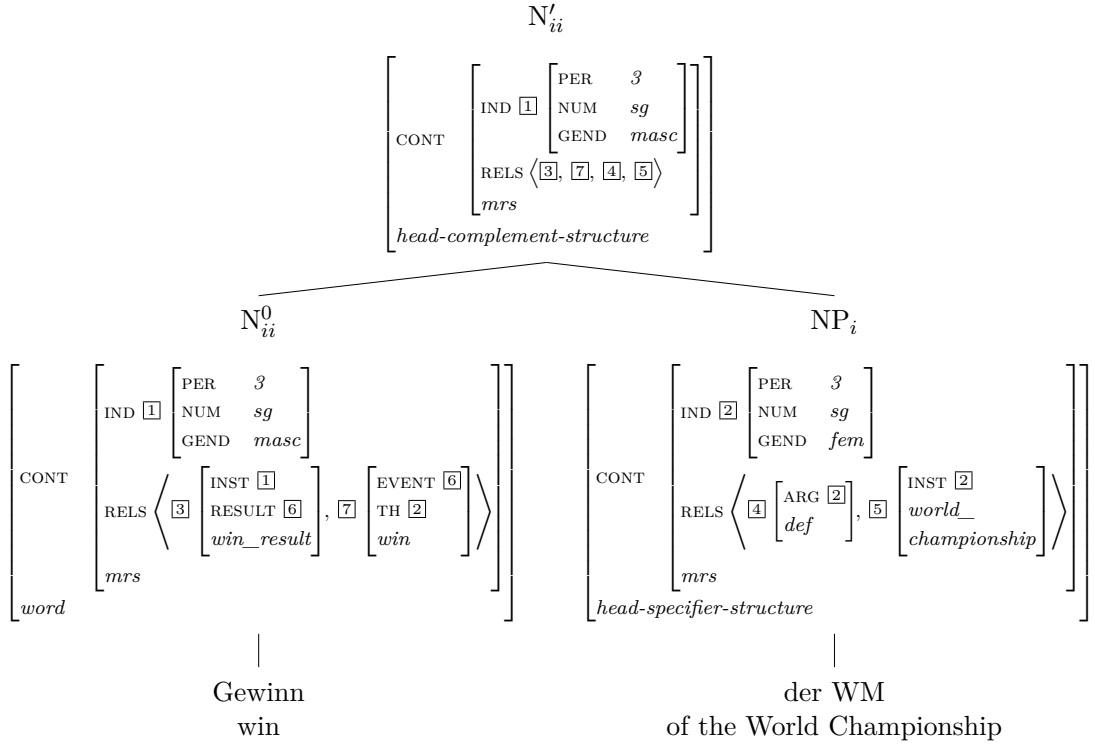
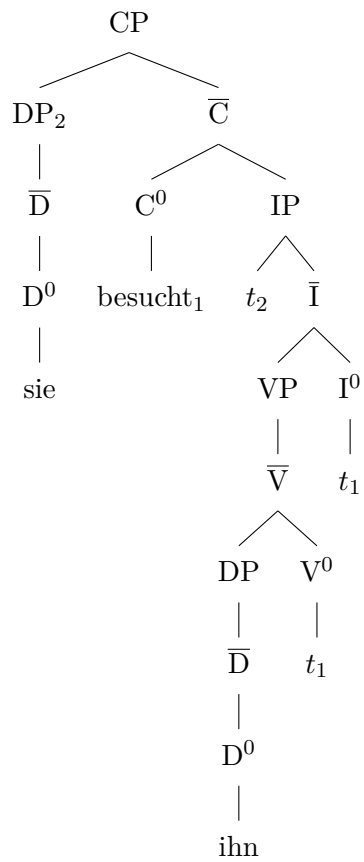


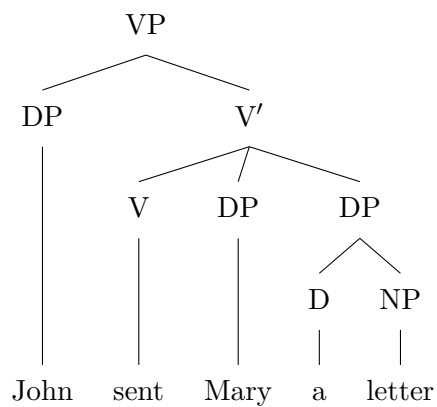
Figure 2: Illustration of the Semantics Principle (Machicao y Priemer, 2017)

3 Forest-Trees (Basics)

3.1 Simple small tree with bar over X, no bottom alignment



3.2 Trinary branching, prime instead of bar, bottom alignment



3.3 Bottom alignment, roof, traces

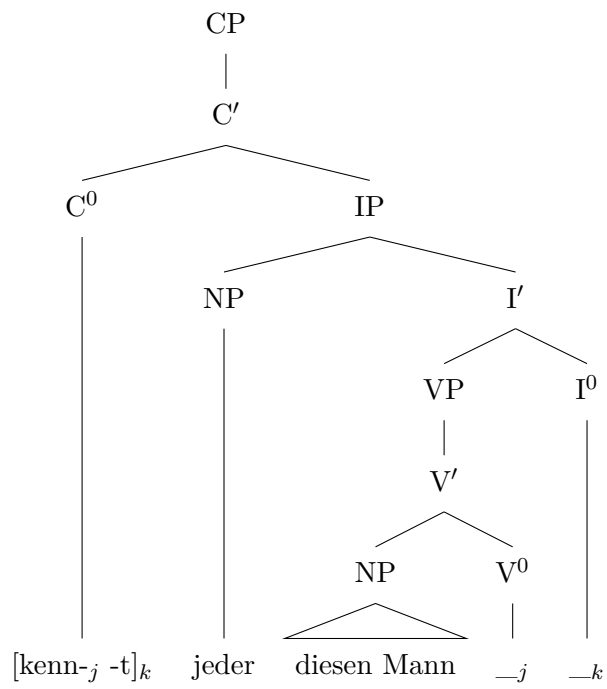
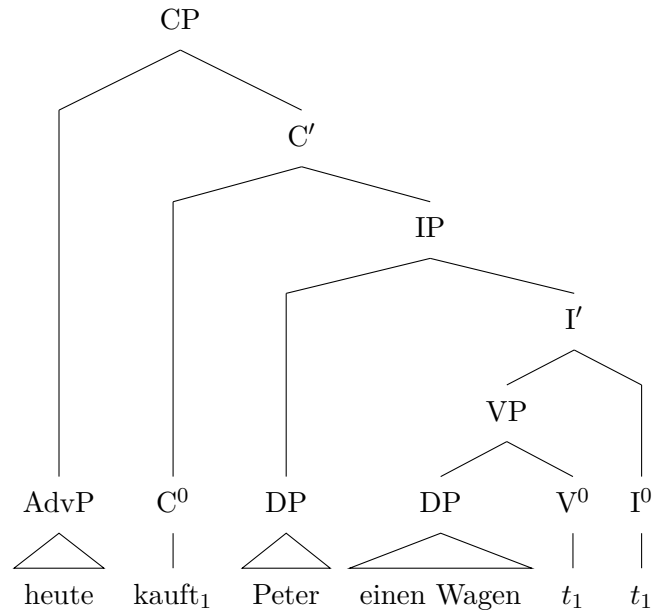


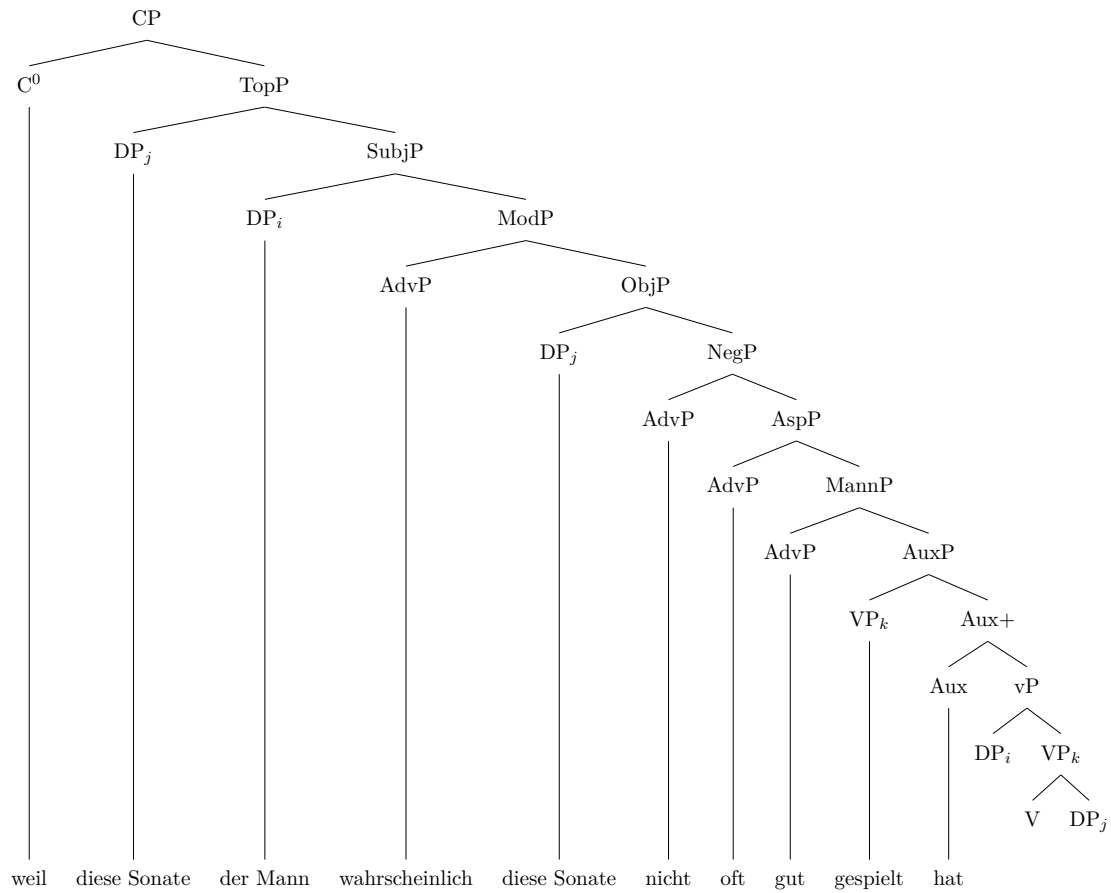
Figure 3: CP Structure in Müller (2019: 107)

3.4 Bottom alignment with tier=word and empty nodes

The command `, tier=word` aligns every node with this command to the lowest node that has the command.



3.5 Big tree – resized, with phantom nodes



3.6 Two trees and arrow

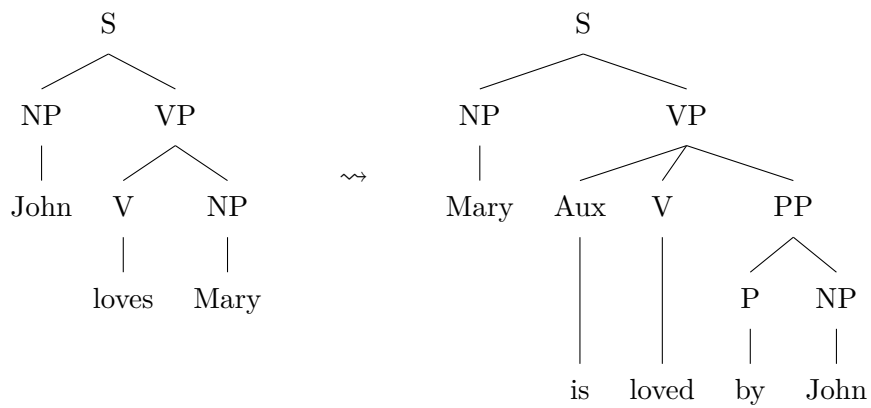
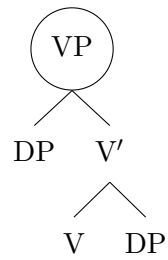


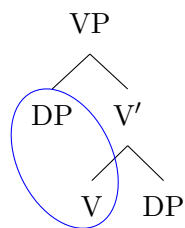
Figure 4: Transformation (Müller, 2019: 149, 85)

3.7 Node with circle



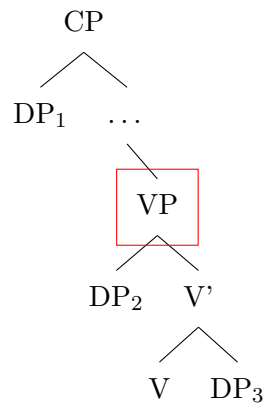
3.8 Two nodes marked with ellipse

Change the parameters in `node` to fit the nodes inside the ellipse.

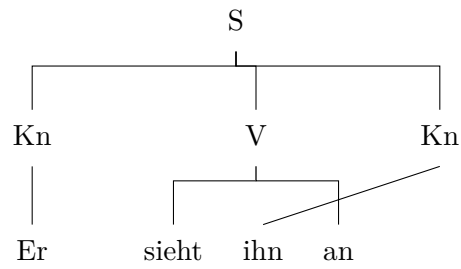


Code taken from: <https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/355365/drawing-an-ellipse-around-an-edge-in-forest>

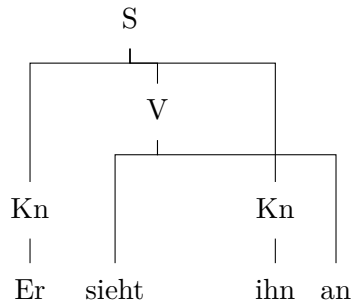
3.9 Coloured rectangle



3.10 Forest-Trees with edges and crossing edges



Lengthening the edges:



4 Forest-Trees with arrows

4.1 Movement and advice, with phantom node

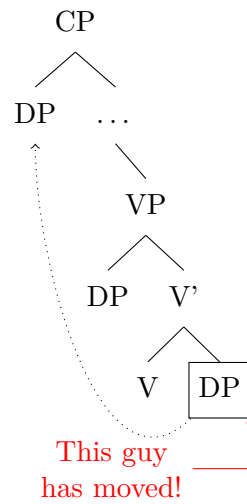


Figure 5: CP with arrows (Živanović, 2017: 6, 8)

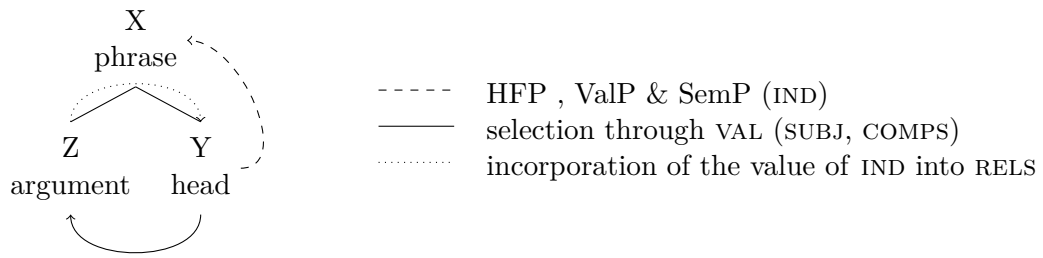


Figure 6: Head-argument relation (Machicao y Priemer, 2017)

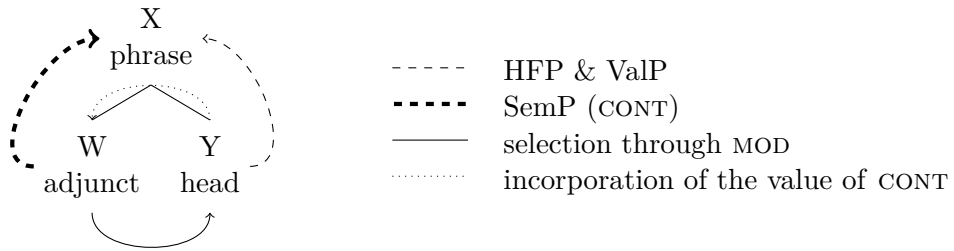


Figure 7: Head-adjunct relation (Machicao y Priemer, 2017)

4.2 With different arrows

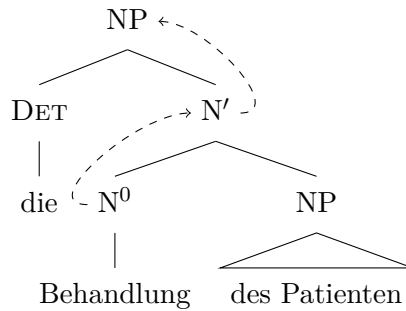
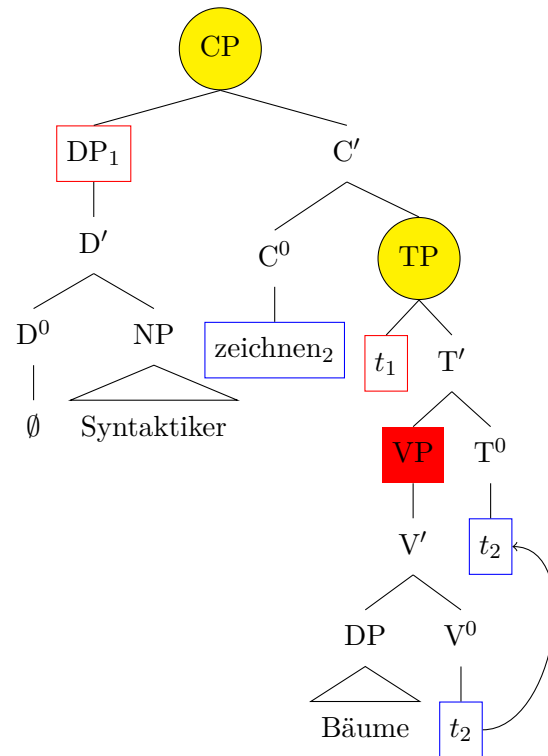


Figure 8: Projection of head features (Machicao y Priemer, 2018)

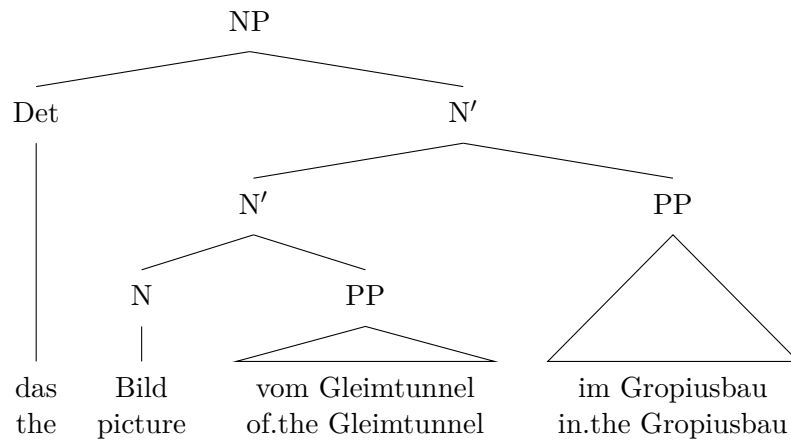
4.3 Tree with different arrows and coloured boxes



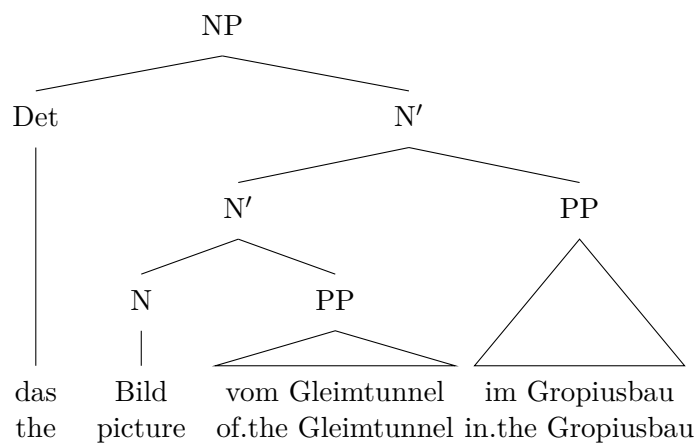
5 Forest-Trees with adjusted roofs for glosses and bottom alignment

Taken from: <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/167978/smaller-roofs-for-forest>

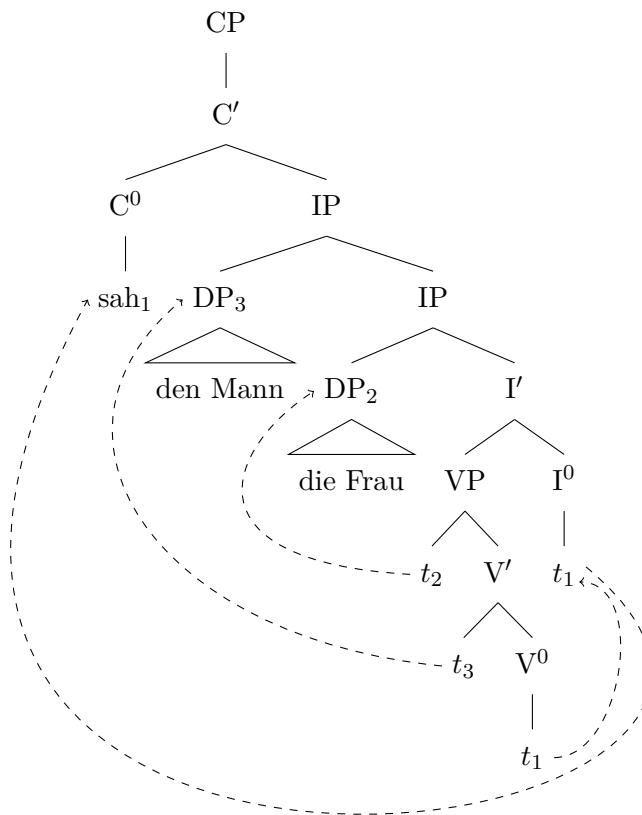
5.1 The default behaviour



5.2 Hiding the wider text



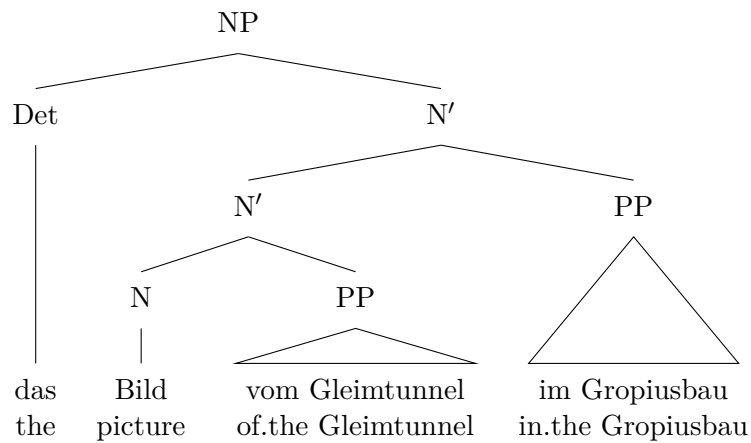
5.3 Tree with arrows avoiding nodes (with corrections)



Check also:

<https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/352873/drawing-lines-or-arrows-along-node-paths-with-forest/353341#353341>

5.4 Hiding the wider text and correcting the separation



6 Some other trees for linguistics

6.1 Language architecture

This tree uses the forest styles `bottom word` and `edgy` defined in the preamble of this document.

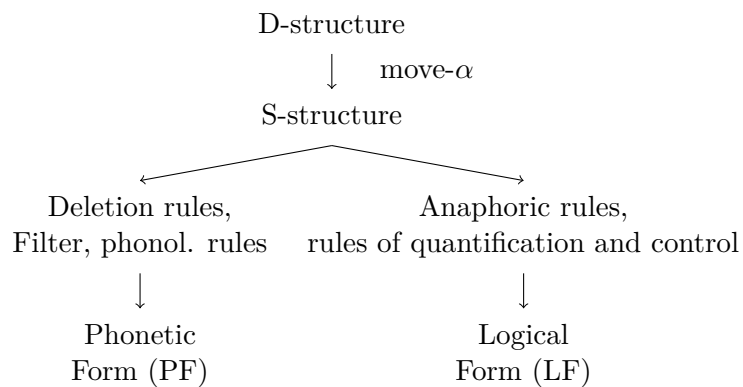


Figure 9: T-Modell (Müller, 2019: 88)

6.2 Structures of complex words

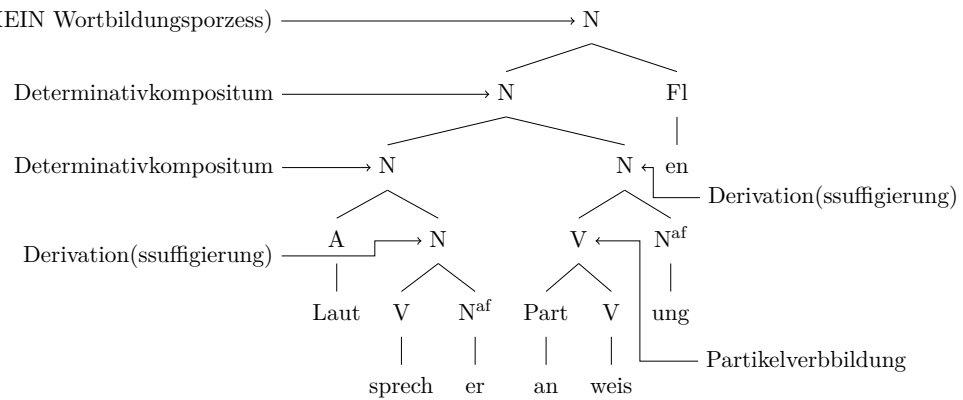


Figure 10: Word structure (Machicao y Priemer, 2019)

6.3 Structures of syllables

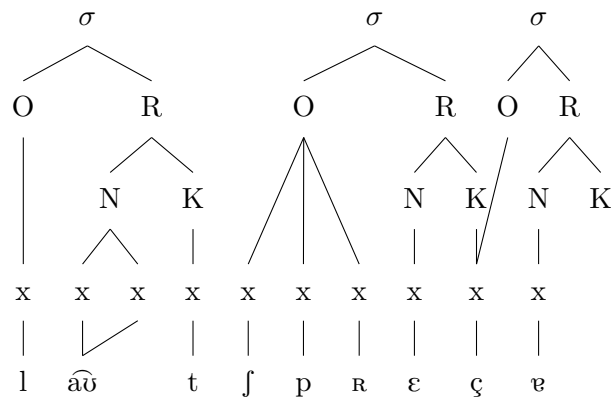


Figure 11: Phonetic structure (Machicao y Priemer, 2019)

The following style can be obtained using the forestset “GP1” which is already provided by the linguistics option of **forest**.

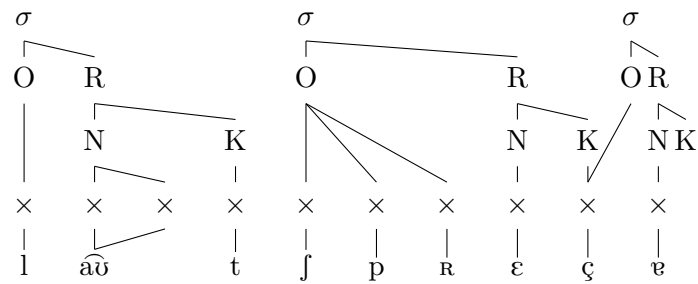


Figure 12: Phonetic structure (Machicao y Priemer, 2019)

6.4 Sonority Profiles with TikZ

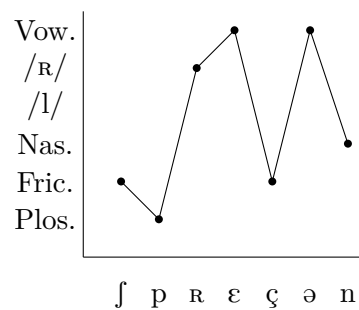
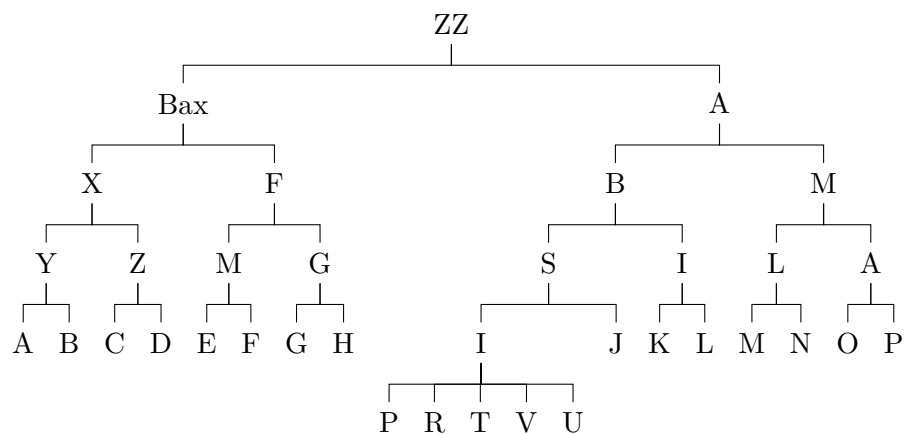
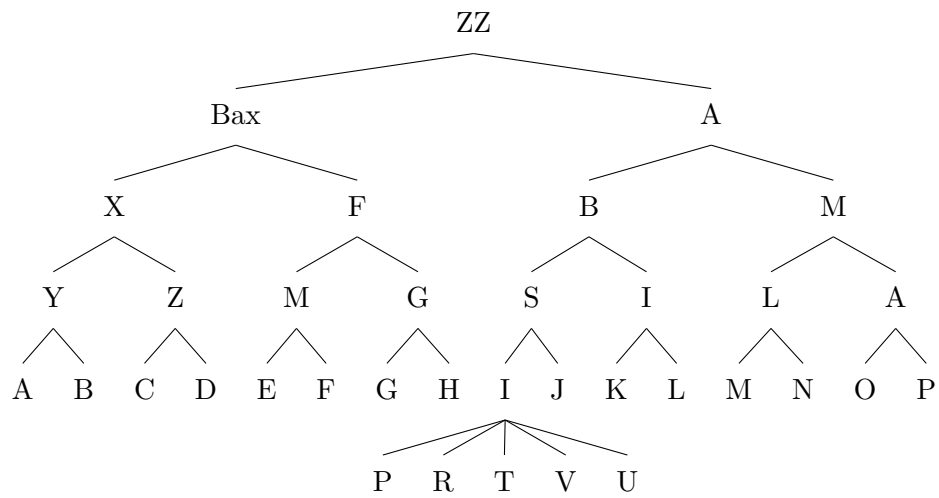


Figure 13: Sonority profile (Machicao y Priemer, 2019)

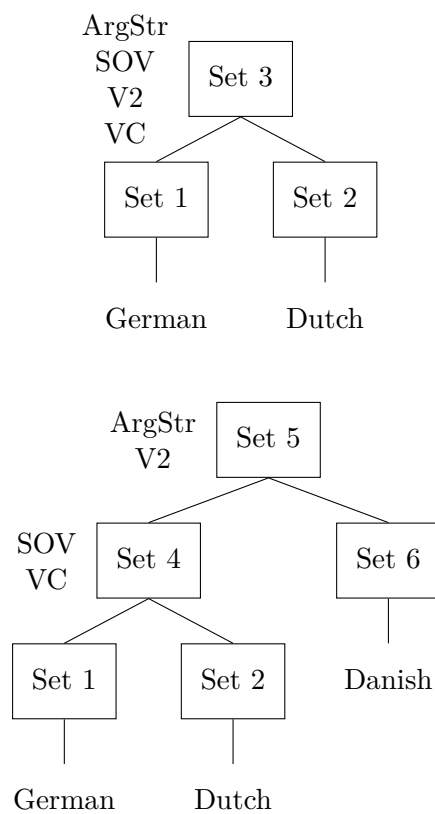
6.5 Tikz-tree: Typology

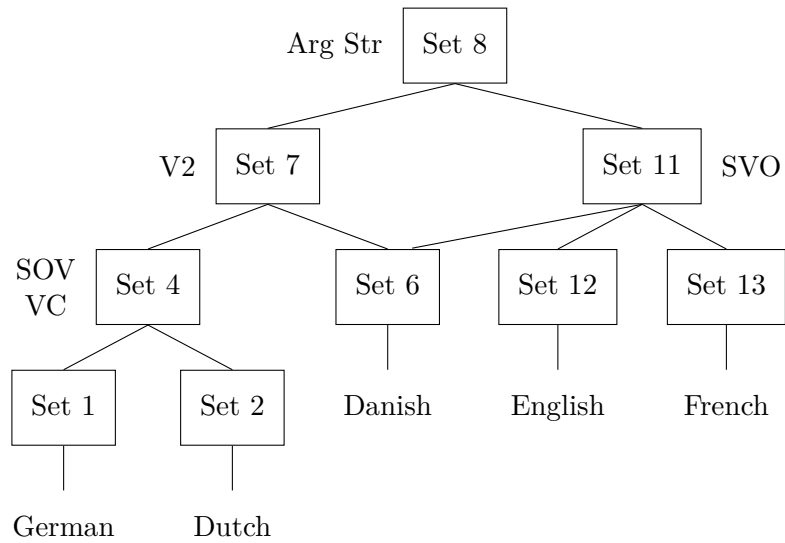


6.6 Forest-tree: Typology

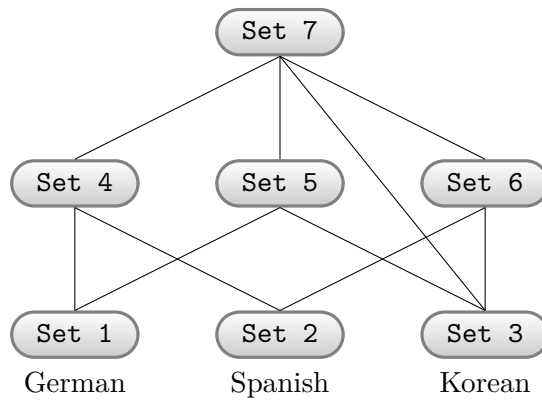


6.7 Forest Sets: rectangles

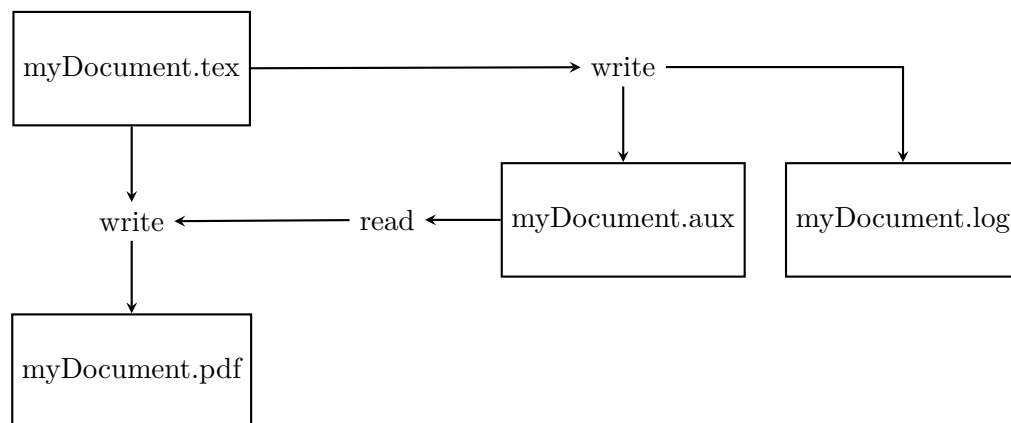




6.8 Forest Sets: rounded corners and labels



6.9 Tikz Flowchart



6.10 Tikz-qtree Sets

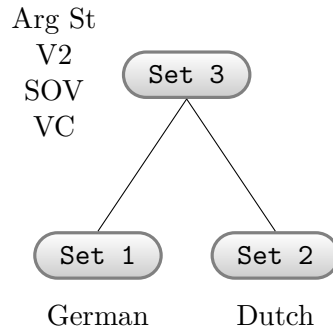


Figure 14: Common properties in German & Dutch (Müller, 2014)

6.11 Type hierarchy, multiple inheritance, and scalebox

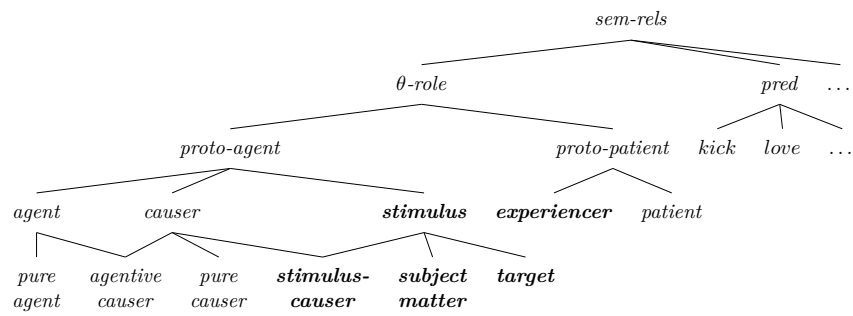


Figure 15: Type hierarchy for *semantic-relations* (Machicao y Priemer and Fritz-Huechante, 2018)

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Živanović, Sašo (2017). Forest: a PGF/TikZ-based package for drawing linguistic trees v2.1.5. *CTAN: Comprehensive TeX Archive Network*. URL <https://ctan.org/pkg/forest>, Access: 30/11/2017.