

Trees & Structures

(avm, forest, tikz)

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Contents

1	Notes	2
2	AVM	3
2.1	Two examples with different commands	3
2.2	Lexical Rule	3
2.3	Forest-Tree with AVM	4
3	Forest-Trees (Basics)	5
3.1	Simple small tree with bar over X, no bottom alignment	5
3.2	Trinary branching, prime instead of bar, bottom alignment	5
3.3	Bottom alignment, roof, traces	6
3.4	Bottom alignment with <code>tier=word</code> and empty nodes	7
3.5	Big tree – resized, with phantom nodes	8
3.6	Two trees and arrow	8
3.7	Node with circle	9
3.8	Two nodes marked with ellipse	9
3.9	Coloured rectangle	9
3.10	Forest-Trees with edges and crossing edges	10
4	Forest-Trees with arrows	10
4.1	Movement and advice, with phantom node	10
4.2	With different arrows	11
4.3	Tree with different arrows and coloured boxes	12
5	Forest-Trees with adjusted roofs for glosses and bottom alignment	13
5.1	The default behaviour	13
5.2	Hiding the wider text	13

5.3	Tree with arrows avoiding nodes (with corrections)	14
5.4	Hiding the wider text and correcting the separation	15
6	Some other trees for linguistics	15
6.1	Language architecture	15
6.2	Structures of complex words	16
6.3	Structures of syllables	16
6.4	Sonority Profiles with TikZ	17
6.5	Tikz-tree: Typology	17
6.6	Forest-tree: Typology	18
6.7	Forest Sets: rectangles	18
6.8	Forest Sets: rounded corners and labels	19
6.9	Tikz Flowchart	19
6.10	Tikz-qtree Sets	20
6.11	Type hierarchy, multiple inheritance, and scalebox	20
	References	20

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-qtree package with the positioning library:
`\usepackage{tikz-qtree}`
`\usetikzlibrary{positioning}`
- Forest package with linguistics option:
`\usepackage[linguistics]{forest}`
- AVM package (the one in this folder¹):
`\usepackage{avm}`

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.

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):

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

Second example (see code):

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

2.2 Lexical Rule

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

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

2.3 Forest-Tree with AVM

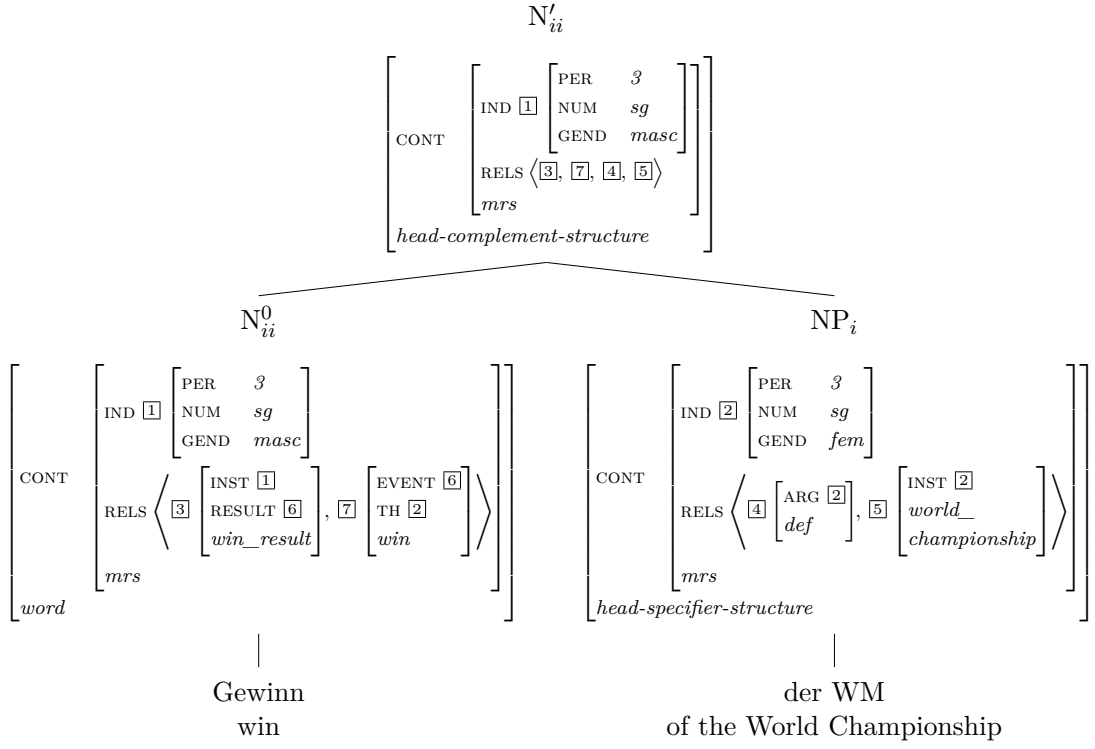
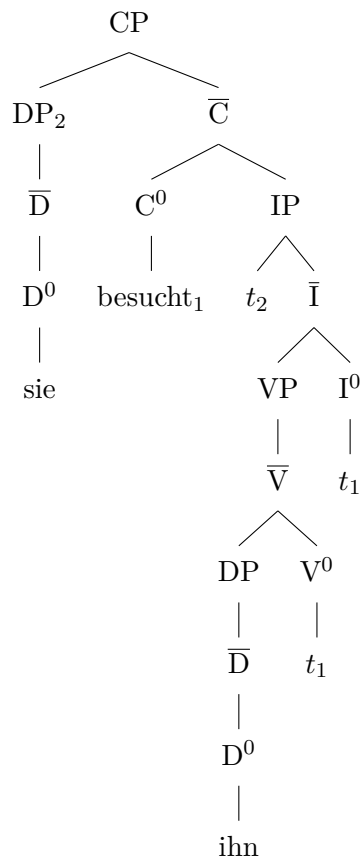


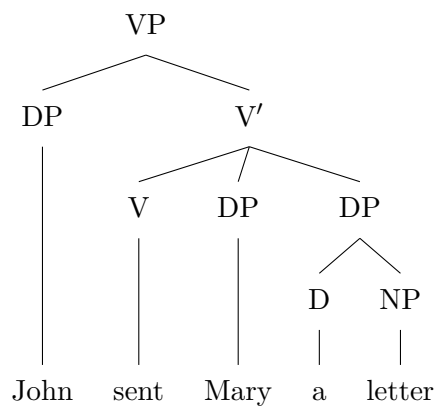
Figure 2: Illustration of the Semantics Principle (Machicao y Priemer, 2017)

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

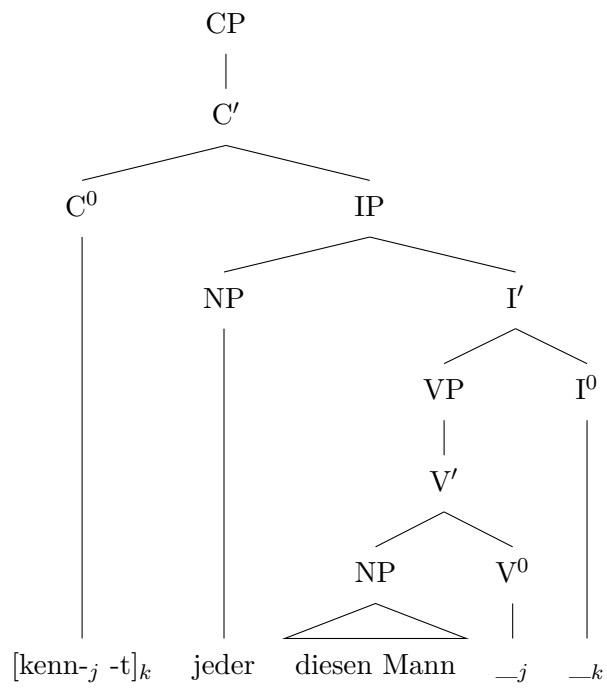
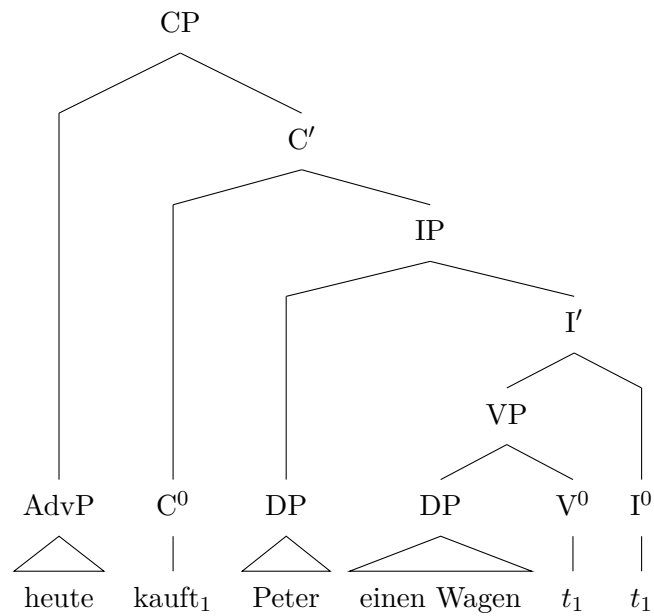


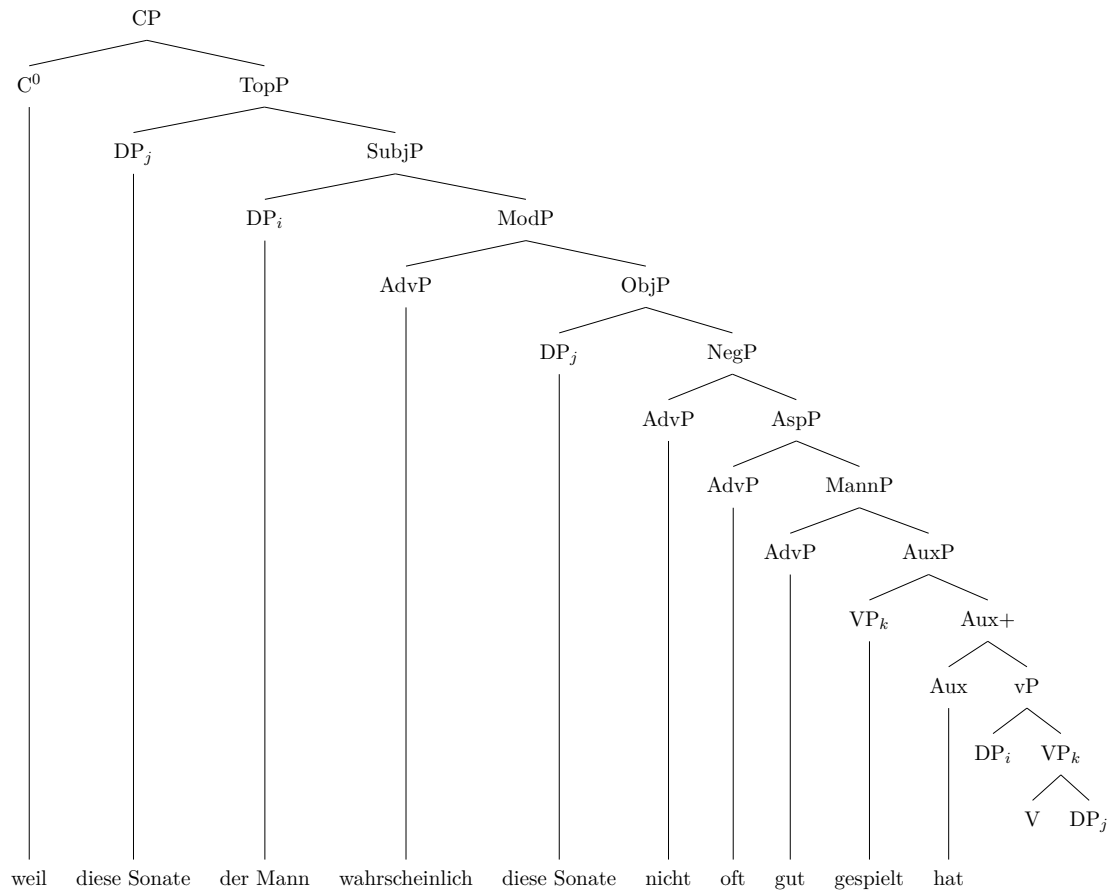
Figure 3: CP Structure in Müller (2019: 107)

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

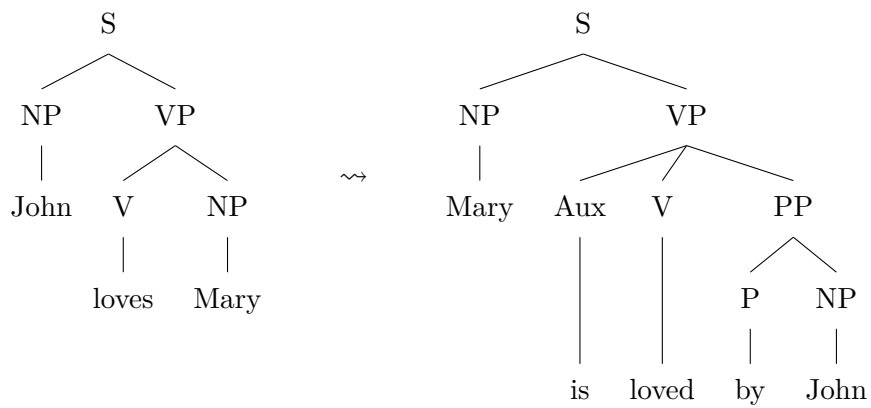
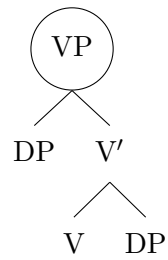


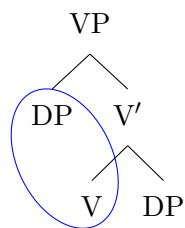
Figure 4: Transformation (Müller, 2019: 149, 85)

3.7 Node with circle



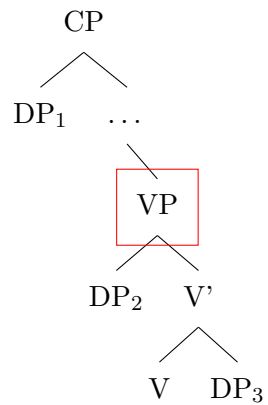
3.8 Two nodes marked with ellipse

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

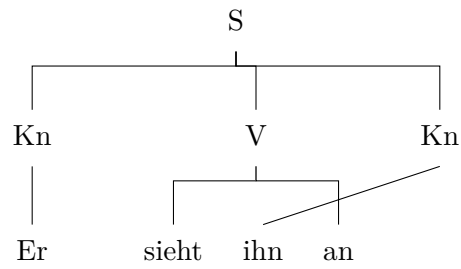


Code taken from: <https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/355365/drawing-an-ellipse-around-an-edge-in-forest>

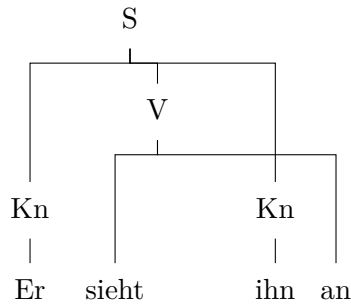
3.9 Coloured rectangle



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

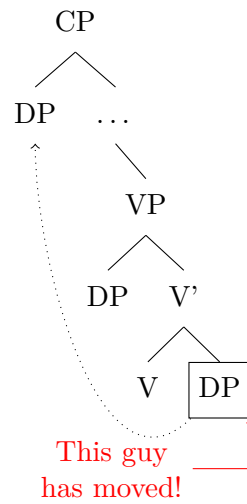


Figure 5: CP with arrows (Živanović, 2017: 6, 8)

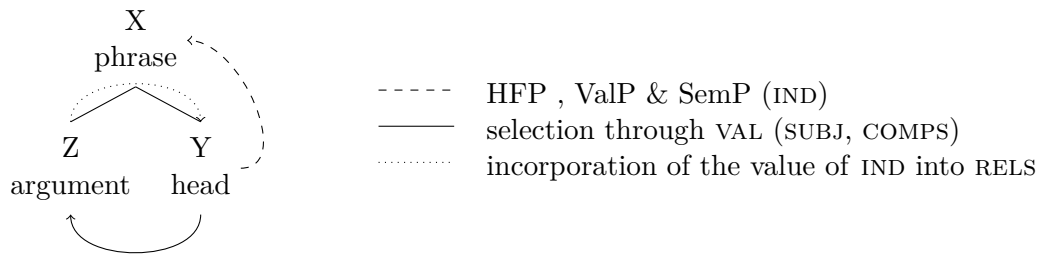


Figure 6: Head-argument relation (Machicao y Priemer, 2017)

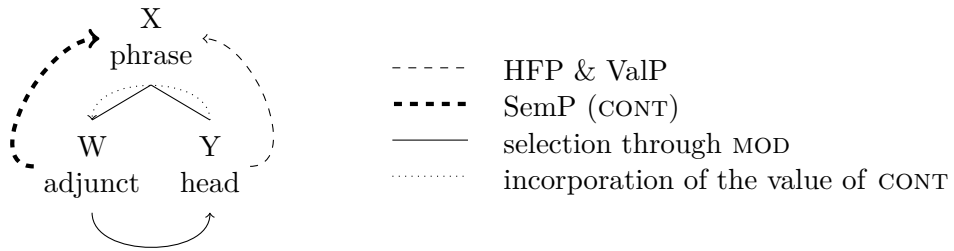


Figure 7: Head-adjunct relation (Machicao y Priemer, 2017)

4.2 With different arrows

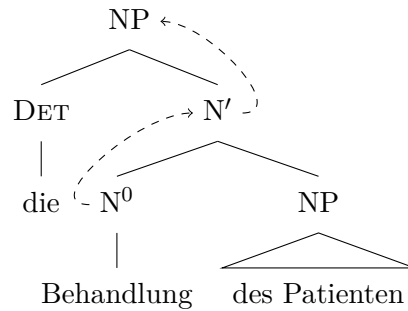
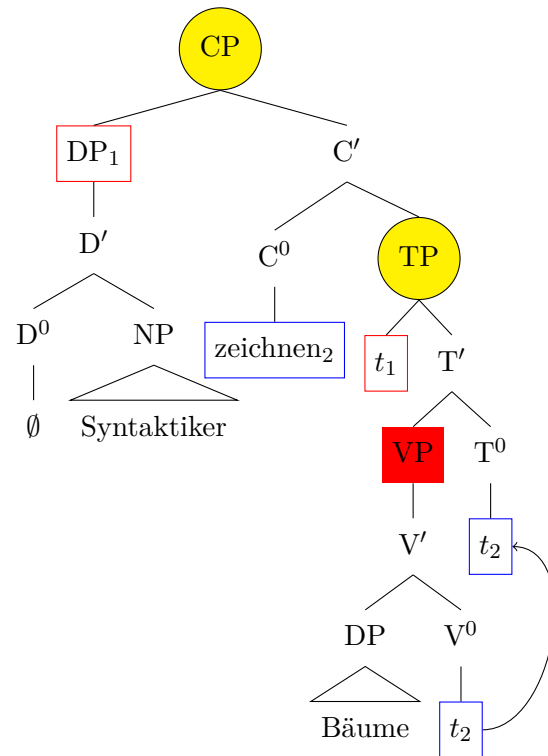


Figure 8: Projection of head features (Machicao y Priemer, 2018)

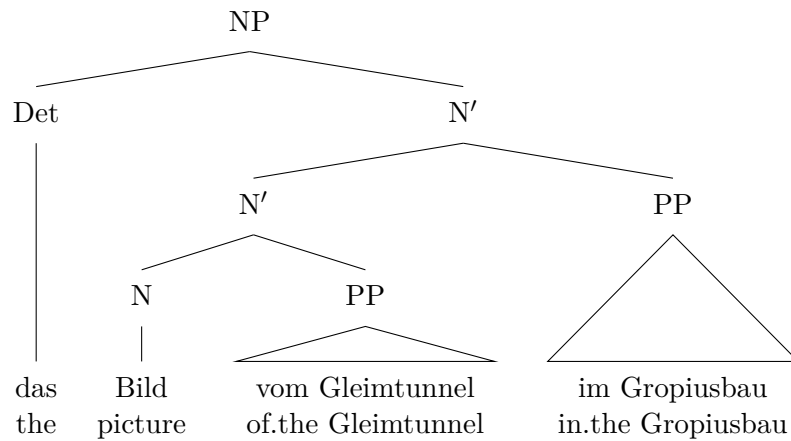
4.3 Tree with different arrows and coloured boxes



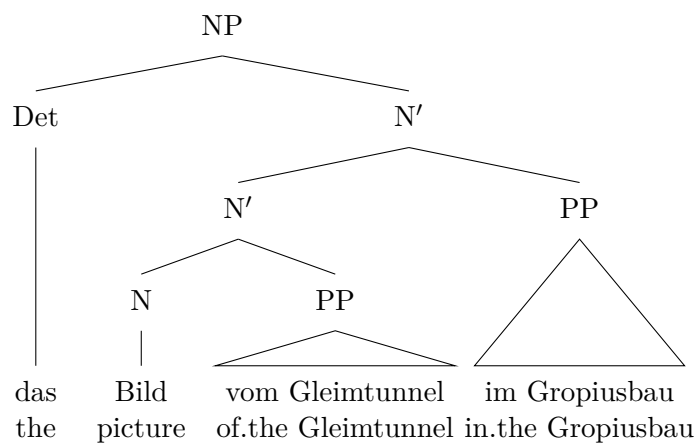
5 Forest-Trees with adjusted roofs for glosses and bottom alignment

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

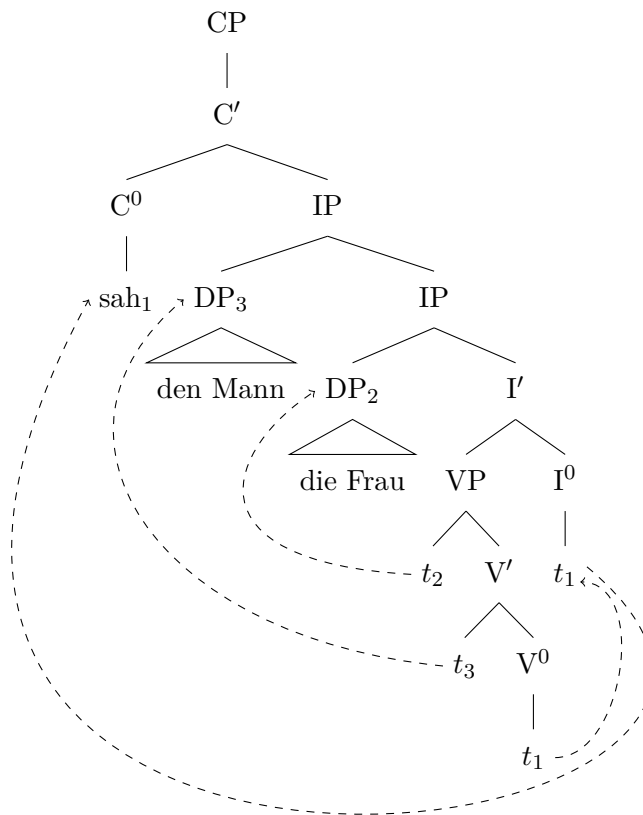
5.1 The default behaviour



5.2 Hiding the wider text



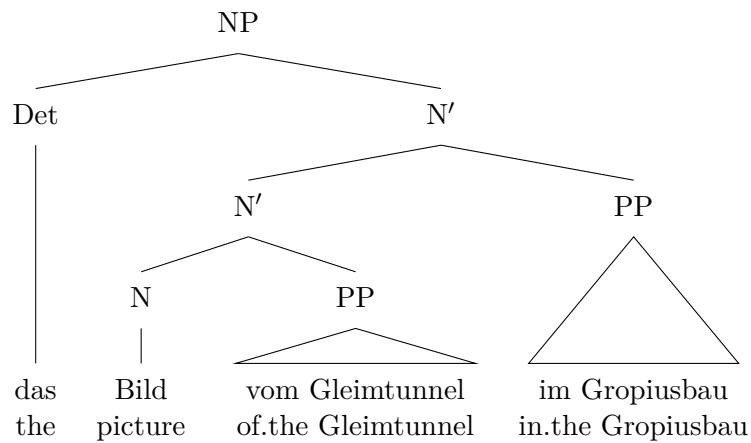
5.3 Tree with arrows avoiding nodes (with corrections)



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.

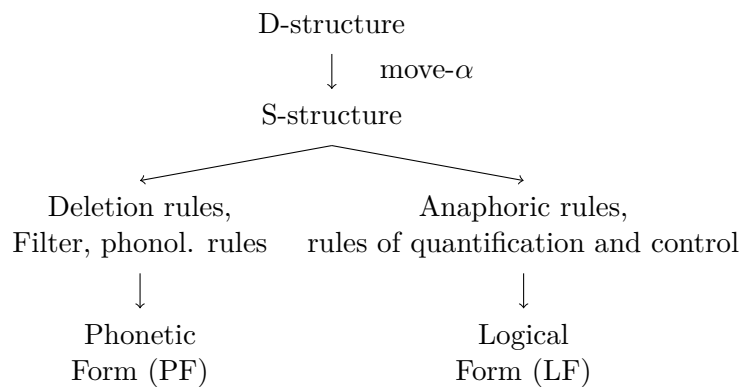


Figure 9: T-Modell (Müller, 2019: 88)

6.2 Structures of complex words

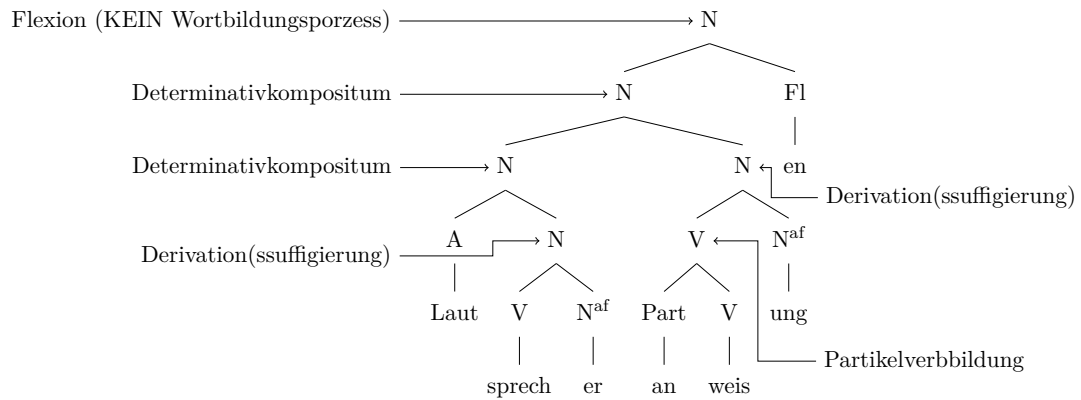


Figure 10: Word structure (Machicao y Priemer, 2019)

6.3 Structures of syllables

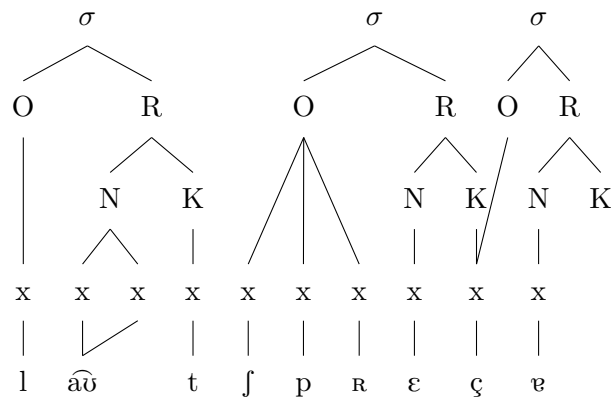


Figure 11: Phonetic structure (Machicao y Priemer, 2019)

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

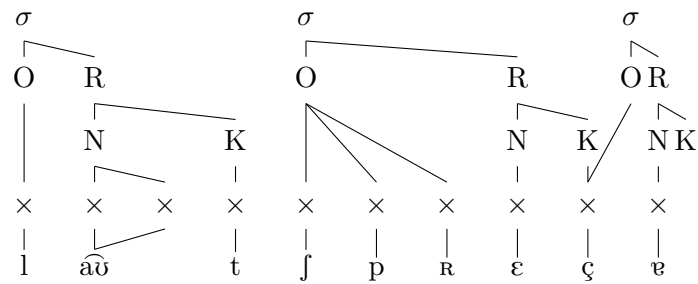


Figure 12: Phonetic structure (Machicao y Priemer, 2019)

6.4 Sonority Profiles with TikZ

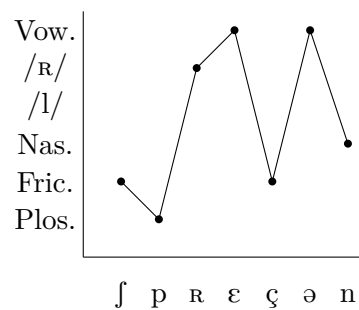
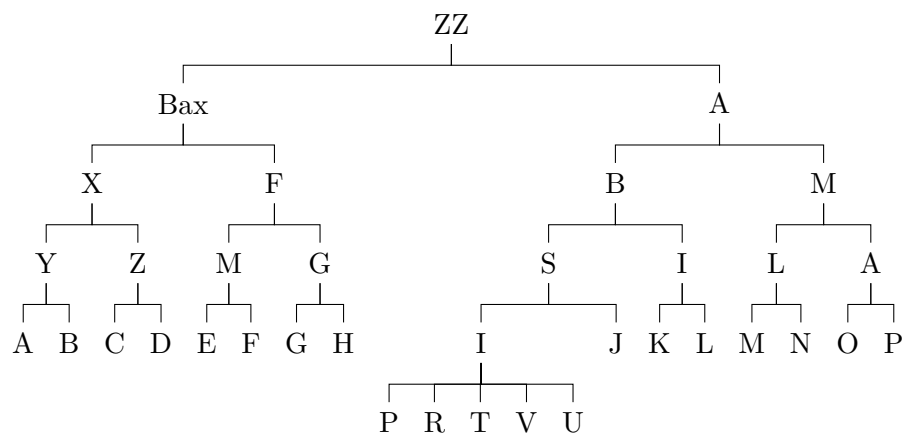
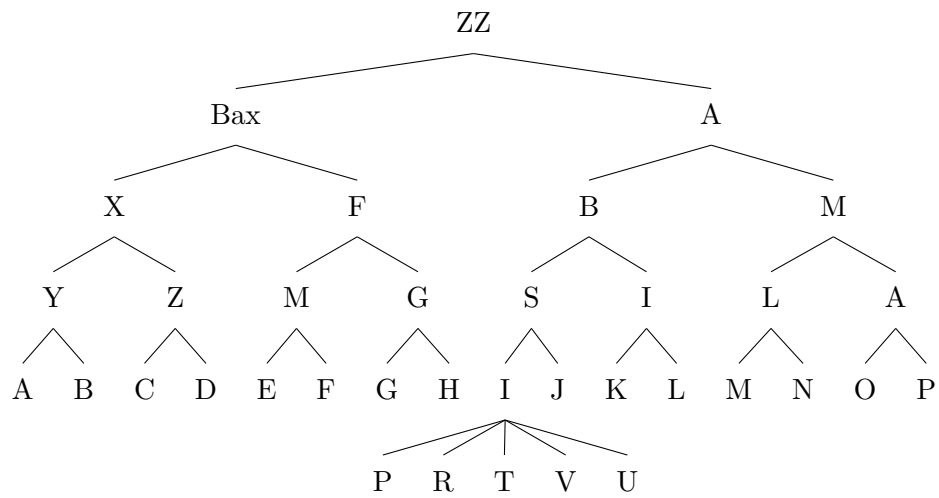


Figure 13: Sonority profile (Machicao y Priemer, 2019)

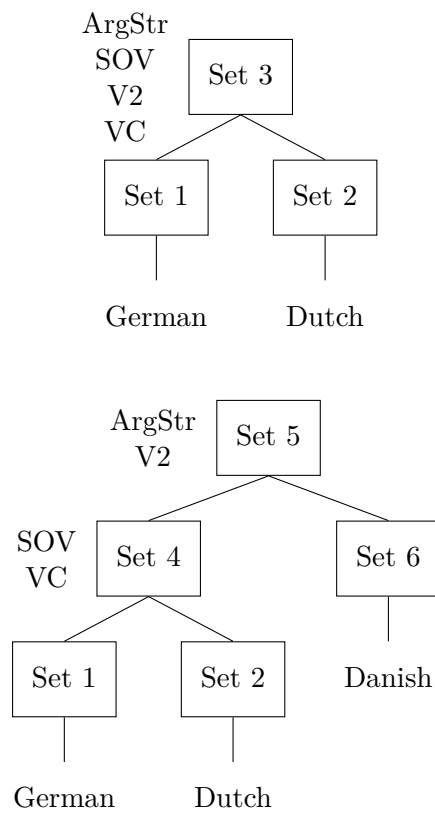
6.5 Tikz-tree: Typology

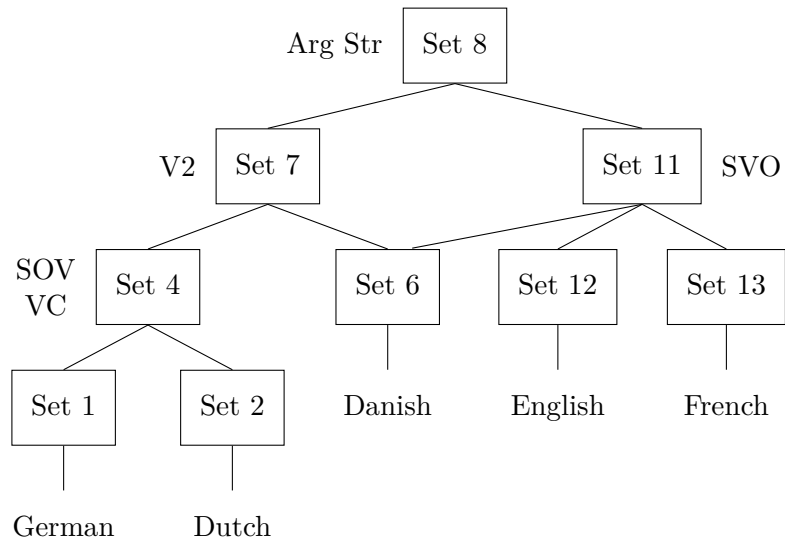


6.6 Forest-tree: Typology

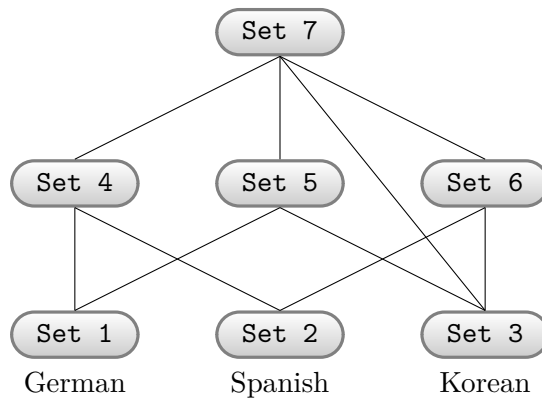


6.7 Forest Sets: rectangles

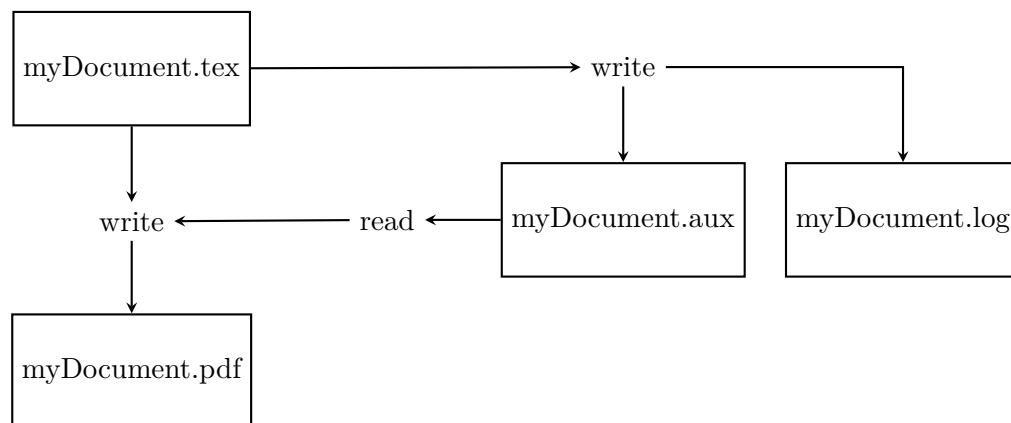




6.8 Forest Sets: rounded corners and labels



6.9 Tikz Flowchart



6.10 Tikz-qtree Sets

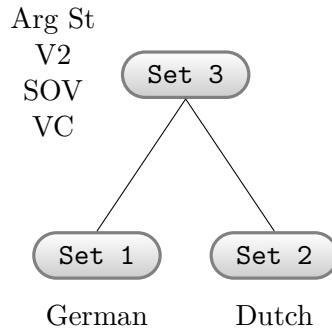


Figure 14: Common properties in German & Dutch (Müller, 2014)

6.11 Type hierarchy, multiple inheritance, and scalebox

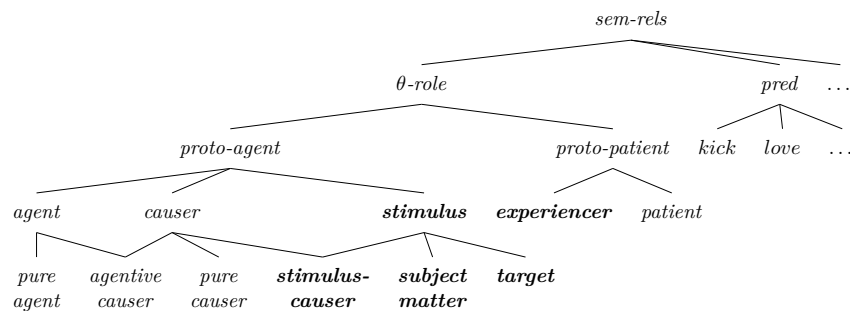


Figure 15: Type hierarchy for *semantic-relations* (Machicao y Priemer and Fritz-Huechante, 2018)

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