

Syntax Trees in L^AT_EX

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This tutorial will show you how to make syntax trees using L^AT_EX . It will assume you either know very basic L^AT_EX (such as how to format a document) or can find out.

1 Getting started

To begin, you will need to use the package **qtree**. Include in your preamble:

```
\usepackage{qtree}
```

If you plan on using prime notation (e.g., for X-bar trees), also include the line:

```
\qtreeprimes
```

2 The trees

Start a tree with the command

```
\Tree
```

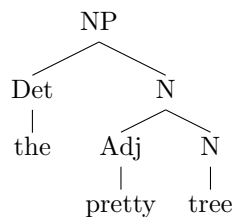
Trees are written in bracket notation. You can denote a node label by preceding it with a period. Any other text is taken to be the end of the branch.

2.1 Simple Example

Take, for example, the phrase “the pretty tree”:

```
\Tree [.NP [.Det the ] [.N [.Adj pretty ] [.N tree ] ] ]
```

Looks like:



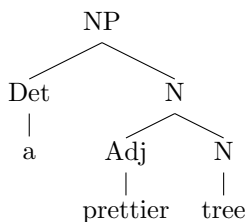
2.2 Formatting

Doing the entire tree in one line can get pretty messy. Even that short phrase is a little cluttered. Luckily, \LaTeX ignores any extra whitespace in a tree, so you can break it up across lines and indent it to make it a lot more readable.

Take the following example using “a prettier tree”:

```
\Tree [.NP
      [.Det a ]
      [.N
        [.Adj prettier ]
        [.N tree ]
      ]
    ]
```

Looks like:



2.3 Bar notation

To use X-bar notation, everything is more or less the same, but you use “\1” for the prime mark.

```
\Tree [.NP
      [.DetP
        [.Det\1
          [.Det the ]
        ]
      ]
      [.N\1
        [.AdjP
          [.Adj\1
            [.Adj prettiest ]
          ]
        ]
        [.N tree ]
      ]
    ]
```

Looks like:

