# Structural Relations

The mathematical properties of phrase structure trees

## Important!

## Important!

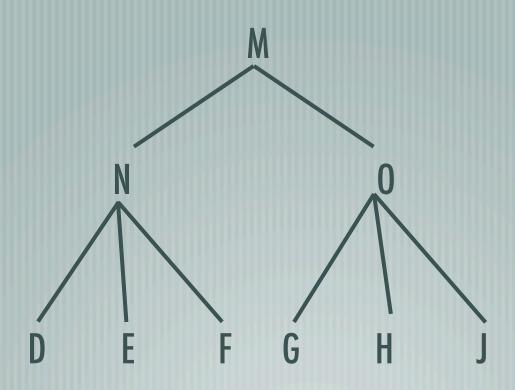
Even if you have trouble with the formal definitions, try to understand the INTUITIVE idea behind them. Don't get lost in the details of the formalism.

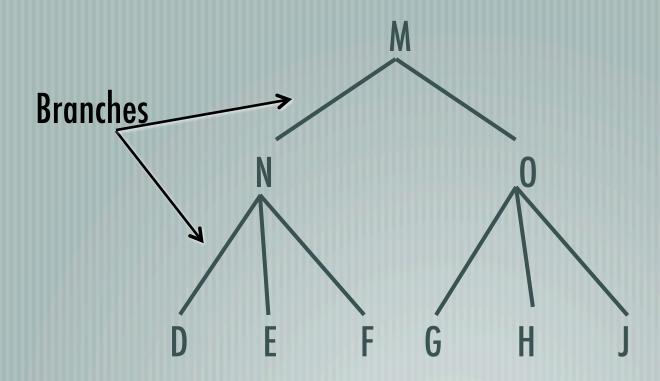
#### Structural Relations

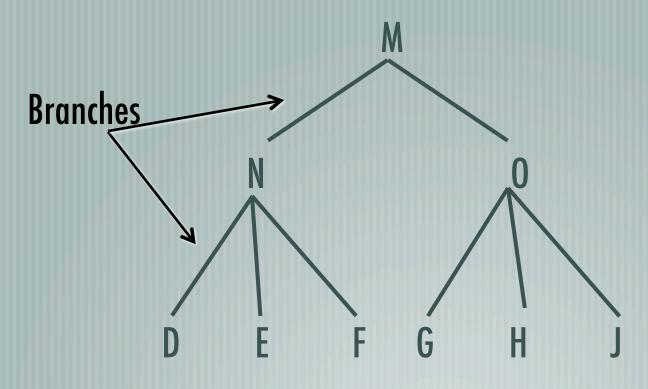
Structural relations: the formal relationships between items of a tree

Why should we care? We want to be able to talk about specific relationships in terms of structures.

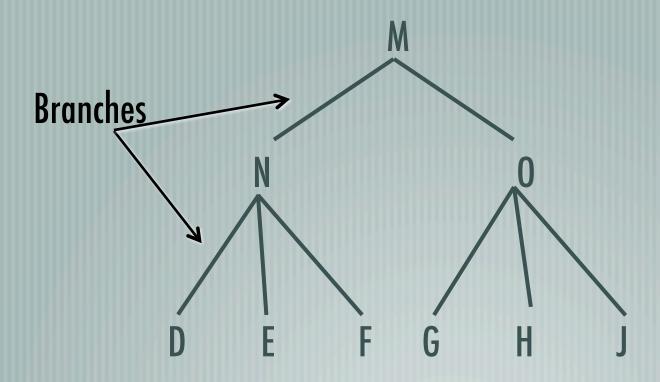
Structural relations are actually very simple! Don't let the formalism scare you!





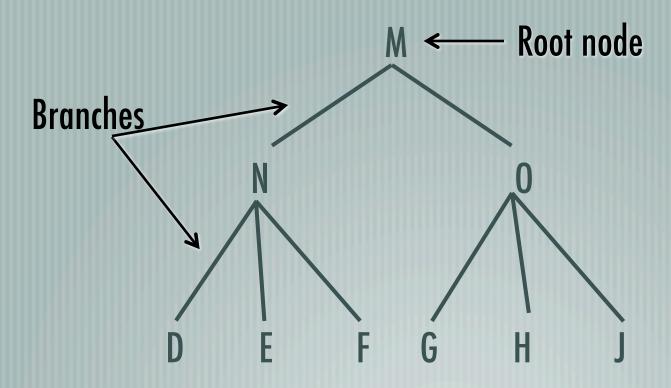


Labels: M,N,O,D,E,F,G,H,J



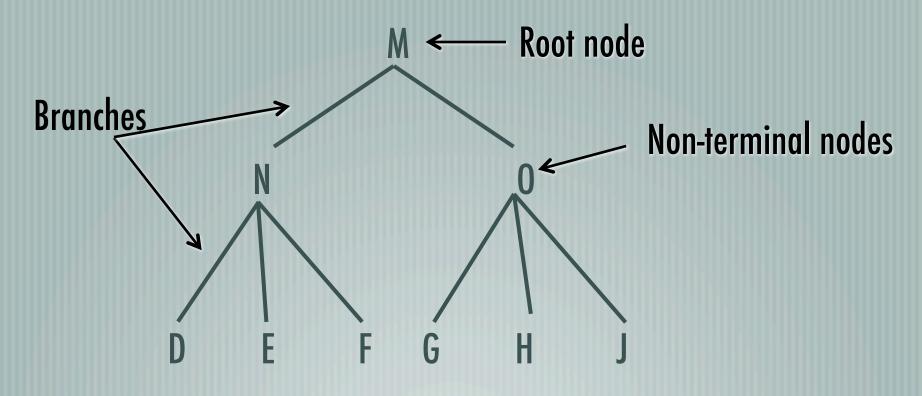
Labels: M,N,O,D,E,F,G,H,J

Node: Any point with a label



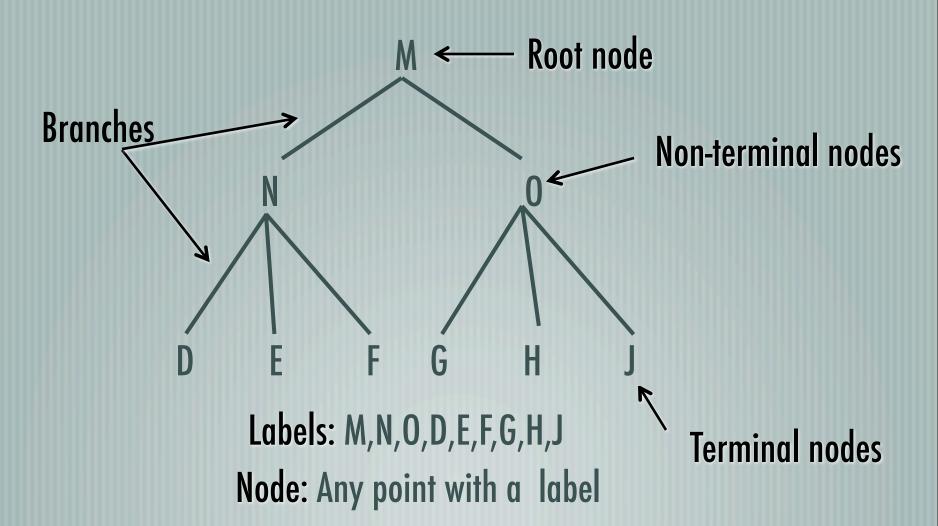
Labels: M,N,O,D,E,F,G,H,J

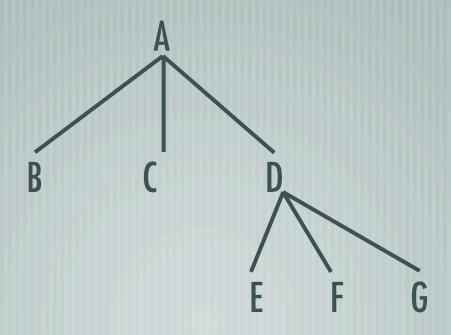
Node: Any point with a label

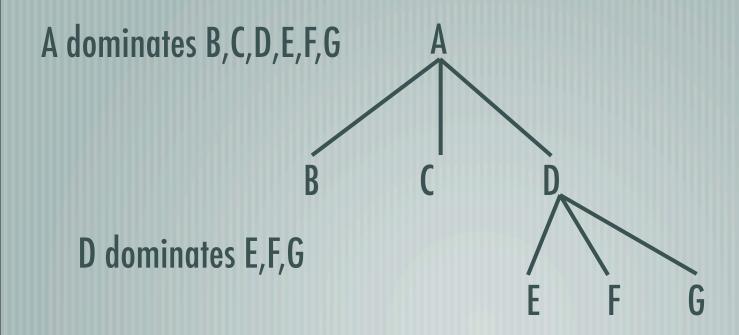


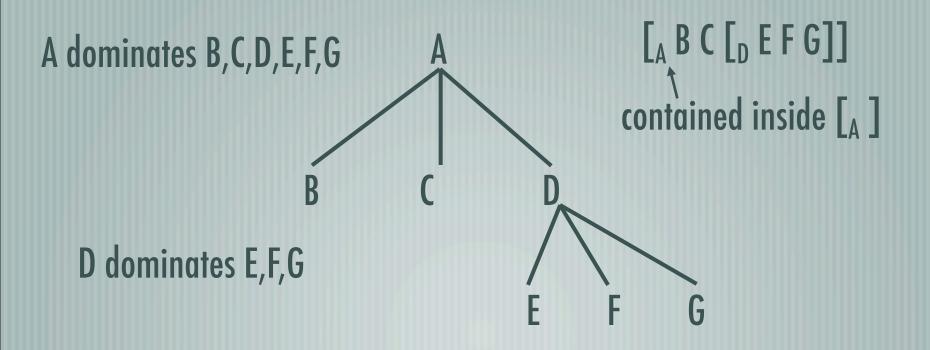
Labels: M,N,O,D,E,F,G,H,J

Node: Any point with a label

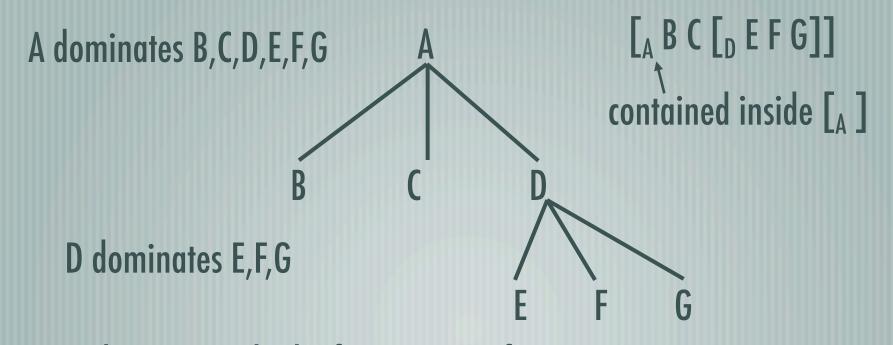








Intuitively: this is containment. If a node contains another, then it dominates it:



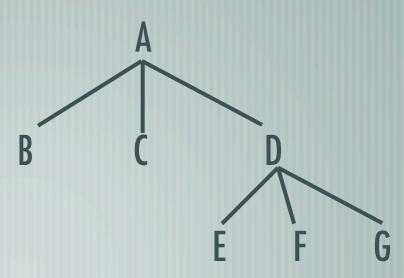
Another way to think of it: "on top of"

A slightly more formal definition:

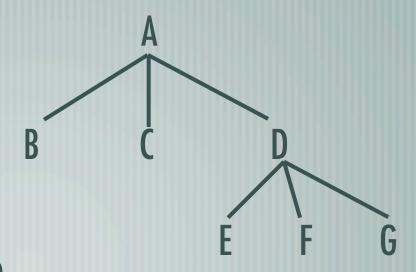
Domination: Node A dominates node B if and only if A is higher up in the tree than B and if you can trace a line from A to B going only downwards.

Node A immediately dominates node B if there is no intervening node G which is dominated by A, but dominates B. (in other words, A is the first node that dominates B)

Node A immediately dominates node B if there is no intervening node G which is dominated by A, but dominates B. (in other words, A is the first node that dominates B)



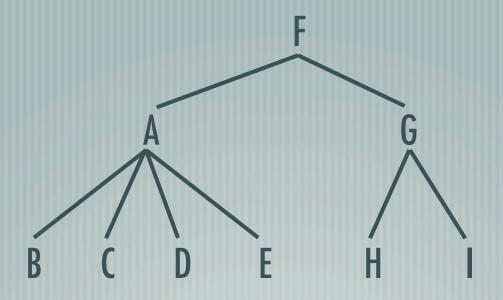
Node A immediately dominates node B if there is no intervening node G which is dominated by A, but dominates B. (in other words, A is the first node that dominates B)

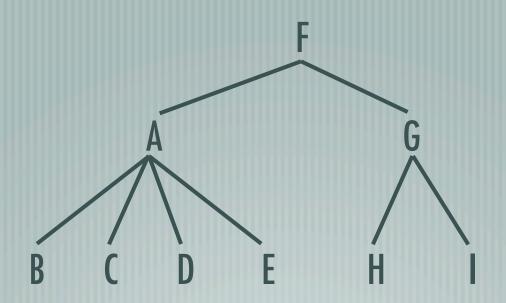


A dominates B,C,D,E,F,G

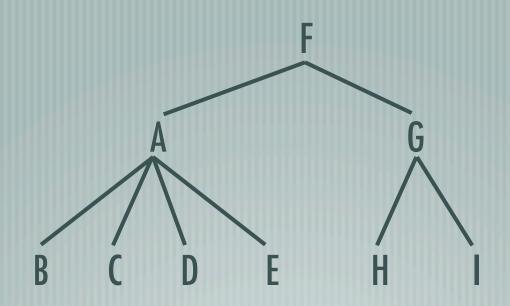
but A immediately dominates only B,C,D

- Node A exhaustively dominates a SET of TERMINAL nodes {B,C,...,D},
- provided it dominates all the members of the set (so that there is no member of the set that is not dominated by A)
- AND there is no terminal node G dominated by A that is not a member of the set.



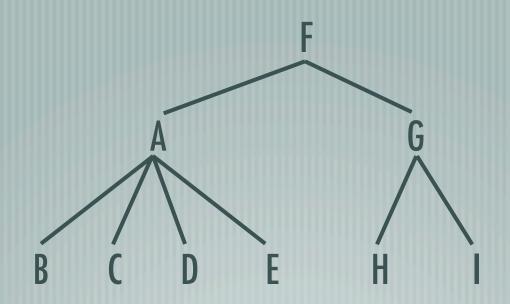


A exhaustively dominates the set {B,C,D,E}



A exhaustively dominates the set {B,C,D,E}

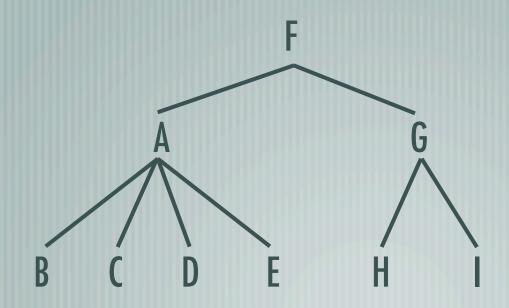
A does NOT exhaustively dominate the set {B,C,D}

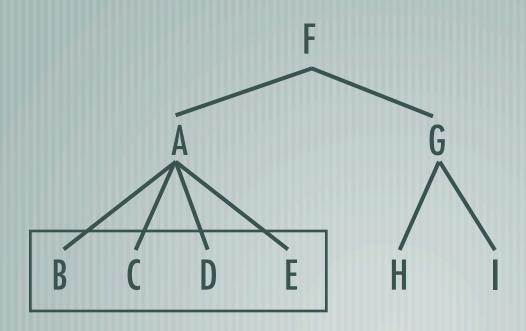


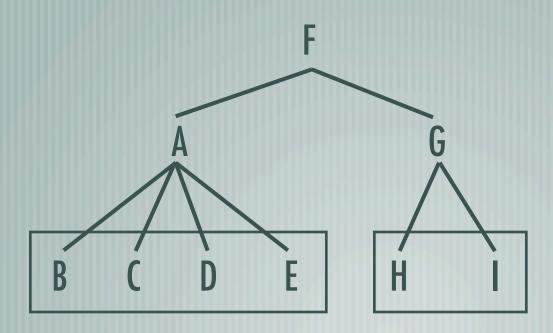
A exhaustively dominates the set {B,C,D,E}

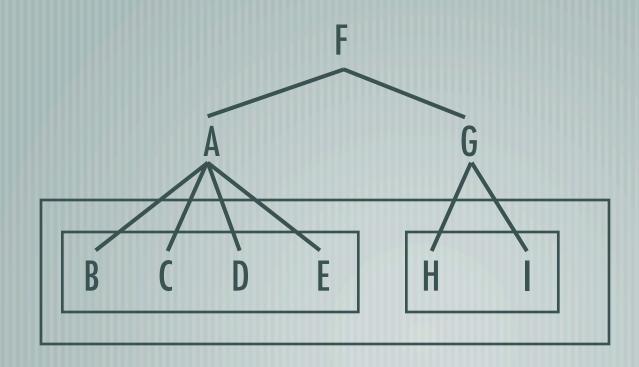
A does NOT exhaustively dominate the set {B,C,D}

A does NOT exhaustively dominate the set {B,C,D,E,H}

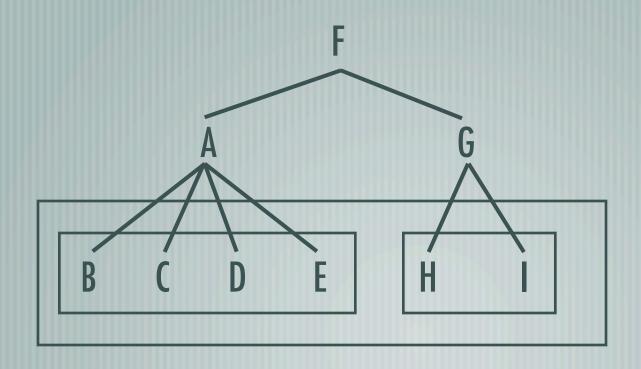








Constituent: The set of nodes exhaustively dominated by a single node



{E, H} are NOT a constituent

### Constituent vs Constituent of

Constituent of does NOT mean the same thing as constituent.

Constituent of does NOT mean the same thing as constituent.

Essentially 'constituent of' is the opposite of domination.

Constituent of does NOT mean the same thing as constituent.

Essentially 'constituent of' is the opposite of domination.

A dominates B, then we say B is a constituent of A.

Constituent of does NOT mean the same thing as constituent.

Essentially 'constituent of' is the opposite of domination.

A dominates B, then we say B is a constituent of A.

immediate constituent of is the opposite of immediate domination.

Mother: the node that immediately dominates another.

Mother: the node that immediately dominates another.

Daughter: the node that is immediately dominated by another (is an immediate constituent of another).

Mother: the node that immediately dominates another.

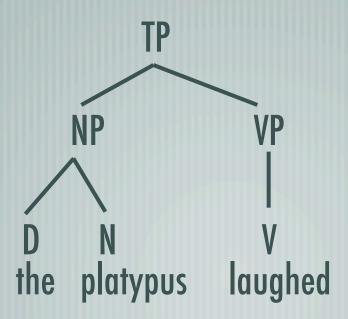
Daughter: the node that is immediately dominated by another (is an immediate constituent of another).

Sisters: two nodes that share the same mother.

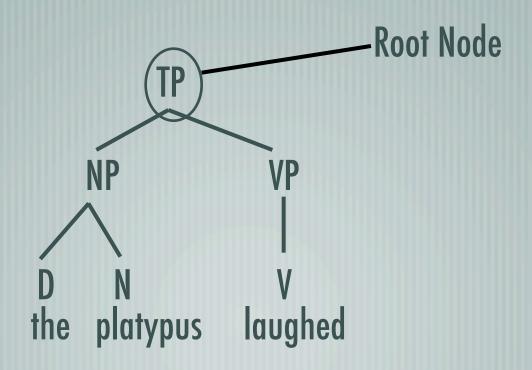
Root node: A node with no mother

Root node: A node with no mother

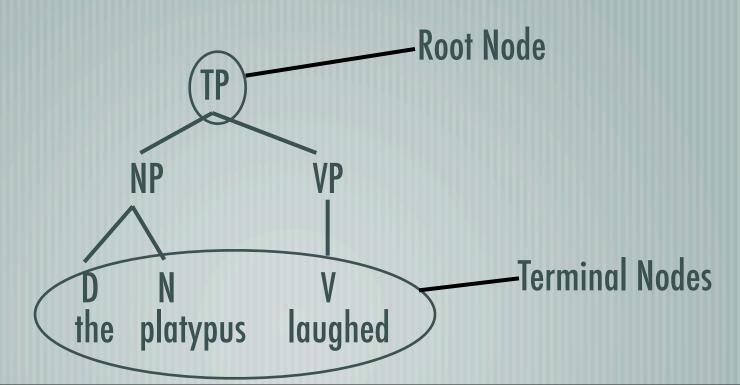
Root node: A node with no mother



Root node: A node with no mother



Root node: A node with no mother



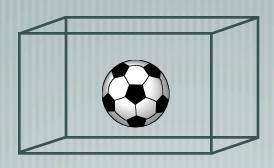
Precedence: Node A precedes node B if A is to the left of B. (informal definition)

Precedence: Node A precedes node B if A is to the left of B. (informal definition)

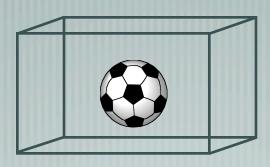
But this runs into problems with trees which are badly drawn

Note that if two nodes are in a domination relation they cannot be in a precedence relation

Note that if two nodes are in a domination relation they cannot be in a precedence relation

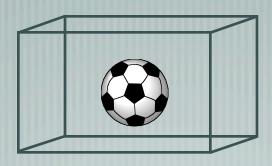


Note that if two nodes are in a domination relation they cannot be in a precedence relation



Is the ball to the left or right of the box?

Note that if two nodes are in a domination relation they cannot be in a precedence relation

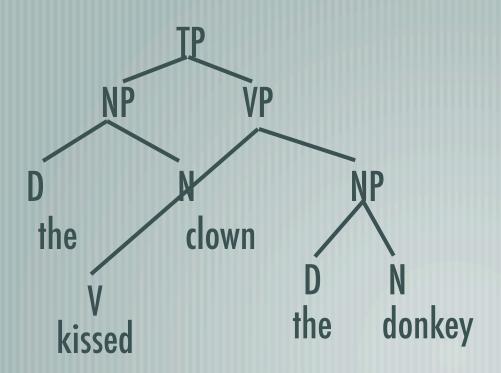


Is the ball to the left or right of the box?

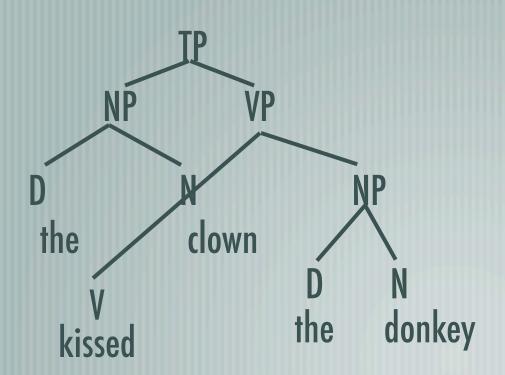
Neither! You can't precede or follow something that dominates (contains) you or you dominate (contain).

Consider this poorly drawn tree

Consider this poorly drawn tree

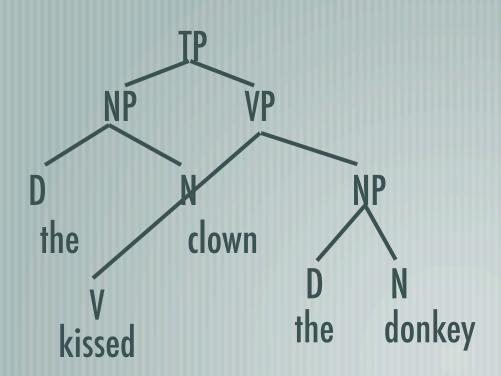


Consider this poorly drawn tree



Does kiss precede clown?
Obviously not!

Consider this poorly drawn tree



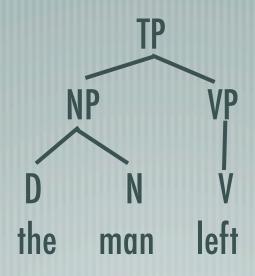
Does kiss precede clown?
Obviously not!

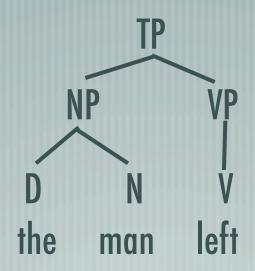
What is crucial here is that the dominator of clown precedes the dominator of kissed

In order to define precedence we're going to need a more local relation that refers to dominance. This is sister-precedence:

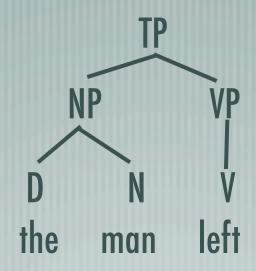
A sister-precedes B if and only if

- A and B are immediately dominated by the same node
- A appears to the left of B

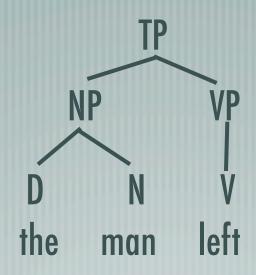




NP sister-precedes VP



NP sister-precedes VP D sister precedes N



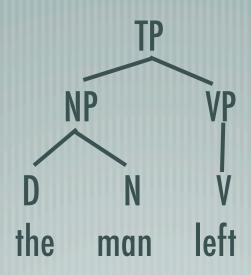
NP sister-precedes VP

D sister precedes N

N does NOT sister precede V (nor does D)

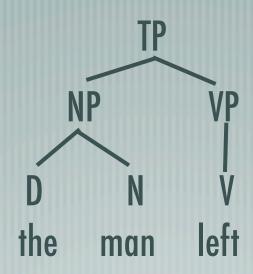
- A Precedes B if and only iff
  - A does not dominate B and B does not dominate A AND
  - Either:
    - A sister-precedes B OR
    - There is some node E that dominates A, and some node F that dominates B, and E sister-precedes F.

#### Sister-Precedence ≠ Immediate Precedence



But N does immediately precede V

#### Sister-Precedence ≠ Immediate Precedence

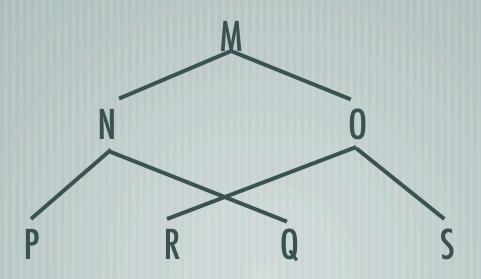


N does NOT sister-precede V

But N does immediately precede V

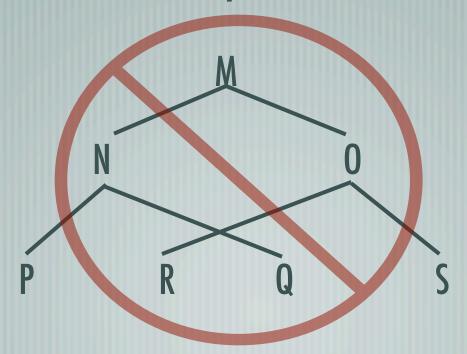
# No Crossing Branches Constraint

If one node X precedes another node Y then X and all nodes dominated by X must precede Y and all nodes dominated by Y.



# No Crossing Branches Constraint

If one node X precedes another node Y then X and all nodes dominated by X must precede Y and all nodes dominated by Y.



#### Immediate Precedence

**Immediate Precedence:** 

— A immediately precedes B if there is no node G which follows A but precedes B.

#### Immediate Precedence

**Immediate Precedence:** 

— A immediately precedes B if there is no node G which follows A but precedes B.

A B G

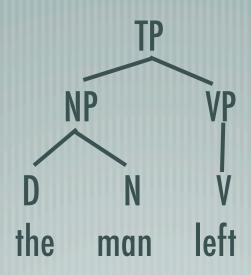
#### Immediate Precedence

**Immediate Precedence:** 

— A immediately precedes B if there is no node G which follows A but precedes B.

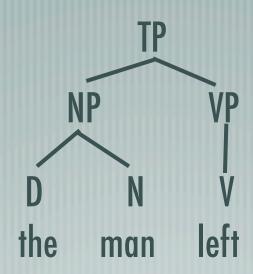
A B G

#### Sister-Precedence ≠ Immediate Precedence



But N does immediately precede V

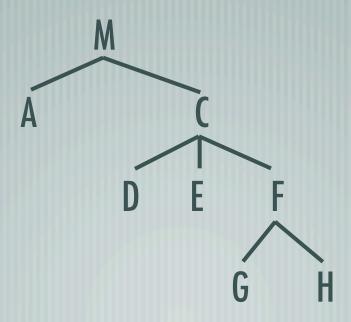
#### Sister-Precedence ≠ Immediate Precedence



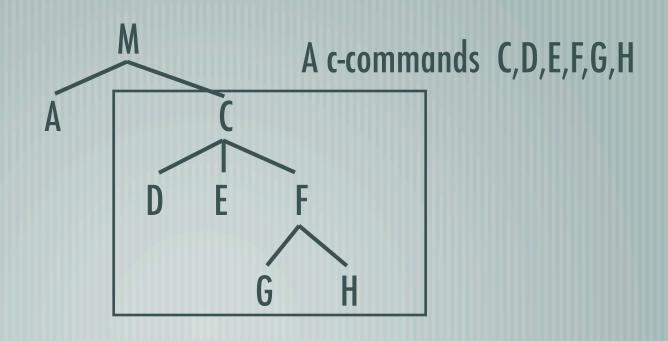
N does NOT sister-precede V
But N does immediately precede V

Intuitively: The relationship between a node and its sister, and all the daughters of its sister

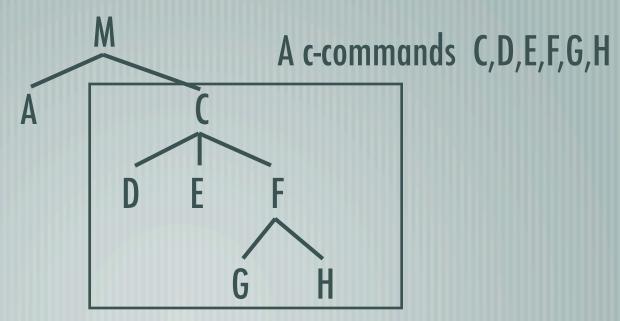
Intuitively: The relationship between a node and its sister, and all the daughters of its sister



Intuitively: The relationship between a node and its sister, and all the daughters of its sister



Intuitively: The relationship between a node and its sister, and all the daughters of its sister



Note: D does NOT c-command A

GARDREW Carnie, 2006

Node A c-commands node B if

every node dominating A also dominates B,

and A does not itself dominate B.

Node A c-commands node B if

every node dominating A also dominates B,

and A does not itself dominate B.

Sisterhood

Node A c-commands node B if

every node dominating A also dominates B,

and A does not itself dominate B.

Sisterhood

you can't command something you dominate

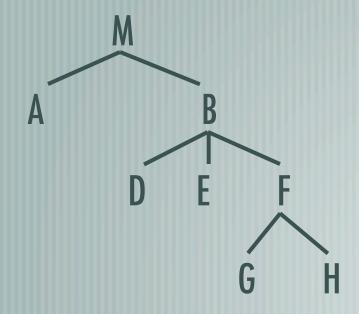
A symmetrically c-commands B, if A c-commands B AND B c-commands A

A symmetrically c-commands B, if A c-commands B AND B c-commands A

SAME THING AS SISTERHOOD

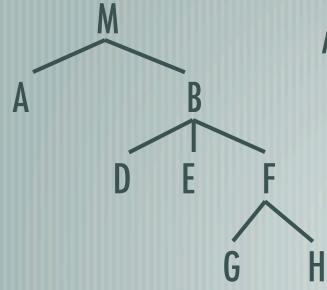
A symmetrically c-commands B, if A c-commands B AND B c-commands A

SAME THING AS SISTERHOOD



A symmetrically c-commands B, if A c-commands B AND B c-commands A

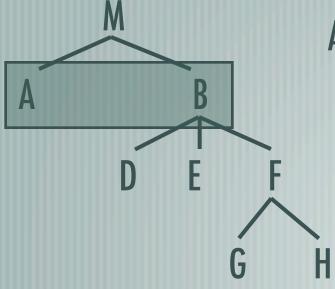
SAME THING AS SISTERHOOD



A & B symmetrically c-command one another

A symmetrically c-commands B, if A c-commands B AND B c-commands A

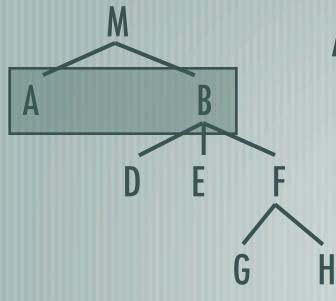
SAME THING AS SISTERHOOD



A & B symmetrically c-command one another

A symmetrically c-commands B, if A c-commands B AND B c-commands A

SAME THING AS SISTERHOOD



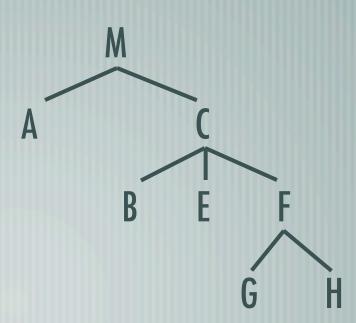
A & B symmetrically c-command one another A does NOT symmetrically c-command D

A asymmetrically c-commands B, if A c-commands B but B does NOT c-command A.

(intuitively – A is B's aunt)

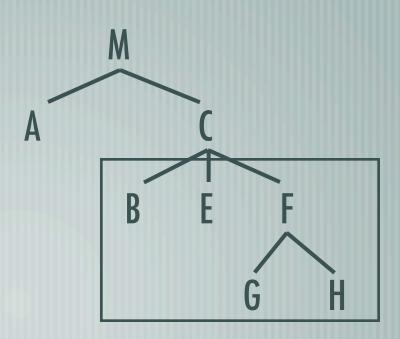
A asymmetrically c-commands B, if A c-commands B but B does NOT c-command A.

(intuitively – A is B's aunt)



A asymmetrically c-commands B, if A c-commands B but B does NOT c-command A.

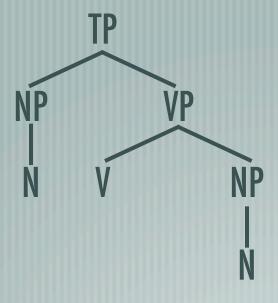
(intuitively – A is B's aunt)

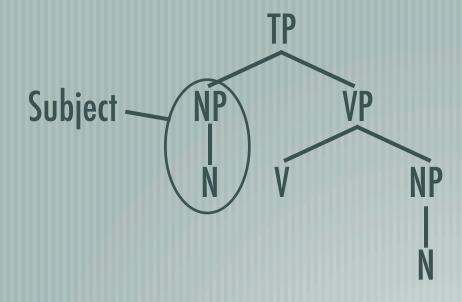


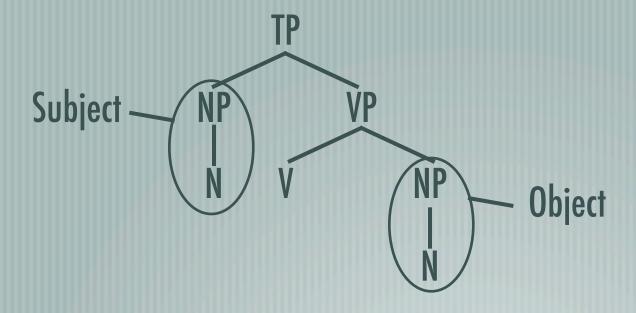
- Subject: NP/CP daughter of TP
- Object of a Preposition: NP daughter of PP
- Direct Object:
- With verbs of type V[NP\_\_NP], V[NP\_\_CP] and V[NP\_\_NPP], the NP or CP daughter of VP
- With verbs of type V[NP \_\_\_ NP {NP/CP}], an NP or CP daughter of VP that is preceded by another NP daughter of VP. (i.e., the second NP daughter of VP)

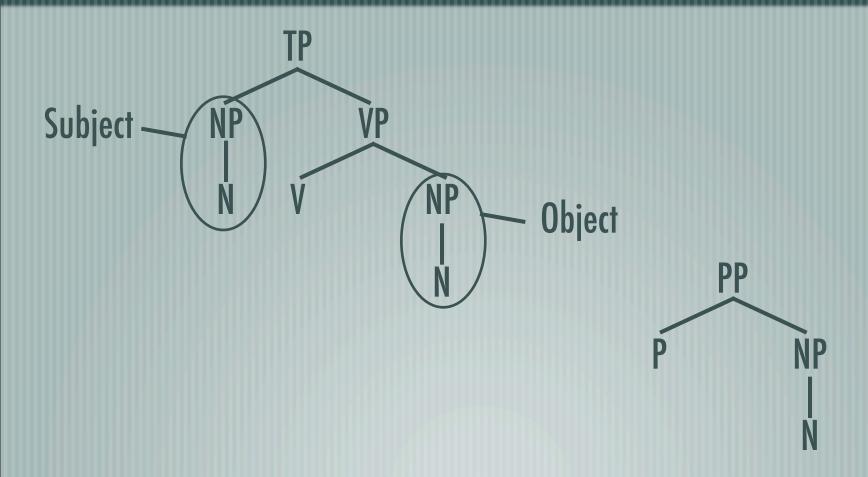
- Indirect Object: This is the 1st object indicating the goal of a verb of transfer (a ditransitive) or the PP of the same kind of verb:
- With verbs of type V<sub>[NP\_\_ NP PP]</sub>, the PP daughter of VP immediately preceded by an NP daughter of VP.
- With verbs of type V[NP \_\_ NP {NP/CP}], the NP daughter of VP immediately preceded by V (i.e. the first NP daughter of VP)

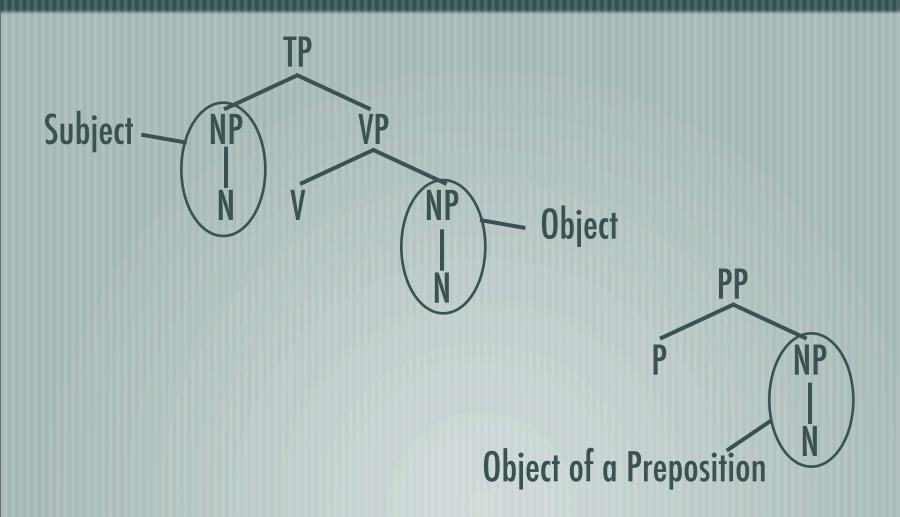
Oblique: any other NP/PP in the sentence.

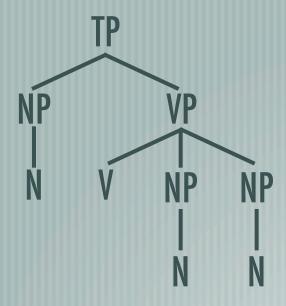


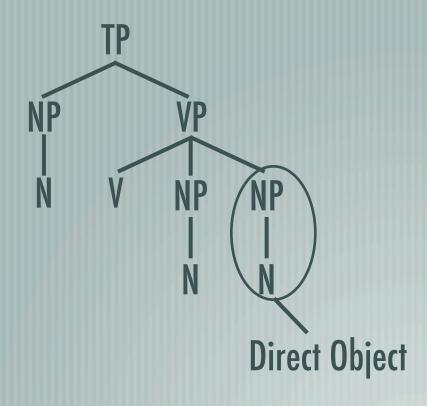


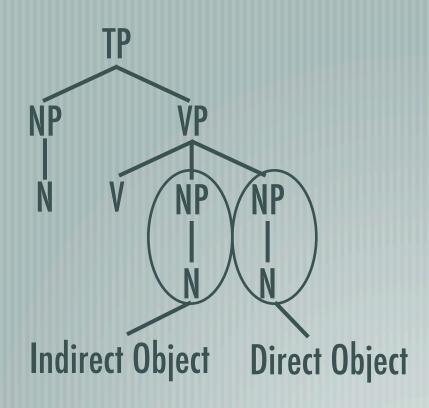


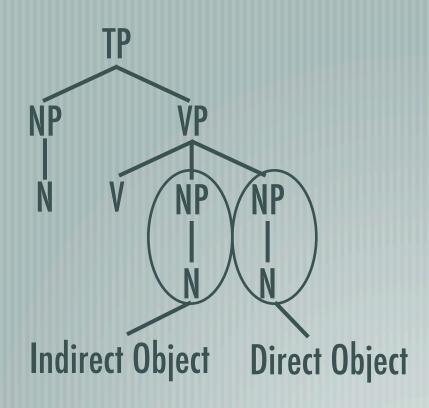


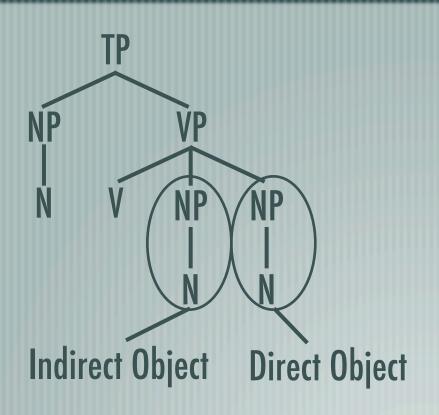


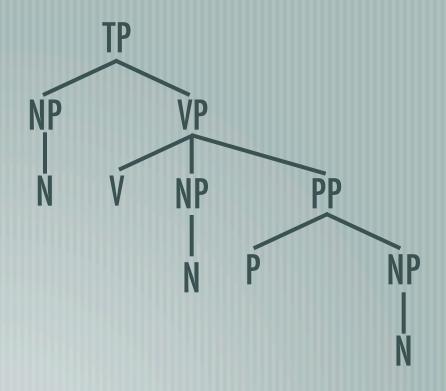


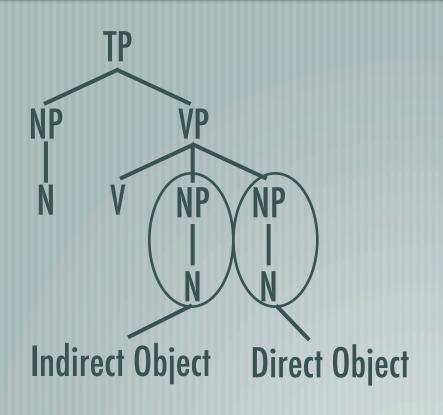


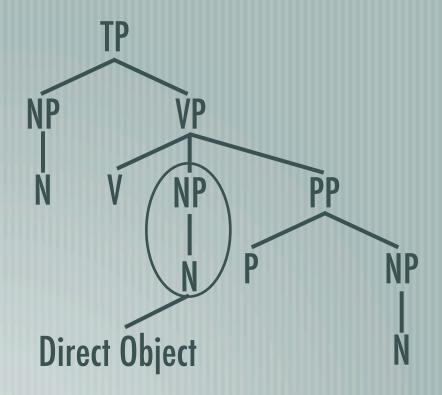


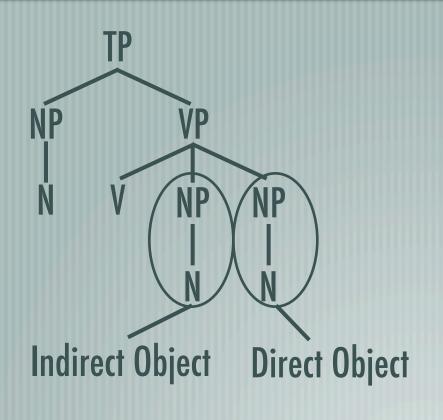


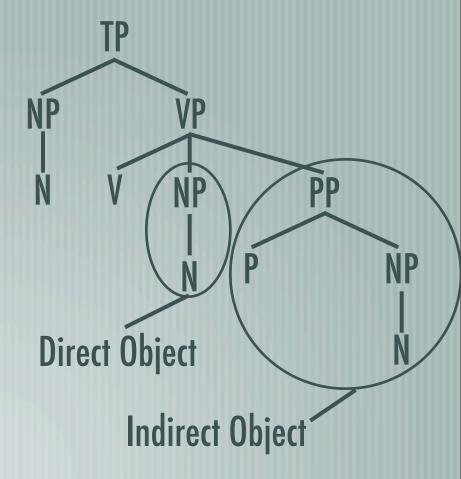












I gave Adam the book

I gave the book to Adam

### Summary

```
Structural Relations: relationships between nodes.
```

- Dominance (=containment)
- immediate dominance (=motherhood)
- exhaustive dominance (=constituent)
- Precedence (≥to the left)
- immediate precedence (=adjacent & to the left)

### Summary

- C-command: sisters & nieces
- Symmetric C-command: sisters
- Asymmetric C-command: Aunt asymmetrically c-commands nieces
- Grammatical Relations: Subject, Direct Object, Indirect Object, Object of a Preposition.