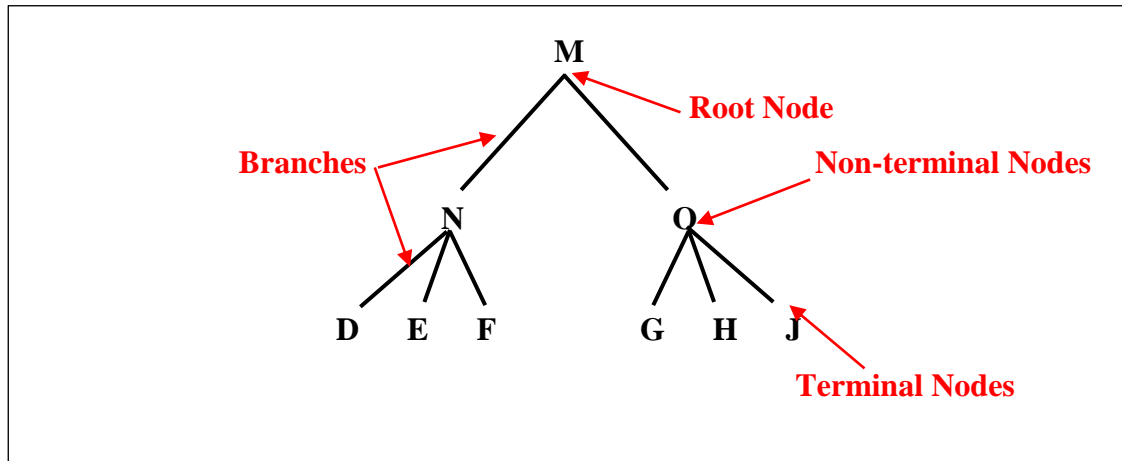


Structural Relation: the formal relationships between items of a tree. (*relationships between nodes*)

Root node: a node with no mother.

Terminal node: a node with no daughters.



1) Domination → Containment

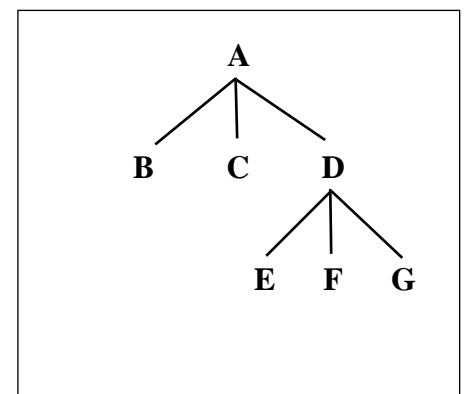
If a node contains another, that it dominates it.

A dominate (B, C, D, E, F, G)

→ A contain [A B C [D E F G]]

D dominate (E, F, G)

*Going only downward



2) Immediate Domination: A immediately dominate ONLY (B, D, D) *motherhood

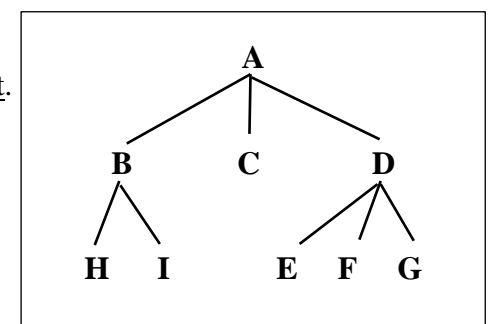
Everything under it

3) Exhaustive Domination: dominate all the members of the set.

A exhaustively dominate [B, C, D]

A exhaustively dominate [H, I]

A exhaustively dominate [E, F, G]



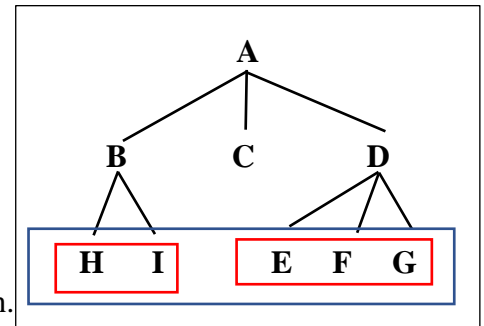
~~A exhaustively dominate [B, C, D, E, H]~~ because we have to include H sister.

4) **Constituent:** the set of nodes exhaustively dominated by a single node.

5) **Constituent of:** the opposite of domination.

{If A dominate B, then B is constituent of A.}

6) **Immediate Constituent:** the opposite of immediate domination.



Informal Terms:

- **Mother:** the node that immediate dominate another.
- **Daughter:** the node that is immediately dominated by another. (*immediate constituent of another*)
- **Sister:** two nodes that share the same mother.

Precedence: *has to be sisters not mothers or daughters. *tree must be drawn correctly.
(*always to the left*)

7) **Sister-Precedence:** A sister-precedence B, if only:

- A & B are sisters form the same mother.
- A appears to the left of B.

8) **Precedence:** A precedes B if:

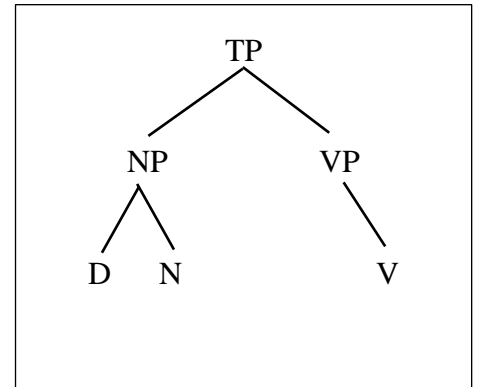
- A doesn't dominate B, and B doesn't dominate A.
- Either:
 - o A sister-precedes B.
- Or
 - o E dominate A, and F dominate B, and E sister-precedes F.

9) **Immediate Precedence:** A immediate precedes B if there is no node G which follows A, but precedes B.

A	B	G
A	G	B

N doesn't **sister-precede** V.

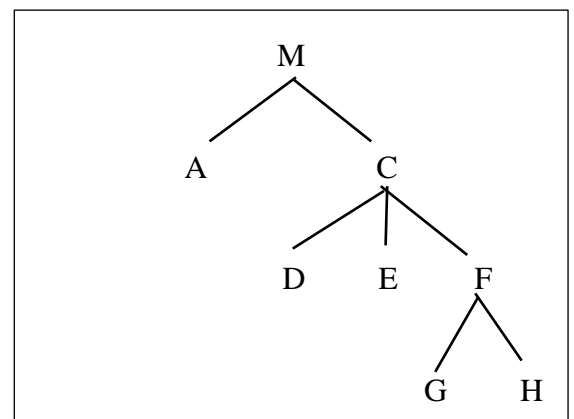
N immediately precedes V.



10) C-Command: the relationship between a node and its sister, and all the daughters of its sister. (*sisters and nieces*)

**you can't command something you dominate.*

A C-Command [C,D,E,F,G,H]



11) Symmetric C-command: A symmetrically C-command C, if:

- A C-command C.
- C C-command A.
 - **sisterhood.*

12) Asymmetric C-command: A Asymmetric C-command D, if:

- A C-commands D, but D doesn't C-command A.
 - **aunt and niece.*

13) Government: node A **governs** G, if A **C-command** G and there is no node D such that D is **C-commanded** by A, and D **asymmetrically C-command** G.

If A is a **Phrase-Government**, then D must also be a **phrase**.

If A is a **Head-Government** (word), D must also be a **head**.

Grammatical Relations: (subject, direct object, indirect object, object of a preposition)

; I gave Adam the book ; I gave the book to Adam

In both sentences: Adam \rightarrow indirect object, book \rightarrow direct object

OBLIQUE: any NP/PP that can be deleted in a sentence without a problem.

; the man gave Huda a gift in the morning.