

The diagram illustrates the syntactic structure of a Dutch sentence. The root node is 'top', which branches into 'du' (subject) and 'smain' (main clause). 'du' branches into 'dlink' (left link) and 'nucl' (nucleus). 'smain' branches into 'su' (subject), 'hd' (head), and 'vc' (verb complex). 'su' branches into 'conj' (conjunction), which further branches into 'cnj' (conjunction), 'crd' (cardinal), and 'cnj' (conjunction). 'cnj' branches into 'n' (noun), 'vg' (verb group), and 'n' (noun). 'n' branches into 'Bavink', 'en', and 'Hoyer'. 'hd' branches into 'ww' (word), 'schreeuwden', 'schreeuwen', and 'schreeuw'. 'vc' branches into 'cp' (complementizer phrase), which further branches into 'cmp' (complementizer), 'vg' (verb group), and 'dat' (relative pronoun). 'cp' branches into 'ssub' (subordinate clause), which further branches into 'su' (subject), 'hd' (head), and 'vc' (verb complex). 'su' branches into '1:vnw' (first person singular), 'ze' (pronoun), and 'hadden' (verb). 'hd' branches into 'ww' (word), 'hadden', 'hebben', and 'heb'. 'vc' branches into 'ppart' (participle), which further branches into 'su' (subject), 'hd' (head), and 'vc' (verb complex). 'su' branches into '1' (first person singular), 'ww' (word), 'gezien', 'zien', and 'zie'. 'hd' branches into 'vc' (verb complex), which further branches into 'cp' (complementizer phrase), 'cmp' (complementizer), 'vg' (verb group), and 'dat' (relative pronoun). 'cp' branches into 'ssub' (subordinate clause), which further branches into 'su' (subject), 'ld' (left disjunct), and 'hd' (head). 'su' branches into 'vnw' (verb noun), 'iets' (pronoun), and 'stond' (verb). 'ld' branches into 'pp' (prepositional phrase), which further branches into 'objl' (object left), 'vnw' (verb noun), 'er' (pronoun), 'hd' (head), 'vz' (verb zero), and 'boven' (adverb). 'hd' branches into 'ww' (word), 'stond', 'staan', and 'sta'.