

Credit/No Credit

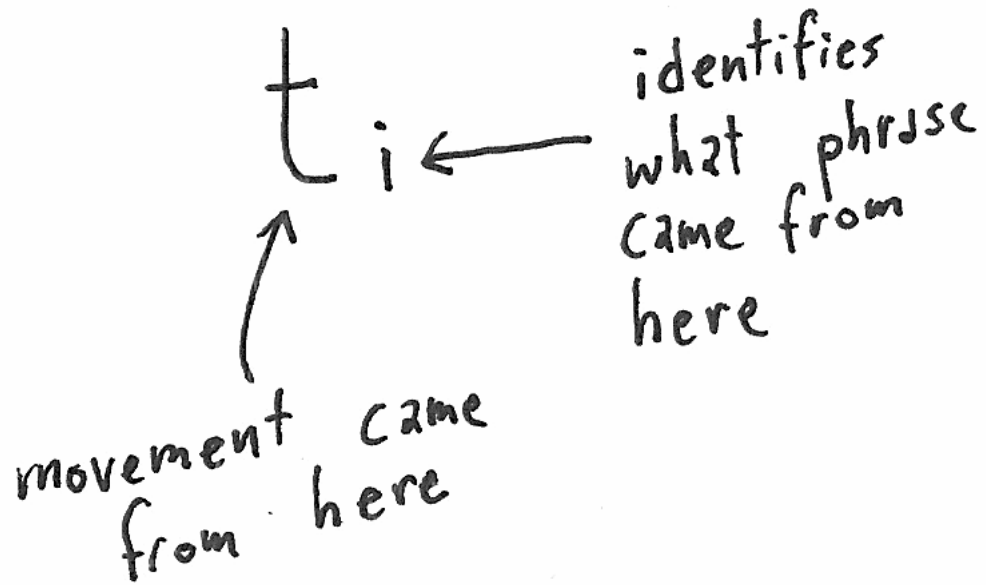
For all CUNY classes in Spring 2020

- Because of the disruption caused by the transition to distance learning education, students will have the option to convert any or all of the letter grades they earn in their spring 2020 classes to Credit/No Credit grading.
- Students will be able to make this decision up to 20 business days after the University's final grade submission deadline or the date of actual grade posting, whichever is later.
- A passing letter grade will convert to 'CR' with credit for the class being awarded, while a failing grade will convert to 'NC', with no credit awarded. Credit/No Credit grades will not impact the student's GPA.
- FAQ: <https://www.cuny.edu/coronavirus/credit-no-credit-policy/faq/>

If you pass but with a low grade, I suggest converting it to a Credit option. You'll still get the credit and it won't damage your GPA.

A trace is left behind by wh-movement

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A trace is left behind by wh-movement

t_i ← identifies what phrase came from here

movement came from here →

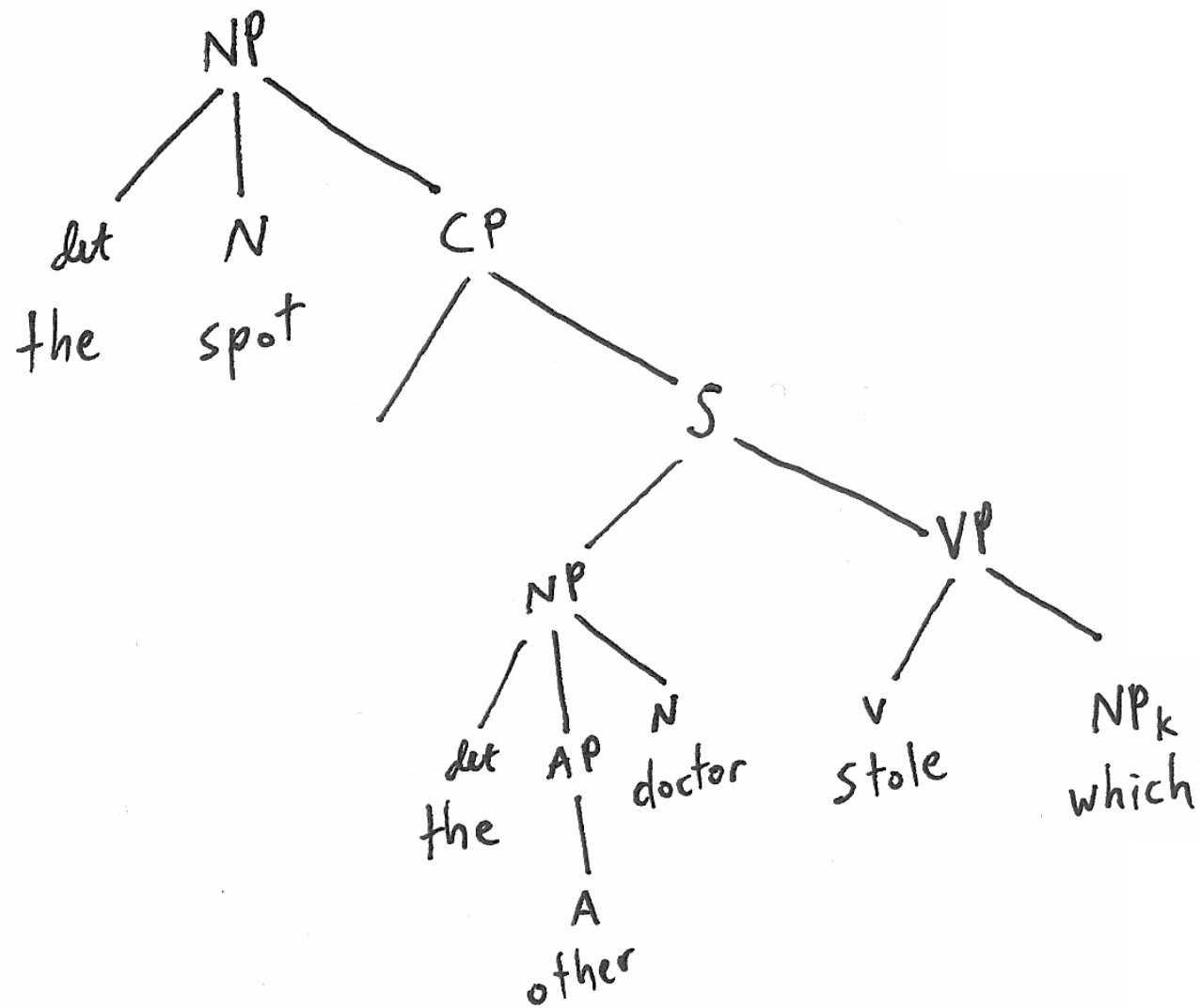
NP_i ← "this is the phrase that came from t_i "

A trace is left behind by wh-movement

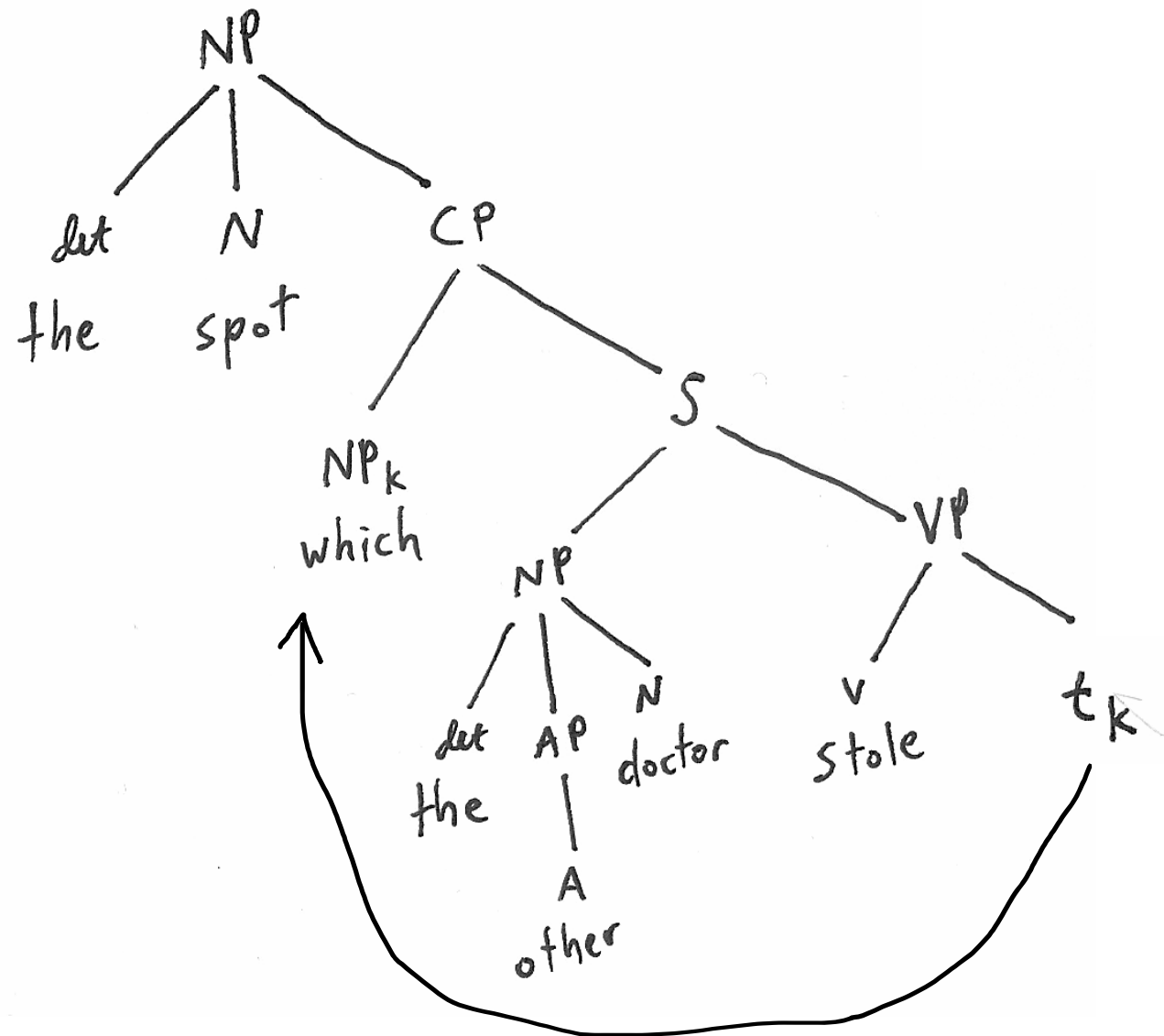
t_i
↑
movement
from here

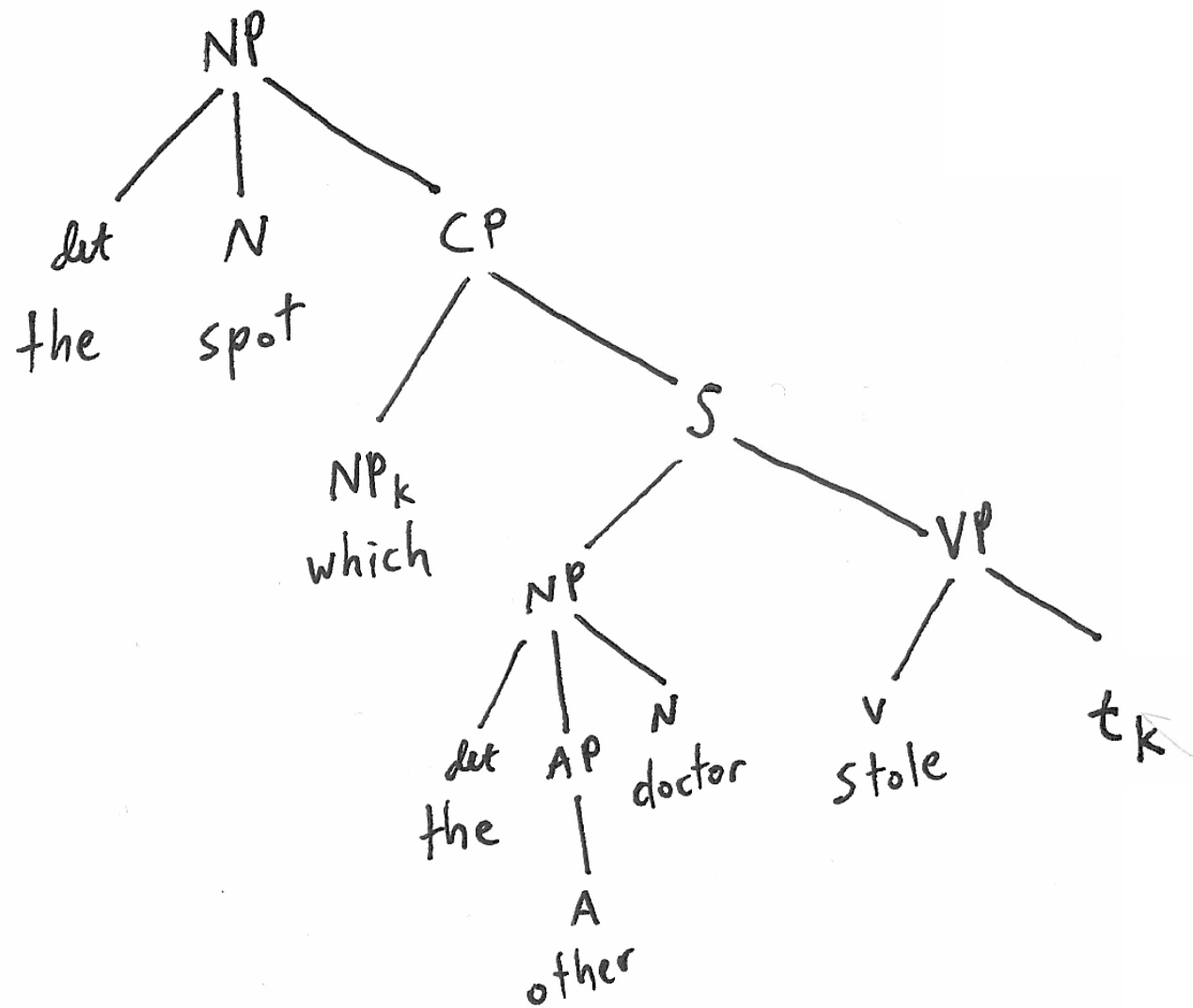
- Any letter can be used for coindexation, but be consistent. Keep it lower case, too.

this is the phrase that came from t_i."



Deep





Surface

Exercise 7: Deep & surface trees for (b) sentences
(41) - (46). Include trace & coindexation.

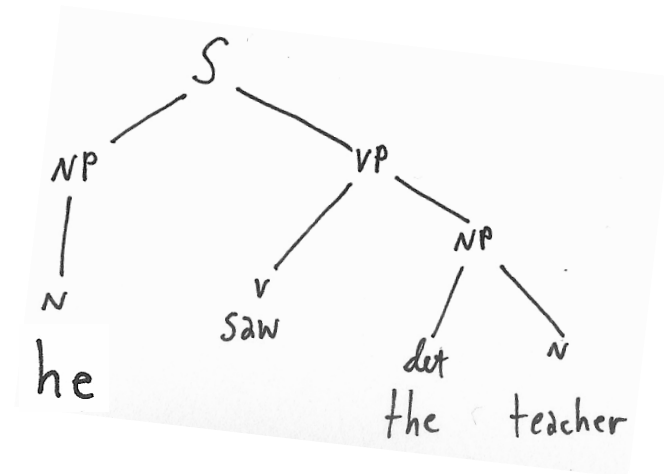
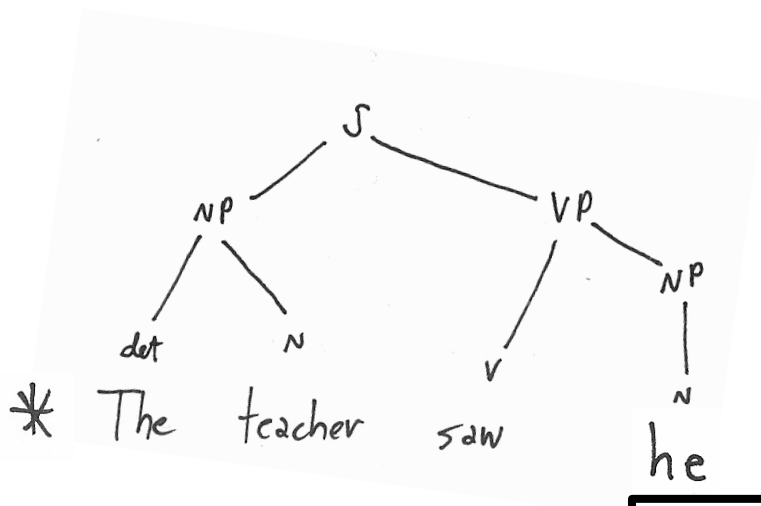
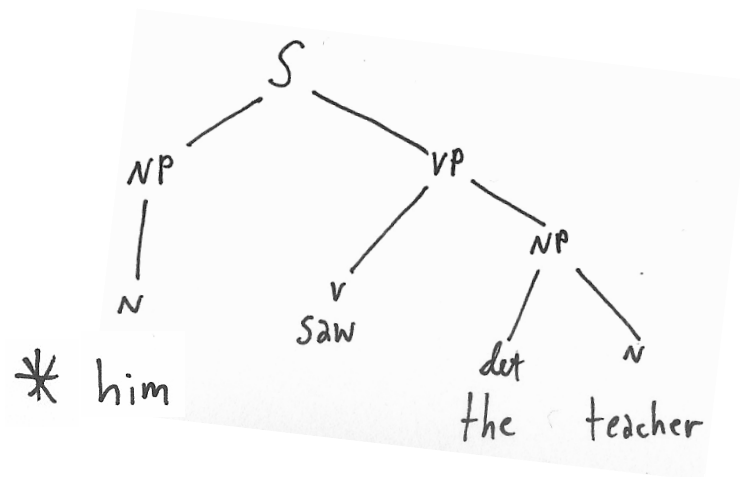
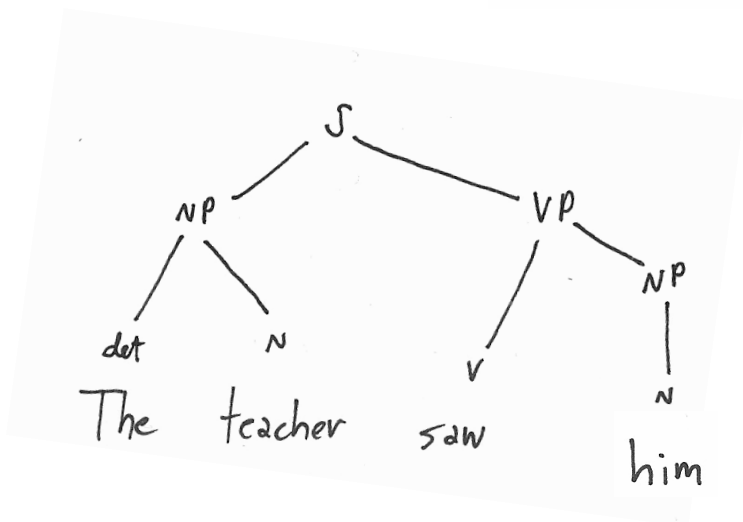
whom vs. who

the -m indicates that it's
an object (i.e. not immediately
dominated by S), as found in:

him vs. he

them vs. they

whom vs. who



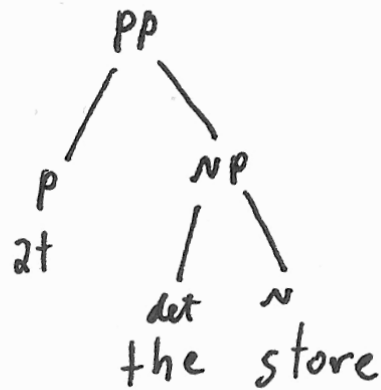
* = ungrammatical

More relative pronouns

locative where: PP (it would be answered by a PP,
e.g. 'at the store,' 'in Canada')

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More relative pronouns

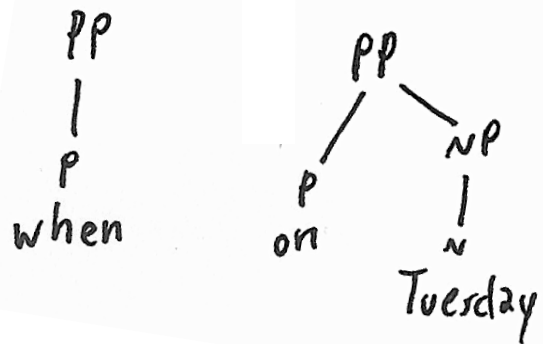
locative where: PP (it would be answered by a PP,
e.g. 'at the store,' 'in Canada')

temporal when: PP (it would be answered by a PP,
e.g. 'on Tuesday,' 'in 1999')

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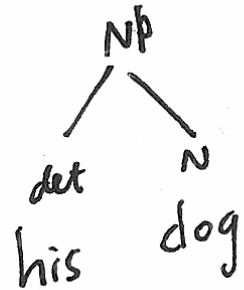
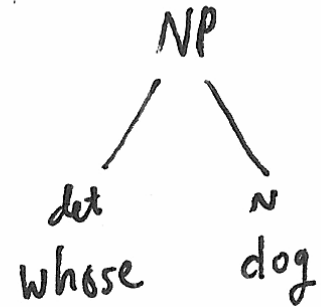
possessive relative whose: det in an NP (it would be answered
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Exercise 8:
(p. 151)

Deep & surface trees for
(58)_a - c.

Exercise 9: Deep & surface structure trees
(p. 132) for (59).

* Replace 'that' with 'who' to
make this clearer, if you find
it tricky.

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"String vacuous movement"

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Remember...

Subject: NP immediately dominated by S

Object: NP immediately dominated by VP or PP

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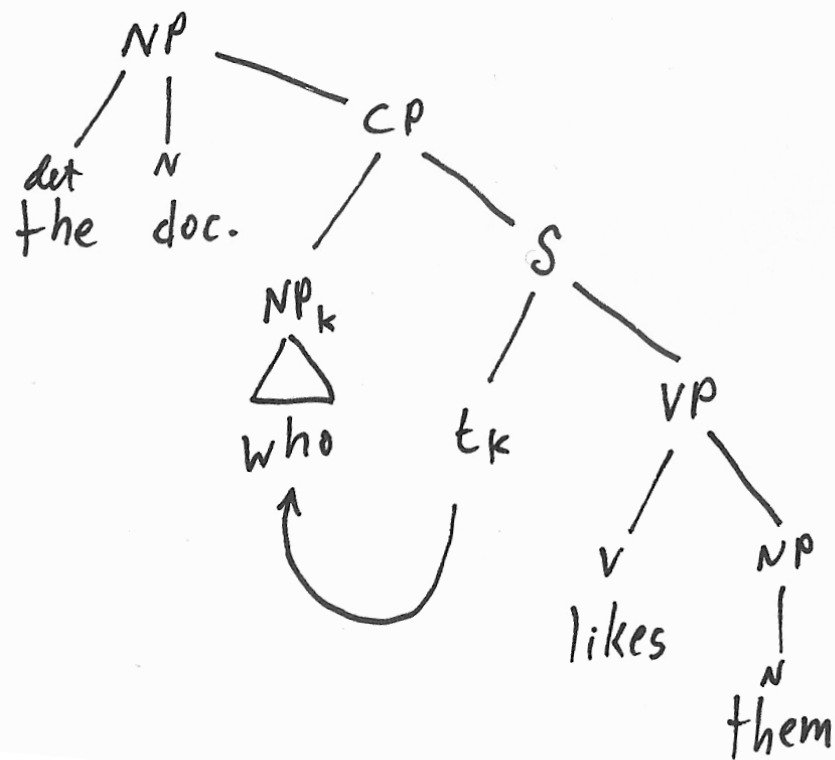
Remember...

Subject: NP immediately dominated by S

object: NP immediately dominated by VP or PP

e.g.
(p. 153)

Surface



Exercise 10:
(p. 153)

Deep & surface trees for (62)b,
(63)b, & (64)b.

Exercise 11:
(p. 154)

Deep & surface trees for (65)
and (66).

Exercise 12:
(p. 155)

Draw deep & surface trees
for (67) and (68).

New(ish) phrase structure rule:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{det}) \\ (\text{PossNP}) \end{array} \right\} (\text{AP}^*) N \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{PP}^*) \\ (\text{CCP}) \end{array} \right\}$$