

# COURSE DETAIL

## GENERATIVE SYNTAX

**Country**

Japan

**Host Institution**

Waseda University

**Program(s)**

Waseda University

**UCEAP Course Level**

Upper Division

**UCEAP Subject Area(s)**

Linguistics

**UCEAP Course Number**

107

**UCEAP Course Suffix****UCEAP Official Title**

GENERATIVE SYNTAX

**UCEAP Transcript Title**

GENERATIVE SYNTAX

**UCEAP Quarter Units**

6.00

**UCEAP Semester Units**

4.00

## Course Description

This course introduces the scientific study of human language. Utilizing Andrew Radford's *An Introduction to English Sentence Structure* (2009), the course provides a concise and clear introduction to current work in syntactic theory, drawing on the key concepts of Noam Chomsky's *The Minimalist Program*. By looking at data mainly from English, it also introduces students to a few linguistic mysteries found not only in present-day English but also in languages like Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Belfast English, Elizabethan English, etc.

This course provides the opportunity to gain analytical skills which will be a solid foundation for conducting research in the following linguistics-related fields: child language, language acquisition, computational linguistics, machine translation, sign language, pidgin and creole, comparative linguistics, historical linguistics, language and thought, speech therapy, textbook writing, etc.

A companion course (CO310) focuses on more traditional ideas of generative syntax, which forms a basis of the current theory. Students are encouraged to take this course as well.

### Language(s) of Instruction

English

### Host Institution Course Number

CO422

### Host Institution Course Title

FUNDAMENTALS OF GENERATIVE SYNTAX

### Host Institution Course Details

<https://www.wsl.waseda.jp/syllabus/JAA104.php?pKey=210CO42200512023210CO4220021...>

### Host Institution Campus

SILS

**Host Institution Faculty**

**Host Institution Degree**

**Host Institution Department**

SILS - Communications

**Course Last Reviewed**

2023-2024

[Print](#)