

LINGUISTICS

Emeriti: (Professors) Clara N. Bush, Shirley Brice Heath, William R. Leben, Elizabeth C. Traugott

Chair: Beth Levin

Professors: Joan Bresnan, Eve V. Clark, Penelope Eckert, Martin Kay (on leave), Paul Kiparsky, Beth Levin, Stanley Peters (on leave), John R. Rickford, Ivan A. Sag, Peter Sells, Thomas A. Wasow

Associate Professors: David Beaver (on leave), Daniel Jurafsky (Autumn, Winter), Christopher Manning

Assistant Professor: Arto Anttila

Senior Lecturers: Philip L. Hubbard, Beverley J. McChesney

Consulting Professors: Ronald Kaplan, Lauri Karttunen, Geoffrey Nunberg, Annie Zaenen

Consulting Associate Professors: Jared Bernstein, Cleo Condoravdi

Lecturers: Heriberto Avelino, Vivienne Fong, Graham Katz

Visiting Professor: Arnold Zwicky

Affiliated Faculty: Herbert H. Clark, James A. Fox, Kenji Hakuta, Miyako Inoue, Yoshiko Matsumoto, Orrin W. Robinson III, Richard D. Schupbach, Chao Fen Sun

Department Offices: Margaret Jacks Hall, Building 460

Mail Code: 94305-2150

Phone: (650) 723-4284

Email: linguistics@csli.stanford.edu

Web site: <http://www-linguistics.stanford.edu>

Courses given in Linguistics have the subject code LINGUIST. For a complete list of subject codes, see Appendix.

Linguistics concerns itself with the fundamental questions of what language is and how it is related to the other human faculties. In answering these questions, linguists consider language as a cultural, social, and psychological phenomenon and seek to determine what is unique in languages, what is universal, how language is acquired, and how it changes. Linguistics is, therefore, one of the cognitive sciences; it provides a link between the humanities and the social sciences, as well as education, and hearing and speech sciences.

The department offers courses at the undergraduate and graduate levels in the areas central to linguistic theory and analysis. Many of them deal with the analysis of structural patterns in the different components that make up language, including sounds (phonetics and phonology), meanings (semantics), words (morphology), sentences (syntax), and the way they vary and change over time. Other courses integrate the analysis of linguistic structure with phenomena that directly concern other disciplines. These include courses in computational linguistics, language acquisition, the philosophy of language, and sociolinguistics.

A variety of open forums provide for the discussion of linguistic issues, including colloquia and regularly scheduled workshops in child language, computational linguistics, phonology, semantics, sociolinguistics, and syntax. Faculty and visiting scholars in the department and the Center for the Study of Language and Information (CSLI), whose members are computer scientists, linguists, philosophers, and psychologists, participate extensively in the activities of the department.

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS BACHELOR OF ARTS

The undergraduate major stresses the study of language both as a fundamental human faculty and as a changing social institution. At the core of the program is a set of departmental courses on the nature of human language; the major also draws on courses offered by other departments and programs.

The Linguistics major cuts across the humanities and the social and physical sciences. It provides a solid general education as a background for advanced studies in such disciplines as Anthropology, Communication, Computer Science, Education (Language, Literacy, and Culture), hearing and speech sciences, languages, Law, Linguistics, Philosophy, and Psychology.

REQUIREMENTS

Requirements for the B.A. include at least 50 units of course work in Linguistics and approved courses in related fields. Of the 50 units required for the major, no more than 12 may be below the 100 level. No more than two courses, neither of which can be a core course, may be taken on a credit/no credit basis.

Core Courses—The core courses are:

LINGUIST 1. Introduction to Linguistics

LINGUIST 110. Introduction to Phonetics and Phonology

LINGUIST 120. Introduction to Syntax

LINGUIST 130A. Introduction to Linguistic Meaning, *or* 130B. Introduction to Lexical Semantics

LINGUIST 150. Language in Society, which fulfills the Writing in the Major requirement (WIM)

LINGUIST 160. Introduction to Language Change, *or*, in advance consultation with the Linguistics undergraduate studies chair, a course in historical linguistics or the history of a language

All majors must complete at least five core courses, including LINGUIST 150, Language and Society, which fulfills the Writing in the Major requirement (WIM).

Other Courses—Other courses counting toward the unit requirement should form a coherent program with emphases from among the areas of concentration listed below. Students should consult with the Linguistics undergraduate studies chair when declaring the major, and maintain regular contact during the remainder of their Stanford career. Each student's major program must be approved by the Linguistics undergraduate studies chair, or approved department adviser.

Students in the major must also take:

1. At least two 200-level Linguistics courses, typically in their area of concentration.
2. LINGUIST 197, Undergraduate Research Seminar, in the junior year. (Special arrangements can be made for transfer students and others who start the major late.)

Other Requirements—

1. *Foreign language:* majors must have competence in at least one language other than English as part of their understanding of the field of linguistics and its study. This is usually demonstrated by the completion of six quarters of language study at Stanford or equivalent; level of proficiency is determined by the Language Center or the relevant language department.

Students may petition to be exempted from the Language Requirement if they have grown up speaking a language other than English and can use it for everyday purposes and for linguistic analysis.

2. *Junior research paper:* this requirement is typically fulfilled by providing an additional stage of revision on a research paper previously submitted in a Linguistics course. It must be approved by both the instructor of the course and the Linguistics undergraduate studies chair.

AREAS OF CONCENTRATION

Students select one of the following areas of concentration or develop one themselves in advance consultation with the Linguistics undergraduate studies chair. These areas of concentration are not declared on Axess, and they do not appear on the transcript or diploma.

General Linguistics—This concentration provides a broad education in Linguistics and is advisable for students interested in advanced degrees in Linguistics. All five core courses are required.

Language and Society—This concentration focuses on the social dimensions of language.

Language Structures—This concentration focuses on the cognitive aspects of language.

Language Specialization—This concentration focuses on linguistics as it pertains to a particular language. To date, Chinese, Japanese, and Spanish language specializations have been pre-approved. Other language specializations can be arranged on an ad hoc basis if appropriate courses are available in the relevant departments.

MINORS

Requirements for the minor include at least 28 units of course work (typically seven courses) in Linguistics and related fields, approved in advance by the Linguistics undergraduate studies chair. No more than two courses, neither of which can be a core course, may be taken on a credit/no credit basis. The courses counting towards the minor must be incremental units beyond those needed to satisfy the student's major course of study. The minor consists of:

1. LINGUIST 1. Introduction to Linguistics
2. Two out of the following five Linguistics core courses:
 - LINGUIST 110. Introduction to Phonetics and Phonology
 - LINGUIST 120. Introduction Syntax
 - LINGUIST 130A. Introduction to Linguistic Meaning,
or LINGUIST 130B. Introduction to Lexical Semantics
 - LINGUIST 160. Introduction to Language Change,
or, in advance consultation with the Linguistics undergraduate studies chair, a course in historical linguistics or the history of a language.
3. At least four other courses determined in advance consultation with the Linguistics undergraduate studies chair. Students are encouraged to take at least one 200-level Linguistics course. Students may also choose to do independent work with a faculty member of their choice.

HONORS PROGRAM

Students who wish to undertake a more intensive program of study, including independent research, should seek departmental honors. An application to pursue honors work should be presented to a Linguistics undergraduate adviser before the end of the junior year. Approval is given only to students who have maintained a grade point average (GPA) of 3.3 (B+) or better in the courses required for the major.

Honors students take a total of 60 units. These must include the 50 units for the major, 10 additional units of independent study and Honors Research and an honors thesis based on research conducted with a principal adviser who must be a member of the Linguistics faculty, and a secondary faculty adviser who may, with the approval of the Undergraduate Studies Committee, be a member of another department. In the Autumn Quarter of the senior year, honors students enroll in LINGUIST 199, Independent Study, to work closely with one of the advisers on the research project. In Winter and Spring quarters, honors students register in LINGUIST 198, Honors Research, with the principal adviser for close supervision of the honors thesis. The thesis must be submitted in final, acceptable, form by May 15. The thesis topic is presented orally at a department Honors Colloquium late in Spring Quarter.

COTERMINAL PROGRAM

The Department of Linguistics admits a very limited number of undergraduates to work for their coterminal degree in Linguistics. Students are required to submit to the department a complete application, which includes a statement of purpose, a Stanford transcript, three letters of recommendation (at least one of which must be from a faculty member in Linguistics), and a proposed course of study (worked out in advance with a Linguistics adviser). Applicants for the coterminal degree may apply as early as their eighth quarter and no later than early in the eleventh quarter of undergraduate study. Decisions on admission to the coterminal degree rest with the Graduate Admissions Committee of the Department of Linguistics. For further application information, see the department's web pages.

For University coterminal degree program rules and University application forms, see <http://registrar.stanford.edu/shared/publications.htm#Coterm>.

GRADUATE PROGRAMS

MASTER OF ARTS

The University's basic requirements for the master's degree are discussed in the "Graduate Degrees" section of this bulletin. The following are additional departmental requirements. Candidates should review the department's "Guidelines for the M.A. and Ph.D. Degrees" for further particulars concerning these requirements.

1. *Courses*: candidates must complete a minimum of 45 units of graduate work in linguistics, including at least four courses in the student's area of specialization. No more than two courses should be at the 100 level.
 - Individual programs should be worked out in advance with an adviser who should ascertain that the necessary courses in the area of specialization are offered over the course of the year of anticipated enrollment. The overall grade point average (GPA) must be at least 3.0 (B) for all degree program coursework.
2. *Language*: reading knowledge of a non-native language in which a substantial linguistic literature is written, with sufficient facility to understand and interpret linguistic research published in that language, or in-depth research on the structure of a non-native language.
3. *Thesis or Thesis Project*: a research paper supervised by a committee of three faculty (normally fulfilled by up to 6 units of LINGUIST 398, Directed Research).

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

The following requirements are in addition to the basic University requirements for the degree sought; see the "Graduate Degrees" section of this bulletin. Candidates should review the department's "Guidelines for the M.A. and Ph.D. Degrees" for further particulars concerning these requirements.

1. *Language*: candidates must demonstrate the ability to read at least one foreign language in which a substantial linguistic literature is written, with sufficient facility to understand and to interpret linguistic research published in that language. (Particular areas of specialization may require additional research languages.)
 - In addition, each candidate must demonstrate an explicit in-depth knowledge of the structure of at least one language (normally neither the candidate's native language nor the language used for the reading exam). This requirement is fulfilled by writing an original research paper on a language.
2. *Courses*: a minimum of 135 units of graduate work beyond the B.A. or B.S. exclusive of dissertation units or, beyond the M.A., 90 units exclusive of dissertation units. A basic course requirement detailed in the Ph.D. guidelines guarantees that each student covers a sufficient set of subareas within the field.
 - Candidates must maintain a satisfactory record in the number and distribution of units completed. The overall course work GPA must be at least 3.0 (B) and all of the basic courses should be completed with at least a 'B.'
3. *Research*: the prospective Ph.D. candidate is expected to complete two substantial qualifying papers. The deadline for completion of the first qualifying paper is the end of the Autumn Quarter of the second year; the deadline for completion of the second qualifying paper is the end of Spring Quarter of the second year. The subject matter of the two papers, although it may be related (for example, same language), must be clearly distinct. The requirement is fulfilled by LINGUIST 395A, B, Research Workshop (1-2 units each), and by oral discussion with a committee of at least three faculty members selected by the student and the faculty.
4. *Candidacy*: students must complete a prescribed portion of the basic course requirement (see item 2 above), one foreign language requirement (see item 1 above), and one qualifying paper (see item 3 above) by the end of their second year.
5. *Teaching*: at least three quarters serving as teaching assistant in a linguistics course.

6. *Colloquia*: two oral presentations exclusive of the oral presentation of the dissertation proposal (see item 7b below). This requirement is satisfied by class presentations, conference papers, or colloquium talks. Normally, both should be given during the first four years of study.
7. *Dissertation*:
 - a) a written dissertation proposal is required by the end of the third year.
 - b) oral presentation of the dissertation proposal, preferably as a colloquium.
 - c) approval of the dissertation topic and appointment of a dissertation committee.
 - d) passing a University oral examination on the dissertation and related areas.
 - e) dissertation (up to 15 units of LINGUIST 399).

PH.D. MINOR

1. *Courses*: the candidate must complete 30 units of course work in linguistics at the 100 level or above, including LINGUIST 110, 120, and either 130A or 130B (100-level courses are waived if 200-level courses in the same area are taken), and at least three courses related to the area of specialization. Courses submitted for the minor must be incremental units beyond those used to satisfy the major. Individual programs should be worked out in advance with the student's Ph.D. minor adviser in linguistics.
2. *Research Project* (optional): the candidate may elect to present a paper which integrates the subject matter of linguistics into the field of specialization of the candidate.
3. The linguistics adviser or designee serves on the candidate's University oral examination committee and may request that up to one-third of the examination be devoted to the minor subject.

Ph.D. Minor in Applied Linguistics—The Department of Linguistics participates in the Applied Linguistics Minor. See the "Language Center" section of this bulletin for full details.

COGNITIVE SCIENCE

Linguistics is participating with the departments of Computer Science, Philosophy, and Psychology in an interdisciplinary program in Cognitive Science for doctoral students. The program is intended to provide an interdisciplinary education as well as a deeper concentration in linguistics. Students who complete the Linguistics and Cognitive Science requirements receive a special designation in Cognitive Science along with the Ph.D. in Linguistics. To receive this field designation, students must complete 30 units of approved courses, to be determined in consultation with the graduate studies adviser.

COURSES

WIM indicates that the course satisfies the Writing in the Major requirement.

Courses numbered under 100 are designed primarily for pre-majors. Courses with 100-level numbers are designed for majors, minors, and M.A. and Ph.D. minor candidates in Linguistics. Those with numbers 200 and above are primarily for graduate students, but with consent of instructor some of them may be taken for credit by qualified undergraduates. At all levels, the course numberings indicate a special area, as follows:

- 01-04 General
- 05-09 Phonetics
- 10-14 Phonology
- 15-19 Morphology
- 20-29 Syntax
- 30-39 Semantics, Pragmatics, Discourse
- 40-49 Language Acquisition, Psycholinguistics
- 50-61 Sociolinguistics, Language Variation, Change
- 62-73 Language and Culture, Structure of a Language
- 74-79 Methods, Mathematical Linguistics, Statistics
- 80-89 Computational Linguistics
- 90-93 Applied Linguistics
- 94-99 Directed Work, Theses, Dissertations

LINGUIST 1. Introduction to Linguistics—The cognitive organization of linguistic structure and the social nature of language use. Why language learning is difficult. Why computers have trouble understanding human languages. How languages differ from one another. How and why speakers of the same language speak differently. How language is used strategically. GER:DB-SocSci
4 units, Aut (Eckert, P; Sag, I)

LINGUIST 44N. Living with Two Languages—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to freshmen. The nature of bi- and multilingualism with emphasis on the social and educational effects in the U.S. and worldwide, in individual versus society, and in child and adult. The social, cognitive, psycholinguistic, and neurological consequences of bilingualism. Participation in planning and carrying out a research project in language use and bilingualism. GER:DB-SocSci
3 units, Spr (Clark, E)

LINGUIST 47N. Languages, Dialects, Speakers—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to freshmen. Variation and change in languages from around the world. The roots, historical development, and linguistic and social structures of variation. How languages differ from each other, and how issues in linguistics connect to other social and cultural issues. The systematic study of language. GER:DB-SocSci
3 units, Aut (Anttila, A)

LINGUIST 56Q. What is the Opposite of Masculine? Gay Men and Masculinity—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to sophomores. The linguistic and social worlds of gay men, and artistic representations of or for gay men. Relationships in American culture between the oppositions masculine/ feminine, manly/unmanly, masculine/effeminate, and straight/gay. Course includes frank language and sexual images.
3 units, Spr (Zwicky, A)

LINGUIST 58Q. The Changing Practices of Letter Writing—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to sophomores. The role of letter writing in negotiating the boundaries between public and private interaction. Focus is on how the role of letters has changed since the Middle Ages. How letters have shaped communities and cultural ideologies; effects of changing technologies such as printing and email, and of increases in literacy.
2 units, Win (Traugott, E)

LINGUIST 59N. Language in the U.S.A.—Stanford Introductory Seminar. Preference to freshmen. The nature of language variation in the U.S.; its social, historical, and political significance. Language attitudes and prejudices, including whether English should be the official language; rap and hip hop; the language of doctors and patients; and the Ebonics controversies. Social, regional, and ethnic varieties of American English such as Appalachian, and the nature and status of other languages including Spanish, Native and Asian American voices, and American Sign Language.
3 units, Win (Rickford, J)

LINGUIST 65/265. African American Vernacular English—(Graduate students register for 265.) The English vernacular spoken by African Americans in big city settings, and its relation to Creole English dialects spoken on the S. Carolina Sea Islands (Gullah), in the Caribbean, and in W. Africa. The history of expressive uses of African American English (in soundin' and rappin'), and its educational implications. GER:DB-SocSci
3-5 units, Spr (Rickford, J)

LINGUIST 90. Teaching Spoken English—Practical approach to teaching English to non-native speakers. Teaching principles and the features of English which present difficulties. Preparation of lessons, practice teaching in class, and tutoring of non-native speaker.
3-4 units, Spr (Mawson, C)

LINGUIST 105/205A. Phonetics—(Graduate students register for 205A.) The study of speech sounds: how to produce them, how to perceive them, and their acoustic properties. The influence of production and perception systems on sound change and phonological patterns. Acoustic analysis and experimental techniques. Lab exercises. Prerequisite: 110 or equivalent, or consent of instructor. GER:DB-SocSci
4 units, Win (Avelino, H)

LINGUIST 110. Introduction to Phonetics and Phonology—Differences in the sounds of the world's languages and how these sounds are made by the human vocal tract. Theories that account for cross-linguistic similarities in the face of differences. GER:DB-SocSci

4 units, Spr (Scarborough, R)

LINGUIST 120. Introduction to Syntax—Grammatical constructions, primarily English, and their consequences for a general theory of language. Practical experience in forming and testing linguistic hypotheses, reading, and constructing rules. GER:DB-SocSci

4 units, Aut (Wasow, T)

LINGUIST 124A/224A. Introduction to Formal Universal Grammar—(Graduate students register for 224A.) A formal model of universal grammar designed to explain crosslinguistic variation in syntactic structure: nonconfigurationality in Australian aboriginal languages, incorporation in native American languages and the Bantu languages of Africa, scrambling and head movement in European languages. Issues such as universal grammar design, and analytic problems from a variety of natural languages. Prerequisites: introduction to syntax and familiarity with logic or other symbolic systems, or consent of instructor. GER:DB-SocSci

4 units, not given this year

LINGUIST 125/225. Seminar in Syntax: Choosing a Variant—(Graduate students register for 225.) Cases where two or more expressions serving as alternatives seem to be in free variation, differing at most in stylistic value. The semantic, discourse function, syntactic, prosodic, and processing factors that favor the choice of one variant over the other. May be repeated for credit.

2-4 units, Aut (Zwicky, A)

LINGUIST 130A. Introduction to Linguistic Meaning—Linguistic meaning and its role in communication. How diagnostic tests can be used to categorize and separate semantic phenomena such as ambiguity and vagueness, entailment, and presupposition. How basic set theory and logic can be used to specify meanings and explain semantic phenomena. Pragmatic complications involving the assumptions and intentions of language users. Those who have not taken logic, such as PHIL 150 or 151, should also enroll in 130C. Pre- or corequisite: 120, or consent of instructor. GER:DB-SocSci

4 units, Spr (Katz, G)

LINGUIST 130B. Introduction to Lexical Semantics—Issues in the study of word meaning. Focus is on the core semantic properties and internal organization of the four major word categories in natural languages: nouns, verbs, adjectives, and prepositions. GER:DB-SocSci

4 units, Win (Fong, V)

LINGUIST 130C. Logic Laboratory—Typically taken in conjunction with 130A/230A.

1 unit, Spr (Katz, G)

LINGUIST 133/233. Seminar in Semantics: Language and Space—(Graduate students register for 233.) How spatial notions are encoded in language, and how languages differ in their description of space. Focus is on the semantics of locative expressions, taking into account findings in language acquisition and linguistic anthropology. May be repeated for credit.

1-4 units, Spr (Fong, V)

LINGUIST 140/240. Language Acquisition I—(Graduate students register for 240.) Processes of language acquisition in early childhood; stages in development; theoretical issues and research questions. Practical experience in data collection. GER:DB-SocSci

4 units, Aut (Clark, E)

LINGUIST 144. Introduction to Cognitive Science—(Same as PHIL 190, PSYCH 130, SYMBSYS 100.) The history, foundations, and accomplishments of the cognitive sciences, including presentations by leading Stanford researchers in artificial intelligence, linguistics, philosophy, and psychology. Overview of the issues addressed in the Symbolic Systems major. GER:DB-SocSci

4 units, Spr (Bresnan, J)

LINGUIST 150. Language in Society—How language and society affect each other. Class, age, ethnic, and gender differences in speech. Prestige and stigma associated with different ways of speaking and the politics of language. The strategic use of language. Stylistic practice; how speakers use language to construct styles and adapt their language to different audiences and social contexts. GER:DB-SocSci, WIM

4 units, Spr (Eckert, P)

LINGUIST 152/252. Pidgin and Creole Sociolinguistics—(Graduate students register for 252.) Introduction to pidgins and creoles, organized around the main stages in the pidgin-creole life cycle: pidginization, creolization, and decreolization. Focus is on transformations in the English language as it was transported from Britain to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and the Pacific. Resultant pidginized and creolized varieties such as Nigerian Pidgin English, Chinese Pidgin English, New Guinea Tok Pisin, Suriname Sranan, and the creole continua of Guyana, Jamaica, and Hawaii. Also French, Dutch, Portuguese, Chinook, Motu, and Sango.

2-4 units, not given this year (Rickford, J)

LINGUIST 156. Language and Gender—The role of language in the construction of gender, the maintenance of the gender order, and social change. Field projects explore hypotheses about the interaction of language and gender. No knowledge of linguistics required. GER:DB-SocSci, EC-Gender

4 units, Win (Eckert, P)

LINGUIST 157. Innovations: Variation and Change—How do new types of expressions, vocabulary items, morphological forms, idioms, formulae, and syntactic constructions arise? How do they spread from person to person? What is their history as they compete with other expressions? Case studies of innovations as group projects. Prerequisite: 197 or consent of instructor.

3-4 units, Win (Zwicky, A)

LINGUIST 160. Introduction to Language Change—(Same as ANTH-SCI 110.) Variation and change as the natural state of language. Differentiation of dialects and languages over time. Determination and classification of historical relationships among languages, and reconstruction of ancestral stages. Types, rates, and explanations of change. Parallels with cultural and genetic evolutionary theory. Implications for the description and explanation of language in general. GER:DB-SocSci

4-5 units, not given this year

LINGUIST 171/271. Structure of Japanese—(Graduate students register for 271; same as JAPANLIT 177/277.) Linguistic analysis of the major grammatical structures of Japanese. Prerequisites: two years of Japanese. Recommended: course in linguistics.

2-4 units, not given this year (Sells, P)

LINGUIST 172/273. Structure of Korean—(Graduate students register for 273; same as KORGEN 172/273.) The major grammatical structures of Korean including noun phrases, verb phrases, and simple and complex sentences. Prerequisite: first-year Korean.

3-4 units, Spr (Sells, P)

LINGUIST 174/274A. Field Methods I—(Graduate students register for 274A.) Hands-on. The methods by which linguists gather raw linguistic data about a language and begin analyzing its structure. Working with a speaker of a language not previously studied by class participants, students develop a description of key aspects of its grammar and examine methodologies for obtaining, storing, and manipulating data.

2-4 units, Win (Avelino, H)

LINGUIST 180. Introduction to Computer Speech and Language Processing—Machine translation, web-based question answering, conversational agents, speech recognition and synthesis, parsing, computational semantics and pragmatics. Foundation for other language processing courses; focus is on using available online implementations of algorithms. Prerequisite: CS 106B or X. GER:DB-EngrAppSci

4 units, Aut (Jurafsky, D)

LINGUIST 182/282. Human and Machine Translation—(Graduate students register for 282.) The process of translation by professional and amateur translators, and by existing and proposed machine-translation systems; what each might learn from the others. Prerequisite: advanced knowledge of a foreign language. GER:DB-EngrAppSci

4 units, not given this year (Kay, M)

LINGUIST 183/283. Programming and Algorithms for Natural Language Processing—(Graduate students register for 283.) Construction of computer programs for linguistic processes such as string search, morphological, syntactic, and semantic analysis and generation, and simple machine translation. Emphasis is on the algorithms that have proved most useful for solving such problems. GER:DB-EngrAppSci

3-4 units, not given this year (Kay, M)

LINGUIST 187/287. Grammar Engineering—(Graduate students register for 287.) Hands-on. Techniques for implementation of linguistic grammars, drawing on grammatical theory and engineering skills. The implementation of constraints in morphology, syntax, and semantics, working within a unification-based lexicalist framework. Focus is on developing small grammars for English and at least one other language. Prerequisite: basic syntactic theory or 120. No programming skills required.

1-4 units, Win (Flickinger, D; Oepen, S)

LINGUIST 191/291. Linguistics and the Teaching of English as a Second/Foreign Language—(Graduate students register for 291.) Methods and techniques for teaching languages, using concepts from modern linguistics and language acquisition theory. Focus is on teaching English, but the principles, methods, and techniques are applicable to any language. Optional 1-unit seminar in computer-assisted language learning. GER:DB-SocSci

4-5 units, Win (Hubbard, P)

LINGUIST 197. Undergraduate Research Seminar—Research goals and methods in linguistics and related disciplines. Students work on a small project to define a focus for their linguistic studies and prepare for honors research. Presentations; final paper.

2 units, Win (Levin, B)

LINGUIST 198. Honors Research

1-15 units, Win, Spr (Staff)

LINGUIST 199. Independent Study

1-15 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)

LINGUIST 200. Foundations of Linguistic Theory—Theories that have shaped 20th-century linguistics; recurrent themes and descriptive practice.

4 units, Aut (Kiparsky, P)

LINGUIST 201. Advanced Introduction to Linguistics—Primarily for graduate students. The leading ideas of linguistic description and argumentation. Fundamental representational notions in phonology, syntax, and semantics, and the place of these notions in wider linguistic analysis.

4 units, not given this year (Zwicky, A)

LINGUIST 205A. Phonetics—(Graduate section; see 105.)

4 units, Win (Avelino, H)

LINGUIST 205B. Advanced Phonetics—Prerequisite: 205A.

2-4 units, Aut (Avelino, H)

LINGUIST 210A. Phonology—Introduction to phonological theory and analysis based on cross-linguistic evidence. Topics: phonological representations including features, syllables, metrical structure; phonological processes including assimilation and dissimilation; and phonological typology and universals.

4 units, Aut (Kiparsky, P)

LINGUIST 210B. Advanced Phonology—The phonological organization of the lexicon. Topics include lexical phonology, phonological subregularities, gradient phonotactics, and lexical frequency effects.

4 units, Spr (Anttila, A)

LINGUIST 211. Metrics—Principles of versification from a linguistic point of view. Traditional and optimality-theoretic approaches. The canonical system of English metrics, and its varieties and offshoots. The typology of metrical systems and its linguistic basis. The ideology of normative prosodic discourse in relation to changing poetic practice.

1-4 units, Win (Kiparsky, P)

LINGUIST 212. Seminar in Phonology—May be repeated for credit.

1-4 units, not given this year

LINGUIST 214. Phonology Workshop—May be repeated for credit.

1-2 units, Aut (Anttila, A), Win (Kiparsky, P), Spr (Anttila, A)

LINGUIST 216. Morphology—How morphology fits into the lexicon and how the lexicon fits into grammar. Inflection and word-formation: blocking, productivity, analogy. Morphological categories. The interaction of morphology with phonology within the lexicon: level-ordering, prosodic morphology. Review of English morphology and analysis of representative material from languages with richer morphologies.

2-4 units, Win (Anttila, A)

LINGUIST 217. Morphosyntax—The role of morphology in grammar: how word structure serves syntax in the expression of meaning. Universal properties and typology of morphological categories; proposals towards their principled explanation in a restrictive theory of language.

2-4 units, not given this year (Kiparsky, P)

LINGUIST 218. Seminar in Morphosyntax—May be repeated for credit.

2-4 units, not given this year

LINGUIST 221A. Foundations of English Grammar—A systematic introduction to the formal analysis of English grammar using the framework of head-driven phrase structure grammar (HPSG). Topics: feature structure modeling, lexical and phrasal organization in terms of type hierarchies and constraint inheritance, clausal types, patterns of complementation, the auxiliary system, extraction dependencies, wh-constructions, and the syntax-semantics interface.

1-4 units, Spr (Sag, I)

LINGUIST 221B. Studies in Universal Grammar—Focus is on grammatical analysis of individual languages. Builds directly on the theoretical foundations presented in 221A. Topics vary each year.

1-4 units, not given this year (Sag, I)

LINGUIST 222A. Foundations of Syntactic Theory I—Focus is on the role of the verb and the lexicon in the determination of sentence syntax. Topics: the argument/adjunct distinction, subcategorization and argument structure, motivation for a lexicalist approach, principles governing argument expression, operations on argument structure and grammatical function changing rules, unbounded dependencies, and the approach to unbounded dependencies rooted in principles of lexical expression and subcategorization satisfaction.

2-4 units, Aut (Levin, B; Sells, P)

LINGUIST 222B. Foundations of Syntactic Theory II—The nature of unbounded dependency constructions and their treatment in modern grammatical theories. Filler-gap dependencies, island constraints, and the relation between grammar and processing. Prerequisite: 222A.

2-4 units, Win (Sag, I)

LINGUIST 223B. Reading Principles and Parameters Syntax—Reading seminar. Focus is on papers and books written in government-binding theory and the minimalist program. Mechanisms proposed and their significance in the research agendas of syntax of the past 25 years.

2-3 units, Win (Sells, P)

LINGUIST 224B. Advanced Topics in Lexical Functional Grammar—May be repeated for credit.

1-4 units, not given this year

LINGUIST 229A. Laboratory Syntax I—Hands-on use of methods for analyzing quantitative syntactic data, including clustering and classification, regression, and mixed models. Offered jointly by the syntax faculty. May be repeated for credit.

1-4 units, Aut (Bresnan, J)

LINGUIST 229B. Laboratory Syntax II—Hands-on use of methods for handling syntactic data, including corpus work on ecologically natural data and controlled experimental paradigms. Explanatory models of syntactic processing and their relation to theories of grammar. Offered jointly by the syntax faculty. May be repeated for credit.

1-4 units, Win (Wasow, T)

LINGUIST 229C. Laboratory Syntax III—Hands-on use of methods for handling syntactic data, including corpus work on ecologically natural data and controlled experimental paradigms. Explanatory models of syntactic processing and their relation to theories of grammar. Offered jointly by the syntax faculty. May be repeated for credit.

1-4 units, not given this year

LINGUIST 229D. Empirical Syntax Research Seminar—Recent work in syntax that employs data-rich methods like corpora and laboratory studies, emphasizing research by seminar participants. May be repeated for credit.

1-4 units, Aut (Bresnan, J), Win (Wasow, T), Spr (Bresnan, J)

LINGUIST 230A. Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics—Meaning in natural language. Topics: elementary set theory; propositional logic, predicate logic, and lambda calculus, and their relation to semantic analysis; model theoretic characterizations of meaning and semantic properties of English conjunctions and determiners. Grice's theory of implicature, speech acts, Davidson's theories of logical form, and Montague grammar. Recommended: elementary logic and set theory.

2-4 units, Aut (Katz, G)

LINGUIST 230B. Semantics and Pragmatics—Expands on 230A. Standard approaches to formal semantics (Montague grammar, DRT, and basic dynamic semantics). Analyses of semantic phenomena in these frameworks. Prerequisites: 230A; or combination of 130 and PHIL 150 and 160.

2-4 units, Win (Katz, G)

LINGUIST 232A. Lexical Semantics—Introduction to issues in word meaning, focused primarily around verbs. Overview of the core semantic properties of verbs and the organization of the verb lexicon. Approaches to lexical semantic representation, including semantic role lists, proto-roles, and causal and aspectual theories of event conceptualization.

2-4 units, Spr (Levin, B)

LINGUIST 232B. Seminar in Lexical Semantics: Lexical Categories—Recent research. Topics include: the semantic underpinnings of lexical categories; criteria for recognizing lexical categories; and methodological issues facing investigations of lexical categories. Case studies of languages lacking full lexical category inventories. May be repeated for credit.

1-4 units, Win (Levin, B)

LINGUIST 232C. Lexical Semantics Research Seminar—May be repeated for credit. By arrangement.

1-2 units, Aut, Win, Spr (Levin, B)

LINGUIST 234. Discourse Analysis—The organization of language above the sentence level, and the manifestation of language in context. Practical experience in working with discourse data.

4 units, not given this year

LINGUIST 237. Seminar in Semantics: Events and Other Implicit Arguments—Reference to events and other abstract objects, such as degrees and times, which serve as implicit predicate arguments as the basis for semantic analysis of phenomena such as adverbial modification and anaphora, and temporal and aspectual interpretation and pluractionality. The status of such objects in the grammar. Trends in the field. May be repeated for credit.

1-4 units, Aut (Katz, G)

LINGUIST 241. Language Acquisition II: Pragmatics and Language Acquisition—May be repeated for credit.

1-4 units, Win (Clark, E)

LINGUIST 242. Methods for Research in Language Acquisition—Research methods in developmental psycholinguistics.

4 units, Spr (Clark, E)

LINGUIST 247. Seminar in Psycholinguistics: Models of Human and Machine Speech and Language Processing—(Same as PSYCH 227.) Recent research emphasizing probabilistic models. Focus is on the relationship between human and machine models.

2-4 units, Win (Jurafsky, D)

LINGUIST 250. Sociolinguistic Theory and Analysis—Methods of modelling the patterned variation of language in society. Emphasis is on variation, its relation to social structure and practice, and its role in linguistic change. Intersection between quantitative and qualitative analysis, combining insights of sociology and linguistic anthropology with quantitative linguistic data. Prerequisite: graduate standing in Linguistics or consent of instructor.

4 units, not given this year (Eckert, P)

LINGUIST 251. Sociolinguistic Field Methods—Strengths and weaknesses of the principal methods of data collection in sociolinguistics.

4 units, Aut (Rickford, J)

LINGUIST 255. Seminar in Sociolinguistics: Experimental Sociolinguistics—Application of experimental techniques to sociolinguistic questions, emphasizing questions of variation. May be repeated for credit.

2-4 units, Aut (Eckert, P)

LINGUIST 256. Seminar in Sociolinguistics: Language and Identity—May be repeated for credit.

1-4 units, Win (Rickford, J)

LINGUIST 258. Analysis of Variation—The quantitative study of linguistic variability in time, space, and society emphasizing social constraints in variation. Hands-on work with variable data. Prerequisites: 105/205 and 250, or consent of instructor.

4 units, not given this year (Eckert, P)

LINGUIST 260A. Historical Morphology and Phonology—Sound change and analogical change in the perspective of linguistic theory. Internal and comparative reconstruction.

4 units, not given this year (Kiparsky, P)

LINGUIST 260B. Historical Morphosyntax—Morphological and syntactic variation and change. Reanalysis, grammaticalization. The use of corpora and quantitative evidence.

2-4 units, Spr (Kiparsky, P)

LINGUIST 274A. Field Methods I—(Graduate section; see 174.)

2-4 units, Win (Avelino, H)

LINGUIST 274B. Field Methods II—Continuation of 274A, with a focus on phonetic topics in a targeted language. Prerequisite: 274A or consent of instructor.

2-4 units, Spr (Avelino, H)

LINGUIST 279. Quantitative and Probabilistic Explanation in Linguistics—Capturing the soft constraints inherent in linguistic systems, based on quantitative evidence obtained from linguistic corpora. Computer tools for collecting and modeling data. Emphasis is on syntax.

3-4 units, not given this year (Manning, C)

LINGUIST 280. Natural Language Processing—(Same as CS 224N.) Methods for processing linguistic information and the underlying computational properties of natural languages. Syntactic and semantic processing from a linguistic and an algorithmic perspective. Focus is on modern quantitative techniques in NLP: using large corpora, statistical models for acquisition and interpretation, and representative systems. Prerequisites: CS 121/221 or LINGUIST 180, programming experience, familiarity with logic and probability.

3-4 units, Spr (Manning, C)

LINGUIST 281. Speech Recognition and Synthesis—(Same as CS 224S.) Automatic speech recognition, speech synthesis, and dialogue systems. Focus is on key algorithms including noisy channel model, hidden Markov models (HMMs), Viterbi decoding, N-gram language modeling, unit selection synthesis, and roles of linguistic knowledge. Prerequisite: programming experience. Recommended: CS 221 or 229.

2-4 units, Win (Jurafsky, D)

LINGUIST 285. Finite State Methods in Natural Language Processing—Theory and available technology for finite state language processing. Applications include tokenization, phonological and morphological analysis, disambiguation, and shallow parsing.

3-4 units, not given this year (Karttunen, L)

LINGUIST 390. M.A. Project

1-3 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)

LINGUIST 394. TA Training Workshop—For second-year graduate students in Linguistics

1 unit, Aut (Sells, P)

LINGUIST 395A,B,C. Research Workshop—Restricted to students in the doctoral program. Student presentations of research toward qualifying papers. A: Spr, B: Spr, C: Sum

1-2 units, A: Spr (Anttila, A), B: Spr (Wasow, T), C: Sum (Staff)

LINGUIST 396. Research Projects in Linguistics—Mentored research project for first-year graduate students in linguistics.

2-3 units, Win (Staff)

LINGUIST 397. Directed Reading

1-15 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)

LINGUIST 398. Directed Research

1-15 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)

LINGUIST 399. Dissertation Research

1-15 units, Aut, Win, Spr, Sum (Staff)

COGNATE COURSES

See respective department listings for course descriptions and General Education Requirements (GER) information. See degree requirements above or the program's student services office for applicability of these courses to a major or minor program.

CS 276. Text Retrieval and Web Search

3 units, Aut (Manning, C; Prabhakar, R)

PSYCH 131/262. Language and Thought

4 units, Aut (Clark, H)

OVERSEAS STUDIES

Courses taught overseas can be found in the "Overseas Studies" section of this bulletin, or in the Overseas Studies office, 126 Sweet Hall.

BEIJING

LINGUIST 165. Language, Culture, and Meaning: Understanding Human Cognition in a Crosscultural Context—(Same as OSPBEIJ 22.) GER:DB-SocSci

4 units, Aut (Patent, J)

LINGUIST 167. Language, Culture and Thought—(Same as OSPBEIJ 25.)

4 units, Spr (Patent, J)