learn a language is his vocal apparatus and some experience in a language. Therefore, "the child's experience is processed by the UG module which is an integral part of the language faculty" (A.Radford,1997: 15), as shown in 14.:

14.

Experience of L	Language Faculty	Grammar of L

"If the acquisition of grammatical competence is indeed controlled by a genetically endowed language faculty incorporating principles of Universal Grammar, then it follows that certain aspects (or adult) competence are known without experience." (A.Radford,1997: 11) In other words, the child is born with an innate knowledge of universals, which are the properties of language that do not have to be acquired by the child , reducing the child's task to mastering the idiosyncratic, language -particular properties of the target language, on the basis of his linguistic *experience* (i.e. on the basis of the speech he hears around him). This leads to the assumption that all natural languages will share certain *universal* properties in common - properties determined by these genetic constraints and that "the language faculty must be such as to allow the child to develop a grammar of *any* natural language on the basis of suitable linguistic experience of the language (i.e. sufficient speech input)." (A.Radford,1997:11) It is in this respect that "in seeking to determine the nature of the language faculty, we are in effect looking for universal principles" (A.Radford,1997: 11) which could not possibility have been learned by experience. This in turn "minimizes the burden of *grammatical learning* imposed on the child" (A.Radford,1997: 15), accounting for the rapidity of the child's grammatical development.