Adjective Phrase with the respective complements *of linguistics, the kitchen,* and *of fast food.* English is one of the languages in which the head of a phrase precedes it complement, as shown by the above heads N,P ,and A. It is ,therefore , a **head-first language**. On the other hand, Korean is a **head-last language,** in which heads follow their complements. For example, in Korean the head is after the complement as in *moonul dadala (door close).* This parameter is called the **head (position) parameter** ; and as "UG allows only a binary set of possibilities-namely that a language may either be consistently *head-first* or consistently *head-last*", (A.Radford,1997: 20) there is no other logical possibility wired into the language faculty such *head middle* for instance. Accordingly ,the only structural learning which a child has to undertake when learning the word order properties of his native language is to choose which of the two binary alternatives (i.e. *head-first* or *head-last*) in this parameter on the basis of his linguistic experience since it is an inherent property of parameters that they constrain the range of structural variation between languages ,and limit it to a simple binary choice.

Thus, the central task which the child faces in acquiring a language is to construct a grammar of the language ;and this grammar is made of (i) a set of *universal principles* and (ii) a set of *structural parameters* which impose severe constraints on the range of structural variation permitted in natural languages. This is because "languages differ in their structure along a range of different **grammatical parameters.**" (A.Radford,1997: 23) In other words ,the "child's structural learning task is limited to that of parameter-setting since the *universal principles* of grammatical structure are not learned. Obviously, this model has come to be known as the ***principles-and-parameters theory (=PPT)*** of language " (A.Radford,1997: 21) , in which "the child could set the parameter correctly on the basis of minimal linguistic experience." (A.Radford,1997: 22) It is in this respect that "any