Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations

Department Website: http://ealc.uchicago.edu

Chair
- Hoyt Long

Director of Graduate Studies
- Paola Iovene

Director of Undergraduate Studies
- Paul Copp

Professors
- Michael K. Bourdaghs
- Donald Harper
- James Ketelaar (also with History)
- Kenneth Pomeranz (also with History)
- Haun Saussy
- Edward L. Shaughnessy
- Hung Wu (also with Art History)
- Judith Zeitlin

Associate Professors
- Guy S. Alitto (also with History)
- Susan Burns (also with History)
- Paul Copp
- Kyeong Hee Choi
- Jacob Eyferth (also with History)
- Chelsea Foxwell (also with Art History)
- Paola Iovene
- Yung-ti Li
- Wei-Cheng Lin (also with Art History)
- Hoyt Long
- Johanna Ransmeier (also with History)

Assistant Professors
- Ariel Fox
- Melissa Van Wyk

Senior Lecturers
- Harumi Lory
- Ji Eun Kim
- Youqin Wang
- Jun Yang

Instructional Professors
- Rachel Hyeryeong Bahng
- Satoko Ogura Bourdaghs
- Yoko Katagiri
- Yi-Lu Kuo
- Meng Li
- Wonkyung Na
- Takeaki Okamoto
- Laura Skosey
Program Description

The Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations is a multidisciplinary department, with faculty specialists in history, art, philosophy, languages, linguistics, literature, and religions, that offers a program of advanced study of the traditional and modern cultures of China, Japan, and Korea. At the same time, students are encouraged to pursue their interests across traditional disciplinary lines by taking courses in other departments in the Divisions of the Social Sciences and the Humanities.

The Department admits applicants only for the Ph.D. degree, and does not offer a terminal M.A. program. Students who arrive with a master’s degree will be expected to fulfill the 18-course requirement. Students interested in a terminal M.A. degree should contact the University of Chicago Master of Arts Program in the Humanities or the Master of Arts Program in Social Sciences.

Students admitted to doctoral study in Summer 2020 and after will be guaranteed to have funding support from the University of Chicago, external sources, or a combination of the two for the duration of their program. This includes full tuition coverage, annual stipend, Student Services Fee, and fully paid individual annual premiums for UChicago’s student health insurance. More information about the financial aid for Humanities students can be found here (https://humanities.uchicago.edu/students/financial-aid/). Students are expected to remain in good academic standing.

Pedagogical training is a vital component of the educational experience at the University. Pedagogical training plans vary by department but are inclusive of the expectation that students will receive mentorship as course assistants and have the opportunity to teach their own stand-alone course.

During the first two years, students take nine courses each year. Depending on students’ interests and preparation, some of the coursework may take place outside the Department. It may also include work in language, either the primary language of study or a secondary one, whether East Asian or not, as well as in a second East Asian civilization. Many students may also wish to spend one or more years in Japan, China, Taiwan, or Korea to achieve language mastery or do research for their dissertation. Teaching opportunities for students are also available.

After the Ph.D. qualifying exam, which consists of both an oral and written component, acceptance of a dissertation proposal admits a student to candidacy. Students are expected to write and defend dissertations that make original contributions to knowledge. The degree is conferred upon the successful defense of the completed dissertation.

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INFORMATION ON HOW TO APPLY

The application process for admission and financial aid for all graduate programs in Humanities is administered through the divisional Office of the Dean of Students. The application for Admission and Financial Aid, with instructions, deadlines, and department specific information is available online at: http://humanities.uchicago.edu/students/admissions.

Questions pertaining to admissions and aid should be directed to humanitiesadmissions@uchicago.edu or (773) 702-1552.

International students must provide evidence of English proficiency by submitting scores from either the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) or the International English Language Testing System (IELTS). Current minimum scores, etc., are provided with the application. For more information, please see the Office of International Affairs website at https://internationalaffairs.uchicago.edu, or call them at (773) 702-7752.

For additional information about the East Asian Languages and Civilizations program, please see http://ealc.uchicago.edu or call (773) 702-1255.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

The requirements are filled in three stages: Masters Degree Requirements (for students entering with or without an M.A. in East Asian Studies), Ph.D. Candidacy Requirements, and Ph.D. Degree Requirements.

MASTER’S DEGREE REQUIREMENTS
1. Complete eighteen courses
   a. One course should be EALC 65000 Directed Translation, although the translation requirement can be met in other ways.
   b. No more than two courses taken for an "R" or "P" grade
   c. Two non-specialization East Asian courses
2. No outstanding Incompletes
3. Courses or Placement at the third year level of one East Asian Language.
4. One M.A. thesis or two M.A. papers

PH.D. CANDIDACY REQUIREMENTS
1. Second East Asian Language
2. Mastery of Languages required for primary research
3. Proficiency in any additional languages required for research
4. Pass PhD Qualifying Exams
5. Defense and approval of Dissertation Proposal

Once the student has passed the dissertation proposal defense, the Department will certify that the student has met all the requirements for Admission to Candidacy (all requirements for degree with the exception of the dissertation). The Department will submit paperwork to the Office of the Dean of Students that recommends that the student be admitted to candidacy for the PhD degree.

PH.D. DEGREE REQUIREMENTS
1. Admission to Ph.D. Candidacy
2. Approval and Defense of the Dissertation

JOINT PH.D. PROGRAM IN EAST ASIAN CINEMA

The Program in Cinema and Media Studies and the Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations have formed a joint Ph.D. program in East Asian cinema at the University of Chicago. The University has long-standing engagement with both Film and East Asian studies and has already graduated a number of scholars who are changing the field of East Asian cinema around the world. The purpose of this degree program is to provide the best possible training in the methods, languages, and cultural contexts needed to undertake original research on specific topics in East Asian cinema and media studies. Students interested in following this course of study will first apply directly to either the Program in Cinema and Media Studies or to the Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations.

You can see up-to-date course listings at our website, ealc.uchicago.edu, or on the registrar’s Times Schedules at https://coursesearch92.ais.uchicago.edu/psc/prd92guest/EMPLOYEE/HRMS/c/UC_STUDENT_RECORDS_FL.UC_CLASS_SEARCH_FL.GBL.

EALC COURSES

EALC 31055. Comparative Legal History of Chinese States II. 100 Units.
This course defines "Chinese state" as a state that uses Chinese Script to define its legal institutions. A rich variety of this kind of state can be observed in the history of East Asia, showing a wide range of different ethnic, cultural and socio-economic backgrounds. The objective of this course is to highlight the fundamental breaks in the history of these Chinese states, which often hide under a thick curtain of linguistic continuity. Though
contemporary Chinese states are undoubtedly rooted in history, this course avoids diminishing the history of the former Chinese states to a pre-history of any contemporary Chinese state. This course is divided into part I (Autumn term) and part II (Winter term). Part I concentrates on the first Chinese states, covering a period when written history in East Asia was still limited to Chinese history. Interstate relations were thus limited to international relations between Chinese states or to Chinese state relations with states without indigenous script systems. This period commences in the early Bronze Age and reaches the seventh century CE. The course will show that the legacy of script, language and concepts did not limit the plurality of legal institutions, which may be considered a natural result of differing socio-economic needs. Part II starts from the eighth century. At that time, the state of Tang became the first Chinese state for which we have evidence that it concluded equal international treaties with non-Chinese states.

Equivalent Course(s): EALC 21055

EALC 31500. The Globalization of Japanese Religions: From the 19th Century to the Present. 100 Units.
This course will explore the processes that led to the present situation of Japanese religions both within and outside of Japan. It focuses on the encounter and exchanges between Japanese and non-Japanese actors in order to question overly simplified models of globalization and modernization from the point of view of a global history of religions. We will first consider the formation of the concept of "religion" itself in the second half of the nineteenth century in both Europe and Japan. Building on these considerations, we will consider a selection of primary sources to trace the main developments of Japanese religious traditions and institutions into the present. Particular attention will be paid to both the inculturation of "foreign" religious traditions in Japan and the spread of "Japanese" religious traditions outside of Japan. If possible, the course will also incorporate field trips to Japanese religious groups in the Chicago area.

Equivalent Course(s): HREL 31500, HIST 34109

EALC 31855. Exile and Chinese Poetry. 100 Units.
An occupational hazard of the professions of official and scholar in traditional China was banishment (liufang) to a remote province—a punishment that might be handed down for a variety of behaviors. This course will concentrate on writings by noted poets who endured periods of banishment to the empire’s supposedly uncivilized frontiers: Liu Zongyuan, Han Yu, Su Shi, Ji Xiaolun, Lin Zexu, in particular, reading their exile texts together with the older texts that helped them voice their predicament: Qu Yuan, Sima Qian, Tao Yuanming, Xie Lingyun. Knowledge of classical Chinese is assumed; secondary readings may be in a variety of languages.

Equivalent Course(s): EALC 21855

EALC 32040. Buddhist Life in Pre-Modern East Asia. 100 Units.
Welcome to Buddhist Life in Pre-Modern East Asia. Like playing life simulation games The Sims and The Game of Life, in this course you will learn about lives of Buddhist practitioners from different social backgrounds in pre-modern East Asia. Some overworlds we will cover are Dunhuang and Chang'an in Tang China, Kyoto and Nara in Kamakura Japan, the Khitan Empire and Goryeo Korea. For the final project, you will choose your virtual Buddhist, research your own expansion pack, and tell the story of their life (and death). This course is an introduction to Buddhism as a practiced religion in pre-modern East Asia, with a special focus on the experience of the practitioners. Students will take on the role to be royal patrons, cultural elites, traveling monks, or common people who did not necessarily self-identify as Buddhist. We will learn about various Buddhist practices through reading text and manuscripts, viewing Buddhist art and architecture and reconstructing rituals and religious exchanges among these places. All readings are in English and no previous knowledge of Buddhism is needed to participate.

Equivalent Course(s): EALC 22040

EALC 32451. Social and Economic Institutions of Chinese Socialism, 1949 to 1980. 100 Units.
The socialist period (for our purposes here, c. 1949-1990) fundamentally transformed the institutions of Chinese social and economic life. Marriage and family were redefined; rural communities were reorganized on a collective basis; private property in land and other means of production was abolished. Industrialization created a new urban working class, whose access to welfare, consumer goods, and political rights depended to a large extent on their membership in work units (danwei). Migration between city and countryside came to a halt, and rural and urban society developed in different directions. This course will focus on the concrete details of how this society functioned. How did state planning work? What was it like to work in a socialist factory? What role did money and consumption play in a planned economy? Our readings are in English, but speakers of Chinese are encouraged to use Chinese materials (first-hand sources, if they can be found) for their final papers.

Equivalent Course(s): HIST 24511, HIST 34511, EALC 22451

EALC 33202. Li Zhi and 16th Century China: The Self, Tradition, and Dissent in Comparative Context. 100 Units.
The 16th century Chinese iconoclast Li Zhi (Li Zhuowu) has been rightly celebrated as a pioneer of individualism, one of history’s great voices of social protest, an original mind powerfully arguing for genuine self-expression, and more. He was a Confucian official and erudite in the classics, yet in his sixties he takes the Buddhist tonsure, and late in life befriends the Jesuit Matteo Ricci. He sought refuge in a quiet monastery devoting his life to scholarship, yet invited constant scandal. His A Book to Burn “sold like hotcakes,” and attracted enough trouble that reportedly readers would surreptitiously hide their copies tucked up their sleeves, and was later banned by the state soon after his death. In this seminar, we will place Li both within the context of the history of “Confucian” thought, and within the literary, religious, and philosophical conversations of the
late Ming. Using his writings as a productive case study, we will think about topics including "religion," tradition and innovation, "spontaneity" and "authenticity," and the relationship between "classics" and commentaries. Throughout, we will bring our discussions into comparative analysis, considering views of thinkers and traditions from other times and places. Chinese not required; for those interested, we will read select essays of Li's in Chinese and students may choose translation as a final project.

Equivalent Course(s): EALC 23202, DVPR 33202, RLST 23202, HREL 33202, HIST 24519, FNDL 23202, HIST 34519

EALC 34305. Autobiog Writ: Gender& Modern Korea. 100 Units.
This course explores the intersections between gender, the genre of autobiography, forms of media (written; oral; visual; audiovisual) and historical, cultural, and political contexts of modern Korea. The students read theoretical writings on autobiography and gender as well as selected Korean autobiographical writings while being introduced to Korean historical contexts especially as they relate to practice of publication in a broader sense. The focus of the course is placed on the female gender-on the relationship between Korean women's life-experience, self-formation, and writing practices in particular while dealing with the gender relationship in general, although some relevant discussions on the male gender proceeds in parallel.

Equivalent Course(s): EALC 24305, CRES 24305, GNSE 35305, GNSE 25300

EALC 34307. Understanding Self through Korean Song Lyrics. 100 Units.
This is an advanced Korean language course to be offered in both Korean and English. It studies a selection of popular Korean song lyrics, treating them under the rubric of poetry. Its prerequisite is Korean proficiency of the 4th-year level and above and the student should have the Instructor's approval in advance.

Equivalent Course(s): EALC 24307

EALC 34455. New Histories of Chinese Labor. 100 Units.
Past scholarship has often reduced the history of Chinese labor to the history of the Chinese labor movement or the history of the Communist Party in its function as "the leading core" of the proletariat. The factory proletariat, of course, was never more than a small segment of the Chinese labor force - less than five percent under the Republic, less than ten in the People's Republic. Recent work has been more inclusive, looking at work outside the formal sector, in agriculture, handcrafts, and service industries; at the work of women in formal employment and at home; at sex work and emotional work; at unemployment and precarious work; at the work of internal migrants; at Chinese workers abroad; at coerced work in private industry (the 2007 "kiln slaves' incident"); and at carceral labor in Xinjiang and elsewhere. Most of the readings will deal with work in the Mao and post-Mao years, right up to the present. We will combine readings on Chinese labor history with more general texts on the relationship between productive and reproductive work, wage work and non-wage work, male and female work, autonomous and heteronomous work. The guiding question throughout the course is if a new Chinese labor movement is necessary, possible, or probable, and if it is not, under which conditions it might become so.

Equivalent Course(s): HIST 34306, HIST 24306, EALC 24455

EALC 34501. Women and Work in Modern East Asia. 100 Units.
Worldwide, women do about 75 percent of the world’s unpaid care and domestic work. They spend up to three hours more per day cooking and cleaning than men do, and anywhere from two to ten hours more per day looking after children and the elderly. Women’s underpaid work at home and in industry subsidized the early stages of industrialization in nineteenth-century Britain, early twentieth-century Japan, and contemporary China, and women’s unpaid contributions to their households enable employers worldwide to keep wages low. We know, at least in outline, how women came to carry double burdens in Europe and North America, but little research has been done so far about this process in East Asia. In this course, we will discuss when and how China, Japan, and Korea developed a division of labor in which most wage work was gendered male and reproductive work was marked female. Are current divisions of labor between men and women rooted in local cultures, or are they the result of industrial capitalist development? How do divisions of labor differ between the three East Asian countries, and how did developments in one East Asian country affect others?

Equivalent Course(s): HIST 34518, GNSE 30121, HIST 24518, GNSE 20121, EALC 24501

EALC 34600. Buddhist Meditation: Tradition, Transformation, Modernization. 100 Units.
From the Satipaṭṭhāna sutta of the Pāli canon to the “mindfulness” boom of recent years, Buddhism and meditation often appear inseparable. The aim of this seminar is to historicize and critically question this seemingly natural intimacy, for while it certainly cannot be denied that the various Buddhist traditions have always had on offer a plethora of techniques for mental (and physical) cultivation, it is far from clear how or even if all these could be subsumed under the in its current usage relatively recent category of “meditation”. Drawing on Buddhist meditation literature from various traditions, historical periods, and literary genre, in this seminar we will take up a twofold question: First, how has the encounter with Buddhist techniques of cultivation shaped the modern understanding of “meditation”, and second, up to which extend, and at what cost, has this very modern understanding conversely conditioned us to see Buddhism as a “meditative religion” par excellence?

Equivalent Course(s): RLST 24600, SALC 34600, HIST 34122, SALC 24600, EALC 24609, HIST 24122, HREL 34600

EALC 34605. Adaptation and Genre in Chinese Film and Media. 100 Units.
The course explores a central aspect of Chinese contemporary culture, namely the process of transposing new and old stories from the page to the stage to the screen. In addition, the class seeks to expand the concept of adaptation to investigate how cinema appropriates and repurposes other media, and why specific intermedial genres emerge more prominently at certain historical conjunctures. The films we will watch encompass three genres: comedy, opera film, and documentary; each respectively characterized by thematic and formal
engagements with television, regional theater, and screen-based news. Some of the screenings will be followed by discussions with filmmakers, in person or on Zoom.
Equivalent Course(s): CMST 34605, EALC 24505

EALC 34910. INSECT MEDIA. 100 Units.
How have insects affected ways of knowing and relating to the world? This course opens a dialogue between insects and Japanese audiovisual cultures, including fiction, poetry, visual art, manga, anime, and film. We aim to address the important and profound challenge that recent trends in animal studies, environmental humanities, and eco-criticism pose to received ways of studying human cultures and societies. The challenge lies in offering alternatives to the entrenched reliance on a nature-culture divide, which gives culture explanatory preference over nature. In the case of Japan and insects, for instance, there exists a fairly significant body of scholarship on how Japanese people respond to, interact with, and represent insects, and yet priority is generally given to culture, and Japan is treated monolithically. To offer alternatives to this monolithic culturalism, in this course we will (a) open dialogue between culture accounts of insects and scientific accounts and (b) explore different forms of media offering different milieus where human animals and more-than-human insects come into relation without assuming the ascendancy of one over the other.
Equivalent Course(s): CDIN 24910, CMST 34915, CMST 24910, CDIN 34910, ARTH 34910, ARTH 24910

EALC 34950. Fictions of Selfhood in Modern Japanese Literature. 100 Units.
As Japanese leaders in the mid-19th century faced the threat of colonization at the hands of the Western powers, they launched a project to achieve "Civilization and Enlightenment," quickly transforming Japan into a global power that possessed its own empire. In the process fiction became a site for both political engagement and retreat. A civilized country, it was argued, was supposed to boast "literature" as one of its Fine Arts. This literature was charged with representing the inner life of its characters, doing so in a modern national language that was supposed to be a transparent medium of communication. Between the 1880s and the early 1900s, a new language, new literary techniques, and a new set of ideologies were constructed to produce the "self" in novels and short stories. As soon as these new practices were developed, however, they became the objects of parody and ironic deconstruction. Reading key literary texts from the 1880s through the 1930s, as well as recent scholarship, this course will re-trace this historical and literary unfolding, paying special attention to the relationship between language and subjectivity. All readings will be in English.
Equivalent Course(s): EALC 24950

EALC 35803. Confucius and the Analects. 100 Units.
This course will focus on Confucius, both the historical man and the legendary figure, and on the Analects, which purports to record his teachings. Through readings of the Analects in translation and of secondary scholarship in English, we will seek to determine to what extent it is possible to understand the relationship between the man and the book. For students with a basic knowledge of classical Chinese, extra sessions will be arranged to read the Analects in Chinese.
Equivalent Course(s): EALC 25803, FNDL 25803

EALC 35840. Philosophical Approaches to Peace of Mind: The Zhuangzi in Dialogue. 100 Units.
Philosophical activity across cultures and times has been closely associated with the management of affective states. One common goal is to minimize negative emotions by changing how events are interpreted and appraised. This course will focus on three strategies that appear across different traditions. The first argues that events are outside of our control, in some cases appealing to fate but in other cases appealing to chance. The second strategy is a skeptical approach that attacks our ability to judge any event as bad or good. The third strategy undermines the ontological status of the kinds of things we become attached to, either by rejecting the ultimate reality of individual substances or arguing that diverse things form a single whole. All of these strategies appear prominently in the classical Chinese text the Zhuangzi. The core of this course will consist of a close reading of parts of the Zhuangzi, considering these strategies as they intersect with and shed light on its various philosophies. We will also read in a comparative context. The other traditions used will be guided by student interest, but the most likely choices would be Stoicism and Epicureanism (for the first strategy), Sextus Empiricus (for the second), and arguments appearing South Asian Buddhist philosophies (for the third). Aside from better understanding the Zhuangzi, the goal of the course is to consider how similar strategies function in significantly different cultural contexts.
Equivalent Course(s): KNOW 35840, EALC 25840, RLST 25840, HREL 35840, DVPR 35840

EALC 36500. The Shi Jing: Classic of Poetry. 100 Units.
In this course, our main purpose will be to read a representative sample of the poems (about one-fifth, some sixty different poems) in the Shi jing or Classic of Poetry, China's earliest collection of poetry. In addition to reading these poems, we will also discuss related secondary scholarship written in English (students are also most welcome to read secondary scholarship in Chinese).
Equivalent Course(s): EALC 26500

EALC 36640. Trends in Korean Studies. 100 Units.
The course introduces students to a selection of key trends in the understanding of Korean experiences of modernity. Its readings consist of journalistic and academic writings published in English in and outside of Korea, covering a wide temporal canvas from the era of The Independent (1896-1899), the first newspaper published by civilian Koreans, to our contemporary times in Korea and North America. While encouraging students to comparatively consider each chosen text in relation to one another, the course features the following
questions, among others: How should one characterize the relationship between the subject and the object of knowledge and the given publication as material medium? To what extent is a chosen text, be it primary or secondary, a product of and response to its historical, political, and intellectual circumstances? And what relevance do students find in the material under discussion in relation to their own age and its internet-driven global knowledge in particular, outside of the immediate contexts of Korea? These questions will be discussed under the thematic and methodological rubrics informed by studies of colonial modernity, translation, bordercrossing, gender, censorship, national division and north Korea, and digital media and platforms. Class will proceed in a series of mini-lectures and seminar-style discussion, and students’ participation will be a high priority.

Equivalent Course(s): EALC 26640

EALC 36650. Shang Shu: Classic of Documents. 100 Units.
This is intended to be a reading course in the Shang shu # or Venerated Documents, also known as the Shu jing # or Classic of Documents, traditionally considered to be the second of the Chinese classics (no matter how many classics are included). The contents run the gamut from royal proclamations to ministerial advice, and purport to date from the time of Yao # through the early Eastern Zhou period. For more than two millennia, the text has been the focus of China’s most celebrated textual scholarship, both because of the interest of its content and also because of its inclusion of two different types of documents: what are termed “New Text” chapters and “Old Text” chapters. We will consider both the received text and also recently discovered manuscript versions of several chapters.

Equivalent Course(s): EALC 28410

EALC 38410. Literary Censorship in Contemporary China. 100 Units.
What does “censorship” mean? Specifically, how does the censorship of literature work in contemporary China, and what are its goals? How does censorship relate to the selective remembering of history, to processes of linguistic unification, to questions of morality and politics, and to the respect for minorities and subaltern groups? Guided by these broad questions and combining theoretical readings and case studies, this class aims to develop a nuanced approach to literary censorship that takes into account the constraints and limitations that always attend to the creation and circulation of literary works—in China as elsewhere.

Equivalent Course(s): EALC 28410

EALC 39450. Wonders and Marvels in Premodern Japan. 100 Units.
This course is an exploration of concepts of the wonderous and marvelous in Japanese literature and performance up to 1900. Primary texts and materials will include setsuwa collections, such as the Nihon ryouiki and Konjaku monogatari, poetry and poetics, late Heian monogatari, early modern travel fiction, theater, and encyclopedias. We will also consider theater’s engagement with the spacial and embodied aspects of wonder through noh performance and theory, spectacle shows and circuses, exhibitions and worlds fairs, the operating theater and the human body. Alongside these primary texts and performances, we will survey recent scholarship on the history of wonder and marvel, considering along the way theories of fictionality, theatricality, affect and the senses, “objective agency” and the stage prop, and intersections between science, medicine, and the ludic.

Readings will be available in English and no prior coursework in Japanese literature or history is required.

Equivalent Course(s): TAPS 38450, TAPS 28450, EALC 29450

EALC 39527. The Spatial History of Nineteenth-Century Cities: Tokyo, London, New York. 100 Units.
The late nineteenth century saw the transformation of cities around the world as a result of urbanization, industrialization, migration, and the rise of public health. This course will take a spatial history approach; that is, we will explore the transformation of London, Tokyo, and New York over the course of the nineteenth century by focusing on the material “space” of the city. For example, where did new immigrants settle and why? Why were there higher rates of infectious disease in some areas than in others? How did new forms of public transportation shape the ability to move around the city, rendering some areas more central than others? To explore questions such as these, students will be introduced to ArcGIS in four lab sessions and asked to develop an original research project that integrates maps produced in Arc. No prior ArcGIS experience is necessary, although students will be expected to have familiarity with Microsoft Excel and a willingness to experiment with digital methods.

Equivalent Course(s): GLST 29527, HIST 39527, ENST 29527, EALC 29527, HIST 29527

EALC 39980. Books in Japan from the earliest times to the 1890s. 100 Units.
In this course we will explore the full range of Japanese books including both manuscripts and printed books ranging from daunting Chinese texts to beautiful illustrated books. We will also be looking at printed maps from the Edo period (1600-1868) and single-sheet ephemera, and we will be considering questions such as the role of censorship, the differences between wood-block printing and typography and why people continued to produce manuscripts during the age of print. We will mostly focus on materials produced in the Edo period and the Meiji period (1868-1912), ending up with the introduction of newspapers and magazines in the 1860s. There will be images available on the course website, but we will also be handling and closely examining books and manuscripts from the Regenstein Library and from my own collection. If you have never seen an old Japanese book before, you will learn how to make sense of the layout and organisation of a premodern Japanese book and to appreciate the craft and design skills that went into their production: even if you can’t read them, they have beauty and appeal as hand-made artefacts. Some of the sessions in the course are accessible to those with no knowledge of Japanese but since script choice and calligraphy inevitably need to be discussed as well, those without any knowledge of Chinese characters will be at a disadvantage.
EALC 40800. Intermediate Literary Chinese I. 100 Units.
Selected readings in pre-modern Chinese literature from the first millennium B.C.E. to the end of the imperial period. The course covers important works in topics ranging from philosophy, history and religion to poetry, fiction and drama. Specific content varies by instructor.
Equivalent Course(s): EALC 29980

EALC 40899. Opera without Borders. 100 Units.
Opera without Borders’ explores how markers of race, indigeneity, and other identities blur historical time and disrupt geopolitical space on the operatic stage. How does opera operate in the new arenas of cosmopolitan citizenship during our present historical moment, when the unitary monoliths of nations, citizens, and identities are no longer firmly in place and means of travel and communication are quickly transforming? How and why have patterns of exploration, trade, and migration, forced and voluntary, colonial and decolonial, generated new operatic genres, new means of operatic production, and new kinds of opera producers (librettists, composers, directors, choreographers, dramaturgs, etc.)? Among our cases are the Royal Shakespeare Company’s Orphan of Zhao (2012); the París Opera’s hiphop staging of Rameau’s Les indes galantes (2019); Schikaneder and Mozart’s Magic Flute (1791) reimagined as Impempe Yomlingo (2007-2011) by the township artists of Capetown; and circulations of Cantonese opera in Chinatowns from Vancouver and San Francisco to New York and Honolulu.
Equivalent Course(s): TAPS 40899, GNSE 40899, CDIN 40899, MUSI 44022

EALC 40900. Intermediate Literary Chinese II. 100 Units.
Selected readings in pre-modern Chinese literature from the first millennium B.C.E. to the end of the imperial period. The course covers important works in topics ranging from philosophy, history and religion to poetry, fiction and drama. Specific content varies by instructor.
Equivalent Course(s): CHIN 40900, CHIN 20509

EALC 41000. Intermediate Literary Chinese III. 100 Units.
This course focuses on the type of medieval Daoist religious verse called youxian shi "poems on journeying in transcendence." Particular attention is given to the religious characteristics of the verse type, including metaphorical language, technical terms, and religious ideas. Medieval Chinese poets wrote youxian shi in cycles of multiple verses and the youxian shi cycles of two poets are read in their entirety: Guo Pu (276-324) and Wu Yun (d. 778). Additional readings from Wu Yun’s Daoist verse illustrate the characteristics of Daoist religious experience in the Tang Dynasty and the importance of Daoist verse for the appreciation of Tang poetry.
Equivalent Course(s): CHIN 20510, CHIN 41000

EALC 41102. Reading Archival Documents from the People’s Republic of China. 100 Units.
This hands-on reading and research course aims to give graduate students the linguistic skills needed to locate, read, and analyze archival documents from the People’s Republic of China. We will begin by discussing the functions and structure of Chinese archives at the central, provincial, and county level. Next we will read and translate sample documents drawn from different archives. These may include police reports, personnel files, internal memos, minutes of meetings, etc. Our aim here is to understand the conventions of a highly standardized communication system - for example, how does a report or petition from an inferior to a superior office differ from a top-down directive or circular, or from a lateral communication between administrations of equal rank? We will also read “sub-archival” documents, i.e. texts that are of interest to the historian but did not make it into state archives, such as letters, diaries, contracts, and private notebooks. The texts we will read are selected to cast light on the everyday life of “ordinary” people in the Maoist period. The target group for the course are graduate students and advanced undergraduates with good Chinese reading skills.
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 41102

EALC 41450. Peach Blossom Fan: Theater, History, and Politics. 100 Units.
This seminar probes the interplay of history, politics, and theatricality in Kong Shangren’s Peach Blossom Fan, his dramatic masterpiece of 1699, which brilliantly depicts the fall of the Ming dynasty in 1644-1645 on multiple social, cultural, and ritual fronts, from the pleasure quarters and the imperial court to the Confucian Temple and the battlefield. Issues to be addressed include: the representation and reassessment of late Ming entertainment culture—courtesans, actors, storytellers, musicians, booksellers, painters; metaphysicality; memory and commemoration; props and material culture; the dissemination of news and (mis)information; the reenactment of the past on the stage, as we contextualize Peach Blossom Fan within the early Qing literary and theatrical world in which it was created and performed. We’ll also examine the interplay of history, politics, and theatricality in the modern reception of the play by analyzing its modern and contemporary incarnations in spoken drama, feature film, and different operatic genres.
Equivalent Course(s): TAPS 41450

EALC 43000. Censorship in East Asia: The Case of Colonial Korea. 100 Units.
This course examines the operation and consequences of censorship in the Japanese Empire, with focus on its effects in colonial Korea. It begins with two basic premises: first, both the Japanese colonial authorities’ measures of repression, and the Korean responses to them, can be understood as noticeably more staunch and sophisticated when compared to any other region of the Empire; and second, the censorship practices in Korea offers itself as a case that is in itself an effective point of comparison to better understand other censorship operations in general and the impact of these operations across different regions. With a view to probing an
inter- and intra-relationship between censorship practices among a variety of imperial/colonial regions, this course studies the institutions related to censorship, the human agents involved in censorship—both external and internal—and texts and translations that were produced in and outside of Korea, and were subject to censorship. Overall, the course stresses the importance of establishing a comparative understanding of the functions of censorship, and on the basis of this comparative thinking we will strive to conceptualize the characteristics of Japanese colonial censorship in Korea.

Equivalent Course(s): EALC 23001, RDIN 23001, MAAD 16001, CRES 23001

**EALC 44705. The Long Nineteenth Century in Japanese Art. 100 Units.**

This course centers around the Smart's preparations to host the exhibition Meiji Modern: Fifty Years of New Japan. Reading primary and secondary sources in Japanese and European languages, we will assess the history of collecting and exhibiting Meiji art and debate the relevance of a long nineteenth-century approach that emphasizes continuities across the Edo-Meiji divide. Ample attention will be paid to craft, three dimensional objects, and the built environment in addition to paintings and prints. Themes include: gender and the body; the development of a metalanguage through which to discuss art; the changing position of Chinese art and culture; issues of "orientalism" and "occidentalism;" and the designation of "craft" and "calligraphy" as new fields on the margins of the beaux-arts.

Equivalent Course(s): ARTH 44705

**EALC 45011. Toward a "material" approach in studying Chinese Art. 100 Units.**

This course explores the predominant significance of materials, rather than image or style, in conveying the intended meaning of works of art and in manifesting artists' aesthetic judgement or social critique. These materials can be natural or artificial, personal or generic. They are "selected" either collectively or individually to become the major means of making art over a significant period in history or an artist's career. What are the sources of power of such materials? How are they transformed into works of art? What are their connections with technology, environment, economy, society, religion, culture, and personal experience? Students are expected to conduct individual studies on selected cases (from any time in Chinese history) and to actively respond to other presentations.

Equivalent Course(s): ARTH 45011

**EALC 45607. The Literary Worlds of the Early Qing. 100 Units.**

This seminar will introduce students to the drama, fiction, poetry, and essays of the early Qing. Topics will include: reclusion and resistance, everyday theatricality, courtesans and gendered voice, trauma and memory, palace culture, ethnicity and the body, technologies of seeing and representation, and the economic imaginary.

**EALC 48010. Archaeology of Anyang: Bronzes, Inscriptions, and World Heritage. 100 Units.**

Anyang is one of the most important archaeological sites in China. The discoveries of inscribed oracle bones, the royal cemetery, clusters of palatial structures, and industrial-scale craft production precincts have all established that the site was indeed the last capital of the Shang dynasty recorded in traditional historiography. With almost continuous excavations since the late 1920s, work at Anyang has in many ways shaped and defined Chinese archaeology and the study of Early Bronze Age China. This course intends to examine the history of research, important archaeological finds, and the role of Anyang studies in the field of Chinese archaeology. While the emphasis is on archaeological finds and the related research, this course will also attempt to define Anyang in the modern social and cultural contexts in terms of world heritage, national and local identity, and the looting and illegal trade of antiquities.

Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 26765, ANTH 36765, EALC 28010

**EALC 48015. Archaeology of Bronze Age China. 100 Units.**

"Bronze Age" in China conventionally refers to the time period from ca. 2000 BC to about 500 BC, during which bronze, an alloy of copper and other metals such as tin and lead, was the predominant medium used by the society, or to be more precise, the elite classes of the society. Bronze objects, in the forms of vessels, weapons, and musical instruments, were reserved for the upper ruling class of the society and were used mostly as paraphernalia during rituals and feasting. "Bronze Age" in China also indicates the emergence and eventual maturation of states with their bureaucratic systems, the presence of urban centers, a sophisticated writing system, and advanced craft producing industries, especially metal production. This course surveys the important archaeological finds of Bronze Age China and the theoretical issues such as state formation, craft production, writing, bureaucratic systems, urbanization, warfare, and inter-regional interaction, etc. It emphasizes a multi-disciplinary approach with readings and examples from anthropology, archaeology, art history, and epigraphy. This course will also visit the Smart Museum, the Field Museum, and the Art Institute of Chicago to take advantage of the local collections of ancient Chinese arts and archaeology.

Equivalent Course(s): EALC 28015, ANTH 46760, ANTH 26760

**EALC 48020. Interpreting Chinese Archaeological Site Reports. 100 Units.**

With the long tradition of Chinese archaeology, archaeological monographs and site reports have become the primary source for studying ancient China, from the Paleolithic, the Neolithic, to the Bronze Age and the Late Imperial period. Thanks to the scale and the intensity of archaeological operations across China, tens if not hundreds of new titles are published each year. As a genre, archaeological site reports are supposed to describe excavated data in an objective, descriptive, and scientific way. But are archaeological site reports truly "objective"? How do we "read between the lines" and identify and discover the important information hidden in the seemingly dry and tedious details? This course is designed for students to read and analyze Chinese
archaeological site reports for the information and the hidden and underlying theoretical approaches. Site reports included in the course are selected both for the importance of the finds and for the approaches taken to reflect the history and the practice of Chinese archaeology.

EALC 48080. Medical Knowledge in Early Modern Japan and China: History/Literature. 100 Units.
This experimental seminar examines how medical knowledge is constituted and disseminated in texts, images, and performances in early modern Japan and China (roughly 1600-1850). This period saw an explosion in the number of doctors, print and visual materials, and a new centrality of medical, pharmacological, and bodily knowledge and practices. Looking beyond established national, cultural, and political boundaries, we will study how shared medical traditions converge and diverge over time and space. How did literary genre shape and constrain the forms medical knowledge took and vice-versa? Who has access to and who has control over technologies of health and sickness, including learned medicine, vernacular healing, and self-care? How was efficacy understood, contested, and proven in a medical and legal context? Primary sources to be read include medical and crime cases, forensic reports, plays, novels, biographies, imperial encyclopedias, almanacs for daily life, illustrated pharmacoepia, religious tracts, printed advertisements, and shops signs. Film and tv episodes will be screened to explore contemporary narratives of early modern medical knowledge in the very different political and media economies of post-war China and Japan. Equivalent Course(s): CDIN 48080, KNOW 48080, HIST 44601

EALC 50000. The Profession of East Asian Studies. 000 Units.
This discussion-based course aims to familiarize EALC PhD students with different aspects of the profession of East Asian Studies. This quarter we will focus on the history of Area Studies through a critical examination of major Anglophone journals in the field. Together we will select the flagship journals in everyone’s subfield of study and examine inaugural issues and key debates within their immediate historical contexts. In addition, we will consider how Area Studies has been developing in East Asia.

EALC 51415. Readings in Later Daoist Thought. 100 Units.
The goal of this course is to read and explore primary sources (in classical Chinese) in Daoist philosophical thought written after the founding documents of the classical period (i.e., the Daodejing and Zhuangzi). Texts to be read will most likely be selected from such sources as the Liezi ###the Yinfujing ###and the Guanyinzi ###.
Equivalent Course(s): DVPR 51415, EALC 21415, RLST 25845, HREL 51415

EALC 56602. Materials and Materiality. 100 Units.
Many historians have termed the rising attention to materials and materiality as a “material turn.” In this course, we will explore how materials and materiality can shape and influence our understanding of history. Equivalent Course(s): CEGU 56602, HIST 56602

EALC 58011. Archaeology of Craft Production: Theories and Case Studies. 100 Units.
The course will review anthropological literature and case studies of craft production and craft specialization in ancient civilizations. It also takes a multi-disciplinary approach by adopting perspectives developed in history and art history. Topics discussed in the course include organization of production, craft production and the elite, chaîne opératoire, status and identity of artisans, and political economy and craft production. Students are expected to become familiar with prevalent theoretical discussions and are encouraged to apply, adopt, or revise them in order to analyze examples of craft production of their own choice.
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 58011

EALC 59700. Thesis Research. 100 Units.
For course description contact East Asian Languages.

EALC 60000. Reading Course. 100 Units.
Independent reading course

EALC 60201. EALC Proseminar: Applying for Grants and Jobs. 100 Units.
This class will help graduate students prepare for a range of applications, including dissertation research and writing fellowships, stand-alone class proposals, postdocs, and academic jobs. In a workshop-style setting, we will cover written application materials (cover letters, research proposals, CVs, writing samples, teaching and diversity statements, sample syllabi) and practice for virtual and in-person interviews, conference presentations, and job talks. This course is open to EALC graduate students at any point in the program.

EALC 65000. Directed Translation. 100 Units.
Fulfills translation requirement for EALC graduate students. Must be arranged with individual faculty member. Register by section with EALC faculty.

CHINESE COURSES

CHIN 10100-10200-10300. Elementary Modern Chinese I-II-III.
This three-quarter sequence introduces the fundamentals of modern Chinese. By the end of Spring Quarter, students should have a basic knowledge of Chinese grammar and vocabulary. Listening, speaking, reading, and writing are equally emphasized. Accurate pronunciation is also stressed. In Spring Quarter, students are required to submit a video project for the Chinese Video Project Award. The class meets for five one-hour sessions a
CHIN 10100. Elementary Modern Chinese I. 100 Units.
This three-quarter sequence introduces the fundamentals of modern Chinese. By the end of Spring Quarter, students should have a basic knowledge of Chinese grammar and vocabulary. Listening, speaking, reading, and writing are equally emphasized. Accurate pronunciation is also stressed. In Spring Quarter, students are required to submit a video project for the Chinese Video Project Award. The class meets for five one-hour sessions a week. A drill session with the TA is held one hour a week in addition to scheduled class time. All courses in this sequence must be taken for a quality grade. No auditors permitted. Two sections.

CHIN 10200. Elementary Modern Chinese II. 100 Units.
Part 2 of this three-quarter sequence introduces the fundamentals of modern Chinese. By the end of the spring quarter, students should have a basic knowledge of Chinese grammar and vocabulary. Listening, speaking, reading, and writing are equally emphasized. Accurate pronunciation is also stressed. A video project is required in spring quarter, which will be entered in the competition for the Chinese Video Project Award. Class meets for five one-hour sessions each week. Additional small group discussions of 40 minutes per week will be arranged. Maximum enrollment for each section is 18. Must be taken for a letter grade. No auditors permitted.

CHIN 10300. Elementary Modern Chinese III. 100 Units.
Part 3 of this three-quarter sequence introduces the fundamentals of modern Chinese. By the end of the spring quarter, students should have a basic knowledge of Chinese grammar and vocabulary. Listening, speaking, reading, and writing are equally emphasized. Accurate pronunciation is also stressed. A video project is required in spring quarter, which will be entered in the competition for the Chinese Video Project Award. Class meets for five one-hour sessions each week. Additional small group discussions of 40 minutes per week will be arranged. Maximum enrollment for each section is 18.

CHIN 11100-11200-11300. First-Year Chinese for Bilingual Speakers I-II-III.
This three-quarter series is intended for bilingual speakers of Chinese. Our objectives include teaching students standard pronunciation and basic skills in reading and writing, while broadening their communication skills for a wider range of contexts and functions. The class meets for three one-hour sessions a week. Consultation with instructor encouraged prior to enrollment. All courses in this sequence must be taken for a quality grade.

CHIN 11100. First-Year Chinese for Heritage Students I. 100 Units.
Part 1 of this three-quarter sequence introduces the fundamentals of modern Chinese to bilingual speakers. Bilingual Speakers are those who can speak Chinese but do not know how to read or write. By the end of the spring quarter, students should have a basic knowledge of Chinese grammar and vocabulary. Listening, speaking, reading, and writing are equally emphasized. Accurate pronunciation is also stressed. A video project is required in spring quarter, which will be entered in the competition for the Chinese Video Project Award. Class meets for three one-hour sessions each week MWF. Must be taken for a letter grade. No auditors permitted.

CHIN 11200. First-Year Chinese for Heritage Students-II. 100 Units.
Part 2 of this three-quarter sequence introduces the fundamentals of modern Chinese to bilingual speakers. Bilingual Speakers are those who can speak Chinese but do not know how to read or write. By the end of the spring quarter, students should have a basic knowledge of Chinese grammar and vocabulary. Listening, speaking, reading, and writing are equally emphasized. Accurate pronunciation is also stressed. A video project is required in spring quarter, which will be entered in the competition for the Chinese Video Project Award. Class meets for three one-hour sessions each week MWF.

CHIN 11300. First-Year Chinese for Heritage Students-III. 100 Units.
Part 3 of this three-quarter sequence introduces the fundamentals of modern Chinese to bilingual speakers. Bilingual Speakers are those who can speak Chinese but do not know how to read or write. By the end of the spring quarter, students should have a basic knowledge of Chinese grammar and vocabulary. Listening, speaking, reading, and writing are equally emphasized. Accurate pronunciation is also stressed. A video project is required in spring quarter, which will be entered in the competition for the Chinese Video Project Award. Class meets for three one-hour sessions each week MWF.

CHIN 15000. Chinese in Beijing. 100 Units.

CHIN 20100-20200-20300. Intermediate Modern Chinese I-II-III.
The goal of this sequence is to enhance students' reading, listening, speaking, and writing skills by dealing with topics at an intermediate linguistic level. In addition to mastering the content of the textbook, students are required to complete two language projects each quarter. Chinese computing skills are also taught. The class meets for five one-hour sessions a week. All courses in this sequence must be taken for a quality grade. No auditors permitted. Two sections.

CHIN 20100. Intermediate Modern Chinese I. 100 Units.
Part 1 of this sequence aims to enhance students' reading, listening, speaking, and writing skills by dealing with topics at an intermediate linguistic level. In addition to mastering the content of the textbook, students
are required to complete two language projects each quarter. Chinese computing skills are also taught. Class meets for five one-hour sessions each week.

**CHIN 20200. Intermediate Modern Chinese II. 100 Units.**
Part 2 of this sequence aims to enhance students' reading, listening, speaking, and writing skills by dealing with topics at an intermediate linguistic level. In addition to mastering the content of the textbook, students are required to complete two language projects each quarter. Chinese computing skills are also taught. Class meets for five one-hour sessions each week.

**CHIN 20300. Intermediate Modern Chinese III. 100 Units.**
Part 3 of this sequence aims to enhance students' reading, listening, speaking, and writing skills by dealing with topics at an intermediate linguistic level. In addition to mastering the content of the textbook, students are required to complete two language projects each quarter. Chinese computing skills are also taught. Class meets for five one-hour sessions each week.

**Equivalent Course(s): CHIN 34300**

**CHIN 31100-31200-31300. Business Chinese I-II-III.**
This three-quarter sequence aims at improving overall language skills and introduces business terminology. Students learn about companies and their services and/or products, the stock market, real estate market, insurance, and e-commerce. The class meets for three ninety-minute sessions a week.

**CHIN 31100. Business Chinese I. 100 Units.**
Part one of this three-quarter sequence aims at improving overall language skills and introduces business terminology. Students will learn about companies and their services and/or products, the stock market, real estate market, insurance, and e-commerce. Class meets for five one-hour sessions each week.

**Equivalent Course(s): CHIN 20701**

**CHIN 31200. Business Chinese II. 100 Units.**
Equivalent Course(s): CHIN 20702

**CHIN 31300. Business Chinese III. 100 Units.**
Equivalent Course(s): CHIN 20703

**CHIN 20800-20900-21000. Elementary Literary Chinese I-II-III.**
This sequence introduces the basic grammar of the written Chinese language from the time of the Confucian Analects to the literary movements at the beginning of the twentieth century. Students will read original texts of genres that include philosophy, memorials, and historical narratives. Spring Quarter is devoted exclusively to reading poetry. The class meets for two eighty-minute sessions a week. All courses in this sequence must be taken for a quality grade.

**CHIN 20800. Elementary Literary Chinese I. 100 Units.**
Introduction to the Chinese literary language from the first millennium B.C.E. to the end of the imperial period. While surveying a variety of literary genres (such as, philosophical and historical texts, poetry, and essays), focus is on grammatical structures and translation methods.

**Equivalent Course(s): EALC 20800**

**CHIN 20900. Elementary Literary Chinese II. 100 Units.**
Introduction to the Chinese literary language from the first millennium B.C.E. to the end of the imperial period. While surveying a variety of literary genres (such as, philosophical and historical texts, poetry, and essays), focus is on grammatical structures and translation methods.

**Equivalent Course(s): EALC 20900**

**CHIN 21000. Elementary Literary Chinese III. 100 Units.**
Introduction to the Chinese literary language from the first millennium B.C.E. to the end of the imperial period. While surveying a variety of literary genres (such as, philosophical and historical texts, poetry, and essays), focus is on grammatical structures and translation methods.

**Equivalent Course(s): EALC 21000**

**CHIN 60000. Rdg Crse: Spec Topic Chinese. 100 Units.**

**CHIN 60100. Directed Rdg: Adv Chinese. 100 Units.**

**JAPANESE COURSES**

**JAPN 10100-10200-10300. Elementary Modern Japanese I-II-III.**
This is the first year of a three-year program, which is intended to provide students with a thorough grounding in modern Japanese. Grammar, idiomatic expressions, and vocabulary are learned through oral work, reading, and writing in and out of class. Daily practice in speaking, listening, reading, and writing is crucial. Students should plan to continue their language study through at least the second-year level to make their skills practical. The class meets for fifty-five-minute sessions a week. All courses in this sequence must be taken for a quality grade. No auditors permitted.

**CHAPN 10100. Elementary Modern Japanese I. 100 Units.**
This is the first year of a three-year program designed to provide students with a thorough grounding in Modern Japanese. Grammar, idiomatic expressions, and vocabulary are learned through oral work, reading,
and writing in and out of class. Daily practice in speaking, listening, reading and writing is crucial. Students should plan to continue their language study through at least the second-year level to make their skills practical. The class meets for five fifty-minute periods a week.

**JAPN 10200. Elementary Modern Japanese II. 100 Units.**
Must be taken for a letter grade. No auditors permitted. This is the first year of a three-year program designed to provide students with a thorough grounding in Modern Japanese. Grammar, idiomatic expressions, and vocabulary are learned through oral work, reading, and writing in and out of class. Daily practice in speaking, listening, reading and writing is crucial. Students should plan to continue their language study through at least the second-year level to make their skills practical. The class meets for five fifty-minute periods a week.

**JAPN 10300. Elementary Modern Japanese-III. 100 Units.**
This is the first year of a three-year program designed to provide students with a thorough grounding in Modern Japanese. Grammar, idiomatic expressions, and vocabulary are learned through oral work, reading, and writing in and out of class. Daily practice in speaking, listening, reading and writing is crucial. Students should plan to continue their language study through at least the second-year level to make their skills practical. The class meets for five fifty-minute periods a week.

**JAPN 20100-20200-20300. Intermediate Modern Japanese I-II-III.**
The emphasis on spoken language in the first half of the course gradually shifts toward reading and writing in the latter half. Classes conducted mostly in Japanese. The class meets for five fifty-minute sessions a week. All courses in this sequence must be taken for a quality grade. No auditors permitted.

**JAPN 20100. Intermediate Modern Japanese I. 100 Units.**
JAPN20100 continues to work on building a solid foundation for basic Japanese language skills while preparing students to progress to an Intermediate level. The emphasis on the spoken language gradually shifts toward reading and writing in JAPN 20200 and 20300, but spoken Japanese continues to be enriched throughout the sequence. Students at this level will be able to handle successfully a variety of uncomplicated communicative tasks in straightforward social situations. The class meets for five fifty-minute sessions each week, conducted mostly in Japanese. All courses in this sequence must be taken for a quality grade. No auditors permitted.

**JAPN 20200. Intermediate Modern Japanese II. 100 Units.**
The emphasis on spoken language in the first half of the course gradually shifts toward reading and writing in the latter half. The course is conducted mostly in Japanese and meets for five fifty-minute periods a week.

**JAPN 20300. Intermediate Modern Japanese III. 100 Units.**
The emphasis on spoken language in the first half of the course gradually shifts toward reading and writing in the latter half. The course is conducted mostly in Japanese and meets for five fifty-minute periods a week.

**JAPN 21200-21300. Intermediate Modern Japanese through Japanimation I-II.**
This sequence focuses on learning spoken Japanese that is aimed at native speakers. Our goals are to get students accustomed to that sort of authentic Japanese and to enable them to speak with high fluency. To keep the balance, writing and reading materials are provided. Students are encouraged to watch videos and practice their speaking.

**JAPN 21200. Intermediate Modern Japanese Through Japanimation I. 100 Units.**
This course focuses on learning spoken Japanese through full-length Japanese animated films. To ensure balance in learning, writing and reading materials are also provided. Students at this level are able to handle successfully a variety of uncomplicated communicative tasks in straightforward social situations. The class meets for five fifty-minute sessions each week. All courses in this sequence must be taken for a quality grade. No auditors permitted.

**JAPN 21300. Intermediate Modern Japanese through Japanimation II. 100 Units.**
This course focuses on learning spoken Japanese that is aimed at native speakers. The goals are getting accustomed to that sort of authentic Japanese and being able to speak with a high degree of fluency. To keep a balance, writing and reading materials are provided. Watching videos and practicing speaking are the keys to success in this course.

**JAPN 20401-20402-20403. Advanced Modern Japanese I-II-III.**
The third year marks the end of the basic modern language study. Our goal is to help students learn to understand authentic written and spoken materials with reasonable ease. The texts are all authentic materials with some study aids. Classes conducted in Japanese. The class meets for three eighty-minute sessions a week. All courses in this sequence must be taken for a quality grade.

**JAPN 20401. Advanced Modern Japanese I. 100 Units.**
The goal is to help students learn to understand authentic written and spoken materials with reasonable ease and to solidify the grammar, vocabulary and kanji foundation built during the students' study at Elementary and Intermediate Modern Japanese levels. Students will expand their four language skills (speaking, listening, reading, and writing) as well as the socio-cultural knowledge they need for communication,
thereby easing their transition into Advanced Japanese. The class meets for three eighty-minute sessions each week. All courses in this sequence must be taken for a quality grade. No auditors permitted.

JAPN 20402. Advanced Modern Japanese II. 100 Units.
The third year marks the end of the basic modern language study. Our goal is to help students learn to understand written and spoken materials with reasonable ease. The texts are all authentic materials with some study aids. Classes conducted in Japanese. The class meets for three eighty-minute sessions a week. All courses in this sequence must be taken for a quality grade.

JAPN 20403. Advanced Modern Japanese III. 100 Units.
The third year marks the end of the basic modern language study. The purpose of the course is to help students learn to understand authentic written and spoken materials with reasonable ease. The texts are all authentic materials with some study aids. All work in Japanese. The class meets for three eighty-minute periods a week.

JAPN 20600. 4th-Year Modern Japanese II. 100 Units.
This course is intended to improve Japanese reading, speaking, writing, and listening ability to the advanced low level as measured by the ACTFL (American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages) Proficiency Guidelines. Weekly assignments require students to tackle modern Japanese texts of varying length and difficulty. Organized around a range of thought-provoking themes, reading assignments include academic theses, literary texts, and popular journalism. After each reading, students are encouraged to discuss the topic in class and are required to write their own thoughts on each reading along with a summary. The class meets for two eighty-minute sessions each week. All courses in this sequence must be taken for a quality grade.

KOREAN COURSES

KORE 10100-10200-10300. Introduction to the Korean Language I-II-III.
This introductory sequence is designed to provide a basic foundation in modern Korean language and culture by focusing on the balanced development of the four basic language skills of speaking, listening comprehension, reading, and writing. Students in KORE 10100 begin by learning the complete Korean writing system (Hangul), which is followed by lessons focusing on basic conversational skills and grammatical structures. To provide sufficient opportunities to apply what has been learned in class, there are small group drill sessions, weekly Korean television drama screenings, and a number of other cultural activities (e.g., Korean New Year’s game competitions). The class meets for five fifty-minute sessions a week. All courses in this sequence must be taken for a quality grade.

KORE 10100. Introduction to the Korean Language I. 100 Units.
KORE 10100 is the first course of the three Introductory Korean sequences which is designed to build students' solid foundation in modern Korean language and culture. Students will learn how to read and write in Hangeul (the Korean alphabet) and how to communicate on a variety of daily topics such as self, family, location, food, and daily activities. In order to provide sufficient practice and opportunity to use what has been learned in real life situations, there will be small group practice sessions. In addition, students will be introduced to Korean culture through media, music, and other cultural activities.

KORE 10200. Introduction to the Korean Language II. 100 Units.
KORE 10200 is the second quarter of the Introductory Korean sequences. It is designed to continue to build students' solid foundation in modern Korean language and culture. Students will learn how to communicate on a variety of familiar topics and how to handle straightforward social situations or transactions. In order to provide sufficient practice and opportunity to use what has been learned in class in real life situations, there will be small group sessions. In addition, the course will introduce students to Korean culture through media, music, and other cultural activities.

KORE 10300. Introduction to the Korean Language III. 100 Units.
KORE 10300 is the third quarter of the Introductory Korean sequences. It is designed to continue to build students' solid foundation in modern Korean language and culture. Students will learn how to communicate on a variety of familiar topics and how to handle straightforward social situations or transactions. In order to provide sufficient practice and opportunity to use what has been learned in class in real life situations, there will be small group sessions. In addition, the course will introduce students to Korean culture through media, music, and other cultural activities.

KORE 20100-20200-20300. Intermediate Korean I-II-III.
As a continuation of KORE 10100-10200-10300, this sequence is intended to continue to build on students' language skills with an emphasis on enhancing the speaking ability, presentational skills, composition writing skills, and usage of more complex constructions. Approximately 150 Chinese characters are introduced for the achievement of basic literacy and vocabulary expansion. The curriculum also includes media, authentic reading materials, and weekly Korean language table meetings to maximize cultural exposure and opportunities to apply Korean language skills in real life situations. The class meets for five fifty-minute sessions a week. All courses in this sequence must be taken for a quality grade.

KORE 20100. Intermediate Korean I. 100 Units.
As a continuation of KORE 10100-10200-10300, this sequence is intended to continue to build on students' language skills with an emphasis on enhancing the speaking ability, presentational skills, composition
writing skills, and usage of more complex constructions. Approximately 150 Chinese characters are introduced for the achievement of basic literacy and vocabulary expansion. The curriculum also includes media, authentic reading materials, and weekly Korean language table meetings to maximize cultural exposure and opportunities to apply Korean language skills in real life situations. The class meets for five fifty-minute sessions a week. All courses in this sequence must be taken for a quality grade.

KORE 20200. Intermediate Korean II. 100 Units.
As a continuation of Beginning Korean, this course is to help students increase their communication skills (both oral and written) in the Korean language. Through an integrated framework of listening, speaking, reading, and writing, this course aims to increase fluency and accuracy in Korean. Videotapes and additional reading materials will be used in a supplementary fashion and approximately 100 Chinese characters will be introduced for the achievement of basic literacy. Classes are conducted mostly in Korean and meet for fifty-minute periods five times a week. Must be taken for a letter grade.

KORE 20300. Intermediate Korean III. 100 Units.
As a continuation of Beginning Korean, this course is to help students increase their communication skills (both oral and written) in the Korean language. Through an integrated framework of listening, speaking, reading, and writing, this course aims to increase fluency and accuracy in Korean. Videotapes and additional reading materials will be used in a supplementary fashion and approximately 100 Chinese characters will be introduced for the achievement of basic literacy. Classes are conducted mostly in Korean and meet for fifty-minute periods five times a week. Must be taken for a letter grade.

KORE 21100-21200-21300. Fourth-Year Modern Korean I-II-III.

KORE 21100. Fourth-Year Modern Korean I. 100 Units.
KORE 21100 is designed for the students who aim to improve their speaking, listening, reading, and writing skills to an advanced level. This course will focus on enhancing speed, accuracy, and comprehension in advanced listening and reading of authentic texts (such as newspaper articles, essays, poems, reports etc.) as well as the refinement of writing skills in various styles. Students will also discuss social and cultural issues in Korea using their analytic skills and knowledge acquired in class.

KORE 21200. Fourth-Year Modern Korean II. 100 Units.
KORE 21200 is the second quarter of the Fourth-Year Modern Korean sequences. It is designed to continue to improve students' speaking, listening, reading, and writing skills to an advanced level. This course will be focusing on enhancing speed, accuracy, and comprehension in advanced listening and reading of authentic texts (such as interviews, movies, novels, essays, reports, etc.) as well as the refinement of writing skills in various styles. Students will also discuss social, cultural, and political issues in Korea using their analytic skills and knowledge acquired in class.

KORE 21300. Fourth-Year Modern Korean III. 100 Units.
In KORE 21300, students will learn basic principles, methods, and techniques in translation and apply appropriate strategies and methods to the practice and description of translation. Students will watch prerecorded lecture videos, complete their weekly translation assignments (Korean to English and English to Korean), and participate in group or individual sessions to discuss their translation works. Students will also choose a literary work or a text of their own choice for their final translation project. The materials covered in this class include medical guidelines, campaign flyers, newspaper articles, reports, brochures, resume, business/academic emails, and editorials.