of universals: (i) *absolute* universals ,and *relative* universals. An absolute universal is a property which all languages share without exception; while a *relative* universal represents a general tendency in language, but one which has some exceptions.

Therefore, "it is not enough for a theory of Universal Grammar simply to list sets of universal properties of natural language grammars", (A.Radford , 1997: 5) rather "a theory of UG must seek to *explain* the relevant properties" (A.Radford , 1997: 5) making it *psychological real* . In other words, for Chomsky the reason for our studying language is that language is a mirror of the mind, enabling us to learn something about the way the mind produces and processes language ;i.e. to uncover the neuro-physiological mechanisms that make language possible.

This assumption that the child has an innate knowledge of Universal Grammar (UG) is known as the *Innate Hypothesis*. This Innate Hypothesis ,assumed by Chomsky, also makes the further assumption that a grammar of one language based on a particular framework will have to be discarded if facts from another language turn out to be incompatible with the assumed theoretical framework. Sentences (17.) provide us with an example of such innate knowledge of Universal Grammar that neither children acquiring English as their first language nor those learning it as a second language have to learn.

17.

(i) John thinks that he is intelligent.

(ii) He thinks that John is intelligent.

It is only in sentence17 (i) that we may have coreference between *John* and *he*.