grammars of natural languages. "While the concern of the descriptive linguist is to devise grammars of particular languages, the concern of the theoretical linguist is to devise a theory of grammar", (A. Radford ,1997:5) which "is a set of hypotheses about the nature of possible and impossible grammars of *natural* (i.e. human) languages. "(A. Radford ,1997:5)

There are a number of criteria that a *theory of language* should attain. The first criterion is *universality* in the sense that it enables us to describe the grammar of any natural language adequately e.g. English ,Arabic etc. The second is its being *maximally constrained or restrictive* in the sense that it can only be used to describe human languages ,showing that natural languages differ from artificial languages and animal systems of communication. Only a *maximally constrained* theory of language can lead to the development of an adequate theory of language acquisition.