

## କ୍ରାତୁବ ଧର ଦ୍ୱାରା ଲିଖାଏ

## ආචාර්යී ගුතිල් ගාරියකරවන

This paper presents a brief examination of the theory of language put forward and developed during the past three decades by Noam Chomsky as a possible solution to the famous question posed by Plato and most clearly articulated by Bertrand Russell: "How come it that human beings, whose contacts with the world are brief and personal and limited, are nevertheless able to know as much as they do know?" In certain domains of thought and understanding, our knowledge is vast in scope and highly specific and richly articulated in character and in large measure shared with others who have similar backgrounds and experience. The problem, in other words, is to account for the specificity and the richness of the cognitive systems that arise in the individual on the basis of the limited information available. "In this article, We will assess in some detail the validity of Chomsky's approach to the Plato's problem.

දාරයනිකයන් මිලිපායට පැහැදු ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨවිධී සුඩායි ගැටුව  
වරුණ රුදු විස්තර කළේ ලිඛිතයි :

‘අලුත්තය පමිණ ඉහා සහවි ප්‍රිජ් දිමින මිජ් පැමිබෙකා පටක්වීම මාතාවියා අවශ්‍ය විෂයෙහි එක් අයිතිව ප්‍රිජ් දූෂ්‍ය පැමිබෙරයා අවශ්‍ය කරනු ලැබේ? එම දූෂ්‍ය පැමිබෙයා පමිණ තුවිගිරුණු නොවද?’

எனினும் பூர்வையாக சிறு விளைவேளி மீது கடித்தல் (poverty of stimulus) என கல்கூல விடிய. ஏனெனில் அப்போது அவர்கள் அதே அளவிற்கு கடித்தல் கூடாது என்ற நிலையில் அவர்கள் கடித்தல் விடுவதற்கு விரும்பும் பொருள் என்று கூறலாம்.