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 problem.