

In contrast, Chomsky's Nativist model suggests that children's ability to acquire language at all stages is essentially biological.	As with Trump's victory, so the surprising relative success of Jeremy Corbyn in the 2017 British election was based on his effective use of language.	Similarly, the American linguist William Labov argued that our accents reflected our attempt to establish a specific identity.
This emphasis of the importance of the interaction with an adult is crucial to a range of theorists, most notably Skinner's Behaviourist and Bruner's Interactionist models.	In contrast, in other speech situations such as school classrooms, the exchanges are based on instrumental power with one speaker seeking to control behaviour through their status.	In contrast, most academic linguists take a descriptivist approach with Trudgill himself undertaking research in Norwich which pointed to the social attitudes towards dialectal features.
This process of acquisition between the ages of 2 and 3 ½ is enabled in part by the role of the caregiver and their use of child-directed speech.	Similarly, in courtrooms, the lawyers themselves have higher status and often use language to assert this.	The descriptivist approach implicit in Trudgill and Anderson's idea that an accent cannot be bad is challenged by prescriptivist thinkers such as the writer Lindsay Johns.
By the age of three, children are entering the post-telegraphic stage with their development can be seen in phonological as well as lexical and syntactical change.	As Pinker's examples suggest, language choice is crucial in political debates and the manipulative power of campaign slogans was central to the election of Donald Trump as US President.	The fact that, as speakers, we are aware of the social context and can change accordingly is clear from Howard Giles' work.
At the age of two, most children are in the process of moving from the two-word stage to the telegraphic stage, with marked developments in their vocabulary and grammar.	Advertising discourse is obviously a further example of influential power where persuasive language is used to change people's behaviour.	The idea that, on some level, we are able to choose our language is also central to Jenny Cheshire's research on the discourse of teenagers in Reading.