- Doesn’t consider social context of language. Communication tool need to have input of others. Pushed under in biological approaches
- Some are fast talkers. If innate everyone would be similar
- No biological evidence for LAD. Subtle difficulties if language area is damaged

Social interactionist theories
- Prepared for leaning to speak biologically
- Active participant (directing is own learning, finds out what it want to know
- Language is a part of development and not separate
- Socialization of language is important e.g family

Interactionsm

Cargivers adjusting behaviour to support – LASS

Exists in envoirment, parents and siblings, social neviorment facilities language acquisiation

Child directed speech

Cargivers direct speech to suit baby – attracting attention, repeating and gestue. Scaffolding for novice partner want to help babies and learning.

Help to teach programatics

Turn taking, protoconversations

Pauses, peck a boo

Inituaually knowing what they need

Parents ‘expand’ or ‘recast’ utterence than out right correc. ‘doggy-eating’ ‘yes dog is eating’

Adjust what they said (recasting)

Children whose parents do this – helps to learn better