

Text messaging, which began in 1992, is one factor that has been connected to the decline in students' writing. In terms of opposition to texting, there is concern amongst the public, people in education and parents that texting will have a long term effect on the level of written and spoken language (Aziz, Shamim and Avais, 2013, p. 12884). However, this does not clearly state how language will be corrupted. In contrast, David Crystal (2008, p. 82), who is a language expert, argues that people should be able 'to adapt language to suit the demands of diverse settings'. This suggests that language can be flexible and alter for different situations and audiences. Crystal's lack of concern is furthered by a yearlong study conducted by Coventry University (cited in Nuffield Foundation, 2016), which found that mistakes made in texting did not have a damaging impact on students' performances for grammar and spelling tests. Therefore, the concerns mentioned earlier appear unfounded. Nevertheless, the impact on future generations remains unknown.

Point	Evidence	Comment	Conclude