**The Environment and Personalities in Second Language learning**

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In the case of first language acquisition, all normal students acquire it perfectly even if they have differences between individuals. But the second language learning has much bigger differences between individuals in the equal education environment, compared with first language acquisition.

When the students learn the second language, they are exposed in the different educational environment and at the same time have their own personalities. That means the second language is involved in environmental difference and personal character.

First, the students naturally learn the second language by communicating with the native people who are using the target language in a daily life, which is similar with ‘Acquisition’. For example, I had studied English for more than 8 years from middle school to university in Korea and even majored English literature in university. But I could not speak English without difficulties and feel anxious when talking with foreigner. But I decided to go abroad to overcome my weaknesses. At the beginning of my English life in America, I could not say just a simple question ‘Can I get a water?’ at the store because of the fear and no confidence, even though I already knew that sentence. But there was no choice to me any more, I had to speak English inevitably for surviving and not wasting valuable time given to me. After one and half years, that experience changed me into confident person, and now at least I don’t avoid foreigner any more.

Second, the innate personality of students can influence on the learning style and speed. If the characters of people are devided into two types, there are introvert type and extrovert type. The first one can prefer studying themselves to group or team work. So it is guessed that they are good at listening, reading and writing than speaking. On the other hand, second one has more active learning style such as announcement in front of lots of audience, question and studying abroad with adventure. So they might have a strong point especially in speaking and listening. For example, compared me with my friend, she who was kind of introvert was superior to me in the writing and school test etc. and got a higher grade than me. But as I liked to make new experiences and enjoy adventures, I decided to go to America alone even without definite plan and preparation. As I said before, that experience changed me a lot and I surpassed her particularly in speaking. So those experiences influence students’ confidence and increase interest more about the second language. But since ready-made personalities are difficult to be changed (especially for adult learners), it is important that the teachers help students adapt to the class and be close to each other.

In summary, there are two simple steps to help students learn the second language more fast and efficient. By changing physical environment such as going abroad, students can be exposed to the native naturally. So they can get more chances to use the second language repeatedly. Also by creating natural and familiar atmosphere in the class, teachers can encourage students to be more active and process with ease. In the modern classrooms, teaching with only excellent teaching skill is not everything any more. Making good relationships not only between students but also between students and teachers is one of the most important factors of teacher.