DIVERGENT WAYS OF LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

Language acquisition requires different things for each and every person so there is, ipso facto, still a question about good ways to learn a foreign language. However, irrespective of the ways preferred, it requires people to be busy with it. Therefore, some people use their interests while trying to naturally be exposed to a target language by listening to things in which a target language is used and by reading something whereas some of them prefer to take shortcuts by using textbooks. Although these ways might have some common points, they are quite different from each other in terms of permanence of knowledge and the presence of clear order.

First, in terms of permanence of knowledge, naturally being exposed to a target language provides way more permanent knowledge than using textbooks. Research shows that people can effectively learn any language by using their memories owing to the fact that they need to store each part of knowledge so as to acquire it by using over and over again and memories can function like little boxes in which keep knowledge. Naturally being exposed to a target language could be a good way to make memories. To exemplify, learners who are weeping and have been reading or watching a death scene in which their favourite character died can not easily forget about every word used in that book, movie or TV show since these words and that character have emotionally linked to each other, which is why they will store together in learners’ brains. As for textbooks, each question has its own context and that is why it is not possible to make connections like that. For example, a question might mention World War II while the other one might mention the impacts of the coronavirus on people’s lives. Therefore, the human brain does not use its full capacity in the face of a multifaceted matter, which makes language acquisition harder than it can.

Second, textbooks always have a clearer order than naturally being exposed to a target language. Ultimately each and every textbook has a part called contents showed learners which page has to do with what you look for. All grammar rules and words have already been organized by authors in the order of levels that constitute the most significant part of language acquisition since sources used can be harmful to the learning process if they are incompatible with learners’ levels. On the other hand, now and then, naturally being exposed to a target language is based on learners’ interests that have no certain limits and it is, ipso facto, intrinsically an unclear and unplanned way of acquiring a foreign language, which can give rise to make this process harder than they can. For instance, when learners badly want to watch a TV show in a target language, most of the time they tend to ignore levels belonging to sources as the most important thing is enjoying it rather than learning from it. In another case, even if one of the series that is wanted to watch or read is appropriate for your level, no one can guarantee that the second source that you will want to use will be suitable to your level. To put it another way, movies, TV shows and books do not have a part called contents being able to guide learners while they are learning, which can bring about a huge confusion.

In short, so as to acquire a foreign language, people benefit from some sources like movies, books and TV shows, which is called naturally being exposed to a target language and textbooks but they differ from each other in terms of permanence of knowledge and the presence of clear order. In light of this information, it stands to reason that these two methods can be both useful and harmful, which is why learners should keep in their mind that these two methods should be used in a planned and balanced way.