

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LEARNING ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE AND LEARNING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE.

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Annotation: This review presents information about ESL and EFL. The paper aims to give deeper information about ESL and EFL, difference between learning English as a second language and learning English as a foreign language.

Key words: ESL, EFL, official language, second language, non-English-speaking countries, integration.

Introduction

English is the most widely spoken language in the world and it is continuing to spread intensively around the world. English plays crucial role in communication, education, travel, business, international relations and even entertainment. Therefore, millions of people around the world learn English as a second or foreign language. It has been researched that 750 million English as a foreign language speakers and 350 million English as a second language learners.

For both learners the final purpose is to master English language, but it might be challenging to learn it. It is not related with only psychology or methods but also environment. For ESL students, learning English comes naturally to them. "What we refer to as "second language acquisition" is actually a subconscious process that is comparable to the process of learning one's mother tongue" Krashen (1985). They would consider speaking English with others to be social communication. When he distinguishes between EFL and ESL, he finds that foreign language learning takes place in the learner's native language environment, whereas second language acquisition takes place in the target language environment.

Before distinguishing ESL from EFL, it is important to know that there are some differences between them. ESL students might be more motivated to master the language and become proficient speakers of English. After all, individuals must be able to communicate in English in order to excel in a variety of daily tasks. Since they are more likely to be studying the language for academic objectives than ESL students, EFL learners may require more encouragement from the teacher, but they may also take their time and be more meticulous because their needs are not as pressing.

Whether, people ESL learner or EFL learner it does not matter. After all, it is important mastering English language well and be successful speaker with developed communication skills.

Definition of ESL

English as a Second Language, or ESL, is the study and usage of English by people whose mother tongue is different but who reside in a nation where English is the primary language. For social connections, employment, school, and everyday communication, these students require English. ESL students are engaged in an environment where English is widely spoken, as opposed to EFL (English as a Foreign Language), which involves learning English in a nation where English is not the primary language. For example, India where English is their second language. The population of India use Indian language (Hindi) combined with English and plays crucial in education, governance, business, and daily communication. This gives Indians vital benefits in globalization.

The idea learning English as a second language has been around for centuries, particularly in colonial areas where English was first spoken and in multilingual populations. As immigration rose and globalization extended English around the world in the 20th century, the official development of ESL instruction grew more organized.

Talking about founders, there are no founders of ESL. But number of linguists and educators have contributed to development of ESL:

- The pioneer of early approaches to teaching English as a second language was Harold E. Palmer (1877–1949).
- ESL instruction was impacted by the theories of 1928-born Noam Chomsky regarding language acquisition.
- The input theory, which was developed by Stephen Krashen (born 1941), highlights the significance of exposure to understandable English.

Today, ESL is helping to society in development of in spheres like: education, integration between countries, technology, business, entertainment.

Definition of EFL

The study of English by people who live in a nation where English is not the primary language is known as EFL (English as a Foreign Language). Learners learn English for academic, professional, or for other purposes, but they do not use it in their daily lives. EFL learners mostly rely on classroom instruction and scheduled classes, in contrast to ESL (English as a Second Language) learners, who are immersed in an English-speaking environment.

Although English as a foreign language instruction has been used for many years, its organized methodology underwent substantial development in the 19th and 20th centuries. The demand for studying English has grown globally because of the British Empire's growth and the influence of English-speaking nations, particularly the USA and the UK.

EFL first started developing in 19th century, when it was introduced to European and Asian schools and educational organizations as a foreign language. In 20th century started growing

communication, business and technology that made English one of the vital languages in the world. Finally, now, 21st century, where English become dominant global language around the world and increasing the role alongside with everything.

As ESL, there is no founder of EFL, though, educators and linguist contributed to the growth of EFL method:

- British linguist Harold E. Palmer (1877–1949) created methodical strategies for teaching English to speakers of other languages.
- Born in 1928, Noam Chomsky's insights on language acquisition have shaped contemporary teaching approaches.
- Stephen Krashen, who was born in 1941, contributed to the development of contemporary EFL teaching methods with his insights on language acquisition.

Difference between EFL and ESL

Despite the fact that both methods based on English language learning, there are some differences between them. The distinctions between "foreign language" and "second language" were defined by Shu Dingfang (1994) based on a variety of criteria, including affective aspects that affect learning, language input, and language environment. ESL, or English as a second language, is therefore the same as or even more essential than mother tongue, whereas EFL refers to learning English in non-English speaking nations. EFL is the term used to describe people who learn English in non-English speaking nations, according to Yoko Iwai (2011). For instance, EFL learners are Japanese individuals who study English in their nation. Additionally, ESL refers to individuals who study English in nations where it is formally spoken and used as a communication tool (for example, Hispanic individuals learning English are ESL persons).

Compared to EFL, English as a Second Language (ESL) is far more immersing. This is due to the fact that ESL is intended to occur in an English-speaking environment. The students will have more opportunities to apply what they have learned and be exposed to more situations outside of the classroom. The majority of learning in the English as a Foreign Language (EFL) methodology takes place in the classroom. This is because non-English speaking nations typically use it. In the classroom, students speak English, but outside of it, they speak their native tongue.

Stern (1983) discussed the distinctions between «foreign language» and «second language» in terms of language functions, learning objectives, language environment, and learning methods in his book "Fundamental Concepts of Language Teaching." A foreign language, in his view, is one that is spoken outside of one's own nation. Learning a foreign language can help you travel, converse with locals, read international publications, and more. On the other hand, a second language is one that is just as vital as a mother tongue. So, the main differences are environment, methods and functions.

In particular, ESL students might feel more pressure to master the language and become proficient speakers of English. After all, they use English in many aspects of their daily lives and require it to be successful. (e.g., learning English in the USA, UK, Canada, or Australia). Compared to ESL pupils, EFL learners may require more encouragement from instructors, but since their needs are less pressing, they may also take their time and pay close attention to

accuracy because they are more likely to be studying the language for academic reasons. (e.g., Japan, Brazil, or Germany)

Usually, EFL students share language and culture in the same group. This is because ESL students mostly come from English-speaking nations, though they usually complete their coursework in their native country. Therefore, classes typically consist of students from a variety of national backgrounds; they do not speak the same language or have the same culture. This affects the planning of the lesson as well as the materials that will be used in the classroom. While EFL is used in non-English-speaking countries, ESL is taught in English speaking environment. This difference affects on teaching and learning methods, on usage, pronunciation and challenges.

Even though each method has its challenges – including learning approaches, teaching methods, resources, and environments – both methods ultimately aim to help people learn English.

Conclusion

While both, EFL and ESL aimed on teaching English to non-native speakers, the key difference lies on the learning environment. ESL learner are taught in countries(UK, Canada, Austria, India) where English is used alongside with state language, allowing learners everyday practise and faster acquisition, whereas EFL learners are immersed in non-English-speaking countries and used classroom teaching instruction with limited real life practise, mostly for academic purposes. These differences helps learners to know their approaches and opportunities to develop learning effectiveness, acquiring language and communication skills in English proficiently.

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