

Introduction

It has become not rare that more people speak more than two languages, because diversity in a country has been prevailed. If a person has parents who are from Tokyo, Japan and London, the United Kingdom, it is not surprising that he/she can speak both Japanese and English fluently. Similarly, people who are interested in South Korea, he/she might start to learn Korean by using an online language course or YouTube videos. However, the process of second language acquisition is totally different between an infant and a person whose brain is completely structured. Young children in the critical learning period acquire second language naturally as the neuro plasticity in their brains actively occurs (Berken, Gracco, & Klein, 2017). On the other hand, people who passed the period can obtain a second language only by following logical rules since their brain became almost hardwired (Hong et al., 2017). Exposing infants to the environment where only the second language is spoken is advantageous, because their brain builds the specific neural route for the language. However, people can still learn a second language later in life by making their learning a habit, regardless of how perfect they speak the second language.