NAM CAN THO UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES



NGUYEN THI BICH THUY

THE RELATIONSHIP OF EFL STUDENTS' PERSONALITY TRAITS AND THEIR PREFERRED LANGUAGE LEARNING STYLES

BACHELOR'S THESIS

Program: English Studies

Code: 7220201

Can Tho, 2025

NAM CAN THO UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

NGUYEN THI BICH THUY 213100

THE RELATIONSHIP OF EFL STUDENTS' PERSONALITY TRAITS AND THEIR PREFERRED LANGUAGE LEARNING STYLES

BACHELOR'S THESIS

Program: English Studies

Code: 7220201

SUPERVISOR

PHAM TRUT THUY

Can Tho, 2025

DECLARATION

I solemnly declare that the thesis entitled "The Relationship of EFL Students' Personality Traits and Their Preferred Language Learning Styles" is a result of my independent work under the supervision of Ms. Pham Trut Thuy, and has not been submitted for any academic degree at any other institution before.

All references and ideas from other courses have been properly cited. The data in this study were collected and analyzed honestly. This research is free from plagiarism, and any similarities with other works are purely coincidental.

Can Tho, May 2025

NGUYEN THI BICH THUY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This thesis would not have been possible without the valueable support of the lecturers from the Faculty of Foreign Languages and the English students at Nam Can Tho University. I am truly grateful to eveyone who have assisted me throughout the process of completing this thesis

First and foremost, I would like to express my deeply gratitude to my thesis supervisor, Ms. Pham Trut Thuy. Thank you for your dedicated guidance and support. Despite the hectic schedule, you still took the precious time and effort to provide me with insightful feedback. Importantly, you have provided me with many suggestions to complete the thesis. Without your advice, this writing could not be existed.

Additionall, I would like to give special thanks to Mr. Nguyen Hai Khoa and Mr. Duong Minh Tuan for organizing and leading the data analysis sessions. Their clear explanations and guidance helped me navigate through the complicated process and complete my research.

I would also like to thank all the lecturers at the Faculty of Foreign Language for their help, which made it easier for me to collect data. This study could not have been done without their support.

I would also like to express my heartfelt gratitude to my family for their constant love, patience, and support. To my parents, who have always believed in me and provided me with the encouragement to pursue my academic and personal goals, I am forever grateful. Their unwavering support has been the foundation upon which I built my academic journey. I am also grateful to my friends and classmates for encouraging me during this difficult time. I really appreciate the time and effort you gave to help me finish this research..

Lastly, I want to express my sincere thanks to the participants for their cooperation and valuable input. Their willingness to share their experiences and views plays a big part in the completion of this thesis.

Once again, I truly appreciate all the support. Without these contributions, this paper could not been existed.

ABSTRACT

This study explores the relationship between EFL students' personality traits and their preferred language learning styles at Nam Can Tho University. Based on the Big-Five Model, including five traits, namely, Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism, and Reid's the Perceptual Learning Styles with six catagories, such as Visual, Auditory, Kinesthetic, Tactile, Group, and *Individual* learning styles, the study aims to identify how these PT influence students LS preferences. A mixed-methods approach was employed and the data were collected via questionnaires with 278 English- major students and semi-structured interviews with five purposedly selected participants. Quantitative findings revealed statistically significant correlations between several traits and specific learning style: Extraversion and Agreeableness were linked to Auditory preferences; Conscientiousness correlated with Visual learning style; while Openness showed the strongest associations across a wide range of learning styles. In contrast, *Neuroticism* did not exhibit consistent relationships with any learning styles. Qualitative data further supported these results by providing in-depth insights into students' learning behaviors and motivations. The study highlights the importance of personalityinformed pedagogy in English language instruction, suggesting that more personalized and learner-centered teaching strategies can lead to improved engagement and academic success among EFL students in Vietnam.

Keywords: Personality Traits (PT), Learning Styles (LS)

TÓM LƯỢC

Nghiên cứu này khám phá mối quan hệ giữa đặc điểm tính cách (PT) của sinh viên học tiếng Anh như một ngoại ngữ (EFL) và phong cách học ngôn ngữ ưa thích (LS) của ho tại Trường Đại học Nam Cần Thơ. Dựa trên Mô hình Năm Nhân tố (Five-Factor Model) gồm Tính cách cởi mở (Openness), Tính cách tận tâm (Conscientiousness), Tính cách hướng ngoại (Extraversion), Tính cách dễ chịu (Agreeableness) và Tính cách nhay cảm (Neuroticism), nghiên cứu nhằm xác đinh cách các đặc điểm tâm lý này ảnh hưởng đến sở thích học tập của sinh viên. Với phương pháp nghiên cứu hỗn hợp, nghiên cứu đã thu thập dữ liệu thông qua bảng khảo sát và phỏng vấn bán cấu trúc với 278 sinh viên chuyên ngành ngôn ngữ Anh. Kết quả định lượng cho thấy có mối tương quan thống kê đáng kể giữa một số đặc điểm tính cách và phong cách học cụ thể: Tính cách hướng ngoại và Tính cách dễ chịu liên quan đến phong cách học mang tính xã hội và thính giác; *Tính cách tận tâm* có mối liên hệ với phong cách học có cấu trúc và thị giác; trong khi *Tính cách cởi mở* cho thấy mối liên hệ manh mẽ nhất với nhiều phong cách học khác nhau. Ngược lại, Tính cách nhạy cảm không thể hiện mối quan hệ nhất quán với bất kỳ phong cách học nào. Dữ liệu định tính củng cố thêm những kết quả này bằng cách cung cấp cái nhìn sâu sắc về hành vi và đông lực học tập của sinh viên. Nghiên cứu nhấn manh tầm quan trọng của việc áp dụng phương pháp giảng dạy dựa trên đặc điểm tính cách trong giảng day tiếng Anh, qua đó đề xuất rằng những chiến lược giảng day cá nhân hóa và lấy người học làm trung tâm có thể giúp nâng cao sư hứng thú và thành công trong học tập của sinh viên EFL tại Việt Nam.

Từ khoá: Các đặc điểm tính cách (PT), Các phong cách học tập (LS)

Table of Contents

| DECLARATIONi |
|--|
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENTSii |
| ABSTRACTiii |
| TÓM LƯỢCiv |
| LIST OF TABLESix |
| CHAPTER 1 1 |
| INTRODUCTION1 |
| 1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY1 |
| 1.2 RESEARCH AIMS1 |
| 1.3 THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY2 |
| CHAPTER 2 |
| LITERATURE REVIEW3 |
| 2.1. PERSONALITY TRAITS |
| 2.1.1 Definition of personality traits |
| 2.1.2 Types of personality traits |
| 2.1.2.1 Openness |
| 2.1.2.2 Conscientiousness |
| 2.1.2.3 Extraversion4 |
| 2.1.2.4 Agreeableness4 |
| 2.1.2.5 Neuroticism5 |
| 2.2 LEARNING STYLES5 |
| 2.2.1 Definition of learning styles5 |
| 2.2.2 Theories and models of learning styles6 |
| 2.2.2.1 Kolb's Experiential Learning Theory (1984)7 |
| 2.2.2.2 Fleming's VARK Model (1987) |
| 2.2.2.3 Reid's Perceptual Learning Styles (1995)10 |
| 2.2.3 The correlation of language learning styles and students' academic performance |
| 2.3 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS AND LANGUAGE LEARNING STYLES16 |
| 2.4 RELATED STUDIES |

| 2.5 RESEARCH GAP | 18 |
|--|----|
| CHAPTER 3 | 20 |
| RESEARCH METHOD | 20 |
| 3.1 RESEARCH AIMS | 20 |
| 3.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS | 20 |
| 3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN | 20 |
| 3.4 PARTICIPANTS | 21 |
| 3.4.1 Participants for the questionnaire | 21 |
| 3.4.2 Participants for the interviews | 23 |
| 3.5 RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS | 23 |
| 3.5.1 Questionnaires | 23 |
| 3.5.1.1 Big Five Inventory Questionnaire | 24 |
| 3.5.1.2 Perceptual Learning Preference Questionnaire | 24 |
| 3.5.2 Semi-structured interviews | 26 |
| 3.6 DATA COLLECTION | 26 |
| 3.6.1 Piloting the questionnaire | 26 |
| 3.6.2 Administering the questionnaire | 27 |
| 3.6.3 Administering the interviews | 27 |
| 3.7 DATA ANALYSIS | 28 |
| 3.7.1 Data collected from the questionnaire | 28 |
| 3.7.2 Data collected from the interviews | 29 |
| CHAPTER 4 | 31 |
| RESULTS | 31 |
| 4.1 ENGLISH-MAJORED STUDENTS' PERSONALITY TRAITS | 31 |
| 4.1.1 Openness | 32 |
| 4.1.2 Concientiousness | 33 |
| 4.1.3 Extraversion | 34 |
| 4.1.4 Agreeableness | 35 |
| 4.1.5 Neuroticism | 36 |
| 4.2 ENGLISH-MAJORED STUDENTS' LEARNING STYLES | 37 |
| 4.2.1 Auditory learning style | 38 |

| 4.2.2 Kinesthetic learning style | 39 |
|---|------|
| 4.2.3 Tactile learning style | 40 |
| 4.2.4 Visual learning style | 40 |
| 4.2.5 Group learning style | 41 |
| 4.2.6 Individual learning style | 42 |
| 4.3 CORRELATION BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS AND LANGULEARNING STYLES | |
| 4.3.1 Openness and language learning styles | 43 |
| 4.3.2 Conscientiousness and language learning styles | 44 |
| 4.3.3 Extraversion and language learning styles | 46 |
| 4.3.4 Agreebleness and language learning styles | 47 |
| 4.3.5 Neuroticism and language learning styles | 49 |
| 4.4 RESULTS FROM THE INTERVIEWS | 51 |
| 4.4.1 Demographics of interview participants | 51 |
| 4.4.2 Personality traits and language learning styles in interview response | s52 |
| 4.4.2.1 Responses of the interviewee A | 52 |
| 4.4.2.2 Responses of the interviewee B | 55 |
| 4.4.2.3 Responses of the interviewee C | 58 |
| 4.4.2.4 Responses of the interviewee D | 60 |
| 4.4.2.5 Responses of the interviewee E | 63 |
| CHAPTER 5 | 66 |
| DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION | 66 |
| 5.1 DISCUSSION | 66 |
| 5.1.1 The relationship between Openness and language learning styles | 66 |
| 5.1.2 The relationship between Conscientiousness and language learning | • |
| 5.1.3 The relationship between Extraversion and language learning styles | 68 |
| 5.1.4 The relationship between Agreeableness and language learning style | es69 |
| 5.1.5 The relationship between Neuroticism and language learning styles. | 70 |
| 5.2 CONCLUSION | 72 |
| 5.2.1 Conclusion | 72 |
| 5.2.2 Implications | 73 |

| 73 |
|----|
| 73 |
| 74 |
| 75 |
| 84 |
| 84 |
| 96 |
| 96 |
| 98 |
| 98 |
| |

LIST OF TABLES

| | | . 1 | | |
|---|----|-----|----|---|
| 1 | ิจ | nı | PC | • |

| Table 3.1 | 21 |
|---|----|
| Description of the participants for the questionaire | 21 |
| Table 3.2 | |
| Description of interview participants | 23 |
| Table 3.3 | 24 |
| Classification of Big Five Inventory items by Personality Dimension | 24 |
| Table 3.4 | 25 |
| Classification and Calculating of Perceptual Learning Styles | 25 |
| Table 3.5 | 25 |
| Reference Table for Learning Style Preferences | 25 |
| Table 3.6 | 26 |
| Reliability statistics of the pilot questionnaire | 26 |
| Table 3.7 | 28 |
| Reliability statistics of the questionnaire in the main study | 28 |
| Table 3.8 | |
| Interpretation of mean scores | |
| Table 4.1 | |
| Personality traits among English-majored students | 31 |
| Table 4.2 | |
| Openness trait among English-majored students at DNC | |
| Table 4.3 | |
| Conscientiousness trait among English-majored students at DNC | |
| Table 4.4 | |
| Extraversion trait among English-majored students at DNC | |
| Table 4.5 | |
| Agreeableness trait among English-majored students at DNC | 35 |
| Table 4.6 | |
| Neuroticism trait among English-majored students at DNC | |
| Table 4.7 | |
| English-majored students' learning style preferences | |
| Table 4.8 | |
| Auditory learning style among English-majored students at DNC | |
| Table 4.9 | |
| Kinesthetic learning style among English-majored students at DNC | |
| Table 4.10 | |
| Tactile learning style among English-majored students at DNC | |
| Table 4.11 | |
| Visual learning style among English-majored students at DNC | |