

Research Article**A STUDY ABOUT DIFFERENCES IN SENTENCE STRUCTURE IN VIETNAMESE AND ENGLISH SENTENCES*****Vo Tu Phuong**

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Abstract

Research on the differences between sentence structure between Vietnamese and English is an important and multidimensional field. This is not just an aspect of linguistics, but has a profound influence on fields such as translation, natural language processing, language education, and cultural understanding. This research provides insight into how languages are organized and express meaning. The results of the research not only play an important role in language education, but also help lecturers and students better understand the specific characteristics of sentence structure in Vietnamese and English, from there. Optimize the teaching and learning process. In this study, we will focus on comparing and clarifying the differences between Vietnamese and English languages through their sentence structures.

Keywords: Difference, Structure of sentences, Compare, Language.

INTRODUCTION

Research on sentence structure differences between Vietnamese and English plays an important role in better understanding language, culture and communication in both languages. Studying sentence structure helps improve understanding of how language is organized in each particular language. Understand the differences in sentence structure between Vietnamese and English to support the translation process, avoid misunderstandings and ensure accuracy in converting between the two languages. This research helps improve natural text comprehension and production in language processing tool development applications. As an educator, currently teaching language students at the University, the author believes that the results of the research will help improve language teaching and learning to become better. Lecturers and students can better understand specific challenges and how to overcome them. Sentence structure often reflects the way a language expresses meaning and interacts within a culture. Through the results of this research, it can provide information to teachers and learners about the differences between Vietnamese and English. It helps to understand sentence structure and helps in language development, especially when interpreting and translating between different languages. Comparing Vietnamese and English is an opportunity to conduct comparative linguistic research, helping to understand the unique and common features of the languages. Research on the differences in sentence structure between Vietnamese and English brings important information and is widely applicable in many fields. Research on the differences in sentence structure between Vietnamese and English plays an important role in teaching and learning in general and at Khanh Hoa University in particular. The research results will help lecturers understand how sentence structure affects effective lecturing and teaching.

Provides opportunities for instructors to develop more flexible teaching methods that optimize the transfer of knowledge about sentence structure in a language-appropriate way. Not only that, the research results also help learners better understand the differences between Vietnamese and English, thereby improving their ability to understand and use language flexibly. Supports the development of listening, speaking, reading and writing skills based on awareness of differences in sentence structure between two languages. Helps students better understand the culture of each language, thereby creating cross-cultural sensitivity and understanding. Research also trains language students to better understand the target language, improving the quality of interpretation and translation. Contributes to the field of comparative linguistics, helping to build a solid knowledge base about the differences and similarities between languages. Provides useful information for developing effective language learning methods, especially for bilingual learners. The results of this research will contribute to optimizing the teaching and learning process, thereby improving the quality of language education and effective communication in today's linguistically diverse world.

Research questions

To conduct research on this topic, the author poses the following questions: (1) What issues are the differences in sentence structure in Vietnamese and English expressed through? (2) How does awareness of differences in sentence structure between two languages affect a learner's ability to learn the language? (3) What are the benefits of research for current teaching?

Theoretical basis

It can be said that the study of differences in sentence structure in Vietnamese and English is an area that scientists are very interested in researching and making different conclusions. The reason why there are many different ways of looking at the same problem comes from many reasons, but according to

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the author, the main reason is still due to "perspective". Linguistic comparison is a condition for building models to describe sentence structures in different languages, especially in comparing Vietnamese and English. Comparative Linguistics (Ellis, J. 2021); (Zhang, H., et al. 2019); (Zhang, H., Xiao, J., et al. 2019); (Thorpe, L. 2021) or comparative philology (Asimov, P. 2020); (Sawyer, J. F. 2021); (Abdullayevna, K. S., & Qizi, A. M. B. 2022) is a field in linguistics that studies the similarities and differences between languages. The main goal of comparative linguistics is to learn about the development and relationships between the world's languages. The study of sounds and how they are used in different languages (Bers, M. U. 2019). The researchers say the study provides insights into how humans create and understand sounds, as well as providing a basis for a better understanding of the culture and mindset of linguistic communities. This research will help determine how sounds are used to create language in different communities expressed in pronunciation, use of intonation, and phonemes to gain a deep understanding of language, open wide knowledge.

Research on grammatical structure (Tizjang, E., et al. 2023); (Mashiane, M. V., & Ngoepe, L. J. 2021) and how sentences are constructed in different languages. The authors argue that the study of grammatical structures and how sentences are constructed in different languages helps describe how language is formed and used in linguistic communities. Through this, it will provide insight into grammatical structure to understand word and organized syntax (Javed, A., et al. 2019); (Matchin, W., & Hickok, G. 2020). Researchers also assert that the study of grammar allows comparing linguistic structures between different languages, thereby discovering similarities and differences between them. The author believes that the study of grammatical structures and how sentences are constructed in different languages not only helps to better understand language but also brings important applications in many different fields. .

Studies in descriptive language and linguistic corpus. Descriptive grammar (Nasir, I., et al. 2022); (Li, X., et al. 2022); (Le, K. H., et al. 2019) was used to identify specific sentence structures in the study language. Descriptive language is used to describe, interpret, or describe another language, a system, or a concept. It includes the use of language to describe the structure, personality, and other properties of a given language. Through research, in the context of linguistics, "*descriptive language*" can refer to the use of language to describe the grammatical structure, vocabulary, or grammatical rules of a language. specific language. It can provide descriptions of how words and sentence structures are arranged to express meaning. Descriptive language is often used to present information in a detailed, clear way, helping readers or listeners understand a certain concept or information. Corpus (Vosiljonov, A. 2022); (Koskas, M., et al. 2021); (Ajjour, Y., et al. 2019) helps identify appropriate information sources to collect linguistic data. Thus, linguistic corpora are often used to refer to data or collections of texts and contexts, different linguistic information is collected and used for research in the field of linguistics. Today, corpus linguistics develops very quickly and strongly following the development of computer science and engineering. No. Many corpora were born, opening up many new research directions in the field of languages as well as foreign language teaching. The study of language formation and development is concerned with understanding the process of linguisticization, that is, how

people learn and use language. This line of research has had many different views and models on how language is formed and developed.

Nativist perspective (Hawkins, R. 2008); (Meini, C. 2020) argues that the ability to learn language is part of instinct and is genetically determined. It is believed that language is built into each person's brain to help them communicate with each other naturally. Linguistics is considered a skill that people develop through experience and social interaction. Thus, language skills have a process of formation and development just like other skills of each person. Sociocultural perspective (Eccles, J. S., & Wigfield, A. 2020); (Rassaei, E. 2020); (Silseth, K., & Gilje, Ø. 2019) emphasizes the impact of culture and society on language formation and development. All opinions say that language learning is a process of social interaction, in which the role of the instructor is very important. Language is used to express meaning and convey emotions through human senses and gestures. Obviously, studying language formation helps understand the process of sentence formation and structure during language development. The theoretical basis of language education plays an important role in developing effective teaching methods for both Vietnamese language and English language. Theories of language learning methods support the construction of flexible and effective learning methods. Combining these theoretical foundations, research on sentence structure differences between Vietnamese and English can achieve a deep understanding not only of language but also of culture.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research on the differences in sentence structure between Vietnamese and English is conducted through many different research methods. However, in this article, the author only uses some of the following methods to serve my research purposes. The analysis and comparison method used in the study of sentence structure differences between Vietnamese and English plays an important role in understanding and describing the typical linguistic features of each language. This method helps the author determine the specific syntactic structure of sentences in both Vietnamese and English. This includes word order, the role of sentence elements (subject, verb, object), and grammar rules. The comparative method helps identify differences in word order between two languages to clarify the influence on how meaning is conveyed. This method also helps to study differences in the way meaning is expressed through sentences. Linguistic expressions and sentence structures reflect meaning and the way language users express thoughts and feelings. Analyzing and comparing contexts of use helps to better understand how language is used in different situations and in each particular culture. This method also helps the author build quality training data for natural language processing and translation models, especially when converting between Vietnamese and English. Not only that, it also provides important information to develop effective teaching methods for second language learners for Vietnamese students. As a language teacher, this research method helps the author build knowledge in the field of comparative linguistics, a field in which the author can contribute to the understanding of the diversity and complexity of languages. By using analysis and comparison methods, the author will have a comprehensive, in-depth look at the differences in sentence structure between Vietnamese and English, providing the basis for many practical and closed

applications. contribute to the field of linguistics for future work. The contextual structure comparison method is used to compare sentences in different types of text to better understand how language is used in real-life contexts, thereby enhancing language refraction (Sari, A. L., et al. 2019) and usage environment. This method helps authors recognize the diversity in how language is used in different contexts, including cultural, social, and communicative purposes. Comparing context will be a way to analyze accurate information about how language reflects and especially when sentence structures are used to convey subtle and precise messages. This method helps determine the impact of cultural factors on sentence structure, from vocabulary choice to the way sentences are organized and convey meaning. Contextual comparison helps to recognize and understand the unique linguistic features of each language, contributing to an in-depth understanding of language in different contexts.

The method collects sentence and text samples from both languages to create a corpus for analysis. This collection is conducted from real-life contexts, such as lessons, news, or literary works. This method is used by the author to clearly define the goals and scope of the research. It includes learning about word order, sentence structure, common phrases, and other grammatical features. Build a list of sample sentences and texts from both Vietnamese and English including academic texts, news, prose, and even samples from literary works. This method ensures that the sample list includes different usage contexts such as everyday communication, academic contexts, and cultural contexts. This method allows the author to use the principle of randomness to select sentence and text samples from each context. This helps ensure sample representativeness and avoid bias. Collection of sample sentences and text into data tables for easy management and later analysis. When collecting samples, take notes about grammatical features and sentence structure, including word order, sentence type (adjectives, adverbs, questions, clauses), and specific grammar rules. Analyze the contextual structure used in each sentence and sample text. Consider how context affects sentence structure and how sentence structure reflects the context of use. Compare Vietnamese and English word patterns, identify differences and similarities in sentence structure. Try to ask questions about why these differences arise and what effects they have on expression. The method of collecting sentence and text samples helps provide a detailed and comprehensive view of sentence structure in Vietnamese and English, providing a database for comparative language research and contributing to the field of linguistics. comparative linguistics.

Comparative linguistics method (Schweikhard, N. E., & List, J. M. 2020); (Jamalli, A. I. 2023) is used to research comparative linguistics literature to understand the differences between sentence structure, syntax and grammar between Vietnamese and English. This method assists in determining how cultural factors influence sentence structure, vocabulary, and expression of meaning. The comparative linguistics method helps researchers identify differences in word order between two languages, which is important for understanding how languages are constructed. Besides, it also helps monitor and study language transitions in the process of expressing meaning, especially when switching between Vietnamese and English. The comparative method can contribute to the field of comparative linguistics, helping to expand and develop knowledge, while providing important information to improve

the quality of translation between Vietnamese and English. Evaluate the research that has been done on linguistic differences between languages. The above methods can be used independently or in combination to create a comprehensive view of the differences in sentence structure between Vietnamese and English.

RESULTS

A sentence in linguistics is a basic unit of language, usually containing one or more words and capable of conveying a complete meaning or message. Sentences are the most natural contextual unit and the basic structure of language, allowing people to express meaning, share information, and interact with each other. A sentence usually includes at least one subject and one verb, also known as a basic clause. Sentences can be expanded by adding other elements such as objects, adverbs, or dependent clauses to enrich the meaning and information conveyed. Sentence structure can change depending on the context and purpose of language use. Therefore, when studying sentences, we must form sentences in the process of functioning and must not separate sentences from the semantic mechanism. In terms of form, sentence types in Vietnamese and English are completely similar.

Considering sentence structure in Vietnamese and English

Due to the difference in language types, sentence structures in the two languages are quite clearly different. If Vietnamese is an isolated language, then English is a morphing language.

Difference between simple sentences

The differences between simple sentences in Vietnamese and English appear in many aspects, including structure, word order, grammar, and context of use. Word Order: Vietnamese sentences often have the word order Subject - Verb - Object (SVO). This order may vary depending on the context, but is usually maintained. Sentences in English also use SVO word order but have the ability to change more flexibly depending on the context and purpose of expression. Auxiliary Verbs: in Vietnamese sentences, auxiliary verbs are rarely used compared to English. The Vietnamese language often uses other forms such as time and context to express meaning. In English, we use many auxiliary particles such as "do," "does," "did," "have," and "be" to create more complex sentence structures. Pragmatic Context: Vietnamese sentences are often strongly influenced by social and cultural context. Sentences can be shortened and more direct in daily communication. English sentences contain many details and social contexts are often expressed in sentence structure. Verb Tenses and Aspect: Vietnamese, uses a system of tenses and other grammatical forms to express time and other aspects of action. English, which also uses a rich system, can have more complex structures to express time and action aspects. Verbs and objects: Verb structure in Vietnamese is often based on the change of verb form and does not use verb auxiliary particles like in English. English, which uses auxiliary particles to depend on verbs, creates a more complex sentence structure. Use phrases and grammatical combinations: Vietnamese, uses phrases and grammatical combinations to create complex sentence structures and simulate complexity of meaning. English, also uses phrases and grammatical word combinations, but may have more richness in sentence structure. These differences are often a source of

misunderstanding when learners or speakers switch from one language to another. Understanding this difference helps foreign language learners master sentence structure and use language effectively.

Differences in compound sentences

Compound sentences are a complex linguistic structure, and there are important differences between Vietnamese and English shown in the following key points: Word Order (Futrell, R., et al. 2020): Compound sentences In Vietnamese, SVO word order is often maintained. This order may change depending on the context and purpose of use. In English, SVO word order is also used, but the word order can change depending on the purpose and context. English has the ability to arrange words more flexibly than Vietnamese; Subordinate Clauses (Chen, X., et al. 2021), Vietnamese compound sentences often use many dependent clauses to describe details or conditions. In English, dependent clauses are also used, but the sentence structure can be more complex with flexibility in arranging and sharing information; Conjunctions (Boxodirova, F., et al. 2022) in Vietnamese and conjunctive adverbs are often used to connect ideas in compound sentences. In English, many conjunctions and linking adverbs are used, but there is more variety in usage. Auxiliary Verbs (Sujatna, M. L., et al. 2019) In compound sentences, Vietnamese auxiliaries are rarely used compared to English. In English, many auxiliary particles are used to create more complex sentence structures. Pragmatic Function (Friedman, L., & Sterling, A. 2019), Vietnamese compound sentences are often used to describe relationships, times, or conditions between events. English compound sentences can be used to express contrast, cause and effect, or cause-effect relationships.

Differences in complex sentences

The difference between complex sentences in Vietnamese and English both containing at least one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses is shown in the following table:

Content	Vietnamese	English
Word Order	Complex sentences usually maintain SVO (subject – verb – object) word order but can change depending on the context and purpose of use.	Also maintains SVO word order but has greater flexibility compared to Vietnamese. Sentence structure can change depending on purpose and context.
Subordinate Clauses	Use multiple dependent clauses to describe details, conditions, or relationships between events.	Use multiple dependent clauses, and be able to arrange them in multiple ways to show relationships and complexity of meaning.
Conjunctions	Use conjunctions and linking adverbs to connect main and subordinate clauses.	There are many linking conjunctions and adverbs to create complex sentence structures. Conjunctions such as "although," "because," "while," etc., are used to show relationships between clauses.
Auxiliary Verbs	In complex sentences, definite auxiliary particles are rarely used comparing to English.	Use more auxiliary particles like "do," "does," "did," "have," and "be" to create more complex sentence structures.
Punctuation	Use commas and periods to distinguish between clauses and ideas in complex sentences.	Use commas, semicolons, and periods to create complex sentence structures and differentiate clauses.

Differences in narrative sentences

A declarative sentence is a type of sentence in which the speaker directly expresses opinions, intentions, or events directly without having to go through the intermediary of a third person. The typical difference between declarative sentences used in Vietnamese and English is shown in the tense division. If in English there are twelve tenses, then in Vietnamese there are no tenses in inflected languages, but instead there are adverbs used to express the meaning of time (have been, are, will, just, recently), about to, once). A declarative sentence can be a simple sentence, it can be a complex sentence, it can also be a sentence with additional

elements. The common sentence structure in Vietnamese is Adverb - subject - predicate - complement - tool. For negative statements, the negative element in Vietnamese includes the words *no*, *no longer*, *no longer*, *not yet*, *not yet*, etc. The negative element in English is the word "not" that comes immediately after special verbs or auxiliary verbs to *be* (*am*, *is*, *are*), *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, *will*, *would*, *shall*, *should*, *have*, *has*, *had*, *must*. In the absence of these verbs, the corresponding auxiliary verbs (*do*, *does*, *did*) will be borrowed. In addition, in English there are also words with negative meanings such as: *Nobody*, *nothing*, *no longer*, etc.

In Vietnamese, negative statements are divided into subtypes such as: total negation and partial negation, general negation and specific negation, descriptive negation and refuting negation. To express negative meaning in Vietnamese, there are very specific words, word combinations and syntactic structures. These units often stand in different positions in the sentence.

Interrogative sentence

An interrogative sentence is a type of sentence in which the listener is asked to provide information about something. In Vietnamese interrogative sentences, in addition to question words such as *who*, *what*, *why*, *which*, people can use other types of words such as morphemes (*ah*, *uh*, *huh*, *okay*, *oh*, *yes*, *why?*, *huh*, *nha*, *maybe*, *sure*; relative verb (*or*, *or is*); adverbial (*yet*, *finished*, *not yet*, *must*, *yes*, *isn't it*, *already*, *yet*, *yes*, *no*). In English interrogative sentences, we must put a special verb, or auxiliary verb, before the subject. These are words like: *am*, *is*, *are* (to be), *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, *will*, *would*, *shall*, *should*, *have*, *has*, *had*, *must*... In the absence of auxiliary verbs/verbs For this verb, we must borrow an auxiliary verb (*do*, *does* or *did*). In English, there is an interrogative sentence without a question word. It is a form in which the speaker just reverses the word order between the subject and the auxiliary verb in the sentence. When quoting, we must change the word order in the complement clause.

This means that verbs/auxiliary verbs like to *be* (*am*, *is*, *are*), *have*, *has*, *had*, *must*, *may*, *might*, *can*, *could*, *will*, *would*, *shall*, *should* must come after the subject. In cases of borrowing the auxiliary verb 'do, does or did' in the direct sentence, we must remove these auxiliary verbs in the indirect sentence, and the main verb must return to the infinitive or divide according to the appropriate tense. For questions using intonation (Vietnamese) and question tags (tag questions), we have a fundamental difference stemming from the difference in language type between the two languages. For the last part of the sentence in an interrogative sentence, we use Vietnamese intonation.

Table 1. Compare structure in narrative sentences

Content	Vietnamese	English
Word Order	Compound sentences in Vietnamese often maintain the word order SVO (Subject - Verb - Object). This order may vary depending on the context and item đích sử dụng.	Uses SVO word order, but word order may vary depending on purpose and context. English has the ability to arrange words more flexibly than Vietnamese.
Subordinate Clauses	Vietnamese compound sentences often use many dependent clauses to describe details or conditions.	Use dependent clauses, but the sentence structure can be more complex with flexibility in arranging and sharing information.
Conjunctions	Conjunctions and connecting adverbs are often used to connect ideas in compound sentences. English: Uses a lot of conjunctions and linking adverbs, but there is more variety in usage.	
Auxiliary Verbs	In compound sentences, definite auxiliary particles are rarely used compared to English.	Use multiple auxiliary particles to create more complex sentence structures.
Pragmatic Function	Vietnamese compound sentences are often used to describe relationships, times, or conditions between events.	English compound sentences can be used to express contrast, cause and effect, or cause-effect relationships.
Punctuation	Use commas and periods to separate clauses and ideas in compound sentences.	Use commas, semicolons, and periods to create complex sentence structures.

Table 2. Compare structure in Imperative sentence

Content	Vietnamese	English
Punctuation and How to Express Strength	Vietnamese bridge sentences often end with a period (.), and usually do not require raising your voice or using exclamation points to express strength.	In English, you can use an exclamation mark (!) or raise your voice to highlight the strength of a request.
Polite attitude	In Vietnamese, politeness is often expressed by adding words like "please" or "could you please" before a request.	In English, the use of polite words like "please" is often inserted into requests to make the request softer.
Hide the subject	In Vietnamese imperative sentences, the subject is often hidden and the listener is assumed to be the object of the command.	In English imperative sentences, the subject usually does not appear, and "you" is assumed to be the person assigned the task.
Verb Structure	In Vietnamese, verbs are often in the basic form in command sentences.	Verbs in English imperative sentences are also often in basic form.
Noun, subject	In some cases, Vietnamese bridge sentences can use a subject noun to make the sentence more flexible..	In English, adding a subject noun is often not strictly necessary and can even make the sentence sound optimistic and unnatural.

In addition to improving the intonation, we often use words and phrases with negative meanings such as "yes... no", "must... no", "is that true", etc. For question tags in English, if the previous clause is affirmative, the following interrogative part must be negative and vice versa, if the previous clause is negative, the following clause must be affirmative. What is especially noteworthy is that in this case, people only use the negative word 'not' in the abbreviated form 'n't'). In this case of an interrogative sentence, we must reverse the word order between the auxiliary verb and the subject. If in the negative form, we add (n't) after auxiliary verbs such as to *be* (*am, is, are*), *have, has, had, must, can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, do, does, did*. In English, shall/would is also used to express suggestions and invitations, and will/would is used to express requests. Besides, Vietnamese has modal words used to express interrogative meanings: *ah, uh, huh, okay, yes, sure, maybe, yes, why, guess, oh, huh...* This is a special feature. Typical points show the diversity in interrogative forms of Vietnamese sentences.

Imperative sentence

Imperative sentence is a type of sentence in grammar used to command, request, invite, or encourage the listener or reader to perform a specific action. Imperative sentences usually do not have a subject (you), but the listener or reader is assumed to be the subject of the action. The sign to identify imperative sentences in Vietnamese is the intonation when speaking, and the exclamation point (!) when writing. In Vietnamese, command sentences are also expressed through a number of modal words with different positions. As for English, the most common imperative sentence structure is using the infinitive at the beginning of the sentence. Besides, depending on the different high and low levels of the imperative sentence,

people use intonation, or verbs such as *must, have to, should...* before the main verb. These differences often reflect the way language and culture influence the way imperatives are expressed in everyday communication.

Exclamatory sentence

Exclamatory sentence (Uktolseja, L. J. Et al. 2019) is a type of sentence in grammar used to express strong emotions, expectations, surprise, or enthusiasm. Exclamatory sentences are often distinguished by the clear expression of emotion through sentence structure and the use of exclamation points (!). Exclamatory sentences in Vietnamese are a separate language, so the frequency of using function words to express grammatical meanings is very high. Therefore, we can easily see the appearance of words expressing exclamatory behavior (*Oh my god, oh my god, miserable, so miserable, miserable, pitiful, etc.*) In English, when expressing a sentence For exclamation, people often use the word 'what' and the word 'how'. The word 'what' is placed at the beginning of the sentence when combined with a noun, and the word 'how' is placed at the beginning of the sentence when combined with an adjective.

DISCUSSION

The difference in sentence structure between Vietnamese and English has a significant impact on language teaching and learning activities at universities in Vietnam today. To overcome that situation, instructors need to pay attention to the differences in sentence structure between the two languages to better understand the challenges that students may encounter. Design grammar lessons to help students clearly understand the sentence structure of both languages. Provide examples and

practice exercises so they can gradually adapt to grammatical usage in English. The difference in sentence structure in Vietnamese and English will affect students' communication abilities and confidence when they try to express their ideas. To overcome this situation, lecturers need to increase the organization of discussion and communication activities so that students have the opportunity to practice sentence structure and improve their expression ability in both languages. Differences in sentence structure make reading and understanding textbooks or study materials difficult for students. Instructors need to choose textbooks and learning materials that provide clear explanations and practical examples of sentence structure in both Vietnamese and English. The difference in sentence structure requires teachers to use creative teaching methods to explain lessons in an easy-to-understand way. Teaching methods such as images, videos, and interactive activities to illustrate sentence structure and help students adapt quickly. Assessment of writing and grammar is intended to reflect differences in how students use sentence structure. Through this assessment, instructors can help students improve step by step. The difference in sentence structure between Vietnamese and English is not simply a challenge, but also an opportunity to develop flexible language skills. This study not only helps learners better understand both languages but also promotes acumen and flexibility in language use.

Conclusion

It can be affirmed that the difference in structure between sentences in Vietnamese and English is the basic difference between isolated languages and inflected languages. This difference poses a series of challenges and opportunities for language learners. This topic not only helps us better understand the grammatical structure of each language but also opens an imaginative window into the diversity and flexibility of language use. English learners have the opportunity to experience flexibility and variation in the way they construct sentences, thereby enhancing their expression and communication abilities. In contrast, Vietnamese learners need to deal with greater consistency and rigor in sentence structure, which requires special attention to grammar and specific rules. In today's flat world, language teaching and learning has become important. Instructors need to be aware of these differences to be effective in teaching, providing clear explanations and practical examples. Students also need to integrate language learning into real-life environments, engaging in communication and discussion activities to quickly adapt to language use in real-life situations. Overall, differences in sentence structure are not only a challenge but also an opportunity to expand linguistic knowledge and cultural understanding. Understanding this diversity not only helps us become proficient users of language but also broadens our vision and awareness of the world around us. Pointing out the basic differences in this article is an important key to opening up approaches to English and Vietnamese languages for both teachers and learners. Besides, this research also opens up further research issues and applies them to teaching and learning in a specific subject.

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