

Comparison of reversals in English and Vietnamese

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Abstract

Comparative research on the phenomenon of reversal in English and Vietnamese has an important role to understand the similarities and differences between these two languages in expressing messages and grammatical structures. The study will help us understand the similarities and differences of grammar and structure between these two languages. In this article, the author will use documents with 228 cases of synthesized corpus, of which English is 102 cases, Vietnamese is 126 cases. The data filtering and analysis was carried out by the author from January to October 2022. Based on the data, the author compares the phenomenon of reversal in English and Vietnamese to show similarities and differences. difference between them. After making the comparison, the author will proceed to discuss it. The experiment to evaluate its superiority will be further clarified by the author in the academic year 2023-2024 at Khanh Hoa University. The purpose of experimentation is necessary so that learners can use the language correctly and flexibly.

Keywords: Comparison. The phenomenon of transmutation in English. The phenomenon of change in Vietnamese. Similarity. Difference.

Comparación de las inversiones en inglés y vietnamita

Resumen

La investigación comparativa sobre el fenómeno de la inversión en inglés y vietnamita tiene un papel importante para comprender las similitudes y diferencias entre estas dos lenguas a la hora de expresar mensajes y estructuras gramaticales. El estudio nos ayudará a comprender las semejanzas y diferencias gramaticales y estructurales entre estas dos lenguas. En este artículo, el autor utilizará documentos con 228 casos de corpus sintetizado, de los cuales 102 corresponden al inglés y 126 al vietnamita. El autor llevó a cabo el filtrado y el análisis de los datos de enero a octubre de 2022. Sobre la base de los datos, el autor compara el fenómeno de la inversión en inglés y vietnamita para mostrar similitudes y diferencias. diferencia entre ellos. Después de hacer la comparación, el autor procederá a discutirla. El experimento para evaluar su superioridad será aclarado por el autor en el curso 2023-2024 en la Universidad de Khanh Hoa. El propósito de la experimentación es necesario para que los alumnos puedan utilizar la lengua de forma correcta y flexible.

Palabras clave: Comparación. El fenómeno de la transmutación en inglés. El fenómeno de cambio en vietnamita. Semejanza. Diferencia.

1 Introduction

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The ongoing fourth industrial revolution has proven Thomas Friedman's statement about "*the world is flat*" (FREIDMAN, 2005; LEAMER, 2007) is becoming increasingly relevant. In "*The world is flat*", language in general and English language in particular play an important and indispensable role. English is one of the most popular languages in the world (GONG, 2022; RAZZAQOV, 2021; KHAMZA; NIYAZALIEVA, 2023), used for communication and communication between nations and peoples. In "*the world is flat*", multicultural and multilingual communication becomes a necessity. Studying and comparing the phenomenon of interchange in English and Vietnamese helps learners and language users understand and use the language more flexibly and effectively in a multicultural environment. Understanding this exchange not only helps us better understand the language and culture of the communicator, but also enables each individual to be able to translate and use the language correctly and convey the message effectively. Besides, the research also provides rich knowledge for the field of education. It helps teachers and students understand and overcome difficulties in learning and teaching English and Vietnamese, thereby improving the quality of education and creating a multilingual learning environment.

Reversal is a linguistic phenomenon of special importance and appears quite early in the history of languages. Around the 15th century, this phenomenon appeared quite commonly in documents such as: administrative; art; politics and language. Comparing the phenomenon of reversal in English and Vietnamese will help language teaching become better, such as: preparing teaching materials; designing tests; preparing experiments on learning foreign languages. Besides, it will help teachers as well as learners gain knowledge and effective tools to analyze and evaluate language, build a system of learning materials, methods of teaching and assessment in a scientific way, develop learners' thinking. As an English language manager at Khanh Hoa University, I am well aware of the importance of comparative study of English and Vietnamese and consider this to be the key to improving English

language skills. High quality effective teaching. In Vietnam, English is taught as a compulsory subject from grade 1. Classroom teachers are required to have a bachelor's degree in English pedagogy. In order to improve people's foreign language skills, the Ministry of Education and Training of Vietnam has developed a project "*Teaching and learning foreign languages in the national education system for the period 2008-2020 with a vision to 2025*". and approved by the government. The purpose of this project is to build an English learning community according to the Vietnamese language competency framework developed on the basis of reference and application of CEFR and a number of English proficiency frameworks from other countries, combined with actual situation and conditions of teaching, learning and using foreign languages in Vietnam. The competency framework is divided into 3 levels (Beginner, Intermediate and Advanced) and 6 levels (from Level 1 to Level 6 and compatible with levels from A1 to C2 in CEFR). Referring to this competency framework, English-majored graduates must achieve level 5 compatible with C1 in CEFR after graduation. However, for advanced learners or researchers and translators, in-depth knowledge is required to analyze and contrast the structures and phenomena of the native language to foreign languages. In order to promote positive transfer, limit negative transfer or language interference and overgeneralization in the process of using foreign languages, especially English. To best appreciate English and Vietnamese texts, each person needs to master and understand the complex structures of the language.

The comparative-contrastive study of the phenomenon of reversal in English and Vietnamese to apply to teaching is still a problem that has not been properly researched. The research to show the rationality as well as the value of "unusual" structures in English and Vietnamese is a difficult but extremely interesting problem. In order to achieve the purpose of the research, the article has the task of systematizing a number of theoretical issues about the phenomenon of change, identifying the phenomenon of interchange in English and Vietnamese so as to compare the similarities and differences. The purpose of the study is to better serve the teaching and learning of these two languages.

2 Theoretical background

It can be said that the problem of comparing the reversal phenomenon in English and Vietnamese has attracted many scientists' interest. Below, the author would like to present some research directions that are considered as the foundation for the theory of the problem.

4 Compare syntax and grammar have been written by authors such as (BRIMO; LUND; SAPP, 2018; HARASIM; O'DONNELL; ROHRMEIER, 2019; KOIZUMI; SAITO; KOJIMA, 2019; ZEVIT, 2004) research. Studies have shown word order in sentences, sentence structure, system of time, difference between nouns and pronouns, word types and grammatical functions. These works have allowed the author to understand language differences and similarities. It allows us to see how different languages construct sentences, deal with word types, indicate timing and grammatical structure. The works have provided knowledge and information useful for application in language research and teaching. It provides an understanding and meaningful expression so that we can build a strong foundation and apply this knowledge to teaching and learning effectively. When we become aware of how different languages express meaning, we can choose the right sentence structure, words, and context to convey the meaning accurately and naturally. It opens the door for effective interaction and communication in a multicultural and multilingual environment.

Figure-Ground Reversal (DINGEMANSE *et al*, 2023; DE WEERDT, 2020; ASAI, 2019; RITCHIE; VAN BUREN, 2020), refers to linguistic phenomena in which speakers intentionally reverse the roles of “*figure*” and “*background*”/ “*round*” in a linguistic picture to create an unexpected new meaning. Example: *Will you go to the flower garden? I want my flowers to see you.* According to common sense, in this picture, the girl is the *figure* and the flowers are the *background*. So normally people would say: *Will you go to the flower garden? I want you to see my flowers.* This way of saying is consistent with reality. Here the speaker has reversed, thus creating meaningful absurdity. It is clear that things do not change, but we change. Usually we still think that things in the objective world are always changing and human

perception is stable. Reversal is a special linguistic construct because it involves changing the position or order of elements in a sentence, word, or context to create an inversion or contradiction of meaning. Reversal creates contrast between language components. When an element moves or reverses its position from its usual position, it creates contrast and highlights the difference. Reversal creates surprise and originality in the language, makes a sentence or expression stand out, and captures the attention of listeners or readers. Reversal is often used for humorous effect, as it creates a semantic contradiction and is amusing when the listener or reader has to deal with a surprising inversion or contradiction. Reversal is also used to create emphasis and style in the language. By changing the position or order, the speaker can highlight a word, an idea or a story, creating an effect of emphasis and originality. reversereflects the creative and flexible nature of language. It allows language users to be creative and flexible in expressing meaning, opening up new and different possibilities in the use of vocabulary and language structures.

The study of swaps has been studied by Talmy (2000) and Green (1982) who focuses on research and thinks that figure and ground are two inseparable but completely different faces. The authors have come to make tables to compare the identifying features, the association characteristics, etc. The authors also believe that in the interchangeable structures, the identifying features and the association characteristics of the figure and the background are interchanged. In normal relationships, there is often a change between the image and the background. That change makes the structural form, the content of the text meaningful contrary to the common perception, along with the common experience of people, creating a very interesting surprise. If we emphasize the relationship between image and background in single-frame space, the figure is a smaller, more dynamic entity with simpler geometry and closer to the point of view than the background. In contrast, the background is a larger, more static entity that has a more complex geometrical structure and is further away from the point of view of the figure. Thus, between the image and the background can be considered according to each basic relationship such as: ***Time relationship*** (KRIVOSHAPKINA; PROKOPIEVA, 2019), in this

relation, which event occurs first. as the background and the following events as the image. The background is expressed in the subordinate clause and the figure is expressed in the main clause of a complex sentence; **Associative relationship** (ABDEL RAHMAN; MELINGER, 2019; KIM; CHUNG, 2020; ISKANDAROVA; TURSUNOVA, 2022), the image is the object of more interest, more prominent, but it is dependent. The background is less concerned, more subdued, but it is independent; **causative relation** (MCNAMARA, 2021; LEVICHIS, 2023; ESCAMILLA; HOPEWELL; SLAVICK, 2021), the event expressing the cause is considered the background, the event expressing the effect is the figure. The background is given in the subordinate clause and the figure is given in the main clause of the complex sentence; **Inclusive relationship** (LI *et al*, 2021; MURRAY *et al*, 2021), in this relationship, the implied event is the background event expressed in the subordinate clause, and the included fact is the figure and expressed in the main clause; **Dependency relationship** (JI; WU; LAN, 2019; VIG; BELINKOV, 2019), is a relationship used to indicate a necessary, decisive event over another that is considered a background event. The event must depend on the background event which is a image ; The substitute relationship which refers to an event that is expected but does not occur, is a background event. Another event that is not expected but occurs instead of the other is considered a picture event.

The study of reversal in language is an important area in linguistics and has made important contributions to the understanding and analysis of language. The study of permutations helps us understand how language constructs and organizes sentence structure. It helps to analyze and describe the syntactic rules and arrangement of language elements such as words, grammar, and syntax. This gives us a deeper insight into how language works and how we express meaning through sentence structure. The study of permutations helps us to better understand how language expresses meaning and semantics. It allows us to study how language components such as words, phrases and sentences are arranged and changed to produce different meanings. By analyzing language swaps, we can discover semantic patterns and rules of a language. The theoretical study from previous works will help the author understand the relationship between language and thinking. The

swaps in language can reflect the rules of thinking and the way we process information. The study of reversal can help us understand how language affects thinking and how thinking affects language.

3 Research method

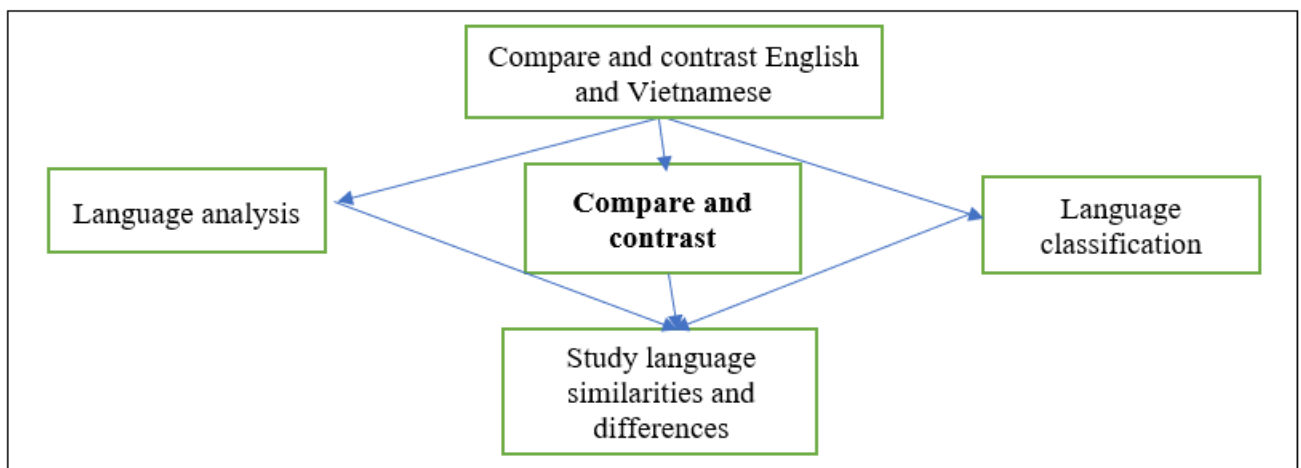
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The method used for the first study was *descriptive method*. This is a method used to clarify the characteristics of linguistic phenomena in a certain development stage of the phenomenon of interchange in English as well as in Vietnamese. The use of this method is always accompanied by other methods such as: *Statistical methods* (ZHAO, 2021; MISHRA *et al*, 2019; SINGHAL; SHARMA, 2021); *classification method*; *systematization method*. The author believes that the combination of descriptive method with classification and systematization helps us to study the reversal phenomenon in English and Vietnamese comprehensively, providing insight and theoretical basis. steady.

The method of comparison and contrast is the method used next, which is used to clarify the general and the particular (ANGHELESCU, 1981; SILVA, 2018), similarities and differences of languages. From the author's point of view, it is possible to divide the method of comparison into two types: *comparison- contrast method*; and *linguistic typological method*. The reason that the author divides it like this is because: The *comparison- contrast method* is based on comparing and understanding the similarities and differences between linguistic units (e.g. words, phrases, sentences) in two different languages. This method focuses on analyzing and comparing elements such as semantics, structure, context and function of linguistic units. It helps us to see the similarities and differences in the way the two languages process and express linguistic aspects. The *linguistic typological method* is based on comparing and classifying linguistic typologies or patterns in two different languages. Instead of focusing on specific language units, this approach is concerned with overall language patterns or structures. It helps us to recognize common linguistic patterns in two languages and learn how they can be similar or different. Language types can include sentence structure, word order, grammar,

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semantics, and cultural characteristics. This division allows us to approach comparative research in a systematic and flexible way. The *comparison-contrast method* focuses on details and specific units in the language, while the *linguistic typological method* looks at broader overviews and linguistic models. The combination of these two types of methods provides a more comprehensive and in-depth look at the exchange and correlation between languages. In this topic, the author will use the comparison-contrast method to clarify the content that the title of the article has set out. This method is illustrated by the author in the following diagram:



According to this research diagram, the author uses text as the main source of research material. The whole synthesized corpus includes 228 cases, of which English is 102 cases, Vietnamese is 126 cases. The data filtering and analysis was carried out by the author from January to October 2022. The experiment is expected to start in the academic year 2023-2024 at Khanh Hoa University. After finishing the experiment, the author conducts an evaluation by surveying to understand its effectiveness.

4 Research question

What are the similarities and differences between the phenomenon of reversal in English and Vietnamese?

Are there any cases in English and Vietnamese where interchange is used to change the word order for each other?

Why is the phenomenon of reverse commonly used in English, while in Vietnamese it is rarely used?

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5 Results

The data filtering shows that the structural form, English and Vietnamese both have the phenomenon of reversal at the phrase and clause level and these are the two most important parts, accounting for the largest number, that data are shown in the following table:

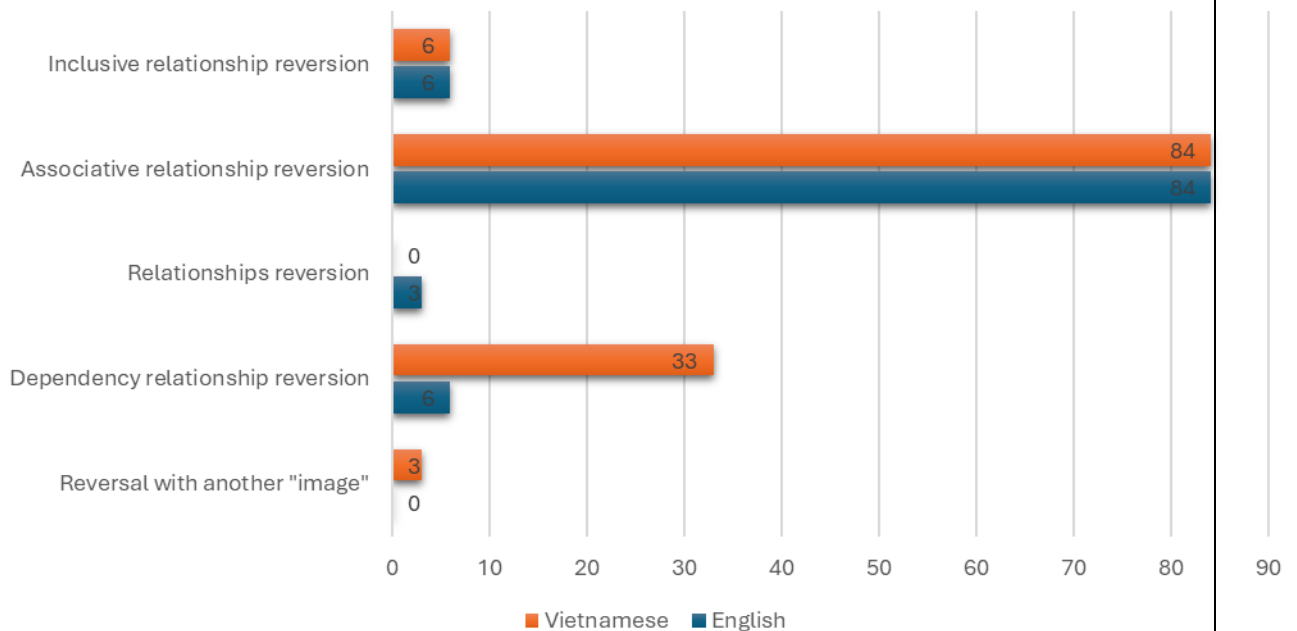
Table 1 - A Summary of reversal corpus in English and Vietnamese

N o.	Types of Swap	English		Vietnamese	
		Quan tity	Perce ntage %	Số lượng	Perce ntage %
1	Reverse in word levels	0	0	3	2,38
2	Reverse in phrase levels				
	Reverse in noun phrases	3	2,94	9	71,43
	Reverse in phrasal verbs	3	2,94	12	9,52
	Reverse in adjective phrases	3	2,94	3	2,38
3	Reverse clauses	90	88,23	99	78,57
4	Reverse in text level	3	2,94	0	0
	TOTAL	102	100	126	100

In terms of semantic characteristics, the phenomenon of reversal between English and Vietnamese is almost similar. Both include many types, but the most numerous is the interchange of association relationship, inclusion relationship and dependent relationship.

To clarify the phenomenon of transmutation in English and Vietnamese, the author filters the data by comparing the number of types of background-changing transformations between English and Vietnamese. And the result is as the following chart:

Compare the number of types of image-background reversals between English and Vietnamese



From the chart above, it can be seen that the reverse in English covers 6.06%, and Vietnamese for 4.76%. Reversal the **Associative relationship** in English accounted for 84.85%, Vietnamese accounted for 66.66%. reverse **causative relationship** in English accounted for 3.03%, Vietnamese accounted for 0%. Reversal **dependency relationship** in English accounted for 6.06%, Vietnamese accounted for 29.19%. Reversal with another image English accounted for 0%, Vietnamese accounted for 2.38%. In total, these languages have different ratios in different types of swaps. English has a higher rate of **Associative relationship** swap, while Vietnamese has a higher rate of **Dependency relationship** swap.

The reversal in English and Vietnamese has similarities because both are based on the laws of psychology. This is the law of perceptual selectivity and the law

of summation. The law of perceptual selectivity states that when we perceive an object or phenomenon, it means that we separate that thing from the surrounding context and take it as our object of reflection. Because things and phenomena exist around us, they affect our perception, we cannot reflect all of them but must choose and separate some impacts to form knowledge. object perception. During that perception, the object and the context can be converted to each other; General law, In addition to the stimuli that cause it, human perception is also conditioned by factors located in the perceiving subject itself such as attitudes, needs, interests, interests, feelings, etc. Through the research process, the author believes that our perception is composed by human psychological life and personality characteristics.

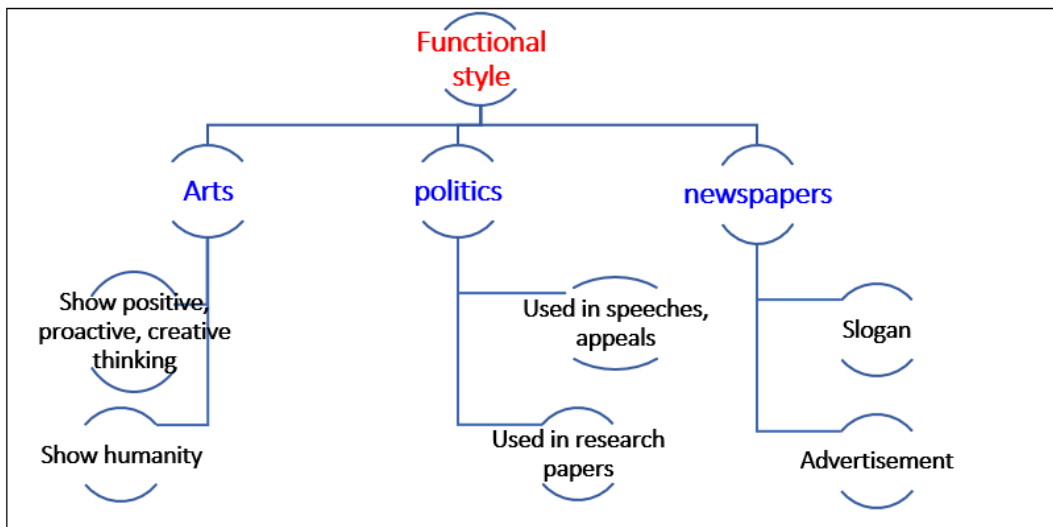
The author also agrees with the views of German psychologists Koffka, Kohler, Wertheimer when they emphasize the relationship in perception between *image* and *background*. The above scientists all agree that the image is the stimulus for our attention, it tends to be more prominent. The background, on the other hand, does not stand out, is not the agent of attention, it acts as the background on which the image appears. The ability to perceive individual elements of a figure is often based on contrasts such as black-and-white, light-darkness, etc., and this contrast is also extended to refer to more abstract concepts such as tone-humour. harmony, subject-environment, human perception-the surrounding world, active-passive... Usually we perceive the *image*, not the *background*.

Obviously, the concept of image and background completely depends on the perceiver and not on the perceived things themselves. However, based on specific situations, a speaker may choose a reference object (background) for various reasons such as pragmatics, culture or trends in language use. Therefore, the speaker's choice may not correspond to the real world fragmented in a part-whole fashion, but to certain linguistic information. When one focuses on a certain object, all other phenomena fade away and become the background. It is important that we perceive only either the figure or the background and not both at the same time. Therefore, at the same time, the image and background can be swapped. With the exchange, static can become active, passive can become active, failure can become

success. In other words, the exchange has a logical basis from positive thinking and optimistic attitude to life of human

Regarding the use of reversal structures in functional styles, the author believes that there are similarities between English and Vietnamese, which is shown in the following digram:

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Besides the similarities when comparing the phenomenon of change in English and Vietnamese, the author also found that there are differences between them. This difference is reflected in the structural form of that type. Word level swaps only appear in Vietnamese, not in English. In contrast, text level swaps only appear in English, not in Vietnamese. On the other hand, in clause-level reversal, sometimes Vietnamese has a more complex structure than English. In terms of semantic characteristics, the exchange phenomenon of English and Vietnamese has quite a big difference in the association relationship, which is shown as follows:

No	Types	English	Vietnamese
1	Dynamic - static	x	x
2	Active – Passive	x	
3	Evaluation tool – evaluation object	x	
4	Subject - object		x

5	Present - future	x	
6	Tall and beautiful - mediocre	x	
7	People – circumstances/situations	x	
8	Actor – object of impact		x

From the comparison in the table above, it can be seen that the types of swaps with ordinal numbers 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 are present in English but not in Vietnamese. The conversion types in number 4 and 8 are present in Vietnamese but not in English. In Vietnamese, when people need emphasize or want to cause special effects, people keep both the original structure and the structure that has swapped the image - the background to have two opposing structures with two different image s being emphasized. to attract attention.

6 Discussion

It can be seen that the background reversal in English occurs at the phrase and clause level and on the clause expressed at the text level. In a noun phrase, the central noun and the subordinate part reversepositions and functions. It is clearly expressed in the sentence “*The history of art or the art of history*”. In phrasal verbs, the central verb and the subjunctive switch positions and functions, such as the sentence “*to live for dying and die for living*” (GROWNEY, 2001). In an adjective phrase, the central adjective and the subordinate part reversepositions and functions “wise enough to fool others”.

Subject-object reversal, which often occurs in single clauses, like “I belong to Ponagar or Ponagar belongs to me”. Reversal a part in a clause is shown through swaps such as: reversal the subject “excuse me, I didn't re cognize you. I've changed so much”. Usually this sentence would be “excuse me, I didn't re cognize you. You've changed so much”; reversethe direct and indirect objects “my job is not to represent Washington to you, but to represent you to Washington” (RENSHON, 2019). With this interchange, it shows that, if the first part represents Washington to you, “Washington” is the direct object; “you” is the indirect object. As for represent you to Washington, “you” is the direct object; “Washington” is the indirect object; reversethe

whole clause, in the original sentence: "He plays the piano beautifully." Transformed sentence: "Playing the piano is what he does beautifully."

English text-level reversal is changing the arrangement and organization of sentences, changing words, adding or removing details, or modifying sentence structure to transform text from one language level to another. to another level. A simple example is changing from a short sentence to a longer sentence or vice versa. The semantic feature of the phenomenon of reversal in English is reflected in the breaking of the usual relationship between the image and the background in the cognitive process, thereby building a new relationship and creating a complete meaning. new for spokesperson. In English, relationships are often transformed into associative relationships "we see things not as they are, but as we are"; Inclusive relationship involves "some people are always grumbling because roses have thorns. I am thankful that thorns have roses"; causative relationship in "do I love you because you're beautiful". "I love you" is the result; "because you are beautiful" is the reason.

That creative and active positivity is reflected in the fact that people often tend to turn the negative into the positive when changing the relationship of the *image* and the *background*. The *image-background pairing* is pretty much both *dynamic* and *static*. We still think that phenomena in nature and society not only exist but also always change. That change is due to the phenomenon itself, not our perception. Phenomenon is an *dynamic* animation, and human perception is a *static* background. In the political style, reverseis used much to perform the function of influence because it is suitable to present arguments, points of view or personal opinions in debates. These are statements that require rigorous logical thinking, high persuasion. Therefore, they often appear in theoretical research papers. reverseis also used as a strategic statement (slogan) to advertise products because it has a special, strange form, stimulates curiosity, impresses readers and listeners.

In Vietnamese, this phenomenon occurs in the *main and minor compound words*, in which the main part is transformed into a minor part and vice versa, the minor part is transformed into a main part, changing the whole meaning of the word. The conversion that occurs in a noun phrase makes the central noun the determiner

and the predicate becomes the central noun. This phenomenon is quite common in Vietnamese. The conversion that occurs in a phrasal verb makes the central verb the object and the object the central verb. The reversal that occurs in the adjective phrase makes the central adjective the determiner and the predicate becomes the central adjective. This phenomenon is quite common in Vietnamese.

Reversal between the subject and the predicate of a sentence is the most common reversal structure. Most of the data collected by the author fall into this sub-category. Besides, there is also the interchange expressed within the subject; reverse the whole clause. The semantic feature of the reversal phenomenon is built on the following relationships: spatial relationship, time relationship, association relationship, causal relationship, inclusion relationship, and dependency relationship and the substitution relationship. The semantic feature of the reversal phenomenon in Vietnamese is the breaking of the usual relationship between the image and the background in the cognitive process, thereby building a new relationship and creating a completely new meaning. for spokesman. In Vietnamese, the relationships that are often swapped are association, inclusion, and dependency ones.

Besides the artistic style, reverse also appears in the journalistic style, although not much. Sometimes they appear in advertising texts and slogans that express the business philosophy of businesses. When business culture is enhanced, businesses also pay more attention to humanity in business strategy and how to approach customers. That is partly reflected in their slogans. The function of language in journalism is to inform and influence. Therefore, one of the characteristics of this style is its attractiveness to arouse interest in readers and listeners. The audience to receive information is large, the time to receive information is very short. If the language is not concise, clear, presented is not prominent, does not attract attention, does not arouse curiosity, then no one will want to read and listen.

When using the reverse structure, culture and economy are placed in a balance, contributing to the expression of the government's view in the current period of harmonious development of economy and culture. economically, politically and socially. In the political style, reverse is used a lot in talks, speeches, summons,

action slogans, etc to influence a large number of listeners to educate or persuade them to follow certain direction. Interchanges appear not only in speeches but also in research papers when the authors give their own opinions on a certain issue.

From the above research, it shows that both English and Vietnamese have the ability to reverse grammatical structures to transform sentences. However, the linguistic structure of these two languages is different. English generally has a more flexible grammatical structure, allowing for a more natural rearrangement of sentence elements. Meanwhile, Vietnamese often has a linguistic structure that follows the principles of Vietnamese grammar and has more specific rules. When reversal sentences, it is important to use the right vocabulary and semantics. In English, the right choice of words and expressions can lead to clarity and efficiency in communicating ideas. In Vietnamese, the choice of words and the expression of meaning depends on the rules of grammar and the context of use. Understanding and using the right vocabulary and semantics during reversal is vitally important for the language to be accurate and natural.

When teaching, understanding and practicing sentence reversal in English and Vietnamese can help learners master sentence structure and language ability. Creating sentences reversal exercises can help learners practice writing, reading comprehension, and grammar analysis. In addition, mastering sentence reversal also helps learners develop the ability to express ideas flexibly and creatively in writing and speaking. The application of the results to teaching at Khanh Hoa University is the next research step that the author will carry out.

7 Conclusion

It can be seen that reversal is a special language construct.

In terms of form, they have a variety of structures: word-level, phrase-level, clause-level, and above-clause levels. Semantically, reverse is built on relationships: association relationship, inclusion relationship, dependency relationship, causal relationship with many different types. Reversal is widely used in linguistic styles such as: art, journalism, political discourse and has made great contributions to the functioning of each particular style. Comparing and contrasting to show the

similarities and differences of swaps in Vietnamese and English, their artistic value as well as other research results of this thesis can help researchers to add a scientific basis to give reverse a worthy place in the system of Vietnamese rhetoric.

We should not confuse reverse with inversion. Reversal is a linguistic phenomenon with high artistic value, so it should be studied and compared with other languages, including English, to see the beauty of Vietnamese. Currently, in Vietnam, the study of reversal phenomenon has not been interested, not even mentioned. However, we think that it is a necessary and interesting job not only for linguists but also for language teachers. Understanding and fully understanding this phenomenon and knowing how to use them not only improves our knowledge and skills in using language, but also helps us foster more logical thinking, a comprehensive and valid way of looking at problems. thereby increasing people's awareness of the world.

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