

## Motion verbs in vietnamese and english

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### Abstract

To help students specialize languages in depth, comparing the similarities and differences between languages is necessary. The purpose of this article is to compare motion verbs in Vietnamese and English to see the similarities and differences. To achieve the goal, the author will research the theoretical basis, clearly pointing out the similarities between omnidirectional verbs in Vietnamese and English; differences in the conjugation ability of Vietnamese and English polytransitive verbs; and the possibility to apply it to teaching students. From research, the author will focus on providing discussions on this issue.

**Keywords:** Motional verb. English. Vietnamese.

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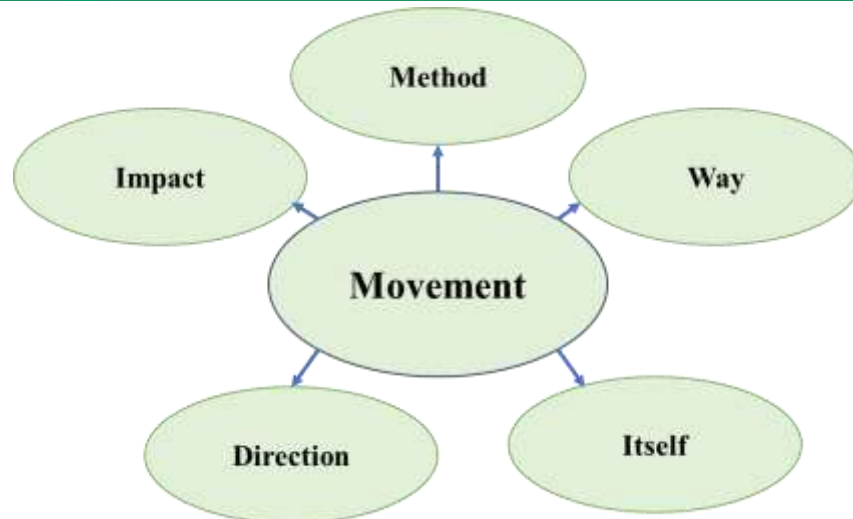
## 1 Introduction

A verb is a type of word in grammar, usually describing an action, state, process or change. It's an important part of a sentence, often the word that the main sentence is built around. Verbs can stand alone in a sentence or be accompanied by other elements such as subject, object and adverbs. Comparing and contrasting the grammar and semantics of verbs in different languages has attracted the attention of many scientists. The reason this issue has received the attention of scientists is because it not only sheds light on language structure but can also provide insight into the culture and linguistic thinking of the two communities. Studying the similarities and differences between motion verbs in two languages helps to understand clearly how each language expresses the concept of transitive verbs, thereby developing the field of linguistics. The research will highlight the distinct and unique characteristics of each language to understand the similarities and differences between verbs and help learners and translators grasp the correct grammatical structure in both languages. This research can be applied in teaching Vietnamese to English speakers and vice versa, helping students have a complete overview of language structure. The results of the study will help learners clearly understand how native speakers use motion

verbs in everyday language in order to improve effective communication and avoid language misunderstandings. Comparing languages of global communities such as English and Vietnamese will contribute to the study of linguistic and cultural diversity in the world.

2 The study of motion verbs in language in general is a broad field in linguistics and academic linguistics. Currently, scientists have not yet agreed on a specific date when research on motion verbs began. However, there are some important periods in the development of linguistics where special interest in motion verbs can be emphasized, namely the 19th century. During this period, the development of language learning as an area of academic research interest. Linguists such as Ferdinand de Saussure; Noam Chomsky has made a major contribution to clarifying the structure of language. In the 20th century, the emergence of new linguistic schools such as social structuralism, foundational linguistics, and sociolinguistics enriched views of language and enhanced understanding of flexibility and language change. It is clear that scientists have had a certain interest in motion verbs for a long time and continuously developed through different periods in the history of linguistics.

The verbs of motion mentioned by the author in this article are motion verbs that show the way of moving. This movement can be in many different directions including on land, under water, and in the air. When you want to make a specific direction of movement, the verb of motion will combine with a word of direction or location. Accordingly, motion verbs such as creep, step, go, walk, run, jump, climb, swim, dive, fly are used by the author to compare Vietnamese and English. Through research on motion verbs, the author believes that it includes elements such as: manner of motion, effect of motion, motion itself, direction of motion, form of motion. The author shows the way verbs move in the following specific diagram:



Researching the similarities and differences between motion verbs in Vietnamese and English has the following goals; Analyze how motion verbs are integrated into the grammatical structure of both languages to determine how they are built into sentences and interact with other elements; Study of the morphology of motion verbs to examine how they inflect, change shape, and interact with other linguistic elements; Understand how Vietnamese and English speakers use motion verbs in specific contexts in everyday life to analyze how language adapts to real-life situations. The research results can be applied to improve understanding and communication between Vietnamese and English speakers, especially in international communication situations, in the field of translation; Contribute to the field of comparative linguistics by providing detailed insight into the similarities and differences between languages; Provides useful resources for lecturers and students in teaching and learning language, helping them better understand the structure and use of transitive verbs.

## 2 Research questions

To research the topic of similarities and differences between motion verbs in Vietnamese and English, the author poses the following three questions: (1) How to compare the grammatical structure of verbs? omnidirectional movement in Vietnamese and English? (2) How are the similarities and differences between

motion verbs in Vietnamese and English expressed? (3) Can the research results be applied to fields such as language education, translation and natural language application development?

### 3 Theoretical basis

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Grammatical structures (Klímová; Toman, 2020; Tizjang, *et al.* 2023; Pawlak, 2020; Nosirova, 2023) is the way in which the components of a language are organized and combined to create units of meaning in sentences. Grammatical structure includes elements such as words, clauses, and phrases and how they interact with each other to convey meaning. The author believes that grammatical structure plays an important role in understanding and using language. It not only affects the way sentences are constructed but also shapes the meaning and clarity of the message. Syntax (Kuncoro, *et al.* 2019; Levine, *et al.* 2020; Schlenker, *et al.* 2023; Delage; Frauenfelder, 2020) is the section of linguistics that studies how words and grammatical elements are combined to create sentences and paragraphs. Syntax studies how linguistic elements are composed and combined to create meaning (Zuberbühler, 2019; Zhang; Cheng, 2021; Balthazar *et al.* 2020; Betti, 2020). It frequently refers to the structures and grammatical rules that a particular language uses to construct sentences and texts. Clearly, syntax plays an important role in the study and understanding of language. It helps us understand how sentences are constructed and created so that we can better understand the meaning and expression of messages in language.

Many researchers believe that studying grammatical and syntactic structures in the form of comparison will bring many important purposes, especially in the field of comparative linguistics and language application (Bi; Jiang, 2020; Simon-Cereijido, *et al.* 2009; De Clercq; Housen, 2017; Lu; Ai, 2015). Understanding and evaluating the diversity in grammatical and syntactic structures between languages will provide an overview of how languages organize information and express meaning, serving as a foundation for multilingual research. language and natural language processing (Chowdhary; Chowdhary, 2020; Qiu, *et al.* 2020; Khurana, *et al.* 2023; Wolf, *et al.*

2023). Through the data in the articles, the author also realized that studying grammatical structures and syntax can improve translation and communication skills between languages by clearly understanding similarities and differences. language. It not only supports translators, language researchers, and those involved in multilingual communication, but also provides high-quality teaching and learning materials, helping to improve language teaching and learning performance. Comparing grammatical and syntactic structures between languages is intended to support many fields of linguistics and practical application. It helps improve understanding of language, enhance communication abilities, and contribute to the development of natural language processing technology.

Morphology (Aronoff; Fudeman, 2022; Bauer, 2019; Siregar, 2021; Lee, *et al.* 2023) is a field in linguistics that studies the smallest units of language called morphemes. Morpheme (Bonandrini, *et al.* 2023; Hahn, *et al.* 2021; Wang, *et al.* 2019; Leu, 2020) are the smallest and indivisible units of meaning in language. This field focuses on the structure and morphology of words and how they are formed. The author believes that morphological linguistics plays an important role in understanding the structure and morphology of linguistic words, providing information about how words and grammar are formed and transformed.

Studies suggest that analyzing the morphological features of motion verbs in both languages brings many benefits and plays an important role in comparative linguistics research (Ali, *et al.* 2021; Kayama; Oshima-Takane, 2022; Shin, 2023; Tallas-Mahajna, *et al.* 2023). The author finds that morphological analysis of motion verbs helps to understand the grammatical structure of both languages and provides a solid understanding of how the languages organize information, action and movement. It helps us distinguish between forms and forms of verbs of motion so that we can make decisions about how the message of motion and action is expressed in the grammatical structure. Analysis helps identify and study the morphological elements used to express aspects such as time, active/passive, and person to provide specific information about how language expresses movement. and movement. Morphological feature analysis helps understand how languages express similarities and differences in grammar (Mantasiah, *et al.* 2020; Zammit,

2022). It allows comparison of the way two languages express the meaning of motion to help translators understand and interpret the context and exact meaning of motion verbs. Analyzing the morphological characteristics of motion verbs not only provides an in-depth understanding of language but also aids in the application and interpretation of language in a variety of contexts.

In Vietnam, research on the similarities and differences between motion verbs in Vietnamese and English brings a lot of value and urgency in many aspects of language and corpus. The study provides a better understanding of how the two languages express the sense of movement to provide insights into language structure and use in specific contexts. The researchers also pointed out that the research results not only help learners understand and properly use transitive verbs, but also provide useful documents and learning resources for teaching and learning Vietnamese and English. The author strongly agrees with the above statements and believes that the research results will assist in translation by clearly understanding how to express messages about multiple movements in both languages, contributing to the research field. comparative language, clarifying important similarities and differences. However, the author believes that in order to have a richer, multi-dimensional view on this issue, continuing research to fill in the gaps of previous works is still necessary. In this work, the author will continue to clarify the similarities and differences between omnidirectional verbs in Vietnamese and English, and point out the role, applicability and important contributions. It depends on the understanding of the language and culture of each linguistic subject.

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#### 4 Research methods

To compare motion verbs in Vietnamese and English, many different research methods can be used to collect data, analyze language, to deeply understand linguistic aspects.

Corpus Analysis (Itchuaqiyaq, *et al.* 2021; Yue, 2022; López-Garcia; Rodríguez-Inés, 2019; Hanbing; Qian, 2022) is the process of studying and evaluating linguistic data to understand and learn about factors such as opinions, context, trends and

meanings in linguistic texts. often used in many fields including the field of linguistics. The use of this method in the article is to build and use corpus from texts and documents containing multi-directional motion verbs in both Vietnamese and English. Analysis of frequency of use, grammatical structure, and morphological characteristics of motion verbs is carried out with the aim of gaining an in-depth understanding of how language is used to express about the act of movement. Identify common and frequently used verbs of motion in the language. Provide information about the vocabulary and grammar that people frequently use when describing the act of motion. Understanding how motion verbs are arranged and combined in sentences helps recognize the grammatical structure of the language. Recognize the richness of language and understand the ability to express movement in many different ways. Understand how language can change over time and the level of creativity in expression. Understand the ability of language to adapt to different contexts in everyday communication. Analyzing the frequency of use, grammatical structure, and morphological features of motion verbs helps expand understanding of language and how people express motion actions in a specific language community. can.

Comparative Linguistic Analysis (Starczewska, 2019; Zhang, *et al.* 2020; Shoxrux, 2023) is a powerful means of comparing and understanding linguistic features, as well as variables that vary between different languages. Using linguistic analysis method in researching the similarities and differences between omnidirectional verbs in Vietnamese and English has many certain meanings. The linguistic analysis method helps to better understand the grammatical structure, vocabulary and how people express motion verbs in both Vietnamese and English. Identify commonalities and differences in language use, especially with respect to verbs of motion. Linguistic analysis helps to understand how languages can interact and influence each other, especially in multilingual contexts. Linguistic analysis helps shape comparative language research, helping researchers gain insight into the similarities and differences between languages. This method gives the author a comprehensive, accurate view of how language is used and reflects changes in

society and culture. Detect similarities and differences, special characteristics of each language in expressing movement.

Focus group analysis (Breen, 2006; Tursunovich, 2022) is the process of studying and evaluating discussions that take place within a group to better understand the views, opinions, and interactions between members. Group discussion analysis is commonly used in many fields, including social research, organizational management, and education. The goal is to discuss a specific issue, assess consensus or conflict, or learn about a decision being made. Group discussion helps collect opinions and perspectives from many members, bringing multi-dimensional perspectives on the research topic. This enriches research data and helps to better understand linguistic diversity. Group discussion provides an opportunity to validate and verify research data. Members can give different opinions, thereby creating independence and transparency in the research process. The discussion aims to identify common points and important differences between the use of motion verbs in Vietnamese and English. Using the group discussion method in research helps ensure multidimensionality and richness in the process of collecting and analyzing data, thereby clarifying and evaluating the similarities and differences between verbs of motion in the study. Vietnamese and English.

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## 5 Result

### 5.1 Similarities between omnidirectional verbs in Vietnamese and English

Both Vietnamese and English use verbs of motion to describe the actions of entities in space for a number of fundamental reasons related to how languages describe and express actions. Using motion verbs to describe actions is natural and reflects the way people observe and express the world around them. Motion verbs provide a means to describe in vivid detail how entities move, act, and interact in space. They help create clear and vivid images. Both have flexible grammatical structures, allowing flexibility in the arrangement of words and phrases. Using verbs of motion is a way to flexibly express actions in space. The use of motion verbs is a



familiar part of the language and is commonly used in everyday life. Both languages choose to express messages in a common and understandable way. In both languages, there are phrases and idioms that use verbs of motion to describe actions. This choice is part of the tradition of language and message expression. Verbs of motion often express initiative and multi-dimensionality in action. They not only express the performance of an action but also create an image of the person or thing performing that action. The use of motion verbs is a natural and powerful way to express actions and interactions in space, reflecting the way people express and understand the world around them.

The fact that multi-directional verbs can combine with words indicating prohibition, advice and can combine with noun contexts can be explained through a number of characteristics of both Vietnamese and English: Verbs of motion often express initiative and multi-dimensionality in action. When combined with words of advice, they often create a clear sense of instructing or encouraging the listener or motivating them to take action; Can be used to create a story, express advice, or express a warning; Both Vietnamese and English have flexible grammatical structures, allowing the combination of verbs of motion and words of different morphology. This flexibility allows for variety in the expression of meaning; Language flexibility helps express meaning in a rich and vivid way. Combining motion verbs with morphological words creates flexibility in how the message is expressed; Each language has different ways of using and combining words, reflecting the characteristics of that language's speaking community; Combining verbs of motion with words indicating prohibition and advice creates an effective communicative sentence structure. The combination of multidirectional verbs and words indicating prohibition and advice is not only a linguistic feature but also an effective means of communication in both Vietnamese and English.

Multidirectional verbs in Vietnamese and English both belong to one of the linguistic categories because they play an important role in sentence structure and are able to express actions, states, or processes. flexibly. Multidirectional verbs often come with other elements in sentences to form grammatical structures. The interaction between verbs and other components helps build a sentence structure

that is logical and easy to understand. Both Vietnamese and English use omnidirectional verbs widely in everyday language. They are an important part of vocabulary and are used frequently in communication. Verbs are usually active and express the actions of the speaker or other entity. Multidirectional verbs are an important component of grammar and word classes in Vietnamese and English, they play an important role in expressing meaning and creating flexibility in language.

Multidirectional verbs in Vietnamese and English can take on many different syntactic functions in sentences. Omnidirectional verbs can have many different meanings depending on the context and how they are used by expressing actions, states or even emotions. Multidirectional verbs are often used in many situations and are capable of taking on many different syntactic functions in sentences, creating flexibility and diversity in language.

## 5.2 Differences in the ability to combine multi-motion verbs in Vietnamese and English

Unlike English, Vietnamese is not a morphing language, so verbs in general and multidirectional verbs in particular have only one form. In activities, multidirectional verbs have the ability to combine in a very diverse and rich way. These possibilities can be generalized in the grammatical structure of a free combination, according to the main-subordinate relationship, centered on the verb and surrounding it, which includes dependent elements of many types. different. That grammatical structure is often called a phrasal verb.

The relationship between the center and the secondary element is a primary and secondary relationship, the central part cannot be omitted. The auxiliary elements at the beginning of the verb phrase are more functional than real words. The auxiliary elements at the end of phrasal verbs are mainly real words and are complex in type. In the phrasal verb structure, multidirectional verbs are the center, and the auxiliary element can stand before or behind the central verb.

The subordinate elements that come first in the verb phrase with multidirectional verbs as the center are modal auxiliary elements that both express grammatical meaning and carry modal meaning. Based on the grammatical meaning of the

auxiliary words in relation to the central verb, we can divide them into many groups such as: words indicating the existence of motion and the relationship of motion with time (Sentimental verbs). state-grammar+ multi-directional verbs); words expressing negation (words expressing negation+ omnidirectional verbs); words indicating characteristics of movement in relation to the subject (words indicating characteristics of motion + multi-directional motion verb); Group of words with meanings of degrees of motion (omnidirectional motion verbs + meanings of degrees of motion); words indicating the manner of movement (from manner of movement + omnidirectional motion verb).

The combination possibilities of multidirectional verbs in Vietnamese are very diverse and rich. Verbs do not contain a sense of direction of movement in their meaning, so in linguistic activities, multidirectional motion verbs have the ability to combine with all directional words such as out, in, up, down, back, go, come back. (Crawl, step, run, jump, fly + out, in, up, down, back, forward, away, back)

In some cases, omnidirectional verbs can only be combined with directional verbs without a temporal target. In such a case, the spatial element is implicitly understood as time.

It is clear to see that motion is performed by verbs that are free in direction. It can be used independently as an intransitive verb. However, if it stands with a spatial destination, it must have a direction word such as movement or accompanying movement (motion-target-direction). These three factors do not exist independently or separately, but on the contrary, they are closely related to each other in practice and especially in targeted spatial movement activities. Of course, there are some exceptions where the direction may be hidden in the notification but the person being notified is still aware of the directional element.

In linguistic activities, multidirectional moving words can combine with many different lexical units to create many phrasal verbs with different nominal values. Groups of multi-directional motion verbs in English have the ability to combine with modal auxiliary verbs expressing prohibition and advice such as should, can, must, ... (Modal verb + Multi - direction motion verb. Multi-directional motion verbs have the ability to combine with adverbs such as: fast, quickly, slowly, ... (Multi - direction

motion verb + Adverb. Multi-directional motion verbs have the ability to combine with prepositions directions in English like up, down, into, out of, ... (Multi - direction motion verb+ Preposition of direction + Noun phrase). Some multi-directional motion verbs like work, run, swim have the form Verb+ ing (gerund) is used after the verb go to refer to sports activities such as go walking, go running, go swimming, ... (Go+ (Milti- direction motion verb+ ing). English verbs have the ability to create combinations of verb phrases (verb phrases) consisting of verbs combined with objects/complements/other modifiers and verb phrases consisting of verbs combined with particles to form separate meanings. verbs can be adverbs or prepositions or both. Patterns of word combinations in English are shown (Verb + object/ complement/ other modifier= verb phrase) or (verb+ adverb/ preposition/both= phrasal verb)

Differences in the syntax of omnidirectional verbs between Vietnamese and English. In terms of general meaning, the verb of multi-directional movement has the meaning of moving, displacing but does not contain the meaning of moving or moving. The specific meaning of movement itself comes from multidirectional movement that will govern syntactic activities. Multidirectional verbs in Vietnamese can take on many predicate functions in a sentence. It can be intransitive or transitive, they can be linked or stand alone with other components. The verb of multi-directional movement itself does not carry direction, does not reflect conscious human activity, but should be understood as moving activity that naturally must be associated with a certain space and time. In space, the most important thing is determining direction. The omnidirectional verb does not contain the meaning of direction, so it must have auxiliary elements indicating direction and place. When it is necessary to indicate the destination or direction of movement, these verbs must be combined with the spatial destination. When used in multidirectional verbs, it is necessary to have a complement indicating location or place.

The above research shows that omnidirectional verbs are verbs that express moving activities without a fixed direction but imply movement and how to move. In language activities, they often have to be accompanied by direction words. Multidirectional verbs in Vietnamese can combine with other elements to form verb

phrases, and these verb phrases function as adverbs in sentences. Not only that, but multidirectional verbs in Vietnamese can also function as subjects.

Verbs of multidirectional motion often express initiative and multi-directionality in action. When included as subjects, they can highlight the initiative and shape the context of the sentence. Using omnidirectional verbs as subjects can create sentences that are direct, vivid, and clearly express who or what the action was performed by. The flexibility of Vietnamese allows the language to accurately and creatively describe multidirectional movements and placing them in subject position demonstrates this flexibility. Placing a multidirectional verb as the subject often brings a rich and lively form of language. The flexibility, initiative, and ability to describe details of Vietnamese make multidirectional verbs able to function as subjects effectively and naturally in their linguistic context.

Multidirectional motion verbs in English can take on many predicate functions in a sentence. It can be intransitive or transitive. That means they may or may not be followed by a modifier. When we use them independently without complements, they are verb content. On the contrary, when they are followed by complements, they are transitive verbs. Omnidirectional verbs are mainly intransitive and transitive verbs. They can combine with other elements to form multi-word verb combinations. Structure (V+ adv). Multi-directional verbs all have grammatical characteristics such as tense, form, person, number, and mood. Derivatives of omnidirectional verbs in gerund form include Verbing forms that can take on different grammatical functions including subject, object, complement. This group of verbs includes verbs that indicate a manner of movement, so it itself does not carry direction. But when it wants to show the direction of movement, we just need to use a direction word or a spatial target.

If the English language is a morphing language, the Vietnamese language is an isolated language. The grammatical meaning of words in Vietnamese such as number, gender and the meaning of tense, form, form and mood in verbs are not expressed by morphological means like English but they are expressed by means of vocabulary such as function words and word order. Multidirectional verbs in Vietnamese are no exception. However, the same content and grammatical meaning

in English is expressed by affixes inside the verb, but in Vietnamese it is expressed by function words. The function words be and be accompanied by verbs indicate the passive voice in Vietnamese. Multidirectional movement words are rarely used in the passive voice. Multi-directional movement words often show initiative and multi-dimensionality in action. When they are placed in the passive voice, the sentences become odd and lose their active and multidimensional nature. Using the passive voice with multidirectional moving words can cause a loss of clarity in conveying the message. The passive voice is often used to focus on the person or thing receiving the action, but omnidirectional motion words often need clarity about who or what is performing the action. Omnidirectional movement words often appear in specific contexts and have precise purposes. When they are placed in the passive voice, this context and purpose can be lost, causing misunderstanding or reducing accuracy.

English is a morphing language, so the grammatical features such as tense, form, form, and mood of this language are mostly expressed by morphological means. Unlike Vietnamese, an independent language, these grammatical meanings are expressed through lexical means (function words) and word order. Like other verbs in English, omnidirectional verbs in English have five forms that express grammatical meaning right in the verb including the infinitive (base); conjugate 3rd person singular (Verb+ ed); and present participle (verb + ing).

### 5.3 Application in teaching

Research on the similarities and differences between multidirectional verbs in Vietnamese and English can bring many important meanings and benefits for language teaching. This research applied to teaching will help students better understand linguistic diversity. This helps to expand vision and awareness of how different languages express meaning. If in English language activities, words have morphological changes, so the meaning of the word and the relationship of the word including multidirectional motion verbs are expressed right in the word itself. In Vietnamese tense, words have only one form, which does not change. The grammatical meanings of words and grammatical relationships including

multidirectional motion verbs are expressed outside the word. Multi-directional verbs in Vietnamese, the word go always retains the same form but must be accompanied by an object before the verb to indicate the action that has occurred. To express the time that happened in an activity that happened in English, we have to change the present word into the past word go-went.

Understanding the similarities and differences between the target language and dialect can help instructors optimize their teaching process. Teaching methods can be designed to reflect the way language is used in practice. Language is not just about sentence structure and vocabulary but also has to do with the cultural context of each country. Understanding the similarities and differences between languages helps instructors choose content and lectures to reflect the cultural context of the target language, making the learning process more engaging and realistic. Developing a deep understanding of language structure, meaning, and communication in the target language helps teachers convey messages accurately and effectively. Distinguishing similarities and differences between languages helps instructors focus on those aspects where students often have difficulty or need improvement, enhancing teaching performance. Creating links between the target language and dialect helps students better understand and quickly grasp new language concepts.

This research can help develop language comparison skills for students to learn about similarities and differences in language structures, which is an important skill in foreign language learning. If in English, tense, form, person, form, and mood are grammatical categories of verbs in general, then in Vietnamese there are no such categories because the corresponding grammatical forms express grammatical meanings. This. In linguistic activities, motion verbs in English have the ability to combine with particles to create phrasal verbs with separate meanings. In this case, the verbs no longer have the meaning of movement but are used with a moving, non-spatial meaning, which is a unique feature of English. In Vietnamese, omnidirectional verbs have the ability to combine in a variety of ways. Combination with different adverbs in front to indicate different grammars of the verb, besides it can also

combine elements depending on many different types of words behind them to form meaningful phrases. verb as the central element.

Understanding the use of omnidirectional verbs in both languages can help students improve their expression skills. They can learn how to use vocabulary and sentence structures correctly and creatively. This research can promote linguistic thinking and insight into language structure. Students can become more interested in exploring the structure and meaning of words, helping to increase their curiosity in language learning. The research results provide a foundation for developing a more in-depth curriculum on language similarities and differences.

## 6 Discussion

Some argue that comparing languages helps us better understand the structure, grammar, vocabulary and other elements of language (Haspelmath, 2020; Ossa Parra; Proctor, 2021). These studies have clearly shown the benefits of comparison in many different aspects. However, the author believes that comparing languages only in terms of breadth is not enough, we must go deeper.

The grammatical structure of each language often reflects its distinctive characteristics. Comparing grammatical structure among omnidirectional verbs helps identify the ways in which sentence structure and grammar are formed in these languages. Understanding grammatical structures helps learners and teachers use words accurately and effectively. Similarities and differences in the grammatical structure of omnidirectional verbs can affect the accuracy in expressing meaning. The grammatical structure of each language also affects the way the syntax is constructed. The comparison between the syntactic structure of Vietnamese and English shows common features and differences in the arrangement of sentence components. Grammatical structure also demonstrates flexibility in the way speakers and writers use language.

Researchers believe that if you want to understand culture, you should start from studying language (Kim, 2020; Van Dung; Minh; Dinh, 2024). These studies have also emphasized that language is the source of culture. The author believes



that understanding language allows us to understand language interference because the grammatical structure of each language often reflects the linguistic nature of the culture.

This comparison can help explain the compatibility between languages and cultures, helping to understand how Vietnamese and English speakers understand and express movement. Understanding grammatical structures helps language users express meaning more subtly. Comparison between multidirectional verbs in Vietnamese and English can help detect and understand this subtlety. Comparing the grammatical structure of multidirectional verbs between Vietnamese and English is an effective way to study the similarities and differences in expressing the meaning of movement in language. This research also points to the opportunity to discuss the cultural context behind language, reflecting different social values and realities. Research also opens up opportunities to explore the influence of history and culture on language.

Some studies emphasize that studying the similarities and differences of languages will help make teaching and learning better (Richards, 2022; Mahan, 2022). These studies support the question, how can an understanding of language structure benefit better teaching and learning? In this study, the author found that to develop language, it is necessary to have an environment. Comparing the similarities and differences between groups of motion words not only benefits teaching and learning but also clarifies terminology for specialized research. Languages have flexibility, especially motion verbs. In each context, transitive verbs will give us a different understanding of them. Even in the same context, a motion verb has different understandings.

## 7 Conclusion

Through the research results that the author presented above, it can be seen that the similarities and differences between omnidirectional verbs in Vietnamese and English have similarities such as taking on a number of functions. different syntax.

However, between Vietnamese and English there are also clear differences not only in grammatical structure but also in usage.

Understanding the similarities and differences between Vietnamese and English helps learners grasp the structure and usage of the language effectively. The research not only opens up insight into the language but also contributes to expanding understanding of the culture and linguistic thinking of both communities. Helps learners have an overall, in-depth view of grammatical structure, syntax and language meaning. Clarifying the similarities and differences between two languages helps learners use language flexibly depending on the context, avoiding confusion. Helps learners differentiate between common grammatical structures, sentence structures and words in both languages.

While the study may have made important observations, it stopped short of providing an overview. Further research can meet the needs of the research community and learners for more details for practical application in everyday language use. Further research can expand the scope of research to new aspects such as the influence of technology, media and cultural changes on the language use of motion verbs. This topic not only helps us express the meaning of movement but also opens up opportunities to learn about the relationship between language and culture.

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