

System-structural and Functional-semantic Features of Motion Verbs in Sports Discourse Based on the Kazakh, Russian and English Languages

Razila Kenzhebekova¹, & Leilya S. Sabitova¹

¹Department of Foreign Philology, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan

Correspondence: Razila Kenzhebekova, Department of Foreign Philology, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan. E-mail: razilakenzhebekova@gmail.com

Received: June 15, 2023

Accepted: October 12, 2023

Online Published: November 24, 2023

doi:10.5430/wjel.v13n9p40

URL: <https://doi.org/10.5430/wjel.v13n9p40>

Abstract

The relevance of the study lies in the fact that system-structural and functional-semantic features constitute the most important part of the linguistic system – a kind of basis in which ready communicative units of speech are produced. It is therefore only natural that these concepts have become an area of pioneering research in the functional linguistics of sports discourse. However, this is not confined to describing the pragmatics of speech, since the functions of grammatical units are performed within the language system. The syntactic properties of the sport forms in the position of the structural surface of the Kazakh, Russian and English languages constitute their main functional-semantic features and can be the object of functional syntax. The aim of the research is to investigate the system-structural and functional-semantic facets of movement verbs in sports discourse in Kazakh, Russian and English. The basic prerequisite for the various functional versions is the consistent and coherent nature of the language system. In description practice, this means the interplay of grammatical categories and the consequent lack of clear-cut boundaries between the different levels of language – phonetics and morphology, vocabulary and grammar, morphology and syntax. The content and plan of the form of features, including morphological ones, are not reducible to formal manifestations: the same form of motion verbs usually belongs to several morphological categories. The interpretation of the form in a particular situation of use is determined by the factors external in relation to the category. With a grammatical form it is possible to express semantics that is not attributed to any particular form alone, since various linguistic means are involved in its realisation. The practical significance lies in determining the peculiarities of system-structural and functional-semantic mechanisms of motion verbs in sports discourse on the material of the respective languages.

Keywords: language system, system-structural features, sports discourse, motion verbs, categories, grammatical forms

1. Introduction

System-structural and functional-semantic features constitute a comprehensive description of the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic properties of the grammatical system of languages. This is a kind of linguistic holism that has given rise to a new type of grammatical classification, which seeks to construct functional and grammatical categories of motion verbs that combine units of different formats – morphemes, lexemes, syntagmas, sentences. The permanent nature of the language system's sports discourse requires an appropriate methodology of description. Universalism, which consists in the synthesis of knowledge acquired not only in the field of linguistics, is a characteristic feature of motion verbs, determining the effectiveness of heuristic treatments. Confrontational studies of Kazakh, Russian and English are one of the most important prospective areas that have great general theoretical and practical significance (Yallop, 2019). The semantic category is a common feature of lexemes of motion and phrase structure, inextricably linked to sports discourse. The values in this category are perfection and imperfection, which are considered at the semantic level as they are related to the duration and completion of the action. The classification of verbs by aspect should be done on the basis of the concepts subordinated to that verb. The extent to which an action fills some time interval serves as a new basic condition for dividing terms into phases, and it is important to indicate the relationship between the meanings of the grammatical aspect category (Ventola, 2020).

Recognising the semantic nature of the category of aspects leads to some simplifications. In the first place, improved forms of importance, completeness, success and the onset of a new state are attributed, while imperfect forms signify a continuing situation, i.e., incompleteness. The grammatical aspect reveals that the separation into stages is excluded in the case of motion verbs, which implies change and transition from one situation to another. It assumes two heterogeneous phases, which can only be interpreted by imperfect verbs, meaning an action that can be divided into homogeneous sections (Taylor, 2019). The phenomenon of connotation is a consequence of semantic incompleteness, which is intended to be the syntactic basis of a sentence and is the correct element that grammatically controls the noun terms. The functional-semantic structure of the corrective verbs of motion creates an abstract sign of movement in space. Thanks to them, for example, verbs from this group are used as the most common word in English. There are at least three differential functions in the semantic structure of motion verbs: direction – spatial orientation of movement; multiplicity – possible increase in the number of actions; method of movement. The main action is an action sign. Direction of motion usually refers to the nature of the spatial relationships between a moving term and another relative concept to which that motion has been written (Steiner, 2018; Shuttleworth,

2019).

The functioning of the category of directed or non-directed motion in the field of motion verbs, for example in Russian, is characterised by the fact that this concept is in the very semantics of the verb word, where it is often conveyed without additional lexico-cognitive means. Furthermore, the category of orientation is the main distinguishing feature of group verbs in the aspect of sports discourse, which is based on the fact of movement in one particular direction. It should be noted that in the semantic structure of motion verbs, the latent categories, distraction and abstraction of actions occupy an important place. Moreover, in Old Russian the second category was in the lead, while in modern Russian, multiple mechanisms came first. In English, Russian and Kazakh grammar, verbs of motion are defined as a fixed structural-semantic group for correlative verbs of imperfect genres that contradict the sense of one-directional and non-directional as well as odd and plural (Khaybullina et al., 2020). An important distinguishing feature in verbs of motion in sports discourse is the category of movement mode, the differential function of which serves as a characteristic function for the correlative pairs themselves and not for their members. It should be noted that the differentiation of verbs by manner of movement is usually made on the basis of the presence or absence of moving means (Miller, Maiorani, & Turci, 2018; Newmark, 2020).

The purpose of the study is to consider system-structural and functional-semantic aspects of the verbs of motion in sports discourse in the Kazakh, Russian and English languages.

2. Materials and Methods

The methodological basis of the study is structural-semiotic, component and linguistic research techniques. The structural-semiotic method involves considering Kazakh, Russian and English in the analysis of lexical units, utterances and texts. The gradual shift away from purely theoretical structural concepts allows theory and methodology to be considered separately, especially with regard to how they attempt to address the problems that often arise in the practice of language material. A relatively permanent unit of communication is defined as the place where a lexeme appears and is actualised in the discourse. It results from the combination of the lexeme consisting of a hypothetical sample system with a function that enables structural and functional changes in semantic effects to be taken into account. Going beyond immanent structuralism, this method pays particular attention to the use of language in a social context. This determines the semiotic differentiating feature of motion verbs in relation to the small set of terms that are available in the respective language. Interpretive semiotics is a kind of extension, focusing not so much on analysing the meaning of verbs out of context, as on describing the meaning that emerges in view of the broad encompassing context.

Component analysis focuses primarily on the concepts of simple semantic features that occur in sporting contexts – generative linguistics models, the theory of word sense tagging, semantic markers and distinctions. According to the analysis, the semantics of the Kazakh, Russian and English components acts as an organised structure of elements connected by mutual relations. From this perspective, the purpose of the component paradigm is to distinguish and perhaps exhaustively describe these elements, their links and hierarchical relationships. In the case of component semantics based on models of phonological analysis, the content structure of linguistic verbs of motion in sports discourse consists in the decomposition of meaning into simpler semantic components, which as such can be incorporated into various lexical units. This general scheme of sememe structure leads to the development of the concept of discourse isotope, usually defined as ensuring the coherence of language. It usually defines the content of motion verbs in the Kazakh, Russian and English languages and represents the combination of general, specific, inherent and afferent terms.

The concept of the linguistic approach comes mainly from two sources, considered in linguistics as two opposing theoretical orientations. On the one hand, it has its roots in structuralism, as it derives from glossematics, postulating and highlighting the distinctive features of parallels of phonological attribute. On the other hand, it acts as the theses of generative semantics, which introduces a conceptual apparatus into the description of language. The selection of extensive linguistic material has made it possible to identify specific verbal predicates. This choice is naturally subjective, so the predicates were chosen from Kazakh, Russian and English, which describe the movements in sports discourse. The basic idea is to assume that, unlike what happens in phonology, meanings are not the sum of their components, but hierarchical structures with internal syntax and features, which are understood here as predicates relating to arguments with specific roles. In the case of the division into generic and specific factors, the linguistic method characteristic of all elements of the set under study is the most original tool for the symmetric relation between structural terms belonging to the same feature set.

3. Results and Discussion

The structural and morphological features of the verbs of motion in sports discourse in modern Russian are rather peculiar in their functional feature. They belong to the same semantic group, but since they are divided into one-directional and non-directional, they belong to different classes of word formation than the formation characteristics of their latent and registered forms. For example, the verb "to run" is different from other verbs of motion because it generates the forms from lexically different bases or on the basis of differences that go beyond change. When it comes to the transition of meaning, the verbs of motion destruction are different in this respect. Transitions thus represent only six pairs of 17 over correlational concepts, which primarily represent specific actions aimed at the object. The meaning of transformation is expressed syntactically: the name of an object in motion by transitive verbs has the form of a system without justification. Such verbs differ in the expression of temporal relations. In this respect, unilateral verbs are characterised by the peculiarity of transferring present forms to the meaning of the future, therefore, the functional approach involves revealing the links of syntagmatic lexicological units. The proposition that language is not just a system of signs but also a system of functioning indicates that words cannot be studied in isolation, outside of combination with other terms (Manfredi, 2018).

The verb is considered the most syntactic part of speech, combining with names of steps in all intermediate cases with or without a preposition, adverbs and infinitives. This means that the verb is at the centre of the organisation of holistic speech. When learning a non-standard language system from a functional-semantic perspective, it is necessary to select the necessary words according to the objectives, the situation, the form of communication and the standards of language learning (Rybchynska, 2023). It is difficult to involve verb control in particular, as it is a complex lexico-grammatical phenomenon of the Russian language despite the fact that quite an extensive literature is devoted to this issue. Scholars see a fundamental difficulty in investigating the proposed case in that the choice of a nominal term is determined by a number of factors that are difficult to grasp without specific information. The verbs of motion are governed by the laws of the proposed case in the Russian verb system. The management of the motion verbs has certain functions. This depends on many reasons related to lexical features, semantic and syntactic morphs (Lipson, 2019). Simple verbs of motion are grammatically characterised by a lack of connection with a close immediate object, except when they denote means of time and space. Moreover, they are characterised by the fact that they are not fully connected in terms of consideration without prepositions, and in the case of the reassuring variant they are only used to denote sporting facilities and spaces.

Studies of the aspect of motion verbs in sports discourse currently constitute a large area of linguistics. The categories of this type are usually independent of the semantics of the units in question. The variation in tenses depends on the relationship of what is said to the time of the conversation and the meaning of the verbs used in the sentence. The grammatical gender corresponds only to certain nouns and a small number of their uses. Consequently, it should be recognised that their primary function is to indicate the dependency of a statement in a sentence. The value of the grammatical case depends on the relationship between the arguments of the predicate and indirectly on the role of the object of reality to which the noun refers. Such categories of conceptual extralinguistic bases do not correspond to permanent functional divisions, but indicate relationships between words. Grammatical tense, like species, is classified as nominative case, which depends only on extra-linguistic reality, and more precisely on the relative or absolute positioning of sporting statements on a logical timeline. However, even the grammatical tense can be syntactically dependent, unlike the meaning of the logical tense. As for the morphological composition of verbs, they are most characterised by the perfective index – the prefix and the imperfective index – the suffix (House, 2018; Jakobson, 2020).

The verbs of motion constitute a group which, by virtue of the main semantic category constituting the category of motion, constitutes a clearly demarcated and internally diverse group not only in semantic terms, but also in grammatical terms. However, the use of this term does not mean that individual authors designate in a lexical context the category of verbs of motion to the same or similar extent. When distinguishing them, semantic-morphological criterion is taken into account. Therefore, depending on the adopted classification criteria as well as the understanding of the concept of movement itself, their class may represent a certain deviation in the system of verbal aspects. This understanding of motion verbs rarely occurs, but corresponds to the semantic and morphological features of the Kazakh, Russian and English languages. In this sense, a particular object is not a prototype, but the best or the worst definition of it. The verb of motion in sports discourse, corresponding to a certain segment of knowledge, is like a prerequisite for understanding the meanings of words related to the set, which activates the linguistic expressions of certain components of the interpreting term, where other elements act as secondary. The verbs of motion refer to dynamic situations consisting of several stages continuing in time. Within the framework of their interpretation, several levels can be distinguished: the first creates a specific type of meaningful situation, the second creates the participants in the situation, and the third creates the place where the movement is set.

In modern Russian, Kazakh, and English the most common and functional frequency of motion verbs in the sporting aspect are word combinations with prepositions denoting the direction of movement within a space or on a given topic. They denote the place of action of movements, in which the verbs controlling the movement are referred to by the appropriate case preposition, denoting the object on the surface from which the action is performed. Movements with names in intermediate cases are determined by several factors, among which are the lexico-grammatical nature itself – the absence of transition, the semantic meaning of the orientation, the lexical meaning of the dependent word, the lexico-grammatical nature of prepositions, and the communicative intent of the terms. The orientation meaning associated with verbs of motion determines the use of phrases that are most characterised by spatial relations (Hatim & Mason, 2020). When analysing the functions of motion verb combinations, it should be noted that their lexical meaning implies the presence of a subject. The verbs are therefore characterised by the obligatory conjunction with the careless case of the direct object denoting the transferred object, and also characterised by the valency of circumstances, where the indirect concepts exert a strong direct object position with the meaning of the transferred object, but only for the verbs of transitive movement.

In the systematic analysis, which is conducted on the basis of component semantics, particular attention is paid to the lexical attributes of the Kazakh, Russian and English languages. The verb of motion in terms of expression is a formally segmented and intermittent unit, but in terms of content it is a semantically complete and complex unit. Based on the theoretical findings of the functional syntactic model, action expressions refer to the relationship between subject and object, which implies two elements of syntax: the subject within the sentence and the object itself. In the set of possible verbs of the sporting aspect it is always possible to specify a systematically invariant type – contextually unmarked, intonationally neutral or linearly natural – which implies identifying the usual sequence of predicate arguments provided for in the language. The term informs primarily about the act of the subject's consciousness moving towards the object. It can be concluded that the verb of motion is a unit indefinite in place, which consists in a thematic structure, and the predicted vocabulary definition of the expression takes the form of a split composition. This semantic peculiarity is partly related to derivatives, which define a disparaging or even derogatory attitude towards other verbs (Halliday & Hasan, 2019). The Russian language allows for an

input prefix in far greater numbers than English and Kazakh. The categorical aspect reflects the eventual or continuous nature of the situation, i.e. its type, the opposition of which may result from a linguistic representation of the same action.

The system-structural features of motion verbs are characterised by one of the striking features of Russian vocabulary as a whole – the ability of a word to have different meanings at the same time. As already noted, the verbs of motion in sports discourse tend to be applicable only to direct meanings. In these meanings, a one-directional or non-directional verb is used. As well as the issue of word meaning, the issue of word synonyms is closely related to the direct and figurative meanings of words. The semantic efficiency of verb movement, the richness and variety of their meanings and lexical means determines the complexity of their synonymic relations. Sometimes two words can be synonymous in relation to the third word without being synonymous with each other and therefore without entering one series of synonyms (Dulayeva et al., 2023). The analysis of the linguistic material demonstrates that the synonymic possibilities of verbs in Kazakh and Russian are generally very limited. For instance, the verbs of motion "crawl" and "swim" have no synonyms in their basic meanings. When it comes to non-directional verbs, their synonymous relationships are even more limited. Because of their semantic specificity, non-directional verbs are similar to each other, so their synonymic relationship is extremely different. Thus, a specific analysis of the system-structural and functional-semantic features of motion verbs in sports discourse leads to the conclusion that verbs have the largest synonymous motion verbs of the highest synonymous rows (Firbas, 2018; Freddi, 2020).

It is especially important to consider balanced phrases or phrasal units containing motion verbs. The verbs of motion in sports discourse are essential components of many phrases. The English phrase books have over 400 turns, including motor verbs. The most common words are "to run", "to jump", "to pull", "to pull", "to push", "to fly", "to climb", "to fall", "to march". The semantic and functional aspects are characterised by close semantic unity and denote a single concept. This is evidenced by the fact that phrase units often refer to concepts that can be conveyed by a single word. It should be noted that the semantic structure of the verbs subordinated to motions can be singled out for its consumption in speech, related to the originality of the creation of the species forms in motion verbs (Krutsevich et al., 2019). In this way, some consoles create spatial meanings in verbs that are used in speech to denote the limit of an action, its natural result. Consequently, the realisation of semantic verbs of motion depends on the peculiarities of their functioning in contexts and texts of a particular sporting type. The most important morphological feature of motion verbs is the specificity of their functional category of species and application areas (Fawcett, 2019).

The system-structural meaning of the verb of motion in the sporting aspect is very abstract, the expression of which reveals not only the real form of the verb, but also the lexical and syntactic features of the context. It allows the emphasis to be placed on the consistency of using terms in conjunction with the context of universal perception, i.e. replacing indirect verbs with words that signal that the verb belongs to one of the respective types. Therefore, it is necessary to rely on context, because this is what enables grammatical signs and lexical elements characteristic of verb structures to be discovered (Degtiarova et al., 2022). On this basis, the materials of linguistic mechanisms for understanding semantic differences in the form of verb species should serve as sentences and related texts revealing non-Russian studies of syntactic uniqueness using the forms of seeing a verb. The main distinguishing feature of motion verbs is the species formation in one-directional and non-directional verbs by means of prefixes. Following the principle according to which the addition of a prefix to any imperfect verb entails the perfecting of that verb, the way of combining the one-directional verbs gives new connotations of lexical sporting meanings (Tuna et al., 2019).

Non-directional verbs in sports discourse differ from all other verbs in the Russian language in the fact that by adding prefixes to them, they retain the value of the imperfect genre. When combined with prefixes of spatial meanings, they do not fall into the category of perfect kinds, but only when fixing a base with a meaning, quantity or result of action. It is important to define the essence of the concept of aspectual pair, as there are different points of view on this issue in modern linguistic language (Catford, 2020). In pairs of lexical imperfect genre verbs that differ from each other, only the grammatical semantics of the genres are understood, and the semantic affiliation of the pair members differs only in their views and are the forms of the same verb. Lexical identity is a prerequisite for assigning verbs to the species form. If two verbs do not have full lexical identity, they cannot form an aspectual pair, regardless of their closest concepts related to the sports topic. The word formation bases have different functions and connotations in relation to the verbs of both groups. While one-directional verbs, e.g. with a prefix, express the meaning of frequency of phenomena, non-directional verbs express time-limited action.

The morphological and temporal structure of the motion verbs in the Kazakh, Russian and English languages is quite complex and specific, and therefore requires special attention in the process of usage. Word formation tools can change the conceptual meaning and action of the original verb, which entails changes in the derived lexical meanings (Nukusbekova et al., 2022). The other formative units, without affecting the conceptual properties of the original verb, report this new characteristic of the action, i.e. they determine the meaning of a particular mode of action. In some cases, the prefix as a syntactic property of the verb – is extended. It is known that verbs of motion cannot be combined with the careless case of the immediate object. However, the accusative case, in this case, does not mean the object of the action, but a measure of space or time. In other cases, the bases of the terms indicate the meanings of the verb and at the same time limit the possibility of combination, which is able to combine with many cases and prepositions in order to express different spatial relations. For instance, in modern Russian and Kazakh there are about two hundred formations based on verbs of motion. However, the role of prefixes in their derivation is limited, since the combined capacity for movement depends on the specificity of the base, which can only be an action (Butt, 2018; Bell, 2018).

The combination of derivatives of the motion verb in English depends largely on the semantics of the original verb. Word formations with

these verbs have a great combination of possibilities. The possibilities for motion verbs, in turn, vary greatly, so it is important to choose the desired case of the verb, as there are many factors taken into account. These are the lexical nature of the verb itself, the peculiarity of the bases as well as the communicative intent of the subject speech and the lexical meaning of the dependent word. In a functional and systematic approach, when selecting the desired case construction after any given verb, all the factors presented should be considered, taking them into account in their interrelation and interaction. In such language contexts, motion verbs are constituent parts of phraseological units, they lose their original meaning because the main feature of a phraseological unit lies in the fact that in the semantic plane it constitutes one word and usually one concept (Torybaeva, 2013). The transition to a phrasal revolution based on motion verbs is of particular interest. Their comparative analysis as a linguodidactic basis for realising transposition and overcoming distortions (Baker, 2020). A typological comparison of the Russian, Kazakh and English languages enables one to understand the causes of errors that result from disruptions in linguistic structure.

The linguistic justification of the comparative description of motion verbs in sporting aspects acts as a kind of account of the specific structural similarities and differences obtained through a binary analysis of languages belonging to different systems. The Kazakh, English and Russian languages belong to different typological groups, which determines significant differences in the expression of motion verbs in these languages. The verbs of motion in the sporting space represent an objective phenomenon; every language is inseparable from the expression of phenomena and processes of reality in one way or another (Krzysztofik et al., 2021). However, the study of structural, semantic, morphological and syntactic features has received only indirect attention. The categories of multiplicity of orientation and movement are realised in the Russian language: the semantics of the verbs themselves and various contextual measures. In other words, the meanings of direction and multiplicity of motion are expressed in Russian by the semantics of opposite verbs in interaction with different contextual elements. In other languages, the idea of action is embedded in the semantics of time itself. A special construction, a combination of verbs and suffixes, is used to indicate the plural nature of an action. Such verbs are close to imperfect Russian verbs with many meanings, and the multiplicative term is not expressed by the suffix, so the whole verb construction with this suffix can contrast the same verbs without the suffix as those with the meaning of repeating actions (Collitz, 2019; Kakzhanova, 2019; Jackendoff, 2020).

The system-structural and functional-semantic features of motion verbs in sports discourse have a variety of meanings, not only aspectual. Verb prefixes can signify many various things. If a prefix is thought of as a word indicator, then verbs interpret distinct prefixes as indications of activities to recognize an exclusively aspectual. Suffixes indicate aspect substantially differently from prefixes. Thus, verb formation is interpreted by the modern academic grammar of the languages in question to have the widest range of derivational mechanisms. Verbs differ in the set of forms in the paradigm and in their syntactic coherence. Their most typical pairings begin with a discussion of the category of aspects that distinguish values in the opposite durations of actions aimed at achieving the result. The presence of these action parts, marked by verbs, refer to the boundary or internal purpose of the term. The result that emerges is considered to be the invariant of the pairs according to the aspect interpretation scale. Only some of the prefixes form proper pairs, the rest – exclude a derivation from outside. It is primarily a question of a specific prefix for the temporal characteristics of an action: delimiting or distributive mechanisms (Kakzhanova, 2018; Kakzhanova, 2019; Jackendoff, 2020). Identically constructed derivatives from the verbs attainment and instantaneous verbs are distributive and combine the distinction, i.e. limit the temporal course, and at the same time are suitable equivalents in relation to the partial result in a sporting perspective (Sabitova, 2010; Valentinova & Rybakov, 2019; Valentinova, Denisenko, & Rybakov, 2020).

The functional aspect of motion verbs proceeds from the semantic component with a special emphasis on the globality of meaning and the local structure of the term under study, i.e. the change of direction of concepts in the rules of interpretation. These postulates are realised by selected models of generative semantics, the historical continuation of which takes place, on the one hand, through traditional cognitive concepts and, on the other hand, through new structuralist concepts. Semantic analysis, which is carried out on the basis of theoretical findings from selected cognitive models, focuses on conceptual rules. The theory of cognitive grammar goes through several stages. Firstly, the use of the motion verb varies in many examples. Secondly, the central imaginary scheme is reconstructed. Thirdly, typical and related semantic features are taken into account, placing them in an appropriate structural framework. The description of meanings in the target sport domain, according to the guiding principles, formulates theories of conceptual metaphors and theories of lexical categorisation, which boils down to the projection of selected actions from one domain to another based on the invariance hypothesis. The known functional-semantic models do not provide satisfactory subjective verb checking procedures. Ultimately, all the paths lead to the lexicon as a subsystem of language using the methods of structural semantics.

Thus, verbs of motion depict the connection between the performer and receiver of an action, embodying activities such as running, jumping, and swimming. Within sports discourse, these verbs commonly convey distinct, focused actions, void of any metaphorical implications. The Russian language categorises these verbs as unidirectional, signalling a definitive direction, and nondirectional verbs that imply actions without a specific orientation. Russian motion verbs can also modify their meanings through prefixes, which also determine the perfective or imperfective aspect. Conversely, English motion verbs are often included in phrasal constructions such as "to run out of time," in which they can deviate from their fundamental meanings. The semantics of these verbs can affect how they are employed, particularly in connection to the limits or results of an action. Similarly, Kazakh exhibits intricacy in verbs of motion, particularly when utilising prefixes to extend various meanings. These verbs of motion are also imperative in numerous idiomatic phrases throughout languages. For example, English phrase books include more than 400 idioms, which frequently encapsulate distinctive notions.

How these verbs are used can be largely swayed by the context and specific discourse. The usage of these verbs is not only tied to the verb's inherent meaning, but also to its surrounding context. Since understanding these verbs is crucial, all languages underline their general significance and necessitate a deep comprehension of the associated conceptual rules. To summarise, motion verbs in Kazakh, Russian, and English have strong connections to the semantic and structural nuances of each individual language. In the world of sports discourse, the use of these verbs is influenced by direct meanings, context, and specific linguistic elements unique to each language. Therefore, it is imperative to carefully consider any prefixes or suffixes, as well as the broader structure of the sentence when using such verbs.

Verbs of motion are a crucial part of language, defining the link between the performer of an action and its receiver or target. These verbs take various forms and applications across languages, making it essential to recognize differences, particularly when discussing sports or in daily conversations. In the Russian language, motion verbs can either indicate a specific direction or lack clarity, classified as one-directional or non-directional, respectively. They often use prefixes to modify their meaning, which can determine the verb's aspect, whether it's perfective for a completed action or imperfective for ongoing actions or habits. Therefore, understanding the importance of these prefixes is a fundamental aspect of learning Russian. English motion verbs are frequently part of phrasal expressions, in which the meaning of the verb may deviate from its main sense, such as in expressions like "to run out of time" or "to jump to conclusions." Furthermore, the precise meanings expressed by verbs are often shaped by their inherent meaning, particularly with regards to the action's boundary or outcome. Therefore, it is crucial for English learners to comprehend these subtleties. Similarly, the Kazakh language utilises prefix usage with motion verbs, which is comparable to Russian. When added to the base verb, these prefixes can alter their meaning. It is imperative for learners to identify the function of these prefixes in establishing the connotation of the verb in Kazakh. To conclude, fundamental motion verbs form the basis of all languages. Nevertheless, appreciating the intricacies involved in their application, encompassing direction, prefixes, and phrasal units, enhances their importance in tongues such as English, Kazakh, and Russian.

4. Conclusions

Thus, the system-structural and functional-semantic features of motion verbs in sports discourse in the Kazakh, Russian and English languages constitute a clearly distinguished and internally diversified group, not only semantically, but also grammatically. The degree of detailing their semantic characterisation depends on the methodological assumptions for describing semantics and the quantity and quality of the adopted semantic features of the conceptual apparatus of cognitive structure and profiling, which may affect the systematisation and description of the selected verb group. The described phenomena and meanings of the verbs of motion are considered as the centre of a complex and diverse lexical field. The lexemes mentioned are polysemous even in those meanings that refer only to the meanings of the sporting space. Each polysemous unit represents a specific lexical category with central and peripheral meanings.

The hierarchy of elements that make up complex situations expressed by motion verbs highlights a number of situational features, creating specific types of semantic terms, situational roles, binding and orienting factors in the interpretive structure. The verbs of motion refer to dynamic elements consisting of several stages that expand over time. These stages include: the state of immobility of the object, the beginning of the movement, the course of the movement, the end of the movement and the restoration of the state of rest. The categories of Kazakh, Russian and English motion verbs in the sporting aspect are occupied by pairs of lexemes with different meanings due to the preservation of the identity of other semantic characteristics. The study conducted has shown that the syntactic patterns of suffixal and prefixal oppositions do not differ significantly. In order to highlight the individual syntactic elements for the verb more clearly, the relevant prepositions and implied cases should be underlined.

The system-structural features describing the syntactic connectivity of motion verbs using the conceptual apparatus of generative grammar emphasise the purpose of describing standard sentence constructions and achieving an invariant semantic value in languages. Modern linguistic methodologies create a bridge between theory and solutions that make use of the latest knowledge of languages and technology. The inclusion of additional grammatical information is conceptual in nature. The presentation of syntactic rules combined with semantics will allow the fundamental role of the motion verb in sports discourse to be formed in a sentence, as well as creating more easily and independently an unlimited number of relevant statements in the Russian, Kazakh and English languages. When establishing initial assumptions, it is important to discard terminology that is confusing and includes coded semantic characteristics of the lexemes.

Acknowledgments

Not applicable

Authors contributions

All authors made an equal contribution during the study.

Funding

Not applicable

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Informed consent

Obtained.

Ethics approval

The Publication Ethics Committee of the Sciedu Press.

The journal's policies adhere to the Core Practices established by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).

Provenance and peer review

Not commissioned; externally double-blind peer reviewed.

Data availability statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available on request from the corresponding author. The data are not publicly available due to privacy or ethical restrictions.

Data sharing statement

No additional data are available.

Open access

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

References

- Baker, M. (2020). *The Routledge encyclopedia of translation studies*. New York: Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315678627>
- Bell, R. T. (2018). *Translation and translating: Theory and practice*. London: Longman.
- Butt, D. (2018). *Using functional grammar: An explorer's guide*. Sydney: Macquarie.
- Catford, J. C. (2020). *A linguistic theory of translation*. Oxford: OUP.
- Collitz, K. H. (2019). *Verbs of motion in their semantic divergence*. Dublin: Language Monographs.
- Degtiarova, K., Karas, A., & Petrusenko, N. (2022). Organisation of independent work of students in nonlinguistic higher education institutions when learning a foreign language on the example of the Moodle educational platform. *Scientific Bulletin of Mukachevo State University. Series "Pedagogy and Psychology"*, 8(2), 53-60. [https://doi.org/10.52534/msu-pp.8\(2\).2022.53-60](https://doi.org/10.52534/msu-pp.8(2).2022.53-60)
- Dulayeva, E., Mamedova, F., & Khalel, A. (2023). *Linguistic and cultural peculiarities of Turkish and Arabic speech etiquette in farewells and greetings*. *Semiotica*. <https://doi.org/10.1515/sem-2023-0074>
- Fawcett, P. (2019). *Translation and language*. Manchester: St. Jerome.
- Firbas, J. (2018). *Functional sentence perspective in written and spoken communication*. Cambridge: CUP.
- Freddi, M. (2020). *Functional grammar: An introduction for the EFL student*. Bologna: Functional Grammar Studies for Non-Native Speakers of English.
- Halliday, M. A. K., & Hasan, R. (2019). *Language, context and text: Aspects of language in a social-semiotic perspective*. Geelong: Deakin University Press.
- Hatim, B., & Mason, I. (2020). *Discourse and the translator*. London: Longman.
- House, J. (2018). *Universality versus culture specificity in translation*. Cambridge: Translation Studies: Perspectives on an Emerging Discipline.
- Jackendoff, R. (2020). *Toward an explanatory semantic representation*. Ottawa: Linguistic Inquiry.
- Jakobson, R. (2020). *On linguistic aspects of translation*. New York: The Translation Studies Reader. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429280641-19>
- Kakzhanova, F. A. (2018). A Single Continuum of Expression and the Aspect Category in the Kazakh Language. *European Researcher. Series A*, 9(2), 121-125. <https://doi.org/10.13187/er.2018.2.121>
- Kakzhanova, F. A. (2019). The aspect and tense verb categories and their relations. *International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering*, 8(12), 396-399. <https://doi.org/10.35940/ijitee.L3309.1081219>
- Khaybullina, A. A., Nagumanova, E. F., & Nurgali, K. R. (2020). Genre strategy of modern Russian-language poetry in Kazakhstan. *International Journal of Criminology and Sociology*, 9, 2609-2615. <https://doi.org/10.6000/1929-4409.2020.09.321>
- Krutsevich, T., Pengelova, N., & Trachuk, S. (2019). Model-target characteristics of physical fitness in the system of programming sports and recreational activities with adolescents. *Journal of Physical Education and Sport*, 19, 242-248.

- Krzysztofik, M., Kalinowski, R., Trybulski, R., Filip-Stachnik, A., & Stastny, P. (2021). Enhancement of countermovement jump performance using a heavy load with velocity-loss repetition control in female volleyball players. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(21), 11530. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph182111530>
- Lipson, M. (2019). *Exploring functional grammar*. Bologna: Functional Grammar Studies for Non-Native Speakers of English.
- Manfredi, M. (2018). *The issue of visibility in translating topography and the culture of London*. London: Cityscapes: Islands of the Self, Language Studies.
- Miller, D. R., Maiorani, A., & Turci, M. (2018). *Language as purposeful: Functional varieties of texts*. Bologna: Functional Grammar Studies for Non-Native Speakers of English.
- Newmark, P. (2020). *A textbook of translation*. Toronto: Prentice Hall.
- Nukusbekova, G., Toguzbayeva, D., Hashimli, R., Oguz, H., & Taukeleva, S. (2022). Reflux Symptom Index: Translation to the Kazakh Language and Validation. *Journal of Voice*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jvoice.2022.07.004>
- Rybachynska, A. (2023). Development of communication skills through the introduction of interactive teaching methods in English lessons. *Scientific Bulletin of Mukachevo State University. Series "Pedagogy and Psychology"*, 9(2), 9-17. <https://doi.org/10.52534/msu-pp2.2023.09>
- Sabitova, L. S. (2010). Problemas de la traducción del aspecto verbal ruso y de los modos de acción verbal al kazajo y al inglés. *Cuadernos de Rusística Española*, 6(2010), 165-171.
- Shuttleworth, M., & Cowie, M. (2019). *Dictionary of translation studies*. Manchester: St. Jerome Pub.
- Steiner, E. (2018). *Exploring translation and multilingual text production*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Taylor, C. (2019). *Systemic linguistics and translation*. Nottingham: Occasional Papers in Systemic Linguistics, University of Nottingham.
- Torybaeva, Z. Z. (2013). Innovative technologies application of formation of school children's healthy life style as a pedagogical problem. *Middle East Journal of Scientific Research*, 13(5), 665-669.
- Tuna, S., Boranbayeva, A., Ortayev, B., Isaev, A., Isaev, G., & Mussabekova, G. (2019). Preparing future teachers to evaluate learning outcomes. *Opcion*, 35(90-2), 385-402.
- Valentinova, O. I., & Rybakov, M. A. (2019). Key concepts of typological grammar. In: V.N. Stepanov (Ed.), *Russian grammar: active processes in language and speech: Collection of scientific papers of the International Scientific Symposium*. Yaroslavl: Yaroslavl State Pedagogical.
- Valentinova, O. I., Denisenko, V. N., & Rybakov, M. A. (2020). *Semantics of categories of the type and degree of duration of the Russian verb as a subject of system analysis*. *Russian Language in Modern Scientific and Educational Space*. Moscow: RUDN University.
- Ventola, E. (2020). *Thematic development in translation*. London: Thematic Development in English Texts.
- Yallop, C. (2019). *The practice and theory of translation*. Amsterdam: Language Topics: Essays in Honour of 97 Michael Halliday.