



## THE MAIN PROVISIONS OF COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

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### Introduction

Cognitive linguistics is a field of study that investigates the intricate relationship between language and mental processes, focusing on how individuals perceive, comprehend, and cognitively represent reality. According to Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternin, cognitive linguistics explores the mental activities involved in understanding and conceptualizing the world, as well as the forms and types of their mental representations. The primary focus of cognitive linguistics lies in examining the connections between language and fundamental cognitive processes, such as categorization and conceptualization. This discipline also studies the outcomes of these processes mental phenomena like concepts and categories in which language plays a crucial role. As highlighted by E.S. Kubryakova, the subject of linguocognitive research can vary depending on the focus of the study, whether it is on the cognitive structures underlying certain linguistic forms or the ways language represents different knowledge formats. The overarching goal of cognitive linguistics is to explore the cognitive function of language the role it plays in human cognition in all its manifestations.

Cognitive linguistics, according to Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternin, explores “mental processes occurring during perception, comprehension and, consequently, cognition of reality by consciousness, as well as the types and forms of their mental representations” In concrete scientific terms, the object of linguocognitology can be defined as follows: cognitive linguistics studies language in its relationship with the main cognitive (cognitive) processes – categorization and conceptualization. The object of study is also the actual results of these processes – mental phenomena (concepts and categories), in the formation of which language participates.

### Conclusion

The subject of linguocognitive research can vary – depending on the aspect of studying linguocognitive procedures, on the type of cognitive structures and linguistic material representing a person's knowledge of the world and about himself. E.S. Kubryakova emphasizes: “Different researchers may focus on either questions about which knowledge structures are behind certain language forms (i.e., what are the cognitive foundations of these forms), or questions about





which language forms can be used to represent certain knowledge formats”. Scientists see the study of the cognitive function of language (i.e., the function of cognition) in all its manifestations as the general goal of cognitive linguistics.

**The list of used literature:**

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