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архитектура языка в когнитивной перспективе. Два последующих  
раздела посвящены двум основным режимам существования язы-  
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хологам, исследователям в области искусственного интеллекта, —  
но и широкому кругу читателей, интересующихся строением язы-  
ка, его эволюцией, процессами познания, мышления и речевой  
коммуникации.

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## LANGUAGE AND THOUGHT: CONTEMPORARY COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

The international team of authors, brought together here for the first time, offers a panoramic view of contemporary cognitive linguistics. Cognitive linguistics is understood as broadly as possible, as the study of any aspect of language in connection with human cognitive processes. The book consists of three sections. The chapters in the first section discuss the general architecture of language from a cognitive point of view. The following two sections are devoted to two perspectives on language: language as storage of knowledge and language as a communicative process. The volume is expected to be useful not only to specialists in linguistics, psychology, and artificial intelligence, but also to a wide range of readers interested in the structure of language, its evolution, and processes of cognition, thought, and speech communication.

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The author offers his understanding of language exploration from a cognitive point of view. The main question concerns the possibility of linguistically reconstructing a cognitive structure, relying on the principle of cognitive motivation behind linguistic form. A technique for such reconstruction is proposed and applied to specific linguistic examples from structurally diverse languages, including Russian, Tsakhur, Dargwa, Bagyalal, Bengali, Alutor, etc., all illustrating the phenomenon of markedness, correlated with the cognitive operator norm vs. deviation from norm. Special attention is given	

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to the phenomenon of inversible markedness, especially in the situation of “anomalous” form-meaning correspondences. The scope of inversible markedness includes systemic correlations between the values of various parameters from the point of view of the operator of cognitive norm. Some of the value combinations correspond to the cognitive norm while others diverge from it.	
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<b>T. Givón</b> ( <i>University of Oregon</i>	
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<i>Alexey D. Koshelev (Publishing House “Languages of Slavic Culture”, Moscow, Russia)</i>	
On the threshold of an evolutionary-synthetic theory of language . . .	123
The first section of this paper deals with the crisis of contemporary theoretical linguistics, illustrating the coexistence and independent development of a number of mutually exclusive language theories such as those of Noam Chomsky, Ray Jackendoff, Igor Mel'čuk, George Lakoff, etc. The second section demonstrates that, apparently, neither scientific disputes, the interdisciplinary approach nor experimental data reconcile the varying schools of linguistic thought. In the conclusion, it is postulated that the only possible way out of this theoretical dead end is the development of a unified concept, an evolutionary synthetic theory of language. The article contains a brief outline of the theory in question.	
<i>Alexander V. Kravchenko (Baikal State University of Economics and Law, Irkutsk, Russia)</i>	
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<i>Vadim B. Kasevich (Saint Petersburg State University, Russia)</i>	
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This paper offers an analysis of technical terms widely used in present-day cognitive linguistics and other cognitive disciplines, viz.: <i>znanie</i> ‘knowledge’, <i>znak</i> ‘sign’, <i>informacija</i> ‘information’, <i>kognicija</i> ‘cognition’, etc. Special attention is paid to the term <i>information</i> as it is used in the humanities. It is suggested to take this notion as a semantic primitive not reducible to a structure of simpler constituents. One more point to be emphasized is the role of ordinary language in the processes of coining new technical terms.	

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<b>Vladimir M. Alpatov</b> ( <i>Institute of Linguistics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow; Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia</i> )	
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<p>Usually it is considered that cognitive linguistics started being created in the 1950s — 1960s. However some ideas anticipating this paradigm were expressed much earlier, by W. von Humboldt. One can also note such scholars as K. Vossler, V. Voloshinov, A. Sechehaye, A. Gardiner, K. Bühler, V. Abaev. They did not limit themselves to the analysis of linguistic structure, but tried to study the functioning of language, to connect language with the speaker.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">II. LANGUAGE AS STORAGE KNOWLEDGE. SEMANTICS. OFF-LINE</p>	
<b>Lera Boroditsky</b> ( <i>University of California, San Diego, USA</i> )	
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