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**Annotation:** This article devoted to the history of cognitive linguistics and who works on this area. Also, we may see several tasks of cognitive linguistics in this article.

**Key words:** modern linguistics, cognition, conceptsphere, linguacognitive, linguacultural, assimilation, phoneme.

Cognitive linguistics is one of the fields of interdisciplinary cognitive science. Many authors, when reviewing modern linguistics, distinguish three main areas in it: generative, functional and cognitive linguistics. Some researchers prefer to combine the last two directions: in such cases, one speaks of functional and formal directions, where the latter is understood precisely as generative linguistics.

In a broad sense, cognitive linguistics covers a fairly large area knowledge. Many researchers resort to cognitive linguistics for a cognitive explanation of various linguistic phenomena, as can be seen from the content of the journal "Cognitive Linguistics" and topics of reports presented at the 4th and 5th conferences of the International Association for Cognitive Linguistics in 1995 and 1997. There are also attempts to integrate between functionalism and cognitive linguistics.

Cognitive linguistics has similarities with some other currents of linguistics.

It is noteworthy that much of what is currently considered within the framework of cognitive linguistics can be observed in earlier approaches of semantics and philology traditions of the 19th century. Cognitive linguistics is based on the position, according to which human behavior and activities are largely dictated by his knowledge, and language behavior - language knowledge.

The task of cognitive linguistics is to study the following aspects:

1. revealing the role of the participation of language in the processes of cognition and understanding of the world;
2. study of the relationship between the cognitive structure of cognition and units of language;
3. identifying the degree of participation of the language in the processes of obtaining, processing and transmitting information about the world;
4. study of the processes of conceptualization and categorization of knowledge, description means and methods of linguistic categorization and conceptualization of culture constants;
5. description of the system of universal concepts that organize the conceptsphere and are the main lubricators of its division;
6. solving the problem of the linguistic picture of the world and the relationship between scientific and ordinary pictures of the world.

The purpose of cognitive linguistics is to investigate how processes are carried out perception, categorization, classification and understanding of the world, how knowledge is accumulated, what systems provide various types of activities with information.

Most researchers tend to believe that the basic principle of cognitive linguistics is interdisciplinarity. To the characteristic features of cognitive linguistics also includes the desire to combine into a whole several areas of individual research programs. Evans, Bergen and Zinken highlight a number of key points characteristics of most cognitive research. Among these provisions is the principle of cognition (the cognitive commitment), according to which, when studying and describing general rules, it is necessary to rely on data on thinking and the brain from other

disciplines. Thus, interdisciplinarity should be considered as a fundamental feature of cognitive linguistics.

Researcher A.A. Shageeva notes that there are questions about the role of cognitive linguistics. For example, some scientists, studying the contribution of cognitive linguistics to modern linguistics, noted the absence of new subjects and research methods, which indicates the absence of cognitive linguistics itself. However, this point of view has a sufficient number of opponents (E.S. Kubryakova, V.I. Pisarenko, J. Lakoff, R.M. Frumkina and etc.). The emergence of such a question indicates the novelty of this direction and the interest of researchers in it.

According to the theoretical principles of cognitive linguistics, the lexicon, morphology and syntax "form a continuum of sign structures". Accordingly, grammar is considered as a lexical or grammatical subsystem with complementary semantic functions.

In view of the fact that cognitive linguistics has existed only since the 1970s and 1980s. XX century, its categorical-conceptual apparatus is at the stage of formation. It is noted that the terminological system of cognitive linguistics is characterized by clarified terms already available. In linguistics or borrowed from other sciences, as a result of which problems arise in the interpretation of concepts. Many terms in cognitive linguistics are inaccurate or homonymous, which is explained by the flexible structure of the humanitarian field of knowledge.

"The sphere of cognitive linguistics includes the "mental" foundations of speech understanding and production, in which linguistic knowledge is involved in the processing of information." Cognitive linguistics, being a new area of theoretical and applied linguistics, is associated with the study of cognitive aspects of lexical, grammatical and other manifestations.

In the course of studying cognitive linguistics, two main essential functions of language are considered as independent disciplines - communicative, where language is considered as a means of communication, and cognitive, where language is studied as an instrument of thought. Cognitive processing of a text or discourse consists of the following types of analysis: denotative and significative, presuppositional, connotative, intentional. All these types of information processing occur in the mind of the listener simultaneously, however, in cases of difficult understanding, a gradual interpretation of information is possible.

Since modern cognitive linguistics is developing in parallel in different countries, there are differences in approaches, categorical and terminological apparatus, understanding of the main tasks and methods used.

Researcher E.Yu. Balashova highlights linguocognitive and linguocultural approaches in Russian cognitive linguistics. The linguocultural approach is based on the study specifics of the national concept sphere from culture to consciousness. According to the linguocognitive approach, knowledge about the world is based on a concept - a unit of mental information.

A.V. Kostin singles out the linguoculturological direction in cognitive linguistics. In this direction is based on the idea of the accumulative function of the language, which allows the wasp to accumulate, store and transfer the experience of the people and their worldview. S.V. Kuzlyakin distinguishes psychological, logical, philosophical, cultural and integrative approaches. N.V. Boldyrev identifies two stages in the development of cognitivism: early (logical, or objectivist) and modern (experiential, based on experience).

According to researchers Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternina, today it is possible highlight the following areas of cognitive linguistics:

1. culturological (the study of concepts as elements of culture based on data from different sciences);
2. linguoculturological (the study of the concepts named by linguistic units as elements of the national linguoculture in their connection with national values and characteristics of this culture);

3. logical (analysis of concepts by logical methods without direct dependence on language form);
4. semantic-cognitive (the study of the lexical and grammatical semantics of the language as a means of access to the content of concepts, as a means of modeling them from semantics language to the concept sphere);
5. philosophical and semiotic (study of the cognitive foundations of signs).

According to many scientists, the advantage of the cognitive approach is that it "opens up perspectives of seeing language in all its diverse and diverse connections with a person, with his mind, with all mental and cognitive processes, feasible, and with the mechanisms and structures that underlie them". Based on the cognitive approach to language, the studied linguistic phenomena are considered in conjunction with other cognitive processes: perception, memory, imagination, emotions, thinking.

From a functional point of view, cognitive linguistics should be seen as part of functionalism. The cognitive approach is one of the ways to explain language phenomena. According to the modern classification of American linguistics, functional and cognitive linguistics are compatible, parallel existing directions.

In recent decades, questions of discourse have been actively developed on the basis of various languages by domestic and foreign scientists. There is a difference cognitive research in Russia and the West. This applies to differences in subject matter: for example, the concept of the concept is not central to Western researchers, while Russian authors pay close attention to the concept. In Western literature, the concept usually means concepts, and in Russian linguistics, the concept is interpreted as "something specific precisely within the framework of cognitive research".

Cognitive linguistics studies language as a cognitive mechanism that plays an essential role in encoding and transforming information. Cognitive linguistics is actively developing linguistic direction, significantly influencing the direction of modern world linguistic science. Since cognitive linguistics is the direction is quite new, there are many controversial issues in theoretical issues, research practice and research methods.

Cognitive linguistics, being an interdisciplinary field of study, contains a set of methods that allow different (sometimes non-standard for traditional science) about language) ways of collecting, processing and interpreting data. The methods of cognitive linguistics are developed not only by linguists, but also by representatives of other, very different areas (for example, psychology, cognitive science, philosophy, neuroscience, computer science). This explains the fact that cognitive linguistics has repeatedly changed direction in the process of its existence.

Nowadays, cognitive linguistics can be called one of the most modern areas of linguistic research. At this stage, cognitive linguistics deals with three main problems: the nature of a linguistic sign, its assimilation and ways of using it. The central problem of Russian cognitive linguistics is the categorization of human experience. Presently, cognitive linguistics faces a number of tasks: identifying the role of language participation in the processes of cognition and understanding of the world, studying the relationship between conceptual systems and language systems, identifying the role of language in the processes of receiving, processing and transmitting information, etc.. According to E.S. Kubryakova, the main task of cognitive linguistics is "the study of language processes, language units and categories, etc. in their relation to memory, imagination, perception, thinking".

Prospects for the development of cognitive linguistics are interesting not only for linguistics, but also for other fundamental sciences related to language and, to one degree or another, turning to linguistics to solve theoretical and practical problems.

**Used literature:**

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