Editorial

The current, fourth volume of the journal *Language, Mind, Culture and Society* (*LaMiCuS*) contains five research articles (three in English and two in Polish), a debate on the relationship between Cognitive Linguistics and other disciplines, five reviews of books on linguistics as well as a new section containing interviews with eminent researchers who have influenced the development of cognitive sciences, especially linguistics, in Poland and around the world.

The volume opens with an article by Henryk Kardela titled "The linguistic sign from inside-out. Remarks on the formalist-functionalist debate: Noam Chomsky, Ronald Langacker and Daniel Dor," which is an extended and revised version of his article "Daniela Dora teoria języka jako *technologii porozumiewania się* a Saussure'owska koncepcja znaku" (Kardela 2017). Kardela discusses various approaches to the classic concept of the linguistic sign, proposed by Ferdinand de Saussure (1916), in formal linguistic theories (with reference to the work of Noam Chomsky) and functional linguistic theories (with reference to the work of Ronald Langacker and Daniel Dor). Kardela points out that in Chomsky's syntax-centered models, the signifying element (*signifiant*), that is, linguistic form, is situated at the center of the theory, while Ronald Langacker's approach focuses on the signified element (*signifié*), that is, meaning. Langacker's approach is somewhat similar to the one put forward by Daniel Dor except that Dor's conception of language as a social communication technology assumes that the degree of language complexity extends beyond an individual mind, so that it is situated in the area between users of language. In this way Dor gives a new sense to de Saussure's idea of the social character of language (*langue*): in Dor's theory it becomes an instruction to the imagination that allows to close the experiential gap between language users.

In the article "A cognitive basis of contrary and counterfactual world-creating language," Barbara Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk analyzes the cognitive processes of conceptualizing counterfactual worlds and alternative con-

trary worlds in language on the basis of corpus data covering the contexts of two types of expressions in English and Polish: *oh, no, not (that) again / no nie, znowu to samo* oraz *dlaczego nie…? / (and) why not…?*. Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk frames this study in the cognitive theory of negation formulated in her earlier publication (Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk 1996) and challenges the research proposals that assume the deactivation of mental spaces containing conceptualizations that are contrary or counterfactual to the current state of affairs. According to Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk, the expressions under study require a simultaneous activation of both types of mental spaces – positive and negative – and their inclusion in the domain of discourse. She also points out that these expressions may require the activation of accompanying spaces that relate to cognition, emotions, evaluation, or expressiveness.

In the article "The English adversative coordinate structure with *but*: A Cognitive Grammar approach," Maria Tsilimos presents the results of a pilot study of the semantic structure of English adversative coordinate sentences that contain *but*. By applying the framework of Ronald Langacker's Cognitive Grammar to a manageable corpus of authentic examples, Tsilimos has shown that the semantic structure of such sentences has a figure-ground organization, whereby the component clause introduced by the conjunction *but* functions as the so-called *clause-figure*, which is characterized by a high degree of conceptual prominence, while the other component clause, the so-called *clause-ground*, is conceptually less prominent and serves mostly as a reference point for the conceptualization of the content communicated by the clause-figure. Additionally, the analysis carried out by Tsilimos indicates an inherent asymmetry existing between the subjectively construed domain of the whole sentence and the objectively construed content of the clause-figure. What is more, Tsilimos explains that the interpretation of English adversative coordinate sentences using *but* requires the conceptualizer to infer multifarious abstract relations hidden "off stage" in the semantic structure of such sentences.

The analysis of the meaning of grammatical structures is also taken up by Marta Dobrowolska-Pigoń in the paper "Middle voice and Polish verbs of emotion." Based on the study of Polish emotion verbs, the author demonstrates that the clitic *się* which collocates with them is a marker of the middle voice as defined by Suzanne Kemmer (1993). Dobrowolska-Pigoń emphasizes that Polish and other Slavic languages have an extensive system of verbs of emotion with the clitic *się*, which reflects the dynamics of an experience and a strong impact of emotions upon the subject. Moreover, verbs with this element profile the experiencer and – in comparison with their causative counterparts – point to a certain degree of his or her intentionality and active participation in the experienced event, which is consistent with the cultural script in which there is a positive attitude to the expression of emotions.

The last research paper in this section – Lucyna Bagińska's "Conceptual blending in the study of the textual strategy in poems about Arnold Böcklin's paintings, on the basis of selected poems by Zofia Gordziałkowska" – is an attempt to explain the complex processes of the formation of *ekphrasis* and *hypotyposis* – poems inspired by paintings. In her analysis, the author applies a six-space model of conceptual integration network designed by Line Brandt and Per Aage Brandt (Brandt & Brandt 2005) in order to resolve a genological dilemma: Do ekphrasis and hypotyposis belong to different genres or are they variants of the same genre?

As in the previous issue, we present to our readers a debate with the most prominent representatives of Cognitive Linguistics. The debate published here – "What can Cognitive Linguistics contribute to other cognitive sciences, and what can it gain from other disciplines?" – was held on 27 September 2019 at the Faculty of Philology, University of Białystok, during the annual conference of the Polish Cognitive Linguistics Association. It was chaired by Barbara Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk (State University of Applied Sciences in Konin). The debate included keynote speakers invited to the conference: Alan Cienki (Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam), Dagmar Divjak (University of Birmingham), Jeannette Littlemore (University of Birmingham), Jordan Zlatev (Lund University), as well as other participants. The debate addressed the connections of Cognitive Linguistics with other disciplines, especially the advantages resulting from mutual cooperation. The speakers pointed to areas that could inspire cognitive linguistic research; for example, Jordan Zlatev remarked that linguists could learn the most from philosophers, semioticians and representatives of other schools of linguistics. Jeannette Littlemore, in turn, emphasized that Cognitive Linguistics could substantially contribute to the development of other fields, e.g. by a more in-depth exploration of the role of metaphor and metonymy in advertising.

In the new section, the reader will find two interviews with researchers who introduced Cognitive Linguistics to Poland and who substantially contributed to its development and popularity. In the interview conducted by the editors of *LaMiCuS*, Henryk Kardela talks about the beginnings of his interest in linguistics, the importance of Ronald Langacker's theory of Cognitive Grammar, and the challenges of contemporary linguistics. In the other interview, conducted by Anna Jelec, Aleksander Szwedek talks about his family, his student days and first years of work, explains what an image schema is, and wonders what book should be a must-read for future linguists.

The review section contains five contributions, including one in Polish (even though all the publications being reviewed are in English). First, Lise-Lotte Holmgreen looks at Thora Tenbrink's *Cognitive Discourse Analysis: An Introduction*, whose author analyzes mental representations and complex cognitive processes in naturally occurring and controlled communicative

situations. Next, Vera Tobin evaluates the volume edited by Rafał Augustyn and Agnieszka Mierzwińska-Hajnos, titled *New Insights into the Language and Cognition Interface*. The book contains thirteen chapters, grouped into five sections on conceptual blending, discourse and narration, multimodality, linguistic creativity, and construction grammar. All chapters began as papers given at the PCLA conference in Lublin in 2015. The third review brings us again to Thora Tenbrink, who this time looks at *Metaphor Identification in Multiple Languages: MIPVU around the World*, edited by Susan Nacey, Aletta G. Dorst, Tina Krennmayr, and W. Gudrun Reijnierse. The titular MIPVU procedure is applied here to metaphor identification in languages from various language families. Next, Anna Jelec reviews Dorothea Horst's *Meaning-making and Political Campaign Advertising: A Cognitive Linguistic and Film-analytical Perspective on Audiovisual Figurativity*, concerned with four political campaigns in their linguistic and audiovidual aspects. The section ends with Aleksandra Niewiara's review of *Languages – Cultures – Worldviews: Focus on Translation*, edited by Adam Głaz. The volume is an attempt to review the titular notions from the translational perspective. Thirteen of its seventeen chapters were first presented at a conference organized in Lublin in 2017. As editors of this issue of *LaMiCuS*, we are thus happy to present our readers with a survey of diverse recent publications in the field of Cognitive Linguistics, broadly understood.

<div align="right">Editors</div>

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