

LEGE ARTIS

Language yesterday, today, tomorrow

Vol. X. No 2 2025

COGNITIVE TYPOLOGY MATTERS: A BIBLIOMETRIC REVIEW USING PRISMA PROTOCOL AND VOSVIEWER

*Olga Glukhova** 

Rostov State University of Economics, Rostov on Don, Russia

Olga Dekhnich 

Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod, Russia

**Corresponding author*

Received: 30.09.2025 **Reviewed:** 16.10.25 and 26.10.2025

Similarity Index: 0%

Bibliographic description: Glukhova, O. & Dekhnich, O. (2025). Cognitive typology matters: A bibliometric review using Prisma protocol and Vosviewer. In *Lege artis. Language yesterday, today, tomorrow*. Trnava: University of SS Cyril and Methodius in Trnava, X (2), p. 73-91. ISSN 2453-8035 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.34135/lartis.25.10.2.05>

Abstract: Utilizing bibliometric methods with the Dimensions database and VOSviewer, this paper analyzes 3,556 publications to chart the evolution of cognitive typology from 2011 to 2025. We identify leading authors, collaboration networks, and trending topics. Findings indicate a strong focus on motion and space, with a methodological split between experimental and theoretical research. The analysis uncovers a significant gap between the field's aim of achieving linguistic diversity and its actual language sample, outlining priorities for future research to address this and other limitations.

Key words: cognitive typology, semantic typology, linguistic diversity, PRISMA protocol, VOSviewer.

1. Introduction

The interrelation between cognitive linguistics and linguistic typology, initially explored through Greenberg's universals, has evolved to address typological diversity with a comprehensive theory of language that integrates disciplines such as sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, and evolutionary linguistics (Croft 2016). The recent development of cognitive linguistics under a postrelativism research paradigm (Boroday 2020; Kemmerer 2014), focusing on linguistic and cultural diversity (Bender & Beller 2013; Blomberg & Zlatev 2021; O'Shaughnessy et al. 2022), embodiment (Majid & Van Staden 2015), and enactivity, has fostered the emergence of interdisciplinary studies merging cognitive linguistics, typology and linguistic diversity leading to the field known as cognitive typology.



According to Kemmer (2003: 90), cognitive typology is a "discipline that examines how languages systematically encode meaning – or fail to do so – revealing cognitive priorities." The underlying principle is that if many languages distinguish between similar meanings through grammatical coding, this difference is cognitively significant. The more common a distinction is across languages, the more likely it reflects the universal human propensity to make such a distinction. Conversely, if languages recurrently subsume two meanings under a single form, this lack of differentiation suggests the meanings are cognitively closely related (*ibid*).

The crosslinguistic aspect of cognitive typology is supported by the framework of semantic typology, developed by the researchers from the Max Planck Language and Cognition Department (<https://www.mpi.nl/page/former-departments-and-groups>) (Pederson et al. 1998; Evans 2004). Evans (2010: 504) defines semantic typology as a "part of linguistic typology concerned with the expression of meaning in language and languages", positioning it as an interdisciplinary field between "psychology, neuroscience, anthropology, the natural sciences, and general linguistics" (Evans 2010: 505) – disciplines that constitute cognitive science. Thus, semantic typology examines semantic categorization from a crosslinguistic perspective. It has been further defined as "the study of the distribution of semantic categories across language" (Moore et al. 2015: 189) and is tasked with "exploring the language variable in cross-cultural cognition" (Bohnenmeyer 2011). According to Bohnemeyer, semantic typology aims to sort out "the universal from the language-specific in how languages of a broadly varied sample represent and categorize reality" (*ibid.*).

Although the terms 'cognitive typology' and 'semantic typology' have slightly different emphases, they converge in their primary object of research: semantic categories and their cross-linguistic coding, which reflect the cognitive preferences of language speakers. Studies within this framework are numerous and cover various semantic domains, as summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Semantic domains studied within the cognitive typology framework before 2011
Source: Adapted from Moore et. al 2015, elaborated by the authors)

Semantic category	Researchers
Kinship	Morgan 1871
Color	Berlin & Kay 1969
Time	Bender et al. 2010; Boroditsky 2000; 2001; Boroditsky & Gaby 2010
Space / frame of reference	Levinson 2003; Levinson & Meira 2003; Levinson & Wilkins 2006; Majid et al. 2004; Palmer 2002; Pederson et al. 1998
Motion events	Slobin 2004; Talmy 1985; 2000a; 2000b
Fictive motion	Huumo 2005; Matlock 2004; Matsumoto 1996; Mishra 2009
Events	Bohnenmeyer et al. 2007; 2010; Kemmer 2003; Majid et al. 2008

Landscape	Burenhult 2008
Body	Majid 2010
Evidentiality	Aikhenvald 2004
Sensory	Rakhilina & Lemmens 2003

Despite this wide range of categories, Van der Auwera et al. (2010: 1086) noted a lack of sufficient research within the cognitive typology framework. This observation raises two questions: Has the situation changed since then, and to what extent has the cognitive typology developed? These questions necessitate a bibliometric analysis to identify the field's research trends, as demonstrated by preceding studies (Dechnich & Litvinova 2024; Litvinova et al. 2024).

While a previous bibliometric study (Glukhova 2025) examined the intersection of cognitive typology and linguistic diversity from 2000 to 2025, highlighting the insufficient attention to linguistic diversity as a research gap, it left several essential questions unanswered. This study aims to address the following research questions (RQs):

- RQ1: Who are the key researchers in the field and what are their collaborative networks?
- RQ2: What are the predominant topics of interest in modern cognitive typology?
- RQ3: What are the most extensively studied semantic domains in cognitive typology over the past 15 years?

To answer these questions, this paper conducts a bibliometric analysis using the Dimensions database, (Dimensions AI. URL: <https://app.dimensions.ai>) one of the largest scientific databases, with nearly 158,000 publications. The analysis addresses the following **objectives**: 1) to analyze publication and citation patterns and track field development; 2) to measure the impact of specific articles and authors; 3) to identify collaboration networks; and 4) to outline emerging trends through keyword analysis.

2. Methodology

The study examines publications from 2011 to 2025 that address cognitive typology. Following the PRISMA protocol (Page et al. 2021), we identified an initial 3,556 documents for performance analysis (assessing contributions) and science mapping (revealing relationships).

A keyword search in Dimensions for *cognitive+typology AND semantic+typology AND linguistic+diversity AND relativity* yielded 37,531 publications. This research strategy expands upon Glukhova's (2025) approach by including the essential terms 'semantic typology' and 'relativity' to

create a more comprehensive dataset. The resulting publications were filtered by publication year, research field, and type according to PRISMA 2020 protocol (see Figure 1).

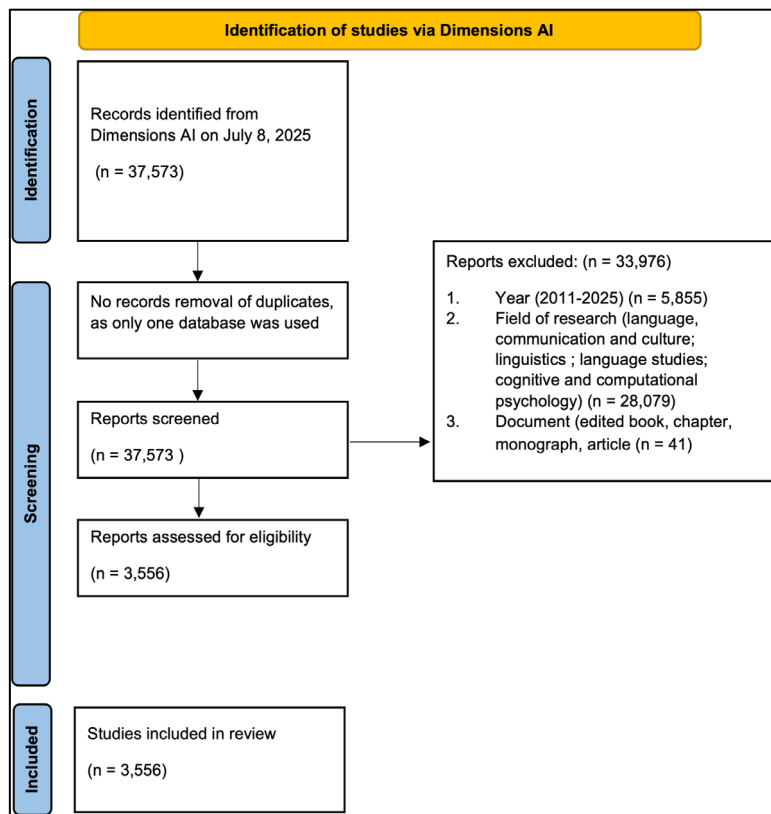


Figure 1. PRISMA flow diagram
Source: Own processing

The final dataset of 3,556 publications was processed and visualized using VOSviewer (Van Eck & Waltman 2014), both within the Dimensions interface (for co-authorship and co-citation analyses) and as standalone software (for keyword co-occurrence analysis).

Keywords were also visualized using the Biblioshiny tool in Bibliometrix (Aria & Cuccurullo 2017). As the Biblioshiny analyzes raw data files and the free version of Dimensions allows downloading only up to 500 items, the dataset was sorted by relevance, and the top 500 papers were analyzed. Although this could constitute a limitation of the study, it still provides a representative overview of the field.

For the keywords co-occurrence analysis in VOSviewer, the binary counting method was used including keywords with a minimum of ten occurrences. The association strength method identified 164 relevant terms for co-occurrence mapping.

3. Results and discussion

3.1 General performance analysis

The dataset of 3,556 publications by 2,743 authors was analyzed using Dimensions' tools to assess productivity (publications) and impact (citations). Figure 2 shows a gradual increase in publications from 2011 to 2022, peaking at 328 papers, indicating field development. The slight decline starting in 2024 is likely due to a time lag database indexing, a conclusion supported by the sustained growth of citations (Figure 3).

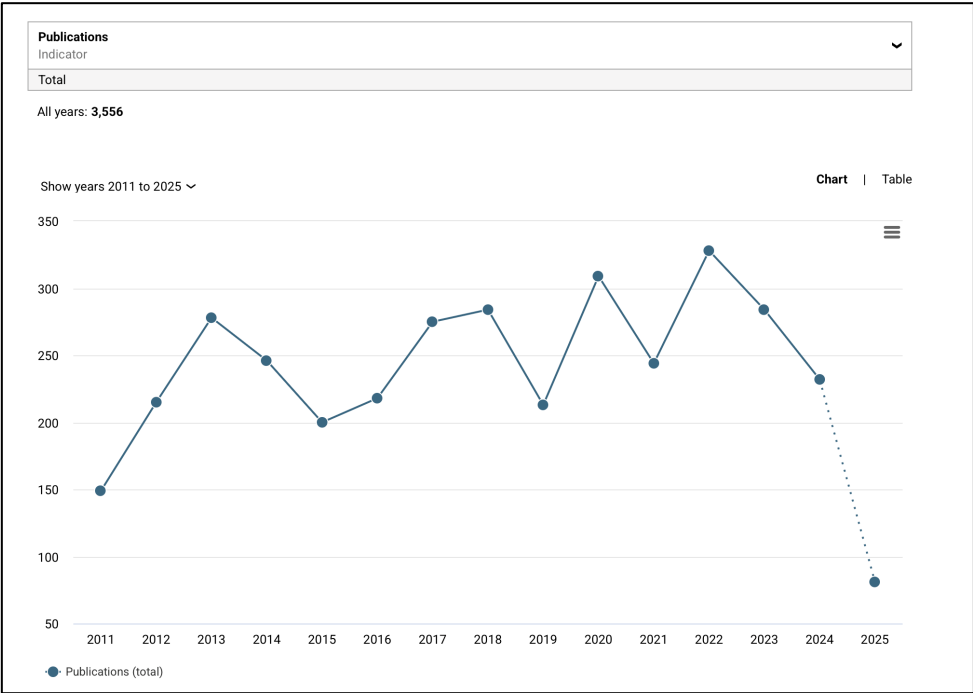


Figure 2. Annual number of publications on cognitive typology (2011-2022)
Source: Dimensions analytical overview: publications (see the dataset [link](#))

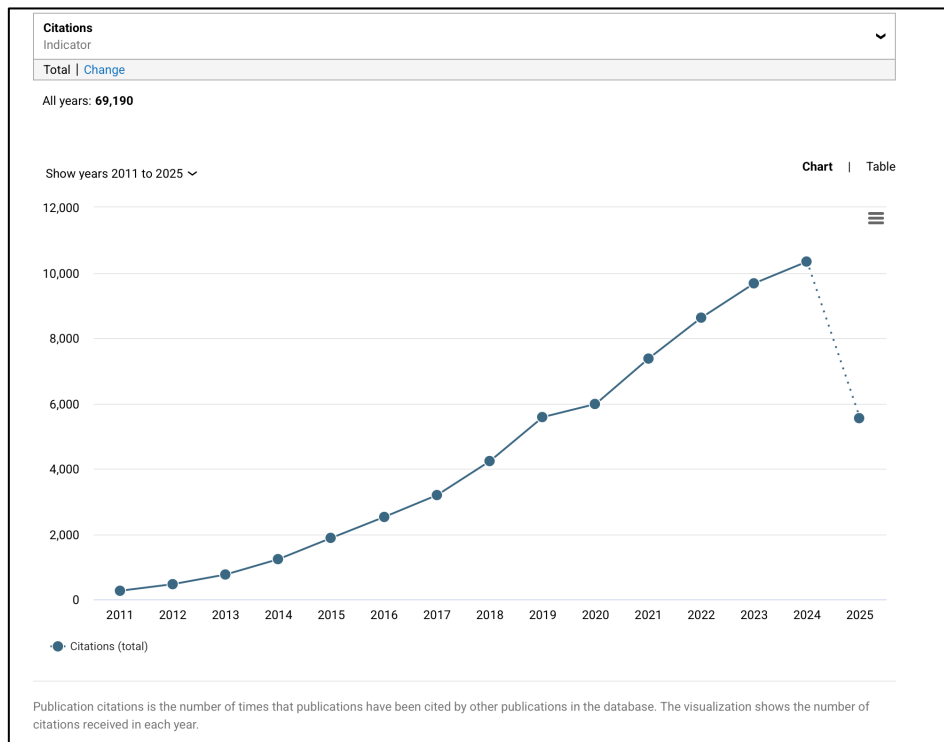


Figure 3. Annual citations of cognitive typology papers (2011-2022)
Source: Dimensions analytical overview: citations (see the dataset [link](#))

The most productive authors in the field are David Kemmerer with 11 papers on cognitive typology issues (Kemmerer 2014; 2015; 2016a; 2016b; 2017; 2019; 2023), Luna Filipović – 10 publications (e.g., Filipović 2012; 2017; Filipović & Geva 2012; Filipović & Jaszczołt 2012a; 2012b), and Asifa Majid (e.g., Majid 2012; Majid et al. 2008; 2011; 2015; Majid & Van Staden 2015).

The most cited authors are also Asifa Majid (795 citations) and David Kemmerer (620 citations), who co-authored the highly cited paper by Blasi et al. (2022), which has 238 citations. Compared to the most cited papers in the dataset from over a decade ago (e.g., Canagarajah 2012: 620 citations; Dörnyei 2014: 612 citations), the citation rate of Blasi et al. (2022) indicates significant current interest in its topic.

3.2 Researchers' collaboration networks

A co-authorship analysis revealed the collaborative structure of the field. VOSviewer settings were adjusted to display a maximum of 500 researchers, exclude publications with more than 25 authors, and show all connected items. This resulted in 200 clusters (Figure 4), including 12 major ones (shown in color) and several minor ones (in grey). In total, 1,011 authors were connected by 788 co-authorship links. The major clusters are listed in the legend for Figure 4.

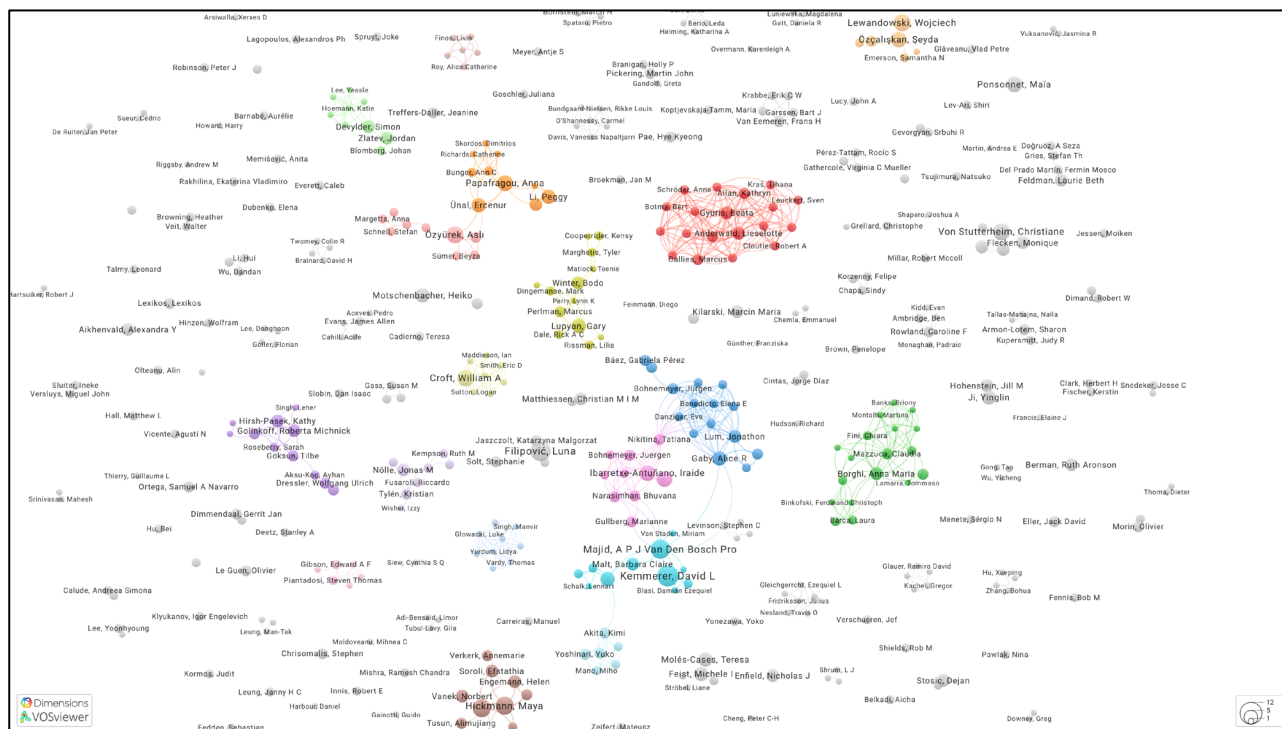


Figure 4. Co-authorship network
Source: Dimensions Analytical Views Researchers (see the dataset [link](#))

- Legend:
- cluster 1 (Lewandowski)
 - cluster 2 (Gyuris)
 - cluster 3 (Zlatev)
 - cluster 4 (Papafragou/ Özyürek/ Ünal)
 - cluster 5 (Lupyan)
 - cluster 6 (Croft)
 - cluster 7 (Borghini)
 - cluster 8 (Gibson)
 - cluster 9 (Golinkoff)
 - cluster 10 (Hickman)
 - cluster 11 (Nöll)
 - cluster 12 (Bohnenmeyer; Gaby; Ibarretxe-Antuñano; Kemmerer; Levinson)

A content analysis of titles and abstracts was conducted to identify the key contributors and primary topics within these 12 clusters. **Cluster 1**, with Lewandowski (2018; 2021) as the principal contributor, focuses on semantic categories such as motion (Lewandowski & Özçalışkan 2024), manner and path (Lewandowski & Mateu 2018). This research is based on data from Spanish, German, and Polish (Lewandowski & Özçalışkan 2021; 2023).

Cluster 2 is represented by a group of researchers who have co-authored a series of publications in The Year's Work in English Studies (URL: <https://academic.oup.com/ywes/pages/About>), published by Oxford Academic. This journal provides narrative bibliographical reviews and critical commentary on scholarly work in English studies. The researchers in this cluster, with Gyuris as a consistent contributor, review books on various topics, including cognitive linguistics. For instance, in Kostadinova et al. (2024) they review the book "A cognitive perspective on spatial prepositions" (Sullivan & Mazurkiewicz-Sokołowska 2022), which covers studies of language and thought relationships via spatial prepositions' analysis in English, German, Polish and Russian. Thus, while the researchers of the cluster do not directly study cognitive typology, their work promotes the field by increasing its visibility.

Cluster 3, led by Zlatev, investigates motion events in Swedish, French, Thai, and Teiugu (Zlatev et al. 2021a) often employing the Motivation and Sedimentation Model (Zlatev et al. 2021b).

Cluster 4 is larger than the preceding clusters and comprises two research groups. Major contributors Ünal, Özyürek, and Papafragou study motion in Greek and English (Bosse & Papafragou 2018; Skordos et al. 2020), motion events in Turkish (Ünal, et al. 2022; 2024), and spatial relations (Manhardt et al. 2020; Perniss et al. 2015; Sümer & Özyürek 2020) from a psycholinguistic perspective (Ünal & Papafragou 2016).

A similar psycholinguistic framework is developed by **Cluster 9** (Golinkoff's group), which examines how language influences the perception of path (Pruden et al. 2013) and events (Golinkoff et al. 2025; Konishi et al. 2016; Pruden et al. 2012;) in children and bilinguals.

Cluster 10, with Hickmann and Hendriks as major contributors, conducts in-depth studies on motion in second language acquisition (Engemann et al. 2012; Hickmann et al. 2018b) and across different age groups (Hendriks et al. 2022). Their works which employ methods like eye-tracking, analyze motion expression in English, German, French (Hickmann et al. 2017; 2018a) and Chinese (Ji et al. 2011a; 2011b; Soroli et al. 2019).

Cluster 5, led by Lupyan, explores conceptual systems and linguistic diversity (Rissman et al. 2023; Rissman & Lupyan 2024), particularly through the lenses of iconicity (Perlman et al. 2015; Winter et al. 2023) and adaptation (Lupyan & Dale 2016).

Cluster 6 researchers study theoretical and philosophical issues of universal (Youn et al. 2016) and language-specific phenomena (Croft 2016; 2024), focusing on language as a complex adaptive system. This framework integrates various functionalist approaches in linguistics, including "construction grammar, cognitive linguistics, typology and universals research, the usage-based model, and evolutionary approaches to language change" (Croft 2014: 1).

Cluster 7, with Borghi as a key contributor, investigates abstract concepts (Banks et al. 2023) from an embodied perspective (Borghi & Binkofski 2014) and argues that these concepts are not universal but instead arise from environmental regularities, cultural-linguistic practices (Banks et al. 2023), and social cognition (Borghi et al. 2019).

Cluster 8, associated with the Gibson Lab (Brain + cognitive science. URL <https://bcs.mit.edu/directory/edward-gibson>), studies the social factors in numerical concepts representation and spatial cognition, challenging the notion of a single predominant spatial reference frame through work with indigenous Bolivian languages (O'Shaughnessy et al. 2022; Pitt et al. 2022).

Cluster 11 researchers, including Nölle, develop a theoretical and methodological framework for the interconnection of language, culture, and cognition focusing on spatial frames of reference from an evolutionary perspective. They investigate how behavioral factors in language evolution are shaped by the environment (Nölle et al. 2020a; 2020b; Nölle & Spranger 2022) and propose an empirical approach integrating comparative linguistics, experimental semiotics and agent-based models (Nölle 2014).

Cluster 12 constitutes the largest research group in the dataset, encompassing 46 researchers (see Figure 5).

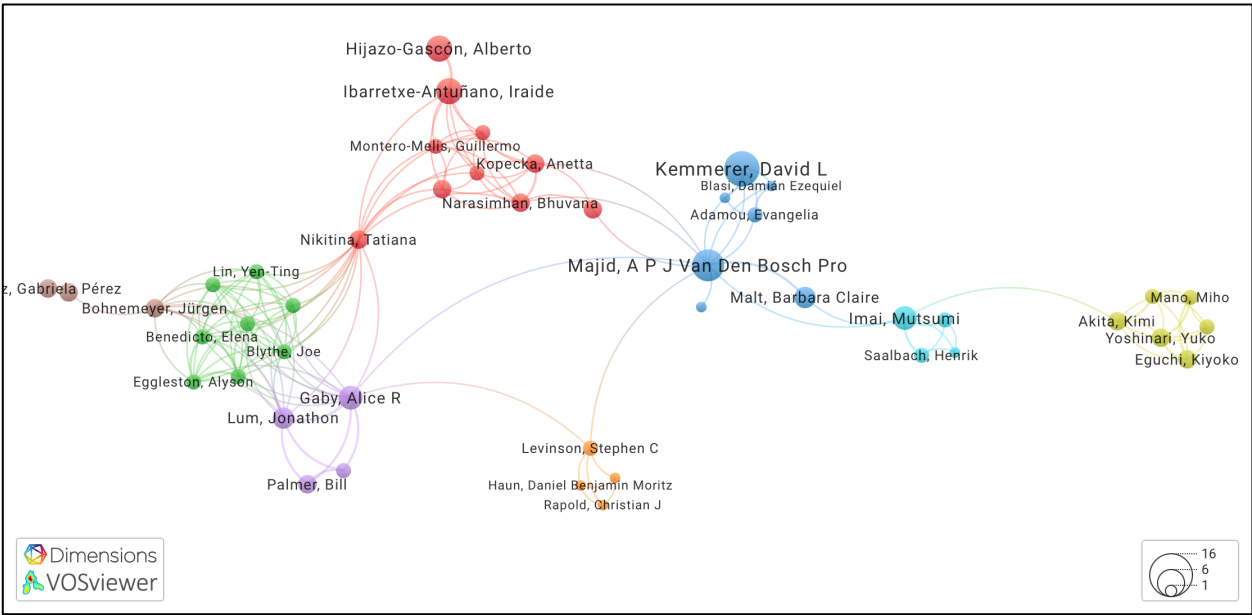


Figure 5. The largest set of connected items in co-authorship network
Source: Dimensions analytical views: researchers network (see the dataset [link](#))

The studies within this cluster address all the semantic domains outlined in the introduction (Table 1), with various contributors – including J. Bohnemeyer; A. Gaby; I. Ibarretxe-Antuñano; D. Kemmerer; S.C. Levinson – focusing on different semantic categories and languages. Guided by the framework of semantic typology, this cluster's research includes work on linguistic diversity in spatial frames of reference (Bohnemeyer et al. 2022; Hijazo-Gascón 2017; Lum et al. 2022; Nikitina 2018; Palmer et al. 2017), studied in languages such as Yukatec (Bohnemeyer 2011b), Tzeltal (Polian & Bohnemeyer 2011), and various Australian languages (Gaby 2012; Gaby et al. 2016). Motion events are another major focus, with research on Italian and French (Hijazo-Gascón & Ibarretxe-Antuñano

2013; Ibarretxe-Antuñano 2015; 2017; 2025; Ibarretxe-Antuñano & Hijazo-Gascón 2012), Estonian (Narasimhan et al. 2012; Taremaa & Kopecka 2023), and a typological study of nineteen languages (Montero-Melis et al. 2017).

Furthermore, the cluster's researchers investigate a wide array of semantic domains, including manner (Akita & Matsumoto 2020); reciprocity (Majid et al. 2011), perception and sensory language (Majid & Levinson 2011), grammatical gender as a specific instance of nominal classifiers (Imai et al. 2014), color systems (Huisman et al. 2022), locomotion (Malt et al. 2014), emotion description (Majid 2012), visual motion description (Matsumoto et al. 2022), and the domain of olfaction (Majid 2021) in Basque (Ibarretxe-Antuñano 2021).

A significant number of studies in Cluster 12 also incorporate neuroscientific data. A major contributor in this area is Kemmerer (Kemmerer 2015; 2019; 2023), whose work spans domains such as nominal classifiers (Kemmerer 2016a) and action (Kanero et al. 2015; Kemmerer 2015; 2017; Saalbach & Imai 2012). This neuroscience-informed perspective has given rise to theoretical advances such as the iconicity ring hypothesis which "explains how language-specific, secondary iconicity might emerge from biologically grounded and universally shared iconicity in the course of language acquisition and evolution" (Imai & Akita 2023: 381).

In summary, the analysis reveals that the most extensively studied semantic categories are spatial frames of reference and motion events (see Table 2). However, these are often investigated using a limited set of languages (e.g. English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Estonian, Bashkir, Turkish, Bolivian Amazonian, Australian, Aztec, Tseltal, Japanese, Polish, Greek, Basque, Dutch and others), which represents only a small fraction of world's language diversity. A comparison of semantic domains studied before and after 2011 is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Comparison of semantic domains in cognitive typology research
Source: Own processing, adapted from Moore et. al (2015).

Semantic category	Researchers (before 2011)	Researchers (2011-2025)
Kinship	Morgan 1871	
Color	Berlin & Kay 1969	Huisman et al. 2022
Time	Bender et al. 2010; Boroditsky 2000; 2001; Boroditsky & Gaby 2010	Gaby 2012; Núñez & Cooperrider 2013
Space / frame of reference	Levinson 2003; Levinson & Meira 2003; Levinson & Wilkins 2006; Majid et al. 2004; Palmer 2002; Pederson et al. 1998	Bohnenmeyer et al. 2022; Gaby et al. 2016; Lum et al. 2022; Manhardt et al. 2020; Nikitina 2018; Palmer et al. 2017; Perniss et al. 2015; Sümer & Özyürek 2020

Motion events	Slobin 2004; Talmy 1985, Talmy 2000a; 2000b	Bosse & Papafragou 2018; Engemann et al. 2012; Hickmann et al. 2018b; Hijazo-Gascón 2017; Ibarretxe-Antuñano 2015; 2017; 2025; Ibarretxe-Antuñano & Hijazo-Gascón 2012; 2025a; Lewandowski & Özçalışkan 2024; Malt et al. 2014; Skordos et al. 2020; Ünal et al. 2024; Zlatev et al. 2021a
Fictive motion	Huumo 2005; Matlock 2004; Matsumoto 1996; Mishra 2009	
Path / manner		Akita & Matsumoto 2020; Lewandowski & Mateu 2018; Pruden et al. 2013
Events	Bohnenmeyer et al. 2007; 2010; Kemmer 2003; Majid et al. 2008	Golinkoff et al. 2025; Konishi et al. 2016; Pruden et al. 2012
Action		Kemmerer 2015
Landscape	Burenhult 2008	
Body	Majid 2010	
Nominal classification, including grammatical gender		Imai et al. 2014; Kanero et al. 2015; Kemmerer, 2016b; 2017; Saalbach & Imai 2012
Olfaction		Bierling et al. 2025; Ibarretxe-Antuñano 2021; Majid 2021
Reciprocity		Majid et al. 2011
Evidentiality	Aikhenvald 2004	
Sensory & emotion domains	Rakhilina & Lemmens 2003	Lesuisse & Lemmens 2024; Majid 2012; Majid & Levinson 2011; Matsumoto et al. 2022; Rakhilina & Reznikova 2022
Abstract concepts		Banks et al. 2023; Borghi et al. 2019; Borghi & Binkofski 2014

The cognitive typology field shows a differentiation of approaches from a typological perspective to the study of semantic domains: psycholinguistics, evolution, neuroscience and cognitive linguistics. Whichever approach is used rests on the ideas of linguistic diversity, which is essential for cognitive significance. To enhance the conclusions drawn from the co-authorship analysis a keywords analysis was conducted at the next stage of the research.

3.3 Keyword analysis

A keyword analysis using Biblioshiny generated word clouds based on authors', titles', and abstracts' keywords (see Figure 6a, 6b, 6c).

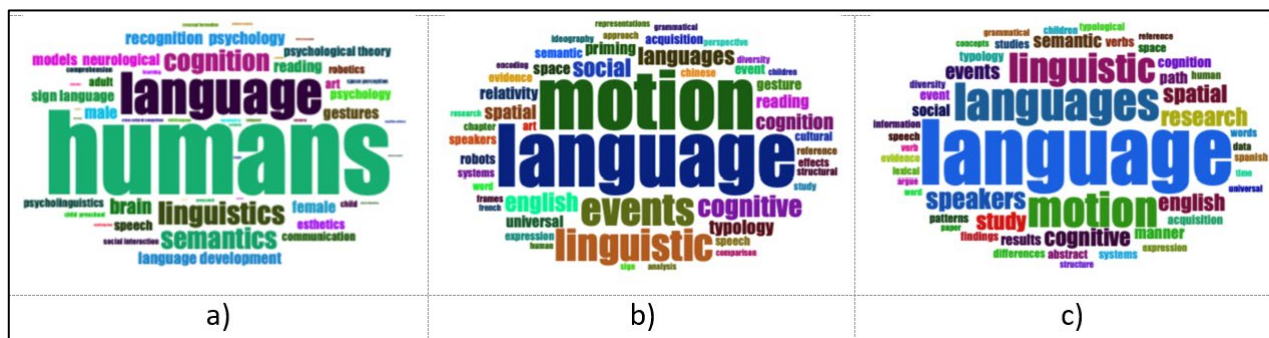


Figure 6. Word clouds of the most frequent keywords: a) authors' keywords, b) titles' keywords, c) abstracts' keywords
Source: Own processing using Biblioshiny tool

The most frequently occurring authors' keywords were *humans*, *language*, *linguistics*, *cognition*, *semantics*, *brain*, *male*, *recognition psychology*, *female*, and *gestures*. Research titles most frequently employed such keywords as *language*, *motion*, *events*, *linguistic*, *cognitive*, *English*, *social*, *languages*, *cognition*, and *spatial*. Abstract keywords also prioritized *language*, followed by *motion*, *linguistics*, *speakers*, *research*, *cognitive*, *spatial*, *study*, and *English*. This consistency across these categories confirms that motion events and spatial frames are predominant semantic domains in cognitive typology research. The analysis also revealed inconsistencies in language selection in titles, abstracts, and keywords, which could reduce the visibility of relevant papers in search engines. To validate the results obtained, the next stage of research involved keyword co-occurrence analysis.

3.4 Keyword co-occurrence analysis

A keyword co-occurrence map was created to outline the conceptual structure of the field, requiring a minimum of five co-occurrence links. The analysis yielded two distinct clusters (see Figure 7).

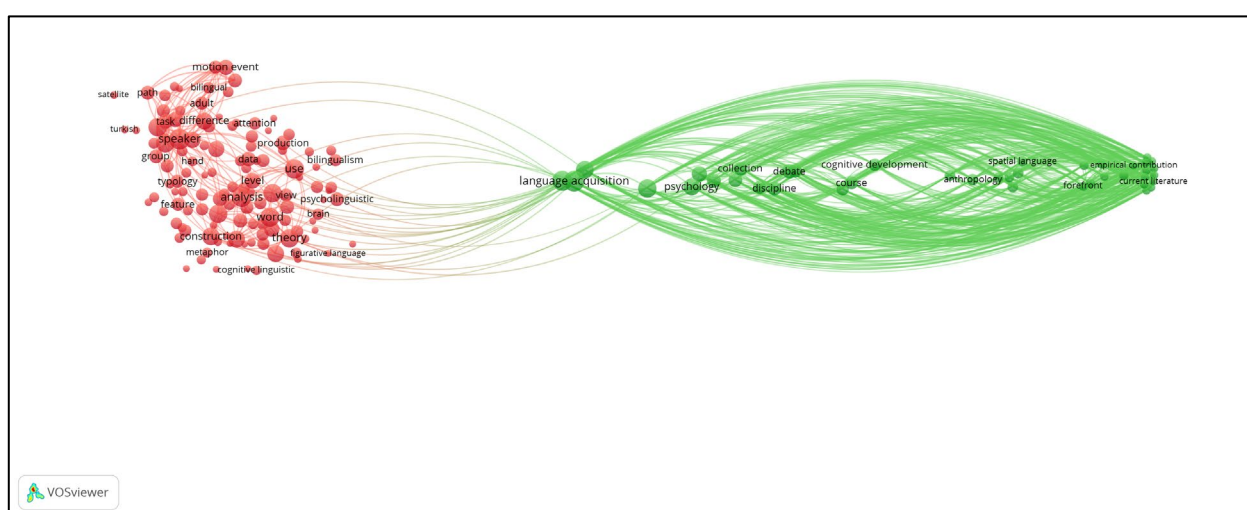


Figure 7. Keyword co-occurrence visualization
Source: Own processing using VOSviewer

The clusters reflect different methodological frameworks used for investigating issues in cognitive typology:

- Cluster 1 (red, 123 items) depicts a cognitive linguistic and psycholinguistic approach, focusing on categories, such as *motion, event, manner, path, action* in the context of *language processing, bilingualism, language acquisition, conceptual representation, and cross-linguistic variation*. The research is predominantly experimental.
- Cluster 2 (green, 41 items) represents a more theoretical and interdisciplinary approach, centered on space, linguistic relativity, and anthropology.

The clusters intersect in the domain of *language acquisition*, albeit from different angles. Cluster 1 focuses on bilingualism, while Cluster 2 focuses on cognitive development. A comparison is summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. The keyword co-occurrence cluster comparison

Source: Own processing

	Cluster 1 (red)	Cluster 2 (green)
Focus	Empirical / Experimental	Theoretical / Interdisciplinary
Key terms	Motion, event, bilingualism	Space, linguistic relativity
Disciplinary ties	Psycholinguistics, cognitive science	Anthropology, Philosophy

This bifurcation suggests a synergetic relationship, where empirical findings on language use (Cluster 1) inform broader theoretical debates (Cluster 2).

4. Conclusion

This bibliometric study investigated the state of cognitive typology from 2011 to 2025, revealing a field with growing productivity and impact. The three research questions were answered as follows:

- RQ1: The key researchers include Asifa Majid, David Kemmerer, Jurgen Bohnemeyer, Alice Gaby, Bill Palmer, Iraidia Ibarretxe-Antuñano; Stephen C. Levinson, Wojciech Lewandowski, William Croft, Edward Gibson, Gary Lupyan, Jordan Zlatev among others. Collaboration network analysis identified 12 major research clusters, often centered on specific methodological approaches: empirical or theoretical.
- RQ2 & RQ3: The predominant topics and most extensively studied semantic domains are motion events and spatial frames of reference. Other categories, like color, time, and olfaction, receive moderate attention, while domains such as fictive motion, kinship, and evidentiality remain under-researched.

The findings correlate with Glukhova (2025) regarding field growth. The keyword co-occurrence analysis revealed a fundamental methodological division between empirical, experimental approach (focusing on motion / events) and a theoretical, interdisciplinary one (focusing on space / relativity).

The study offers a comprehensive reference for new researchers, classifying key literature by semantic category and research school. Limitations include a potential database bias toward English-language publications (underrepresenting Russian or Global South scientific research) and inconsistencies in keyword tagging (due to specific usage in a particular framework terms like 'cognitive typology' and 'semantic typology'), which may have excluded relevant studies.

Future researchers should prioritize partnerships for documenting understudied and low-resource languages, focus on neglected semantic categories, and develop integrative methodologies that combine field linguistics with experimental and neuroscientific approaches. Addressing these gaps will be crucial for advancing cognitive typology within post-relativist cognitive science.

References

1. Akita, K. & Matsumoto, Y. (2020). A fine-grained analysis of manner salience: experimental evidence from Japanese and English. In *Human cognitive processing*. Vol. 69. Matsumoto Y. & Kawachi K. (eds.). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 143-180. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/hcp.69.05aki>
2. Aria, M. & Cuccurullo, C. (2017). bibliometrix: an R-tool for comprehensive science mapping analysis. In *Journal of informetrics*, 11 (4), p. 959-975. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2017.08.007>
3. Banks, B., Borghi, A.M., Fargier, R., Fini, C., Jonauskaite, D., Mazzuca, C., Montalti, M., Villani, C. & Woodin, G. (2023). Consensus paper: Current perspectives on abstract concepts and future research directions. In *Journal of cognition*, 6 (1), 62. p. 1-26. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5334/joc.238>
4. Bender, A. & Beller, S. (2013). Cognition is ... fundamentally cultural. In *Behavioral sciences*, 3 (1), p. 42-54. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3390/bs3010042>
5. Blasi, D.E., Henrich, J., Adamou, E., Kemmerer, D. & Majid, A. (2022). Over-reliance on English hinders cognitive science. In *Trends in cognitive sciences*, 26 (12), p. 1153-1170. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2022.09.015>
6. Blomberg, J. & Zlatev, J. (2021). Metalinguistic relativity: Does one's ontology determine one's view on linguistic relativity? In *Language & communication*, 76, p. 35-46. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.langcom.2020.09.007>
7. Bohnermeyer, J. (2011a). Semantic typology as an approach to mapping the nature-nurture divide in cognition. In *White paper for the initiative SBE 2020: future research in the social, behavioral & economic sciences*. National Science Foundation. Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283795219_Semantic_typology_as_an_approach_to_mapping_the_nature-nurture_divide_in_cognition
8. Bohnermeyer, J. (2011b). Spatial frames of reference in Yucatec: referential promiscuity and task-specificity. In *Language sciences*, 33 (6), p. 892-914. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.langsci.2011.06.009>
9. Bohnermeyer, J., Danziger, E., Lum, J., Alshehri, A., Benedicto, E., Blythe, J., Cerqueglini, L., Donelson, K., Eggleston, A., Gaby, A., Lin, Y., Moore, R., Nikitina, T., Stoakes, H. & Yulbarangyang Balna, M. (2022). Reference frames in language and cognition: Cross-population mismatches. In *Linguistics vanguard*, 8 (s1), p. 175-189. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1515/lingvan-2021-0091>
10. Borghi, A.M., Barca, L., Binkofski, F., Castelfranchi, C., Pezzulo, G. & Tummolini, L. (2019). Words as social tools: Language, sociality and inner grounding in abstract concepts. In *Physics of life reviews*, 29, p. 120-153. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.plrev.2018.12.001>
11. Borghi, A.M. & Binkofski, F. (2014). *Words as social tools: An embodied view on abstract concepts*. New York: Springer. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-9539-0>
12. Borodai, S.Yu. (2020). *Language and cognition: An introduction to post-relativism*. Lektorsky, V.A., Smirnov, A.V. (eds.). Moscow: Sadra LLC: YASK Publishing House. / Boroday S.Yu. *Язык и познание: введение в пострелятивизм*. Отв. ред. Лекторский В.А. & Смирнов А.В. Москва: ООО "Садра": Издательский Дом ЯСК.

13. Bosse, S. & Papafragou, A. (2018). Does language affect memory for object position? A crosslinguistic comparison. In *Spatial cognition & computation*, 18 (4), p. 285-314. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13875868.2018.1440396>
14. *Brain + cognitive science*. (s.a.). Available at: <https://bcs.mit.edu/directory/edward-gibson>
15. Canagarajah, S. (2012). *Translingual practice: global Englishes and cosmopolitan relations*. London: Routledge. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203073889>
16. Croft, W. (2016). Comparative concepts and language-specific categories: theory and practice. In *Linguistic typology*, 20 (2), p. 377-393. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1515/lingty-2016-0012>
17. Croft, W. (2024). Philosophical reflections on the future of construction grammar (or, confessions of a radical construction grammarian). In *Constructions and frames*, 16 (2), p. 191-219. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/cf.23011.cro>
18. Croft, W. (2014). Studying language as a complex adaptive system. In *English linguistics*, 31 (1), p. 1-21. DOI: https://doi.org/10.9793/elsj.31.1_1
19. Croft, W. (2016). Typology and the future of cognitive linguistics. In *Cognitive linguistics*, 27 (4), p. 587-602. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1515/cog-2016-0056>
20. Dekhnich, O.V. & Litvinova, T.A. (2024). A keystroke analysis to study writing: A bibliometric review using R and VOSviewer. In *Research result. Theoretical and applied linguistics*, 10 (3), p. 91-115. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18413/2313-8912-2024-10-3-0-5>
21. Dimensions AI. Available at: <https://adimensions.ai>
22. Dörnyei, Z. (2014). *The psychology of the language learner*. New York: Routledge. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781410613349>
23. Engemann, H., Harr, A.K. & Hickmann, M. (2012). Caused motion events across languages and learner types: A comparison of bilingual first and adult second language acquisition. In *Human cognitive processing*. Vol. 36. Filipović, L. & Jaszcztolt, K.M. (eds.). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 263-288. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/hcp.36.15eng>
24. Evans, N. (2010). Semantic typology. In *The Oxford handbook of linguistic typology*. Sung, J.J. (ed.). New York: Oxford University Press, p. 504-533.
25. Evans, V. (2004). *The structure of time: Language, meaning and temporal cognition*. Vol. 12. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/hcp.12>
26. Filipović, L. (2017). Applied language typology: applying typological insights in professional practice. In *Languages in contrast*, 17 (2), p. 255-278. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/lic.17.2.05fil>
27. Filipović, L. (2012). Spatial reference in discourse. In *The Cambridge handbook of pragmatics*. (1st ed.). Allan, K. & Jaszcztolt, K.M. (eds.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p. 403-422. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781139022453.022>
28. Filipović, L. & Geva, S. (2012). Language-specific effects on lexicalisation and memory of motion events. In *Human cognitive processing*. Vol. 37. Filipović, L. & Jaszcztolt, K.M. (eds.). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 269-282. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/hcp.37.18fil>
29. Filipović, L. & Jaszcztolt, K.M. (2012a). Introduction: Linguistic, cultural, and cognitive approaches to space and time. In *Human cognitive processing*. Filipović, L. & Jaszcztolt, K.M. (eds.). Vol. 37. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 1-11. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/hcp.37.03fil>
30. Filipović, L. & Jaszcztolt, K.M. (2012b). Introduction: Linguistic diversity in the spatio-temporal domain. In *Human cognitive processing*. Vol. 36. Filipović, L. & Jaszcztolt, K.M. (eds.). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 1-12. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/hcp.36.01intro>
31. Gaby, A. (2012). The Thaayorre think of time like they talk of space. In *Frontiers in psychology*, 3, p. 1-3. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00300>
32. Gaby, A., Blythe, J. & Stoakes, H. (2016). Absolute spatial cognition without absolute spatial language. In *Geographic grounding: Place, direction and landscape in the grammars of the world*. Copenhagen: University of Copenhagen, 30-31 May, 2016. Available at: https://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=y5ss1y4AAAAJ&citation_for_view=y5ss1y4AAAAJ:-f6ydRqryjwC
33. Glukhova, O.V. (2025). Cognitive typology in linguistic diversity issues: A bibliometric review using PRISMA protocol and VOSviewer. In *Book of abstracts. 17th international cognitive linguistics conference "discourse, culture, and cognition"*. Audisio, C.P. & the 17th ICLC Organizing Committee (eds.). Buenos Aires, Argentina, p. 300-302. Available at: <https://iclc17.com/book-of-abstracts/>
34. Golinkoff, R.M., Katz, S., Jo, J., Singh, L., Collins, M.A. & Hirsh-Pasek, K. (2025). How the perception of events in children is influenced by language. In *Cognition*, 259, p. 106-123. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2025.106123>
35. Hendriks, H., Hickmann, M. & Pastorino-Campos, C. (2022). Running or crossing? Children's expression of voluntary motion in English, German, and French. In *Journal of child language*, 49 (3), p. 578-601. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0305000921000271>
36. Hickmann, M., Engemann, H., Soroli, E., Hendriks, H. & Vincent, C. (2017). Expressing and categorizing motion in French and English: Verbal and non-verbal cognition across languages. In *Human cognitive processing*. Vol. 59. Ibarretxe-Antuñano, I. (ed.). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 61-94. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/hcp.59.04hic>

37. Hickmann, M., Hendriks, H., Harr, A.K. & Bonnet, P. (2018a). Caused motion across child languages: A comparison of English, German, and French. In *Journal of child language*, 45 (6), p. 1247-1274. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0305000918000168>
38. Hickmann, M., Veneziano, E. & Jisa, H. (2018b). What can variation tell us about first language acquisition? In *Trends in language acquisition research*. Vol. 22. Hickmann, M., Veneziano, E. & Jisa, H. (eds.). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 1-24. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/tilar.22.01hic>
39. Hijazo-Gascón, A. (2017). Motion event contrasts in Romance languages: Deixis in Spanish as a second language. In *Human cognitive processing*. Vol. 59. Ibarretxe-Antuñano, I. (ed.). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 301-328. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/hcp.59.13hij>
40. Hijazo-Gascón, A. & Ibarretxe-Antuñano, I. (2013). Las lenguas Románicas y la tipología de los eventos de movimiento. In *Romanische forschungen*, 125 (4), p. 467-494. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3196/003581213808754483>
41. Huisman, J.L.A., Van Hout, R. & Majid, A. (2022). Stability and change in the colour lexicon of the Japonic languages. In *Studies in language*, 46 (2), p. 323-351. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/sl.20032.hui>
42. Ibarretxe-Antuñano, I. (2015). Going beyond motion events typology: The case of Basque as a verb-framed language. In *Folia linguistica*, 49 (2), p. 307-352. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1515/flin-2015-0012>
43. Ibarretxe-Antuñano, I. (2017). Motion and semantic typology: A hot old topic with exciting caveats. In *Human cognitive processing*. Vol. 59. Ibarretxe-Antuñano, I. (ed.). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 13-36. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/hcp.59.02iba>
44. Ibarretxe-Antuñano, I. (2021). The domain of olfaction in Basque. In *Typological studies in language*. Vol. 131. Jędrzejowski, Ł. & Staniewski, P. (eds.). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 73-112. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/tsl.131.03iba>
45. Ibarretxe-Antuñano, I. (2025). The use of Basque ideophones in motion events. In *Cognitive semantics*, 11 (2), p. 1-27. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1163/23526416-bja10081>
46. Ibarretxe-Antuñano, I. & Hijazo-Gascón, A. (2012). Variation in motion events: Theory and applications. In *Human cognitive processing*. Vol. 36. Filipović, L. & Jaszczolt, K.M. (eds.). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 349-372. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/hcp.36.19iba>
47. Imai, M. & Akita, K. (2023). The iconicity ring hypothesis bridges the gap between symbol grounding and linguistic relativity. In *Topics in cognitive science*, 15 (4), p. 676-682. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/tops.12671>
48. Imai, M., Schalk, L., Saalbach, H. & Okada, H. (2014). All giraffes have female-specific properties: Influence of grammatical gender on deductive reasoning about sex-specific properties in German speakers. In *Cognitive science*, 38 (3), p. 514-536. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/cogs.12074>
49. Ji, Y., Hendriks, H. & Hickmann, M. (2011a). How children express caused motion events in Chinese and English: universal and language-specific influences. In *Lingua*, 121 (12), p. 1796-1819. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2011.07.001>
50. Ji, Y., Hendriks, H. & Hickmann, M. (2011b). The expression of caused motion events in Chinese and in English: Some typological issues. In *Linguistics*, 49 (5), p. 1041-1077. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1515/ling.2011.029>
51. Kanero, J., Imai, M., Okada, H. & Hoshino, N. (2015). Do classifiers make the syntactic count/mass distinction? Insights from ERPs in classifier processing in Japanese. In *Journal of memory and language*, 83, p. 20-52. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2015.03.006>
52. Kemmer, S. (2003). Human cognition and the elaboration of events: some universal conceptual categories. In *The new psychology of language: Cognitive and functional approaches to language structure*. Vol. 2. Tomasello, M. (ed.). New York: Psychology Press, p. 95-124. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781410606921-6>
53. Kemmerer, D. (2016a). Categories of object concepts across languages and brains: The relevance of nominal classification systems to cognitive neuroscience. In *Language, cognition and neuroscience*, 32 (4), p. 401-424. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/23273798.2016.1198819>
54. Kemmerer, D. (2016b). Do language-specific word meanings shape sensory and motor brain systems? The relevance of semantic typology to cognitive neuroscience. In *Linguistic typology*, 20 (3), p. 623-634. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1515/lingty-2016-0033>
55. Kemmerer, D. (2023). Grounded cognition entails linguistic relativity: a neglected implication of a major semantic theory. In *Topics in cognitive science*, 15, p. 615-647. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/tops.12628>
56. Kemmerer, D. (2019). Messages must be tuned to the target language: Some implications of crosslinguistic semantic diversity for neurolinguistic research on speech production. In *Journal of neurolinguistics*, 52, p. 1-11. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jneuroling.2019.100861>
57. Kemmerer, D. (2017). Some issues involving the relevance of nominal classification systems to cognitive neuroscience: response to commentators. In *Language, cognition and neuroscience*, 32 (4), p. 447-456. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/23273798.2016.1274414>
58. Kemmerer, D. (2015). Visual and motor features of the meanings of action verbs: a cognitive neuroscience perspective. In *Cognitive science perspectives on verb representation and processing*. Almeida, R.De & Manouilidou, C. (eds.). Cham: Springer, p. 191-212. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-10112-5_9
59. Kemmerer, D. (2014). Word classes in the brain: implications of linguistic typology for cognitive neuroscience. In *Cortex*, 58, p. 27-51. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2014.05.004>

60. Konishi, H., Wilson, F., Golinkoff, R.M., Maguire, M.J. & Hirsh-Pasek, K. (2016). Late Japanese bilinguals' novel verb construal. In *Bilingualism: Language and cognition*, 19 (4), p. 782-790. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S136672891400073X>
61. Kostadinova, V., Wiemann, M., Dreschler, G., Bouso, T., Gyuris, B., Zhong, A., Scott, M., Anderwald, L., Ahlers, W., Vida-Mannl, M., Al-Thubaiti, K.A., Ting, S.S.P., Parise, I., Cogo, A. & Reber, E. (2024). I English language. In *The year's work in English studies*, 102 (1), p. 1-142. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/ywes/maad020>
62. Lewandowski, W. (2018). A typological approach to the encoding of motion events. In *Pragmatics & beyond new series*. Vol. 296. Gómez González, M.D.L.Á. & Mackenzie, J.L. (eds.). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 45-74. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/pbns.296.03lew>
63. Lewandowski, W. (2021). Variable motion event encoding within languages and language types: A usage-based perspective. In *Language and cognition*, 13 (1), p. 34-65. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/langcog.2020.25>
64. Lewandowski, W. & Mateu, J. (2018). Thinking for translating and intra-typological variation in satellite-framed languages. In *Benjamins current topics*. Vol. 99. Piquer-Piriz, A.M. & Alejo-González, R. (eds.). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 181-204. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/bct.99.08lew>
65. Lewandowski, W. & Özçalışkan, Ş. (2021). How language type influences patterns of motion expression in bilingual speakers. In *Second language research*, 37 (1), p. 27-49. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0267658319877214>
66. Lewandowski, W. & Özçalışkan, Ş. (2023). Running across the mind or across the park: does speech about physical and metaphorical motion go hand in hand? In *Cognitive linguistics*, 34 (3-4), p. 411-444. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1515/cog-2022-0077>
67. Lewandowski, W. & Özçalışkan, Ş. (2024). Translating motion events across physical and metaphorical spaces in structurally similar versus structurally different languages. In *Metaphor and symbol*, 39 (1), p. 10-39. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10926488.2023.2268685>
68. Litvinova, T.A., Mikros, G.K., Dekhnich, O.V. (2024). Writing in the era of large language models: A bibliometric analysis of research field. In *Research result. Theoretical and applied linguistics*, 10 (4), p. 5-16. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18413/2313-8912-2024-10-4-0-1>
69. Lum, J., Palmer, B., Schlossberg, J. & Gaby, A. (2022). Diversity in representing space within and between language communities. In *Linguistics vanguard*, 8 (s1), p. 1-10. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1515/lingvan-2021-0105>
70. Lupyán, G. & Dale, R. (2016). Why are there different languages? The role of adaptation in linguistic diversity. In *Trends in cognitive sciences*, 20 (9), p. 649-660. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2016.07.005>
71. Majid, A. (2012). Current emotion research in the language sciences. In *Emotion review*, 4 (4), p. 432-443. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/1754073912445827>
72. Majid, A., Boster, J.S. & Bowerman, M. (2008). The cross-linguistic categorization of everyday events: A study of cutting and breaking. In *Cognition*, 109 (2), p. 235-250. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2008.08.009>
73. Majid, A., Evans, N., Gaby, A. & Levinson, S. C. (2011). The semantics of reciprocal constructions across languages: An extensional approach. In *Typological studies in language*. Vol. 98. Evans, N., Gaby, A., Levinson, S.C. & Majid, A. (eds.). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 29-60. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/tsl.98.02maj>
74. Majid, A., Jordan, F. & Dunn, M. (2015). Semantic systems in closely related languages. In *Language sciences*, 49, p. 1-18. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.langsci.2014.11.002>
75. Majid, A. & Levinson, S. C. (2011). The senses in language and culture. In *The senses and society*, 6 (1), p. 5-18. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2752/174589311X12893982233551>
76. Majid, A. & Van Staden, M. (2015). Can nomenclature for the body be explained by embodiment theories? In *Topics in cognitive science*, 7 (4), p. 570-594. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/tops.12159>
77. Malt, B.C., Ameel, E., Imai, M., Gennari, S.P., Saji, N. & Majid, A. (2014). Human locomotion in languages: constraints on moving and meaning. In *Journal of memory and language*, 74, p. 107-123. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2013.08.003>
78. Manhardt, F., Özyürek, A., Sümer, B., Mulder, K., Karadöller, D.Z. & Brouwer, S. (2020). Iconicity in spatial language guides visual attention: a comparison between signers' and speakers' eye gaze during message preparation. In *Journal of experimental psychology: Learning, memory, and cognition*, 46 (9), p. 1735-1753. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1037/xlm0000843>
79. Matsumoto, Y., Akita, K., Bordilovskaya, A., Eguchi, K., Koga, H., Mano, M., Matsuse, I., Morita, T., Nagaya, N., Takahashi, K., Takahashi, R. & Yoshinari, Y. (2022). Linguistic representations of visual motion: A crosslinguistic experimental study. In *Human cognitive processing*. Vol. 72. Sarda, L. & Fagard, B. (eds.). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 43-67. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/hcp.72.03mat>
80. Montero-Melis, G., Eisenbeiss, S., Narasimhan, B., Ibarretxe-Antuñano, I., Kita, S., Kopecka, A., Lüpke, F., Nikitina, T., Trägel, I., Florian Jaeger, T. & Bohnemeyer, J. (2017). Satellite- vs. verb-framing underpredicts nonverbal motion categorization: insights from a large language sample and simulations. In *Cognitive semantics*, 3 (1), p. 36-61. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1163/23526416-00301002>
81. Moore, R., Donelson, K., Eggleston, A. & Bohnemeyer, J. (2015). Semantic typology: New approaches to crosslinguistic variation in language and cognition. In *Linguistics vanguard*, 1 (1), p. 189-200. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1515/lingvan-2015-1004>

82. Narasimhan, B., Kopecka, A., Bowerman, M.F., Gullberg, M. & Majid, A. (2012). Putting and taking events: A crosslinguistic perspective. In *Typological studies in language*. Vol. 100. Kopecka, A. & Narasimhan, B. (eds.). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 1-18. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/tsl.100.03nar>
83. Nikitina, T. (2018). Frames of reference in discourse: Spatial descriptions in Bashkir (Turkic). In *Cognitive linguistics*, 29 (3), p. 495-544. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1515/cog-2016-0081>
84. Nölle, J. (2014). A co-evolved continuum of language, culture and cognition: prospects of interdisciplinary research. In *Studies about languages*, 25, p. 5-13. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5755/j01.sal.0.25.8504>
85. Nölle, J., Fusaroli, R., Mills, G.J. & Tylén, K. (2020a). Language as shaped by the environment: linguistic construal in a collaborative spatial task. In *Palgrave communications*, 6 (1), 27, p. 1-10. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-020-0404-9>
86. Nölle, J., Hartmann, S. & Tinitis, P. (2020b). Language evolution research in the year 2020: A survey of new directions. In *Language dynamics and change*, 10 (1), p. 3-26. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1163/22105832-bja10005>
87. Nölle, J. & Spranger, M. (2022). From the field into the lab: Causal approaches to the evolution of spatial language. In *Linguistics vanguard*, 8 (s1), p. 191-203. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1515/lingvan-2020-0007>
88. O'Shaughnessy, D.M., Gibson, E. & Piantadosi, S.T. (2022). The cultural origins of symbolic number. In *Psychological review*, 129 (6), p. 1442-1456. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1037/rev0000289>
89. Page, M.J., McKenzie, J.E., Bossuyt, P.M., Boutron, I., Hoffmann, T.C., Mulrow, C.D. et al. (2021). The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. In *BMJ*, 372, n71, p. 1-9. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.n71>
90. Palmer, B., Lum, J., Schlossberg, J. & Gaby, A. (2017). How does the environment shape spatial language? Evidence for sociotopography. In *Linguistic typology*, 21 (3), p. 457-491. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1515/lingty-2017-0011>
91. Pederson, E., Danziger, E., Wilkins, D.P., Levinson, S.C., Kita, S. & Senft, G. (1998). Semantic typology and spatial conceptualization. In *Language*, 74 (3), p. 557-589.
92. Perlman, M., Dale, R. & Lupyan, G. (2015). Iconicity can ground the creation of vocal symbols. In *Royal society open science*, 2 (8), p. 150-152. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsos.150152>
93. Perniss, P., Zwitserlood, I. & Özyürek, A. (2015). Does space structure spatial language?: A comparison of spatial expression across sign languages. In *Language*, 91 (3), p. 611-641. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2015.0041>
94. Pitt, B., Carstensen, A., Boni, I., Piantadosi, S.T. & Gibson, E. (2022). Different reference frames on different axes: Space and language in indigenous Amazonians. In *Science advances*, 8 (47), eabp9814, p. 1-11. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abp9814>
95. Polian, G. & Bohnemeyer, J. (2011). Uniformity and variation in Tzeltal reference frame use. In *Language sciences*, 33 (6), p. 868-891. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.langsci.2011.06.010>
96. Pruden, S.M., Göksun, T., Roseberry, S., Hirsh-Pasek, K. & Golinkoff, R.M. (2012). Find your manners: How do infants detect the invariant manner of motion in dynamic events? In *Child development*, 83 (3), p. 977-991. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8624.2012.01737.x>
97. Pruden, S.M., Roseberry, S., Göksun, T., Hirsh-Pasek, K. & Golinkoff, R.M. (2013). Infant categorization of path relations during dynamic events. In *Child development*, 84 (1), p. 331-345. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8624.2012.01843.x>
98. Rissman, L., Liu, Q. & Lupyan, G. (2023). Gaps in the lexicon restrict communication. In *Open mind*, 7, p. 412-434. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1162/opmi_a_00089
99. Rissman, L. & Lupyan, G. (2024). Words do not just label concepts: activating superordinate categories through labels, lists, and definitions. In *Language, cognition and neuroscience*, 39 (5), p. 657-676. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/23273798.2024.2350526>
100. Saalbach, H. & Imai, M. (2012). The relation between linguistic categories and cognition: the case of numeral classifiers. In *Language and cognitive processes*, 27 (3), p. 381-428. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/01690965.2010.546585>
101. Skordos, D., Bunger, A., Richards, C., Selimis, S., Trueswell, J. & Papafragou, A. (2020). Motion verbs and memory for motion events. In *Cognitive neuropsychology*, 37 (5-6), p. 254-270. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/02643294.2019.1685480>
102. Soroli, E., Hickmann, M. & Hendriks, H. (2019). Casting an eye on motion events: eye tracking and its implications for linguistic typology. In *Human cognitive processing*. Vol. 66. Aurnague, M. & Stosic, D. (eds.). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 250-288. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/hcp.66.07sor>
103. Sullivan, M.B. & Mazurkiewicz-Sokołowska, J. (2022). A cognitive perspective on spatial prepositions. In *Human cognitive processing*, 74. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 242. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/hcp.74>
104. Sümer, B. & Özyürek, A. (2020). No effects of modality in development of locative expressions of space in signing and speaking children. In *Journal of child language*, 47 (6), p. 1101-1131. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0305000919000928>
105. Taremaa, P. & Kopecka, A. (2023). Manner of motion in Estonian: A descriptive account of speed. In *Studies in language*, 47 (1), p. 32-78. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/sl.21038.tar>
106. The year's work in English studies. Available at: <https://academic.oup.com/ywes/pages/About>
107. Ünal, E., Mamus, E. & Özyürek, A. (2024). Multimodal encoding of motion events in speech, gesture and cognition. In *Language and cognition*, 16 (4), p. 785-804. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/langcog.2023.61>

108. Ünal, E., Manhardt, F. & Özyürek, A. (2022). Speaking and gesturing guide event perception during message conceptualization: Evidence from eye movements. In *Cognition*, 225, p. 105-127. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2022.105127>
109. Ünal, E. & Papafragou, A. (2016). Interactions between language and mental representations. In *Language learning*, 66 (3), p. 554-580. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/lang.12188>
110. Van Der Auwera, J. & Nuyts, J. (2010). Cognitive linguistics and linguistic typology. In *The Oxford handbook of cognitive linguistics*. Oxford Handbooks. Geeraerts, D. & Cuyckens, H. (eds.). Oxford: Oxford University Press, p. 1074-1071. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199738632.013.0040>
111. Van Eck, N. J. & Waltman, L. (2014). Visualizing bibliometric networks. In *Measuring scholarly impact*. Ding, Y., Rousseau, R. & Wolfram, D. (eds.). Cham: Springer International Publishing, p. 285-320. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-10377-813>
112. Winter, B., Lupyán, G., Perry, L. K., Dingemanse, M. & Perlman, M. (2023). Iconicity ratings for 14,000+ English words. In *Behavior research methods*, 56 (3), p. 1640-1655. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-023-02112-6>
113. Youn, H., Sutton, L., Smith, E., Moore, C., Wilkins, J.F., Maddieson, I., Croft, W. & Bhattacharya, T. (2016). On the universal structure of human lexical semantics. In *Proceedings of the national academy of sciences*, 113 (7), p. 1766-1771. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1520752113>
114. Zlatev, J., Blomberg, J., Devylder, S., Naidu, V. & Van De Weijer, J. (2021a). Motion event descriptions in Swedish, French, Thai and Telugu: A study in post-Talmian motion event typology. In *Acta linguistica hafniensia*, 53 (1), p. 58-90. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/03740463.2020.1865692>
115. Zlatev, J., Jacobsson, G. & Paju, L. (2021b). Desiderata for metaphor theory, the motivation & sedimentation model and motion-emotion metaphores. In *Figurative thought and language*. Vol. 11. Soares Da Silva, A. (ed.). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 41-74. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/flt.11.02zla>

Contact data

Author # 1

	<i>name:</i> <i>academic title / rank:</i> <i>department:</i> <i>institution:</i> <i>e-mail:</i> <i>fields of interest:</i>	Olga Glukhova PhD in linguistics Associate professor Department of Linguistics and Intercultural Communication Faculty of Linguistics and Journalism Rostov State University of Economics B. Sadovaya str., 69, Rostov on Don, Russia olga_glukhova@mail.ru Cognitive linguistics, semantics, lexicology, axiological linguistics.
--	--	---

Author # 2

	<i>name:</i> <i>academic title / rank:</i> <i>department:</i> <i>institution:</i> <i>e-mail:</i> <i>fields of interest:</i>	Olga Dekhnich PhD in linguistics Associate professor Department of English Philology and Cross-Cultural Communication Belgorod State National Research University Pobedy St., 85, Belgorod, Russia E-mail: dekhnich@bsuedu.ru Cognitive linguistics, metaphor, academic writing, bibliometric review, systematic review, AI in research
---	--	---