

of cases). Meanwhile, American authors try to be more tolerant and flexible. That is why categorical statements are used less often, namely in 29% of cases.

To conclude, the obtained results proves that there is a special vision of the world in Russian and American cultures which is fixed in language forms. Grammatical features of a scientific discourse, author's preference to express idea by means of certain grammatical form reflect cultural-specificity even in such highly-formalized discourse as a scientific psychological one.

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Morphological Categories and Linguistic Cognition

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The paper intends to illustrate the link between collective and individual aspects of language in the sphere of morphology. In my analysis, I follow the distinction between a rule governed and a context-dependant communication. Drawing on the proposal of linguistic interpretation as contextually construed meaning, the meaning potential of *a most + Adj* and *to be + Ving* forms will be examined, including a description of their basic semantic configuration and the range of senses which they are commonly associated with and found in discourse.

On a conceptual level, it is an emotional-evaluative configuration of collective knowledge which results in transition to the sphere of individual knowledge and leads to an individual appraisal of actions, situations or objects. Emotional evaluation is a kind of certain reaction to the objects and events that affect a speaker's personal world and that is why one treats them as important for him/herself. On a linguistic level, a non-prototypical usage is observed in morphological forms of the superlative degree (*a most attractive girl*) and progressive forms of the verbs (*She is always grumbling*).

In prototypical usage of superlative forms, we compare one person or thing with others in the same group. *E.g. First class is the most expensive way to travel.* The speaker thinks that there is no other way of travelling as expensive as this one. In his view he relies on conventional knowledge about possible ways of travelling. Using these forms non-prototypically (evaluatively), we do not compare persons and things but state a very high degree of quality. In *This is a most wonderful picture*, the speaker conceptualizes the picture as extremely wonderful, and there may be other wonderful pictures, but he doesn't take them into consideration. The speaker relies on his individual knowledge about such things as quality of the picture and expresses his own emotional-evaluative attitude towards it.

Conventional knowledge which forms the basis of progressive semantics (continuous actions going on at the certain moment or at the moment of speaking) in (1) *Look! She is using my phone!* is configurated into individual construal of the situation which repeats too frequently and provokes emotions and evaluations in the speaker (2) *She is always using my phone!* The speaker expresses certain criticism of a certain person within more or long periods basing on individual knowledge and experience.

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