

Cognitive and Linguistic Features of The Concept Concession

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Abstract. The present article deals with the so called concession concept, a unit of thought representing pieces of knowledge on the universal relations existing in the outer and inner world, its significant features forming concession as a type of the concept. Abundance of linguistic expressive means of concession lets us interpret it from the angle of linguistic field theory.

Key words: *concept, concession, concessive relations, interfering state, insufficient state, concessive result, attributes, verbalization, implicit, explicit.*

Introduction

Although linguistic, namely syntactic, peculiarities have been studied well, the cognitive features, its morphological, lexical; paremiological, phraseological and paralinguistic expressive means are still remaining as disputable and unstudied issues in world linguistics.

In world linguistics, concession is considered as a type of adversative relations. Emphasizing this, R. Quirk [3;227] makes an interesting point: "All concessive relations are adversative relations, but not all adversative relations are concessive relations". According to L. G. Kimball [1;82], the adversative relationship turns into an obstacle when the content of the subordinate word excludes the content of the independent member and the conflict between them is too great. Poutsma [1; 87] calls concession as an arrestive adversative relationship and suggests that it has this feature when one member expresses the opposite of the conclusion expected from another member. R. Quirk [3;282] writes that it is appropriate to give the following definition as a working definition: "...It can be said that concessive relations exist between two parts of a sentence. In this case, one part will be a surprise in the eyes of another part." R. Quirk writes that the English linguist H. Sweet [4; 150] considers concessive clauses to be a type of conditional clauses.

The concept of concession is a universal unit of thought existing the conceptosphere of different nations. It is an open mental structure that reflects knowledge about the inner and outer world. The concept of concession, like other concepts, has its own, unique, common and similar characteristics. However, the role of the concept of concession in the conceptosphere, its cognitive features, structure, content, verbal and non-verbal features have not been the object of special research works. The analysis of existing explanatory dictionaries showed that the concept of concession has not found its full explanation and interpretation. For example: In the WTNID, concession is defined in the following way: "Obstruction is the act or mistake of delaying or giving up in response to expressed pressure, demand or request" [5;470].

In "Тольковый словарь русского языка" published by S.I.Ojegov and N.Yu.Shvedova [6;83] «уступка, и. ж. 1. см уступить. 2. Отказ от чего-н. в пользу другого. Пойти на уступки. 3. перен. Компромис-сное решение послабление в чем-н. Никаких уступок против своих

убеждений. 4. Скидка с назначенной цены (разг.) Продать с уступкой" meaning, its adjective form: **уступительный**, -ая,-ое в грамматике: выражающий несоответствие чего-н. имеющимся условиям". In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language [7;104], the concept concession has not found its definition, in which the adjective form of concession is interpreted as follows: 1. To'silmagan, to'siqsiz ochiq yo'l, To'siqsiz hovli. 2. Hech qanday qarshiliksiz, monesiz. To'siqsiz ish. To'siqsiz ergash gap. Bosh gapning mazmuniga zid, ammo unga to'siq bo'la olmaydigan, kengaytirilgan mazmunli ergash gap [7;247]. The concept of concession as a complex and multifaceted unit of thought reflects objective reality, in particular, relations that have occurred, can occur or are unrealistic in various spheres of nature and society. Concessive relations exist between animals in nature (fauna), plants (flora), natural phenomena, people in society (such as women and men, youth and adults belonging to different social layers with different social views) or nature and society (people and natural phenomena). It appears as a reflection and perception of such relations.

Based on our observations, solid experiences and a logical approach to the problem, we can distinguish the following types of concessional attitudes: human (s) < - > human (s), human (s) < - > natural phenomena, human (s) < - > animals (fauna), animals < - > plants, human(s) < - > plant (flora) world, human(s) inner world< - > human(s) inner world, etc. Such relations consist of two-parts (components), and there is a contradiction between these parts. Summarizing the views of a number of scientists in this field, we offer the following definition of the concept concession: The concept of concession is a set of knowledge in the mind of society(s) about the "state-concessive result" between things or events in the external and internal world, which require each other and contrast with each other, positive, negative and neutral subjective marks given to it. The concept of concession consists of an obstacle and a concessive state, and the obstacle may be of two types: interfering and insufficient. Concession finds verbal and non-verbal, explicit and implicit linguistic expression. Taking into account the variety and abundance of the expression plan and units of the concession, its macronominative field expresses micronominative fields. Each field has its own dominant and peripheral members. In the compared languages the field center task falls on simple sentences with adverbial modifier of concession and word combinations. While the status of a peripheral member falls on the members located far and near to the center.

So, the concept concession consists of the parts requiring and standing in contrast, rejecting each other parts. Its first element is the obstacle the second element is the resistless state.

The first part of the concept consists of such basic signs as an action, state, process and others. We differentiate two types of it: interfering state and insufficient state:

Table: 1.

Interfering state		Concessive result
Though he tried to stop me	←---→	I didn't stop.
No matter how old he is	←---→	He can carry the burden of misfortunes on his shoulder.. It is still their late past.
Sultonmurod o'zini chetga olmoqqa tirishsa ham	←---→	xalq to'lqini uni surib ketdi.
Dev boshim bilan insonga bosh egdim, deydi; ta'zim qildim, deydi, qul bo'ldim deydi,	←---→	ammo el bo'lmadim deydi.
Хотя шел дождь	←---→	Мы играли футбол.

Table: 2.

Insufficient state		Concessive result
Even he took care of the patient	←---→	The patient did not recover.
Though I tried very hard	←---→	I couldn't finish my work in time.
Men yordam bersam ham	←---→	U ishni tugatolmadi.
Ota onasi kelsa ham	←---→	kirgizmayman.
Несмотря на то, что я помогал ему	←---→	Он не смог закончить работу.

Table: 3.

Obstacle	←-----→	Concessive result
Action	←-----→	Action
State	←-----→	State
Situation	←-----→	Situation
Condition	←-----→	Condition

From logical point of view, the obstacle element may come either before or after the resistless state. In accordance with this it may have two positional variants. If the concession element possesses obstacle action, state, situation, condition, resistless state possesses the same components.

Table: 4.

Obstacle	←-----→	Concessive result
Action	←-----→	Action
State	←-----→	State
Situation	←-----→	Situation
Condition	←-----→	Condition

Opposite relations appear on the basis of action-action, action-state, situation-state, condition-state relations and they may have affirmation-negation, negation-affirmation, negation-negation, affirmation-affirmation (but having contradictory semantics) relations.

The analysis gave a chance to determine universal cognitive attributes of the concept concession. They are:

1. The concept concession appear on the basis of the opposition of the concessive relations between two components;
2. State-concessive result universal model lies in the basis of the concept concession;
3. The first element of the concept consists of either interfering or insufficient states;
4. Affirmation-negation, negation-affirmation, sometimes negation-negation, affirmation-affirmation relations exist between the components of the concept concession;
5. Contradictory relations between the components of the concept concession appear as the reflection of real relations of actions, states, situation, conditions observed between objects, events of the inner and outer world;
6. The concept c oncession forms the resource of cognitive knowledge and it is verbalized explicitly and implicitly because of the communication necessity in language and speech;
7. The concept concession takes contentially pure and mixed linguistic picture as a part (supplementary element) of the semantics of other concepts (time+concession, place+concession, degree+concession, subjectness+concession, attributeness+concession).

The concept of concession finds its linguistic picture in every language. Through the study semantics of language and speech, through description the conceptospheres of this or that nation, one

can discover which of the cognitive attributes were more important in the history of this or that nation, nominative density, national, social and individual features. From this point of view there is necessity for the study the constituent units of the concession field.

So, the concept of concession is a multi-dimensional mental structure with a complex structure that combines cognitive and linguistic, abstract and concrete, national and personal characteristics, and the research of its structure and content provides an opportunity to understand the expression of concessive relations and to systematize and classify learning.

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