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Hasanova R.

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VARIATION OF LINKING ELEMENTS OF CONCESSION IN SIMPLE AND COMPLEX SENTENCES IN ENGLISH WITH THEIR AZERBAIJANI EQUIVALENTS

ВАРИАТИВНОСТЬ СОЕДИНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ЭЛЕМЕНТОВ УСТУПКИ В ПРОСТЫХ И СЛОЖНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯХ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ И ИХ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСКИЕ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ

Summary. The article is devoted to the analysis of linking elements of concession in English and their Azerbaijani equivalents. Linking elements of concession in English include conjunctions, conjunctive pronouns and adverbs, composite prepositions and some other linking elements which serve to link two ideas or subordinate clauses opposing to each-other semantically. When connecting opposing two ideas to each-other, conjunctions, conjunctive adverbs and conjunctive pronouns are used. Besides these linking elements, some composite prepositions are also used in English. The ways of expression of all these elements in Azerbaijani are different. Analyses of these elements made it possible to determine the variation of linking elements of concession in modern English, and the variation existing among these elements are explained by means of examples and their translations. In Azerbaijani there also exists variation among the equivalents of English linking elements of concession, and this is more colorful depending on the context.

Keywords: concession, contrast, linking elements, variation, conjunctions, conjunctive adverbs, concessive prepositions.

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена проблемам вариативности соединительных элементов уступки в простых и сложных предложениях в английском языке и их Азербайджанских эквивалентах. Соединительными элементами уступки в английском языке являются местоимения и наречия, составные предлоги и некоторые соединительные элементы, которые используются для соединения двух понятий или же двух придаточных предложений, семантически противостоящих друг другу. Союзы, соединительные наречия и соединительные местоимения используются для соединения двух противостоящих идей. Кроме этих элементов, в английском языке, также широко используются составные предлоги. В Азербайджанском языке существуют разные способы выражения этих элементов. Вследствие анализа этих элементов было обнаружено, что соединительные элементы уступки в современном английском языке варьируются, и вариативность этих элементов объясняется с помощью примеров и их переводов. В Азербайджанском языке также существует вариативность среди эквивалентов английских соединительных элементов уступки и данное явление в Азербайджанском языке разнообразно в зависимости от контекста.

Ключевые слова: концессия, контраст, связывая элементы, вариация, союзы, соединительные наречия, концессионных предлоги.

Анотация. Дана стаття присвячена проблемам варіативності з'єднувальних елементів поступки в простих і складних реченнях в англійській мові та їх Азербайджанських еквівалентах. З'єднувальними елементами поступки в англійській мові є займенники і прислівники, складені прийменники і деякі з'єднувальні елементи, які використовуються для з'єднання двох понять або ж двох додаткових пропозицій, семантично протистоять один одному. Союзи, сполучні прислівники і сполучні займенники використовуються для з'єднання двох протилежних ідей. Крім цих елементів, в англійській мові, також широко використовуються складені прийменники. В Азербайджанському мові існують різні способи вираження цих елементів. Внаслідок аналізу цих елементів було виявлено, що з'єднувальні елементи поступки в сучасній англійській мові варіюються, і варіативність цих елементів пояснюється за допомогою прикладів та їх перекладів. В Азербайджанському мові також існує варіативність серед еквівалентів англійських з'єднувальних елементів поступки і дане явище в Азербайджанському мовою різноманітно в залежності від контексту.

Ключові слова: концесія, контраст, пов'язуючи елементи, варіація, спілки, з'єднувальні прислівники, концесійних приводи.

Introduction. In the English language the complex (compound) sentence is divided into two parts: composite compound and composite complex sentences. The composite compound sentences can have coordinating elements, which serve to connect different ideas or notions equal in rank. Whereas composite complex sentences can have elements which are used to connect the subordinate clause to the principal or main clause of the sentence. (9,197). Besides subordinating conjunctions some prepositions, conjunctive adverbs, conjunctive pronouns and conjunctive elements are also used to express concession or contrast in a sentence.

1. Linking elements which serve to connect concession clause.

The following elements are used to express concession or contrast in the English language:

1. **Conjunctions:**

- *coordinating conjunctions:* while, whether...or,

- **subordinating conjunctions:** *though, although, even if, even though, even so.*
- 2. **Conjunctive pronouns:** *whoever, whatever, whichever.*
- 3. **Conjunctive adverbs:** *wherever, however, whenever, whereas, no matter how, nevertheless, notwithstanding, no matter what.*
- 4. **Prepositions:** *considering that, in spite of (the fact), for all that, with all.*
- 5. **Other linking elements:** *in contrast, in the same way, on (to) the contrary, on the other hand, yet, all just the same, but otherwise, regardless, instead, regardless of.*

As mentioned above, there are a lot of types of subordinating conjunctions and one of them is concession conjunctions which have a function of linking the concession (concessive) subordinate clause to the main one. In linguistics there is a term called contrast clauses which is used instead of concessive clauses. Such clauses usually express some obstacle which does not prevent the realization of the action expressed in the principal clause. For example:

Although the weather was very windy and rainy (concession clause expressing an obstacle), we enjoyed our trip to the mountain (main clause). (Baxmayaraq ki, küləkli və yağışlı idi, biz dağa etdiyimiz səyahətdən həzz aldığımız or Havanın küləkli və yağışlı olmasına baxmayaraq, biz dağa etdiyimiz səyahətdən həzz aldığımız)

So, let us classify the above-given elements of concession or contrast properly. The first element introducing the concession clause in the above example is called a subordinator. In this article, we are going to learn to use some concessive subordinators and coordinators which one can confidently use in concession clauses: **although, even though, though, while and whereas.**

But firstly, let us determine the way how subordinators function in a sentence. Subordinators are linking words that join main clauses to dependent clauses to make sentences. Their big effect on words in sentences is unavoidable. A clause without a subordinator forms a complete statement and can stand alone, while a clause introduced by a subordinator cannot stand alone and therefore forms an incomplete statement. For example:

It was very windy and rainy.

This sentence forms a complete thought since it is not introduced by a subordinator.

Although it was windy and rainy (here the reader wants to know what happens next because the thought is incomplete)

Now we shall speak about the types of the concessive linking elements one by one.

1.1 Variation in the use of conjunctions as a means of connection between subordinate and principal clauses.

As it is known, conjunctions are divided into the followings (7, 280-283):

- *coordinating conjunctions: while, whether...or.*
- *subordinating conjunctions: though, although, even if, even though, even so.*
- The subordinating conjunction *while* is used to say that some idea in the subordinate clause contrasts with something in the main clause. This subordinator is interchangeable with conjunctive adverb *whereas*, or it can mean **although** and can describe major contrast. For example:

My sister was quiet and shy in her childhood (main clause), while I was lively and talkative – Bacım uşaq vaxtı sakit və utancaq idi, amma mən şən və söhbətçil idim.

My sister was quiet and shy in her childhood (main clause), whereas I was lively and talkative - Bacım uşaq vaxtı sakit və utancaq idi, halbuki mən şən və söhbətçil idim.

These two sentences express a contrast between two ideas. As you see, *while* is not only used to express time; it can also express contrast. It should be noted that the *while* clause can follow and precede the main clause. Let's look through one more example:

While my father is good at math and playing chess, I am weak at both of them. – Atamın riyaziyyat və şahmatda güclü olmasına baxmayaraq mən onların hər ikisindən zəifəm.

While I admire your courage, I think you ought not to go on this dangerous journey – *Sənin cəsarətinə heyran olmağıma baxmayaraq (Baxmayaraq ki, sənin cəsarətinə heyranam), düşünürəm ki, sən bu təhlükəli səyahətə getməməlisən.*

While doesn't denote some obstacle which does not prevent the realization of the action in the main clause, but is used to show how one person, thing, or place is different from another.

... there was a dispute ... the king, and the Queen, who were all talking at once, while all the rest were quite silent, and looked very uncomfortable. – ... mübahisə gedirdi ...kral və kraliça hamısı danışırdı, halbuki yerdə qalanlar sakit durmuşdular və narahat görünürdülər.(12, 135)

While some countries did agree to NATO intervention, others were strongly against it – *Bəzi ölkələr NATO-nun müdaxiləsinə razı olduqları halda, digər ölkələr bunun əleyhinə idilər.*

Voting in the south was brisk, **whereas** in the north it got off to a slow start.

Some people suggest that **while** and the similar but more formal word **whilst** should not be used in a contrastive sense, similar in meaning to **whereas**, and should be restricted to its temporal use. However, this is an overly puristic approach since it is quite common in lots of formal writing. One difference between **while** and **whereas** is that the contrast expressed by the former is somewhat weaker than that expressed by the latter.

- *Although (baxmayaraq), though (informal) (baxmayaraq), even if (hətta əgər), even though (hətta əgər) and as (baxmayaraq)* are subordinating elements which are used in contrast clauses. They are also called subordinating conjunctions and introduce an idea which contrasts with the main clause.

He had enough bread. He went to buy some more.
 The above two statements can be combined as follows:

Although Though (informal) Even though Even if Even so	he had enough bread,	he went to <u>buy</u> some more.
OR		
He went to <u>buy</u> some more bread.	although though (informal) even though even if even so	he had enough bread.

All four conjunctions here introduce concessive clauses.

Even if she is very old, she runs fast.

Although Samir was half asleep, he remembered to set the house alarm. *Baxmayaraq ki, Samir yarıyuxulu idi, o, signalizasiyanı işə salmağı xatırladı.*

Though Samir was half asleep, he remembered to set the house alarm – *Baxmayaraq ki, Samir yarıyuxulu idi, o, signalizasiyanı işə salmağı xatırladı və ya Samir yarıyuxulu olmağına baxmayaraq, o, signalizasiyanı işə salmağı xatırladı.*

Even though Samir was half asleep, he remembered to set the house alarm – *Hətta yarıyuxulu olmağına baxmayaraq, Samir signalizasiyanı işə salmağı xatırladı.*

Yes, we went to school in the sea, though you may not believe it – Although it was raining, he walked to the station – Bəli, baxmayaraq ki, sən inanmırsan, biz dənizdə məktəbə gedirdik. (12, 148)

A **concessive clause** is a clause which begins with a conjunction "although" or "even though" and expresses an idea suggesting the opposite of the main part of the sentence.

The sentence "*Although she's a doctor, she does not work*" begins with a concessive clause- "*Although she's a doctor*" which has an opposite meaning of - "*she does not work*" which is the main part of the sentence.

All these subordinators have the same meaning; however, there is semantic variation among them. In informal speech though is more common than although. Even though is a stronger form of a conjunction although or though, and is definitely more emphatic than although.

So, if you want to sound very informal, you can use though instead of although. In case you want to sound very emphatic (concession is made more emphatic by using the modifier even), you can use *even though* instead of *although* and *though*. These four subordinating elements always come before the subject and verb in a clause. The although/though/even though/even if clauses can precede and follow the main clause. Let's look through one more example:

Jane wasn't accepted to the job as an accountant *although* she had all the necessary qualifications – *Bütün lazımı keyfiyyətlərimə baxmayaraq, Ceyn mühasib işinə qəbul edilmədi.*

So, the concessive clauses are formed according to the following model:

ALTHOUGH + SUBJECT + VERB (Concessive clause)

EVEN THOUGH

In Modern English **even** is used as a particle, but we can use **even if** and **even though** conjunctions to connect two clauses.

They will go **even if** /**even though** you prohibit them to – *Hətta əgər sən qadağan etsən belə onlar gedəcəklər.*

Even if I fail, I will try again and again until I succeed – *Hətta əgər mən müvəffəqiyyətsizliyə düşür olsam belə, alınana kimi cəhd edəcəm.*

Though and **although** mean 'in spite of the fact that', 'even if' and similar ideas and can be used as conjunctions with the same meaning. However **though** is more common.

Though he had a car, he always walked to the work – *Maşını olmağına baxmayaraq, o, həmişə işə piyada gedərdi.*

Though you hate me, I will always serve you faithfully – *Baxmayaraq ki, sən mənə nifrət edirsən, hər zaman sənə sədaqətə qulluq edəcəm.*

Although Jane was a clever student, she didn't receive a scholarship – *Ceyn savadlı tələbə olmağına baxmayaraq, təqaüd almadi.*

In the above given two sentences **though** is used at the initial position, which gives the sentence more emphatic meaning, while in mid position the sentence will have ordinary intonation. This rule can be applied to all concessive conjunctions.

I would like to go out **although** it is raining – *Baxmayaraq ki, yağış yağır mən bayıra çıxmaq istərdim.*

Maria didn't receive a scholarship **although** she is a clever student.

One of the conjunctions used in concession clause is **as**. **ADJECTIVE/ADVERB + AS + SUBJECT + VERB** model is used here (7, 280-283).

There are structural similarities between *in spite of, despite* and *although, even though, as*.

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In spite of Despite	+ noun
Although Even though As	+ verb

1.4. Other linking elements expressing concession

In English the following elements are used to express the idea of concession. But they are not used to connect principal and subordinate clauses, so they can only be used in simple sentences: *in the same way, on the other hand, (on) (to) the contrary to, yet, all just the same, but otherwise, regardless, regardless of.*

Besides above mentioned linking elements, in English some adverbs and other linking elements are also used to express concession in a sentence, but it will not be in the form of composite complex sentence.

He is tall **while/whereas/on the other hand** she is short – *O, uca boyludur, amma/digər tərəfdən o qadın qısa boyludur.*

Football is popular in England **while / yet / on the other hand** in Australia they prefer cricket – *Futbol İngiltərədə məşhurdur amma/halbuku/digər tərəfdən Avstraliyada kriket oynamağı üstün tuturlar.*

Jack thinks we're ready to begin **while / whereas / yet** Tom thinks we still need to wait – *Cək fikirləşir ki, biz başlamağa hazırıq, lakin/amma/halbuki Tom bizim gözləməli olduğumuzu düşünür.*

Contrary to his doctor's orders, he had gone back to work – *Öz həkiminin göstərişinə baxmayaraq o, işə qayıtdı.*

The club welcomes all new members, **regardless of** age – *Yaşlarına baxmayaraq, klub bütün üzvləri qəbul edərək salamlayır.*

The rent is rather high, **otherwise** the house is fine – *Kirayə haqqı kifayət qədər yüksək olmağına baxmayaraq, ev əladır.*

Conclusion. As a result of the analyses of the linking elements of concession, we came to a conclusion that besides conjunction some other elements of language can be used to give the sentence the idea of concession. If one wants to connect two ideas in a sentence he/she will have to use conjunctive adverbs and conjunctive pronouns. But in case of a simple sentence, we will not be able to use conjunctions, but we can substitute them by the prepositions and some other expressions serving to express the idea of concession in a sentence, which is quite possible. So, all the elements described above are widely-used in modern English to express the idea of concession. In the usage of these elements variation also can be felt which serves to express different shades of meaning in a sentence.

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