



Theoretical Analysis of Linguistic Cooperation and Convention Phenomena

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Abstract

Recently, linguists have been paying attention to the need to distinguish between the concepts of convention and cooperation. This article examines the essence of the concepts of “cooperation” and “communication”, the research into these terms in modern linguistics. The article’s author analyzed the latest literature and formalized the different aspects of convention and cooperation with the help of a table. In particular, one of the aspects of cooperation that differs from the convention is that it does not perform a regulatory task. Cooperation is essential, that is, working with information that depends on a mental institution; that is, it is based on the laws of message transmission.

Keywords: *Convention; Conventionality; Cooperation; Polarization; Successful Communication; Cooperative Relations; Association; Speech Cooperation*

Introduction

In the 20th century, scientific research was increasingly interested in the human mind and the study of the subconscious. In particular, man is not only a person, but he is attracting the attention of scientists as a linguistic person and language owner. Linguists have recently focused on the importance of distinguishing between the concepts of convention and cooperation. In contrast to the word cooperation, which means agreement, the convention is mutuality and solidarity. For example, these two concepts are also related to the pragmatic aspect of language.

First of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the concept of cooperation’s polarity. The issue of polarization is distinguished by the fact that it implies a common denominator. This sign is distinguished by the fact that it corresponds to each other in time and space, and one reflects a negative meaning to the other. One of the polarizing symbols of cooperation is conflict.

Cooperation is known to be a binary concept with multidimensional and complex dimensions, and its polarization is divided into two subcategories: cooperativeness and uncooperativeness. Cooperation is a social phenomenon, a factor that governs mutual relations and, through its influence, contributes to conflict-free, successful communication.

While discussing the antonym of cooperation, i.e., conflict, conflict units, we state that a Danish linguist who studied a conversation between a Danish school teacher and a student writes that if the

teacher cannot answer questions or has difficulty achieving unity, it is necessary to maintain a distance. With this, he emphasizes that non-compliance with cooperation in communication creates distance and describes it as an antonym of cooperation.

Main Part

Cooperativeness and non-cooperativeness are seen primarily as psychological and social phenomena. Moreover, we want to highlight the linguistic aspects.

The word “cooperation” comes from the Latin “Cooperari” “co” and “operari” which means “to work together”. We witness that this word is mentioned in manuscripts of the 16th century.

In addition, there are other tasks of cooperation. It creates a favorable atmosphere during communication, accelerates the achievement of the intended goal, mitigates potential aggression, and helps prevent a possible conflict. Therefore, following the principles of cooperation is strategically essential in being fair to the interlocutor, maintaining mutual respect, and tactical action.

Russian, the word “unification” is used in the form of “cooperation” and means cooperation. The combined words “cooperative relations” and “cooperative relations” are also in use [1].

The extensive German-Russian dictionary says that cooperation is related to the economy, and the type of production based on cooperation is envisaged [2, 138]. There are five types of associations in the economy: marketing, credit, service associations, and others. So, the term cooperation is mainly used in political science and economics, while in politics, it is understood as a union, and in economics, it means association. Also, in recent times, there has been cooperative education, which refers to the association of school collectives and employers.

It should be noted that there is no mention of cooperation as a linguistic term in dictionaries published in the last century. The term cooperation is a study subject or paradigm of several disciplines, and the study subject of linguistics fits the term “speech cooperation”.

It is known that in each speech act, the interlocutor decides whether to use the strategy of cooperation or conflict. In this regard, the scientist pays attention to the fact that the tactics of cooperative provocation in interviews do not destroy the speaker’s emotional state. After all, the speech act of cooperation requires harmonization, unlike conflict. So, we can understand cooperation as a strategy. After all, harmonization is achieved by using cooperation, suggestion, agreement, concession, approval, praise, and others. So, in search of an answer to how to define cooperation, we concluded that cooperation is distinguished by its universality and causes cultural diversity. There is a necessary foundation for aiming for cooperation, and it is critical to maintain humility and avoid negative thinking.

Now let us move on to the second part of our analysis – the analysis of convention. If we refer to dictionaries, a convention (lat. convention – agreement, agreement) is a contract, agreement, or agreement concluded between states on a particular issue [3; 457]. Even today, we witness the use of the word convention in connection with the signing of an agreement between countries.

It is known that there is a regulator of the language. (Regulator – manages and regulates). These are based on rituals (procedures and ceremonies) and traditions, norms and rules, ethnic stereotypes and national laws, language, speech, and non-verbal mechanisms of communicants during their speech activity, and their specific features in the formation of discourse. Because E.V. Vostrikova, in her scientific article, convention, and regularity, proposed to separate the concepts from each other because this situation justifies the unconventional use of language, and speech actions such as lying and cheating are examples of unconventionality. Furthermore, the scientist emphasized the naturalization of the

concept of social practice as the primary reason for the pragmatic separation of pragmatics and convention [4].

As it is known, contracts are different according to contain. However, it can be more challenging to distinguish which type of contract is which; their main similarity is that they are binding documents. Hence the convention – Is derived from the Latin language and is considered a type of international agreement. The convention, in turn, differs from other types of contracts in that it is an international norm [5]. Therefore, the convention is an international agreement that prevents the misuse of existing agreements and abuse of agreements.

M.V. Koltunova also highlighted the principle of cooperation in her scientific research on the use of convention in business people’s conversations and pointed out the similarities and differences between convention and cooperation. According to the scientist, the convention forms a synonymous line with the concepts of norm, regulation, and standard, and means ordering and cooperation differ from the convention in that they are interpreted with words related to harmonies, such as cooperation and integration. So, the convention has normative and regulatory features. Also, convention and cooperation operate at the levels of communicative norms and tactics and are pragmatic factors [6; 3]. It is worth noting that in some cases, conventional relations can be used in restriction and limitation [6; 21]. Russian scientist I.N. Borisova through the presupposition of communication among the regulatory norms of the convention includes concepts such as rule, ritual, and scenario [6; 8].

Yu.V. Kakhovskaya mentioned in her work that the words “communication” – and “convention” – agreement are elements of international terminology. Although speech behavior has changed over time, it is based on convention – stable rules and norms of dialogical interaction. According to modern sources, the convention is an international legal document, which, unlike declarations and agreements, has a legal status. Between the parties to the convention, it is mandatory to fulfill all the conditions in this agreement [7, 22]. In modern pragmatics, the term “convention” or very broad, “language conventions” without distinguishing the concepts of “pragmatic conventions” [Austin JL 1962, JR Searle 1975, 1985; Strawson PF 1964], or very narrowly, only with language use – “language use conventions” [E. Bates] is explained [8].

In the table below, we have outlined the similarities and differences between convention and cooperation.

		Cooperation	Convention
1.	Regulator	–	+
2.	Concept (essence)	+	–
3.	Conditional performance	–	+
4.	The goal	+	–
5.	Use in the process of communication	+	+
6.	Pragmatic element	+	+
7.	Basis for communication	+	+
8.	Regulation of aggression	–	+
9.	Has principles	+	–
10.	Performs the task harmoniously and rationally		
11.	Makes structure and rational actions	–	+
12.	Ensures regularity of communication	+	+
13.	Stable rules	–	+
14.	Successful interaction	+	+
15.	Varies according to context	–	+
16.	Compatibility feature	+	+

Cooperation is a principle, as opposed to a convention, which has no regulatory function and no conditionality.

Cooperation depends on this essence, that is, a cognitive establishment, while a convention is an international agreement.

In our opinion, cooperation is a way of working with the flow of information and decoding it. Therefore it has its principles, rational structuring in the convention and successful interaction is inherent in both cases.

One of the striking similarities between these two concepts is that both promote regularity of communication.

Furthermore, cooperation and convention are pragmatic elements, providing a basis for communication.

A linguistic convention is seen in the mutual agreement between people who use the same language to understand the exact words in the same way. This is a mechanism for developing a common understanding – a language convention. However, an essential linguistic factor determines the correct or incorrect understanding of language and speech signs, and linguists call this linguistic factor convention.

The specific conditions of the language convention are constantly clarified and changed as required by the life of the people and the language, the emergence of new realities and conditions.

Conclusion

All languages have the quality of conventionality, which is the use of words in speech and writing that are accepted, approved, and recognized by the community of language speakers. Regular and generally accepted conventionality is the basis of communication.

As a result, we see a chronological update of word convention in dictionaries regarding meaning and function. The development of science is at the heart of this situation. So, in linguistics, language convention is defined as the ability to choose words from a language that are used in the speech of native speakers of that language.

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