ABSTRACT: Among the group of contraargumentative discourse markers (cf. Roulet et al., 1985; Portolés, 1998; Martín Zorraquino y Portolés, 1999), we can identify in Spanish a smaller group which represents a particular discursive strategy: the concessive strategy (we will hence call that category the concessive discourse markers group).

Even though every one of those Spanish concessive discourse markers (i.e. aunque, pero, sin embargo, no obstante, empero, con todo, aun así, a pesar de, si bien, ahora bien, etc.) has its own idiosyncrasy, the homogeneity and justification of this category come from the fact that all these markers communicate the same procedural information. Contrary to what has been propounded by Portolés (1998) or Martín Zorraquino & Portolés (1999), we defend the idea that the procedural information conveyed by all the concessive connectors contains a double instruction. Thus, firstly they guide the interpretation of a sentence optimally by marking an opposition between two new elements or by enhancing an already existing opposition between two elements. Secondly they help us solve the opposition by making one of the opposed elements more relevant than the other.