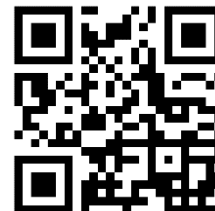


A Socio-Pragmatic Study of Honorific Expressions in "Pride and Prejudice"



Asst.Lect.Israa Ali Abdulhusain¹, Lect.Abbas Talib Alfelugi²

¹Department of English Language, College of Education for Girls, Kufa University

²Department of English Language, College of Education, Kufa University

ABSTRACT: Honorific expressions are mostly common used in literature, specifically in novels. They have occupied an important role within the domain of socio-pragmatic studies of language. They refer to one form of speech that signal social deference, through conventionalized understandings of some aspects of the form-meaning relationship. Honorific expressions have not been studied sufficiently from a socio-pragmatic perspective, particularly in literature.

The problem is, therefore, honorifics have not received an adequate analysis and significant attention from a socio-pragmatic perspective, specifically in literary text. Hence, this study attempts to answer the following questions: what is the relationship between honorification and politeness? That is, are honorifics necessarily utilized to indicate politeness or not? Is there a relationship between the honorific expressions and the sociolinguistic variables like, age, social distance, educational degree and social status in the movie "Pride and Prejudice"? This paper aims at identifying these honorific forms that are manifested socially and pragmatically with reference to theory of intimacy/status and the theory of politeness. Besides, it attempts to investigate the relationship between the positive and negative politeness strategies and the functions of different categories of honorifics that are used by some public characters in movie 'Pride and Prejudice'. It also sheds light on the effect of different sociolinguistic variables in interpreting and identifying the honorific expressions.

The finding of this study reveals that context and other sociolinguistic factors are an effective factors and have an important role in providing a full understanding of the intended meaning of honorific forms. Substantially, this paper shows that how the choice of honorific expressions is utilized differently depending on particular socio-pragmatic aspects.

KEYWORDS: Socio-pragmatics, Sociolinguistic factors, Honorifics, politeness and literary text.

1. INTRODUCTION

It should be noticed that understanding a language involves not only knowledge of grammar, phonology and lexis, but also knowledge of certain features and particular characteristics of culture, which is a system of attitudes, beliefs and norms that users of that language agree to. Scholars have contributed significantly to the concept of socio-pragmatics, one of them is Leech (1983:10) says that socio-pragmatic aspect is an abstract field which deals with more specific local conditions on language use. The concept therefore dwells on the pragmatics of society that generates and regulates the appropriateness of language use. Jacobs and Jucker's (1995) describes sociopragmatics as the contextual aspects of historical texts including the addresser, addressees, their social and personal relationship, the physical and social setting of production and reception of the text. Accordingly, Verschueren (1999:7) defines sociolinguistics as the science that mainly "concerned with the ways in which social relationships, statuses, patterns and networks interact with language structure and use". The social aspect is further emphasized by Rover (2001:1) saying that language use is governed by the knowledge of social condition, such as social distance, perception of relative power and degree of imposition. Similarly, Richards and Schmidt (2002) states that sociopragmatics is concerned with "the relationship between social factors and pragmatics". In this respect, sociopragmatic perspective concerns the social judgments underling these options such as the nature of relationship between interlocutors (close, or distant, equal or unequal).

In this regard, Leech (2003: 104) points out that politeness is a concept situated in the field of socio-pragmatics since, this study attempts to discuss honorific expressions in terms of politeness and specific social factors. In addition, Locastro (2012) argues that socio-pragmatics focuses on the pragmatic meaning and how it is influenced by speaker's environment and social identities. To sum up, socio-pragmatics is the relation between social context and pragmatics. Therefore, a speaker needs to understand the appropriate circumstances as well as the appropriate form of honorifics that would be compatible with social relationship between interlocutors. Hence, it is clear from the mentioned definitions and opinions that the socio-pragmatic is a concept includes certain pragmatic aspects which are influenced by various sociolinguistic factors.

A Socio-Pragmatic Study of Honorific Expressions in "Pride and Prejudice"

2. BROWN AND FORD; (1961) THEORY OF INTIMACY AND STATUS

It is important to highlight the basic sociolinguistic variables like gender, context, age and social status since the choice of every honorific expression is motivated by such variables. The study of Brown and Ford (1961) propose particular semantic rule that governs the honorific expressions and address terms in American English. Specifically, they concentrate on two dimensions: intimacy and status. Moreover, the results of their study show that the most common honorific forms used are the first name, titles (e.g. Mr., Mrs., Miss, Sir, etc.) and the last name. Furthermore, they find that two major factors influence the choice of the honorific forms between interlocutors which are intimacy and status. people can make use of different honorific forms in their speech to reflect respect, polite, prestige and identity. It is important to mention a simple illustration of those variables:

2.1. Context

It is the powerful tool for creating the kind of relationships, connections and experiences you want to have with your partner. It plays a major role in the choice of the honorific expressions (Formentelli, 2009. p.182; Morford 1997. Cited in Clyne et al. 2009. P. 20). Therefore, language users can make use of different honorific expressions and address terms depending on the context. Sometimes, the same honorific expression is used differently from one context to another to indicate different meaning, in this case, it reflects different pragmatic intention (ibid). In addition, Llie (2010:886) reports that "forms of address involve a number of multifunctional and context-sensitive usage".

2.2. Age

It is described as a significant variable in the sociolinguistic analysis of honorific expression and terms of address. "It has been shown in sociolinguistic research that age is fundamental in explaining linguistic variation" Clyne et al. (2009:51) declare that age differences between characters are not clear-cut, and are apparent. Differences in age systems across cultures can have important sociolinguistic implications. Besides, the relation between the age and other social factors will also differ across cultures. Therefore, the correlation between external factors such as age, gender, social status and language variation is one of the stalwarts of sociolinguistic theory (Bell:1984).

2.3. Social Status

It is the relative level of social value, a person is considered to possess such social value includes respect, polite and honor. It is a traditionally fundamental element in choosing one expression over another in a particular context (Clyne et al. 2009:37). Like other sociolinguistic variables, it affects the use of honorific expressions. It is important to mention that by status, we do not mean only the high and professional position are concerned but, what is meant according to Clyne (2009:79) status includes also any social position that speaker would have in relation to others. Moreover, much of the status of social value will be examined in relation to intimacy/distance and politeness theory.

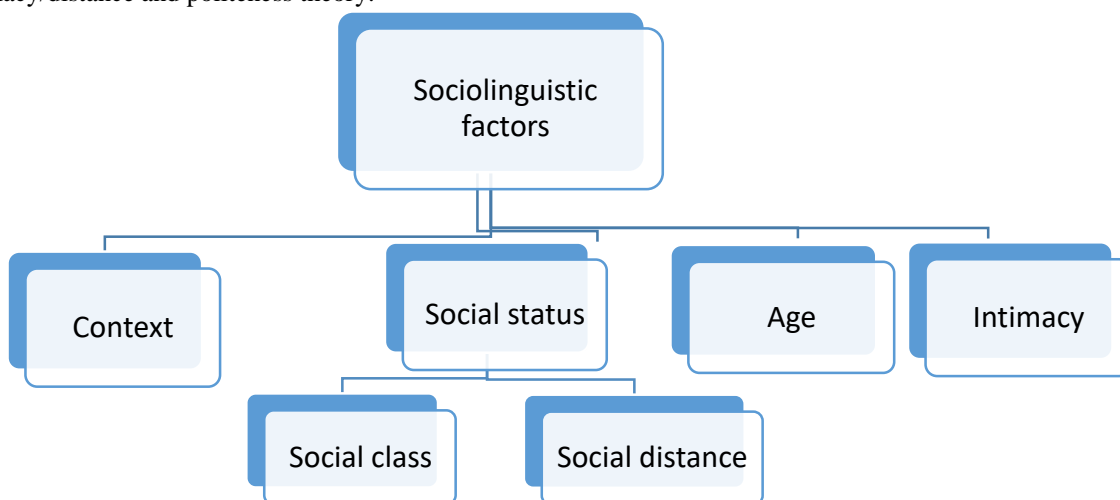


Figure (3): Sociolinguistic factors of language variation (Adapted from Brown& Ford 1961)

3. THE CONCEPT OF HONORIFIC

Much attention has been paid to the phenomena of honorification as polite strategy utilized in relation to the conversational context and social factors. Hence, the researcher will show how these expressions and its functions are utilized in movie "Pride and Prejudice" since honorifics play an important role within the domain of socio-pragmatic studies of language and communication.

Brown and Levinson (1978: 276) define the term 'honorific' as a "grammatical encodings of relative social status between participants and persons or things referred to in the communicative event". They add that honorifics are Politeness formula in a particular language. Many languages have complex system of honorifics for instance, Japanese, English, Arabic and Chinese. In such case, the speaker can determine the relation between him/herself and the addressee by looking at particular aspects such as

A Socio-Pragmatic Study of Honorific Expressions in "Pride and Prejudice"

speaker, addressee, settings etc. English has few cases in which few honorific terms are used by people and it is especially reflected in drama, short stories as well as novels e.g. Professor, my lord, Dr, Mr.s Mr, dear and Sir etc.(Richard, 1985:131) . Crystal (1987:98) says that many languages have particular or certain set of grammatical contrasts in which different degrees of politeness strategies are expressed, this set is called " honorific system" of that language.

Verschueren (1992:21) gives an accurate definition; concentrating on the linguistic representatives of honorifics by saying "honorifics are language forms such as pronouns, vocative expressions, titles of address and the like, used to encode the high status of the interlocutor".

Accordingly, Agha (1994:295) states "that social status of participants influences the usage of vocative honorifics in all societies, So, the higher status, the lower status of individuals effects their choice of honorific terms". Another definition In a different vein, Farghal and Shakir (1994: 240) argue that honorifics are grammatical forms that utilized to express social superiority. These terms of addresses are different from one language to another. Social honorifics is considered as social information that primary expressed through human interaction. Such information is reflected through pronouns and titles of addresses.

Furthermore, Bussmann (1996:520) illustrates the word "honorific" that is basically derived from the Latin "honorificus" which indicates "showing honor". Wardhaugh (2006:341) Finally, it is established that women are widely addressed with honorific terms than men, according to Wardhaugh argues that honorifics can be expressed in terms of address such as s titles, kinship terms, nicknames. Furthermore, Longman (2008:944) states that honorifics are certain groups used in by people in every day communication for establishing various interpersonal relationships. Participants try to use them to convey respect, polite and familiarity.

Brown (2011:3) clarifies the sociopragmatic nature of honorifics in which these expressions used as a pragmatic strategy due to differences in their functions, use, motivations and effects. Besides, the use of honorifics is entirely dependent on the context in which they occur. McCready (2019:2) defines honorifics as "Those expressions which perform the linguistic marking of honorification: relationships involving social status, respect or deference between communicative interactants".

In this sense, these expressions have been adopted as an important linguistic and social forms. People try to use these forms and expressions to express themselves as a part of social existence. In fact, the linguistic knowledge is not enough to employ these terms correctly but, appropriate understanding of social and cultural system of particular community is also important. Linguistic honorifics vary according to the different sociological systems in the world. Some languages utilize particular honorific titles and terms, other languages recruit only personal pronouns and consider them as honorific forms, other systems have large or small, of lexical honorific categories. Thus, the definitions mentioned above share the basic idea that honorifics are linguistic forms used in particular community. They can also function as polite strategy that show 'honor and prestigious' and reflect the speaker's respect towards the addressee.

4. HONORIFIC AND POLITENESS

Politeness is associated with the social context of behaviour, with a special focus on social aspect, Lakoff (1975) believes that politeness encompasses " those forms of behaviour which have been developed in societies in order to reduce friction in interpersonal interaction". Politeness is considered as one of the most important aspects of human communication. It is about the strategic manipulation of language to fulfil speakers' conversational goals by saying which is socially appropriate (Culpeper et al, 2003: 1548). Watts (2003:1) says the word "polite" is defined as a form of behavior. It describes someone's behavior. Generally, the concept shows how person reflect a respect towards his/her superiors. It is described as a well speech, and appropriate behavior. In fact, many people suggest that politeness speech reflects self-affecting, which means that a person may reflect a positive or negative face.

Politeness can have a more general meaning, in addition to its linguistically restricted sense, Mey (2009:711) elaborates that the word 'polite' indicates someone with respectful behaviour regardless of their way of speaking and writing. He (ibid) adds that the meaning of politeness can vary from one culture to another, the word 'polite' is properly taken to represent both verbal and non-verbal behaviour. McCready (2019: 7) argues it is difficult to understand the term honorific without mentioning and understanding the theory of politeness. It looks like a full theory of human behaviour. He (ibid) elaborates that honorifics does not necessarily indicate politeness, on the other hand it could be utilized to indicate politeness and this depends on the situation of both speaker and addressee. To clarify the relationship between honorific and politeness, Cook (2016) studies the term 'honorific' and associate it with politeness, it is shown that honorific can be used to show the speaker's placement in a social hierarchy. They could be used as impolite or offensive manner for an instance, the word 'inginburei' which refers to excessive honorifics to be rude, it does not correlate with politeness. However, the relationship between honorific and politeness is clearly manifested in which honorifics are considered as tools for indicating politeness. Therefore, those expressions should not be distinguished from politeness. Honorifics seem to be independent of the notion of politeness according to Hijirada and Sohn (1986:367) who illustrates that the same honorific form can be utilized as polite in certain context, but impolite in other. This is clearly noted through their study which based on the comparison of honorific phenomena across English, Korean and Japanese. On the other hand, Hwang (1990:48) finds out that Korean language has various honorific expressions that generally classified respectively as: deferential and polite, deferential but

A Socio-Pragmatic Study of Honorific Expressions in "Pride and Prejudice"

impolite, non-deferential but polite and non-deferential and polite. Furthermore, politeness is usually conceived of as an inherent aspect of speaker-addressee relationship while honorific systems express deference to a number of role categories such as (addresses, referent, by-stander, etc.). Besides, deference as conveyed via honorific is not always expresses from the speaker's perspective (Agha 1994:288). According to Brown and Levinson (1987:23) assert that honorifics can be studied mainly by three ways: (1) classifying honorifics as a deference which, in turn, is a negative politeness strategy. (2) discussing honorifics as a manifestation of impersonalization and (3) arguing that honorific system is a positive politeness strategy. As a result, honorific expressions could be used as polite and impolite depending on certain context. Besides, politeness is conceived of as a communicative effect brought about by a language user's comportment in a particular social interaction. Hence, their functions belong to utterance meaning. Hence, people need to employ an array of strategies specifically "politeness strategies" to mitigate interpersonal communication and conflicts. Brown and Levinson (1987) propose certain politeness strategies to minimize FTA's. However, only two of these strategies will be dealt in identifying honorific expressions: positive politeness strategy and negative politeness strategy. These forms are expressed by people through their conversation and they regarded as an acts to minimize (TSF) in specific context Yule (2010:135).

4.1. Positive politeness strategy:

In this strategy, the speaker tries to minimize the distance between him/her and the hearer by expressing friendliness and group reciprocity recognizing the hearer's desire to be respected.

4.2. Negative politeness strategy:

It indicates the hearer's face and recognizes simultaneously that the speaker is imposing something on the hearer. Various expressions could be utilized here to indicate this strategy such as I was wondering if, I don't want to bother you but etc.

Furthermore, the concepts of politeness and face are universal as people in different cultures share a set of politeness conventions but their manifestations i.e. politeness strategies and culture-specific since they differ from one speech community to another (ibid).

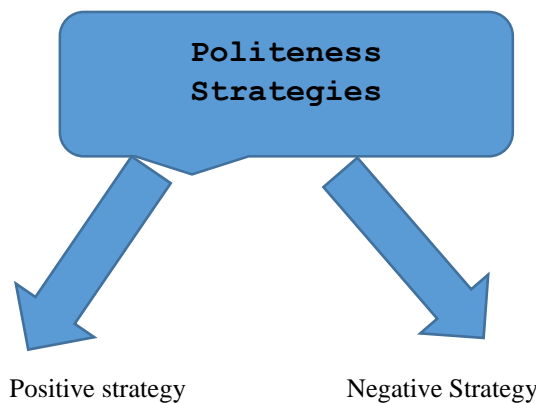


Figure (1): Politeness strategies (Adapted from Brown & Levinson)

5. CATEGORIES OF HONORIFICS:

Honorific expressions are generally generated from outputs of particular politeness strategies where directly or indirectly reflect a social position of the speaker and the addressee or referent for instance, in French there is a difference between Tu /Vous pronouns the former represents familiar form is used by low-class people while the latter is used by high-class people.

From this account of the concept honorifics, it may define as linguistic or non-linguistic device, its function to convey social deference or respect influences by both power and solidarity. Brown and Lucien (2011:215) classify honorifics into several forms such as referent, bystander, addresses, absolute and titles. Furthermore, the analysis of the honorific expressions and address terms will be based on Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory of politeness particularly (positive politeness strategy and negative politeness strategy), Brown and Lucien's (2011) classification of honorifics and Brown & Ford's (1961) theory of intimacy/status.

5.1. Referent

Referent honorifics are forms or terms used to express the respect of the relations held between the speaker and the referent that may be a thing or a person is referred to, so they are relational honorifics since they show the relationship between the speaker and the referent. The Tu/Vous pronouns distinction in singular pronoun of address is described as a form of referent which convey respect directly to the hearer (Levinson, 1987:180; Levinson, 1983:90, Lucian, 2011:87). Other referent honorifics such as the second number of pairs John/ Dr. John, eat/din, man/gentleman, book/volume etc., may indirectly express respect to the addresses, whether a person, activity or something related to the hearer. In addition, concerning this type of honorifics in Japanese, it is noted that these terms can be described as sensitive in membership group. For instance, when a salesman addresses a customer can not refer to boss with honorifics because such terms are used for membership group (Yamanashi 1974:765).

In the same sense, Sifianou (1992:57) states that this form is utilized to reflect the speaker's respect to persons actually referred to. See the following example cited by (Agha, 1998: 159):

A Socio-Pragmatic Study of Honorific Expressions in "Pride and Prejudice"

Did old brother give it to father?

Furthermore, this form reflects the social status of the person is being spoken about, different second personal pronouns are chosen based on the relative social status of both the speaker and the hearer. Thus, these forms indicate courtesy towards individuals who are older or hold a higher social status such as your Majesty, king, princess, Lord, etc (Fillmore:1971).

5.2. Bystander

This form is utilized as a cover term that refers to both participants in audience role and non-participants over hearers (see Brown and Levinson, 1978:180, Lucian 2011). Similarly, Horn and Ward (2006:120) maintain that this term is used to show respect to non-addressed but present party as in:

Those young gentlemen are looking at the pictures.

It can be said that this form is a relational type since it expresses the relationship between the speaker and bystander Levinson (1983:90). Besides, they include cases in which various and different set of expressions are used in the presence of certain. Therefore, this form expresses the status of someone who is nearby, but not a participant in the conversation and this type is the least common as comparing with other types of honorifics.

5.3. Addressee

Brown and Levinson (1987:276) explain that these forms are direct indexing of the speaker-addressee relationship without any reference to the addressee. To make this idea more understandable, it is quite possible for South East Asian languages such as Korean, Japanese to use the word 'soup' in the sentence "the soup is hot" encodes a respect to the addressee without referring to him. In such case, the use of these forms depends on the context or situation Lucian (2011:97). It is clearly noted in these languages these terms are not socio-linguistically marked as appropriate for other kinds of addresses. Likewise, Comrie (1976:43) argues that these form represent the relationship between the speaker and addresses. According to Sifianou (1992:57) mentions that this term shows respect to the addresses by choosing particular linguistic item without directly referring to them. The use of this term depends on the addressee's status or social distance relative to the speaker for instance, Japanese has three variants for the world house and each of these holds a higher level of honor than other (ibid). Thus, it expresses the social status of the person being spoken to (the hearer). In fact, it seems that there is a similarity between addresses and referent honorifics. However, addresses forms seem much less in number than referent forms.

5.4. Absolute honorifics

Levinson (1983:90) maintains that absolute honorifics are socially deictic information and they are classified into two types: authorized speakers and authorized recipients. As a matter of fact, this form conveys particular expressions for particular speakers like: 'Mr', 'Miss', 'Dr', etc. For recipients, this form contains certain expressions that reserved for them, and this form includes most titles of address like: 'Your Honor', 'Mr. Presiden', 'Professor' etc. Furthermore, these sets of honorifics refer to the relationship between the speaker and the setting or social activity (Lucian, 2011). This form reflects the formality and informality which shows the relationship between participant's roles and situations. Similarly, Farghal and Shakir (1994:240) maintain that the absolute honorifics are specific forms reserved for authorized speakers and recipients. In addition, the absolute honorifics may cover variousexpressions which are used for social aims su ch as greetings and other politeness markers.

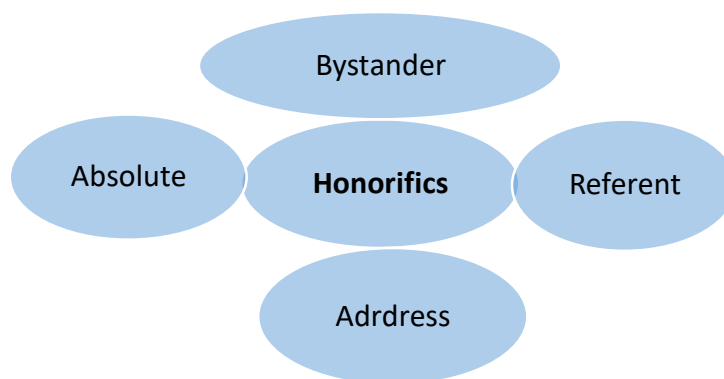


Figure (2): Honorific categories (Adapted from Brown& Lucien 2011)

6. METHODOLOGY

The present study is a descriptive qualitative study. The data collected for the socio-pragmatic analysis of English honorific expressions consist of seven conversational situations taken from the movie 'Pride and Prejudice'. Generally, the analysis of the selected data follows a socio-pragmatic analysis. In this research, the honorific expressions and referring terms are extracted to be identified, classified and analyzed qualitatively. Then, they are contextually investigated against various sociolinguistic factors. The

A Socio-Pragmatic Study of Honorific Expressions in "Pride and Prejudice"

theoretical framework of the conducted data is an eclectic modal which is based on Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory of politeness particularly (positive politeness strategy and negative politeness strategy see fig1), Brown and Lucien's (2011) classification of honorific categories more specifically referent, by-stander, absolute and addresses terms (see fig 2) as well as Brown & Ford's (1961) theory of intimacy and status as shown in the fig (3). It is also remarkable to make clear that the sociolinguistic factors or variables are adopted in the whole process of analysis. That is, each of these factors will be identified and investigated through the context. All these will provide a full explanation to the meaning of honorifics. It is also important to mention the reasoning behind choosing 'Pride and Prejudice' movie as a data analysis because it deals with the problems of real life of ordinary people and it represents different social classes and various honorific expressions that will help to analyze them socially as well pragmatically. Moreover, most of these conversational situations are characterized by certain politeness strategies and different honorific categories, and more variation in their events, characters and themes. Furthermore, Characters have used set of honorific forms to reflect specific socio-pragmatic aspects and function through the relationship between people from different social classes i.e. high social class, middle class and low social class.

6.1. Analysis and Discussion

After understanding and realizing the concept of honorific and its relationship with the politeness theory and sociolinguistic factors. The analysis is performed through adopting seven extracts drawn from the movie "Pride and Prejudice". The pragmatic strategies that have been referred to previously will be applied in both positive and negative politeness as far as the sociolinguistic variables are concerned to make a correlated socio-pragmatic analysis.

Extract.1

"She is tolerable, but not handsome enough to tempt me; I am in humour at present to give consequence to young ladies who are slighted by other men".

(Act.3:14)

This extract is said by Mr. Darcy to Mr. Bingley about Elizabeth at the Netherfield party. 'handsome' is a bystander honorific used by Bingley to express the status of a person who is not being directly addressed 'Elizabeth'. The negative politeness strategy is indirectly recognized about the young lady Elizabeth when he describes her as 'tolerable' and 'not handsome'. The sociolinguistic factors are clearly recognized particularly the social status since he ignores her beauty and intelligence only because he is from a high social class. It could be said this is a sign of his entertainment and vanity.

Extract.2

"My overhearings were more to the purpose than yours, Eliza,".

(Act5:23)

The above extract is said by Charlotte to Elizabeth in Meryton at the morning. The honorific expression used here is a referent honorific which indicates friendliest since Charlotte is Elizabeth's intimate friend and they are similar in their age. The implied meaning of the honorific form is realized through the context of their speech. Furthermore, the social distance is interpreted indirectly through using this honorific and no need to express a title before her friend's name.

Extract.3

"Certainly, sir; and it has advantage also of being in vogue amongst the less polished societies of the world"

(Act6:33)

The context plays a major role in using honorific expression. The honorific (Sir) is used by Elizabeth to refer to a man in polite or formal manner. In this turn, she uses this term of address as a name of a person. Furthermore, the above honorific term is basically utilized for a person who is at senior/superior position since William has a higher social level in society. In addition, the positive politeness strategy is well manifested in the extract through the use of 'sir' as a pragmatic strategy to convey respect and polite towards the person who is being addressed.

Extract.4

"My dear, you are too good. Your sweetness and disinterestedness are really angelic".

(Act 24:189)

Language users can make use of different honorifics depending on the context. Besides, the terms of address are influenced by the environment, values as well as worldview. The address honorific in the above speech indicates the intimacy, closeness and the powerful relationship between Elizabeth and her sister since there is no social distance or social status between them. Furthermore, the way of talking here shows Elizabeth's respect and polite towards Jane by describing her in particular expressions like "Your sweetness and disinterestedness".

Extract.5

"Oh, lord! Yes;-there is nothing in that. I shall like it of all things".

Act51:433))

The direct meaning of the honorific is not the same as the implied or indirect meaning which glorifying her mother. The negative pragmatic politeness strategy is indirectly applied through the honorific 'lord'. This term of address is a referent honorific that used for those who have a high rank in society or high status, and those who have power and authority. Therefore, the mocking is

A Socio-Pragmatic Study of Honorific Expressions in "Pride and Prejudice"

highlighted through the word 'lord'. Conceptually, implied meaning of mocking is the foolish and selfish behavior of Miss Bennet. In addition, the latter honorific is essentially used by those who have a lower status to those of higher status, Thus, there is a no social status between the two but only a social distance. Between the two. The mocking is manifested through the above honorific.

Extract.6

"There is a gentleman with him, mamma".

(Act53:457))

The norms and conventions of language use are highly influenced by culture and these are specifically constructed in literary texts. The socio-pragmatic findings have much to demonstrate on the linguistic realization of politeness strategies. In this turn, the bystander honorific is highly recognized in the above extract 'gentleman' by Kitty to her mother in Hertfordshire. The implied meaning of positive politeness strategy is interpreted through the context. This is clearly noticed through Kitty's speech in which She reveals her respect and the high prestige of Darcy since he is a fortune, an educated and from a high social position. Austen tries to classify the characters according to their social classes, ages, social position and their level of education. These sociolinguistic variables are extremely appeared in Austen's novel.

Extract.7

"True. You ARE a gentleman's daughter. But who was your mother? Who are your uncles and aunts? Do not imagine me ignorant of their condition".

(Act56:492)

The address honorific expression is well recognized in the above extract since the social status of the person being spoken to is clearly achieved see (3.4). Miss Catherine tries to mock Elizabeth by mentioning her family (who is your mother? Who are your uncles?). In addition, Catherine reminds Elizabeth of her mother's behavior how it is selfish and naïve. The mockery towards Elizabeth is obviously manifested through Catherine's conversation Although Elizabeth does not seem like her family, she is a wise, educated and intelligent woman. However, Catherine reminds her specifically with social status and social position of her mother to express her hatred and mockery. Therefore, the negative politeness strategy is intelligibly demonstrated in Catherine's message. Furthermore, the context and the settings help to perceive and infer the sociolinguistic factors and the implied meaning of the whole extract.

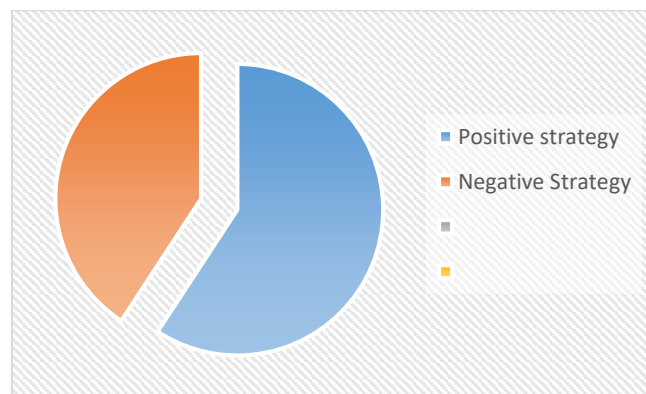


Figure (4): The usage of Positive and negative politeness strategy

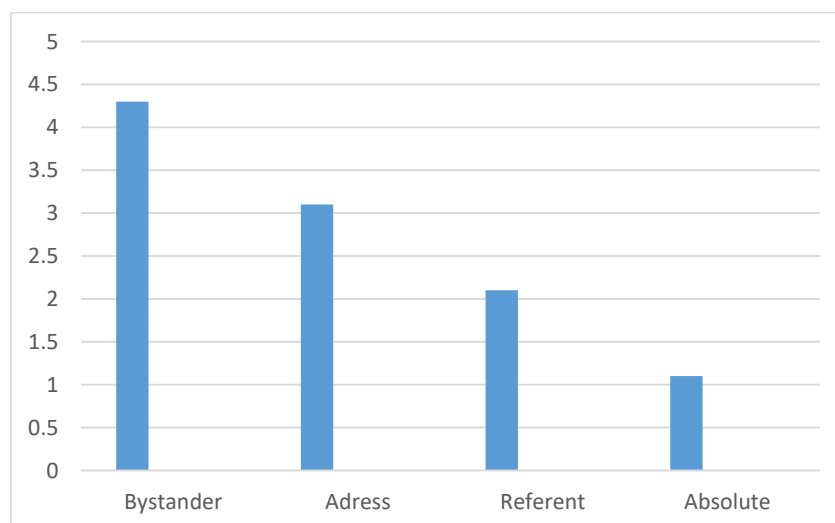


Figure (5): Distribution of the honorific categories in 'Pride and Prejudice'.

A Socio-Pragmatic Study of Honorific Expressions in "Pride and Prejudice"

7. CONCLUSION

The importance of how language works in particular society is the major concern of modern linguistics. Certain forms of language use such as the terms of address or honorific expressions as it is referred to are crucial in determining the kinds of the relationships of language users. In this research, the process of analyzing data, this study concludes the honorific expressions are identified with different and various functions. Through analyzing data, it is found that politeness is an essential pragmatic strategy in creating honorific meaning. Besides, the analysis reveals that honorifics have different functions rather than politeness and respect, notably the negative politeness strategy is reflected through the analysis with the meaning of mockery and compliment. In this turn, language users can make use of honorific expressions for both polite and impolite intentions. Furthermore, the basic and effective factors in creating, employing honorifics are the context and the other sociolinguistic variables i.e. age, social status, social class and educational degree, by which we can interpret the implied meanings of honorific expressions and terms of address. Approximately, it can be said that the findings of the study reveals how Austin adopts and utilizes various honorific forms and terms of address to show the kinds of relationships between the speakers socially and pragmatically. These expressions and terms are truly used as a best communicative aspect to convey several meanings. Moreover, most of these terms are employed to address others in more respectable way. It also can be said that the abundance of honorifics gives the text a special artistic value regardless of their meanings.

REFERENCES

- 1) Agha, A. (1998). "Stereotypes and Registers of Honorific Language" *Language in Society* 27, (2), 151-193.
- 2) Agha, Asif. (1994). Honorification. *Annual Review of Anthropology*. (23), 277-302.
- 3) Bell, A. (1984). *Language Style as Audience Design*. *Language in Society*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 4) Brown, Lucien. (2011). *Korean Honorifics and Politeness in Second Language Learning*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Co.
- 5) Brown, P., and Levinson, S. (1978). "Universals in language use: Politeness phenomena". In E. N. Goody (eds), *Questions and Politeness: Strategies in Social Interaction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 6) Brown, P. and Levinson, S. (1987). *Politeness: Some Universals In language Usage*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 7) Brown, R., and Ford, M. (1961). Address in American English. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology* 62. 375-385.
- 8) Bussmann, H. (1996). *Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics*. Routledge: British Library.
- 9) Clyne, M. C. Norrby, and Jwarren. (2009). *Language and Human Relations. Styles of Address in Contemporary Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 10) Comrie, B. (1976). "Linguistic Politeness Axes": Speaker-Addressess, Speaker-Referent, Speaker-By-Stander". In: *Pragmatic Microfiche*. University of Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 11) Cook, H. M. (2006). Japanese Politeness as an interactional Achievement: Academic Consultation Sessions in Japanese Universities. *Multilingua*, 269-291.
- 12) Cruse, A. (2006). *A Glossary of semantics and pragmatics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- 13) Crystal, D.A. (1987). *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 14) Culpeper, Jonathan, Derek Bousfield & Anne Wichmann (2003) 'Impoliteness revisited: With special reference to dynamic and prosodic aspects'. *Journal of pragmatics* 35 (10-11): 1545-1579.
- 15) Farghal, M. and Shakir, A. (1994). "Kin Terms and Titles of Adress as Relational Social Honorifics in Jordanian Arabic". *Anthropological linguistics*.
- 16) Fillmore, C.J. (1971). "Toward A theory of Deixis". In Working. Paper in Linguistics.
- 17) Formentelli, M. (2009). Addressing Strategies in a British Academic Setting. *Journal of Pragmatics* 19 (2), p.179-196.
- 18) Hijirada, K. and Sohn, H. (1986). "Cross Cultural Patterns of Honorific Variables". Evidence for English, Japanese and Korean. Paper in Linguistics.
- 19) Horn, R. L & Ward, G. (2006). *The Handbook of Pragmatics*. Blackwell Publishing.
- 20) Hwang, J.R. (1990). "Deference Versus Politeness in Korean Speech". In: *Int. Soc.Lang*.
- 21) Morford, J. (1997): Social Indexicality in French Pronominal Address. *Journal of Linguistics* p.163.
- 22) Irvine, J.T. (1995). "Honorifics". J. Verschueren et al. *Handbook of Pragmatics*, Amsterdam, Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- 23) Leech, Geoffery (1983). *Principles of Pragmatics*. New York: Longman Group Limited.
- 24) Leech, Geoffery (2003). 'Towards an Anatomy of Politeness in Communication'. *International Journal of Pragmatics* 101-24.
- 25) Levinson, Stephen. (1983). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 26) Llie, C. (2010). Strategic Uses of Parliamentary Forms of Address: The case of the U.K. parliament and the Swedish Riksdag. *Journal of Pragmatics* 42 (4), p.885-911.
- 27) LoCastro, Virginia. (2012). *Pragmatics for Language Educators: A Sociolinguistics Perspective*. NY: Routledge.
- 28) Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. (2008). Foreign Language. Teaching and Research Press.

A Socio-Pragmatic Study of Honorific Expressions in "Pride and Prejudice"

- 29) McCready, E. (2019). *The Semantics and Pragmatics of Honorification*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- 30) Mey, J. L. (2009). *Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatics*. (2 Ed.). Kidlington: Elsevier Science.
- 31) Richard, J. and Weber .H. (1985). *Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics*. London: Longman Group Ltd.
- 32) Richard, J. Watts. (2003). *Politeness*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 33) Richards, J. C., & Richards S. (2002). *Longman: Dictionary of Language teaching and applied linguistics*: England: Pearson Education Limited.
- 34) Rover, C. (2001). *A web Based Test of Interlanguage pragmalinguistic knowledge: Implicatures, Routines and Speech Acts*. Unpublished PhD. University of Hawai at Manoa.
- 35) Sifianou, M. (1992). *Politeness Phenomena in England and Greece: A Cross-Cultural Perspective*. Oxford: Clarendo Press.
- 36) Verschueren, Jef (1999). *Understanding Pragmatics*. London. Arnold.
- 37) Yamanash, M. (1974). " On Minding Your P's and Q's in Japanese: Case study from Honorifics". Paper from the Tenth Regional meeting of the Chicago Linguistic society
- 38) Yule, George. (2010). *the study of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.



There is an Open Access article, distributed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits remixing, adapting and building upon the work for non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited.