

vocative and honorific expressions in Austin's "pride and prejudice" novel

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to investigate the phenomenon of vocative and honorifics expressions in Austen's (pride and prejudice) novel. Honorifics is one of the most salient feature used by people to show respect, politeness and reflect the social class of participants. However, this study attempts to investigate honorific expressions which are used by some public characters in Austen's novel "Pride and Prejudice". In doing so, the categories of honorific expressions will be adopted to classify these expressions such as referent, deictic, polite strategies, vocative terms of addressee. It is hypothesized that vocative as well as referent expressions are widely used by the novelists as

tools for showing politeness and respect

This study is composed of two parts, the first part includes the theoretical framework of honorific and its categories and the background of Austen's novel "Pride and Prejudice" as well as politeness theory. Whereas, the second part is the practical side of the study that develops a model of analysis and to analyze specific texts from Austen's novel "Pride and Prejudice" to examine the honorific expressions

INTRODUCTION

Generally, the speaker tries to reflect his/her attitude and ideas by adopting such linguistic forms. In addition, different addresses forms are used by people to show both the respect and politeness through the speech of the speaker and the addressee (Levinson 1983: 90). In this sense, these terms have been adopted as an important linguistic factors. Actually, People try to use these forms and expressions to express themselves as a part of social existence. These expressions contain several kinds like kinship terms, surnames and nicknames. In fact, the linguistic knowledge is not enough to employ these terms correctly but, appropriate understanding of social and cultural system of the society is also important. The present study aims at discovering and identifying the politeness categories of honorific expressions that employed by speakers in relation to the addressee in Austin's novel and the various politeness strategies in using honorific terms. Wardhaugh (2006:341) Finally, it is established that women are widely

Much attention have been paid to the phenomena of honorification and politeness strategies in relation to the conversational and social factors. Hence, there are many categories of honorifics which are used for showing politeness. Vocative honorifics play an important role within the domain of socio-pragmatic studies of language and communication. This paper attempts to investigate the vocative and honorific expressions in some texts of Austin's novel "Pride and Prejudice". Politeness strategies are one type of honorific expressions which is associated with specific cultural factors like age, kinship, social factors or status and gender. Obviously, these forms are regarded as an important aspect of the interpersonal communication, it could be said that these forms represent both the status and the identity and of the speaker and the person addressed. In this study, the social status and educational achievement play an important role in speaker's choice of honorific expressions.

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.(Farghal and Shakir,1994:240).

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 effect their choice of honorific terms".

In addition, from this account of the concept vocative honorifics, it may define as linguistic or non-linguistic device, its function to convey social deference or respect influences by both power and solidarity.

METHOD

The procedures adopted in this study are the following:

1. Presenting a theoretical material of the relevant literature on honorifics and its types.
- 2.Applying certain strategies to investigate and analyze the honorific expressions in certain literary texts from *Pride and Prejudice*.

The practical side of this paper will be confined to the investigation of a number of certain literary texts from Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice* to examine and investigate the most common categories of honorific expressions that used in the modern American novel. In addition, the theme of novel is about education and reading which indicate that the characters have been chosen from different social classes and social statues. However, various honorific expressions have been used to show specific functions such as respect, politeness for those who are educated and nobles. Furthermore, Austen tries to show relationship between people from different social classes i.e. high social class and low social class and what the categories of honorific are used by those people.

addressed with honorific terms than men, according to Wardhaugh addressed terms such as titles, first names such as miss, lady, dear are used with women than men.

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF HONORIFIC

Honorific can be defined as the forms or terms that are used to convey respect, polite and familiarity. It attempts to express the mutual relationships among speakers which are based on familiar relationship, personal closeness , social rank or position and other social factors. Furthermore, it is an expression that is used to show respect for the person is addressed. They are certain groups used in modern American English which used by people in every day communication for establishing various interpersonal relationships. (Longman, 2008:p 944). Vocative Honorifics 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.

(Brown and Levinson ,1978:183).

Another definition for honorifics as "Politeness formula in a particular language which may be specific affixes, words, or sentence structure". Many languages have complex system of vocative honorifics for instance, Japanese , Arabic and Chinese. Only English has few cases in which few vocative terms are used by people and it is especially reflected in drama, short stories as well as novels e.g. Professor, my lord, dr, miss, mrs, dear and sir etc.(Richard, 1985:131) .

According to 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.

Vocative honorifics are grammatical forms that is used to express social superiority. These terms of addresses are different

referring expressions". It is described as a deictic center or "egocentric". These expressions are pointing via language which referred to person, time and place in which the speaker is speaking. Generally, the deictic expressions which refer to the human beings are called personal deictic which include proper names or personal pronouns to show who is involved in conversation as speaker and hearer such as John, Ali, he, she, him..etc.

In addition, there are three pronouns which are used to distinguish the first pronoun I,we, second pronouns you and third like she, he, it. The expressions that refer to time are called temporal deictic expressions include adverbs of time such as now, then, this moment..etc. Finally, the words that refer to the place to show where it takes place which are called spatial expressions which include adverbs of place such as here, there, that.. etc. Yule(2010:130).

VOCATIVE HONORIFICS

This is the most common type of honorifics which are used in drama, novel and literature in general. It is an expression or idiom that is used to address individuals in direct way. These terms are widely used at the beginning of the conversation to show polite and respect for persons. Therefore, social class as well as education factors influence using vocative honorifics by people through their conversation. These sets of honorifics reflect the relationship between the speaker and other participant or social activity. The most important thing in this type is the difference between the formality and informality speech which indicates the relationship between participant rank. In fact, they are certain forms used for certain speaker. The most common examples are 'your Honour', 'your Majesty', 'professor', 'king', 'princess', 'Lord' ..etc. Furthermore, these honorifics are sometimes called as absolute honorifics that may be extended to include many phenomena which are primarily used for particular social aims such as greeting e.g. good morning, Hi,

CATEGORIES OF HONORIFICS

Basically, Levinson has distinguished many types of honorific terms which are expressed for showing respect, politeness and social relationship of the speaker and addressee. Several terms and forms are adopted in "Pride and Prejudice" but , the most common type is referent honorific, this type is represented by titles which are used for names such as Mr., Miss, Mr.s, Dr ..etc. Levinson(1983:90).

REFERENT HONORIFICS

Referent honorifics are forms or terms used to express speaker's respect for someone or something that is referred to. Therefore, they express the relationship between the speaker and referent, so they are relational honorifics. Levinson and Brown (1987:91).

In addition to these honorific terms, there are others may express respect to the addressee. In English the pairs like Snuggs/ Dr Snugg, man/gentleman, Sir, Mr., Miss, and so on which reflect greater respect to persons or things. The speaker conveys his/her respect and polite by using such terms about something relates to the hearer through conversation. (ibid:181).

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).

DEICTIC EXPRESSION

It is a central concept in pragmatic areas. The most appropriate expressions which generally identified in a subjective, intentional as well as context-dependent element in language (Horn and Ward, 2006:97).

Alan (2006:44) says that the term deixis is an expression used generally to indicate a person(the speaker or the addressee) or to indicate the location as well as the time of the person . This term is called " infinite

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 theory tends to show the consideration of person's face. Linguistically, the most important term is used in politeness is "face". Brown and Levinson (1978:87) illustrate the types of politeness, positive politeness and negative politeness. The first one deals with face saving act which tends to show solidarity and emphasize that both participants have the same goal while negative politeness represents face saving act that is concerned with showing difference and highlights the importance of others concern, it can also be as an apology is offered for imposition. It is noticed that there is no relationship between honorific and the concept of politeness in many points. Hijirada and Sohn (1986:367) state that the same honorific terms can be polite in particular contexts as well as impolite in others, they have made a contrastive study on honorific phenomena between three countries English, Japanese and Korean.

The other point which is presented by Brown and Levinson (1978:227) politeness strategies can be vary especially in number, but the same point is criticized in the work of Agha (1994:228) it has been noticed that honorific forms and terms are close-ended in number and variety. Generally, politeness is conceived the aspect of relationship between the speaker and addressee, while honorifics on other hand reveal different roles and categories or forms like (referent, deictic, by-stander, vocative). Finally, the difference between politeness is that this notion is conceived as communicative effect used by language users through particular social interaction, in this sense it is related to utterance meaning, in other words, it is pragmatic meaning, meanwhile honorific is conceived as a convention meaning of linguistic form, thus it is related to sentence meaning which is (semantic meaning) (cf Irvine, 1995:2).

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

After understanding and realizing the concept of honorific and the its relationship with the politeness theory.

etc. Such honorifics do not require authorized participants.

Fillmore (1971:91).

POLITE STRATEGIES

These forms are expressed by people through their conversation and they regarded as an acts to minimize threats to self (face) in specific context. Brown and Levinson have proposed a theory which is called "Politeness" showing the politeness strategies used by people through their conversation and it is sometimes referred to as face saving or face threatening of politeness. However, these terms are jokes, discourse markers, tag questions, ..etc. For example "shut up", "keep quite". This illustrates the difference between the positive and negative face of polite theory. Positive face which means that the speaker considers himself as a member of group. So, face saving emphasizes two things one is about negative face that is imposition such as "I am sorry to bother you, I know you are busy" and emphasizes the positive face for showing solidarity such as "Let's do this together". Yule (2010:135).

BY-STANDER HONORIFICS

This type of honorific tries to show the status of someone who is nearby, which means that the participant talks about someone who is not involved in conversation. However, this type is the least common in English and most common in Australian community, when there is a particular speech style is used such as the "mother-in-law languages" is used by all people when the certain cases. Certainly, these honorifics are concerned with the cases in which particular set of expressions are utilized in the presence of certain. Also, it is a relational honorific which shows the relationship between the speaker and the bystander (Levinson 1983:90).

HONORIFIC AND POLITENESS

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

are seldom withheld by immediate want of fortune".

"Tell him I hope he will excuse me(PS) when he knows all, and tell him I will dance with him(PS) at the next ball we meet, your affectionate friend(RH) "

"Colonel Forster(VH) did own that had often suspected some partiality, especially on Lydia's side , but nothing to give any alarm".

"Madam(VH), she is my youngest sister but one. My youngest of all(VH), is lately married, walking with a young man who will soon become a part of the family".

"May I take the liberty(PS) of asking your ladyship where you left, MR. and Mrs. Collins(RH) well".

"I(DE) desire you will do no such thing. Lizzy(DE) is not a bit better than the others; and I am sure she is not half so handsome as Jane(BH), nor half good humoured as Lydia (BH)".

"Can you possibly guess(PS), Lizzy(DE), who is meant by this? This young gentleman(RH) is blessed in peculiar way, with everything the heart of mortal can most desire"

"But is there not danger of Lady Catherine's(RH) disapprobation here(DE), my good Sir(RH)? You had better neglect your relations, then run the risk of offending your patroness".

"I beg your pardon(VH). I will try again. At present I am not in love with Mr. Wickham; no, I certainly am not".

"Lady Catherine(RH) is a very respectable, sensible(RH) woman indeed", added Charlotte, " and a most attentive neighbour".

"Lady Catherine(RH), you have given me a treasure, Are any of your younger sisters out, Miss Bennet(PS)?"

" Ma'ma (VH), I may safely promise you never to dance with him(DE)".

Some literary texts from Austen's novel "Pride and Prejudice" will be analyzed in order to show the various functions of honorific and vocative terms and how these forms reflect the respect and politeness.

However, the findings of the data analysis will be done in a table for showing the frequency of each form of honorific then, this table will show which type scores the higher frequency.

Transcript of the first conversation between Elizabeth and Jane
Jane talks with her sister Elizabeth about the her relationship with Bingley after her mother leaving the room, then they speak freely.(Austen:2001, 90)

Jane:
"Oh! My dear(RH) mother had more command over herself; she (DE) can have no idea of the pain gives me by continual reflections on him(DE).

Elizabeth:
"My dear(RH), you (DE) are too good(RH)" "yoursweetness(VH)and disinterestedness are angelic"
Jane:

"Miss Bennet(RH) eagerly disclaimed all extraordinary merit, and threw back the praise on her sister's affection."

The second transcript for various conversations from different characters:
"Mary and Kitty(DE) have been very kind(RH), and would have shared in every fatigue, Kitty is slight and delicate(PS), Mary studies so much and her hours of response should not be broken ".

"The circumstance of a gentleman and lady's(RH) removing from one carriage into another, marked, meant to make enquiries at Clapham (DE)".

"Could Colonel Forster(PS) repeat the particulars of Lydia's note to his wife".

"In short my dear aunt(RH), I should be very sorry(PS) to be the means of making any of you unhappy; but since every day that there is affection, young people(RH)

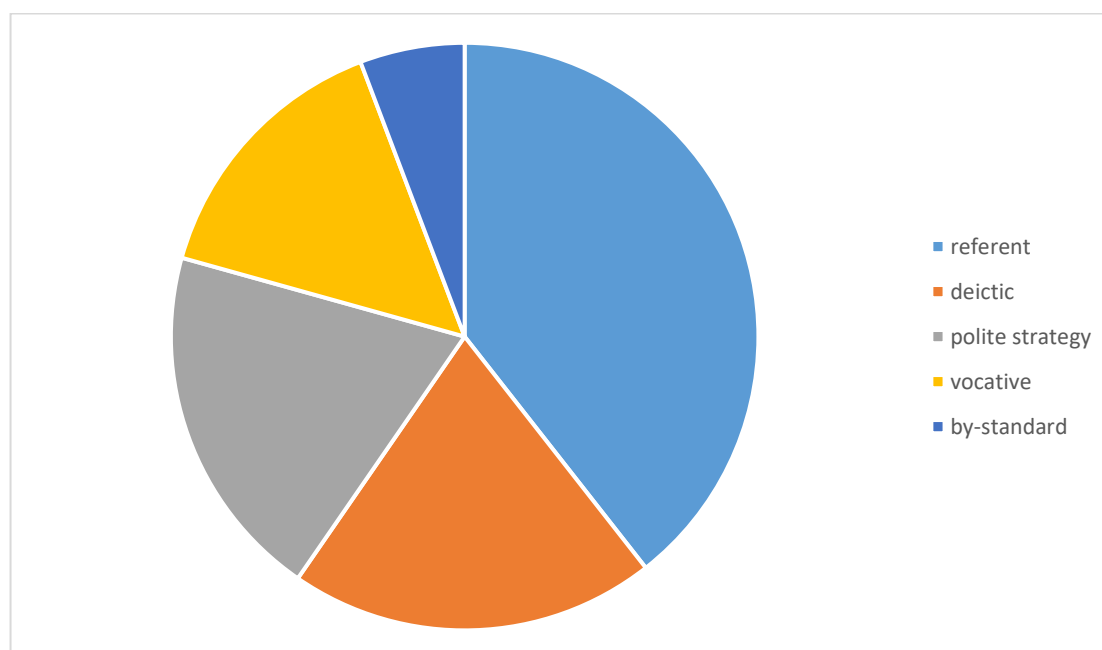
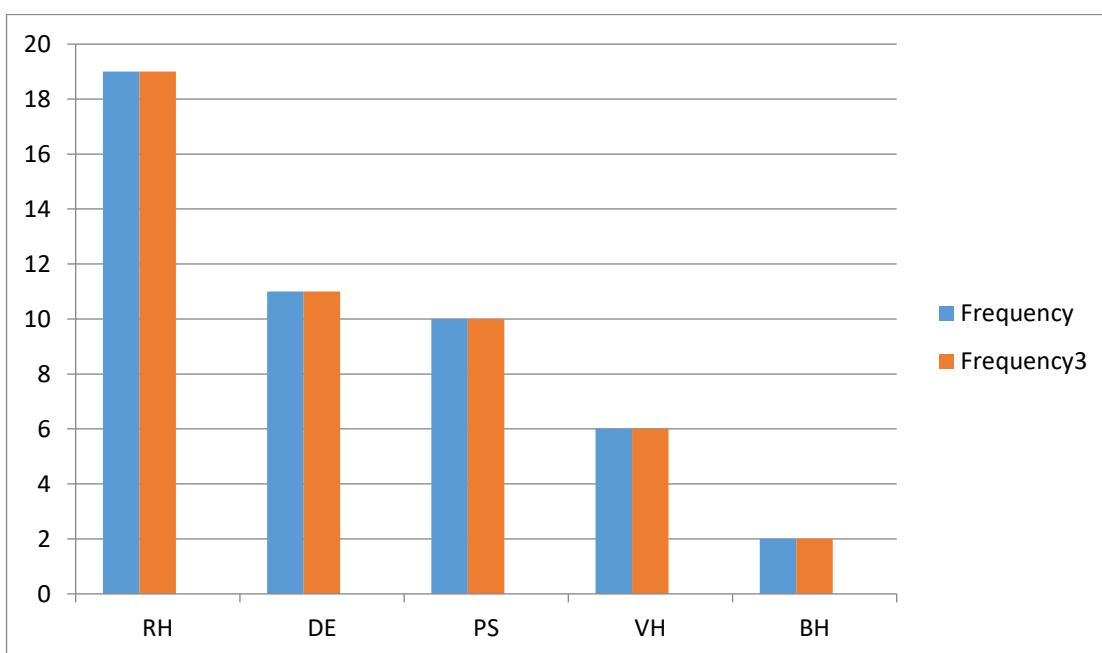
RESULT AND FINDINGS

It is found that honorific terms are used as polite strategies to indicate respect and polite. Obviously, referent honorific terms and deictic expressions are the most common types of politeness strategies used in Austen's novel 'Pride and Prejudice'. The below table shows the frequency and percentage of each strategy.

Are you quite sure, ma'm(PS)?-is not there a little mistake, I certainly saw Mr. Darcy(RH) speaking to her''.

"He is alsohandsome(RH), which a young man(RH) ought likewise to be, if he possibly can, his character is thereby complete".

"I am sorry to hear that(PS), but why didn't you tell men so before? If I had known as much this morning(DE), I certainly would have not called on him".



Honorific categories	Frequency	Percentage
Referent honorifics	19	40%
Deictic expressions	11	23%
Polite strategies	10	21%
Vocative honorifics	6	13%
By-Stander honorifics	2	4%

(Frequency and percentage of honorific usage)

categories depends on the person's social class and educational degree to show her/his respect for others.

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The table shows that referent honorific category has scored the highest frequency (19) among the other honorific categories. While, deictic expressions have taken the second position scoring (11). Whereas the polite strategies have scored (10). Moreover, the vocative has scored (6) and the last category has scored the lowest frequency with only (2). However, these results show that the referent honorifics are the most frequent terms used by the characters in Austen's novel "Pride and Prejudice"

CONCLUSION

Through the process of analyzing data, this study concludes the honorific expressions are identified with different and various functions. It sets out with the aim of investigating these expressions and how they reflect respect and politeness. It has found as it is hypothesized earlier that the basic honorific category used by the characters Austin's novel "Pride and Prejudice" is the referent honorifics. Therefore, there is a strong connection between these expressions and politeness. Approximately, Austin shows how the character employ different and more honorific expressions to address others in a respectable way. In addition, various honorific expressions are used as mentioned above, referent, deictic, polite strategies, vocative and by-stander expressions. However, the abundance of honorifics or the high frequency of certain

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