



The Pragmatic Functions of Honorifics in the Selected Short Stories of Guy de Maupassant

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Abstract— The article "The Pragmatic Functions of Honorifics in the Selected short Stories of Guy de Maupassant" is a comprehensive study that aims to understand the pragmatic functions of honorifics in Maupassant's short stories. It provides a theoretical background, explores various honorific types, linguistic representations, and their functions, and examines the relationship between honorifics and politeness. The research methodology and data analysis section outlines the research approach, providing a framework for examining the pragmatic functions of honorifics. The analysis and discussion delve into specific instances in Maupassant's short stories, contributing to a deeper understanding of linguistic and social dimensions in his work.



Keywords— Pragmatic functions, honorifics, politeness, linguistic representations.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Honorifics offer an epistemic challenge, even though linguistics has studied them for a lot longer than the idea of "politeness" in general. As linguistically grammaticalized devices are usually perceived as displaying a "core" respectful meaning, coded in the most honorable form, which makes it continuous throughout usage contexts and always implied. Typically, these are viewed as symbols of deference to individuals of higher rank. It is up to us to clarify how deferential kinds frequently express meanings beyond social ranks and positions, such as affective stances like aggression or hypocrisy, closeness, or feelings of affection. Deferential types are presumed to carefully indicate literal or figurative differentiation of position or horizontal distance (Pizziconi, 2011). Researchers from across the globe have concentrated their studies on different facets of pragmatics to gain a deeper understanding of language usage. People classify a wide range of social behaviors as mutual respect and care for others across a variety of global cultures. They contend that individuals talk differently in all groups and civilizations and that these dialectical variations are systematic and deep,

reflecting, at the very least, disparate social structures of values (Accius, 2017). As a result of this, while executing a similar speech act in a comparable circumstance, persons frequently employ various language tools and methods that are motivated by their beliefs. Honorification is thus a necessary procedure and framework for communication to foster harmony in interpersonal relationships within society (Agha, 1994). The simple fact that this honorific concept is present in all languages, including English, is proof of its significance (Al-Assam & Al-Rawi, 2018; Fillmore, 1998; Stapleton, 2017).

1.2 Research Significance

The study of honorifics offers insight into how language constructs, conveys, and reproduces social relations (Fiske, 2010). Researchers analyze patterns in honorific usage and non-usage to reveal hierarchies, inequalities, and shifts in the relative status of individuals and groups over time. According to Fiske (2010), "Changing conventions in honorifics illuminate broader cultural changes in the making and unmaking of social distinctions". Examining the evolution of honorific practices also aids in understanding the complex interplay

between language, culture, and social structure (Fiske, 2010).

1.3 Research Questions and Objectives

The present research aimed to characterize the honorific kinds as well as the different language terms utilized in the discussions found in the chosen text. Without a doubt, the present research may provide insight into how honorifics build a framework and provide proof of meaning by revealing the numerous language expressions. People of all ages will gain insight from the findings of this research because it aims to assist them become knowledgeable and accountable citizens across all spheres of discourse, taking into consideration the wide range of philosophical and environmental variables it covers, such as the investigation of honorific usage, pragmatic functions, characterization through honorifics, social and cultural significance, impact on plot and conflict, reader response and interpretation, the evolution of language, and pragmatic norms.

1.4 Rationale and Research Gap

Many studies have analyzed the use of honorifics in literature, focusing on how they reflect power dynamics and social hierarchies. However, few studies have closely examined the specific pragmatic functions that honorifics serve in advancing the plot and themes of a literary work. Guy de Maupassant's short stories provide fertile ground for analyzing how the strategic use of honorifics such as "Madame", "The German," "monsieur le president" and "the doctor" emphasize the protagonist's class aspirations and internal struggles. While existing scholarship explores class differences in the "selected short stories," there remains a gap in understanding how honorifics act as pragmatic linguistic devices that Maupassant deliberately wields to convey character, highlight irony, and ultimately impart the stories' moral about deceptive appearances. Building on politeness theory and sociolinguistic frameworks, this study will conduct a targeted pragmatic analysis, identifying patterns in how honorifics emphasize dramatic tension and convey hidden meaning throughout the text. Such an analysis will shed new light on how Maupassant uses subtle linguistic cues to advance the plot and his works are renowned for their insightful portrayal of human behavior and social intricacies, making them an ideal corpus for examining the pragmatic use of honorifics. Examining honorific usage not only promises a fresh perspective on the selected short stories but also could provide a methodological template for studying honorific pragmatics in other literary works across eras and cultures. This targeted exploration thus aims to address a clear gap in the literature by unveiling the nuanced narrative functions of honorific expressions.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Honorifics

Since the term "honorific" comes directly from the Latin word "honorificus," with the meaning exhibiting respect," it is possible to convey this idea using both "honorific forms" and "honorifics" (Bussmann, 1996). The definition of "honorific" is "A grammatical encodings of relative social status between participants and persons or things referred to in the communicative events" is the definition of the term 'honorific' (Brown & Levinson, 1978). A more precise explanation, focusing on the language forms of honorifics that state pronouns, vocative phrases, titles of address, and other similar linguistic forms are examples of honorifics, which are meant to convey the privileged position of the interlocutor (Senft, 2014). Some researchers confirm that the word "honorifics" describes specific expressions that are meant to show respect for the person being addressed. The term has a flaw, according to the researchers, in which honorifics must only be addressed to the recipient; they do not coincide with the sorts that will be explained subsequently (Brown & Miller, 1999; Grundy, 2013).

One of the various ways to show veneration in any language is with an honorific (Izadi, 2015). They are a particular way of phrasing something to indicate politeness or respect without changing the meaning. However, few languages have structured lexical and grammatical phrases (Zahara et al., 2024). Similarly, rules control the usage of honorifics and many social circumstances impact how they are used (Satoko et al., 1964). Because honorifics are usually connected with favorable traits, like respect, it is assumed that someone is hostile (Chen & Lee, 2021). In the same way, when honorifics are not expected in the conventional sense, disrespect may be assumed. Given the way the speech is delivered; it may be assumed that honorific systems differ from the selections speakers make when speaking about another individual or their deeds (Sylak-Glassman, 2016).

2.2 Previous Studies on Honorifics

A few earlier studies, such as "The Use of Honorific in English and Buginese with Special Reference to Bone," by Andini (2021), are available. They discovered that, in contrast to the Buginese Bone, which denotes a hierarchical structure and emphasizes social position to be respected, particularly about the sub-district head in the Bone regency, Americans typically employ informal honorifics. "A cross-cultural analysis of honorifics in modern Chinese and American English" is another study by Min et al., (2016). The study compares the honorifics used in current Chinese and American English from a cross-cultural perspective. It first addresses their application in

various sociocultural settings before delving into the cultural foundations of their variations (Tahir et al., 2020). It is discovered that conversation is fundamentally a community procedure impacted by relationships with other introductions, which are supported by conceptual foundations and value perspectives (Rahman & Abbas, 2021). Another qualitative study looks into the primary functions and pragmatic interpretations that these structures can express, as well as the fundamental language techniques that depict English honorific forms. In a set of eight excerpts from "Caesar and Cleopatra" by George Bernard Shaw, the study looked at how honorific terms are used, paying particular attention to the practical methods used to convey what they mean. The study's conclusions showed that the most crucial and useful element in the creation, application, and interpretation of honorifics is context (Al-Assam & Al-Rawi, 2018).

"The Honorific Expressions in Indigenous Language of Java Island Ethnics with Relevance into English" is the title of another study conducted by Zaman et al., (2018). This study looks at salutations and actions that take honorific terms in "addressee, referent, bystander, and full honorifics categories" into consideration. The literary theatre category and women's struggles to protect impartiality by "Okky Madasari, Entrok, Maryam, Pasung Jiwa, and Kerumunan Terakhir" are also major topics of this research. Additionally, referent honorifics arise in nearly every type of them; these include verbs and the following: kinship within the family, second personal pronouns, non-kinship within the broader community, job, belief system, and customs of the community. Bystander honorifics, which are third-person pronouns, kinship of relatives, and non-kinship of the general public, fly in half of them (Zaman et al., 2018 & Bachriani et al., 2018).

A different earlier study on the subject of English honorifics in the Northern Kurmanji/Bahdinan area was conducted by Mohammad and Abdulaziz, (2020). Information is gathered from the Waar TV show "The Voice of Village." After honorifics are recognized and categorized, they are described. Analysis of data reveals that Northern Kurmanji achieves announcement lexically instead of morphologically. It is not an honorific language as a result. Furthermore, while speaking to a person, the first-person plural pronoun can also be used as an honorific in addition to the second-person plural pronoun. In the setting of irony, honorifics can occasionally be used to convey contempt by serving the opposite purpose.

2.3 Types of Honorifics

Levinson (1983) divides honorific forms into two main groups based on social deixis: 'relational honorifics as

well as 'absolute honorifics'. These classifications are additionally separated into other subsections.

2.3.1 Relational Honorifics: More significant than the other types of honorifics, relational honorifics deal primarily with socially deictic content found in global languages. Three distinct subcategories are identified in this relational framework for honorifics (Levinson, 1983).

2.3.1.1 Addressee honorifics: According to Brown & Levinson, (1978), these kinds of forms index the speaker-addressee connection directly without mentioning the addressee. Levinson (1983) provides an instance where the thing "soup" in the statement "the soup is hot" conveys veneration to the addressee without mentioning him specifically to clarify the viewpoint of those researchers. In this case, honorifics are denoted by the setting or circumstance, such as people seated at a table and uttering certain words.

2.3.1.2 Referent Honorifics: These types of honorific forms convey both the speaker and the referents' veneration for one other—that is, for the objects or people being mentioned (Brown & Levinson, 1978). Likewise, Sifianou (2000) states that this term expresses the speaker's esteem for the individuals being genuinely addressed. The referent honorifics can be observed in the given below example that Agha, (1994) provided.

"The mother went to the house.

Did old brother give it to father?"

2.3.1.3 Bystander Honorifics: The word "bystander" is a colloquial phrase that is employed to describe both people who did not participate and viewers (Brown & Levinson, 1978). The usage of the term to express honor to a non-addressed but existent person is further explained by Horn and Ward, (2006.). Consider the following example:

Those young gentleladies are examining the photos.

2.3.2 Absolute Honorifics: These honorific sets imply the interaction between the speaker and the context (or social activity), as well as potential additional participants. The differentiation between formal and informal is crucial as it influences how the roles and circumstances of the participants are related. In actuality, some forms are specifically designated for specific speakers, while other forms are designated for specific recipients. "Authorized speakers" utilize the first sets of forms, whereas "authorized recipients" are the ones who specifically acquire the second set of forms (Levinson 1983).

2.4 Etymological Portrayals of Honorifics

It is crucial to identify the verbal terms that correspond to the various honorific forms. Depending on the language,

various elements of speech can convey varying levels of respect and elevation. Nonetheless, honorifics can be employed in a variety of ways—before, afterward, with or without the addressee's identity. Overall, they are seen as limited in comparison to normal speech (Keating, 1998).

2.4.1 Pronouns

Numerous research investigations have indicated a strong correlation between pronouns and the social characteristics of individuals. The social status, social views, and overall interactions between the individual who speaks and the listener may all be inferred from these pronouns (Vetter, 1969). More specifically, pronouns—particularly those about the addressee and especially those in the second person—are frequently the starting point for an honorific explanation, according to Brown and Miller (1999). According to them, these substitutors are "you" in plural, "they," as well as "we" when they indicate reverence and are employed to indicate single recipient or third party. Furthermore, pronouns that are associated with nouns like "your honor," "your majesty," etc. are considered honorific. This situation is known by some academics as "pronominal expressions" (Walker, 2007).

2.4.2 Titles

The most common honorifics, according to Brown and Miller (1999), are the respecting titles that are used with names, such as Mr., Miss, Mrs., and so on. Additionally, they say that some titles, like "military titles, business group titles, or even kin-terms", are derived from names as the rank of jobs in a community cluster. For instance, general, doctor, aunt etc. Titles are considered one kind of form of address since they nearly often reflect positions or vocations when used separately (Salzmann, 2003).

2.5 Function and Importance of Using Honorifics

Respect is conveyed via honorifics, which is their primary purpose. As a result, their use is typically linked to societal factors. In other words, it's important to assess who one is speaking about and to whom—a peer, superior, or inferior. Nonetheless, the use of honorifics is typically linked to non-linguistic factors like gender, culture, and others (Salzmann, 2003). According to Keating (1998), the use of honorifics serves a variety of purposes, including expressing social ties, position, dignity and numerous other kinds of meaning. To demonstrate their appropriate behavior within their community, persons typically utilize honorifics (Keating, 1998). Additionally, Lakoff and Ide (2005) disclose that the primary purpose of honorifics is to convey respect as their right usage in certain contextual contexts promotes secure communication. They stress that the usage of honorifics "indexes" the formality of the circumstance and suggests appropriate, peaceful

interactions between the parties. Additionally, they reaffirm that honorifics indicate the speaker's distinctiveness as a person's language choices determine whether or not they are seen as intelligent, good, or neither. That is, a person will be perceived as a pleasant person when honorifics are employed appropriately by societal standards (Lakoff & Ide, 2005).

In reality, their viewpoint runs contrary to the conventional wisdom that restricts the usage of honorifics by lower-class individuals toward higher-class individuals. While acknowledging the validity of this viewpoint, they also acknowledge that those in roles of authority who conduct themselves with dignity and elegance typically select the higher language forms when interacting with others, whether they are superior to them or not. According to this perspective, Brown (2011) concurs that honorifics convey politeness and adds that certain circumstances influence their use. According to him, employing honorifics might denote an official situation or the speaker's intention to avoid upsetting the addressee, yet it does not always mean that the addressee has a greater rank than the speaker. Nonetheless, the usage of honorifics is influenced by several criteria, including age, gender, formality, authority, and remoteness (Brown, 2011). Power has an impact on the planned meaning or situational meaning associated with the usage of honorifics. One of the variables that interact with imbalances in power is age. In the context of a family, for instance, age dictates who is respected and by whom. For instance, a niece or nephew who is older than his aunt would refer to her as "aunt" rather than by her first name. Formality, on the other hand, is the most crucial element that influences whether or not to employ honorifics in a certain scenario or social environment. In actuality, respectful forms of politeness such as honorifics may be used to signal formality; that is, all honorific forms are distinct in formal contexts (Brown, 2011).

Nevertheless, it can come as a surprise that honorifics can serve purposes beyond those listed above. Honorifics can be used to be disrespectful, distant, etc. They may therefore appear "polite on the surface but contemptuous" (Hasegawa, 2006). Holmes (2013) asserts that honorifics have various interpretations and purposes, such as sarcasm, contempt, affection, and "polite hypocrisy" or "nasty politeness". In reality, it's said that employing honorifics to refer to peers or subordinates is a "strong 'contextualization cue' sarcasm, anger, insult and joke" (Brown, 2011).

2.6 The Connection between Politeness and Honorifics

The use of honorifics is closely tied to politeness and shows respect in many cultures (Brown & Levinson, 1978). Honorifics are linguistic devices like titles (e.g. Mr.,

Mrs.) or suffixes (e.g. -san in Japanese) that convey formality, social distance, relative status, or deference (Holmes, 2013). As key elements of the politeness system in languages like Japanese, Korean, and Thai, appropriate use of honorifics helps speakers communicate respect and avoid impoliteness (Ide, 2006). For instance, Ide's, (2012) analysis of Japanese found that omitting the proper honorific when addressing someone of higher social status is often considered rude and insulting. Similarly, the use of honorifics in Thai culture reflects "relative social status, the degree of intimacy, and the situation" to politely indicate closeness or distance in relationships (Intachakra, 2004). So while concepts of politeness vary cross-culturally, honorifics allow speakers to politely acknowledge social differences and communicate respect in status-oriented languages and cultures (Holmes, 2013). While honorifics play an important role in polite communication in many Asian languages, the specific linguistic forms and conventions vary cross-culturally (Lee-Wong, 2022). For example, while the Japanese san suffix conveys politeness and formality, Korean utilizes special verb endings like -yo instead of honorific titles to indicate deference (Brown, 2010). Additionally, the use of honorifics shifts based on context - young Koreans increasingly avoid honorifics to signal solidarity with friends, though they remain vital in formal situations (Brown, 2015). This demonstrates the fluid nature of sociopragmatic norms. Therefore, while honorifics universally help communicate respect and hierarchy, usage patterns change over time and differ across cultures based on what linguistic forms a society most associates with polite deference in social interactions. Understanding culture-specific honorific conventions is essential for pragmatic competence.

No	Honorific Form	Type	Function	Pragmatic Meaning
1.	'Madame Loisel'	Referent Honorific	Self-description	The use of 'Madame Loisel' is a referent honorific, addressing the protagonist with a title.

Pragmatic Analysis: In this passage, the use of 'Madame Loisel' as a referent honorific reflects the character's self-perception and aspirations. Madame Loisel's longing for material possessions is communicated through the pragmatic meaning of her desire to be desired, attractive, and loved. The use of 'Madame' adds a touch of formality, emphasizing her societal standing. This self-description lays the foundation for the narrative's exploration of Madame Loisel's internal conflicts and sets the tone for the unfolding events in the story. The pragmatic choice of

III. METHODOLOGY AND DATA ANALYSIS

The qualitative approach is the research methodology employed in this study. Qualitative research, according to Creswell and Creswell (2018), is the act of comprehending a social or human issue in a comprehensive, multifaceted image that is expressed verbally. Furthermore, a qualitative study is a type of inquiry that yields a paragraph that describes the phenomenon. Moreover, the purpose of qualitative research is to describe rather than to anticipate. According to Johnston & VanderStoep (2008), they also say that the goal of qualitative research is to fully understand the viewpoints of the study participants. Five dialogue scenes from Guy De Maupassant's selected short stories provide the information set for the pragmatic study of English honorifics. The short stories were chosen because these address issues that regular people face in their daily lives, and most of Maupassant's writings are didactic attempting to impart ethical values and guidance. Additionally, the majority of conversational scenarios are brief and include a greater variety of persons, events, and subjects.

IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The usage of honorific terms in five excerpts taken from Guy De Maupassant's short stories is analyzed and interpreted. Every excerpt undergoes a pragmatic analysis, taking into account its usage within the short story's setting.

Excerpt: 1

Short Story: The Necklace

"Madame Loisel had no clothes, no jewels, nothing. And these were the only things she loved; she felt that she was made for them. She longed to be desired, to be attractive, to be sought after and wildly loved."

language here contributes to character development and foreshadows the central theme of the narrative.

Excerpt: 2

Short Story: A Duel

"...The German resumed: 'You might go and buy some for me when the train stops.' And he began laughing afresh as he added: 'I'll give you the price of a drink.'"

No	Honorific Form	Type	Function	Pragmatic Meaning
1	"The German"	Referent Honorifics	Addressing the person by nationality	The use of "The German" serves as a descriptor, indicating the nationality of the person referred to.
2	"me"	Addressee Honorifics	The speaker referring to himself	The use of "me" is a form of self-reference by the German officer, indicating that the action is directed towards him.
3	"you"	Addressee Honorifics	Addressing the person being spoken to	The use of "you" is a direct address to the listener, indicating that the speaker is giving them a task.

Pragmatic Analysis: In this extract, a Prussian officer displays a mixture of authority and condescension towards M. Dubuis, a Frenchman, during a train journey. The pragmatic analysis reveals the power dynamics and social context embedded in the interaction. The use of the imperative "You might go" positions M. Dubuis as subordinate to the German officer, emphasizing the hierarchical relationship established by the military occupation. The request to buy tobacco is not a simple favor but a subtle assertion of dominance. A layer of mockery is added by the officer's laughter, which highlights the imbalance of power. "I'll give you the price of a drink," which mentions payment, adds a transactional element and

highlights the financial reliance that the occupation creates. Overall, the Prussian officer uses language and tone to emphasize the French occupation of the area, establish authority, and gently highlight the disparity in power between the two characters.

Excerpt: 3

Short Story: A Father's Confession

"My children, my dear children..." - M. Badon-Leremince addressing his son and daughter in the will.

No	Honorific Form	Type	Function	Pragmatic Meaning
1	'My children, my dear children'	Addressee Honorifics	Addressing/Referring	Expressing a familial and affectionate way of referring to and addressing his son and daughter.
2	'M. Badon-Leremince'	Absolute Honorifics	Self-reference	Using the title 'M.' as a form of address and a mark of respect for oneself in a formal context.

Pragmatic Analysis: In this extract, M. Badon-Leremince utilizes addressee honorifics by affectionately addressing his son and daughter as "My children, my dear children." The use of such relational honorifics creates a warm and familial tone in the communication. The term "children" is a relational honorific that establishes a family connection and conveys a sense of closeness. Using the term "my dear children" so frequently also emphasizes M. Badon-Leremince's emotional connection to and concern for his kids. For another thing, the mention of "M. ****". It is most likely the setting of a will that justifies the use of "Badon-Leremince" as an absolute honorific, serving as a self-reference. The front page "M. contributes a touch of

formality and respect to the speaker's name. With their combination of formality, warmth, and affection in a familial context, these honorifics have a pragmatic meaning that highlights the communication's sentimental and respectful nature.

Excerpt: 4

Short Story: A Sale

"I said to myself: I am disappointed, but never mind, she will be of value; handsome or ugly, it is all the same, is it not, monsieur le president?"

No	Honorific Form	Type	Function	Pragmatic Meaning
1	'monsieur le president'	Addressee Honorific	Identification	Politely addressing or referring to the president with a title and last name.
2	'I and 'myself'	Pronouns	Self-reference	The speaker expresses their thoughts and reflections.
3	'She'	Referent Honorific	Reference	Refers to an unspecified female person without using a specific title.
4	'monsieur le president'	Addressee Honorific	Seeking agreement	Inviting the president to agree or affirm the speaker's viewpoint.
5	'It is all the same'	Absolute Honorific	Generalization	Expressing a viewpoint that emphasizes indifference or equality in a broad sense.

Pragmatic Analysis: The speaker in this passage conveys a complex idea using a variety of linguistic devices. A degree of formality and deference in the communication is indicated by the address to the president, "monsieur le president," which functions as an Addressee Honorific. After that, the speaker expresses her ideas and sentiments using the self-referential pronouns "I" and "myself.". To preserve some degree of ambiguity, the Referent Honorific "she" is used when discussing an unidentified female. Saying "Is it not, monsieur le president?" highlights the speaker's point of view on the perceived value of the individual in question, regardless of appearance, and acts as a means of requesting confirmation from the president. To express a sense of equality or indifference in a larger context, the Absolute Honorific "it is all the same" is used to generalize the speaker's approach. Through a

combination of introspection and a formal, polite tone, the speaker attempts to politely express disappointment and request the president's approval. This is where the pragmatic meaning emerges.

Excerpt: 5

Short Story: A Tress of Hair

"I followed the doctor into his office..." "I read as follows:" "I walked along, filled with sadness and also with unrest, that unrest that one feels when in love." "Here the manuscript stopped. And as I suddenly raised my astonished eyes to the doctor..."

No	Honorific Form	Type	Function	Pragmatic Meaning
1	'the doctor'	Referent Honorific (Descriptive Noun Phrase)	Identification	Identifying the person being followed, specifying the doctor's role.
2	'I'	Pronoun	Self-reference	Indicating the speaker's action of reading and transitioning to a direct quote.
3	'one'	Indefinite Pronoun	Generalization	Generalizing the experience of unrest in the context of being in love.
4	'the doctor'	Referent Honorific (Descriptive Noun Phrase)	Identification	Identifying the person being looked at, specifying the doctor.

Pragmatic Analysis: The phrase "I followed the doctor into his office" implies a sense of obedience or compliance. The act of following suggests a subordinate position, possibly indicating a patient-doctor relationship. The pragmatic meaning could be the phrase "I read as follows" which introduces an element of suspense and intrigue. The use of 'follows' implies a continuation, creating anticipation in the reader. The pragmatic meaning suggests a deliberate pacing of information, emphasizing the significance of the text

being read and the impact it may have on the narrator. An emotional state can be seen in the description, "I walked along, filled with sadness and also with unrest, that unrest that one feels when in love.". The pragmatic interpretation reveals a nuanced range of feelings, with the words "unrest" and "sadness" alluded to as internal conflicts. "That unrest that one feels when in love" introduces a degree of ambiguity, raising the possibility of a romantic subplot and enhancing the story's emotional impact. The line "This is

where the composition halted" fabricates strain and provides the peruser with a feeling of disquiet. The sudden halt leaves the reader wondering what happened, adding to the mystery. The pragmatic interpretation suggests that the author made the deliberate decision to control the flow of information to maintain audience interest and build suspense. Furthermore, as I unexpectedly raised my dumbfounded eyes to the specialist" conveys a feeling of shock or disclosure. The composition conveys the profound effect of the disclosure by utilizing the expression "amazed eyes.". The practical translation proposes a change in the story's course, with the storyteller gazing toward the specialist — conceivably looking for a heading or a clarification — as well as custom and a minor power difference, with the specialist starting to lead the pack.

V. CONCLUSION

This study analyzes the pragmatic purposes of honorifics in the brief tales of Fellow de Maupassant. The literature review reveals a knowledge gap regarding the subtle use of honorifics in literary contexts. The reason for the review is to address requests concerning the different honorifics utilized in Maupassant's accounts, as well as their phonetic portrayals and purposes. The theoretical framework discusses the various kinds of honorifics, their linguistic representations, and their significance in communication. Utilizing a subjective methodology, the technique dissects Maupassant's brief tales to track down honorific examples and their motivations. The outcomes exhibit the range of commonsense jobs that honorifics play, including making socially ordered progressions, communicating regard, and impacting character elements. As well as adding to the phonetic grant, this study gives a complex perspective on the sociocultural components present in story talk. Further examination concerning other scholarly works can develop this investigation later on, advancing an exhaustive cognizance of honorific use in writing.

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