

#### **CHAMP 3**

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# Addressee surfacing and *pro* in politeness strategies: the politeness path

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### Honorificity and discourse: the puzzle

- Romanian
- (1) Măria sa poate aștepta 2 minute? Atunci \_\_ highness 3sg.poss could.3sg wait 2 minutes then pro vă puteți primi cafeau-a. 2pl.acc could.2pl get coffee-the 'Can His Highness wait for 2 minutes? Then, you could have coffee.'
  - English
- (2) John, we have to stop being loud. You're disturbing me. (father to son)



### Solving the puzzle

- There is a tendency towards simplification:
  - match between syntactic features and addressee

Addressee surfacing → maximal person deixis

→ maximal event deixis

- Simplification results in a unidirectional politeness path observed cross-linguistically
- Framework: Wiltschko's Interactional Spine Hypothesis



### Roadmap

- 1. Honorificity path
- 2. Politeness we
- 3. Addressee surfacing
- 4. Conclusion and final remarks



### 1. Honorificity path: Hebrew

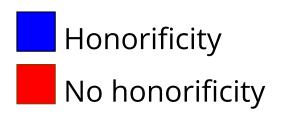
(3) a. Im [adon-i]<sub>i</sub> yuxal le-xakot 2 dakot, az if sir-my.1sg.poss be.able.fuт.3sg.м to-wait 2 minutes, then [\_\_/ata]<sub>i</sub> tuxal li-Stot kafe.

pro / you be.able.fut.2sg.м to-drink coffee 'If you (HON) could wait for 2 minutes, then you could have coffee.'

b. \* [\_\_ / ata] tuxal li-Stot kafe im [adon-i] pro / you be.able. Fut. 2sg.м to-drink coffee if sir-my. 1sg. poss yuxal le-xakot 2 dakot. be.able. Fut. 3sg.м to-wait 2 minutes \*'You could have coffee if you (HON) could wait for 2 minutes.'



### 1. Honorificity path: Hebrew



	Highest	Intermediate	e honorificity	No honorificity
	honorificity	Higher honorificity	Low honorificity	
Addressee surfacing	possessive honorific	pro	overt pronoun	overt pronoun
φ-features	Tense: future Person: 3	Tense: future Person: 2	Tense: future Person: 2	Tense: present Person: 2



### 1. Honorificity path: Romanian

(4) a. [Măria Sa]<sub>i</sub> poate aștepta 2 minute? highness 3sg.poss could.3sg wait 2 minutes
Atunci [\_\_]<sub>i</sub> vă puteți primi cafeau-a. then pro 2pl.Acc could.2pl get coffee-the
'Can His Highness wait for 2 minutes? Then, you could have coffee.'

b. \*[\_\_]; Puteți aștepta 2 minute? Atunci [Măria Sa]; pro could.2pl wait 2 minutes then highness 3sg.poss își poate primi cafeau-a. 3sg.acc could.3sg get coffee-the

\*'Can His Highness wait for 2 minutes? Then, you could have coffee.'

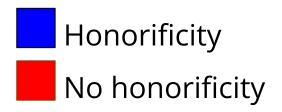


### 1. Honorificity path: High honorificity in Romanian

	Lexical element	Possessive	Verbal agreement
High Honorificity	Domnia/Măria/ Luminăția/etc. 'Lordship/ Highness/ Lightness'	Sa 3SG	3SG
		<i>Voastră</i> 2PL	3SG 2PL
		Ta 2SG	3SG 2PL



### 1. Honorificity path: Romanian



	Highest	Intermediate	No
	honorificity	honorificity	honorificity
Addressee	possessive	pro	<i>pro/</i> overt
surfacing	honorific		pronoun
φ-features	Person: 3	Person: 2	Person: 2
	Number: SG	Number: PL	Number: SG



- 1. Honorificity path: The features of *pro*
- Hebrew
- (5) Im  $[adon-i]_i$  yenake kan, az  $[\_]_i$ if sir-my.1sg.poss clean.fuт.3sg.м here then pro see.fuт.2sg.м acmexa ba-mar'a. et Acc yourself.2sg.м in+the-mirror 'If you (HON) clean here, then (you) would see yourself in the mirror.'
- Romanian
- (6) [Măria Sa]<sub>i</sub> are nevoie de ajutor? [ \_\_ ]<sub>i</sub> Vă vedeți highness 3sg.poss has.3sg need of help pro 2pl.acc see.2pl în oglindă? mirror

'Does His Highness need help? Can you see yourself in the mirror?'



### 1. High honorificity: No [HON] to be found

 Language utilizes existing features to encode politeness (Wang, 2023)

PluralThird personRecycling

- Features recruited for honorificity are semantically unmarked, which leads to <u>indirectness and vagueness</u>:
  - More permissive in interpretation range



### 2. More recycling: Politeness we

- English
  - (7) John, we have to stop. (father to son)
- Spanish

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(8) [__/#Nosotros]; tenemos que parar.

pro we have.1pl.prs to stop

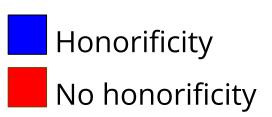
[__]; No me estáis escuchando.

pro not 1sg.acc are-prs.2pl listening

'We have to stop. You are not listening to me.' (teacher to students)
```



### 3. Addressee surfacing: Feature path



		Highest distance	Intermediate distance	No distance
Addressee surfacing		possessive honorific	<i>pro</i> overt pronoun	<i>pro</i> overt pronoun
	Tense	future	future	present
φ-features	Person & number	3SG	1PL 2SG 2PL	2SG



### 3. Addressee surfacing: Person and event deixis

Types of deixis

Person deixis	<b>Event deixis</b>
Person	Tense
Number	Mood
Addressee	



### 3. Addressee surfacing: Deixis path

Reduction of deixis reduces threat of face-threatening acts.

(Brown & Levinson, 1987)

Minimal deixis	Some deixis	Maximal deixis
3SG	1PL, 2PL	2SG
Possessive honorifics	pro	Overt pronoun
Future tense; conditional mood	Future tense; conditional mood	Present tense



### 3. Addressee surfacing: Person and event deixis

• *Abruzzese* (Subjunctive, *irrealis*, event deixis):

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(9) Si li vu fa, pi ffavoreif it want-2sg do for favour'Please do it' (Lit. if you want to do it)
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Chinese (pro, person deixis):
 (10) \_\_/#ni shenme shihou youkong ne?
 pro/#you what time free Q?
 'When are you free?'



### 3. Addressee surfacing: Feature path

#### **Highest honorificity**

Indirect address
Maximal distance
Minimal deixis

# Intermediate honorificity

Less indirect address Intermediate distance Some deixis

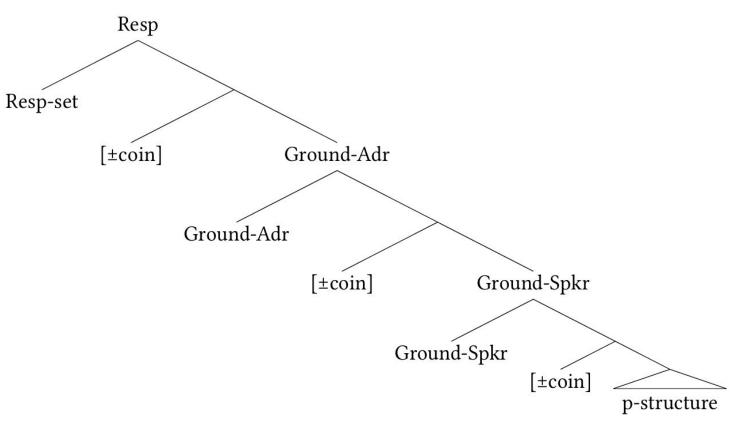
### No honorificity

Direct address
No distance
Maximal deixis



### 3. Addressee surfacing: Interactional spine hypothesis (ISH)

- Two layers:
  - Grounding Layer:
     Regulates common ground
  - Response Layer:Regulates turn-taking
- The [+/-coin] feature: orders the two arguments it relates



(Wiltschko, 2021, 2022)



### 3. Addressee surfacing: (De)linking nodes

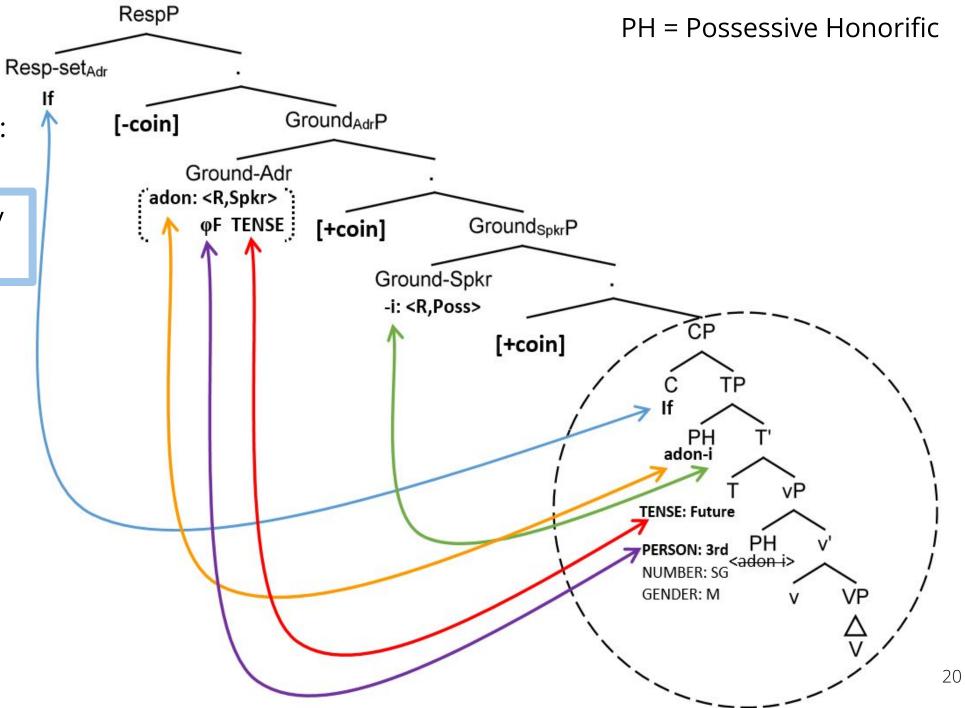
Hebrew

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(3) a. Im [adon-i], yuxal le-xakot 2 dakot, az if sir-my.1sg.poss be-able.fut.3sg.м to-wait 2 minutes, then [__/ata], tuxal li-Stot kafe.

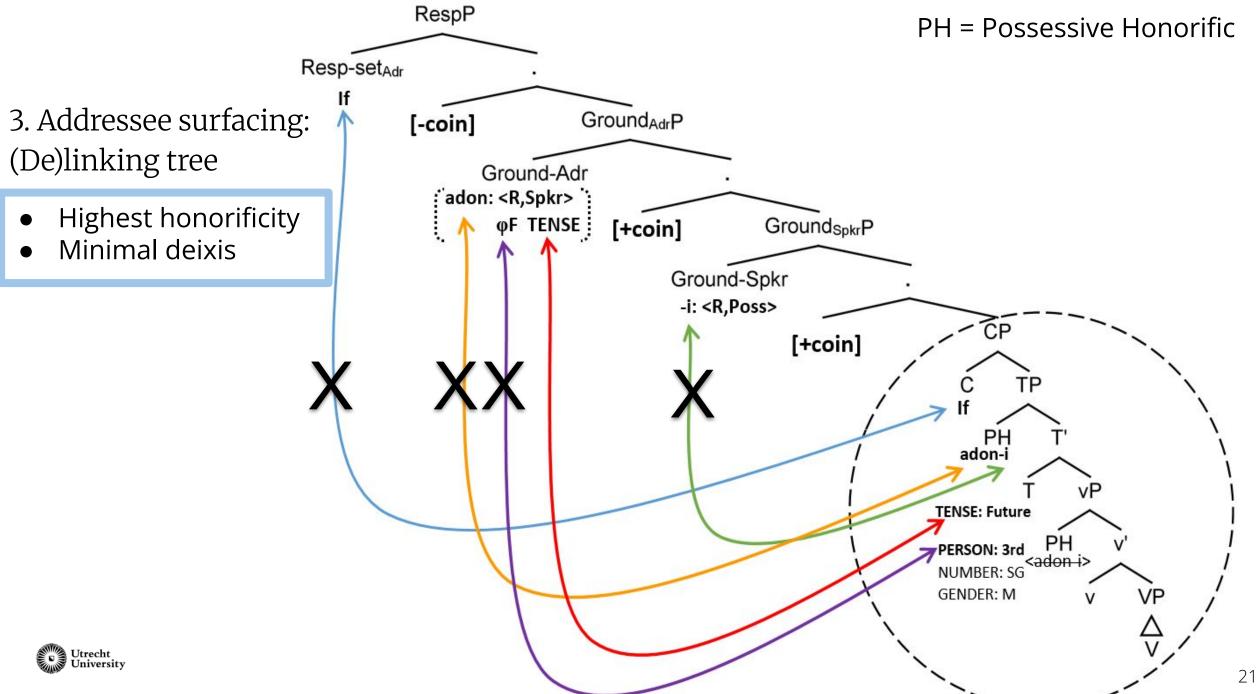
pro / you be-able.fut.2sg.м to-drink coffee 'If you (HON) could wait for 2 minutes, then you could have coffee.'
```



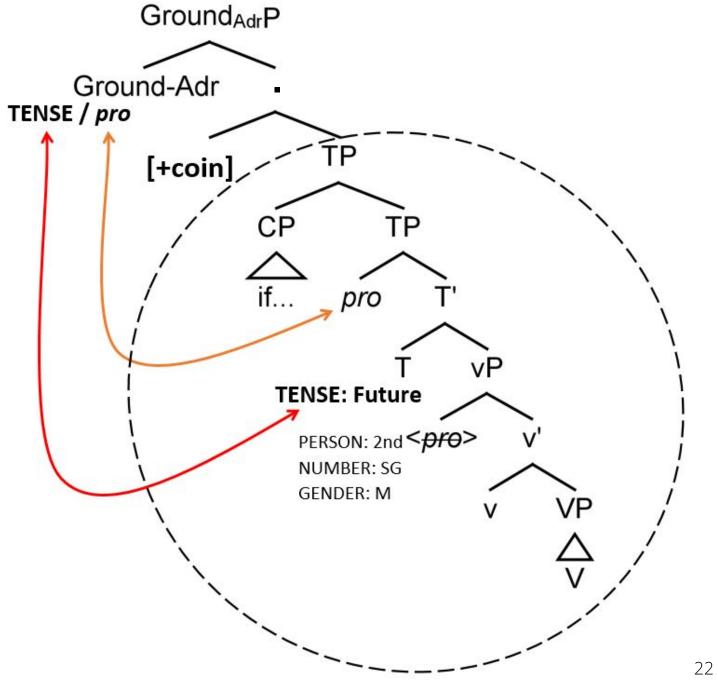
- Highest honorificity
- Minimal deixis





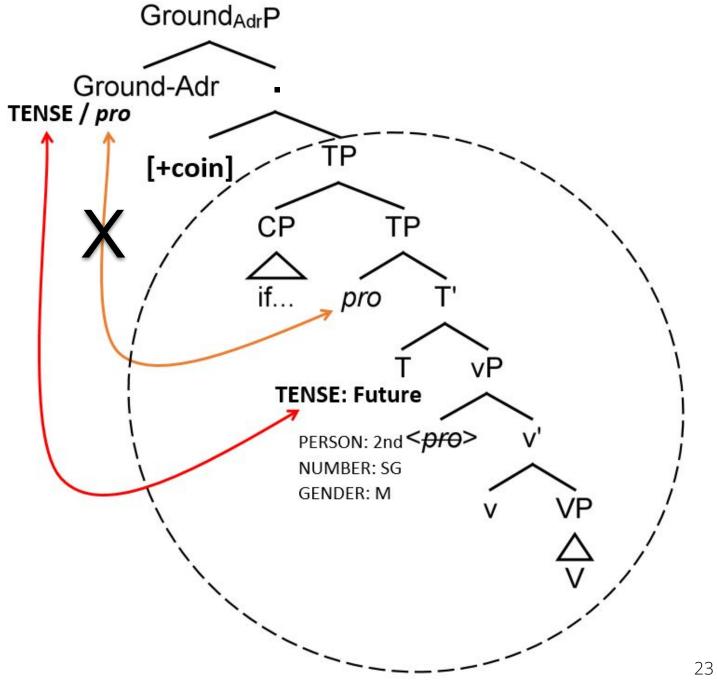


- Intermediate honorificity
- Some deixis



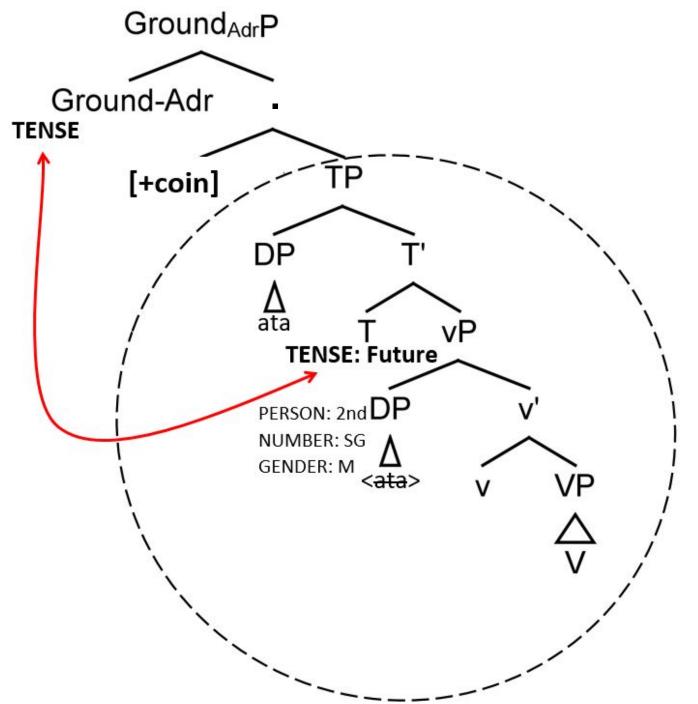


- Intermediate honorificity
- Some deixis



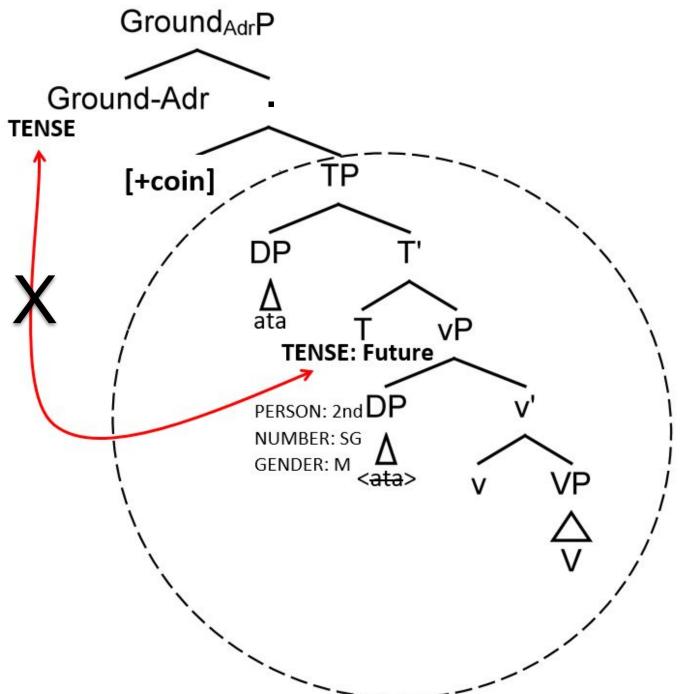


- Intermediate honorificity
- Some deixis



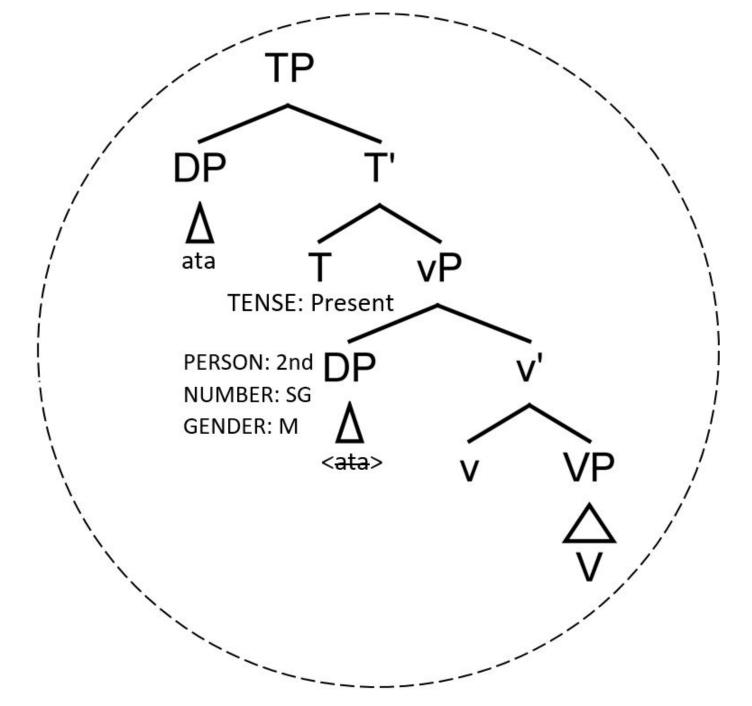


- Intermediate honorificity
- Some deixis





- No honorificity
- Maximal deixis





### 3. Addressee surfacing: Feature path

#### **Highest honorificity**

Indirect address
Maximal distance
Minimal deixis

# Intermediate honorificity

Less indirect address Intermediate distance Some deixis

### No honorificity

Direct address
No distance
Maximal deixis



#### 4. Conclusion and final remarks

- Possessive honorifics and Politeness we underlyingly follow the same unidirectional path
- Maintaining complex honorific links to the interactional layer is too demanding in the long run
  - there is a tendency to reduce (linking) complexity
    - → the addressee will eventually surface in its most explicit syntactic form (e.g. 2<sup>nd</sup> person)
- Honorificity is dependent on person and event deixis



### Thank you!



#### References

- Brown, P., & Levinson, S. C. (1987). *Politeness: Some universals in language usage* (Vol. 4). Cambridge university press.
- Wang, R. (2023). Honorifics without [hon]. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory*, *41*(3), 1287–1347. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s11049-022-09563-0">https://doi.org/10.1007/s11049-022-09563-0</a>
- Wiltschko, M. (2021). *The grammar of interactional language*. Cambridge University Press. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108693707">https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108693707</a>
- Wiltschko, M. (2022). What is the syntax-pragmatics interface? In G. Bîlbîie, B. Crysmann, & G. Schaden (Eds.), *Empirical Issues in Syntax and Semantics* (pp. 273–308). CSSP.



	Deixis Types	Features	Politeness path		
			Highest honorificity (Minimal deixis)	Intermediate honorificity / politeness (Some deixis)	No honorificity (Maximal deixis)
A: Abruzzese C: Chinese E: English H: Hebrew R: Romanian S: Spanish	Event deixis	Tense	Future (H)	Future (H) Present (E)	Present (E, H) Default tense
		Mood	Conditional (H)	Conditional (A, E, H, S)	
	Person deixis	Person	3rd (H, R, S)	1st (E) 2nd (H, R) 3rd (S)	2nd
		Number	Sg (H, R, S)	Sg (H, S) Pl (E, R)	Sg (H, R, S)
		Addressee (subject expression)	Possessive honorific (H, R, S)	overt pronoun (H, S) / pro (C, H, R, S)	overt pronoun (H, R) <i>pro</i> (R, S)
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