

Social deixis in Hadiyya

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Abstract: The concept of social deixis and its definition are stated by different scholars. Among these some are stated in this article in order to introduce the concept of social deixis to the reader. In the language, social deixis is expressed by both relational and absolute deictic terms. Relational deictic terms: age, marriage, circumcision status, and kinship are important constituents to show social deixis in the language. In Hadiyya, absolute deictic terms: office-related respect and *mahaaraano* 'people who have socio-cultural respect' are also used to show social deixis.

Keywords: Social, Deixis, Hadiyya, Relative Social Deixis, Absolute Social Deixis

1. Social Deixis

Jaszczolt (2002: 197) says, "Social deixis concerns social relationships between participants, their status and relations to the topic of discourse. Relationships that are relevant in this type of deixis include [those] between the speaker and the addressee, between other participants, the speaker and the object spoken about and so on." Levinson (1983: 89) and Jaszczolt (2002: 197) state that some of the grammatical devices that are used for the purpose of social deixis include pronouns of politeness, titles of addressee, kinship terms, and honorifics.

According to Traugott and Dasher (2002: 228), there are various approaches to politeness. One involves conversational maxims (cf. Leech 1983). Another is to view politeness "in terms of universal strategies that diffuse 'face threatening acts'", as discussed by Brown and Levinson (1987).

There are two basic kinds of social deictic information which can occur in language (Levinson 1983: 90-91). The first conveys *relational* information. This may be between:

- i. Speaker and referent (e.g. referent honorifics)
- ii. Speaker and addressee (e.g. addressee honorifics)
- iii. Speaker and bystander (e.g. bystander or audience honorifics)
- iv. Speaker and setting (e.g. formality levels)" (1983: 90)

Such relational social deixis can be expressed by honorifics, but Levinson notes that there are other possibilities of social deixis which can be grammaticalized,

e.g. via totemic relations, clan membership and so on.

The second type of social deixis is *absolute* (Levinson 1983: 91). Here there are forms which are absolutely reserved for certain speakers (cf. Fillmore 1975) or forms which are absolutely reserved for certain *authorized recipients*. The prototypical case involves speech by, or to, a royal person.

1.1. Social Deixis in Hadiyya

Levinson (1983: 63) says that "social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee(s) or speaker and some referent." To study social deixis in Hadiyya as it occurs in the speech between the participants during the communication act, one must have knowledge of the socio-cultural background underlying the linguistic base.

Thus, in Hadiyya, social deixis can be expressed by both relational and absolute deictic terms. Age, marriage status, circumcision status and kinship are social deictic factors that can be grouped under relational social deixis. Office-related respect (e.g. the chief) and *mahaaraano* 'people who have socio-cultural respect (a culture-specific term)' are absolute factors.

1.1.1. Relational Social Deixis

Respect to one's elders is one of the social norms in Hadiyya society. This social value is conveyed via honorific and plural agreement markers on the verbs, which are relational deictic expressions because they are relative

to the speaker (cf. Table 1). These indicate that the speaker is respecting the addressee and/or the referent. The verb agreement marker of second person honorific is identical to

2PL (cf. example (1)). However, the third person has a different agreement form to show respect.

Table 1. The Hadiyya nominative, accusative and genitive pronouns

Person	Gender/Honorific	Nominative	pronouns	Accusative	pronouns	Genitive	pronouns
		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1	Common	<i>an</i>	<i>Nees</i>	<i>eeese</i>	<i>neese</i>	<i>i-</i>	<i>ni-</i>
2	Common	<i>at</i>	<i>kiʔn-uww</i>	<i>keese</i>	<i>kiʔn-uwwa</i>	<i>ki-</i>	<i>kiʔn-uww-</i>
	Hon	<i>kiʔn</i>		<i>kiʔne</i>		<i>kiʔn-</i>	
3	M	<i>itt'</i>	<i>itt'-uww/</i> <i>iss-uww</i>	<i>itt'o</i>	<i>itt'-uwwa/</i> <i>iss-uwwa</i>	<i>itt'-</i>	<i>itt'-uww-</i> <i>/iss-uww-</i>
	F	<i>is</i>	<i>itt'-uww/</i> <i>iss-uww</i>	<i>ise</i>	<i>itt'-uwwa/</i> <i>iss-uwwa</i>	<i>is-</i>	<i>itt'-uww-</i> <i>/iss-uww-</i>
	Hon	<i>iss</i>		<i>isse</i>		<i>iss-</i>	

- (1) a. *kiʔn-uww haraččo iikk' – akko'o*
you.HON-PL pot break-SP.2PL
'You (PL) broke a pot.'
b. *kiʔn haraččo iikk' – akko'o*
you.HON pot break-SP.2PL
'You (HON) broke a pot.'
- (2) *an kiʔn-e weeš – ummo*
I you.HON-ACC call-SP.1SG
'I called you (HON).'
- (3) *itt' kiʔn-mine waar – ukko*
he GEN.2SG.HON-house come-SP.3MSG
'He came to your (HON) house.'

Another social norm of Hadiyya society is marriage-related. In Hadiyya marriage culture, a man's wife should show respect to all the family members of her husband and they respect her too. This respect is not based on their age. She never calls her husband's father and mother by their

names. She cannot even utter the names of other things that start with the same sound(s) as her husband's father's name. For example, if her husband's father's name is "*hallaama*" his son's wife may not utter the word *halliččo* 'donkey' as it is, but must change the initial sound(s). For example, she may say *iydamiččo*, which is associated with *iyya* 'carry'.

In addition to age and marriage, in Hadiyya, circumcision can also give rise to respect. In the culture the person who covers the eyes of the boy while he is being circumcised earns great respect from that boy.

In such cases, as above, this respect is again conveyed via honorific personal pronouns and verb agreement.

Kinship terms show social deixis in Hadiyya. These kinship terms cannot appear as absolute forms ("father" etc.), but must morphologically show a kinship relation to somebody ("my father" etc.) and hence are deictic. The Hadiyya kinship terms are presented in the following table.

Table 2. The Hadiyya kinship terms.

Kinship Terms	Gloss	Kinship Terms	Gloss
<i>iyyumma</i>	'my mother'	<i>is-ama</i>	'her mother'
<i>iyyanna</i>	'my father'	<i>is-anna</i>	'her father'
<i>lobaayye</i>	'my eldest sister'	<i>is-lobaayya</i>	'her eldest sister'
<i>abbaayyo</i>	'my eldest brother'	<i>is-lobabbayyo</i>	'her eldest brother'
<i>amaayye</i>	'my aunt (maternal)'	<i>is-amaayye</i>	'her aunt (maternal)'
<i>eeše</i>	'my uncle (maternal)'	<i>is-eesimma</i>	'her uncle (maternal)'
<i>adaayye</i>	'my aunt (paternal)'	<i>is-ada</i>	'her aunt (paternal)'
<i>annabbo</i>	'my uncle (paternal)'	<i>is-annabbaayyo</i>	'her uncle (paternal)'

Most of these terms are used both for 3rd-person reference and as terms of address. However, in Hadiyya, *iyyumma* 'my mother' and *iyyanna* 'my father' are not used as terms of address. Instead, the child calls his/her parents by maternal and paternal substitute nouns.¹ In the language the most common substitute nouns are *aačče*, *aayya*, *aadde* for mother and *abba* and *abbaabba* for father. Let us see some examples below.

- (4) a. *aaačče meer-iinse šonkoora*
mom market-ABL sugarcane
eeb-e

bring-2SG.IMP

'Mom, bring sugarcane from market!'

- b. *lobaayye eddečča aanš-e*
my older sister garment wash-2SG.IMP
'My older sister, wash the garment!'

- c. *amaayye soodo waar-e*
aunt tomorrow come-2SG.IMP
'Aunt (maternal), come tomorrow!'

- d. *eeshe t'orbeʔe gob-e*
uncle ball sew-2SG.IMP
'Uncle (maternal), sew up the ball!'

The kinship terms in (4) above are serving as addressee².

¹ Note that the speaker may use his/her mother's or father's kinship term for 3rd-person reference while talking about them.

² In Hadiyya, when the addressee is directly called, the final vowel is not

(5) a. *an annabbo iitt – oommo*
 I uncle love-FUT.1SG
 'I love my uncle (paternal).'
 b. *an adaayye weesh-ummo*
 I aunt call-SP.1SG
 'I called my aunt (paternal).'

In Hadiyya absolute social deixis expressed in two ways: formal or office-position related respect and *mahaaraano* ‘people who have socio-cultural respect’. Formal or office-position respect is expressed by the social deictics in Table 3. These forms are absolutely reserved for the authorized recipients, usually in formal speech for official purposes.

Absolute social deictic terms	GLOSS
1. <i>hibbantakko?oo/haydantakko?oo</i>	'Your Excellency/Honor'
2. <i>hibbamakko?oo/haydamakko?oo</i>	'His/Her Excellency/Honor'
3. <i>abbaačč</i>	'Mister' (Amharic <i>ato</i>)
4. <i>aayyičč</i>	'Miss/Mrs' (Amharic <i>wāyžārit/wāyžāro</i>)

(6) *hibbamakko?oo abbaačč dilaam*
his.Excellency Mr. Dilamo
soodo waaččamo waar-akkamo
tomorrow Wachemo come-FUT.3HON
'His Excellency Mr. Dilamo will come to Wachemo
tomorrow.'

4 In Hadivva *mahaallano* is given only for males.

(7) *daddaačč* *lopp'is* *beeballa*
Daddaaččo (title) Lopp'iso yesterday
waar-akko?
come-SP.3HON
'Daddach Lopiso came yesterday.'

-	Morpheme boundary
.	Portmanteau morphemes
1	First person
2	Second person
3	Third person
ABL	Ablative
ACC	Accusative
F	Feminine
FUT	Future
GEN	Genitive
HON	Honorific
IMP	Imperative
M	Masculine
PL	Plural
SG	Singular
SP	Simple past

- [1] Brown, Penelope and Stephen C. Levinson. 1987. Politeness: Some Universals in
- [2] Language Usage. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- [3] Eshetu Tumiso. 2003/2011. = እኛቱ ጥራት ደበበ፡ ጃኩም ሚሊዮን፣ ወ/ሰንበት ኤርኪቦ፡አየለ የሀይድ ብሔር ባህላዊ የዳኝነት ስልጣን አሰጣጥና የሽማግር ስርዓት ጥናታዊ ጽሑፍ። ያልተታመ

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