



UNIVERSITETI I EVROPËS JUGLINDORE
УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ НА ЈУГОИСТОЧНА ЕВРОПА
SOUTH EAST EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY

Fakulteti i Gjuhëve, Kulturave dhe Komunikimit

Faculty of Languages, Cultures and Communication

MA in ELT Program

POSTGRADUATE STUDIES - SECOND CYCLE

MASTER THESIS:

“Social Deixis in English and Albanian Languages”

CANDIDATE:

Enes Ismeti

MENTOR:

Prof. Dr. Arta Toçi

Thesis:

“Social Deixis in English and Albanian Languages”

Teza:

“Deiksi Social në anglisht dhe shqip”

Теза:

“Социјалниот деиксис во англискиот и албанскиот јазик”

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my parents who were my motivation and my support throughout my schooling years and pushed me to be a better version of myself.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

My utmost acknowledgements go to my mentor and professor, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arta Toçi, because despite having such a demanding tasks at South East European University (SEEU), still agreed to be my mentor.

My thanks go to my mother, father, brother and sister for their support and understanding and also to my good friend Roni Shehu who has been by my side since bachelor studies.

List of Abbreviation

BSAH – The British System of Aristocratic Honorifics

HPT – Honorifics and Professional Titles

T/V – Television

RQ – Research Question

RH – Research Hypothesis

Honesty Statement

Herby this statement I declare that this paper is completely my personal work hence it is based on my research as well as on the existing literature, acknowledged in the 'Reference List', Similarly, I declare that this paper contains no borrowed work, namely plagiarism and throughout the document the footnotes as well as in text citations are included in order to document cited works.

Name: Enes Ismeti

Tetove: 2021

ABSTRACT

This research project was designed to examine social deixis in English and Albanian languages. Moreover the purpose of this research is to shed light on the types of social deixis elements and their frequency, used in the two languages involved in research, namely, English and Albanian. Since social deixis deals with the manner which discourse participants decide to address each other, it leads to understanding that this particular research will comprise spoken language. As a consequence, the research was conducted by listening to and writing down the dialogues of the television shows of CNN and RTV21. Additionally, regarding the Albanian language, the research also involved a survey and an observation of spoken language. The findings of this research indicated that aspects of social deixis present in English and Albanian are both relational and absolute. Relational aspect is present with 'Referent Honorifics' and 'Bystander Honorifics', while the absolute aspect with the absolute recipient. However, even though 'Bystander Honorifics' will be presented, this research will be focused on 'Referent Honorifics', more precisely the elements pertaining to 'Referent Honorifics'. The types of social deixis elements used in both languages were more or less similar, with a few exceptions. Additionally, as long as the frequency of social deixis elements was concerned, it is in Albanian that it prevailed over English. Thus the average of frequency occurrence of honorifics was larger in Albanian.

Keywords: *Social deixis, honorifics, T/V distinction, titles.*

PARATHËNIA

Ky projekt kërkimor u hartua për të shqyrtuar deixin social në gjuhën angleze dhe shqipe. Për më tepër, qëllimi i këtij hulumtimi është të hedhë dritë mbi llojet e elementeve të deixisit social dhe shpeshtësinë e tyre, të përdorura në dy gjuhët e përfshira në kërkim, anglisht dhe shqip. Meqenëse deiksi social merret me mënyrën se si pjesëmarrësit e ligjërimit vendosin t'i drejtohen njëri -tjetrit, kjo çon në të kuptuarit se ky hulumtim i veçantë do të përfshijë gjuhën e folur. Si pasojë, hulumtimi u krye duke dëgjuar dhe shënuar dialogët e shfaqjeve televizive të CNN dhe RTV21. Për më tepër, në lidhje me gjuhën shqipe, hulumtimi përfshiu gjithashtu një sondazh dhe një vëzhgim të gjuhës së folur. Gjetjet e këtij hulumtimi treguan se aspektet e deiksit shoqërore të pranishme në anglisht dhe shqip janë të dyja relacionale dhe absolute. Aspekti relacional është i pranishëm me 'Nderimet Referente' dhe 'Nderimet e Shikuesve', ndërsa aspekti absolut me marrësin absolut. Megjithatë, edhe pse do të prezantohen 'Nderimet e Shikuesve', ky hulumtim do të fokusohet në 'Nderimet Referente', më saktësisht elementët që kanë të bëjnë me 'Nderimet Referente'. Llojet e elementeve të deixisit social të përdorura në të dy gjuhët ishin pak a shumë të ngjashme, me disa përjashtime. Për më tepër, përderisa frekuenca e elementeve të deiksit social ishte e shqetësuar, është në shqip ajo që mbizotëronte mbi anglishten. Kështu, mesatarja e shpeshtësisë së shfaqjes së nderimeve ishte më e madhe në gjuhën shqipe.

Fjalët kyçe: *Deiksi social, nderime, dallim T/V, tituj.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Dedication	I
Acknowledgments	II
List of Abbreviation	III
Honesty Statement	IV
Abstract	V
Parathënia	VI
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Aims and objectives	2
1.2 Research Questions	2
1.3 Research Hypothesis	3
1.4 Background and Purpose of the Research	3
1.5 Importance of the thesis	4
2. LITERATURE REVIEW	5
2.1 Social Deixis	8
2.1.1 Social Deixis Elements or Honorifics	10
2.1.2. Forms or Terms of Address or Titles	15
2.1.3. Name and Surname	17
2.1.4. Given Name	17
2.1.5. Personal Pronouns and the T/V distinction	18
2.1.6. Nouns denoting family ties or Kinship nouns	20
2.1.7. The Role of Symmetry in the use of Honorifics	20
2.1.8. Time Deixis	23
2.1.9. Deixis of Place	23

2.1.10. Pragmatic and Semantic Deixis	23
2.1.11. Deixis of Gestural and Symbolic	24
2.1.12. Indexical Deixis	25
3. METHODOLOGY	26
3.1 Sample	26
3.2. Instruments	27
3.3. Procedure	27
4. FINDINGS	28
4.1 Formal Setting	28
4.2 Albanian Language	30
4.3 Bystander Honorifics	32
4.4 Informal setting	34
4.5 Referent Honorifics	34
4.6 Albanian language	35
4.7 Bystander Honorifics	37
4.8 The Survey and The Observation	39
4.8.1 The Survey	39
4.8.2 The Observation	47
5. ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS	48
6. CONCLUSION	49
6.1 Summary of the Research Results	49
6.2 Hypotheses testing	50
7. REFERENCE LIST	52
8. APENDIX	55

1. INTRODUCTION

As a subject of pragmatics, social deixis is concerned with how people are addressed during a discourse. There has been a debate regarding this issue whether social deixis should be categorized as a separate category of deixis. Thus, a linguist refers to social deixis as a "marginal group" (Kryk-Kastovski 2009, p. 514-515), whereas other linguists, such as Levinson, Fillmore, and Green, maintain that social deixis is a deictic group in its own right. Pragmatics and social deixis, in particular, are relatively recent themes in Albanian language studies. Furthermore, due to the diversity of their vocabulary and honorific phrases, social deixis has been studied in a number of global languages, including Japanese, Korean, Micronesian languages, and Australian aboriginal languages. Green also pointed out that social deixis in English is less clear than in other languages. Person, time, space, and discourse deixis are all grouped together as social deixis. As a result, deixis is related to the concepts of person, time, and space. Discourse deixis and social deixis are also included. Discourse deixis, unlike the categories of person, time, location, and social deixis, is tied to texts and so occurs within the text. Special deictic phrases are used in social deixis, and by using them, new facts are exposed. As a result, the facts revealed are linked to one or both discussion participants' social rank. Deixis is a pragmatics aspect of everyday language that is commonly used to communicate. In everyday conversation, terms like I, you, she, he, it, here, there, now, and so on are commonly used. A deictic expression, also known as deixis, is a word or phrase that refers to the time, place, or circumstance in which a speaker is speaking. There are two basic types of social deixis: relational and absolute, each with its own set of subcategories. Furthermore, the relational aspect lists four 'axes,' whereas the absolute aspect simply gives two more divisions. Honorifics are phrases used in social deixis that include titles and pronouns. Names, titles, and the like. Some English sentences are nearly impossible to comprehend without first understanding the context in which they appear. For example, because they aren't here right now, they will have to do it tomorrow. This sentence is extremely ambiguous when taken out of context. This is because it contains a large number of deictic expressions (they, that, tomorrow, here, now) whose meaning is determined by the physical context in which they are spoken. These expressions are clear examples of language that can only be understood in the context of the speaker's meaning (Yule, 1985). Deixis is said to play a significant role in the study of context because it is the single most visible way in which

the speech settings are encoded in the language structure itself. Such expressions appear in all human languages and possess a number of fascinating features that set them apart from other interactive resources, verbal and nonverbal. It is assumed that, just as language is fundamental to human sociality, deixis is fundamental to language because of its ability to create both subjects and objects (Hanks, 2005). Deixis is normally thought to be the encoding of the encoder's spatiotemporal context and subjective experience in an utterance, according to Green (2006: p. 178). I, here, now, and this are all highly context-dependent terms that denote a speaker's cognitive center of positioning. That is to say, what is here for the speaker may also be present for the addressee (s).

The three deictic categories of speaker, addressee, and other(s) are expanded in many languages with markers indicating relative social status. Honorifics, on the other hand, are expressions that reflect a higher social status. Furthermore, the discussion of the circumstances that lead to the selection of one of these forms over another is sometimes referred to as social deixis (Yule, 1996: p. 10).

Third person is inevitably an outsider from a deictic perspective because it is not an active participant in the basic (I-you) distinction. In terms of person deixis, third person pronouns are accordingly distal forms.

Yule (1996: p. 9) proposes that the most fundamental distinction made by deixis appears to be "near the speaker" and "away from the speaker." As a result, there are both proximal and distal terms (this, here, now) (that, there, then). Because social deixis elements or honorifics are linked to one or both dialogue participants' social status, I hypothesize the following: **'Social Status is a Factor that Predicts the Use of Honorifics Regardless of the Setting,'** as well as the following: **'Age and Gender are Factors to Predict the Use of Honorifics.'**

1.1 Aims and objectives

As we know, English now is an international language and spoken language is much needed in communication. The aim of this research is to review already existing literature from different authors related to social deixis. Moreover, another aim is to conduct a research in spoken formal and informal setting of the two national broadcasting companies, namely Cable News Network (CNN) and Radio Televizioni 21 (RTV21). By doing the latter, it will be aimed at identifying the types and frequency of social deixis elements in English and Albanian in formal and informal settings. Similarly, the research will also entail a survey and an observation that will be conducted with a targeted group of students regarding social deixis in spoken Albanian. A term central to this Master Thesis (MA), which will often be referred to in all the subsequent is ‘social deixis’ and ‘social deixis elements’. The latter will always be used interchangeably with the term ‘honorifics’. This Master Thesis paper will also include ‘Terms of Address’ or ‘Titles’, ‘Kinship nouns’ etc.

1.2 Research Questions

The research questions compiled for this research are as following:

1. Which type of honorific is more widely applied in formal setting?
2. Which type of honorific is more widely applied in informal setting?
3. Does the setting limit the use of honorifics, i.e. formal setting only titles and the V-pronoun, and informal setting names and T-pronoun?
4. Is symmetry or asymmetry of honorifics applicable in Albanian as a language with T/V distinction only or is it also applicable in English?

1.3 Research Hypothesis

1. Social Status is a Factor that Predicts the Use of Honorifics Regardless of the Setting
2. The Age and the Gender are factors to determine the use of honorifics
3. Both Similarities and Differences are present between the elements of Social Deixis in English and Albanian
4. The age of the participants is a factor to determine the use of honorifics

1.4 Background and Purpose of the Research

Even though often confused with person deixis, due to the mutual use of the pronouns, social deixis is nevertheless not limited to the use of pronouns only. More specifically the T/V distinction where applicable, it represents the benchmark of social deixis. In addition other terms are used as social deixis elements, specifically to address the conversation counterpart. Similarly, as Kryk-Kastovski had put it forward, the use of social deixis is merely based on the talker's will to use it, hence it was questioned as to whether it should be recognized at all. As a result, this research project is designed to examine social deixis as used in English and Albanian languages. Moreover the purpose of this research is to shed light on the types of social deixis and their frequency, used in the two languages involved in research, namely, English and Albanian. Additionally it will examine whether the use of social deixis differs from one language to the other.

1.5 Importance of the thesis

The research aims at identifying which were the types of social deixis elements used in formal and informal setting of English and Albanian languages, occurring in the two national television programs. As we know, Social deixis is a form of deixis that is fascinating to watch. It is concerned with the functions and social relationships of speech participants in a conversation (which can be distinguished based on kinship words or status markers). Meaning, or an idea or principle, is the most critical aspect of communication. Apart from that, the goals of social deixis were to convey politeness and reverence, affection, and authority. The outcome of this research will be of great significance to linguistic students and also to linguistic researchers. Thus the research would shed light on social deixis and its elements used in English and Albanian formal and informal settings.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Pragmatics is a discipline of linguistics concerned with the relationship between distinct statements and the environment of the conversation. Deixis, specifically social deixis, is one of the subjects researched in pragmatics and is addressed in this work. However, it is necessary to first gain a general understanding of deixis. The word 'deixis' has a Greek origin, and it signifies "pointing" (Yule 1996, p. 9) through linguistic expressions.

Given its Greek origins, it's no surprise that deixis was studied by Appolonius Dyscolus, a Greek linguist who lived in the second century AD. Windisch, labeled "the first modern Indo-European linguist" by Manfred Consten (Consten 2003, p. 224), was another prominent linguist who studied Appolonius Dyscolus' work. In addition, he considers deixis to be the

"First, pointing at an object that is present or suspected of being present". (Windisch 1869b. p. 394 in Consten 2003 p. 224)

Professor Manfred Consten discusses deixis as being tied to a 'anchor' in his essay "Deistic or Anaphoric." "If an expression is grounded in the non-textual domain, it is deictic," he continues (2003, p. 236).

Deixis, on the other hand, does not always refer to items; it can also relate to individuals or humans. This is clearer in the Oxford Learners Dictionaries definition. "Relating to a word or an expression whose meaning depends on who says it, where they are, or who they are talking to," according to the Oxford Learners Dictionaries.

As a result, deixis can be related to the categories of person and location, according to the preceding description. The category of time, or more accurately the time at which the interlocutor says something, should be added to this description as well.

Personal deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis are the five types of deixis (Levinson: 1983). Personal deixis is the first type. Personal deixis is a term that refers to someone in a particular context. Personal deixis is deictic, according to Levinson (1983), and refers to the participant role of reference, such as the speaker, the addressee, and the referent, who is neither speaker nor addressee. The second is time deixis, in which every deictic expression is inextricably linked to every other deictic expression, and they are always linked.

In the same way that pragmatics and deixis are introduced to English and other languages, pragmatics and deixis are introduced to Albanian language. The author Xhevat Lloshi is one of the Albanian linguists who helped introduce these relatively new fields of study into the language. He offered a basic overview of pragmatics and pragmatic-related subjects and concepts in his work "Stilistika e Gjuhës Shqipe dhe Pragmatika". In the same book, the same author renamed the term deixis with the Albanian word "deftimi" (Lloshi 2005, p. 307). Jonida Bushi was another Albanian who used deixis in her studies (Gjuzi). She examined deixis as part of her PhD dissertation, and she used the Albanian term "deiksisi" to refer to it (Bushi 2013, p.105). Both Lloshi and Bushi used Levinson as a source of information when doing their research. Deixis is divided into three categories: person, which refers to the persons being spoken to; temporal, which refers to the moment when something is stated; and spatial, which refers to the location of the object or person being referred to.

There is also place deixis, which refers to the speaker's relationship to the thing he or she is referring to. According to Levinson (1983), place deixis refers to the encoding of spatial locations in relation to the location of the speakers. If a place or location can be seen from the location of the people who are communicating in a speech event, it can be deixis. Social deixis is the fourth type of deixis. According to Levinson (1979, citing Lyons 1968), these deixis categories can be expanded by adding one more. The study of that aspect of sentences that reflect, establish, or are determined by certain realities of the social situation in which the speech act occurs, as defined by Fillmore (1975). Deixis is commonly used to analyze a large number of objects. Films/movies are one of them. They are cultural artifacts created by specific cultures that reflect and influence those cultures. Film is regarded as a significant art form, a popular source of entertainment, and a potent tool for educating or indoctrinating citizens. Motion pictures have a universal power of communication because of their visual element.

Levinson (1983) argued that social deixis is related to the aspect of sentences reflecting or establishing the social situation when the speech event occurs, implying that social deixis is also an adiectic expression to distinguish speakers' social class (Purwati, 2015). Furthermore, according to Levinson (1983), "those aspects of language structure that are anchored to the social identities of participants in the speech event, or relations between them, or relations between them and other referents," social deixis is "those aspects of language structure that are anchored

to the social identities of participants in the speech event, or relations between them, or relations between them and other referents." The relationship between language and social class has been a major concern in applied linguistics and sociolinguistics, with sociolinguistics focusing on the study of the relationship between language and society. Labov (1966), an American linguist who conducted a large-scale study of the pronunciation patterns of residents of New York City's Lower East Side, discovered that language use is related to social factors such as social class, ethnicity, and gender, according to Snell (2014). Deixis is the most obvious way to reflect the relationship between language structure and context. Without the additional context, Deixis will be difficult to comprehend. Deixis refers to a group of linguistic expressions that are used to indicate elements of the situational context, such as the speech participants, the current speech event's time and location (Lyons 1977). There are many linguistic expressions in English that are referred to as deictics. Purwo (1984) defined deictic as a word whose referent varies depending on who is speaking, where they are speaking, and when they are speaking. Deixis' function is not only grammatical, but it also has the responsibility of indicating the different meanings of the word, even when it is used in the same way in different situations. Traditional grammar has no capacity or resources to show the difference in such cases. The importance of timing, location, and message bearers in the communication process cannot be overstated. On the other hand, modern linguistics takes a different approach. It facilitates a better understanding of the thinking being transmitted by the pragmatic analysis of words and words in the context of situations related to the cultural, temporal, spatial, social, and context of communicating participants (dictionary reference).

The people in the dialogue are referred to as **person deixis**. For a conversation to take place, at least two persons must be present. As a result, the speaker and the addressee are the representatives of person deixis. Pronouns, specifically personal pronouns, are typically used to represent the two representatives. The pronouns in the first and second person, both singular and plural, are used. Other pronouns, like as the third person singular and plural, are not deictic expressions and so possess anaphoric qualities.' However, there are a few exceptions, such as when the utterer uses the third person pronoun to speak about himself or herself, or when the utterer uses the third person pronoun to communicate to the recipient. "A discourse analysis of deixis: pragmatic, cognitive, and semantic factors in the comprehension of "this," "that," "here," and "there," according to Tfouni and Klatzky (1983). This research made use of The

comprehension of the deictic words this, that, here, and there was tested in two ways: as hearers addressees and as hearers—spectators in children (mean age 3; 6). It was proposed that comprehension of these words is dependent on the role that the comprehended plays in the conversation, and that the role of a spectator is more difficult than that of an addressee. In this study, comprehension was compared in a pragmatic (with a pointing gesture accompanying the utterance) and a semantic (without gesture) condition, with the prediction that the pragmatic use of the words would aid comprehension. This and here are also thought to be marked, whereas that and there are unmarked. As a result, it was predicted that this and here would be harder to understand than that and there. The analysis of variance confirmed all of the initial predictions. The findings are discussed in the context of recent pragmatics, semantics, and cognitive development theories.

Temporal deixis (as defined by Yule and other sources) or time deixis (as defined by Levinson) refers to the point in time where a dialogue or a statement takes place, whether it is before, now, or in the future. Time-based words like now, days of the week, months, portions of the day, and adverbs of time like today are employed to indicate temporal deixis. Despite these time-based phrases, the tense of the verb used can also indicate temporal deixis.

Spatial deixis, also known as locative deixis, is linked to space; it indicates whether an object is close to or far away from the speaker. Demonstrative pronouns are words that are utilized as spatial or locative deixis representations. This and that, demonstrative pronouns and their plural counterparts, these and those, are the terms employed as a representative for spatial deixis. There are various ways to convey proximity or distance besides demonstratives. The pair: here and there is also among them. Furthermore, spatial deixis employs verbs as a means of indicating proximity or distance. Similarly, deictic verbs exist in pairs, as "come and go," "bring and take," and so on. These verbs can be employed independently, as Huddleston and Pullum have suggested. They can, however, be linked to one other by the pair here and there. Discourse deixis and social deixis are two unique types of deixis that exist separately from these primary divisions. The discourse deixis is sometimes referred to as the "transition between the conceptions of deixis and anaphora" (Cornish 2009, p.186) since it has the form of anaphora yet is categorized as deixis. Discourse deixis is described by Levinson as "intro-text but deictic" (Levinson 2006, p. 107-108), implying that it possesses deictic characteristics despite occurring

within the text. Discourse deixis is described by Levinson as "intro-text but deictic" (Levinson 2006, p. 107-108), implying that it possesses deictic characteristics despite occurring within the text. Expressions like 'that' and 'these' are used in discourse deixis. However, other terms such as 'hereby', (Huddleston, R & Pullum, G. 2002), if used in a speech, or 'in the next chapter,' (Levinson 2006, p, 118-119), 'in this paragraph,' and the like, if used in a book, are equally acceptable. As a result, it can be assumed that when it occurs in speech, it is referred to as discourse deixis, and when it occurs in text, it is referred to as textual deixis, despite the fact that the two terms are frequently used interchangeably. However, there is another type of deixis known as social deixis. This will be addressed in this paper in a more detailed manner. The specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event is called spatial or place deixis, according to Levinson (1983: p. 79). The importance of locational specifications in general can be determined by the fact that there appear to be two basic ways of referring to objects: describing or naming them, and locating them.

The pair here and there is said to be one of the most obvious deictic expressions in spatial deixis. Although the language distinguishes them, the context gives them distinct meaning.

2.1 Social deixis

Social deixis, like other types or groups of deixis, can be distinguished by the use of specific deictic terminology or words. Various linguists have studied and continue to investigate the distinctive features of social deixis. Levinson, on the other hand, was the pioneer in the study of social deixis. Levinson investigated social deixis in a variety of languages around the world. As a result, some linguists cite him or make references to him in their various works on social deixis.

What does social deixis mean to various linguists?

According to Kryk- Krastovski social deixis mean:

"Social deixis concerns the use of forms of address as markers of social distance" (Kryk- Kastovski 2009, p.514).

Green, a linguist, claims that "social deixis encodes the players' social roles" (Green 1992, p.24-25). Furthermore, Levinson, who wrote extensively about social deixis, adds, "Social deixis entails the marking of social relationships in linguistic utterances.." (Levinson 2004, p.119). Furthermore, he claims that social deixis discloses "participants' social identities or the social link between them or between one of them and the persons or organizations referred to" (Levinson 1983, p.89). According to several linguists'/scholars definitions, social deixis is a type of deixis that stresses inequalities in level or position that tend to exist between participants in a discourse or communication. Furthermore, "clear pan-cultural norms regulating the development of 'polite' or socially suitable contact" exist, as Levinson has phrased it. (p. 45, 1983) As a result, Levinson's definition helps the reader comprehend that diverse languages have similar rules that must be followed during communication, whether formal or casual, because social deixis usually refers to persons, it employs the second person pronoun or pronouns when appropriate. As a result, because it pertains to persons, it might be considered a subgrouping of person deixis. However, K. Green, a well-known grammarian, and claims that social deixis is a deictic group in its own right". The reason for this must be that, in addition to personal pronouns, social deixis employs other honorifics." Social deixis (together with discourse deixis and emotional deixis) are referred to as "marginal deictic uses" by Kryk-Kastovski (Kryk-Kastovski 2009, p.514-515). Deixis is the most obvious way to reflect the relationship between language structure and context. Without the additional context, Deixis will be difficult to comprehend. Deixis refers to a group of linguistic expressions that are used to indicate elements of the situational context, such as the speech participants, the current speech event's time and location (Lyons 1977). There are many linguistic expressions in English that are referred to as deictics. Purwo (1984) defined deictic as a word whose referent varies depending on who is speaking, where they are speaking, and when they are speaking. The distinction between forms used for familiar and non-familiar addressees has been mentioned as an example of a social disparity. The T/V distinction can be found in a variety of languages, including French, German, and Spanish. The choice of one of the two forms will undoubtedly reveal something about the speaker's and addressee's relationship. As a result, when interlocutors want to show a difference in social status between the speaker and the addressee, the higher, older, and more powerful speaker will use the tu version to address a lower, younger, and less powerful addressee, and will be addressed by the vous form in return (Yule, 1996).

2.1.1 Social Deixis Elements or Honorifics

As stated in the preceding sections of the text, social deixis refers to the phrases used by participants in the dialogue when speaking with one another. By using such terms, one of the debate participants believes his or her counterpart is of greater status, but also of the contrary, of lower or equal rank. Honorifics are a phrase used to describe such phrases (Yule, G, 1996). As a result, social deixis parts will be referred to as honorifics from now on. According to Green, honorifics have the greatest wide-ranging dispersion among social deixis. Hence relationships "between participants and elements, such as between the speaker and a referent, speaker and addressee, speaker and bystander (including participants and non-participant roles) and speaker and setting" (Green 1992, p. 25) are coded by them. According to Kryk-Kastovski, "forms of address" such as Ms., Your Honour, Mr., (Kryk-Kastovski 2009, p. 517) are used to indicate the distinctions in rank amongst the debate participants. These words are used when one of the dialogue participants believes the other discussion participant has a higher status than them. Kryk-Kastovski provided examples of terminology used in the law court during the trials, revealing that honorifics were frequently utilized. Furthermore, the interactions that took occurred throughout the studies revealed that conventional addressing phrases were used. Levinson also lists certain native tongues from the language groups spoken in southeastern Asia³⁵, which utilize honorifics frequently, and he views the use of substitution for the pronoun designating one person as diminishing one's own self by exaggerating the other. Nonetheless, the term honorifics do not refer to "forms of address" or "honorific terms of address" (Helmbrecht 2003, p. 186) as Helmbrecht defined them. Other expressions that he defined as honorifics include given names and surnames, pronouns representing individuals or personal pronouns, particularly the second person, and nouns expressing family relationships. Person deixis is a semantic category that refers to the encoding of the participants' roles in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered, such as the speaker, addressee, and others. Person deixis is a deictic reference to a referent's participant role, such as a speaker or an addressee, as well as referents who are neither speaker nor addressee. The speaking and hearing speech participants are usually addressed with first and second person pronouns, while the non-speaking or narrated participant is addressed with third person pronouns.

Nonetheless, according to Helmbrecht, the pronoun signifying second person plural was the most often used honorific in discussion or during communication. 37 Of course, this scenario was limited to the languages employed in the research. Helmbrecht had also created a categorization by categorizing languages based on the use of honorifics, specifically the honorific pronoun. The following are the classifications he came up with:

"Languages with no difference in politeness in their pronouns"

"Languages with a binary politeness distinction of the European type"

"Languages with two or more degrees of politeness in their pronoun system"

"Languages whose speakers eschew using pronouns for polite second-person address in general"

(Borrowed from: Helmbrecht 2003, p.196)

The usage of distinct honorific phrases shows various rapports in addition to conveying or showing the high or low rank of the communication or discourse counterpart. Familiarity or other rapports, as well as unfamiliarity between participants of various groupings, are examples of such rapports. Levinson's classification of honorifics based on the information revealed by their use is a good indicator of various relationships.

Green (2006: p. 178) assumes that the distinction between anaphora and deixis is straightforward in standard accounts, but that pragmatic highlighting has made the distinction more difficult to capture. Anaphora is viewed as a much more intralinguistic or intrasentential element in the former. That man, for example, is quite tall. He must have a hard time buying clothes, a deictic expression that should be given a pragmatic interpretation. The pronoun he, on the other hand, is said to refer back to the preceding element.

By referring to the entity to be honored with referent honorifics, one can demonstrate esteem (Levinson 2006, p.120). Although one might believe that the word 'entity' means an object or organization, a search of various dictionaries found that the word 'entity' has other connotations as well. Furthermore, according to Levinson's interpretation of Comrie's description, the T/V distinction belongs to the referent honorific grouping rather than the addressee honorific

grouping. Furthermore, in this scenario, the person being 'referred to' is the recipient or dialogue counterpart. Furthermore, Levinson placed 'Titles' next to the referent honorifics in the description of axes, and emphasized that whenever a title is used, it always expresses the relationship that referent honorifics represent (Levinson, S, 1983). As a result, the use of titles and pronouns expresses relations conveyed by referent honorifics once again. On the other hand, esteem can be expressed without personally addressing the message receiver or dialogue participant, even if the addressee is given honorifics (Comrie, 1976b in Levinson, S, 1983). According to Levinson this is possible in some languages because they have a linguistic option to convey respect for the discourse participant by not mentioning them. Japanese and Tamil were two of the languages mentioned as having this feature.

However, there is a linguist named Anna Kibort who disagrees with Comrie and Levinson's distinction between referent and addressee honorifics. Furthermore, she kept and included the model "Title + name" inside referent honorifics, as indicated in Levinson's description of relational aspect (particularly referent honorifics), but put particular English phrases like "Sir" or "Madam" into the addressee honorifics division. In addition, she referred to such utterances as "special words of address." Kibort (2008; Kibort, 2008; Kibort, 2008; Kibort, 2008 47 Furthermore, Kibort linked pronouns, especially the second person, to both referent and addressee honorifics.

Brown & Levinson, once again, have emphasized the use of the above-mentioned honorific categories (referent and addressee). Furthermore, they specify that, notwithstanding Comrie's (and Levinson's) clear-cut explanation, a coincidence might exist between referent and addressee honorifics. 49 They do, however, point out that this type of overlap is unique to languages with addressee honorifics, specifically those spoken in Southeast Asia (Japanese and Tamil) (Brown, P& Levinson, S. 1987). In terms of the Albanian language, Bushi classified the relationships represented by honorifics in Albanian (and German) as belonging to addressee honorifics. However, the T/V distinction still persists in the Albanian pronoun system, as it does in German'. As a result of the TN distinction, both languages can now be classified as belonging to the referent honorific grouping. Despite the scientific explanations, the terms 'referent honorifics' and 'addressee honorifics' may appear to be a little vague. To someone who hasn't studied social deixis in depth, the terms may appear unclear. The uncertainty between these two sorts of relational aspects, referent honorifics and addressee honorifics, is most likely reflected in the

second's name. Specifically, because the second contains the word 'addressee' in its name. Hence taking into account the name, anyone could think that the T/V distinction and other honorifics used for speaking to individuals are part of the addressee honorifics.

When considering the definition of the word "taboo," it becomes clear that individuals or speakers of the above-mentioned languages are extremely cautious when discussing "taboo relatives," relatives with whom they have some form of limitation. When the "taboo relatives" were there but not spoken to, as well as when they were absent, this careful (respectful) conversation took place (Levinson, 1983). Surprisingly, the use of forbidden terms was also observed in some areas of Albania or in Albanian-speaking regions. Lloshi mentions a "patriarchal taboo" that existed in some parts of eastern Albania, where women were forbidden from addressing their husbands by their first names.

Another instance of the use of forbidden phrases appears to be occurring in Albanian-populated areas of Macedonia, specifically in the Tetova region. Ladies are not addressed by their first names, especially married women. Instead, married ladies are referred to by their husband or wife's name. When the lady is named or addressed by anyone in her husband's family, the suffix "—ica" is appended to her husband's name. Similarly, as with the aforementioned situation, it is unclear whether this forbidden usage is widespread among youthful generations or limited to the elderly. Similarly, an instance identical to this Albanian taboo appears to exist in the English courtesy system as well. The laws of 'the British System of Aristocratic Honorifics,' more specifically an illustration of the titles appearing in Jane Austin's works, demonstrate that the English language has some restrictions when it comes to stating a woman's name. Furthermore, it is explained in these guidelines that a lady is addressed by her husband's name, as in the example of 'Mrs. John Dashwood' (British System of Aristocratic Honorifics), a name that appears in one of Austin's writings. The reason for this is that a certain rule restricts a woman's right to use her given name if her title is earned after marriage (British System of Aristocratic Honorifics). However, this is not the case for women who are descendants of aristocratic families, as they keep their titles and the ability to use their given names even after they marry (British System of Aristocratic Honorifics).

Bystander honorifics, on the other hand, are not confined to the usage of "taboo" terms. Bystander honorifics can be used for spectators as well as anyone who happen to be in the scene by chance, according to Levinson's book "Pragmatics" (British System of Aristocratic

Honorifics). In addition, Levinson defined this type of division as "the relationship between speaker and location (or social activity)" (Levinson 1983, p.91). "Formality levels" and/or "registers" are used in this relationship between speaker and setting (Levinson 2006, p.120). Words that can be substituted for each other in formal and informal circumstances are included in such registers. Levinson was the one who provided examples of the terms in both casual and formal settings. Eat-dine, home-residence (Levinson 2006), steed-horse (Levinson 1983), and other similar substitutions are examples. The absolute aspect of social deixis has been mentioned in the main section of "Social Deixis". And in comparison to relational aspect it was mentioned that it had different terms for the "absolute speaker" and the "absolute recipient". As previously stated, certain languages have unique forms for absolute speakers. So far, though, nothing has been said about the ultimate receiver. Since absolute speaker forms and gender-based forms exist in some languages. Words like Your Honor, Mr. President⁶⁹, and others appear on the documents that reflect the absolute receiver. Similarly, forms denoting the absolute receiver are also available in Albanian, with the title 'z. Kryetar' being an example (Binaj, K. 2015). Honorifics can be categorized as follows, despite the fact that they are words for distinguishing the receiver and also used as spokespeople for the receiver in communication:

- Terms/Forms of Address
 - Titles (used unaccompanied)
 - Titles (associated with name)
- Name and Surname
- Given name
- Personal Pronouns and
- Nouns indicating family ties

As a result, using these honorific terms allows the dialogue's host to assign his or her partner a superior rank, as well as the opposite, lower, or equal status. After consulting all of the above-mentioned authors and their work, this taxonomy of honorifics is established. In addition, each of the honorifics listed above: Terms/Forms of Address (with its two divisions), Name, and Surname. In both English and Albanian, given names, personal pronouns, and nouns indicating

family ties will be dealt with separately. However, these honorifics can be classified according to the context in which they are used. Some are appropriate for a formal atmosphere, while others are more casual. Thus: Terms of Address, Name and Surname, and the V-form of the pronoun can be classified as belonging to the formal setting, while the Given Name, the T-form of the pronoun and Nouns Indicating Family Ties can be classified as belonging to the colloquial setting. Furthermore, as Green points out, adopting these forms in conversation reveals the social status of the two conversational agents.

2.1.2. Forms or Terms of Address or Titles

Forms, often known as terms of address, are terms used in formal communication. The distance between the participants in a discourse is determined by these terms. As a result, they're only utilized in formal settings. Titles such as Mr., Mrs., Miss, and others fall within this category. They can also be found in two different forms. A title can be followed by a surname," but it can also be used alone. As stated in the preceding sections of this text, titles are divided into two categories: absolute aspect titles and relative aspect titles. The absolute recipient is represented through titles relating to the absolute aspect, which are believed to exist in both English and Albanian (Your Honor, Mr. President in English or z. Kryetar in Albanian). In this study, however, all of the titles shall be referred to as 'titles' (accompanied or unaccompanied). The usage of a title has its own set of requirements, because it necessitates agreement with a verb number and person as well. As a result, according to Levinson, there are two options: using a title that corresponds to the second person or using a title that corresponds to the third person (Levinson, S. 1983). The titles Sir and Madam are used in the English language without being followed by a name. The title Sir, on the other hand, may be used in the form Title full name. The name of the character 'Sir Walter Lucas' (also conceivable Title + given name) from Jane Austin's novel *Pride and Prejudice* serves as an example, as does the title Madam (BSAH). Other expressions that fall into this category that are used in formal-based communication include: Your Honor (as previously noted), Your Majesty, and so on. These are also used without names, but they are clearly accompanied by the second person possessive pronoun 'Your.' On the contrary other titles such as Lord or Lady occur only accompanied. The name that goes with these two phrases is the name of the nobility they represent, although in some situations it can also be the family name (BSAH). Firstborn heirs of noblemen have a distinctive use of the term Lord, in which the title is

accompanied by a given name (BSAH). Regardless of the escort indicated above for the title Lady, the latter can also be accompanied by one's own or spouse's last name." The rules of titles revealed the same throughout Jane Austin's writings, similar to Levinson's remark that titles must be consistent with the verb. The table of titles found in Jane's books revealed that, with the exception of Duke, Duchess, and Honourable, which permitted both numbers, all other titles used third person exclusively (BSAH). Other titles, such as Mister, Mrs., or Miss, require escort as well, and they are accompanied by the family name of the person being spoken to. According to a Dalhousie University handbook on honorifics and professional titles, white-collar titles such as Prof., Dr., Coach, and the like should be escorted by surname.⁸¹ However, as these titles can also be used on their own, this must be a university-wide policy. As a result, addressing someone with a white-collar job as simply doctor, coach, or professor is totally appropriate. Lloshi mentioned the titles Zoti (also in the variant Zotri) for males and Zonja for females when it came to the use of titles in Albanian. Apart from Zonja, another existent title for female folks is Zonjusha, which corresponds to Mrs. and Miss, respectively. These Albanian titles can be used with or without a partner. According to Lloshi, when these titles are used together, they are used with the given name rather than the family name. The reason for this, as Lloshi pointed out, is that the use of a family name in Albanian is quite new. However another linguist, Ruslana Hristova-Bejleri, points out that apart from the aforementioned escort of the titles in Albanian, it is perfectly plausible for a title to be escorted by family name." Moreover white-collar titles such as Professor or Doctor are present in Albanian as well. These titles can either be used on their own but also escorted. What is more, Lloshi specifies that in case they appear escorted, white-collar titles require to be escorted by the family name. Furthermore, according to Lloshi, white-collar workers insisted that their titles be accompanied by their surnames because they consider themselves to be of a better social level than the rest of the population. ⁸⁴ When it comes to the concord between the title and the verb (or pronoun) in Albanian, titles (whether used alone or with a name) are expected to necessitate the second person plural. Nonetheless, Hristova-Bejleri pointed out that, even when the second person plural is used, there is a propensity to flip from plural to singular throughout the discourse. She also mentioned that Albanian speakers don't keep the plural form for very long, therefore they switch to single (Hristova-Bejleri, R. 2005). Furthermore, she stated that this tendency is simply a question of personal education, as opposed

to the other language she learned, Bulgarian, in which this practice is unlikely to occur (Hristova-Bejleri, R. 2005).

2.1.3. Name and Surname

According to Helmbrecht, both the given and surnames can be used as honorifics (Helmbrecht, J. 2003). Furthermore, according to the Dalhousie University site advice, a person's given name and surname should be used exclusively in the initial addressing of a person (HPT). This informs the reader that by addressing a person by their name and surname, one is not just employing a formal address label, but also indicating that the person addressed to is unfamiliar. In Albanian, unlike English, there are no circumstances when the use of a person's name and surname as a means of addressing them is employed. As a result, this type of reference, which involves addressing someone by their given name and surname, is not known to exist in Albanian.

2.1.4. Given Name

In both English and Albanian, it is normal to refer to a person by his or her given name. In contrast to the usage of a person's name and surname together in a formal situation, the use of a person's given name in an informal environment shows intimacy or familiarity between communication counterparts.

Nonetheless, it is documented that in some English-speaking countries, the usage of a given name as a reference to others is fairly common (Kryk-Kastovski, B. 2009). Furthermore, among acquaintances or those who have a close relationship, an abbreviated version of a given name, more precisely known as the nickname, is widespread (Helmbrecht, J. 2003).

A given name or a nickname is sometimes used in Albanian to refer to acquaintances. Given names are frequently utilized in relation to famous people due to the previously mentioned reason of surnames developing later (Lloshi, Xh. 2005). However, because this usage is not in direct reference to the individual, but rather in his or her absence, it is a case of bystander honorifics. Furthermore, when it comes to verb or pronoun agreement, the given name necessitates the use of the second person singular. This, however, only applies to Albanian, not

English. The fundamental reason for this is that in Albanian, there are multiple forms for the two numbers, however in English; there is only one form for both numbers.

2.1.5. Personal Pronouns and the T/V distinction

Pronouns, in comparison to other sorts of honorifics, serve one of the most important roles. When participants in a dialogue converse to each other, they use them. Furthermore, as mentioned in the preceding sections of the text, pronouns were among the honorifics used most frequently in discourse, according to a study conducted by Helbmrecht. Normally, the second person pronoun would be used in this scenario. Some languages use the "T/V distinction," which is a different form for first person singular and a different form for second person plural in some languages.

Separate forms of pronouns do not exist in the English language today, though they were common in the past. As a result, the English language underwent changes over time, resulting in the extinction of particular forms. Green admits that phrases like 'thee, thou, thane' were commonly employed in English in his PhD thesis (Green, K. 1992). As a result, during the time, the English second person pronoun "You" was only used to denote plural. As a result, it was only when the singular form -thou" became obsolete that the use of "You" for both numbers became popular. However, because the two forms existed in English, it suggests that the T/V difference was also used in English. Nonetheless, as a result of French invasion, the habit of using the second person plural with regard to one person, thereby indicating regard for the other, entered English (Helmbrecht, J. 2003). This new technique appeared to have been quickly accepted by the English language. Apart from being used as a sign of esteem among strangers, it was rapidly adopted by those who were close to one another or acquaintances. As a result, this usage grew in popularity, eventually reaching the present day and forcing other variants to become extinct (Finegan, E. 2008).

On the other hand, English has only one form of 'You' for both numbers of the second person, which causes some misunderstanding among language users. Nonetheless, because the single form of the pronoun caused difficulties between the single and plural, some language changes were more than necessary to meet the needs of the residents. As a result, English language users

have been attempting to come up with new ways to differentiate between the two numbers, singular and plural. Despite the fact that English no longer uses the T/V forms, some other languages continue to do so. Some European languages, such as French, Spanish, and German, still use the T/V difference, according to Yule. Furthermore, while several languages use the T/V form to address one another in conversation, they also use the third person plural as a more formal form. This is true of languages such as Spanish (usted) and German (Sie) (Yule, G. 1996), as well as Italian (Lei). In contrast to English, Albanian is also among the languages which deploy the T/V distinction even to present day.

Ju' is also tied to social position, according to Binaj." Furthermore, the use of the pronoun is followed by the appropriate form of the verb; the singular pronoun necessitates the singular form of the verb, whereas the plural pronoun necessitates the plural form (Hristova-Bejleri, R. 2005). However, as previously stated in the paragraph 'Forms of Address,' the Albanian people fail to hold the plural form of the pronoun and, with it, the plural form of the verb for very long during the discussion, reverting to singular. Furthermore, Hristova-Bejleri is quick to point out that if the discourse shifts from Ju to Ti without the permission of one of the discussion partners, it is simply due to a lack of good manners (Hristova-Bejleri, R. 2005).

However, according to a study provided by Binaj, there was only one incidence of turning from 'Ju' to 'ti,' and she believed it happened by accident rather than on purpose (Binaj, K. 2015).

However, when it comes to the communication counterpart, the T/V distinction isn't the only way to look at it. As indicated by Huddleston and Pullum, but also by Yule, esteem can be expressed in the third person. Furthermore, phrases like "And how is young Frances today?" or "Does his Madam/Lordship require anything else?" (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, p.1464) demonstrate this use of the third person to refer to the communication counterpart perfectly. According to Yule, in addition to demonstrating deference, such a use of the third person pronoun can also be used to communicate irony or criticism between close friends, as well as make a neutral comment (Yule, G. 1996). In the preceding subsection 'Forms of Address,' the use of the third person instead of the second person was already mentioned (as Levinson pointed out). In some forms of address, the third person is also required as a companion.

Apart from the second and third person pronouns, there is one other pronoun that can be used to refer to the conversational counterpart. The first plural pronoun, 'we,' can also be employed to address the receiver, as Helmbrecht points out. As a result, he noticed a rare instance of the

pronoun 'we' being used in German, despite the fact that this was not a common practice. In addition, the request he used to demonstrate the use of the first person plural pronoun is a scenario in which the salesman offers the consumer another product: "Do we also take this tiny booklet (with stamps) here?" (Helmbrecht, J. 2003). Furthermore, despite the fact that he was not a part of the set, the speaker addressed the dialogue counterpart using the first person plural pronoun 'we,' as seen in the example (Helmbrecht, J. 2003). Furthermore, it is clear from this example that this use of the first person plural 'we' occurs in formal circumstances.

2.1.6. Nouns denoting family ties or Kinship nouns

Nouns denoting family relations are another kind of honorifics. These are common nouns, such as mother, brother, and so on. Helmbrecht mentioned the category of "relational nouns" once more (Helmbrecht, J. 2003). Thus, when these nouns appear, they must be accompanied by possessives, though this is only required in specific languages. Despite the fact that these phrases are used in both English and Albanian, little is known about the uses of their application in social deixis.

2.1.7. The Role of Symmetry in the use of Honorifics

What does symmetry have to do with honorifics, one would wonder? Well, it has, because in most conversations, the two participants are either familiar with one other or are unfamiliar with each other. Despite the fact that they may know each other, they may or may not be close friends or have close relations. When the two participants of the discourse have close relationships, they will generally utilize common words, such as the singular T- form if applicable in their language, and merely the given name without a surname or titles. Another scenario involves players who may or may not know one other, but who use titles and the V-form of the pronoun. However, for unclear reasons, one person addresses the other with honorifics while the other does not.

This may occur solely because one of them feels privileged in comparison to his or her counterpart. This use of honorifics has been dubbed "asymmetric" by Helmbrecht.

The third instance occurs when the two conversational participants are unfamiliar with each other and hence address each other with honorifics, second person plural or V-pronoun, if applicable in the language they speak, and titles. According to Helmbrecht, this event together with the first described of the parties having close relations, is referred to as "symmetric."

Because the T/V pronouns are present in Albanian, symmetry can be said to exist. Furthermore, despite the availability of the T/V pronouns, Albanian speaking peers do not prefer to preserve the pronoun 'Ju' throughout conversation, instead using colloquial 'ti' or the T-form, as Hristova-Bejleri points out. This is an example of uneven honorific usage.

2.1.8. Time Deixis

According to Levinson, time deixis is concerned with the encoding of a spoken or written message at specific temporal points. It's usually grammaticalized in time deictic adverbs like now, then, this week, this afternoon, yesterday, today, and so on. In other words, time deixis is an expression that denotes a specific time when the speaker's utterances occurred. The following are some examples of time deixis:

- *This is going to be a fantastic year.*

- *They came to my house yesterday.*

2.1.9. Deixis of Place

The encoding of specific locations in relation to the interlocutors in a speech event is known as place deixis. It is contingent on the context in which the words were spoken. It's grammaticalized in place adverbs like "this (plural: these) and here" for something near or close to the speaker, and "that (plural: those) and there" for something far or close to the addressee. In other words, place deixis is an expression that shows the location of a participant in a speech event in relation to the location of the speaker. Consider the following examples of place deixis:

- *Josh has arrived.*

- *This is a lovely location.*

2.1.10. Pragmatic and Semantic Deixis

Deixis is located at the intersection of two major fields: semantics and pragmatics. Deixis is a term coined by Lyons (1977) to describe the function of personal and demonstrative pronouns, tense, and a variety of other grammatical and lexical features that connect utterances to the spatiotemporal coordinates of the act of utterance.

Pragmatics is a process that examines the word and language in relation to the cultural, temporal, spatial, social, and other contexts. This allows for a better understanding of the thought that is being transmitted. Semantics examines all traditional aspects of meaning before moving on to the most deictic phenomena.

2.1.11. Deixis of Gestural and Symbolic

According to Levinson (1983: p. 65), some deixis require a reference to an audio-visual-tactile monitoring of the speech event for their interpretation. The term for this is gestural deixis. Demonstrative pronouns with a selecting gesture or second or third pronouns with some physical indication of the referent are examples, as in:

- This one is real, but this one isn't.
- He is the Duke, not the Duke. He works as a butler.

Symbolic deixis, on the other hand, only requires a basic understanding of the speech event's basic spatiotemporal parameters in order to interpret it. As a result, knowing the general location of the participants is sufficient to interpret, This city is truly beautiful (ibid.).

Cruse (2000) also states that continuous monitoring of the speech situation is not required to understand symbolic deixis. That is, the deictic interpretation's relevant parameters are established over the course of a conversation or discourse, as in:

- I've been a resident of this town for the past two decades.
- Those foreigners are constantly complaining.

It is suggested that the difference between the two uses specified is one of degree. However, there is a significant consequence of that distinction in that, in the case of gestural deictic terms, the location denoted by here does not have to include the speaker's position, as in: Will you please sign here, sir? (Cruse: p. 326).

According to Levinson (1983: 57), there is a strong philosophical interest in context-dependent expressions like demonstratives, first and second person pronouns, and morphemes that denote tense. It is noted that Peirce is the one who coined the term "indexical signs" and claims that they imply a reference based on an existential relationship between sign and referent. His category

encompasses more than the directly context-dependent expressions that are now known as deictic or indexical, and his system of categories has received little attention in linguistic pragmatics. Referential expressions exist in all languages, according to LoCastro (2012), and their function is to designate the association between context and the speaker's communicative intention. These are referred to as indexicals. As a result, indexicality is a linguistic phenomenon that refers to the hidden meanings associated with a word. For example, in each situation where it is used, the phrase "I am here now" is given a different contextual meaning.

2.1.12. Indexical Deixis

Indexical can be thought of as standard signs for establishing communication between interlocutors. They're crucial for explaining the ambiguity of linguistic forms that don't have a clear meaning outside of their context of use. When one son returns home without the other, their mother may inquire, "Where is Tony?" He fell down, so she might get the answer. The indeterminacy of the words causes her to assign meaning and reference to the utterance in this case. Words like he and fell down are indexed in this context, meaning their meaning is determined by comparing them to elements found in the local situation (LoCastro, 2012).

In a more recent account, Williams (2019) claims that deixis is a subtype of indexicality that denotes a linguistic anthropological understanding based on Charles Sanders Peirce's semiotic theory. Within this framework, indexicality serves as a semiotic function in which a signifier uses spatio-temporal contingency to point to an object or entity. This indexical function is distinct from the symbolic and iconic functions. The former is distinguished by a random relationship, whereas the latter is distinguished by a resemblance.

3. METHODOLOGY

The goal of this study is to discover and categorize the many types of social deixis elements, as well as their frequency, in both formal and informal settings in Albanian and English. Because social deixis is concerned with the manner in which discourse participants choose to address one another, it is clear that this study will include spoken language.

3.1 Sample

To be more specific, the formal and informal language used on TV episodes was employed as the Token language for this study. As a result, the broadcasting shows chosen for this study are from the respective national broadcasting firms, RTV21 and CNN for Albanian and English, respectively. Similarly, a survey and an observation were made regarding Albanian spoken language. The episodes for the study were chosen at random, but the series were chosen depending on the number of views they received. As a result, the shows with the most viewers were chosen. In both languages, informal shows received more views than formal shows. For example, one of the informal shows chosen for the English language received over 5 million views, while one of the informal shows picked for the Albanian language received over 100 thousand views. In comparison to the informal language shows, the formal language shows received fewer views. One of the most popular interviews in English had over 90 thousand views, while one of the most popular interviews in Albanian had over 20 thousand views. Of course, while comparing these figures, it's important to remember that the US and Kosovo have vastly different populations. One-on-one interviews are the shows chosen for the formal setting in Albanian and English. This style was chosen for the express reason that it allows for the use of formal language. In comparison to shows with a larger panel of interviewees, Pre ailed. The formal setting show chosen for Albanian language was -Debate- with host Ridvan Berisha, while interviews with Lou Dobbs from "Lou Dobbs Tonight" were picked for English language. 'Nat ën me Fatmir Spahiun' and 'The Graham Norton Show' were picked for Albanian and English, respectively, in terms of informal language.

The transcription of the shows was done with great care, with certain parts of the broadcast being replayed several times to obtain the flow of the dialogue and ensure that nothing was missed. There were ten shows for each formal and informal setting, as well as twenty shows for each language, for a total of forty shows. Following the completion of the transcriptions, data

gathering commenced. The information was gathered from written transcriptions and, on occasion, by repeating the shows to ensure that nothing was missed.

The information acquired from the transcriptions was utilized to determine which terms were used to address the dialogue's co-participants. After that, those terms will be compared, and the frequency with which they occur will be determined.

According to the poll, 35 samples were distributed among students at Kosovo's University of Prizren "Ukshin Hoti." Twenty-one women and fourteen men were among the 35 people who responded the questionnaire. With the same students, an observation was also conducted. The questionnaire had nine questions, all of which were closed-ended. According to the directions in Robert Burns' book "Introduction to Research Methods," the name "Questionnaire" was not printed in the questionnaire, and the instructions were put in bold. The observation lasted one hour and 30 minutes in each of the two courses. The observation was carried out in the role of a participant.

3.2. Instruments

The present study aimed to provide findings from 35 quantitative questionnaires (quantifiable data). The questionnaire consisted of 9 questions and it was anonymous, in order to get more honest answers from the participants. The questionnaires were conducted at Kosovo's University of Prizren "Ukshin Hoti" during school days and aged among 18 – 20.

3.3. Procedure

For the aim of the research, quantitative data was used, by using one type of data collection: questionnaire. Questionnaires were used to gather data from the students at Kosovo's University of Prizren "Ukshin Hoti". A list of questions were constructed on the viewpoints of students, on issues of social deixis and how they address them, where students were asked to choose and select the appropriate answer that they fit their thought, and their answers would remain anonymous and confidential. The distribution of the questionnaire lasted approximately 5 minutes and it took students only 10 minutes to fulfill the questionnaire. There were no difficulties faced from the students during the process. After conducting the study, collecting the required data and gathering the questionnaire, the data was statistically analyzed by using different types of charts.

4. FINDINGS

As it is already known, one aspect of social deixis in which English and Albanian differ, I concerning the pronoun system, is the existence of T/V distinction. While in English no longer in use, in Albanian, the T/V distinction, respectively, 'ti' and 'Ju' are used to express deference between the speakers. Nevertheless, one would think that the titles in English are widely used, especially in formal setting. But what does the research reveal?

4.1 Formal Setting

Because formal discourse is made between persons who are not close to each other or who do not know each other, people in formal settings frequently address each other using formal language during a conversation.

The data gathered from formal contexts shows that titles in English are not used nearly as frequently as previously thought. Despite the fact that the show's host utilizes titles like Prime Minister or Mayor, as well as Professor + Last Name or Mr. + Last Name, to refer to some of his guests, the use is rare, with only 10 occasions. Furthermore, utilizing their entire 'Name and Surname,' this has 21 uses, is the way to show respect to people in English. The host avoids using titles or the guests' full names and surnames while addressing them, preferring instead to use the second person pronoun. The guests addressed the presenter by first name in every occasion, a total of 22 times. The second person pronoun 'You' is used a lot, 770 times to be exact. However, because the same form of the pronoun is used to denote both numbers in English, it's unclear whether the host is addressing the guest in the single or plural, therefore no deference is shown. The pronoun 'You' is sometimes missing, but the verb that follows it can anticipate the second person. The incidence of all honorifics with relation to the addressee in English formal interviews is depicted in Figure 1. In formal English interviews, honorifics are utilized.

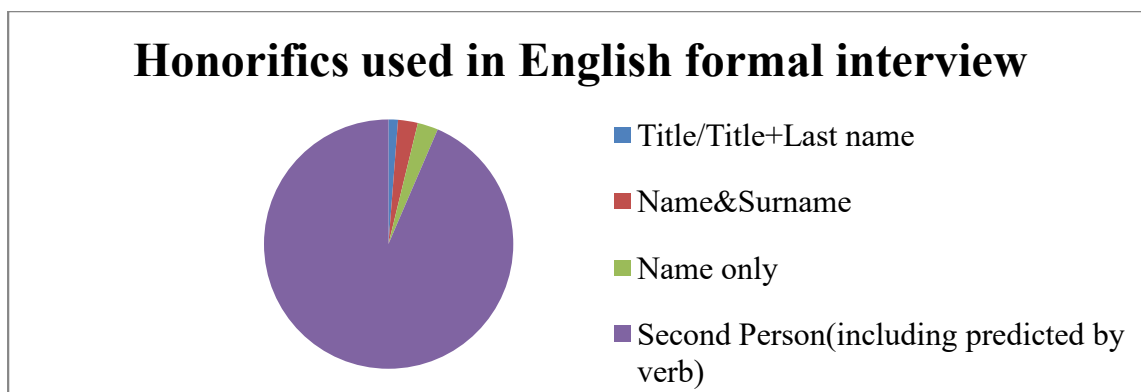


Figure 1: *Honorifics Used in English Formal Setting*

As seen in figure 2: The plural use of the pronoun 'You', is also evident. It is used to address the TV audience or it addresses individuals but with reference to the whole community. Often times the plural of the second person pronoun can be predicted from its form, for sometimes 'You' is accompanied by 'all' but also in the form 'rest of you'. However the use of accompanied 'You' is insignificant compared to 'You' alone in the formal setting with 3 and 65 uses respectively.

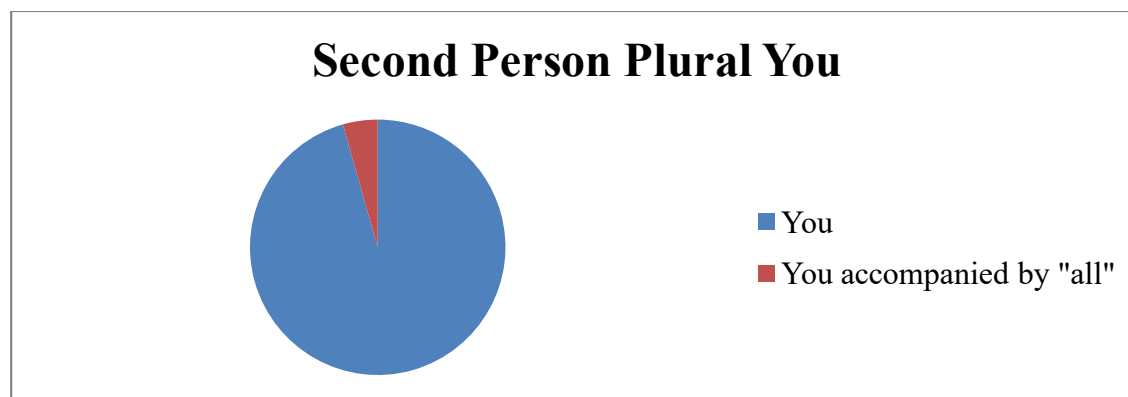


Figure 2: *Second Person Plural 'You' in English Formal Setting*

As seen in figure 3: The second person pronoun is sometimes used in a general sense rather than referring to a specific person. This is referred to as non-referential use of the second person pronoun, and it was found to be common in formal English contexts, with 229 instances. The chart below shows the various uses of the second person pronoun 'You,' as well as their frequency of use.

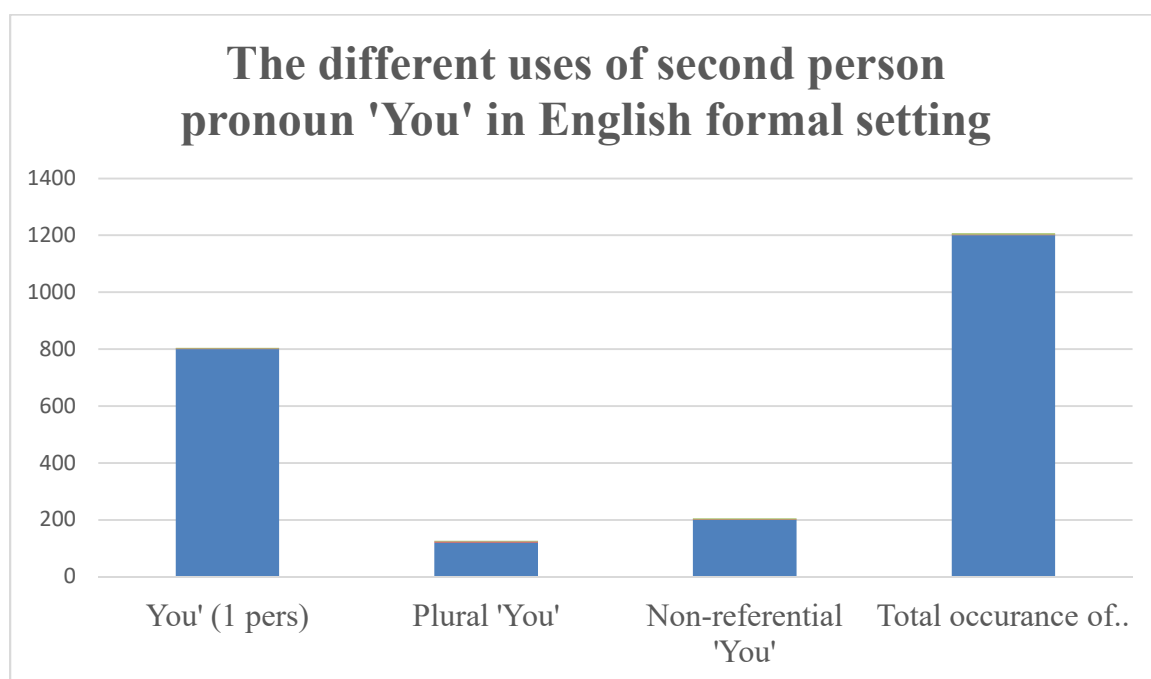


Figure 3: *The Illustration of Different Uses of Second Person Pronoun in English Formal Setting*

4.2 Albanian Language

The use of titles in Albanian formal context differs from that in English formal context, not only in terms of the T/V pronoun distinction. The titles are frequently used by the host of the RTV21 show. Mr. + Last Name, as well as titles like 'Kryeminister' (Albanian for Prime Minister), 'Minister' (Albanian for Minister), and 'doktor' (doctor) were frequently used by him. With the exception of one show, where guests addressed the host using the format Mr. + Last Name, guests addressed the presenter by given name, just as they would in an English formal setting. Titles appeared 203 times on their own or with other words, while First Name only appeared 17 times. As seen in figure 4: The use of interjection to address the interlocutor is a case that hasn't been mentioned yet but is worth mentioning in an Albanian formal setting. It was only used four

times in a few interviews, so it isn't common. In formal interviews, the interjection 'more' and its abbreviated version 'mor' were frequently used. It usually appears with a Name or title + Last Name, but it can also appear alone. In Albanian formal contexts, the use of second person pronouns, more specifically the T/V distinction, is very noticeable. When the host and guests address each other, they use the V-pronoun Ju, but the T-pronoun ti is also present. Despite the fact that 'ti' is used less frequently than 'Ju,' with only 151 uses compared to 439 for 'Ju,' its use becomes apparent when the conversation drifts, but the formal 'Ju' is returned. The second person pronoun is sometimes omitted, as it is in English, but the number and person can be determined from the verb form. In contrast to English, the omission of the pronoun is much more common in Albanian.

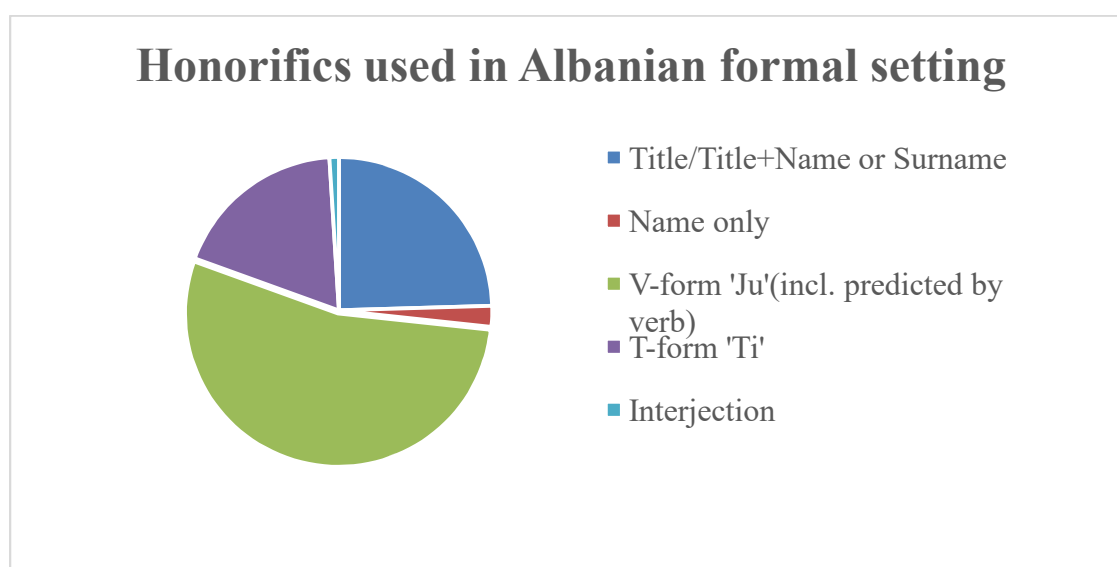


Figure 4: *Honorifics used in Albanian formal setting*

As seen in Figure 5: With only 58 occurrences, the second person plural is present but not very common. It's used to address both the TV audience and the guest, but always with a nod to the community that the individual represents. Albanian is also easier to predict than English because it has both forms of the pronoun.

Similarly as in English the non-referential use of second person pronoun took place in Albanian too with 93 uses. It was not used to address anyone in particular, at the same time it addressed everyone in general. The different uses of the second person pronouns in Albanian

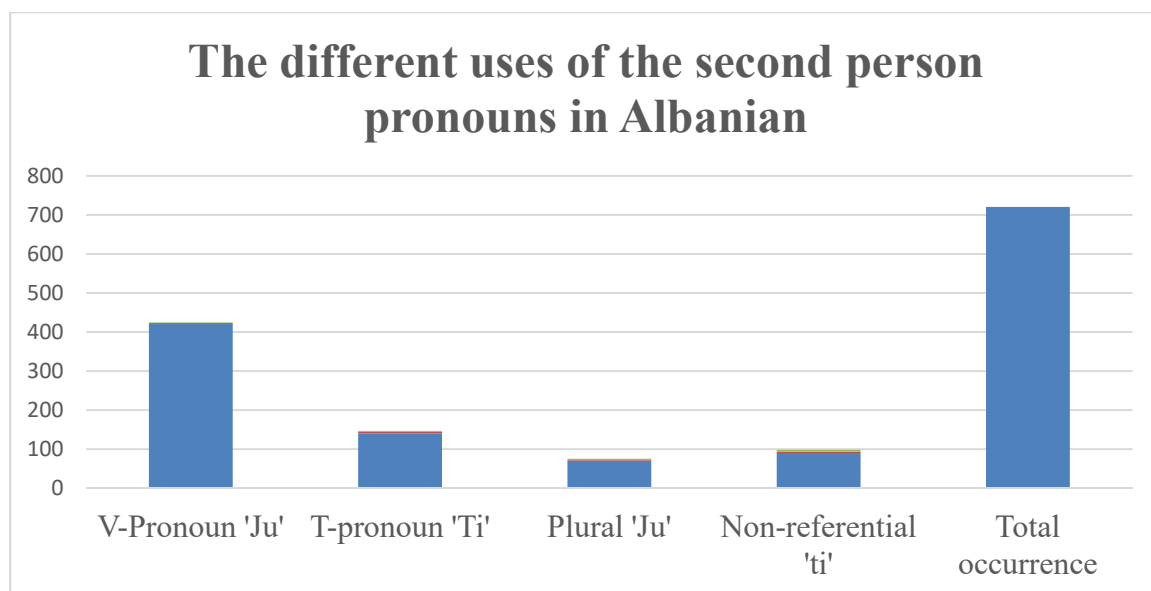


Figure 5: *Different Uses of Second Person Pronoun in Albanian Formal Setting*

Another example that appeared in Albanian but not in English was the use of the first person plural pronoun instead of the second person pronoun when addressing the addressee. It happened a couple of times, despite the fact that it wasn't common. Although the pronoun was not used, it could be inferred from the verb form.

4.3 Bystander Honorifics

As seen in figure 6 and 7: Mutually English and Albanian make use of 'Bystander Honorifics', the mentioning of someone present but not spoken to, as well as the mentioning of those who are not present. Both cases of Bystander Honorifics, present and non-present are used to address the audience as well, be it present or be it the TV audience. The TV audience was addressed 7 and 35 times in English and Albanian formal settings respectively. Others present but not talked to were mentioned 13 times in English and 17 times in Albanian, while those not present 279 and 528 for the two languages correspondingly. Honorifics used were similar as in 'Referent Honorifics', namely, 'Titles', 'Name and Surname', 'Name' and the like. The divisions of

bystander honorifics in English and Albanian formal settings will be illustrated in the Figures 6 and 7 respectively.

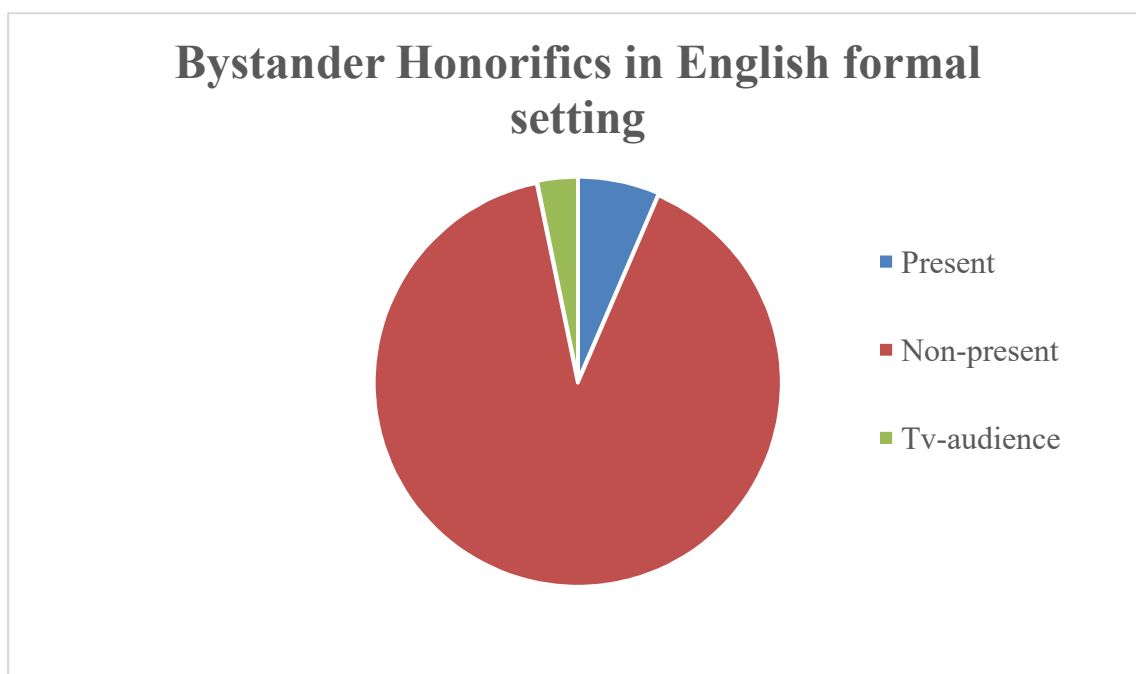


Figure 6: *Bystander Honorifics in English Formal Setting*

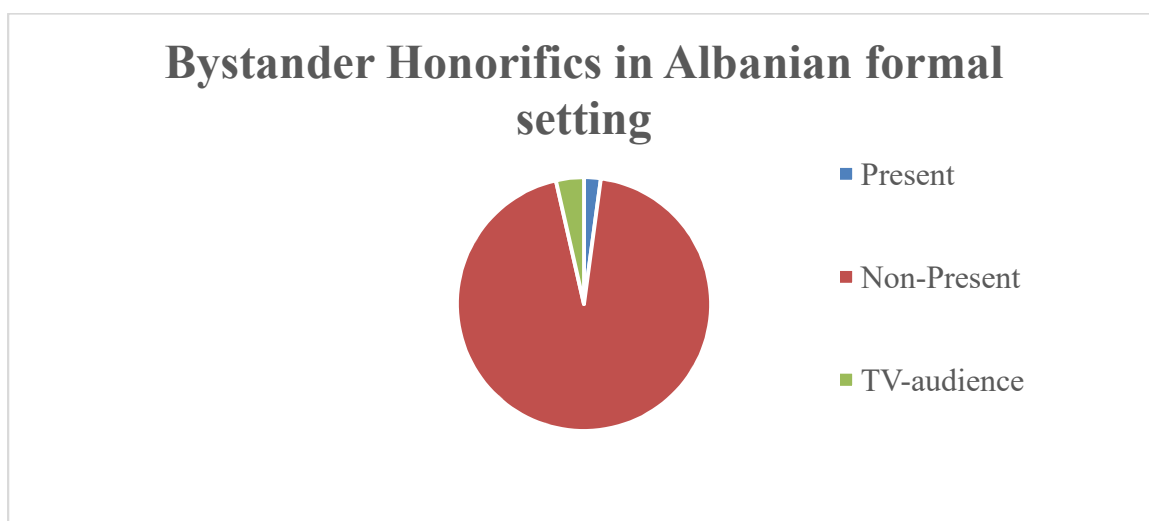


Figure 7: *Bystander Honorifics in Albanian Formal Setting*

4.4 Informal setting

In informal settings of both English and Albanian languages there were a bigger number of honorifics than in formal setting. Informal setting is usually expected to include informal conversation between friends.

4.5 Referent Honorifics

In English, the informal context is considered to be slightly richer than the formal context. Even though the setting was casual, the show's host was cautious when addressing people he didn't know well and when addressing people he admired. There were 148 occurrences of first names, but there were also 53 occurrences of 'Name and Surname' in addressing guests. Titles of address are used 25 times, with the title 'Sir' appearing most frequently, but also 'Lady' and 'Mr. + Last Name'. Guests also addressed each other with titles such as 'Royalty' or 'Your Royalty,' but this was done in a lighthearted manner. 'Titles of Affection' or pet names such as 'dear,' 'darling,' or 'beauty' are used in informal contexts rather than formal contexts. 'Titles of Affection' are used by the host to address guests with whom he is familiar. 'Titles of Affection' was used a total of ten times. In contrast to the formal English context, the informal English context reveals the use of interjection as a method of addressing others. The presenter will occasionally use the interjection 'hey' to draw the attention of a guest as well as the audience. Only once was the form interjection 'oh' (+name) used. The interjection, on the other hand, was used to draw the audience's attention. Despite its use as a referent honorific, the interjection was also used as a bystander honorific to address the audience in attendance. In 20 shows, the interjection was only used four times.

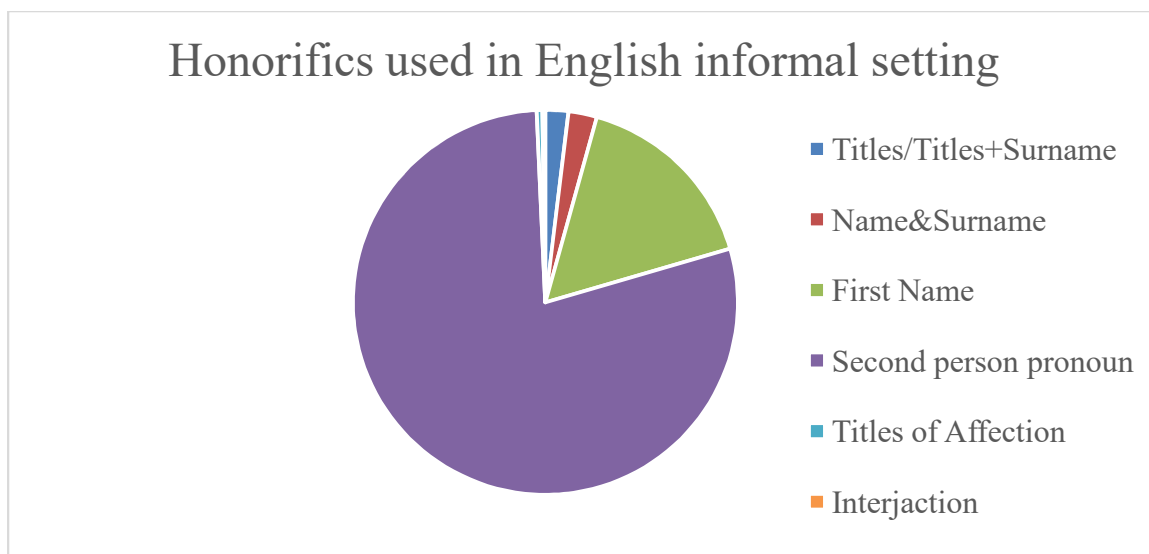


Figure 8: *Types of Honorifics encountered in English Informal Setting*

As seen in Figure 8: The formality or informality of the context has no bearing on the use of the second person pronoun in English. The second person pronoun was used in the same way as it was in a formal context. The word 'you' was used a lot, 1645 times in total. It was also omitted in some cases, which was predicted by the verb. The odds were defied when the presenter asked the guest a question using an adjective rather than a pronoun or a verb. 'Fond of...' was the adjective used. With 338 occurrences, the plural form of the pronoun, more precisely addressing more than one person or audience, was more common than in formal context, with 45 times 'You' was accompanied by words that indicate plural, such as 'all,' 'two,' 'three,' or 'guys.' The figure 10 below illustrates this. There were cases of non-referential use of the pronoun, as in the aforementioned situations, and its use was recorded 265 times. In addressing the conversation counterpart, there was no recorded use of first person plural as a substitute for second person.

4.6 Albanian language

Albanian informal contexts, like English informal contexts, have proven to be extremely productive, perhaps even more so than English. There was a lot of use of first names, but there was also a lot of use of titles and names. To address someone older than the host, the form 'Title + Last Name' was used 23 times.

However, it is not always appropriate to address someone by their 'Title + Last Name.' If the

older person is a former coworker, no titles are used; only the name is used. axha'+ name was a type of less formal title that could be used in Albanian when addressing older people. In English, axha is a kinship noun that means 'uncle,' but in Albanian, it can be used for older people who are not related to a family. Nicknames were used as a substitute for names on several occasions, as were 'Titles of Affection' such as shpirte, loqk, and zemer. 'First Name' and 'Nicknames' were used 306 times, and 'Titles of Affection' was used 11 times. In the Albanian informal context, calling people who are familiar with kinship nouns like 'Nina,' Albanian for 'brother,' and 'moter,' Albanian for 'sister,' is also common. A total of 15 kinship nouns were used. The use of interjection was higher than in both the informal English context and the formal Albanian context. The forms used were 'bre, oj, o, more, 'mor,' and they appeared 43 times on their own, as well as with a name, kinship noun, or another noun. Only twice did someone's profession come up in conversation.

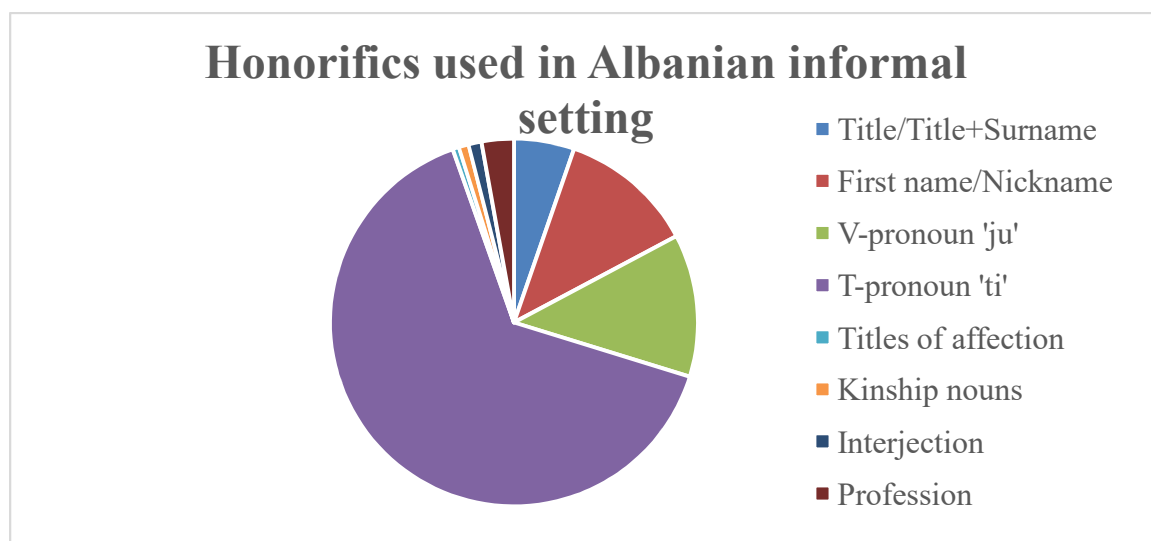


Figure 9: *Types of Honorifics Encountered in Albanian Informal Setting*

As seen in figure 9: Despite the informality of the situation, Albanians appear to use the pronoun form of deference when addressing the elderly or strangers. As a result, the word 'Ju' was to refer to people who the host respects. However, the familiar form 'ti' was used to address the host's younger guests as well as those who were familiar. When using the second person singular, shortened forms of the pronoun such as 't'gjeta, 't'kemi and the like are used. As a result, the

word 'ti' was used 1137 times, while the word Ju was used 220 times. The omission of the pronoun, as well as the plural use of the pronoun (209) and non-referential use of the pronoun (93), occurred here, as well as in other contexts. In the shows examined, there were no instances of first person plural or positive politeness.

Figure 10 below depicts the various uses of second person pronouns:

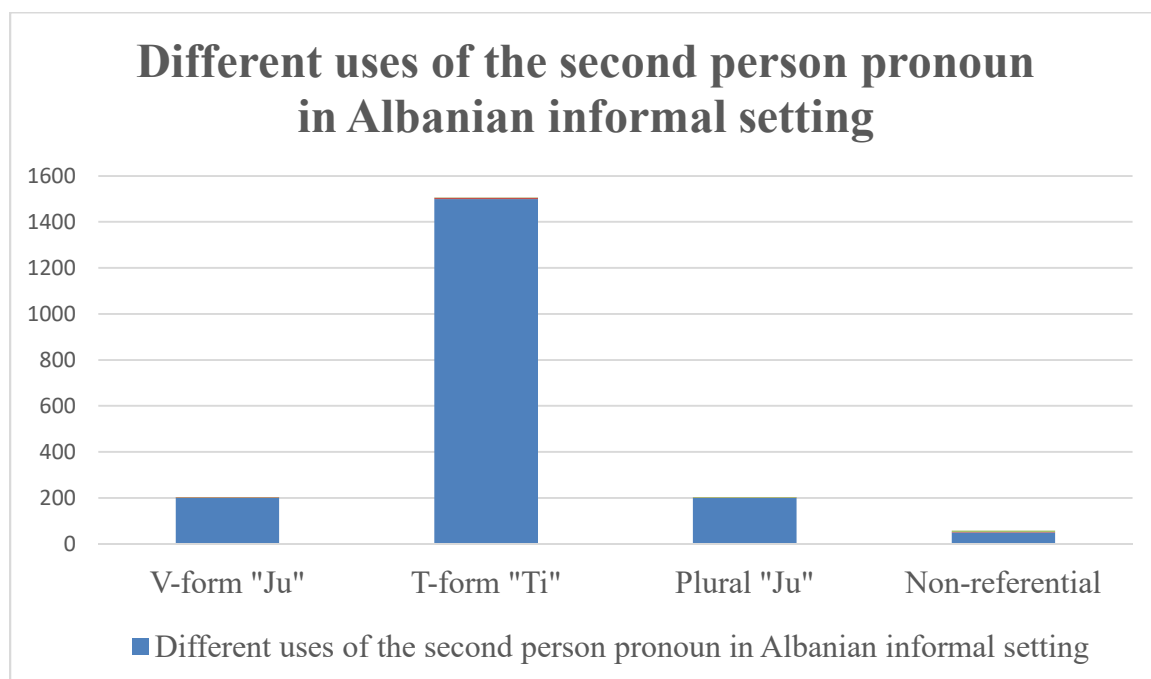


Figure 10: *Different Uses of Second Person Pronoun in Albanian Informal Setting*

4.7 Bystander Honorifics

As seen in Figure 11: Bystander Honorifics were used in English informal settings in the same way that Referent Honorifics were. There were 119 times when the audience was addressed, and 415 times when others who were present but weren't talked to were mentioned. Despite the fact that bystander honorifics were commonly used for those who were present, they were also commonly used for those who were not. Despite the use of terms like 'everybody' to address the audience, the interjection 'hey' was also used. Honorifics such as Titles (alone or with Full Name

or Surname), Name and Surname, and Name and Kinship nouns were used for other non-present categories. There are 581 uses of non-present bystander honorifics.

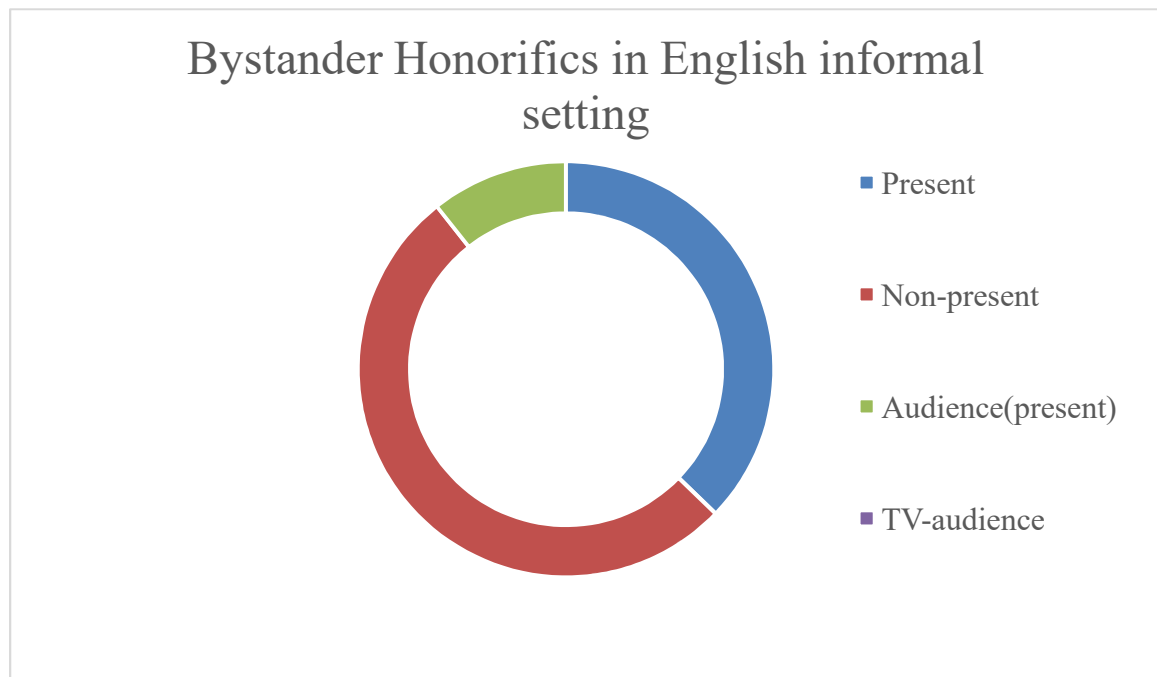


Figure 11: *Bystander Honorifics in English Informal Setting*

As seen in figure 12: Present and non-present bystander honorifics in Albanian informal context were also used a lot. Either used for referring the audience (present or the TV audience), as well as they were used to refer to people present but not spoken to and those who were not present at all. Similarly as in English, the types of honorifics were more or less the same, with few cases of 'Interjection's as well. The audience present was addressed 36 times, while the TV-audience was addressed 53 times. Other people present but not spoken to, were mentioned 271 times, while those non-present 781 times.

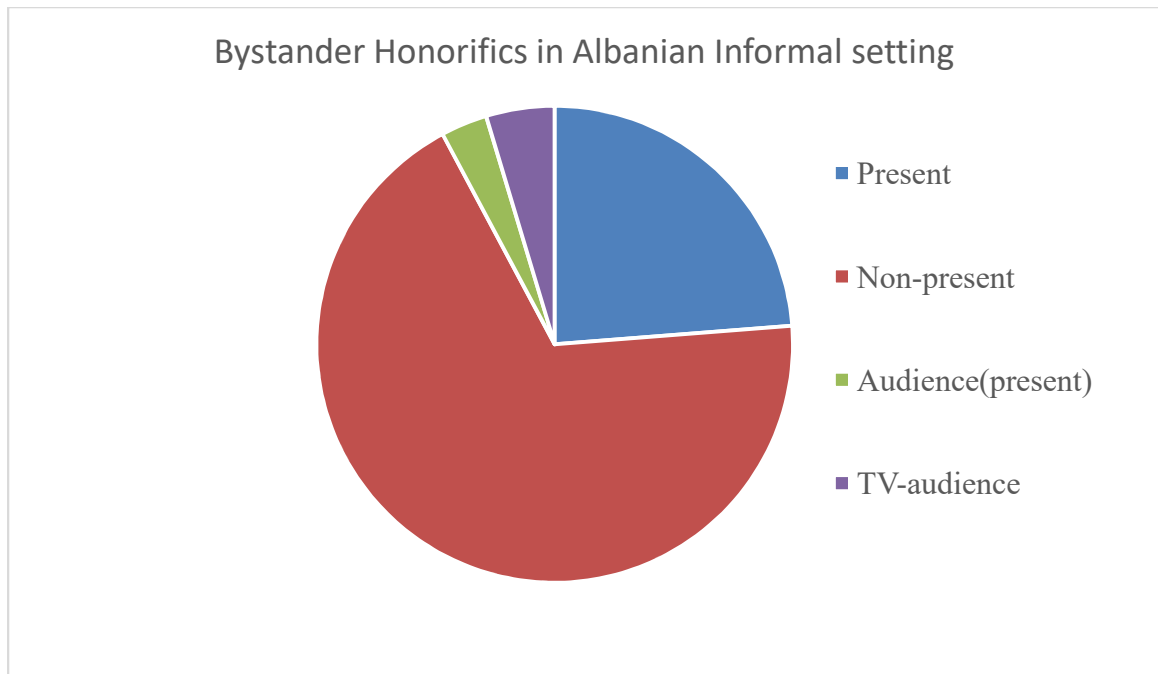


Figure 12: *Bystander Honorifics in Albanian Informal Setting*

4.8 The Survey and The Observation

4.8.1 The Survey

The purpose of the survey was to determine Albanian social deixis. The survey was carried out among students of the University of Prizren “Ukshin Hoti”, and the questionnaires were handed online. Nine questions were posed to the students.

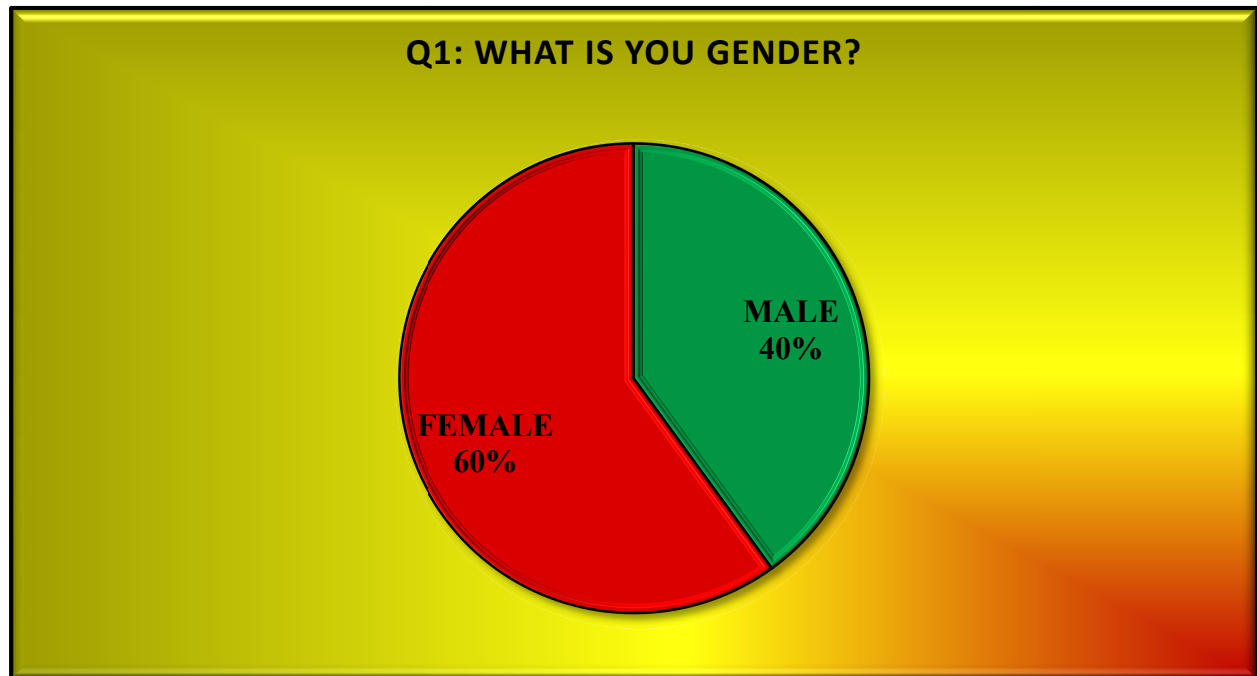


Figure 13: The Gender of the participants

The students' gender was the subject of the **first question**. Twenty-one women and fourteen men were among the 35 people who responded. Further down, we'll go over the answers in detail.

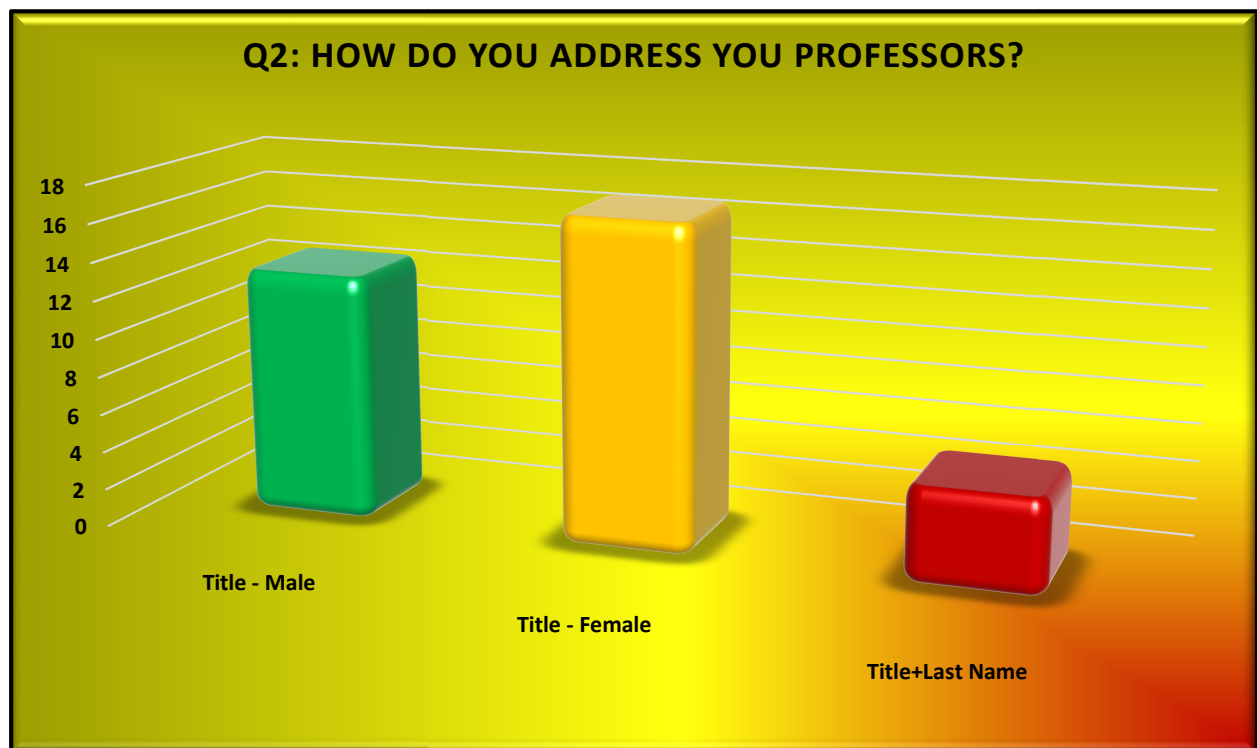


Figure 14: *Addressing your professors*

In response to the second question, 30 students, 17 females and 13 males, said they only address their professors by their 'Title.' Only 1 female and 4 Male said she used 'Title + Last Name.'

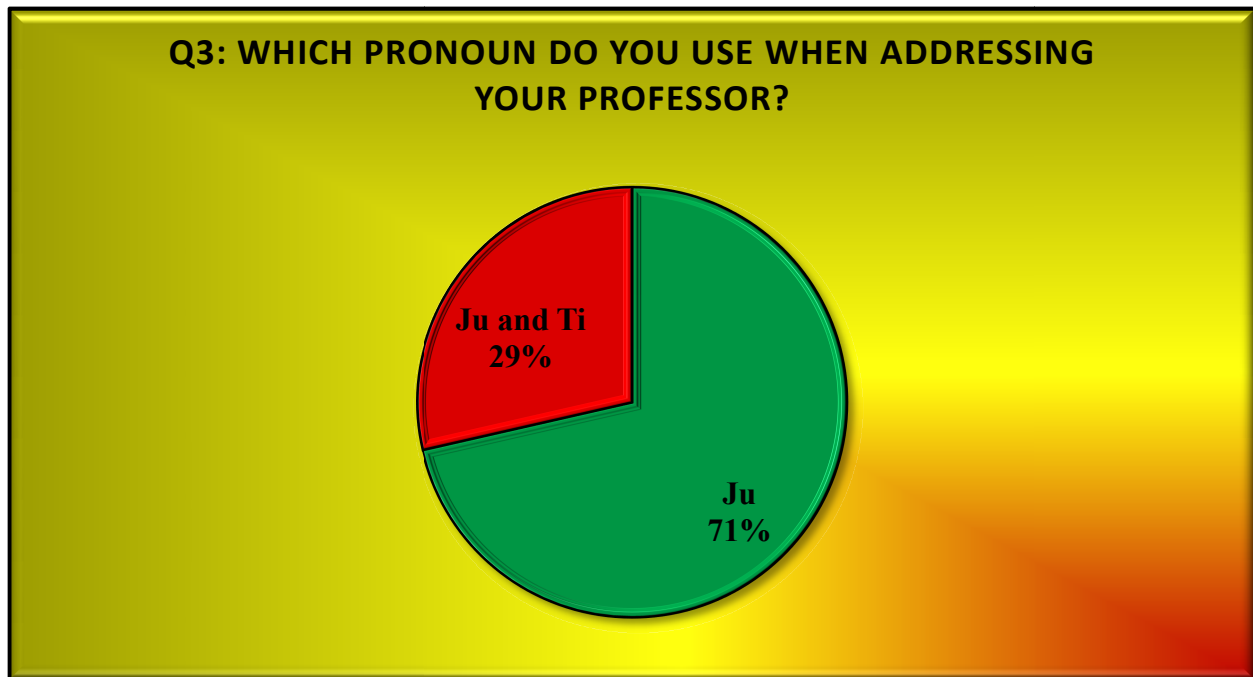


Figure 15: *Which pronoun they use when addressing their Professors*

The third question, 'which pronoun they use when addressing them,' was answered by 35 students, 20 female and 5 male, with the most common response being 'Ju,' while 10 students said they use both 'Ju and Ti'.

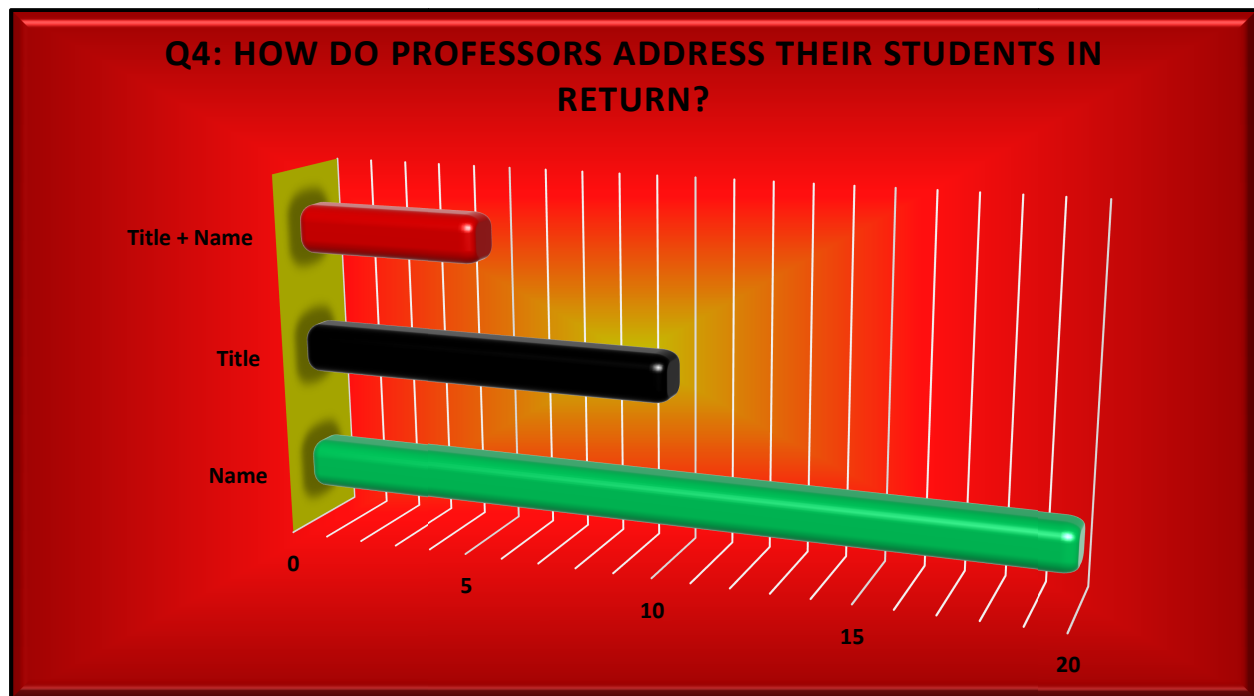


Figure 16: How Professor address their students

The fourth question, 'how they are addressed by Professors in return,' received 20 responses, 10 female and 10 male, with 'Name' being the most common response, followed by 'Title,' which received 10 responses (7 female and 3 male). 5 female respondents said they were addressed by their 'Title' as well as their 'Name.'

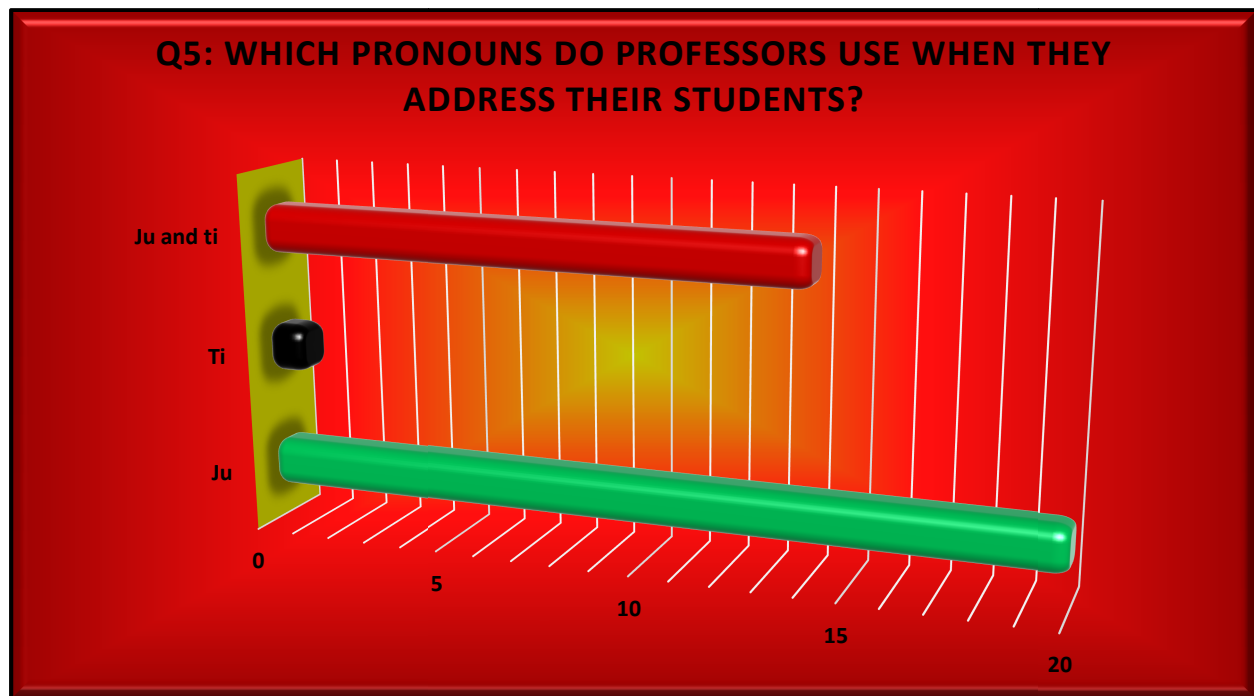


Figure 17: Which pronouns do professors use when addressing students

The fifth question, concerned whether they were addressed as 'ti' or 'Ju.' Twenty people (11 females and 9 males) said they were addressed as 'Ju,' while one female said she was addressed as 'ti.' The remaining 14 people (9 females and 5 males) said they were addressed with the words 'Ju' and 'ti.' How they address the familiar elderly.

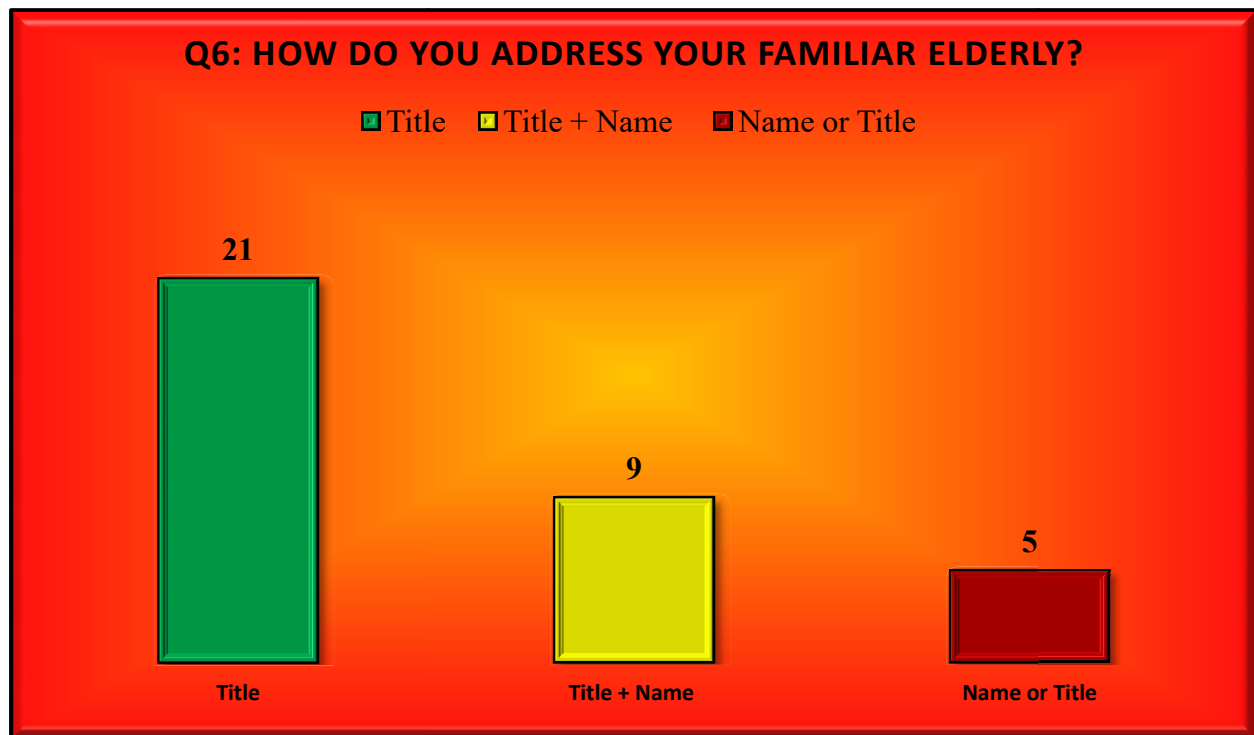


Figure 18: Addressing you familiar elderly people

The sixth question, elicited responses of 'Title' from 21 students (10 female and 11 male), 'Title + Name' from 9 students (7 female, 2 male), 'Name' or 'Title' from 5 students (4 female, 1 male).

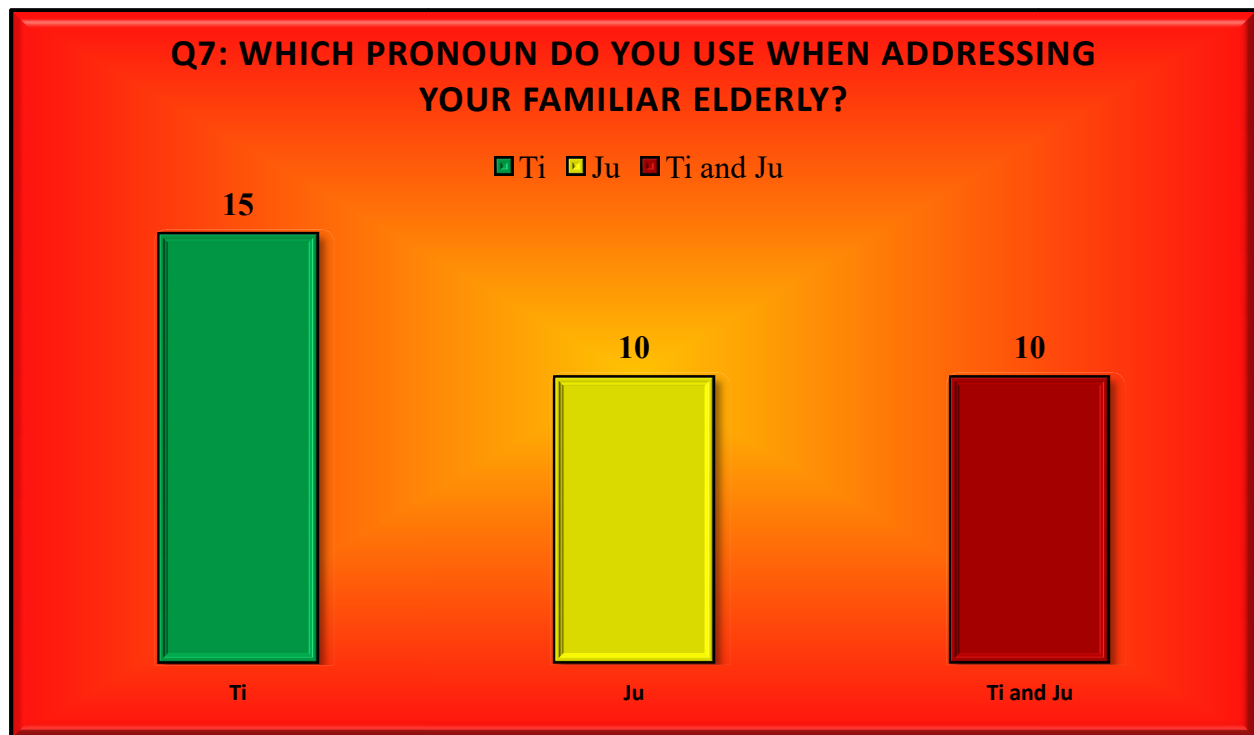


Figure 19: Pronouns used when addressing familiar elderly

The seventh question, 'which pronoun do they use to address the familiar elderly?' 't' was answered by 15 respondents (9 female and 6 male), 'Ju' by 10 respondents (2 female and 8 male), and 'ti' and 'Ju' by the remaining 10 respondents (female).

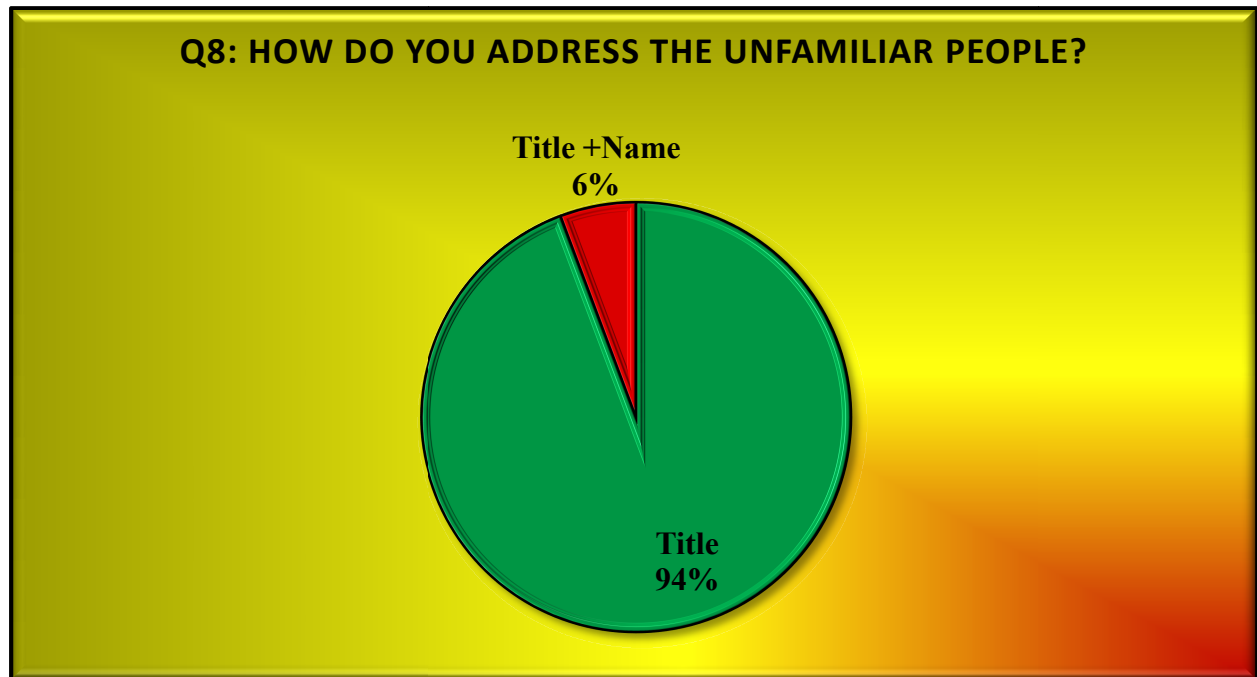


Figure 20: Addressing unfamiliar people chart.

The eighth question, 'how they address the unfamiliar people,' received a 'Title' response from 33 of the respondents (19 female and 14 male), and a 'Title + Name' response from two female respondents.

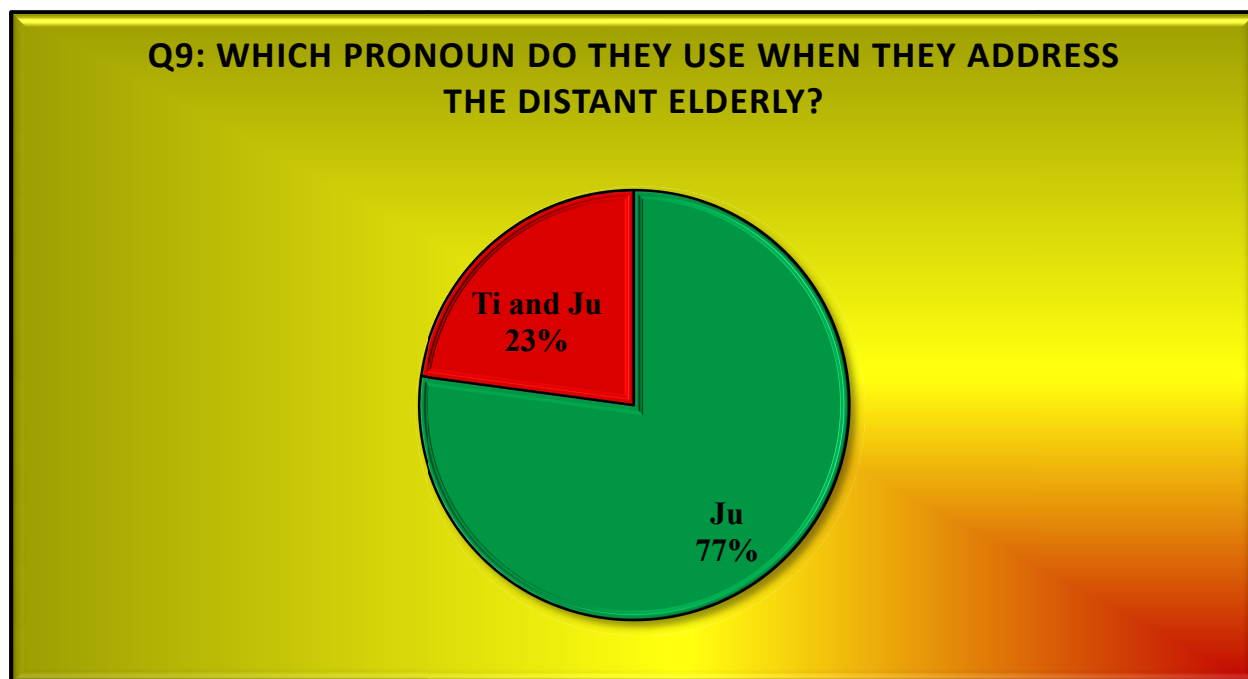


Figure 21: Pronouns used when addressing the distant elderly.

The ninth question, 'which pronoun do they use to address the distant elderly?' was answered with 'Ju' by 27 of the respondents (17 female and 10 male), while 8 respondents chose both 'ti' and 'Ju' (4 female and 4 male).

4.8.2 The Observation

The observation was carried out by attending two online classes (due to pandemic) of one hour and thirty minutes each, both of which were attended by the same students who took part in the survey. The students, on the other hand, were unaware of the role of the observer, who was also a participant. During the interaction between students and professors, students addressed the professors with the appropriate 'Title' (Professor). However, when addressing the students, the Professors also used the 'Title' (kolege-colleague). Students used the pronoun 'Ju' a few times, but another student addressed the Professor in the second person singular (m'fal). The professors used the pronoun 'ti' four times, but they also used 'Ju' twice. Nonetheless, because professors did not address students individually as much as they did collectively, the second person plural was frequently used to address students. There was also three uses of first person plural to address students collectively, but there was also a use of non-referential second person plural.

5. ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

For the English language research, shows from the British Broadcasting Company (CNN) were used once again, while Radio Television 21 (RTV21), the Kosovan national broadcasting company, was used for the Albanian language research. Similarly, an observation was conducted, as well as a survey on social deixis in Albanian with students from one of Kosova's colleges. In both English and Albanian, the examination of formal and informal dialogue settings was fruitful. In addition, contrary to expectations, the study revealed the use of interjections as a method of addressing the dialogue counterpart. The word "interjection" was rarely used in both formal Albanian and informal English contexts. While it was fairly common in informal Albanian settings, no cases were found in formal English settings. Furthermore, in 'Bystander Honorifics,' 'Interjection' was used to draw the audience's attention. Furthermore, 'Titles of Affection' or 'pet names' were used to refer to close acquaintances in informal settings in both languages. Furthermore, the study discovered that in Albanian informal settings, kinship nouns were used to refer to very close acquaintances. However, in 'Bystander Honorifics,' kinship nouns were used more broadly, and thus the guests of the shows frequently mentioned their family members even when they were not present in the setting. Both English and Albanian have this type of informal use of kinship nouns. The study's focus will now shift to the various types of social deixis encountered in 'Referent Honorifics.' According to the survey analysis, there are two types of survey questions: those that predict formal situations and those that predict informal situations. The questions requesting knowledge of the interaction between the Professors and the students were the part predicting the formal situations, whereas the observation was a kind of proof to the survey results. In the same way that questions about distant elderly were asked in the other section expressing formal situation, questions about distant elderly were also asked. The questions about familiar elderly, on the other hand, were those about informal situations.

6. CONCLUSION

The final chapter of the research aims to summarize the previous chapters as well as the research findings. Furthermore, the study's limitations will be discussed in this chapter, as will suggestions for future research. Similarly, in this chapter, the hypotheses will be tested. In the chapter 'Literature Review,' an extensive overview of the social deixis was provided, followed by 'Methodology,' and finally 'Findings,' which introduced the research findings. The 'Analysis of Findings' chapter examined the findings and the research question in greater depth.

6.1 Summary of the Research Results

The study of social deixis, more specifically 'Social Deixis in English and Albanian,' was the primary focus of this research. Furthermore, the study sought to identify the types of social deixis elements used in formal and informal settings of English and Albanian languages in the two national television programs. Furthermore, after identifying the types of social deixis elements in both languages, another task was to not only compare them, but also to determine the frequency with which they occur. In Albanian, social deixis was divided into two categories: 'Referent Honorifics' and 'Bystander Honorifics.' In a conversation in which both participants, the speaker and the addressee, were present, referent honorifics were used. Bystander honorifics, on the other hand, were used to refer to those people who were mentioned by the participants. Furthermore, in conversation English and Albanian, bystander honorifics were used to refer to those people who were mentioned by the conversation participants. Furthermore, bystander honorifics were used in both English and Albanian to refer to both individuals who were present but not spoken to and others who were not present in the setting. Furthermore, present and non-present bystander honorifics both refer to the audience, whether present in the setting or the TV audience.

With a few exceptions, the types of social deixis elements known as "honorifics" that occur in both categories of social deixis, specifically "referent honorifics" and "bystander honorifics," are the same. Furthermore, the following types of social deixis elements or honorifics were identified in this study: 'Titles', 'Name and Surname', 'Name', 'Pronouns', "Interjection" and 'Titles of Affection', and 'Kinship nouns'. With a few exceptions, the majority of the honorifics listed above were used in both languages. Thus, the honorific 'Name and Surname' was widely used in English to show deference to the conversation counterpart, but only a few times in Albanian. Furthermore, the 'Kinship Nouns' used to refer to the conversation counterpart were

only used in Albanian informal contexts, and only a few times in English informal contexts. Nonetheless, their use in English formal and informal settings was limited to bystander honorifics. Similarly, this use of 'Kinship Nouns' was observed in bystander honorifics in Albanian. The "Interjection" is another honorific that requires the presence of a co-speaker, but it is also used as part of bystander honorifics, specifically to the audience present in informal settings in both languages.

In terms of the frequency of occurrence of social deixis elements or honorifics, the research found that the pronoun had the highest frequency of occurrence in both languages. As a result, pronouns were used 770 times in English and 590 times in Albanian in formal settings. Similarly, in informal settings, pronouns were used in 1645 and 1357 (1137 T and 220 V) settings in English and Albania, respectively. As can be seen, even though pronouns were used in both settings, their use was more prevalent in the informal setting. However, because the English second person pronoun cannot be used as an honorific due to the lack of the T/V distinction, the pronoun is only used as an honorific in Albanian. As a result, in both English languages, the 'First Name' setting predominated as a way to address the dialogue counterpart, with 22 and 148 occurrences, respectively. The second most common used were 'Name and surname' with 21 and 54 occurrences in English formal and informal settings, respectively; and 'Titles' with 203 occurrences in Albanian formal context, while 'First Name' with 306 occurrences in Albanian informal context.

6.2 Hypotheses testing

To summarize, the hypothesis 'Social Status is a Factor that Predicts the Use of Honorifics Regardless of the Setting', 'The Age and Gender are Factors to Determine the Use of Honorifics', 'Both Similarities and Differences are Present between the Elements of Social Deixis in English and Albanian', 'The age of the participants is a Factor to Determine the Use of Honorifics', 'Both Similarities and Differences are Present This fact can be further supported and elaborated by the fact that in both informal English and Albanian settings, People with a higher social status, or who the host felt had a higher social status for various reasons, were addressed with 'Titles,' 'Name and Surname' if applicable, or V- pronoun if applicable. Similarly, the survey proved the same, because the Professors from this research cannot be taken as general, as they only represent outcomes from a small number of TV shows. Furthermore, it can be stated that the data

gathered is only specific to their relevant shows, 'Interviews' and Night shows on RTV21 and CNN.

7. REFERENCES

- Beci, B. Gramatika e Gjuhes Shqipe• Logos A.
- Binaj, K. (2015). Deiksi Vetor Ne Gjuhen Shqipe. In: Seminari XXXIV Nderkombetar per gjuhen, letersine dhe kulturen shqiptare. pp. 417-430. Retrieved from: <http://fi1010.ta.uni-r.edu/etattachment/Seminari/Seminari---Guhesi---Vellimi-1.pdf.aspx>
- Brown, P& Levinson, S. (1987). Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Bushi (Gjuzi), J. (2013). Roli i Anafores dhe i Deiksisit ne Realizimin e Kohezionit dhe to Koherences. PhD Thesis, Universiteti i Tiranes.
- Business Dictionary. Retrieved from:
<http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/entity.html>
- Consten M. (2003). Definitions of deixis and anaphora. In: Lenz F. ed., Deictic Conceptualization of Space, Time and Person. Amsterdam: John Benjamins B.V. pp.223-249.
- Cornish F. (2009). Discourse Anaphora. In: Mey J. ed., Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatics. 2nd ed. Oxford: Elsevier Ltd., pp. 184-191
- Cruse, Alan. (2000) Meaning in Language. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Cruse, Alan. (2006). A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics. Edinburgh: Edinburgh
- Dyirbal and the Aboriginal Languages of Australia. Retrieved from:
<http://www.linguistics.hku.hk/program/world8.html>
- English Oxford Living Dictionaries Thesaurus.
Retrieved from <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/thesaurus/entity>
- English Oxford Living Dictionaries. Dictionary. Retrieved from: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/taboo>
- Finegan, E. (2008). Language, Its Structure and Use 5th ed. Boston: Thomson

- GreaelsiwKo.r(th. (2009). Deixis and Anaphora: Pragmatic Approaches. In: Mey J. ed., Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatics. 2nd ed. Oxford: Elsevier Ltd., PP. 178-181.
- Green, K. (1992). A study of Deixis in Relation to Lyric Poetry. PhD Thesis, University of Sheffield.
- Hanks, W. (2009). Context, Communicative. In: In: Mey J. ed., Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatics. 2nd ed. Oxford: Elsevier Ltd., pp. 119-132
- Helmbrecht, J. (2003). Politeness Distinctions in Second Person Pronouns. In: Lenz F. ed. Deictic Conceptualization of Space, Time and Person. Amsterdam: John Benjamins B.V. pp. 186-199.
- Hickey, R. (2003). The German Address System, Binary and Scalar at once. In: Taavitsainen, I. and Jucker, A. eds. Diachronic perspectives on address term systems, Pragmatics and Beyond, New Series, Vol. 107. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. pp. 401-425. Retrieved from: [https://www.uni-due.de/lan300/20_The_German_Address_System_\(1-lickey\).pdf](https://www.uni-due.de/lan300/20_The_German_Address_System_(1-lickey).pdf)
- Honorifics and Professional Titles. Retrieved from:
https://www.dal.ca/dept/communicationsandmarketing/tools-and-resources/editorial_style_guide/Titles_honorifics.html
- Horn, L & Ward , G. In: Horn, L. & Ward, G. eds. The Handbook of Pragmatics. 2nd ed. Cornwall: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
- Hristova-Bejleri, R. (2005). Format e Miresjelljes dhe Pragmatika Ndergjuesore, (shqip-bullgarisht). In: Seminari i XXIV per gjuhen, letersine dhe kulturen shqiptare. Retrieved from: http://vwwalbanian.dir.bg/studii/ezik/st-ez-01-01-politeness_al.htm
- Huddleston, R & Pullum, G. (2002). The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language. Suffolk: Cambridge University Press.
- Kibort, A. (2008). Grammatical Features Inventory: Respect. University of Surrey. Retrieved from: <http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/features/morphosyntactic/respect/>

- Krasnoukhova, O. (2007). Social Deixis and Classifiers. MA Dissertation, Radboud University Nijmegen.
- Kryk-Kastovski, B. (2009). Legal Pragmatics. In: Mey, J. ed. Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatics. 2nd ed. Oxford: Elsevier Ltd. pp. 513-519
- Levinson, S. (1983). Pragmatics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Levinson, S. (2006). Deixis. In: Horn, L. & Ward, G. eds. The Handbook of Pragmatics. 2nd ed. Cornwall: Blackwell Publishing Ltd. pp. 97-121.
- Levinson, S. C. (1995). Cognitive anthropology. In Handbook of Pragmatics, 10,12.
- Levinson, S. Language and Cognition -Yell Dnye. Retrieved from: http://www.mleclea.tn2p_10prg_-ae_and_cognition/fieldsites/yeli-dnye
- Lloshi, Xh. (2005). Stilistika e gjuhës shqipe dhe pragmatika. Tirane: Albas.
- LoCastro, V. (2012). Pragmatics for Language Educators. London: Routledge.
- Lyons, J. (1977). Semantics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Mayes, P. (2003). Language, social structure and culture: A genre analysis of cooking classes in Japan and America. Amsterdam: John Benjamins DN.
- Mey J. (2009). Literary Pragmatics. In: Mey J. ed., Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatics. 2nd ed. Oxford: Elsevier Ltd., pp. 549-555.
- Morgan, C. (2012). The Language of Identity Analyzing Discourse in a You Tube Video. MA Dissertation, California State University
- Oxford Learner's Dictionaries. Retrieved from: <http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/deictic?q=deictic>
- Pohnpeian. Retrieved from: <http://www.omniglot.com/writing/pohnpeian.htm>
- Priku, M. Rreth Terminologjise se Pragmatikes ne Gjuhen Shqipe Universiteti i Shkodres "Luigi Gurakuqi".

Sari, R. (2015). Deixis Analysis Through the Interaction Among the Students with Different Culture. *Transformatika: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya*, 11(2), 41-48.

Tfouni, L. V., & Klatzky, R. L. (1983). A discourse analysis of deixis: pragmatic, cognitive and semantic factors in the comprehension of 'this', 'that', 'here' and 'there'. *Journal of Child Language*, 10(1), 123-133.

The British System of Aristocratic Honorifics. Retrieved from:

<http://www.pemberly.com/janeinfo/honrific.html>

Thesaurus.com. Retrieved from: <http://www.thesaurus.com/browse/entity>

Williams, N. (2019). *Deixis; Deixis and Indexicals*. University of Colorado Boulder.

Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Hong Kong: Oxford University Press.

8. Appendix: Students' Questionnaire

The questionnaire is given below:

Please provide a genuine response to the following questions. Circle one of the following options:

I. Please provide your gender:

a) Female

b) Male

2. How do you address your professors? By using:

a) Title only (ex. Professor)

b) Title + First Name

c) Title + Last Name

3. Which pronoun do you use when addressing them:

a) Second person singular 'ti'

b) Second person plural 'ju'

c) Sometimes 'ti' and sometimes 'ju'

4. How do your professors address you in return?

a) First Name.

b) Title

5. Which pronoun do they use:

a) Second person singular 'ti'

b) Second person plural 'ju'

c) Sometimes 'ti' and sometimes 'ju'

6. When you talk to the familiar elderly how do you address them? By using:

- a) First Name
- b) Title 'Bac', 'mixhë (axhë)' / 'teze' 'ingje'
- c) Title + First Name
- d) Other (specify)

7. Which pronoun do you use when addressing them:

- a) Second person singular 'ti'
- b) Second person plural 'ju'
- c) Sometimes 'ti' sometimes 'ju'

8. When talking to the unfamiliar elderly what forms of address do you use:

- a) First Name
- b) Title 'Zoti;Zotëri', 'Zonjë'.
- c) Title 'Bac', mixhë (axhë)'.' 'teze', 'ingje'
- d) Title +First Name
- e) Title +Last Name
- f) Other (specify)

9. Which pronoun do you use when addressing them:

- a) Second person singular 'ti'
- b) Second person plural 'ju'
- c) Sometimes 'ti' sometimes 'ju'

Thank you!