



UDC: 81'1

A Study of the Speech act of Advising in Pahlavi with Reference to its Realization in English

Misbah Mahmood Al-Sulaimaan, Arazoo Rasool Ahmed

Lebanese French University / Erbil

Received: 2017-04-02

Accepted: 2017-05-20

Published online: 2017-06-30

Abstract

Speech act of advising is the utterance by illocutionary point of getting the hearer to conduct the action in hearer's own sake without obligation. The present study aims at analyzing speech act advising in Pahlavi text of Counsels of AdarbadMahraspandan in the light of pragmatics in general and speech act theory in particular. It is a pragma-linguistic analysis of the speech act of advising with particular focus on their establishment and their realization in both source which is in Pahlavi (SL) and the target language which is English (TL). It can also be regarded as a quest to verify whether it is possible to postulate felicity conditions and semantic rules for the acts under study; and whether structural and cultural divergences between Pahlavi and English exhibit differences in the status and realization of these acts in the two languages. Several hypotheses are put forward in the study; for example, it is hypothesized that speech act theory can be applied to this particular literary genre (Counsels), that felicity conditions and asemantic rules can be generated to establish and analyze speech act of advising, that literary texts resemble normal ordinary conversations in structure and realization, that the SL and TL might exhibit a network of different patterns of the acts under discussion, and so on. In addition to verifying the validity of the above hypotheses, the study has come out with several findings:

First, speech act theory can be applied to counsels as it applies to other genres. Secondly, both the SL and TL exhibit a high degree of similarities in subject, agent, voice, etc. Thirdly, it shows structural difference in both languages. Fourth, a high degree of translatability is reflected pertaining to the realization of speech act of advising in the TL; this indirectly hints at the phenomenon of language categories which put the both Pahlavi and English under Indo-European languages.

Keywords: speech act theory, speech act of advising, pragmatic, Pahlavi Counsels, Felicity conditions.

1. Introduction

How language represents the world has long been, and still is, a major concern of philosophers of language like Wittgenstein (1922), Austin (1962) and his student Searle (1969). A speech act in linguistics is an utterance with performative function in language and communication. It refers to the moment in which statements occur in a communicative act within a given context.



Austin (1962), the British Philosopher, originally used the term “speech act” to indicate the relationship between language and reality. In his book, *How to Do Things with Words* (1962), he claims that many utterances are equivalent to actions. According to him people are always using words to get things done. Sometimes for conveying emotion or other times to get another perform an act. Austin introduced two key terms which are constatives and performatives. An utterance can be constative which means describing some state of affairs, that can be true or false or it can be performative which means doing an action that includes issuing of orders, asking questions, making apologies, and promises, etc. Austin called the performative form, “illocutionary act”, the performance of doing saying something as opposed to the performance of an act of saying something. Illocutionary act is the intermediate category and it is distinguished both from the locutionary act which is the basic linguistic analysis of utterance and prelocutionary act which notes the effect on the addressee by means of performing the illocutionary act.

Searle highlights that speech act in real language is based on situations. His emphasis is on speaker’s intention in understanding a language. Since language is an intentional behavior, it should be treated like a form of action. The usage of a sentence or even a word or phrase as long as it follows certain rules to accomplish the speaker’s intention is considered as speech act or illocutionary act. This stresses the intent of the act as a whole. His speech act involves three acts, they are: (1) Locutionary act which includes: (A) utterance act and (B) propositional act. (2) Illocutionary act and (3) Prelocutionary act. The following example is interesting.

E.g.: Hand the bag or you will be dead!

- (1). Locutionary act: (A) utterance act: Hand the bag or you will be dead.
(B) Propositional act: handing the bag or the consequences of being dead.
- (2). Illocutionary act: warning and threatening.
- (3). Perlocutionary act: the effect of this utterance on the addressee.

To sum up, one can say that speech act means the relationship between language and reality. It consists of three acts, namely (1) locutionary act, (2) illocutionary act, (3) prelocutionary act. However, the most important act is the illocutionary act which conveys the force of the message as well as the intention of the speaker.

2. A Brief Account of the Pahlavi Language

Persian is an Iranian language, subgroup of the Indo-Iranian which itself is one branch of the Indo-European language family. It is the official language of Iran, Afghanistan, and Tajikistan.



It is spoken in parts of Iraq, Turkey, Pakistan, and scattered areas of the Caucasus Mountains. New Persian which is called Farsi or Parsi in Iran, Dari in Afghanistan, and Tajiki in Tajikistan, as Lazard (1975), the famous Iranologist, in his book *The Rise of the New Persian* states can be classified linguistically as a continuation of Middle Persian, the official religious and literary language of Sassanid Iran, itself is a continuation of Old Persian, the language of the Achaemenids. Old, Middle and New Persian represent one and the same language at three states of its history.

Middle Persian language is a direct continuation of Old Persian. It consists of three almost homogeneous languages known as Parthian Middle Persian, Pahlavi (often more precisely called Book Pahlavi), and Manichaean Middle Persian. Parthian languages originated in the ancient province of Parthia (the northeastern portion of modern Iran) and became the official language of the Arsacid period of Persian dynastic history (2nd century BCE–3rd century CE) *. Parthian script was a descendant of Aramaic alphabets. Pahlavi, the language of the Sasanian Empire (AD 224-641), represents the middle phase in the development of Persian language from old and new version.

The Pahlavi alphabet which contains 25 sounds was based on the Aramaic alphabet. There are some features for this language which are as follows:

- (a) Type of writing system: abjad / consonant alphabet
- (b) Direction of writing: right to left in horizontal lines.
- (c) Only some vowels are indicated and the letters used to represent them have multiple pronunciations depending upon the placement of the letter, e.g. the single letter can be interpreted in three different sounds /o/, /r/, and /n/.

By advent of Islam, many aspects of Arabic language and literature penetrated Persian grammar and literature over the centuries. However, many of the major structures of Modern Persian have remained close to those found in Pahlavi.

*BCE (Before Common Era) and BC (Before Christ) mean the same thing- previous to year 1 CE (Common Era). This is the same as the year AD 1 (Anno Domini); the latter means "in the year of the lord," often translated as "in the year of our lord".

3. Searle's (1975) Classification of Speech Acts

Searle's classification of speech acts are as follows:

- (1) Assertives: The illocutionary point is to describe a state of affairs in the world, e.g. suggest, insist, swear, flatly state, advice, etc.
- (2) Directives: The illocutionary point attempts to make other person's actions fit the propositional content, e.g. order, command, request, invite, permit, advise, etc.
- (3) Commissives: The illocutionary point is to commit the speaker to a course of action described by the propositional content, e.g. intend, favor, etc.



(4) Expressives: The illocutionary point expresses the “sincerity condition of speech act”, e.g. apologize, thank, greet, etc.

(5) Declaratives: Correspondence between the propositional content and reality is a defining characteristic of this category. The examples of English declaratives are: declare, resign, approve, announce, etc.

4. The Concept of Speech Act of Advice:

There are many exhibiting aspects of similarities and differences among categories of speech act theory. Searle (1975) highlights three dimensions as a basis of his taxonomy which are as follows: (a) illocutionary point which is the purpose of the utterance, (b) direction of fit which is either world-to-word or word-to-world of fit, and (c) expressed psychological state which is the speaker’s intentional and psychological state by the utterance.

Based on Searle’s (1975) classification of speech act, advice acts are considered directive, since it has the illocutionary point of getting hearer to perform a certain act. Its direction of fitness is world-to words, and the expressed psychological state is the desire to make the hearer conduct the action.

There are some characteristics which put a division between speech act of advice and other directive speech acts such as ‘suggest’, ‘ask’, ‘warning’ and other types of this category. First according to Haverkate’s (1984) distinction between impositive and non-impositive speech acts, advice speech act is served as non-impositive, since speaker’s imposition over the hearer is not so strong as in request or order. In mentioned cases, the hearer is obliged to carry out the certain action while the result of action in the advice act is for the hearer’s own sake.

The other criterion which is expected to be taken into account is that the advice act implies future action which is merely in the interest of hearer. When the speaker says “I think it will be good if you do that” he expects that hearer will do so and he would be beneficial but as for suggesting benefit may imply to both the speaker and the hearer.

To sum up, although according to afore-mentioned characteristics which can be applicable to distinguish between speech acts of advice from other various subclasses in directive category, sometimes finding the gap between these two sub-categories is not simple just by applying grammatical or formal rules (Wundelich, 1980). And at the end, Thomas (1995) claims that speech act may overlap, thus, as well as considering formal aspects, cultural-specific, context-specific on the one hand and interactional factors on the other hand should be taken into account.



5. The Structure of the Speech Act of Advising

The general structure of speech act in general, and speech of advising in particular is as follows:

- 1) Any speech act can have two clauses. In other words, speech act = performative clause which conveys the force of action + prepositional clause which conveys the meaning of the action. E.g. I advise you to study hard. In this example 'I advise you' is called performative clause because this clause actually performs the act of advising i.e. advising. The function of performative verb is to name the speech act which here is speech act of advising. The second clause 'to study hard' is prepositional clause which conveys the meaning of the utterance i.e. to study hard.
- 2) Concerning the tense of the speech act of advising, it has to be present simple tense. Simply because the action refers to the moment of speaking and onward.
- 3) As for the subject, the subject of speech act of advising can be first person singular or sometimes first person plural which presents the 'royal we'. 'We advise you, to study hard'. The function of 'we' may indicate plurality, power, respect or even speaking on behalf of others.
- 4) The active and passive voice can be implemented in performative verb. 'You are advised to study hard'. The performative verb is 'are advised' which is passive voice.
- 5) In regard to the use of the adverb 'hereby', it can be used between the subject of the speech act and the verb. e.g. 'I hereby advise you to study hard'.
- 6) Finally the speech act of advising can be of two types: A) explicit, and B) implicit. Explicit performatives which must have the performative verb i.e. advise, simply because the performative verb names the type of the speech act. Implicit performatives which have no performative verb. E.g. of implicit speech act of advising can be this sentence, 'if you want to pass the examination, you must study hard'. Grammatically speaking, it is an *if clause*, but semantically speaking it is the speech act of advising. (Allen, 1986 & Wirya, 2014)

6. The Notion of Felicity Conditions

6.1. Felicity Conditions in General:

Searle (1969) modifies certain conditions which have to be fulfilled to achieve the performance of each act to be recognized as intended. These conditions which can be adopted to all kinds of speech acts are called felicity conditions. Searle reclassified the felicity conditions into four types The propositional content conditions which specify what can be expressed by the utterance uttered to perform the illocutionary act. This condition rule focuses only upon the textual context. For example, all the directive speech acts make an effort to perform an act or not to perform it either in present or future.

1. Preparatory condition which is the required beliefs, intentions, desires of the speaker and the hearer. Preparatory rules focus upon background circumstances. For



example, a speaker who warns a person not to do something presupposes that his future action is bad for the hearer.

2. Sincerity conditions which express the speaker beliefs, intends, and desires in performance of the act. The sincerity rule focuses upon speaker's psychological state. One cannot greet insincerely, but one can state or promise insincerely.
3. Essential conditions which are generally connected with the illocutionary point of the act, and represents the constitutive rules that determine the type of illocutionary act. The essential rule upon the illocutionary point of what is said. For instance, in making a promise, the speaker intends the utterance to 'count as' a promise, etc., and the hearer should know that intention.

6.2. Felicity Conditions for Specifying the Speech Act of Advising

Adopting the general framework of Searle (1969), and the specific framework of Al-Sulaimaan (1998), the following conditions can be set

- 1. The Contact Code Condition:** Both the speaker and listener must speak the same language. They should not suffer from aphasic disorders.
- 2. Propositional Content condition:** Speaker expresses the proposition of his utterance clearly and directly and predicts that the addressee will carry it out.
- 3. Preparatory Condition:** Speaker should have the authority to put his utterance into action and believes that what he utters is advantageous to the addressee.
- 4. Sincerity Condition:** Speaker wants to help the addressee in doing something beneficial for him and wants him to consider the proposition seriously.
- 5. Essential Condition:** Speaker intends to let the addressee believe that his utterance is beneficial for him and he should make him recognize that his utterance is in favor of him.
- 6. The Concluding Condition:** From what has been said, one can conclude that if and only if the above-mentioned conditions are met, one can say that utterance in question is the genuine speech act of advising.

7. Definition of Translation

Translation is an operation that is performed on languages (two or more) in which source text is replaced by equivalent materials in target source in four levels which are lexical, grammatical, phonological, and graphological (Ilyas, 1989). Catford (1965) defines translation as "the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Among all views defining translation, Nida and Taber's approach (1982) is insisting on the importance of preserving the effect of original language. They state "translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source



language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Translation can be defined as a process which is process of turning a message from one language into another or it can be determined as a product of this process, i.e. the translated text. (Hatim & Mason, 1990)

Basic Types of Translation

According to the method which is used to translate source language (SL) to target language (TL), scholars encounter a myriad pairs of translation methods such as word-for-word vs. sense-for-sense translation, literal vs. free translation, formal vs. dynamic, and semantic vs. communicative. Among those afore-mentioned methods, semantic and communicative translation is associated with Newmark's (1988) main contribution to translation theory which have been widely used on translating courses.

Semantic Translation

Semantic translation attempts to render, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the TL allow, the exact contextual meaning of the original. Semantic translation focuses on the meaning of the message. It is author-centered. Semantic translation is accurate, but may not communicate properly. Semantic translation emphasizes the "loyalty" to the original text. It is faithful and more literal than communicative method. It is source language biased. The translator is not allowed to correct or improve. Mistakes in the original language should be noted in the footnote. The translating is an art which stresses meaning not the message (for further detail see Newmark 1988).

Communicative Translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. Communicative translation concentrates on the force of the message. Unlike the Semantic translation, it is reader-centered and pursues the author's intention related to speech. The translated text is easily read, more natural, smoother, more direct, and simpler. It is target language biased. The translator has the right to correct and improve the logic and style of the original and clarify the ambiguities. The communicative version of translation stresses the message than meaning (for further detail see Newmark 1988).



8. The Analysis of the Speech Acts

This section is an attempt to apply the felicity conditions, proposed to the speech act of 'advising', to different examples derived from Pahlavi text of *Counsels of AdarbadMahraspandan*, to better identify and explain the act of 'advising', expressed in this text. It is to be noted that analysis in this section will be extended to subsume the rendering of these utterance in the English version, in order to see how these acts are also realized in this language, and what similarities and differences might be highlighted in the expression of these particular speech acts. The fact that different languages exhibit different speech acts is dwelled upon by Wierzbicka (1991: 12ff).

Ross (1970: 223) claims that every sentence or utterance has two structures: the 'performative' and the 'prepositional'. Accordingly, the focus will be on the 'prepositional' analysis of the sample utterances, for the sake of identifying the speech act of advice. However, the case is different when it comes to 'realization' of these speech acts in the source and the target languages; here, the categories to be analyzed involve: agent, subject, voice, tense, and the type of speech act. The first of these categories (the agent), will be analyzed in relation to the prepositional structure of the utterance; whereas will be decided upon with reference to its performative structure.

SL Text (1):

Adarbad (to his son): [pusimankirbag-handēš](#)bawē ma [wināh-handēš](#), [čēmarđōmtājāwēdānzamānēzīndag](#), [čēčišānīmēnōgabāyišnīg-tar](#). (Pahlavi Texts, p.58)

TL Text (English)

Adarbad (to his son): My son, think upon virtue and do not turn your thoughts to sin, for man does not live eternally and the things of the spirit are the more greatly to be desired.

Establishing the Status of Advice:

Propositional Content Conditions:

a. Adurbad expresses the proposition of his T, and asks his son to be pure of sins (his father's advice).

b. He predicates a future course of action (being pure) to be performed by his son.

Preparatory Conditions: He believes that following his advice is in his favor.

Sincerity Conditions: Adurbad intends to benefit his son, and wants him to take his advice seriously and comply accordingly. Otherwise, her disobedience to his father may inflict a severe punishment upon him.



Essential Conditions: Adurbad’s utterance counts as an intention to make his son believe that what is said is advantageous for him.

The Concluding Conditions: Since all the conditions concerning the identifying of the act of advising are successfully and correctly met, one may say that the utterance in question is a genuine speech act of advising.

SL Text and its Realization in English (advice)

Nr.	Title	SL Text	TL Text
1.	Agent	Implicit second person singular	Implicit second person singular
2.	Subject	Explicit second person	Explicit second person
3.	Voice	Active	Active
4.	Tense/ Time	Present	Present
5.	Type of advise	Implicit	Implicit
6.	Performative verb	—	—
7.	Performative marker	—	—

Discussion

The analysis shown in the foregoing table exhibits a high degree of resemblance between the SL and TL in the structure of the linguistic device via which the given speech acts is expressed. First, the subject and agent are expressed as explicit second person singular. Second, the voice is active and the tense is in the present form. Besides, lack of a performative verb in the SL and TL has made the speech act implicit in both texts.

SL Text (2):

Adarbad (to his son): [agarpus-ēhādpadaburnāyihōdibīrestāndah, čēčašmrōšndibīrihast](#). (Pahlavi Texts, p.63)

TL Text (English)\ Adarbad (to his son): If you have a son, send him to a grammar-school when he is still a boy, for the art of reading and writing is exceedingly well seen.

Establishing the Status of Advice:

Propositional Content Conditions:

- a. Adurbad expresses the proposition of his T, and asks his son to educate his children (his father’s advice).
- b. He predicates a future course of action (educating of his children) to be performed by his son.

Preparatory Conditions: He believes that following his advice is in his favor.



Sincerity Conditions: Adurbad intends to benefit his son, and wants him to take his advice seriously and comply accordingly. Otherwise, her disobedience to his advice will end him to illiterate descendants.

Essential Conditions: Adurbad's utterance counts as an intention to make his son believe that what is said is advantageous for him.

The Concluding Conditions: Since all the conditions concerning the identifying of the act of advising are successfully and correctly met, one may say that the utterance in question is a genuine speech act of advising.

SL Text and its Realization in English (advice)

Nr.	Title	SL Text	TL Text
1.	Agent	Implicit second person singular	Implicit second person singular
2.	Subject	Implicit second person	Implicit second person
3.	Voice	Active	Active
4.	Tense/ Time	Present	Present
5.	Type of advise	Implicit	Implicit
6.	Performative verb	—	—
7.	Performative marker	—	—

Discussion: The analysis shown in the foregoing table exhibits a high degree of resemblance between the SL and TL in the structure of the linguistic device via which the given speech acts is expressed. First, the subject and agent are expressed as implicit second person singular. Second, the voice is active and the tense is in the present form. Besides, lack of a performative verb in the SL and TL has made the speech act implicit in both texts.

SL Text (3):

Adarbad (to his son): [pēš-gāhmarddānāggrāmīgdār](#), [azišsaxwanpurs](#), [azišāšnaw](#). (Pahlavi Texts, p.61)

TL Text (English):

Adarbad (to his son): Hold a wise man whose position is exalted in high esteem, ask his opinion and listen to it.



Establishing the Status of Advice:

Propositional Content Conditions:

- a. Adurbad expresses the proposition of his T, and asks his son to consult with wise people and respect them (his father’s advice).
- b. He predicates a future course of action (consulting) to be performed by his son.

Preparatory Conditions: He believes that following his advice is in his favor.

Sincerity Conditions: Adurbad intends to benefit his son, and wants him to take his advice seriously and comply accordingly. Otherwise, her disobedience to his father may bring him bad experiences.

Essential Conditions: Adurbad’s utterance counts as an intention to make his son believe that what is said is advantageous for him.

The Concluding Conditions: Since all the conditions concerning the identifying of the act of advising are successfully and correctly met, one may say that the utterance in question is a genuine speech act of advising.

SL Text and its Realization in English (advice)

Nr.	Title	SL Text	TL Text
1.	Agent	Implicit second person singular	Implicit second person singular
2.	Subject	Implicit second person	Implicit second person
3.	Voice	Active	Passive
4.	Tense/ Time	Present	Present
5.	Type of advise	Implicit	Implicit
6.	Performative verb	—	—
7.	Performative marker	—	—

Discussion: The information shown in the table ascertains the implicit second person use of the subject, agent and type of advice as well as the present form of the tense in the SL and TL. The difference lies in the aspect of the voice (passive in the TL and active in SL). The above sentence grammatically is considered as an active voice (imperative), but (whose position is exalted in high esteem) is passive in form. However, it functions as a post modifier to the noun (man). The sentence in general is active.



SL Text (4):

Adarbad (to his son): [rāstgōwišn mardpaygāmbarkun](#). (Pahlavi Texts, p.63)

TL Text (4):

Adarbad (to his son): Choose a man who tells the truth as your messenger.

Establishing the Status of Advice:

Propositional Content Conditions:

- a. Adurbad expresses the proposition of his T, and asks his son to assign a trustworthy man as a messenger (his father’s advice).
- b. He predicates a future course of action (choosing a trustworthy messenger) to be performed by his son.

Preparatory Conditions: He believes that following his advice is in his favor.

Sincerity Conditions: Adurbad intends to benefit his son, and wants him to take his advice seriously and comply accordingly. Otherwise, her disobedience to his advice will end up in miserable experiences in his life.

Essential Conditions: Adurbad’s utterance counts as an intention to make his son believe that what is said is advantageous for him.

The Concluding Conditions: Since all the conditions concerning the identifying of the act of advising are successfully and correctly met, one may say that the above-mentioned utterance in question is genuine speech act of advising.

SL Text and its Realization in English

Nr.	Title	SL Text	TL Text
1.	Agent	Implicit second person singular	Implicit second person singular
2.	Subject	Implicit second person	Implicit second person
3.	Voice	Active	Active
4.	Tense/ Time	Present	Present
5.	Type of advise	Implicit	Implicit
6.	Performative verb	—	—
7.	Performative marker	—	—

Discussion: The analysis shown in the foregoing table exhibits a high degree of resemblance between the SL and TL in the structure of the linguistic device via which the given speech acts is expressed. First, the subject and agent are expressed as implicit second person singular. Second, the voice is active and the tense is in the



present form. Besides, lack of a performative verb in the SL and TL has made the speech act implicit in both texts.

SL Text (5):

Adarbad (to his son): [zanīkasānmafrēbčēpadruwānwināhgarānbawēd](#). (Pahlavi Texts, p.64)

TL Text (5):

Adarbad (to his son): Do not seduce other men's wives, for that is a grievous sin for thy soul.

Establishing the Status of Advice:

Propositional Content Conditions:

- a. Adurbad expresses the proposition of his T, and asks his son not to deceive other men's wives (his father's advice).
- b. He predicates a future course of action (not to deceive other men's wives) to be performed by his son.

Preparatory Conditions: He believes that following his advice is in his favor.

Sincerity Conditions: Adurbad intends to benefit his son, and wants him to take his advice seriously and comply accordingly. Otherwise, her disobedience to his advice will end up in miserable experiences in his life.

Essential Conditions: Adurbad's utterance counts as an intention to make his son believe that what is said is advantageous for him.

The Concluding Conditions: Since all the conditions concerning the identifying of the act of advising are successfully and correctly met, one may say that the above-mentioned utterance in question is genuine speech act of advising.

SL Text and its Realization in English

Nr.	Title	SL Text	TL Text
1.	Agent	Implicit second person singular	Implicit second person singular
2.	Subject	Implicit second person	Implicit second person
3.	Voice	Active	Active
4.	Tense/ Time	Present	Present
5.	Type of advise	Implicit	Implicit
6.	Performative verb	—	—
7.	Performative marker	—	—

Discussion: The analysis shown in the foregoing table exhibits a high degree of resemblance between the SL and TL in the structure of the linguistic device via which



the given speech acts is expressed. First, the subject and agent are expressed as implicit second person singular. Second, the voice is active and the tense is in the present form. Besides, lack of a performative verb in the SL and TL has made the speech act implicit in both texts.

SL Text (6):

Adarbad (to his son): [padharkasharčišwastārudwistāxmabawēh](#). (Pahlavi Texts, p.63)

TL Text (6):

Adarbad (to his son): Do not put your trust or confidence in anyone or anything at all.

Establishing the Status of Advice:

Propositional Content Conditions:

- a. Adurbad expresses the proposition of his T, and asks his son not to trust everyone (his father’s advice).
- b. He predicates a future course of action (not to trust everyone) to be performed by his son.

Preparatory Conditions: He believes that following his advice is in his favor.

Sincerity Conditions: Adurbad intends to benefit his son, and wants him to take his advice seriously and comply accordingly. Otherwise, her disobedience to his advice will end up in miserable experiences in his life.

Essential Conditions: Adurbad’s utterance counts as an intention to make his son believe that what is said is advantageous for him.

The Concluding Conditions: Since all the conditions concerning the identifying of the act of advising are successfully and correctly met, one may say that the above-mentioned utterance in question is genuine speech act of advising.

SL Text and its Realization in English

Nr.	Title	SL Text	TL Text
1.	Agent	Implicit second person singular	Implicit second person singular
2.	Subject	Implicit second person	Implicit second person
3.	Voice	Active	Active
4.	Tense/ Time	Present	Present
5.	Type of advise	Implicit	Implicit
6.	Performative verb	—	—
7.	Performative marker	—	—



Discussion: The analysis shown in the foregoing table exhibits a high degree of resemblance between the SL and TL in the structure of the linguistic device via which the given speech acts is expressed. First, the subject and agent are expressed as implicit second person singular. Second, the voice is active and the tense is in the present form. Besides, lack of a performative verb in the SL and TL has made the speech act implicit in both texts.

SL Text (7):

Adarbad (to his son): was-dōstbawēhkūhusrawbawēh. (Pahlavi Texts, p.64)

TL Text (7):

Adarbad (to his son): Have many friends so that you may enjoy a good repute.

Establishing the Status of Advice:

Propositional Content Conditions:

- a. Adurbad expresses the proposition of his T, and asks his son to obtain his worthiness by having many friends (his father’s advice).
- b. He predicates a future course of action (having many friends) to be performed by his son.

Preparatory Conditions: He believes that following his advice is in his favor.

Sincerity Conditions: Adurbad intends to benefit his son, and wants him to take his advice seriously and comply accordingly. Otherwise, her disobedience to his advice will end up in miserable experiences in his life.

Essential Conditions: Adurbad’s utterance counts as an intention to make his son believe that what is said is advantageous for him.

The Concluding Conditions: Since all the conditions concerning the identifying of the act of advising are successfully and correctly met, one may say that the above-mentioned utterance in question is genuine speech act of advising.

SL Text and its Realization in English

Nr.	Title	SL Text	TL Text
1.	Agent	Implicit second person singular	Implicit second person singular
2.	Subject	Implicit second person	Implicit second person
3.	Voice	Active	Active
4.	Tense/ Time	Present	Present
5.	Type of advise	Implicit	Implicit
6.	Performative verb	—	—
7.	Performative marker	—	—



Discussion: The analysis shown in the foregoing table exhibits a high degree of resemblance between the SL and TL in the structure of the linguistic device via which the given speech acts is expressed. First, the subject and agent are expressed as implicit second person singular. Second, the voice is active and the tense is in the present form. Besides, lack of a performative verb in the SL and TL has made the speech act implicit in both texts.

SL Text (8):

Adarbad (to his son): [nāmīxwēšrāyxwēškārīhīxwēšbemahil](#). (Pahlavi Texts, p.67)

TL Text (8):

Adarbad (to his son): Do not forsake your duty to preserve your good name.

Establishing the Status of Advice:

Propositional Content Conditions:

- a. Adurbad expresses the proposition of his T, and asks his son not to give up his duty for the sake of fame (his father’s advice).
- b. He predicates a future course of action (fulfilling of his duties) to be performed by his son.

Preparatory Conditions: He believes that following his advice is in his favor.

Sincerity Conditions: Adurbad intends to benefit his son, and wants him to take his advice seriously and comply accordingly. Otherwise, her disobedience to his advice will end up in miserable experiences in his life.

Essential Conditions: Adurbad’s utterance counts as an intention to make his son believe that what is said is advantageous for him.

The Concluding Conditions: Since all the conditions concerning the identifying of the act of advising are successfully and correctly met, one may say that the above-mentioned utterance in question is genuine speech act of advising.

SL Text and its Realization in English

Nr.	Title	SL Text	TL Text
1.	Agent	Implicit second person singular	Implicit second person singular
2.	Subject	Implicit second person	Implicit second person
3.	Voice	Active	Active
4.	Tense/ Time	Present	Present
5.	Type of advise	Implicit	Implicit
6.	Performative verb	—	—
7.	Performative marker	—	—



Discussion

The analysis shown in the foregoing table exhibits a high degree of resemblance between the SL and TL in the structure of the linguistic device via which the given speech acts is expressed. First, the subject and agent are expressed as implicit second person singular. Second, the voice is active and the tense is in the present form. Besides, lack of a performative verb in the SL and TL has made the speech act implicit in both texts.

Conclusion

The speech act of *advising* has so far been investigated and analyzed in this study with reference to Pahlavi texts of *Counsels of AdarbadMahraspandan*. The selected sample utterances, taken from these counsels, have been analyzed adopting Searle's (1969) standard model of speech act analysis. It has been observed that all of the analyzed cases of 'advising' occurred without a performative verb, i.e., all the advising was of the *implicit* type. With regard to the *English* corpus, it has been shown that the structures of the propositional clauses were all *verbal*, and they all were in the *active* voice. As for the *Pahlavi* version of the texts in question, again no performative verbs were found. The analysis of the propositional clause structures has shown that the verbs were all in the *active* voice. The *tense* exhibited the same status as that of the ST. No verbless clauses were found. And the speech acts of 'advising' in the realization were all of the implicit type. As well as high resemblance between SL and TL, it has been deduced that the only area of the difference can be found in the structure of the speech act in terms of foregrounding and backgrounding. In English the grammatical structure of imperative (advising) sentence starts with a verb which is followed by an object whereas in Pahlavi, imperative sentence starts with object which is followed by a verb. In Pahlavi the verb itself has the implicit subject in it. However, in English the verb lacks such a feature.

The conclusion drawn from the foregoing discussion is that Pahlavi and English can be said to share common features: both have shown the implicit status of performative clauses, an equal use of the present tense and the future time, and an almost similar percentage of the use of explicit and implicit subject and agent.

References

- Allan, K. (1986): *Linguistic Meaning*: vol. (1 and 2). London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Al-Sulaimaan, M. M. D. (2011). *Semantic and pragmatic*, Mosul: Daar Ibn Al-Atheer.
- Al-Sulaimaan, M. M. (2013). *Translation Theory and Practice*. Mosul: Daar Ibn Al-Atheer.



- Austin, J. L. (1962). *How to do things with words*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Catford, J. C. (1965). *A linguistic Theory of Translation*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Hatim, B. & Mason, I. (1990). *Discourse and the Translator*. London and New York: Longman.
- Haverkate, H. (1984). *Speech acts, speakers and hearers: Reference and referential strategies in Spanish*. John Benjamins Publishing.
- Ilyas, A. I. (1989). *Theories of Translation: Theoretical Issues and Practical Implication*. Mosul: Daar Al-Kutub Lil-Tibaa'tiwal-Nashr, University of Mosul.
- Jamasp-Asana, J.M. (1981). *The Pahlavi Texts*. Bombay.
- Junker. H. J. (1955). *Frahangi Pahlavik*. Leipzig.
- Lazard, Gilbert.(1975), "The Rise of the New Persian Language" in Frye, R. N., *The Cambridge History of Iran*, Vol. 4, pp. 595-632, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Newmark, P. (1988). *A Textbook of Translation*. London: Prentic Hall.
- Nida, E. & Taber, C. R. (1969/1982). *The theory and Practice of Translation*. Leiden: E.J. Brill.
- Nyberg. H. S. (1974). *A Manual of Pahlavik II*. Wiesbaden.
- Oryan, Saeed. 2003a (1382 AP). *Rahnma⁻ye katibe-ha⁻ye Ira⁻ni-yemiya⁻nePahlavi-Pa⁻rti = Manual of Middle Iranian Inscriptions (Parthian-Pahlavi)*. Tehran: Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization. ISBN 964-7483-71-6
- Ross, J. R. (1970). "On Declarative Sentences". In Jacobs, R. A. & Rosenbaum, P. S. (eds.), *Reading in English Transformational Grammar*, pp. 222-272. Waltham, Mass: Ginn& Company.
- Searle, J. R. (1969). *Speech Acts: An Essay in the philosophy of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Searle, J. R. (ed.) (1979). *Expression and Meaning*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Searle, J. R. & Vanderveken, D (1985). *Foundations of Illocutionary Logic*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Searle, J. R.; Kiefer, F. & Biewwisch, M. (eds.) (1980): *Speech Act Theory and Pragmatics*. Dordrecht: Reidel.
- Thomas, J. (1995). *Meaning in Interaction: An Introduction to pragmatics*. London: Longman.



- Wierzbicka, A. (1987). *English Speech Acts Verbs: A Semantic Dictionary*. Sydney: Academic Press.
- Wierzbicka, A. (1991). *Cross-Cultural Pragmatics: The Semantics of Human Interaction*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Wittgenstein, L. (1953). *Philosophical Investigations*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Wirya, A. A. (2014): Unpublished Ph.D Thesis: *A Study of Three Speech Acts in Two Shakespearean Comedies with Reference to Their Realizations in Kurdish*. Baghdad University.
- Wunderlich, Dieter. "Methodological remarks on speech act theory." *Speech act theory and pragmatics*. Springer Netherlands, 1980. 291-312.