

A LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE SPEECH ACT OF ADVICE IN AMERICAN ENGLISH PROVERBS

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Abstract

The present study is an endeavor to apply the speech act theory to the American English proverbs and analyze them in a way similar to that used in conversational speech acts in spoken language. The study concentrates on the speech act of advice to show whether it is subjected to certain rules and distinctive semantic meanings that prevent it from becoming misfire.

This research is of a two fold function: The first one is devoted to the definition of proverb and its linguistic and the nonlinguistic characterization. It focuses on different aspects such as the etymological background, and the different definitions of proverb proposed by different scholars and linguists. The second one is devoted to the investigation and analysis of the proposed speech act, namely: advice in American English proverbs. The analysis will cover three levels: pragmatic, Semantic, and structural level to get a full account of this type of meaning.

thoughts, habits, beliefs, experiences, traditions and patterns of life.

The term proverb has been defined by so many linguists and scholars corresponding to their interests and purposes, yet no comprehensive and accurate definition has been labeled to convey all the essential features of this term (Taylor: 1931 quoted in Moon, 1997:2). The reason for that is "the field of research of proverb is bounded, on the one hand, by the vocabulary and phraseology of language and, on the other, by the many forms of folklore" (Kuusi's :1998:1). However, there is a general agreement as to the main characteristics of proverbial sayings such as didacticity popularity, currency, traditionalty, wisdom, and the rigid form

Nashashibi (1960:11) defines proverbs as "short sentences drawn from long experience". Mieder (1999:7) shares the view with him and defines a proverb as "wisdom expressed in a sentence". Those preverbal sentences are complete with

1.1 Proverbs in General

1.1.1 What is a proverb?

In the *Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics* (1914:412), the English word "proverb" is one of the etymological terms that descend from Latin and Greek. It comes from the Latin term *proverbium* with the meaning of an "old saying" "adage" or "proverb". The term *proverbium* has been taken over, after being modified, into the English language to mean a "short pithy saying in common and recognized use"(20ED .,s.v.)

Proverbs constitute a significant part of verbal language. Like other types of folk-saying such as fables, riddles and parables; proverbs are considered genres of verbal communication which can be found in all languages regardless of their cultural background, rural or civilized, advanced or primitive. In other words, no language in the world is without proverbs for the reason is that : they convey a great deal of meaning, associated with people's

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Didacticity is expressed either explicitly or implicitly (Norrick, 1985: 41ft). Explicit didactic proverbs are often expressed in the form of imperative or warning, like *Look before you leap* As for implicit didactic proverbs, they are those that are shown in the form of observation or experience, such as *No pain , No Gain*.

Taylor argues that "a proverb is wise, it belongs to many people; it is ingenious in form and idea" (1996b: 1-2). Wisdom in proverbs may offer different types of advice: moral, practical and general advices. Moral advice based on personal experience can be seen in the following examples *Charity begins at home* Practical advice gained from social observations of everyday life is in the following examples: *don't put all the eggs in one basket* It seems that the role of proverbs of wisdom in our daily life cannot be ignored; otherwise, people would get lost Fair (2003:1)A proverb is a polysemantic unit in the sense that it may have two different types of meaning: Literal and Figurative. The literal meaning is the one that can be interpreted easily. The proverb "Like father, like son" for example, is said to have a literal reading since "father and son are alike". Whereas, the proverb "Blood is thicker than water" has a figurative meaning which can be interpreted differently from its literal meanings depending on the social context. The figurative meaning of this proverb is that members of the same family share stronger ties with each other than they do with others. The meaning of the whole proverb is completely different from the meaning of its constitutive parts (ie, idiomatic

fixed forms often concise. They are metaphoric and alliterative which can be made memorizable and easily passed by word of mouth from generation to generation until they became familiar. e.g., "It Never Rains But it Pours" or " Bad News Travels Fast "Nevertheless; proverbs 'come and go" their first use is hard to ascertain and their existence can not be traced back to a certain period of time (ibid.)

Norrick (1985:31) describes proverbs as "self –contained, pithy, traditional expressions with didactic content and fixed, poetic form ".By *self –contained* is meant that their grammatical units cant be replaced by other units e.g., the sentence " curiosity killed the cat " can not be replaced by another phrase .The word *pithy* means that though *They* have fixed poetic forms, they are full of meaning or as Norrick (ibid.36) puts it "pregnant in meaning". They are also traditional because they are part of folklore and contain wisdom, truth, morals and traditional perspectives related to our everyday thoughts, feelings and needs. Finally , by didactic, Norrick meant that proverbs are designed to teach people something, moral lessons ,perspective rules , advice ,warning , encouragement and some truth about experience e.g., "you 're Never too Old to Learn " or ' Money does not Grow on Trees'. In other words, they cover a wide range of human life and experience. In addition, language would be more effective and colourful with the use of proverbs, since they embellish our speech, and they are usually manipulated to give advice and warning, to give moral and instructional lessons, and to express certain social attitudes. A good warning is "Building castles in the air", whereas "A lie has short legs" gives us a moral lesson. A good piece of advice is offered by" Sweep before your own door" (Taylor, 1975a: 70; 1975b: 75t)

whether active or passive and finally the type of complexity whether it is simple , coordinate or subordinate

- 6- The result of the analysis will be collected and converted into statistical analysis at the end of the chapter

1.2.2 Proverb NO.(1) :

An Apple a Day Keeps the Doctor Away

1-The real life context

S1: Boy, do I ever fell lousy! I don't have any energy lately.

S2: Have you been eating a lot of junk food?

S1: Now that you mention it, I have, but I don't think that alone could account for my fatigue. It's got to be something else. I'm going to see my doctor tomorrow and have her check me out.

S2: Fine – but **in the future** that might not be necessary if you watch what you eat. Don't you know that **an apple a day keeps the doctor away?**

S1: Sure. I've heard that proverb before, but I've never taken it seriously. I can't believe that just by eating one apple a day Ill stay healthy and strong and won't ever need to see a doctor.

S1: Try it! You might like it. What do you have to lose?

2-Interpretation:

Eating an apple every day helps a person to stay healthy.

3-Extention:

I hereby advise you to take one apple a day.

4-Structure:

• **Type of sentence** : declarative sentence with the structural pattern number (9):

1.2 A linguistic Analysis of Proverbs of Advice

1.2.1 The procedure of Analysis

The analysis of the American English proverbs of advice is carried out according to the following steps:

- 1- The study is limited to the study of Harry Collies' book (1992) **101 American English Proverbs.** The proverbs are grouped in nine thematic sections. This research will be devoted to section two of this book which concentrates on the theme of advice. This Section consists of ten proverbs that are listed alphabetically and used in real life contexts.
- 2- Following wierzbeck's model, who classifies speech act verbs into different groups. The analysis will include the advice group only which happened to have eight sub classified verbs namely advise1, advise2, counsel, consult, suggest, recommend, propose, and finally advocate. More than one proverb may have the same type of speech act.
- 3- Each proverb is given a number. The real life context is given out and the speakers in each context are labeled S1and S2. If they exist, names of the participants are referred to in the semantic analysis of the proverb to make it clear who is talking.
- 4- The literal meaning of each proverb is given ;and if the speech act is implicit an expansion of the original proverb will be made by rewriting it in a new form containing the performative construction of an "I' as a subject and the adverb *hereby*
- 5- A syntactic realization of each proverb has been done to show up the type of sentence and its pattern ,the type of speech act whether implicit or explicit ,the type of verb

S2: Ok. You win. I 'll try .but why don't we both try to stop ? May be we can help each other out.

S1: You're on. I'll give it a whirl.

2-Interpretation:

Follow my advice, but don't follow my example.

3-Extention:

I hereby advise you to do as I say and not as I do.

4-Structure:

- Type of sentence : imperative sentence with the structural pattern number(7)
- (You) do as I say , (you) do not do as I do
N1 + TrV + N2 , N1 + TrV + N2
- Type of the verb :Active
- Type of speech act: implicit , indirect
- complexity : compound, coordination by the comma

5-The semantic meaning of the verb Advise2:

- S1 (the mother) assumes that S2(the daughter) wants to know what S1thinks that S2 should do about smoking.
- S1 says that S2 should follow her advice and not her examples as when she says " Never mind me .Do as I say ,not as I do .
- S1 assumes that S2 have good reasons to say this and she lists all of those reasons as follows:
 1. Her daughter smells bad "you smell like a chimney "
 2. Smoking is a bad habit that is going to hurt her health "----- smoking is going to eat out your lungs and take years off your life "
 3. Her daughter doesn't have to follow her example " Just because I made amistake does not mean you have to repeat it .
- S1 thinks it will be a good thing if S2

- An apple a day keeps the doctor away
N1 (explicit) + Trv + N2 (explicit) + Av

- **Type of speech act** : indirect ,implicit
- **Type of verb**: active
- **complexity** :simple

5- the semantic meaning of the verb advise1 in proverb NO. (1):

- S2 assumes that S1 would want to know what S2 thinks that S1 should do about lousiness and the loss of energy.
- S2 thinks that S1 should take an apple everyday which will keep S1 away from visiting the doctor.
- S2 assumes that S1 understands that S2 has good reasons for saying this proverb.
- S2 says this because S2 wants to cause S1 do something about S1 health.
- S2 imagines that this advice will cause S1to take an action and change the style of eating.
- S2 thinks that if S1 follows the advice and leave all the junk food and starts eating an apple a day ;this will be for S1 benefit

1.2.3 Proverb NO.(2):

Do As I say, not as I Do

1-The real life context

S1: For heaven's sake, Dave, you smell like a chimney .How many times do I have to tell you that smoking is going to eat out your lungs and take years off your life?

S2: you can talk all you want _but look at you!

S1: never mind me .Do as I say, not as I do.

S2: But you've been smoking ever since you were a teenager.

S1; Just because I made a mistake doesn't mean you have to repeat it. I 'm telling you to follow my advice, not my example.

clauses – statement

follows her advice and quit smoking

5-The semantic meaning of the verb

Propose :

- S1 thinks it would be good if she attends with her children and husband the football game.
- S1 knows very well that she can't keep her children and husband home
- S1 says that if her husband and children want to go to a sport game, she also wants that too.

1.2.5 Proverb(4):

If You Can't Stand the Heat ,Get out of the Kitchen.

1-The real life context

When Chris got a position as legal secretary with one of the most prestigious law firms in the city, he was elated. However, it was not long before he became snowed under with work .As the pressures of the job increased, he began to complain about the long hours and the excessive amount of work . one day after a fellow employee heard him complain once again about the stack of paperwork on his desk, she quite bluntly told him : If you can't stand the heat , get out of the kitchen .Actually ,Chris had been thinking about quitting after only three months on the job , it became apparent to him that since he could not handle pressures of the job , he should leave the firm and seek employment elsewhere. The only reason he had been hanging on was because good jobs were so hard to come by.

2-Interpretation:

if you can't tolerate the pressures of a particular situation ,remove yourself from that situation .

3- Extention

1.2.4 Proverb(3):

If You Can't Beat Them , Join Them

1-The real life context

Mr. Kowaiski had never been much of a sports fan-unlike her husband and two children .On weekends the others would take either a baseball or a football game ,while she stayed home alone. After awhile the situation became a source of great annoyance to her. One weekend, to the utter amazement of her husband and children, she announced that she wanted to attend the the football game with them. She thought, if you can't beat them, join them. Mrs.Kowaiski realized that since she could not take her family out of attending games, she might as well join them in one of their favorite pastimes. By joining her family on the weekends she would alleviate her loneliness, and in time she might even come to like sports as much as her husband and children

2-Interpretation:

If you can not defeat your opponents, join forces with them

3-Extention :

I hereby propose that if you can't beat them join them

4-Structure:

- **Type of sentence :** a reversed imperative structure having the pattern NO. (9) and the imbedded pattern (7)

(You) join them if you can't beat them.

N1 + TrV + N2 + Av (N1 + TrV + N2)

- **Type of the verb :**Active
- **Type of speech act:** implicit ,indirect
- **complexity :**subordination with if

S1: Absolutely .there's no reason for you to change something that is already satisfactory.

S2: Maybe you're right .I'll sleep on it and see how I feel about the whole thing tomorrow.

2-Interpretation:

Don't try to improve something that is already satisfactory.

3- Extension

I hereby counsel that you leave well enough alone

4-Structure

- **Type of sentence** : imperative with structural pattern NO.(9):
(You) leave well enough alone
N1(Implicit) +TrV +N2 +Av
- **Type of the verb** :active
- **Type of speech act**: implicit , indirect
- **complexity** :simple

5-The semantic meaning of the verb counsel in proverb NO (5):

- S1 assumes that S2 is thinking about changing the symmetry between the head and the torso.
- S1 assumes that S2 doesn't know what she should do because she is not satisfied with her work .
- S1 assumes that S2 wants to know what S1 thinks that S2 should do about the sculpture because S1 knows much about such things and she has experience about it
- S1 says that she thinks that S2 should not try to improve the sculpture

1.2.7 Proverb NO. (6):

Look before you leap .

1-The Real life Context

S1: You sure are concentrating! What's so interesting?

S2: Oh. Hi, Ed. I didn't hear you come in. I 'm thinking of investigating in that shopping center going up near Tiburon Beach, so I was just reading about the proposed shops for the center.

I hereby suggest that if you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen

4- Structure

- **Type of sentence** : a reversed imperative structure having the pattern NO. (6) and the imbedded pattern (7)
(You) get out of the kitchen if you can't stand the heat.
N1 + InV + Av+ Av (N1 + TrV + N2)
- **Type of the verb** :Active
- **Type of speech act**: implicit ,indirect
- **complexity** :subordination with if clause – statement

5- The semantic meaning of the verb suggest in proverb NO. (4)

- S1 thinks it would be a good thing if S2 remove himself from the situation since he can not tolerate the situation.
- S2 starts to complain which leads S1 to suggest that S2 leave the job.
- S1 does not know if S2 will take the suggestion or not that why she says it bluntly.
- S1 doesn't want to say that S1 wants S2 to consider all the aspects of leaving the job .It is only a suggestion

1.2.6 Proverb NO. (5):

Leave well Enough Alone

1- Real life Context :

S1: Greetings, Vicki.What have you been up to lately?

S2: oh, I 've been busy working on my sculpture for the spring art exhibition .I ' m just not satisfied with the symmetry between the head and the torso.

S1: I 'm not connoisseur, but when I saw your sculpture last week I was very impressed .really, Vicki. Don't change a thing! Leave well enough alone! If you keep trying to improve your sculpture, you might end up ruining it.

S2; Do you really think so

1.2.8 Proverb NO.(7) :
Make Hay While the Sun Shines
The Real Life Context

S1: Come on, Jed. Don't be such a wet blanket! Come with us to the state fair.

S2: I'd like to, but I'm swamped with work .May be next time.

S1: That's what you are always saying, and next time never comes .You're young. Make hay while the sun shines .Trips like this one doesn't come around every day.

S2; I am really tempted, but I've got to finish, but this paperwork.

S1: Meanwhile, life is passing you right by. You should take advantage of an opportunity to do something when it's available. Doesn't the fact that Mary Ann will be coming along tempt you?

S2: Mary Ann is going?

S1: Absolutely

S2: Well, maybe just this once I could take a break from working .OK. Count me in!

2-Interpretation:

Take advantage of an opportunity to do something

3- Extension

I hereby advocate that you make hay while the sun shines .

4-Structure

- **Type of sentence** : imperative with structural pattern NO.(9) and the imbedded pattern NO.(6):

(You) make hay while the sun shines
 N1(Implicit) +TrV + N2 + Av(N1+InTrV)

- **Type of the verb** :active
- **Type of speech act**: implicit , indirect
- **complexity** : subordination

5- The semantic meaning of the verb counsel in proverb NO (7):

- S1 thinks that it will be good if S2 comes to the state fair.

S1; If you want my opinion, I think you should look before you leap .That center is being built on a landfill .Aren't you wary of problems with settling, let alone an earthquake?

S2: Have no fear! I 'm considering all aspects of the situation before I take any action .But from what I've read so far, it sounds like a great investment.

2-Interpretation:

Consider all aspects of a situation before you take any action .

3- Extension

I hereby suggest that you look before you leap

4-Structure

- **Type of sentence** : imperative with structural pattern NO.(6):

(You) look before you leap .
 N1(Implicit) + InV +Av (N1+Inv)

- **Type of the verb** :active
- **Type of speech act**: implicit , indirect
- **complexity** : subordinate clause.

5- The semantic meaning of the verb suggest in proverb NO (6):

- S1 thinks it would be a good thing if S2 considers all the aspects before investing in that shop center.
- S1 shows all the bad aspects of that center because S1 wants to cause S2 to think about it and to be careful before taking any step.
- S1 does not know if S2 will take the suggestion or not
- S1 doesn't want to say that S1 wants S2 to consider all the aspects of the shopping center before going on in the investment. It is only a suggestion

- **Type of the verb** :Active
- **Type of speech act**: explicit ,direct
- **complexity** :subordination by the conjunction while .

5-The semantic meaning of the speech act of recommend:

- S1 assumes that S2 would want to know if it is good for him to make the offer for buying the house .
- S1 assumes that S2 would want to know whether it is the time to make the offer for buying the house because S1 knows much about buying houses.
- S1 says that he thinks that it would be good for S2 if he makes the offer now.
- S1 says this because he wants to cause S2 to know that buying the house at this time would be a good thing for S2 and this what S1 thinks it would be the right thing .
- S1 doesn't know whether S2 will buy the house or not. he only recommends what he thinks is the right thing

1.2.10 Proverb NO. (9): The Way to a Man's Heart is through His Stomach 1- The Real Life Context

S1: Wow , Ludmilla ! You look beautiful ! What's the big occasion ?

S2: I' ve got adate with Yurl . I hope that tonight he 'll come out and tell me how much he cares for me .

S1:You 've been going with Yurl for aquite sometime .if he still hasn't expressed his feelings , I think you ought to try another approach . have you ever stopped to think that the way to a mann's heart is through his stomach ?You are a fantastic cook . why not invite him to a nice home0cooked meal?

- S1 wants S2 to think the same as S1 does and take advantage of an opportunity when it comes at hand .
- S1 knows that S2 will say that she has some work to do
- S1 will say things which S1 thinks should cause S2 to change her mind such as :
 - 1- S2 is young .
 - 2- Next time never come .
 - 3- Trips like this one don't come around everyday .
 - 4- Life is passing right by .
 - 5- Finally, Mary Ann will be coming along .

1.2.9 Proverb NO.(8): Strike while the iron is hot 1-Real life context

S1: If you intend to make an offer on that house you were thinking of buying, now is the time to do it.

S2: But I can only offer considerably less than what the owner is asking. I don't know if she will accept it.

S1: *I recommend that you strike while the iron is hot* .It's a buyer's market right now. It's a good time to make an offer, even if t is low.

S2: Hmm. I do like the house. I guess I'll give it arty .As you said, my chance for success are greater if I act at the best possible time.

S1: That's right. If you make an offer now , there 's an excellent chance that it will be accepted .

2- Interpretation of the proverb: Act at the best possible time

3- extention
No need . Explicit

4-Structure of the proverb :

- Type of sentence: imperative with structural pattern NO.(6) and the imbedded pattern No.(1):

(You) strike while the iron is hot.
N1(Implicit) + InV +Av (N1+be +Aj)

the countries they visited. To make them feel more comfortable during their travels, **some members of the tour group recommended that when in Rome do as the Romans do.** They suggested that Jane and Ray should make an effort to follow the customs of the local inhabitants and not expect to behave in a foreign country as they would at home. Once they began to follow this advice, Jane and Ray enjoyed their trip much more.

1-Interpretation:

When traveling, follow the customs of the local people .

2-Extension:

I hereby recommend that when you are in Rome, you do as the Romans do .

3-Structure of the proverb :

Type of sentence: imperative with structural pattern NO.(9) and the imbedded pattern No.(2):

(You) do as the Romans when you are in Rome
N1(Implicit) + Trv+ N2 +Av (N1+be +Av)

Type of the verb :Active

Type of speech act: explicit ,direct

complexity :subordination by the conjunction when.

5-The semantic meaning of the speech act of recommend in proverb NO.(10):

- S1(members of the tour group) assumes that S2 (Jane and Ray) would want to know if it is good for them to accept the customs of the people in the countries they visit.
- S1 assumes that S2 would want to know whether it is good to follow the customs of the local inhabitants.
- S1 says that he thinks that it would be good for S2 if they begin to

S2: Why didn't I think of that before ?
Tonight I 'll invite him to have dinner at my place next weekend.

S1: There you go! Prepare a meal that he enjoys, and he'll love you for sure

2- Interpretation of the proverb:

The way to gain a man's love is by preparing food that he enjoys.

3- extention

I hereby suggest that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach .

4-Structure of the proverb:

Type of sentence: declarative with structural pattern NO.(3):

The way to a man's heart is through his stomach
N1 + be + N1

- **Type of the verb :** stative
- **Type of speech act:** implicit , indirect
- **complexity :**simple .

5-The semantic meaning of the speech act of suggest in proverb NO.(9) :

- S1(no name) thinks it would be a good thing if S2 (Ludmilla)try another approach since her last approaches didn't succeed.
- S1 says that S2 is a fantastic cook because she wants her to think about inviting Yurl.
- S1 does not know if S2 will take the suggestion or not. In other words , S1 does not know whether Ludmilla will invite Yurl to a home –cooked meal .

1.211 Proverb NO.(10):

When in Rome Do as the Romans Do 1-The Real life context

Jane and Ray had been homebodies most of their lives, but after their kids were grown and out of the nest, they decided to take a trip around the world. Of course, they were inexperienced travelers and they had trouble accepting the customs of the people in

Conclusions

Proverbs are common and familiar sayings that play an important role in our everyday conversation. People do not know their origins or authors because what they care about is their contents and applications. Proverbs are didactic in function and carry the wisdom of previous generations. They are memorizable and pass from one generation to the other orally.

Proverbs are speech acts since they can be used in everyday communication to confirm ideas, warn people, give advice, etc. Nevertheless; the attribution of a proverb to a certain speech act is not clear –cut; the meaning of a proverb is not fixed and it can be modified and even reversed to fit a certain situation. So different context of situations can lead to different speech acts. The study has proved the applicability of speech act theory to the American English advice proverbs, and verifies the hypothesis: "The speech act theory can be applied to the English American proverbs, since they consist of conversational patterns in which various act of advice are used in different context of situations"

Structurally, they are realized in different syntactic structures: The manipulation of imperative sentences is more highlighted than declarative ones in the realization of speech act of advice and there is no usage of any interrogative sentences .

The speech act of advice is mostly used with indirect implicit speech acts for the reason is that those speech acts reflect politeness .And usually people try to advise others implicitly and not explicitly in order not to make them feel belittled and controlled.

The active voice is overwhelmingly used. And the use of passive constructions is nil for the

follow this advice and don't behave in a foreign country as they would do at home. This will let them enjoy their trip much more .

- S1 doesn't know whether S2 will follow the advice or not. he only recommends what he thinks is the right thin

Results and Conclusions of the Analysis

Results of the analysis can be realized in the following points:

- The analysis shows that the highest scores recorded is the *suggest* speech act. Next in the scores recorded is the *recommend* speech act. No score is given to the *consult* Speech act. all other speech acts : *advise1* , *advise2* *advocate* , *propose*, and *counsel* are equally scored .(See table 1)
- Most of the types of speech acts are used implicitly and indirectly. 8 out of 10 are implicit and indirect and only two of them are direct and explicit
- Type of the verb is active in all of the usages. No passive construction is recorded.
- The imperative sentence type is the most frequently used . 8 out of ten are imperatives whereas two only are declarative and no interrogative forms are recorded.
- All types of complexity are used. The frequent type is the complex(6 out of 10) then the simple (3out of 10)and finally the compound(1 out of 1)

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- passive construction hides the agent of the action and since giving an advice does not need any specific agent consequently, no passive construction is needed.
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تحليل لغوي للأفعال الكلامية في الأمثال المستخدمة في اللغة الإنكليزية الأمريكية

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المستخلص

أن هذه الدراسة هي محاولة لتطبيق نظرية الأفعال الكلامية في الأمثال المستخدمة في اللغة الإنكليزية الأمريكية وتحليلها بطريقة مشابهة للطريقة المستعملة في لغة التخاطب والتحاوور الشفهية. وتركز هذه الدراسة على الأفعال الكلامية الطلبية للنصح لتبين فيما اذا كانت هذه الأفعال خاضعة الى قوانين معينة او معان ضمنية مميزة تمنعها من ان تكون منقطعة تهدف هذه الدراسة لعرض الصفات اللغوية والغير لغوية التي يحدد بموجبها اذا كان القول المعين مثلاً ام لا. تحديد طريقة معينة لتمييز افعال النصح وكذلك اجراء تحليل لغوي وتداولي للصفات الموجودة في مجموعة الافعال الكلامية للنصح.