

A Pragma-Discoursal Investigation of Drug Abusers in Basrah : A case Study

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Abstract:

The present study investigates the identity in the discourse of drug addicts. Drug abuse has been investigated throughout different disciplines; however, examining drug abuse discursively has not been conducted thoroughly, specifically from a pragma-discoursal perspective. Thus, the study tries to shed light on this gap by investigating the identities of drug addicts throughout multiple case studies made with the drug addicts in the jails of Basrah.

The study intends to find out the attitudes hidden in the discourse of drug addicts. Besides, the study aims at identifying the ways in which drug addicts utilize their attitudes for the purpose of revealing their identities.

Keywords :Pragma-discourse, Drug abuse, Drug addict, drug addiction, Identity.

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دراسة براغماتية خطابية حول مدمني المخدرات في البصرة: دراسة حالة

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المخلص:-

تبحث الدراسة الحالية الهوية في خطاب مدمني المخدرات .. تم دراسة ادمان المخدرات في العديد من التخصصات. ولكن لم يتم دراسة ادمان المخدرات خطابيا دراسة متعمقة وخصوصا من ناحية براغماتية خطابية .. لذلك تحاول الدراسة تسليط الضوء على هذه الثغرة من خلال دراسة هويات مدمني المخدرات من خلال دراسة حالات متعددة يتم اجرائها مع مدمني المخدرات في سجون البصرة. تهدف الدراسة الى استكشاف المواقف التي يتضمنها خطاب مدمني المخدرات. إضافة الى ذلك, تهدف الدراسة الى تعريف الوسائل التي يوظف مدمني المخدرات من خلالها مواقفهم لكشف هوياتهم..و لتحقيق هذه الأهداف، تستخدم الباحثة نظرية التقييم (Martin&White,2005).يستخدم الباحث من هذه النظرية تصنيف الموقف الذي يتم اختياره لاجل تحليل مواقف مدمني المخدرات.

كلمات مفتاحية: الخطاب-البراغماتي، ادمان المخدرات ،مدمن المخدرات، ادمان
المخدرات، الهوية.

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Introduction:-

Drug abuse is a one of the most problematic social issues in the modern world. According to U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration (2017, P.7), drug abuse is defined as the intentional, non-therapeutic use of a drug product or substance, even once, to achieve a desired psychological or physiological effect.

Concerning Iraq, there are many studies shading light on the issues of drug abuse most of which are medical and psychological. Al-Himiary et al.(2019) investigate the drug use in Iraq post-conflict . Besides, Younis and Hussain (2021) examine the drug use among Baghdad medical undergraduates. Regionally, hospitals and colleges of medicine investigate the issue of drug abuse in Basrah. Luty et al. (2013) investigate the issue of drug abuse from a psychoactive perspective. Furthermore, Mahmoud (2019) investigates the attitudes of youths on how the drugs affect health quantitatively. However, after a thorough reading, it has been clear that there is no discursal study investigating drug abuse in Basrah. Furthermore, depending on the data collected for analysis, there are no any data collected from real drug addicts in Basra before. To be more specific, there are no data collected from drug addicts sentenced in jails and investigated linguistically before. These three gaps represent the problem of the research that the researcher seeks to investigate in the present study. The question that the study intends to answer is that what are the attitudes employed by the drug addicts to uncover their identities? Thus the study aims at exploring the hidden attitudes employed by the drug addicts to present their identities.

۲. Related Literature

2.1 Pragma-discoursal Studies

Pragmatics and discourse share some an important characteristic which is context. Cutting (2005) illustrates that pragmatics and discourse analysis are approaches for investigating how language interacts with background contextual information.

In this sense, Wannas (2014) presents a thesis in which she utilizes Grice's Conversational Maxims in analyzing the data. Furthermore, Al-zubaidi (2019) shows a pragma-discoursal study in which he utilizes cooperative maxims of Grice and Yule's theory of presupposition. Akram et al. (2021) present a pragma discoursal study in which they apply the conversational implicature

In addition, AL-Bayati and AL-Musawi (2022) present a pragma-discoursal study in which they utilize the Discourse-Historical Approach (DHA) by Wodak in addition to speech act theory by Austin. Out of reviewing these investigations, besides many others, the scholar sees that pragma-discourse is amalgamation of two approaches of which the researcher chooses from their theories in carrying out the study. Investigating discourse can reveal a lot of things among which is identity.

٢,٢ Drug Abuse and Addiction:

Drug Abuse is defined as “the intentional, non-therapeutic use of a drug product or substance, even once, to achieve a desired psychological or physiological effect (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration, 2017, p.4).

Scholars state that drug abuse and drug addiction are the same .Ali (2013) defines drug addiction as “the repeated use of psychoactive drug in order to avoid physical and psychological withdrawal” (p.21). Furthermore, drug addiction is defined as “a chronic, relapsing brain disease that is characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use, despite harmful consequences (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2014, as cited in Singh & Gupta, 2017).On the other hand, addiction is defined by National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA, 2016, as cited in Global Commission on Drug Abuse, 2017) as a condition “characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use, despite harmful consequences” (p.14).

Specialists view drug abuse similar to drug addiction. Drug abuse and addiction increase a person’s risk for a variety of other mental and physical illnesses related to a drug-abusing lifestyle or the toxic effects of the drugs themselves (National Institute on Drug Abuse, NIDA, 2018).

2.3 Discourse and Identity

Identity is defined as “a combination of many elements including race, ethnicity, nationality, gender, religion, and many other aspects” (Joseph, 2004, and Blommaert, 2005, cited in Halljaw , 2017). On the other hand, Golubović (2010) defines identity as “where one (or a group) belongs as well as what is described as “self-image” or/and “common-image” , what separates them from one another and what incorporates them into individual or collective existence (p.25).

Language and discourse are crucial to the development and negotiation of identities. Paltridge (2012) states that people utilize more than simple words to convey who they are and how they

want other people perceive them when they talk or write. Put it differently, dress, gestures, actions, and interactions all have an impact on how people present their identities. Spivak (1993, as cited in Hallajow, 2018) defines identity as “making sense of ourselves”. Relatedly, identity refers to a person's ability to identify themselves and express their feelings to those around them. On the other hand, Kroskrity (1999, p. 111, as cited in De Fina , 2019) defines identity as “the linguistic construction of membership in one or more social groups or categories”.

2.4 Appraisal Theory

Appraisal Theory (henceforth AT) is a system of evaluation expanded by James (Li & Gao , 2013) to investigate the personal experiences, people, things, events, or any phenomena. In other words, the main concern of AT is to evaluate the attitudes made by people regarding the situations in their lives.

AT originally exists within SFL theory or put it differently, it is based on the interpersonal metafunction with some important distinctions between the two theories, according to Martin (1992) and Matthiessen (1995).

AT investigates the attitudes of writers or speakers regarding persons, things, and events. A writer's or speaker's resources for expressing emotional reactions to participants, situations, and processes, judging human behaviour, or appreciating things are all examples of attitude (Li & Gao , 2013). Relatedly, Oteíza (2017) mentions that the evaluation of attitudes has to do with the negotiation of meanings among actual or potential interlocutors, such that every statement engages in processes of alignment or misalignment with others, assisting us in understanding the types and degrees of ideological solidarity that authors maintain with their potential readers/listeners.

2.4.1 Attitude

The manner in which people convey their feelings toward someone or something would be determined by the attitude system (Martin and White , 2005). Attitude as a main system among the other systems of AT represents “our feelings, including emotional reactions, judgments of behaviour and evaluation of things” as Martin and White (2005, p. 35) state. Relatedly, Hood and Martin (2007, as cited in Horarik and Issac (2016) illustrate that emotion is at the heart of attitude and inflects all forms of evaluation, even the most avowedly objective forms of academic discourse.

The three sub-categories represented by affect, judgment, and appreciation make up attitude, which is concerned with judgments pertaining to emotion, morality/ethics, and aesthetics (Bednark, 2008). These sub-categories can be invoked or evoked. In this aspect, Hood (2010) asserts that "Attitude can be realized explicitly in overtly attitudinal lexis, or it can be invoked through indirect means" (p.25). Relatedly, Paltridge (2012) illustrates that "affect, judgment and appreciation may be expressed either explicitly through the use of individual lexical items or implicitly through the process of implicature" (p.133).

2.4.1.1 Affect

Martin and White (2005) explain that the sub-category of Affect "is concerned with registering positive and negative feelings: do we feel happy or sad, confident or anxious, interested or bored?" (p.42). Furthermore, affect refers to expressing positive and negative feelings for both the speaker (authorial affect: I love) and for other people (non-authorial affect: s/he loves, you love, they love) (Bednarek, 2008).

2.4.1.2 Judgment

Martin and White (2005) mention that the judgment sub-category enables speakers to express their opinions on the behaviour and character of other individuals. Furthermore, Oteíza (2017) illustrates that the semantic domain of judgment may be thought of as the institutionalization of emotions in terms of suggestions or standards about what individuals should and shouldn't do. Martin and White (2005), following Idema et al. (1994) present two subdivisions for the judgment: Social Esteem has to do with normality (how unusual someone is), capacity (how capable they are) and tenacity (how resolute they are); and Social Sanction involving veracity (how truthful someone is) and propriety (how ethical someone is). Respectively, Horarik and Isaac (2014) emphasize that social esteem typically involves personal judgments that express admiration or criticism of someone's specialness (Normality), strengths (Capacity), and courage or reliability (Tenacity).

2.4.1.3 Appreciation

The third category of attitude is appreciation "which involves the evaluations of semiotic and natural phenomena according to the ways in which they are valued or not in a given field " as Martin and White (2005, p.43) represent. White (2011) and Martin and White (2005) present that the three components of appreciation are reaction, composition, and value. Rothery and

Stenglin (2000) state that reaction is this response, which may be related to how the object impacts the appraiser for instance “an uninviting show” (Khoo et al. , 2012). Meanwhile, composition allows people to assess the inherent qualities of the phenomena (Hood, 2010), like ‘balanced,’ ‘unclear’ (Tajvidi & Arjani, 2017). On the other hand, value represents evaluated on a positive or negative scale of social products, situations, actions, processes, or events.

2.5 Methodology

The current study is qualitatively oriented entailing analyzing and understanding the discourse of drug addicts in relation to identity. The qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

Practically speaking, the qualitative analysis is represented by pragmadiscoursally examining the concept of identity in the data that are collected in a case study. In a case study, the researcher creates an in-depth investigation of a case, frequently a program event, activity, process, or one or more individuals (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

The data in the current study are collected via multiple case studies. Since Hancock and Algozzine (2006) mentioned several sources of collecting data via a multiple case studies among which were the interviews, the researcher collected the data through structured interviews with 50 participants in Basrah jails. The researcher adopted the interviews by collecting the data via presenting 22 open-ended questions asked in face-to-face contact with participants under investigation (**Appendix 1**). The questions are prepared in cooperation with the specialists in the University of Basrah, College of Education for Girls, Department of Psychology. The questions are submitted for a jury who evaluated the questions and made the required modifications in both languages: Arabic and English. Before making the interviews, the researcher gained the required approval from the concerned authorities by making formal letters directed to the concerned authorities for the purpose of getting permissions of making interviews. Since the questions and answers are in Iraqi Arabic language, the researcher transliterated and translated the data.

2.5.1 Data Sampling : A case study is not sampling research that is a fact asserted by all the major researchers in the field (Yin, 1994, Stake, 1995, Feagin, 1991, as cited in Tellis, 1997).

However, selecting cases must be done so as to maximize what can be learned in the period of time available for the study (Tellis, 1997). In this concern, the researcher selected only 50 drug addicts from the prisoners accused in other crimes.

2.5.2 Criteria

The data are audiotape - recorded since "the best way to record interview is to audiotape the interaction" (Hancock and Algozzine, 2006, p.40). In addition data are recorded after asking the permission from participants since "the researcher should obtain the participant's permission" as Hancock and Algozzine (2006, p.40) explain.

Furthermore, the current research is a case study. It is presented in Iraqi Arabic language. Furthermore, since the study is introduced in English language, thus, after collecting data, they are transliterated and translated in order to meet the researcher's aim in fulfilling her task and make her interviews in English language for the purpose of increasing the reliability of the data under investigation by comparing the two forms of data; audiotape and extracts. All the data dealt with drug addicts who are accused of having drugs rather than other types of crime like drug trade or robbery or any other issue. Most importantly, extracts are chosen according to the richness of strategies and devices outlined in the model and their representativeness to meet the requirements of the analysis rather than the length of the extracts. In addition, The data are analyzed qualitatively with simple statics

2.6 Data Analysis and Discussion

The current section is the practical part of the present study. It is an attempt to analyze the data in relation to the following objectives: 1) Analysis and interpretation of the discourse of drug addicts to show their identities. 2) Analysis and interpretation of discourses of drug addicts to find out the attitudes of drug addicts. In this chapter, the researcher presents a deep analysis of the data. Thus, the current chapter explains the procedures of analysis and analyzes the collected data depending on the model. Put it differently, the discourses of drug addicts are analyzed according to Attitude system.

س٢/ ما الأسباب التي دفعتك لتعاطي المخدرات ؟

Q.2/ What are the causes behind your addiction?

Extract 1/P.5 /

"9almni walad sadeeq suu' bas 'na 9indi mashakil .walditi mayta u baba mitzawij u 9indi marat 'bui mu zeena wayai 9ala 'dna shi 'tseehni, jahalha t9uuffhum ibahadhun w tseeh 9alya yiji 'buui tglah hiich bii 'dhiia w hiich w hiich,'ana yijuun jama9ti yami yidrsuun tgil l'boya jama9ti muzeeneen yibao9uun mina u mina. Fa hadha 'lshi t9alamta , fatra sarat mashakil farihit bbeet 'khti w sahabit wald hua sadiiq suu' 'ana bwakitha dayij w rihit 'lh 'jani gali hadha ilshi yinasiik kilshi , bilbidaya mashirabtah bas dal ylih 9alya thalith yoom yalla shirabta"

علمني ولد صديق سوء بس انا عندي مشاكل . والدتي ميتة وبابا متزوج وعندي مرة أبو موزينة ويبي علي ادنى شي تصيحي , جهالها تعوفهم ابدهم وتصيح عليه يجي ابوي تكله هيچ بيه اذية وهيچ وهيچ . انا يجون جماعتي يبي يدرسون تكل لابويا جماعتي موزينين يباوعون منا ومنا . فهذا الشئ تعلمته فترة صارت مشاكل فرحت ببنت اختي وصاحبت ولد هو صديق سوء انا بوكتها ضايح ورحته اجاني كالي هذا الشئ ينسيك كلشي... بالبداية ماشرته بس ضل يلح عليه ثالث يوم يالله شرته.

A bad friend taught me to use drugs, but I have problems. My mother was dead and my father got married .My mother- in-law doesn't treat well. On the bit of matters, she shouts on me and leaves her kids aside. When my father arrives home, she tells him, what I have done .My friends come for my house to study with me. She tells my father that my friends are bad, peeking here and there .So I learnt this thing when I went to my sister's house as a result of a problem. There, I knew a bad boy. At that time, I was upset and went for him, he came and said "this thing can make forget everything".At the beginning, I didn't smoke it, but later he insisted on me. On the third day, I used it.

P.5 discloses a lot of negative attitudes when talking about the causes behind his drug addiction. These attitudes reveal P.5's identity. P.5 reveals that his addiction is due to his bad friend. As an adult male, P.5 doesn't want to feel responsible for using drugs, because he knows that it is embarrassing and unacceptable ethical demerit. This is illustrated by his attitude of propriety . "9almni walad sadeeq suu' "علمني ولد صديق سوء" "A bad friend taught me" via his words, P.5 tries to make his friend hold the responsibility. This is the effect of gender which makes him unable to speak clearly as being guilty.

Furthermore, P.5 appears as a stressed participant, because of the difficult situation inside his home. He reveals negative attitudes classified as negative security as in "na 9indi mashakil انا عندي مشاكل I have some problems" to explain that his state inside home is unstable. Also, He utilizes negative property as in "9indi marat 'bui mu zeena wayai" عندي مرة أبو موزينة "My mother-in-law doesn't treat me well" (c.f. Table 19). In this attitude, P.5 uncovers that his mother's-in-law doesn't treat him well. The social circumstances from which P.5 suffers affect him negatively. As result, he turns to a depressed participant. These circumstances make P.5's situation unstable and results in his leaving home going for his relatives. Among these circumstances are his mother's death, his father's marriage, and the bad treatment of his mother-in-law. However, the most difficult problem affecting P.5 is his mother's-in-law severe treatment. This is illustrated by his refusal for the treatment of his mother classified as –sat. "jahalha t9uufhum ibahadhun w tseeh 9alya" "جها لها تعوفهم ابخدم وتصيح عليه" "she shouts on me and leaves her kids aside" and "tglah hiich bii 'dhiia w hiich w hiich" "تكله هيج بيه اذية وهيج وهيج" "she tells him, what I have done" (c.f. Table 19). His attitude indicates his depression and frustration, because of his mother's-in-law behaviours. She tells his father the bad actions that he does. This reflects P.5's need for care and attention. Although he is twenty one years old, he still needs to be treated like children. This may due to his state of being an orphan living with no mother, suffering from a bad treatment from his mother-in-law and his father's neglect. This is why he compares his situation with his brothers-in-law as negative affect represented by –sat. "jahalha t9uufhum ibahadhun w tseeh 9alya" "جها لها تعوفهم ابخدم" "she shouts on me and leaves her kids aside" (c.f. Table 19). This expresses that he is not satisfied of his mother's-in-law way of treatment. This treatment turns him to a sad participant and generates jealousy and anger inside him, because he suffers from injustice.

P.5 tries to reveal a good view about himself as positive judgment stating that "bilbidaya mashirabitha" بالبداية ما شربته "At the beginning, I didn't use them". Throughout this positive attitude, he reveals that he is still committed to his the social norms and ethics that he learns from his family. Thus, he tries to reveal a good view about himself even to the last moment "thalith yoom yalla shirabta" ثالث يوم بالله شربته "On the third day, I used it". Thus, he wants to explain that the absence of social security in his home draws him to use drugs.

Extract 2/P.22

bilshari9 'hli 'dhooni t9arakit wayahum 9al wirith , 9idna sayaaraat w9idna halaal , makhadheet 'l'riida fitijahit lhadha 'ltariiq... Hateet taksi w 'shkhas si9daw wayai galoo hay nargila.. Hwai shaghlal damrani , w9indi dwa dakhanit bilbayib gilabit 'lsayarah wkhisarit biiha."

بالشارع اهلي بهذلوني , اذوني تعاركت وياهم عالورث .. عدنا سيارات وعدنا حلال. ماخذيت الاريده فاتجهت لهذا الطريق ...حطيت تكسي واشخاص صعدوا وياي كالوهاي ناركيه .. هواي شغللات دمرني وعندي دوا دخنت بالببيت كلبت السيارة وخسرت بيها .

My family harmed me a lot , I made a problem with them .We have cars and fortune .I couldn't take what I wanted , so I headed myself towards this issue(drugs).I worked as a taxi driver .Some participants got into my car ad said this is a hookah .Many things damaged me and I have drugs . So I smoked drugs and turned my car over and lost my money.

P.22 utilizes different negative attitudes to illustrate his identity .He evaluates his situation inside his home and the causes that lead him for drug addiction. P.22 seems to be a frank participant due to his gender and age. He speaks frankly showing that he refuses his family's behaviours. At the same time, he shows that because he is an adult male, he can do whatever he wants prove his maturity and masulanity .Thus, he employs negative judgment as –pro. "t9arakit wayahum" "تعاركت وياهم"; "gilabit 'lsayarah" "كلبت السيارة" "Many things damaged me" "هواي شغللات دمرني" "Hwai shaghlal damrani" "I turned my car over" and "السيارة" –sec. (c.f. Table 20). These attitudes show that P.22 lives an unstable life with his family . correspondingly, these circumstances turn him to a stressed, depressed, and nervous participant. Also, P.22's addiction leads him to deal with his family in a bad way .Thus, he revelas himself conscious and this may help him in that he may not be blamed by others.

Furthermore, P.22 confesses of having drugs "9indi dwa "عندي دوا" "I have drugs" .He also justifies his actions by his negative judgment through which it is clear that he can't stand the behaviors of his family. Also, his ignorance leads him to go towards drugs as in "fitijahit lhadha 'ltariiq" "فاتجهت لهذا الطريق" "so I headed myself towards this issue". In this statement, P.22 appears as if leaving the social norms and social beliefs and turns into a different participant .This is due to P.22's educational status as an uneducated and his job as a driver. These two factors draw him to be strict with his family. As a result, he imposes himself by doing the bad

behavior of using drugs. Thus, he expresses this by his -pro. "fitijahit lhadha 'Itariiq" "فاتجهت لهذا الطريق". "So I headed myself towards this issue".

س/ه كيف تقيم تجربة السجن؟

Q5/ How do you evaluate your experience inside the prison?

Extract 2/P.12

"'Ili 'dhani min 'nihakamut 'buui waguf bilaab mal 'lghurfaa, giltla boya 'nhikamit thalath sanwaat , l'an zilma kibiir, w ymuut , w 'ana 'lmu9iil malathum.'Isalfa t'dhi , nazraat 'hli tkhaliik titfal , 'kuu 'hsaas 'nuu 'nshallah maa mtwiil , makuu 'hla min 'lhurrya"

الي اذاني من انحكمت ابوي وكف بالباب مال الغرفة.. كئلته بوية انا انحكمت ثلاث سنوات لأن ابوي زلما جبير ويموت وانا المعيل مالمهم .. السالفة تأذي , نظرات اهلي تخليك تتفائل .. اكو إحساس انوان شاء الله ما أطول .. ماكو احلام من الحرية..

What harmed me a lot is that on my sentence, my father was standing nearby the door of the room. I told him that my sentence is only three years, because my father is an old man and may die. Also, I am incharge of my family .The issue harms me. Neverthelss, my family's insights make me optimistic .There is a sense that I will be released soon. Nothing is better than freedom.

P.12 considers various types of attitudes to uncover his identity as a drug addict .He utilizes negative affects represented by negative happiness " 'Ili 'dhani min 'nihakamut 'buui waguf bilaab mal 'lghurfaa" "الي مأذيبي من انحكمت ابوي واكف بباب الغرفة" "What harmed me is that on the day of my trail, my father was standing nearby the door of the trail room" . , "zilma kibiir, w ymuut" "زلما كبير ويموت" "he is an old man and may die" and "giltla boya 'nhikamit thalath sanwaat" "كئلته بوية انحكمت ثلاث سنوات" "I told him "My dad... I am sentenced three years". He appears as an emotional participant who cares very much about his father and also wants to show that there is a close connection with his father. P.12 shows a good view about himself. He shows a sense of responsibility regarding his family in order that he will not be accused as responsible for his family's bad situation. He is an adult male whose age is twenty six years old. This is why he finds his behaviour shameful. As a result, he tries to evade talking about his mistake .On the contrary, he talks about his feeling when he sees his father on the day of trail.

In addition, he reveals that he is optimistic view regarding his state represented by positive judgment classified as positive happiness " 'kuu 'hsaas 'nuu 'nshallah maa mtwiil" " اكو "there is a sense that I will be released soon". Furthermore , he reveals a positive attitude of trust regarding his family represented by positive tenacity "nazraat 'hli tkhaliik titf'al" " نظرات اهلي تخليك تتفائل " "My family's insights make me optimistic".

Extract 4/ P.30

"Haseet jahali tahao blyay , mintwaqafit hadha 'bni 'lchibiir msawir taswiir ,ysrakh lraba 'lkhilaqa , ybachi 'lmabgalba raham, ysarikh wilch Yuma lihgili t9ay , hasbalhum 'na mayta, lhad 'l'an mahad yijili , ygli Yuma 'hna shoon nijilch whna fluus ma9dna, 'jaar 'lbeet 'lhad 'l'an mahad daf9a saar shahreen".

حسيت جهالي تاهو بلياي..من توقفت هذا ابني الجبير مصور تصوير يصرخ لربه الخلقه.. يبجي المابغلبه رحم.. يصرخ ولج يمه لحگيلي .. تعاي .. حسبالم انا ميته لحد الان محد يجيلي يگلي يمه احنه شون نجيج واحنه فلوس ماعدنه.. اجار البيت محد دافعة صار شهرين.

I felt that my children are lost without me. When I was arrested, my oldest son made a video in which he shouts loudly and make the hard hearted one cry. He shouts "my mom, hurry up to save me, Come". They thought that I was died .To date, no one visits me. They say "how can we visit you and we do not have money". The rent of the house is not paid since two months.

P.30 employs negative attitudes in most of her speech to illustrate her state inside the prison; a matter that reveals her identity. She discloses her sense of responsibility as a mother via her attitude of negative security on the state of her children" Haseet jahali tahao blyay" " حسيت " جهالي تاهو بلياي " I felt that my children are lost without me". P.30 tries to show a good view about herself in order that no one accuses her as careless mother. Also, P.30 uses negative affect about her oldest son classified as negative happiness. " ysrakh lraba 'lkhilaqa" " يصرخ لربه " الخلقه "he shouts loudly" and "ysarikh wilch Yuma lihgili t9ay" to reveal that her son is very sad, because she is no longer near him . Moreover, via her linguistic choices, she explains that there is a close relation with her children and that she is very important for them.

For the purpose of answering the question of the present study that reads “What are the attitudes employed by the drug addicts to uncover their identities? The frequency and percentages of attitudes in all extracts are shown in *Table 1*

Table 1 Frequencies and Percentages of Attitudes

Appraisal		
Attitude	Fr.	Pr.
Negative Judgment	949	35.82%
Negative Affect	752	28.38%
Positive Judgment	543	20.49%
Negative judgment	111	6.26%
Positive affect	131	4.94%
Positive appreciation	108	4.77%
Total	2649	100.00%

As Table 1 shows, that negative judgment registers 949 times (35.82%) which is the most dominant attitude utilized by the participants. This may due to the large amount of negative attitudes employed by participants classified as negative judgment for different situations which they insist to operate. This possibly may relate to the participants’ thinking that they can express their identities via these attitudes. Participants utilize negative judgment when they evaluate other participants who treat them badly whether they are from their families or other people. Also, they have negative judgment for their friends convincing them for using drugs. In addition, participants evaluate their bad behaviour with their families when using drugs like making problems, shouting and leaving their families. Furthermore, participants have negative judgment regarding their behaviours of using drugs.

Concerning negative affect, *Table 1* indicates that this attitude scores 752 times (28.38%). Participants use a lot of negative affects due the negative feelings the have regarding their social circumstances.

Regarding positive judgment, **Table 1** reveals that it records 543 times (20.49%). Participants use positive attitudes to indicate their positive views when evaluating the participants who treat them in a good way.

Negative appreciation constructs 166 times (6.26%) (c.f. Table 1) Participants use negative appreciation when evaluating drugs, a matter that explains their little use of negative appreciation. Also, they utilize this attitude when evaluating their states when using drugs.

Discussing the positive affect, **Table 1** shows that it occupies 131 (4.94%). Participants operate little positive affects when talking about their experiences before using drugs.

The last and the least attitude is the positive appreciation since **Table 1** indicates that it reveals 108 (4.77%). Participants use very little positive appreciation. They use positive appreciation to talk about the outer appearance to explain that they are highly evaluated and respected by other participants and that drugs make them respected.

Certain participants like **P.5 in Q.2 Extract 1** employs negative affects due to the bad social and psychological environments in which he lives. Being an orphan is a hard experience leading to many social and psychological problems. The absence of one of the parents especially the mother results in making **P.5** depressed, oppressed, and having low self-esteem. Thus, the mentioned circumstances accompanied with the carelessness of the father and his negligence for his son results in different bad effects like stress, depression (Hoffman, 2011).

Such a participant turns into "deviant" or "outsider" (Goffman, 1963, as cited in Hoolachan, 2020) (Berker, 1963, as cited in Järvinen & Ravn, 2011). This deviance leads him to construct a personal contraculture in which he contradicts the family and forces himself as a mature participant. Furthermore, this drug addicts is identified as "stigmatized" (Goffman, 1963, as cited in Hoolachan, 2020).

Q2, Extract 2, P.22 explains a negative effect regarding his social circumstances when his family deprives him from his right of getting his part of fortune. He explains his dissatisfaction of the social situation regarding the treatment he faces from his family and justifies his actions by his family's attitudes. In such a situation, he is identified as "socially excluded" (Hughes, 2007, p. 674), because he is deprived from his financial rights. He cannot exercise his rights as any member in the society. Accordingly, He adopts a contraculture which is against the culture, in which he coexists (Yinger, 2018) by making problems and robbery,

addition, such a participant doing an action of drug use by his choice is identified as “sinner” (Plumridge & Chetwynd, 1999) and due to his drug abuse and his immoral behaviours like robbery and drug abuse ; he is identified as “stigmatized” (Deaux, 2001). At the end, his regular drug use leads him to all these bad habits .Consequently; he is identified as “deviant” or (Goffman, 1963, as cited in Hoolachan, 2020)” or “outsider” (Becker, 1963, Järvinen & Ravn, 2011, p.555).

When replying **Q.5**, **P.12** in **Extract 2** uses negative effect to represent his sadness regarding the situation of his father .This may also imply his feeling of regret due to drug addiction. This situation indicates his construction of the subculture which is different in several key ways from the dominant culture (Dowd & Dowd, 2018). **P.12** is “socially excluded “due to his poverty. Furthermore, the social exclusion of **P.12** is due to his making certain immoral practices that are unacceptable by society (Hughes, 2007, p. 674). Due to his choice of using drugs, **P.12** constructs a contraculture which makes a distinction between emergent norms that arise in conflict situations and the normative systems of sub-societies (Yinger, 2018) .

P.30 in **Extract 4** in his reply for **Q.5** reveals her negative effect regarding her children. The social circumstances in which this divorced woman lives, lead **P. 30** to be depressed sick participant. She suffers from cancer. Studies show that divorce had a severe impact on a woman’s physical health over the long run and raises psychological discomfort right away. This woman lives poorly, and has a responsibility of her children. This situation leads her to be identified as socially excluded, because of poverty (Desarrollo, 2004).

2.7 Conclusion

The studs shows that the majority of drug addicts live difficult social and psychological circumstances represented by poverty, negligence, being orphans, irresponsible parents, divorce, and the separation of the mothers from their kids. In addition, drug addicts utilize all types of attitudes with variation in occurrences .Drug addicts employ negative judgment when evaluating other participants who deal with them badly as like shouting, quarreling with them and so on. On the other hand, the drug addicts utilize negative affects when they discuss their attitudes regarding the social circumstances in which they live, the reactions of their families towards them to stop drug abuse. On the contrary, drug addicts utilize positive affects when evaluating the participants who treat them well. Participants utilize negative appreciation when

evaluating drugs which reveals their little use of negative appreciation. Furthermore, participants operate few positive affects when talking about their experiences before they turn to drug addicts. These attitudes can show the identities of drug addicts. The study shows that the drug addicts are identified as “stigmatized”, “deviant”, “spoiled”, “sinners”, “socially excluded”, and “socially isolated”. However, some of them, due to certain social circumstances, especially women, were “sinned against”. Furthermore, the minority of drug addicts are “not-deviant neither non-deviant”, due to their regular use of drugs.

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Appendix 1

Questions

Translation	Transliteration	الاسئلة	ت
What is your opinion of drugs?		ما هو رأيك بالمخدرات	١
2- What are the causes behind your addiction? My friend gave it to me and said take it this is methamphetamine		ما الاسباب التي دفعتك لتعاطي المخدرات ؟	٢
3- How does society treat you?		كيف يعاملك المجتمع؟	٣
4-What is your feeling when you have drugs?		ما الشعور الذي ينتابك عند تعاطي المخدرات؟	٤
5- How do you evaluate your experience inside prison?		كيف تقيم تجربة السجن؟	٥
6- Do you regret yourself for drug addiction?		هل انت نادم على الإدمان وكيف تصف ذلك الندم؟	٦
7- How is your relationship with people /your family and friends?		كيف هي علاقتك مع الناس/ الأصدقاء /الاهل؟	٧
8- Describe the relation between addiction and the problems you face.		صف لي العلاقة بين الإدمان والمشاكل التي تواجهك؟	٨
9- what does worry you ?		ما الشيء الذي يقلقك؟	٩
10- How do you see life before and after addiction?		ما رؤيتك للحياة قبل الإدمان وبعده ؟	١٠
11- What is your plan when you are released from prison?		ماذا تخطط مستقبلا حينما تخرج من السجن؟	١١
12-What will you change if you have any chance to change?		ماذا تغير اذا كانت لديك فرصة لتغيير شي؟	١٢
13- How was your childhood?		كيف كانت طفولتك؟	١٣
14- Describe your attitude regarding people's bad views towards you.		ما هو موقفك بخصوص كلام الناس عنكم بطريقة سيئة؟	١٤
15- what is your attitude toward the social norms which reject you as an addict?		ما هو موقفك من التقاليد والأعراف العشائرية التي ترفضك كمدمن؟	١٥
16-what is the most difficult situation that you lived		ما هو اصعب موقف مررت به	١٦
17- How much you are committed to say your prayers?		ما مدى التزامك بالصلاة؟	١٧

18- What is the favorable thing that you like about drug addiction?		ما هو الشيء الذي تحبه بالمخدرات عندما تتعاطي؟	١٨
19- What is the unfavorable thing that you do not like about drugs?		ما هو الشيء الذي لا تحبه بالمخدرات؟	١٩
20- Who did stand against your drug addiction? and what did he do?		من الذي تصدى لعملية الإدمان او بدايت التعاطي وماذا فعل ؟	٢٠
21- What was your attitude when you got busted by the police?		ما هو شعورك عندما امسكت بك الشرطة؟	٢١
22- What is your advice for the drug addicts?		ماذا تنصح المدمنين	٢٢