

A Pragma-Discoursal Investigation on Drug Abuse in Basra/Iraq: A Case Study

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Abstract

The present study qualitatively investigates the attitude and identity in the discourse of drug addicts. Drug abuse has been investigated by different disciplines; however, it appears that there has been no thorough discoursal study conducted on drug abuse, specifically from a pragma-discoursal perspective. Thus, this study tries to bridge this gap by investigating the identities and attitudes of drug addicts pragma-discoursally through multiple case studies made to the drug addicts sentenced to the jails of Basrah. The study aims to identify how drug addicts utilize processes of Transitivity to disclose their identities. The researcher collected the data by conducting structured interviews with 50 participants sentenced to jails in Basrah. With the results arrived at, the study concludes that all types of processes are operated in the data selected for the analysis of the present study.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Discourse Analysis, Pragma-Discourse- Drug Abuse, Identity.

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دراسة تداولية-خطابية في ادمان المخدرات في البصرة / العراق: دراسة حالة

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المستخلص

تتوجه هذه الدراسة الى بحث الهوية في خطاب مدمني المخدرات بشكل نوعي، وقد درس موضوع ادمان المخدرات في العديد من التخصصات لكنه لم يدرس خطابيا بصورة موسعة لاسيما العناية بالبعد التداولي الخطابي، ومن ثم تحاول هذه الدراسة سد هذه الثغرة عبر دراسة هويات مدمني المخدرات ومواقفهم في حالات متعددة أجريت على مدمني المخدرات في سجون البصرة. كما تهدف الدراسة الى معرفة طرق توظيف مدمني المخدرات اساليب التعددية. من الجانب النظري فقد تبنت هذه الدراسة نظرية (هالدي، ٢٠٠٤). جمعت الباحثة البيانات من خلال مقابلات أجرتها مع خمسين عينة في سجون البصرة وقد توصلت الدراسة الى مجموعة من النتائج عبر هذه المقابلات ومنها توظيف كل الأفعال في البيانات المستخدمة في تحليل الدراسة الحالية.

كلمات مفتاحية: التداولية، تحليل الخطاب، تداولية الخطاب، ادمان المخدرات، الهوية .

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1.Introduction

Drug addiction is one of the most problematic social issues in the modern world. It is described as a complicated, long-lasting, recurrent mental condition marked by an obsessive drug seeking, an inability to control one's intake, a development of a withdrawal syndrome following cessation, and a continued usage despite knowledge of the negative effects (Baconi et al., 2015).

There has been no deep pragma-discoursal investigation directed to the drug addicts' identities in Basrah, that is their character or personality. Equally significant, no data has been collected from drug addicts in Basrah city before on the purpose of linguistic analysis. In other words, no studies have been conducted on drug addiction from a pragma-discoursal perspective. Hence, this study seeks to bridge the gap between the phenomenon of drug addiction (as a social issue) and linguistics by investigating the attitudes and identities of drug addicts pragma-discoursally via the collected data of the current study. The question that the study intends to answer is that what are the processes of Transitivity employed by the drug addicts in Iraq/ Basrah when talking about their personalities? The aim behind discovering these processes is to identify the identity shapes of drug addicts in Basrah.

1. Related Literature

The present section elaborates studies that have been made using pragma-discoursal theories, the relation between discourse and identity, identity shapes of drug addicts that can be explored via discourse.

1.1 Pragma-Discoursal Studies

The term pragmatics is defined as "the study of language from a functional perspective; that is, it attempts to explain facts to linguistic structure by reference to non-linguistic pressures and causes" (Levinson, 1983, p.7, as cited in Wannas, 2014, p.25). Stubbs (1983, p.1, as cited in AL-Husseinawi, 2011, p.2) defines discourse as "language above the sentence or above the clause".

Scholars illustrate that pragmatics and discourse analysis are very much related and have a large amount of overlap. Cutting (2002) asserts that pragmatics and discourse analysis share many characteristics in looking at context, text, and function. Besides, Cutting (2002)

demonstrates that pragmatics and discourse analysis are approaches to examining how language interacts with background contextual information.

In this sense, many scholars use pragmatic theories to investigate discourse and the opposite. Sholichah (2008) makes a discursal study to investigate deixes. Also, Khoo et al. (2012) utilize Appraisal Theory to investigate online news text. Alternatively, Wannas (2014) analyzes the data in her thesis using Grice's conversational maxims. Dawood (2019) investigates the deictic use in discourse. In addition, Akram et al. (2021) employ conversational implicature in their pragma discursal study.

Grounded on the above investigations, the researcher has perceived that scholars make pragma-discursal studies by employing theories from the two disciplines: i.e., pragmatics and discourse analysis.

1.2 Discourse and Identity

Language and discourse are crucial to the development and negotiation of identities. Paltridge (2012) states that people use more than simple words to convey who they are and how they want others to perceive them when they talk or write. Put it differently, dress, gestures, actions, and interactions all impact how people show their identities.

van Dijk (2000) asserts that language users are engaged in a variety of social and cultural contexts, including women and men, blacks and whites, elderly and young, poor and affluent, physicians and patients, professors and students, friends and enemies, Chinese and Nigerians, and so on. In this way, van Dijk (2000) adds, "language users by accomplishing discourse in social situations, language users at the same time actively construct and display such roles and identities" (p.3).

Researchers confirm that identity is a dynamic concept despite stable personal preferences. Packer and van Bavel (2014) expose that the dynamic nature of identity relates to the variable circumstances that lead to quick variable self-representations to account for changing objectives and environmental factors.

1.3 Identity Shapes

Scholars identify different identity shape of drug addicts represented by regular drug user, recreational drug user, deviant or outsider, sinner and sinned against.

1.Regular Drug User

When the drug addicts start experiencing the effects of drug use, they are identified as “regular drugs users” (Järvinen and Ravn, 2011, p.555). It is stated that regular drug users are motivated to consuming drugs because of psychological suffering and an addicted personality (Plumridge and Chetwynd, 1999, p.329).

2. Recreational Drug User

Another identity shape is recreational drug user. Parker (2005, as cited in Järvinen and Ravn, 2011, p.555) defines recreational drug use as “the occasional use of certain substances in certain settings and in a controlled way”. Recent studies view recreational drug users as neither part of subcultural groups nor deviant or non-deviant

3. Deviant or Outsider

Another identity shape is called deviant or outsider. Psychologists define deviant behaviour as group of individual actions that are opposite to the social norms and appear as unbalanced psychological behaviours (Kadaria, et al., 2001, as cited in Porokhnya, 2015). When people depart from certain socially accepted norms and rules, they are called “deviants” or “outsiders” (Becker, 1963, as cited in Hoolachan, 2020, p.77).

4. Sinner and Sinned Against

Those at risk are the “sinners” who go through risks which are acquired because of personal decisions (Plumridge and Chetwynd,1999, p.330). Nevertheless, a drug addict is called “sinned against” especially when risk is imposed from outside (Plumridge and Chetwynd, 1999, p.330). In this sense, “Risk” is not a neutral term but has moral connotations (Plumridge and Chetwynd, 1999, p.330).

2.5 Transitivity

According to Matthiessen and Halliday (2015), Transitivity is defined as one of the main grammatical structures in ideational metafunction, which is a tool for recognizing the continuous movement of “goings-on” that are explained as organized actions, each of which consists of “a process, and circumstances attendant on it” (p.13).

The structure of the clause divides this sequence of events into number of changes each of which is described as “a figure of happening, doing, feeling, saying, being or having” (Halliday

and Matthiessen, 1999, as cited in Halliday, 2004, p.170). All figures consist of a process occurring across time and participants being closely involved in this process in a certain way. In addition, there may be time, space, cause, manner, or one of a few other circumstances (Halliday, 2004).

Halliday (2004) asserts that “material clauses are clauses of doing-&-happening” (p.179). In addition, Halliday (2004) demonstrates that a material clause considers a number of changes in the course of events which relates to energy input. There are two main types of material clauses. In this aspect, Halliday (2004) mentions that material processes can be either “transitive” or “intransitive” (p.180). There are two main types of material clauses.

Halliday (1985,1994, as cited in Malmkjær, 2005) reveals that material processes dealing with the processes of doing need an obligatory actor concerned with acting and an optional goal for which the process is extended. Besides, Halliday adds that when both are present, the clause is “transitive”; if only the actor is present, it is “intransitive” (p.534). In the intransitive clause, there is always one participant, the actor, as shown in the following example (Halliday, 2004, p.180):

1. “The lion sprang”

In this clause, “the lion” is [the participant] whereas “sprang” is [the process].

Halliday (2004) states that “mental clauses are concerned with our experience of the world of our own consciousness” (p.197). Moreover, Bustam (2011) shows that mental processes have two parts: “the sensor” representing the conscious being, experiencing, thinking, or seeing, and the “phenomena” which are perceived as being felt, thought, or seen (p.26). Halliday (2004, p.199) mentions an example of the mental process:

2. “I can feel something on my foot”.

In this example, “can feel” is classified as [the mental process] while the pronoun “I” is classified as [the sensor] and “something on my feet” is classified as [the phenomena].

Relational clauses are distinguished from other types of processes in their identification (Halliday, 2004). The participant in such process is called “carrier” (Katawazai et al., 2021, p.26). Zein et al. (2018, p.151) mention an example to explain the relational process as follows:

3. “He was a beautiful peacock with his new family”.

In this example, “He” is [the carrier], “was” is [the relational process], whereas “with his new family” is [the circumstance].

In regard to the verbal process, Senjawati (2016) explains that the verbal process is one of the processes of "saying" and "meaning". Zein et al. (2018, p.151) mention the following example to clarify the verbal process:

4. "The king scolded the prince rudely".

"The king" is [The sayer], "scolded" is [the verbal process], while "the prince" is [the receiver].

Concerning the behavioural process, Bustam (2011) states it is the process that normally occurs in humans to represent their physiological and psychological activities.

Bustam (2011, p.7) provides the following example of the behavioural process:

"Buff neither laughs nor smiles".

In this example, "Buff" is [the behaviour], whereas "neither laughs and nor smiles" are [the behavioural processes].

Rohmat et al. (2018) illustrate that the existential process represents the existence of something, and it is a borderline between the relational and mental processes. Moreover, Zein et al. (2018) state that this process demonstrates that something occurs or exists. Besides, this process also involves only one participant, illustrated by "existent" (Rohmat et al., 2018, p.297).

Furthermore, Zein et al. (2018, p.151) explain the existential process via the following example:

"One day at the farm, there was a hen with her seven eggs"

In this example, "was" is [The existential process], whereas "a hen" is [the existent].

2. Methodology

The current study is qualitatively oriented, entailing analyzing and understanding the discourse of drug addicts in Basrah/Iraq . Qualitative research is an approach of exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem (Creswell, 2018). Practically speaking, the qualitative analysis of this study is represented by a pragma-discoursal examination of the concept of attitude and identity in the data 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, 2018). Practically speaking, the qualitative analysis of this study is represented by a pragma-discoursal examination of the concept of attitude and identity in the data collected in a case study.

3.1 Criteria

Hence, the following criteria were taken on to select the data of this study:

1. The data in the current study were collected via multiple case studies.
2. In this study, the data were collected through structured interviews with 50 participants in the jails of Basrah after making the required permission from the concerned authorities,
3. Collecting data was managed via presenting 22 open-ended questions (cf. Appendix 1) asked in face-to-face contact with participants under investigation.
9. The collected data were recorded after asking permission from participants. Since the current study is a case study, the audiotaped discourse of the participants represented by the Arabic answers, was transliterated and translated to meet the objectives of this study.

3.2 Data Analysis and Discussion

The current section introduces the practical part of the present study. It is divided into two sections. The first section tackles the descriptive analysis of the selected extracts in terms of the selected model. The second section is divided into two parts: the first part discusses the results of all the levels of analysis in general regardless of participants, while the second part entails the summary of findings and discussion of identity shapes of the selected participants based on the already given analysis.

3.2.1 Data Analysis

Q.4 / How do you feel when you use drugs?

س٤/ ما الشعور الذي ينتابك عند تعاطي المخدرات

Extract 1/P.2

“ya9ni 'this ibrohak mirtah, jaw gheer jaw, bas ibmiruur ilwakit la makuu wara thani marra thalith marra tdal 'tbadhil ibruuhak, t'adhi nafsak. ya9ni shown asawliflichyaha tita9ib ruuhak , kilish tit9ab.. tikrah 'lnaas...tikrah nafsak”

يعني تحس روحك مرتاح ، جو غير جو .. بس بمرور الوقت لا ماكورا ثاني مرة ثالث مرة تضل تهذل بروحك .. تأذي نفسك .. يعني شون اسولفلجياها تتعب روحك كلش تتعب .. تكره الناس .. تكره نفسك .

You feel relaxed and live in another atmosphere. However, you start to hurt and destroy yourself after using it two or three times. Simply speaking, you feel that your soul is exhausted. You feel tired. You despise both yourself and other people.

P.2 is a 31-year-old man. He is an engineer employed as an expert in the Engineering Inspection of oil Tanks. One of his friends convinces him to use drugs. As he begins using drugs, P.2 finds a problem coping with his family and society.

The table below illustrates the thorough investigation of Transitivity regarding participants and processes.

Table 1: *Transitivity in Extract 1- P.2- Q.4*

Processes	Types	Participants	Types
'his تحس feel	Mental	Omit. Pron. 'nta انت you	Sensor
Tdal تضل start	Existential	Omit. Pron. 'nta, انت you	Existent
'tbadhil تہذیل destroy	Behavioural	Omit. Pron. 'nta انت You	Behavior
		Ruhak روحك Yourself	Range
r'adhi تآذي Hurt	Mental	Omit. Pron. 'nta انت you	Sensor
		Nafsak نفسك Yourself	Phenomena
Ausiflichyaha اسولفليچياها Simply speaking	Verbal	Omit. Pron. 'na انا I	Sayer
tita9ib تتعب feel exhausted	Mental	Ruhak روحك your soul	Phenomena
tita9ib تتعب feel tired	Mental	Omit. Pron. 'nta You انت	Sensor
Tikrah تكره	Mental	Omit. Pron. 'nta You	sensor
despise		انت	
		'Inaas الناس people	Phenomenon
Tikrah تكره despise	Mental	Omit. Pron. You	Sensor
		Nafsak نفسك yourself	Phenomenon

P.2 uses different processes to explain his identity as a drug addict. Initially, he uses mental processes like “this **تحس** feel” where **Omit. Pron.** “**nta** انت **you**” is a sensor to present his feelings when using drugs (*cf.* Table 1). This use may be due to his gender and age as an adult male, which gives him the freedom to talk about his feeling to a great extent. Thus, he reveals his relaxation when using drugs. At the same time, it seems that P.2 recognizes the great mistake he makes. This use comes as a consequence of his age and education. He is an adult-educated participant, which means that he realizes the bad consequences he goes through. His degree as an engineer reveals him as a conscious participant who recognizes what he acts. Thus, he utilizes a behavioural process like “**tbadhil** تهذل **destroy**” for which “**Ruhak** روحك **Yourself**” is a range, and mental process “**t'adhi** تأذي **hurt**” and “**Nafsak** نفسك **Yourself**” is a phenomenon to show how his feelings are reflected on the external world, that is to explain how the range in which the negative feelings are inflicted on the addict himself and no one else (*cf.* Table 1). Furthermore, P.2 realizes that using drugs could affect his social relations. This realization is illustrated by “**tikrah** تكره **despise**” as a mental process with the **Omit. Pron.** “**nta** أنت **you**” as a sensor and “**Inaas** الناس **people**” as a phenomenon to indicate how he is affected by drugs. Throughout these processes, he tries to declare that he is mentally ill because he dislikes himself and others. This situation can also reveal his suffering from loneliness because of drug use. In addition, he tries to explain how he is sad and depressed by the use of the mental process “**tita9ib** تتعب **feel exhausted**” and “**Ruhak** روحك **your soul**” as a phenomenon.

Moreover, he works as an engineer for one of the oil firms, earning an excellent salary. He, thus, leads a very comfortable life. He understands that he destroys himself by abandoning all good privileges and turning to drug addiction. He appears disappointed because of his involvement in drug addiction.

Extract 2/ P.10

“Walla 'siir 9asab samit , 'shtaghul shafteen thalatha biduun ma'fakur, bas min yruuh 'lmaf9uuul , t'ttiih tnaam yoomeen , thalatha khamsa matidri bruuhak”.

والله اصير عصب صامت .. اشتغل شفتين ثلاثة بدون ما افكر بس من يروح المفعول تتطيح تنام يومين
ثلاثة خمسة ماتدري بروحك.

I turn to an emotionless person. Without ceasing, I work for two or three shifts. But as the effect fades off, you collapse weakly, and you fall asleep involuntarily for two, three, or five days.

P.10 is a twenty-four-year-old man holding an intermediate school degree. He is employed in a travel and tourist company. Due to drug abuse, he has got into a dispute with his brother on a piece of property. Following that, his brother has contacted the police to let them know that he is a drug addict. He has been detained and given a one-and-a-half-year jail term.

The analysis of Transitivity, in terms of participants and processes, is shown in the table below.

Table 2: *Transitivity in Extract 2- P.10- Q.4*

Processes	Types	Participants	Types
'siir اصير turn to	Existential	Omit. Pron. 'na انا I	Existent
'shraghul اشتغل Work	Bahvioural	Omit. Pron. 'na انا I	Behaviour
		Shafteen thalatha شفتين ثلاثة two or three shifts	Range
ma'fakur ما افكر Without ceasing	Mental: Cognitive	Omit. Pron. 'na انا I	Sensor
Yruuh يروح fades off	Mental: Emotive	'Imaf9uuul the المفعول affect	Phenomena
t'ttiih تتطيح collapse weakly	Behavioural	Omit. Pron. 'nta انت you	Behaviour
Tnaam تنام fall asleep	Behavioural	Omit. Pron. 'nta انت you	Behaviour
Matidri ماتدري involuntarily	Mental: Perceptive	Omit. Pron. 'nta انت you	Sensor

P.10 utilizes different processes to explain his identity as a drug addict. He uses an existential process like “'siir اصير turn to” and the Omit. Pron. “'na انا I” as an existent to pop up his identity. This act is due to his education and job. In addition, as an employee in a travel and

tourism company, he tries to reveal a good view of himself so that he may not lose his job or be criticized by others. Moreover, he uses his age to his own advantage by demonstrating that he is a reliable and engaged worker. Thus, he uses an existential process, “*siir اصير turn*” and **Omit. Pron.** “*na انا*” as an existent. He is on the misconception that drugs make him more energetic and interactive.

Furthermore, because of his masculinity, **P.10** explains that drugs addiction is similar to other life experiences, as an attempt to avoid the feeling of being guilty. Thus, he tries to reveal a good view of his drug experience, in that by having drugs, he can be active, strong, and prominent worker. His behavioural process illustrates this matter “*shtighul اشتغل work*” where **Omit. Pron.** “*na انا*” as a behaviour and “*shafteen thalatha شفتين ثلاثة two or three shifts*” as a range (*cf.* Table 2). In this way, he asserts that his drug addiction makes him a good participant doing his work perfectly.

At the same time, because of his simple educational status, as he only graduated from the third class of the intermediate school, **P.10** insists on trying to talk about his experience with drugs. His mental process “*ma'fakur ما افكر without ceasing*” with **Omit. Pron.** “*na انا*” is a sensor that indicates that **P.10** has limited scope of thinking. This view may come out of his intention not to confess his sadness regarding his status quo prison.

Additionally, **P.10** presents his drug-related experiences as commonplace and unremarkable, stating that “*yruuh يروح fades off*” as a mental process and “*Imaf9uuul المفعول the effect*” as a phenomenon and “*tnaam تنام fall asleep*” as a behavioural process where **Omit. Pron.** “*nta انت you*” is a behaviour (*cf.* Table 2). This expression results from his concern that he may lose his job. Such an expression explains why he states that “*min yruuh 'Imaf9uuul t'ttiih tnaaam من يروح المفعول تتطيح تنام you collapse weakly and fall asleep when the effect fades off*”. Such use shows that he is conscious of his thoughts and feelings. Additionally, he does not want to be as mistakenly identifiable because of his masculinity.

Q.8/ Describe the relation between addiction and the problems you face.

س٨/ صف لي العلاقة بين الإدمان والمشاكل التي تواجهك؟

Extract 3/ P.27

“*na 'sasan t9ateet , bsabab 'ldaghit 'lnafsi , bas 'lnaas ma ti9dhir.famin 'khdha bil9akis , 'his bruhi mitwanisa , maku shi ydayqni wala 'ku shi ykhalini 'sawi mashakil*”.

انا أساسا تعاطيت بسبب الضغط النفسي بس الناس ماتعذر فممن اخذه بالعكس احس بروحي متونسة
ماكو شي يضايقي ولا اكو شي يخليني اسوي مشاكل.

I have been addicted to drugs because of stress, but people do not excuse me. So, when I use drugs, I feel relaxed; nothing can annoy me, and nothing can lead me to make troubles.

P.27 is a 37-year-old mother of seven children who has been married twice to a drug dealer. She did not complete her primary education. She received a 20-year sentence after being caught with many drugs in her car. Furthermore, she uses drugs, particularly hashish, because she thinks they are relaxing.

The following table provides a detailed analysis of Transitivity regarding participants and processes.

Table 3: *Transitivity in Extract 3- P.27- Q.8*

Processes	Types	Participants	Types
تعاطيت have been addicted to drugs	Material: Doing	Omit. Pron. 'na انا	Actor
'khdhah اخذه use drugs	Material: Happening	Omit. Pron. Ina انا	Actor
		Con. Pron. haa' هاء	Goal
'his احس feel	Mental: Emotive	Omit. Pron. 'na انا	Sensor
		Ruhi روحي my soul	Phenomenon
Ydhaygni يضايقي annoy	Mental: Emotive	maku shi ماكو شي nothing	Phenomenon
		Con. Pron. yaa' ياء me	Sensor
Ykhalini	Behavioural	Omit. Pron. Hua هو	Behaver
يخليني lead		Con. Pron. yaa' ياء me	Range
'sawi اسوي make	Material: Happening	Omit. Pron. 'na انا	Actor.
		Mashakil مشاكل troubles	Goal

P.27, as shown in Table 3, utilizes different processes to cast light upon her personality as a drug addict. Because of her poor education, she reveals that using drugs could relax her. Throughout using material processes like “t9ateet تعاطيت have been addicted to drugs” for which the Omit. Pron. “na انا” is an actor, and “khdhah اخذه use drugs” with Omit. Pron. “na انا” as an actor and Con. Pron. “haa' هاء it” as a goal, she confesses that she is a drug addict. Such a confession reverberates the notion the drug addiction, for her, is a sort of refuge. Furthermore, by her using of a mental process like “ihis احس feel” with an Omit. Pron. “na انا” as a sensor, she tries to show a good view of herself as a drug addict. Moreover, she uses another mental process illustrated by “ydhaygni يضايقي annoy” with “maku shi ماكوشي nothing” as a phenomenon and Con. Pron. “yaa' ياء me” as a sensor to demonstrate that drugs have turned her into an ordinary relaxed participant.

Besides, because she is a jobless adult participant, P.27 considers certain processes to emphasize that drugs affect her behaviors and prohibit her from making problems. Thus, she utilizes behavioural processes like “Ykhlaini يخليني lead” with “hua هو it” as a behaviour and “yaa' ياء me” as a range, and a material process like “sawi اسوي make” with Omit. Pron. “na انا” as an actor (cf. Table 3). She illustrates that using drugs could balance her life. She does not want to feel embarrassed as a drug addict. Put differently, since she is an adult participant, she does not want to show herself as a problem-maker. At the same time, the social life she leads does not make her feel that drug abuse is a bad act, because her husband is a drug dealer providing her with drugs. Also, she seems not to be on good terms with her parent family, so they do not visit each other. Hence, her terrible social conditions have led her to the conclusion that drug addiction is a good experience.

Extract 4/ P.50

“Chint 't9arak way jama9ti lidhalik 'li yriid y9uf 'lmu^lkhdh^hdraat yb^ti9id 9an 'lyt9atuun li"an 'dha ydkhil lilsijin raah yt9araf 9ala jama9at 'lmukhdh^hdraat , hadhool 'li yraj9unah w ma yarduun y9ufunah. 'na hasa mathalan min 'tla9 ma raah tkuun 9ndi 9ilaqa bshaku wahid yt9ata”.

چنت اتعارك ويا جماعتي لذلك الي يريد يعوف المخدرات يبتعد عن اليتعاطون لان اذا يدخل للسجن راح يتعرف على جماعة المخدرات ..هذول الي يرجعونه وما يردون يعوفونه .. انا هسه مثلا من اطلع ماراح تكون عندي علاقة بشكو واحد يتعاطى.

I used to quarrel with my friends. Therefore, anyone wishing to overcome drug addiction should keep away from other drug addicts. If drug addict is sentenced to jail, he will realize that other jailed drug addicts reinforce his experience of drug addiction. Moreover, he will also find out that they do not intend to free him. I will not be in contact with anyone abusing drugs when I am released.

P.50 is a young boy of barely 17 years old; he quit elementary school. Later, he works as a construction worker. His friend persuaded him that drugs might give him extra strength. The following table shows a deep investigation of Transitivity regarding participants and processes.

Table 4: Transitivity in Extract 5- P.50- Q.8

Processes	Types	Participants	Types
Chint <u>چنت</u> used to	Relational: circumstantial	Omit. Pron. 'na انا I	Carrier
't9arak <u>اتعارك</u> quarrel	Behavioural	Omit. Pron. 'na انا I	Behaver
		jama9ti <u>جماعتي</u> my friends	Range
Yriid <u>يريد</u> wishing	Mental: Desiderative	Omit. Pron. Hua هو he	Sensor
y9uf <u>يعوف</u> overcome	Behavioural	Omit. Pron. Hua هو he	Behaviour
Yibri9id <u>يبتعد</u> keep away	Behavioural	Omit. Pron. Hua هو he	Behaviour
yrāj9una <u>يرجعونه</u> reinforce	Behavioural	Con. Pron. waw واو they	Behaviour
		Con Pron. haa' هاء him	Range
yarduun <u>يردون</u> do not intend	Mental: Desiderative	Con. Pron. waw واو they	Sensor
y9ufunah <u>يعوفونه</u> to free him	Behavioural	Con. Pron. waw واو they	Behaver
		Con. Pron. haa' هاء him	Range
'tla9 <u>اطلع</u> am released	Material: Doing	Omit. Pron. 'na انا I	Actor
Tkun <u>تكون</u> Will not be in contact	Relational: Intensive	Omit. Pron. Hya هي it	Carrier
yt9ata <u>يتعاطى</u> abusing drugs	Material: Doing	Omit. Pron. Hua هو he	Actor

P.50, as Table 4 reveals, considers different types of processes to assert his character. He is an adolescent having a very poor education. He is still immature, having an internal feeling to prove himself in his social circle. As a result, he tries to impose his behavior as an adolescent male by way of making problems. To illustrate this, he uses behavioural processes like “t9arak اتعارك quarrel” with and Omit. Pron. “na انا I” as a behaviour and “jama9ti جماعتي my friends” as a range to show him as a problem-maker.

Besides, because of his gender and job, P.50 seems to present a negative view of drugs about his experience. This view probably reflects his masculinity and his intention not to be criticized by others. Moreover, he may not want to lose his job. Accordingly, he seems to make an action to stop addiction by utilizing a material process like “tla9 اطلع am released” with Omit Pron. “na انا” as an actor and relational like “tkun تكون will not be in contact” with “hya هي” as a carrier to illustrate his intention to stop communicating with other drug addicts. At the same time, he appears as a conscious participant trying to stop drug addiction as in “y9uf يعوف overcome” with Omit. Pron. “hua هو he” as a behaviour and “y9ufunah يعوفونه to free him” with Con. Pron. “waw او they” as a behaviour and Con. Pron. “haa هاء him” as a range (cf. Table 4).

3.2.2 Summary of Findings

As displayed in Table 5, the results of the statistics reverberating the processes used by drug addicts support the data analysis. However, the statistics reveal that not all participants use all the processes to talk about their personalities. As shown in Table 5, some processes are rarely used. The given results answer the first question “what are the processes of Transitivity employed by the drug addicts in Iraq/ Basrah when talking about their personalities?”

Table 5: Frequencies and Percentages of Transitivity

Transitivity			
No.	Process	Fr.	Pr.
1.	Material	800	33.40%
2.	Mental	510	21.29%
3.	Behavioural	493	20.58%
4.	Verbal	308	12.86%
5.	Existential	168	7.12%
6.	Relational	116	4.84%
	Total	2,395	100.00%

As displayed in Table 5, the material process to be the most dominant process used by drug addicts. The material process scores 101 times with a percentage of (33.40%). Participants use this process many times to assert their identities via their actions. They often use material processes to identify themselves as drug addicts. They state that drug addiction helps them to do their jobs easily. In addition, they allege that they use drugs as a means to eliminate the social problems they encounter.

Mental process shows itself 45 times with a percentage of (21.29%) (*cf.* Table 5). Drug addicts use mental processes to discuss their feelings and express their sadness and depression regarding their conditions inside the prison because of their feeling of missing their families.

Behavioural process appears less frequent than the material process since it is counted 493 times with a percentage of (20.58%) (*cf.* Table 5). Participants use behavioural processes to uncover how drug addiction can turn them into depressed and despondent.

Regarding the verbal process, Table 5 displays that the verbal process occurs 308 times with a percentage of (12.86%). A part of participants uses verbal processes to emphasize the strict situation adopted by their families while trying to make them stop using drugs.

Concerning the existential process, Table 5 shows that it appears 168 times with a percentage of (4.84). A number of participants employ it to explain their social circumstances after using drugs.

The relational process records 116 times with a percentage of (4.84 %) (*cf.* Table 5). It is the least process utilized by participants. Participants do not seem to depend on such a process to explain their identities.

3.3 Identity Shapes

The study reveals that the first identity shape of "regular drug user" occurring by means of Transitivity in **Q.4, Extract 1**, when **P.2** reveals his negative feelings via mental process where he is a sensor and his self-destruction by way of a behavioural process where he is a behaviour.

The identity shape of recreational drug user occurs by means of Transitivity in **Q.8, Extract 3** when **P.27** utilizes a material process where she is an actor illustrating her use of drug use. Such involvement indicates his heroic feature to prove herself. In **Q.4**, the study demonstrates that

the recreational drug user appears in **Extract 2**, when **P.10** utilizes behavioural process where he is a behaviour and mental process where he is sensor to refer to his involvement in his work.

The third identity shape explored in the study is sinner which occurs by means of Transitivity in **Q.4**. In **Q.4**, the sinner identity shape occurs in **Extract 1** when **P.2** declares his drug use.

The fifth identity shape revealed in the current study is deviant or outsider which crops up via Transitivity in **Q.4**. In **Q.4**, it occurs in **Extract 1** when **P.2** uses mental process to assert his hatred for people and himself as a sensor.

The fourth identity shape explored in the current study is represented by sinned against. This identity shape occurs by way of Transitivity in **Q.8, Extract 4**, when **P.50** utilizes a behavioural process to unveil that he is misled by his friends to use drugs.

The fifth identity shape revealed in the current study is deviant or outsider which crops up via Transitivity in **Q.8, Extract 5** in **P.50's** behavioural process which manifests his animus to make problems with his family.

3. Conclusion

The study reveals that the participants utilize all types of processes to explain their identities. This fact was proved by the data analysis and the simple statistics of Transitivity. Also, by means of Transitivity employed in the current study, a variety of identity shapes are disclosed: deviant or outsider, recreational drug user, depressed, sinner, and sinned against, and regular drug user. In addition, by means of the model of Transitivity utilized in the current study, it is demonstrated that most drug addicts go through difficult social and psychological circumstances represented by poverty, negligence, orphanage, irresponsibility of parents, divorce, and the separation of mothers from their kids. Furthermore, by means of Transitivity employed in the present study, it is explored that illiteracy or poor education results in directing individuals easily by bad people to do certain actions like drug abuse.

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Appendix 1: Interview Question

Questions	الأسئلة
What is your opinion of drugs?	هوا رأيك بالمخدرات؟ ما
What are the causes behind your addiction?	ما الأسباب التي دفعتك الى تعاطي المخدرات؟
How does society treat you?	كيف يعاملك المجتمع؟
What is your feeling when you use drugs?	ما الشعور الذي ينتابك عند تعاطي المخدرات
How do you evaluate your experience in the prison?	كيف تقيم تجربة السجن؟
Do you regret yourself for drug addiction?	هل انت نادم على الإدمان وكيف تصف ذلك الندم؟

<i>What worries you?</i>	ما الشيء الذي يقلقك
<i>Describe the relation between addiction and the problems you face.</i>	صف لي العلاقة بين الإدمان والمشاكل التي تواجهك
<i>How do you see life before and after addiction?</i>	ما رؤيتك للحياة قبل الإدمان وبعده؟
<i>What is your plan when you are released from prison?</i>	ماذا تغير إذا كانت لديك فرصة لتغيير شيء؟
<i>How was your childhood?</i>	كيف كانت طفولتك؟
<i>Describe your attitude regarding people's bad views towards you</i>	ما موقفك بخصوص كلام الناس عنك بطريقة سيئة؟
<i>What is your attitude toward the social norms which reject you as an addict?</i>	ما موقفك من التقاليد والأعراف العشائرية التي ترفضك كمدمن؟
<i>What is the most difficult situation you lived in?</i>	ما هو أصعب موقف مررت به؟
<i>How much are you committed to saying your prayers?</i>	ما مدى التزامك بالصلاة؟
<i>What is the favorable thing that you love about drug addiction?</i>	ما هو الشيء الذي تحبه في المخدرات عندما تعاطيها؟
<i>What is the unfavorable thing which you do not like in drugs?</i>	ما الشيء الذي لا تحبه في المخدرات؟
<i>Who did stand against your drug addiction?</i>	من الذي تصدى لعملية الإدمان او بدايات التعاطي وماذا فعل؟
<i>What was your attitude when you got busted by the police?</i>	ما شعورك عندما امسكت بك الشرطة؟
<i>What is your advice for drug addicts?</i>	ماذا تنصح المدمنين؟