Politeness Strategies Employed by Iraqi Chatter in Facebook Comments Towards Authority and Parliament Members' Posts
(A Pragmatic Study)

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Abstract:

As people employ politeness strategies in real-life so also on the social media. The current study focuses on politeness strategies utilized by Iraqi chatters in public groups to realize the effect of Face Threatening Acts in diverse asynchronous comments towards authority and parliament members' Facebook posts to elaborate the factors that lead the users to employ the strategies. Finally, the researcher indicates that most Iraqi chatters use Off-Record strategy in their comments to show their aggressive and abusive feelings towards in the positions of authority and parliament members.

Keywords: Politeness, Face, Face Threatening Act (FTA), Politeness strategy, Facebook

Introduction

Politeness as a universal phenomenon was introduced into linguistics as a sub theory of pragmatics more than thirty years ago, since then it has appeared as a vital developing area of study rapidly. The examinations of politeness have been a part of many scholarly and artistic fields since, on one hand, there are differences in interpersonal behavior among diverse cultures, i.e. what one group might considers it polite or proper, another group might regard it as impolite or bizarre. On the other hand, nowadays various mode of communication appear through which people can express themselves absolutely. For instance, Facebook wchich represents an area of social media, have become a common environment for communicating new people and for general conversations, thus it will affect the politeness strategies used by interlocutors within such forms of communication.

Moreover, Brown & Levinson (12) indicate that all interlocutors should have an attention of self-image or "face" through their communication. Therefore, protecting face is a significant factor for a successful communication. Accordingly, face requirements are supposed to work in all cultures and influence speakers and hearers in a communication. Thereafter, since Facebook posts are taken from our real-life situations and interlocutors communicate via comments at the same time of posting (or in other times), thus, face needs would be taken into consideration in   Facebook comments. To sum up, since using social media in general and Facebook in particular is increasing popularly and politeness strategies employed by Iraqi users on Facebook is unknown, therefore politeness strategies in reaction to Iraqi Facebook comments in public groups are tackled. This work is a pragmatic study that studies the language on social media (Facebook) contextually, selecting politeness as a the theoretical framework. The main goal of the paper is to know the politeness strategies employed by Iraqi chatters in their online texts particularly in Facebook comments and to illustrate the factors that effect the users to utilize the politeness strategies toward authority and Parliament posts.

Definitions of Politeness

Politeness is a combination of several significant notions such good manners and social etiquette. Any society possess a specific collection of social rules containing more or less clear norms that represent some forms of behavior in certain contexts. Politeness emerges when an act of behavior conforms with such accepted shared norms, while impoliteness emerges when an act is incongruent with such norms . According to pragmatics,in   relation   to concepts   such as courtesy , relationship, deference, and distance, politeness is seen as a term that refers to linguistic characteristic s correlated with norms of social behaviour. These features include the use of unique dis course markers, including words (please), acceptable voice tones, and tolerable address t ypes by selecting distant pronouns or the last names of individuals (Crystal 297).

The politeness theory was postulated primarily by Penelope Brown and Stephen C. Levinson in (1978) which is regarded the most significant theory that has attacked the interest of scholars over years. Brown and Levinson politeness theory, that joins speech act theory and Grice's theory of implicatures with Goffman's concept of face , is referred to as the "positive social value a person effectively claims for himself by the line others assume he has taken during a particular contact". Rationality and face are features assigned to "all competent adult members of a society ", and it is in everyone's concern to preserve each other's face which can be threatened or destroyed by interacting with others. Brown

and Levinson, in other words, see politeness as a dynamic mechanism for softening face-threatening behavior (Brown & Levinson 61).

Additionally, it is suggested that due to politeness principle one has to "maximize the expression of polite beliefs, minimize the expression of impolite beliefs". They are divided into six maxims: tact, generosity, approbation, modesty, agreement, sympathy (Leech 81). For Yule (60), Politeness is characterized as a means of showing knowledge of the face of another person. In this context, in conjunction with social distance or closeness, politeness can be achieved. Showing recognition of the face of another person is represented in terms of reverence or deference when others seem to be socially distant,whereas when the other is socially close, friendliness or solidarity is often described as. Watts (13) supposes that "politeness is a lexeme in the English language whose meaning is subject to negotiation by the participants interacting in English". In other words, whenever and wherever it is used in verbal interaction, the sense ofpoliteness is reduced and updated. However, various linguists have defined politeness differently, but their definitions suggest that all of them accept that "face" is the most important concept in studying linguistic politeness. Accordingly, in an interaction that shows knowledge of another face, politeness is seen as a tactic. The participant may decide another social face to display awareness of another face.

The Significance of Face

It is shown that the studies of the sociologist Erving Goffman (1967, 1971, 1981) concentrate on the social construction of self and the concept of face (roughly , the public image an individual seeks to project). A variety of linguistic studies dealing with politeness have been carried out in his studies, like Brown and Levinson (1978, 1987), Leech (1983) and Tannen (1984, 1986)(Saeed 246). Thus, the concept of face is first founded by Goffman (1967) that can impact other linguists in joining the notion of social face. Face, for Brown and Levinson (66), represents "the public self-image that every member of society wants to claim for himself".

There is a specific In an encounter, there is a particular form of politeness at work such that the definition of face, that like a technical term implies a person's public self-image, must be used. It points out that everyone has and wantseveryone else to understand an emotional and social sense of self. In interaction, individuals work with each other to retain the face (Yule 60). The participant probably does Face Saving Act (FCA, for short) in preserving face, otherwise a speaker

says something that poses a threat to the expectation of another person about self-image, it is identified as Face Threatening Act (FTA, for short). In order to clarify it, the speaker uses the FCA to mitigate the possible risk, which gives the probability that such acts may be viewed as a threat to another person's face. Furthermore, a FCA emphasizing a person's negative face indicates concern about imposition, for instance; "I am sorry to bother you..; I know you are busy, but...". For example, an FCA emphasizing the positive face of a person refers to solidarity and demonstrates a common goal; "Let's do this together...; you and I have the same problem, so..." (Yule 135). The desire of the person to be respected and approved by his/her desires, and must be recognized by others, to be considered as a member of the same classes inside social networks. The negative face, therefore, is the desire to be independent and to be identified with a positive face (Brown &| Levinson 61).

The Concept of Face Threatening Act (FTA)

All speech acts are considered to endanger the face of either the speaker or the face of the audience, or both. People behave as though their desires of their public self-image or their 'face wishes' are esteemed within their daily social contact. If a speaker states something that poses a danger to the self-image aspirations of another person, it is known as FTA (Yule 61). At the same time, Brown and Levinson (1987) note that FTA represents an illocutionary act responsible for harming the face of the addressee by acting in response to the other's desire. Performing an FTA is a matter of choice, and people often adopt it in a crisis situation. The attendant effect of this is deepening the crisis. This is usually adopted when there is quarrel between two parties or when one is dissatisfied with others action or inaction. There are four possibilities of performing FTA's which are made up of three groups of 'on-record ' (i.e. performing the FTA without regressive action), 'bald-on record' (i.e. performing the FTA on-record using positive politeness and do the FTA on-record utilizing negative politeness) and one set of 'off record' strategies (i.e. say nothing) (qtd. in Yule 61).

Anywise, a FTA would make someone probably loses face or damages it including acts of criticism, interruption, disagreement, imposition, asking favor, requesting information and so on. For instance, criticizing or insulting the actions of another may threaten the positive face of the recipient by conveying disapproval, otherwise requests for favors may threaten the negative face of the recipient by li

miting the behavior of the recipient and insisting on their autonomy (Erbert & Floyd 325-327). As a consequence, the underlying principle of politeness reveals that all people are concerned with protecting their face. In order to redress the impact of FTAs and to create and sustain harmony in social interaction, they should thus use those strategies (Sa'diyah 10).

Politeness Strategy (Strategies for doing FTA)

Politeness strategies attempt to help the good face of the hearer and resist transcending the freedom of action and freedom from imposition of the hearer. In order to mitigate any facial threats that arise in any social interactions, the interlocutor should select appropriate techniques. Brown and Levinson assume on this basis a range of five options ranging from the best strategy (Don't do the FTA) to the worst strategy to remove or decrease the possible FTA (Do the FTA and go on record as doing so baldly and without any redressive action). The speaker may mitigate the potential threat by two forms of redressive behavior, such as choosing a 'positive politeness' strategy to strengthen the positive face of the listener or choosing a 'negative politeness' strategy to alleviate the transgression of the freedom of action of the listener or freedom from imposition (Watts 85-86).As with the theory of Brown and Levinson, most speech acts endanger either the speaker or the audience, so the politeness techniques seek to minimize such threats by three key strategies: positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record politeness (Eelen 4).

Essentially, Brown and Levinson (1987) seek to establish policies of politeness to preserve the face of the listener. Such techniques claim the respect of an personal face and retain the 'self-esteem' in a private or public situation. A individual usually avoids embarrassing another person or making him feel uncomfortable. Minimizing FTA, four methods are employed, which are explained as follows:

First, **_'Bald on – Record Strategy'_**, as with Brown & Levinson, it does not seek to mitigate the danger to the face of the audience, although there are ways that bald on-record techniques can be used to indirectly reduce FTAs . Using such a plan would always shock or embarrass the receiver. This approach is often used in situations where speakers, for example, family or near friends, know each other very well and have a close relationship. Using "on – record" approach requests to directly execute the FTA (1-10). This approach includes eleven features, namely: great performance, great urgency and despair, metaphorical urgency for high valuation of the friendship of the listener, overcoming channel noise, task-

oriented, power distinction between speaker and listener (speaker is higher), sympathetic advice or warnings, granting permission requested by the listener, welcoming, saying goodbye, and offering permission (101).

Second, **'Positive Politeness Strategy'** is the strategy that aims at supporting positive face wants. This strategy minimizes the threat to the hearer's positive face by making the hearer feels good about him/herself, his/her interests or possessions. This method is used to reassure the hopeful face of the addressee that
their desire is similar to the desires of the addressee in certain respects. It is carried out by treating the individual as an in-group member, a friend or a person who wants to be identified and character traits are recognized. Fourteen characteristics are included in the positive politeness strategy: note of listener appreciation, exaggeration in (interest, acceptance, listener sympathy), intensify the listener's interest
in the contribution of the speaker, utilize in-group identity symbols, seek consensus, prevent conflict, presuppose common ground, joke, convey the knowledge of the speaker and respect for the wishes of the listener, pledge (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation) (Brown & Levinson 101-103).

Third, **'Negative Politeness Strategy'** , as regressive action is referred to as pointing to the negative face of the listener, i.e. his/her ability to be free of action and unlimited focus, or it emphasizes the avoidance of imposition on the listener (Ibid 111). The use of this technique also contributes to forms consisting of expressions of apology for the imposition. In addition, its aim is to respect the negative face of a person and will not overlap with the freedom of action of the individual. There are ten characteristics of negative politeness strategy, namely: use hedges, questions, be conventionally indirect, be pessimistic by making indirect request, reduce the imposition, provide deference, apologize, impersonalize speaker and listener (replacing the pronouns 'I' and 'you'), state the FTA as a general rule, nominate the subject, go on record as incurring a debt or not indebted listener (Ibid 130-211).

Fourth , **'Off – Record Strategy'** is the strategy in which speaker utilizes indirect or different language and removes the speaker from any imposition. In other words, if a speaker intends to do an FTA, though he/she intends to escape liability for doing so, he/she may record and say something in general or other than what he/she means to leave it to the addressee to determine how to interpret it (Ibid 211). As a consequence, because more than one goal is articulated and none of which makes a threat, this technique is so ambiguous. This method
then shows that the speaker has the potential to escape liability by arguing that the perception of the utterance as an FTA by the listener is wrong (Erbert & Floyd

324). Off record technique includes fifteen features, according to Brown and Levinson: offer hints, give clues of association, presuppose, overstate, understate, use tautologies, contradictions, be sarcastic, rhetorical questions, use metaphors, be vague, be ambiguous, over-generalization, displace listener, be incomplete, ellipsis (211-227).

Social Media Communication (Facebook)

Methods of communication have changed extremely over the course of history until the appearance of technology which has become the most important instrument for communication in the world. In the few last decades, internet brought new ways of words formation in language which adds new aspect to the field of study by which people can communicate with each other visually, orally and in written form. The growth of social media has presented an area for debates on different issues and problems such as political matters, religion, economic, sports, social discourse and other topics which have presented furious and effective arguments. Such debates and arguments mostly result in using unfriendly language by employing negative politeness strategies to attack others self image. On social media, individuals use manipulate language to fit ones opinion to the detriment of other participants.

Social media includes various applications as Facebook, Instgram, Telegram, Whatsapp and so on. These media have facilitated people communication across cultures to exchange ideas even without physical contact. Facebook as a popular free social networking service, was founded by Mark Zuckerberg (2004) while he was enrolled at Harvard University, lets registered users to create profiles, upload photos and videos as well as communicate online with family, friends and even new people all over the world. As messaging has become an integral part of people's live, Facebook profiles contains two messaging services; a personal system which is closely like email service, and a public system named 'The Wall' on which members can leave a text, video or photos and 'friends' comment for the owner of the profile that can be seen by other users. Facebook includes two significant features: 'News Feed', which appears on the homepage of each user, and 'Mini-Feed', which appears in each individual's wall. The Facebook   news feed refers to the central column of the home page of a computer that shows notificati ons from the individuals and pages that Facebook users follow. Thus, they get the latest news on their social networks each time users log in. The Facebook mini-feed shows what individuals have recently changed in their profiles like adding new friends, posting contents and updating in relationship status. Facebook users can keep control of who gets to read or see what about them by deleting stories they do not like from   their   own   'Mini-Feed'.   Furthermore   ,' Facebook

Groups' is another popular module that users can integrate into their profiles, enabling them to build and enter groups posting their thoughts   on a wall   about   shared interests and activities, then interacting through discussion threads. The 'Groups' appli cation shows the groups of each user as well as groups   recently joined   by their' mates '. Thus, within communities formed by users and organisations, a large sha re of Facebook's civilian and political effects should occur. Facebook is increasingly imp roving with numerous new features that make it more useful (Olorunleke et al 128-129).

Methodology

The researcher has picked up 20 asynchronous comments of Iraqi chatters from various Facebook public groups towards posts related to authority and parliament members.   The   comments   cover   different   topics.   The   emphasis is on the kind of politeness techniques that users exploit to understand the degree to which FTA is attained. The data is evaluated with its different realizations in accordance with Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness strategy (1978).

Data Analysis and Discussion

In what follows, the selected comments are analyzed and discussed due to each strategy together with their realizations:

Bald On-Record Strategy

This strategy is expressed as:
- Sympathetic advice

/Wallah ʔʃuːf maħilwah tidaʕuːn ʕalihum, xaluːhum huma wa ʔ ʕmaːlhum/
(I swear that it is not good to curse them, leave them with their deeds)

This comment is a sympathetic advice noticed in a reaction to a post of people in different positions of authority doing hermitage of pilgrimage and people pray on them in order their deeds not to be accepted and people get rid from them as soon as possible.

- Desperation

/ʔllah jurħam ʔjaːm zamaːn, kaːnit ʔlnaːs tixaːf min xajaːlhah/

(Allah bless the previous days when people were fearing from their shadow)

This excerpt represents a desperation in which the addressee reacts to a post of delegation related to the interior minister of solving tribal problems in southern governorates.

- Task-oriented

/la: tinsu:n, ʔntum siraqtu: ʔmwa:l ʔlʃaʕab/

(Do not forget that you have stolen the citizens' rights and money)

/ʔntˤu:nah ħuqu:qnah wa ʕu:fu: ʔl karasi: wa ʔħnah nisˤi:r bxajr/

(Give us our rights, leave the chairs (authority) and we will be okay(in best situation))

The given comments represent as reactions to the visiting of electricity minister and his supporters to certain Iraqi governorates. These comments show that the hearers are powerless since the speakers' rights are missed in their country and they comment and express their feelings without fear of punishment.

Positive Politeness Strategy

This strategy is analyzed as:

- Be Optimistic

/nitamana: min wazi:r ʔl tarbjah ʔl naðˤar fil sama:ħ lixuri:ʒi: ʔl kuljah ʔl turbawi:jah ʔl maftu: ħah ʔkma:l ʔl dira:sa:t ʔ l ʕulja:. ʔmaluna bi: kabi:r. wa lakum mina: ʔʒmal taqdi:r/

 (We hope the Minister of Education will consider graduated students of Open Educational Collage to complete their higher studies. Our hope in your personality is great. Appreciated.)

The addressee, in the comment above, shows his optimistic feeling towards the hearer as a reaction to a post in which the Minister of Education talks about recent opportunities for appointing graduated students.

- Assert reciprocal exchange

/ʕu:d min tixalsˤu:n ʔl muħa:fiðˤa min ʔl fugur wa ʔl ʃawa:riʕ ʔl mukasirah , niqbal ʔstinka:rik/

(When you settle on poverty and repair the destructive streets of the governorate, we accept your condemnation)

/Min tistankir ʔl wadˤiʕ ʔl muxzi: bil balad, ʔħna nsˤi:r waja:k/

(When you condemn the shameful situations of the country, we will be with you)

In the comment above, the speaker asserts reciprocal exchange in order to criticize the message of Former Prime Minister who denounces strongly the concert of opining the court in Karbala for West Asian Championship.

- Notice of admiration to hearers

/wa ʔl niʕim min ha:ða: ʔl raʒal , ʔħibah kaθi:ran laʔinahu: mihani: wa jastaħiq ha:ða ʔl mansˤib kawnahu: jura:ʕi: mutatˤaliba:t ʒami:ʕ altˤalabah/

(Blessing be upon this man, I love him so much since he is he is professional and deserves this position for taking into consideration all students' requests.

Concerning this comment, the Iraqi user minimizes the FTA by showing his admiration towards the Minister of Higher Education, in a post, who decide to accept more students to finish their higher education in various disciplines.

Negative Politeness Strategy

This strategy is employed as:

- Be pessimistic

/ʔnti: kulʃi: ma: sawajti: lil ʕira:q ħatta: tidaxli:n firri:ja:dˤah/

(You couldn't do anything for Iraq to take care of sport issues, could you?)

This optimistic comment is written as a reaction to a parliament member's request that the Minister of the Iraqi Football Federation should be resigned because of the West Asian Championship Cup and bad arrangements for the celebration.

- State the FTA as a general rule

  /ʔl sja:sju:n juħatˤimu:n ʔl balad bsja:sa:thumʔl fa:ʃlih/

  (Politicians will destroy the country with their wrong politics)

In reaction to a post in which congressional of parliament member was criticized, the speaker states the FTA as a general rule.

Off-Record Strategy

This strategy is realized as:

- Overstating

  /ʒajid!!/

  (Good)

  /xuʃ fikrah.. hahaha/

  (good idea..hahaha)

  /ħilu:/

  (Nice)

The speakers make criticism implicating "this idea is not important" to represent that the decision is less significant than it really is, as a reaction to the decision of Minister of Education who makes the exam book more sober by taking student's footprint in four places in the notebook avoiding the problem of theft.

- Using Metaphor

  /kulhum ʕaraba:t liddafiʕ, fa:ʃli:n, ha:ula:ʔ niʕa: ʒ/

  (All of them are no more than vehicle to push, they are failures, they are real sheep)

This comment is said metaphorically in reaction to a picture of Former Prime Ministers on which written " who is the best person who leads Iraq to modesty?" The speaker says "they vehicle to push" as a metaphor representing that they do not have any decision and they are pushed by political decisions of other countries and as "sheep" that they just eat and sleep without doing anything for their citizens.

- Using Rhetorical question

/li:jʃ ʔl wazi:r ka:n na:jim?/

(Was the minister asleep?)

/laʕad minu: jbu:g ʔl dula:ra:t?/

(Who will steal the money and dollars?)

The given rhetorical questions are made as reaction to a post which shows the visiting of Minister of Work and Social Affairs to the care house of people with special needs and extreme disability in Karbala after a long time. Here, the chatters do not expect any answer but they just want to criticize the Minister.

- Over-generalization

/lil ʔsaf, ʔl-twi:tar ɣajr sˤa:lih li sja:sji:n ʔl ʕira:qji:n/
(Unfortunately, twitter is invalid for Iraqi politicians)

In reaction to a picture of a twitter message for a parliament member on which written that the twitter messages should only contain words without decoration. the twitter messages should only contain written words without decoration. An Iraqi chatter over-generalizes that all Iraqi politicians do not know how to use twitter correctly.

- Displacing Hearer

/wa ʔða: sˤa:r tasˤmi:m, wi:jn ʔl muʃkilah? Lu bas tri:d tbajin ʔnta ha:j la:jf/

(And if there is decoration, where is the problem? Or you just want to show yourself as a highlife person)

In reaction to the same post of a twitter message designed by a parliament member, the owner of the post pretends to address the FTA to the parliament member when, as

it is in this comment, someone replies carrying on what is required and face is not threatened as a result.

- Contradiction

/hisah ʔʒa za:rhi bis madri: jsˤaliħha madri: la:/

(Now, he visits the place but we do not know whether he repairs it or not)

In reaction to the visiting of minister of work and social affairs to the care house of people with special needs and extreme disability in Karbala after a long time, contradiction is fulfilled by saying two things that conflict each other; the speaker makes it seems that he is unable to say the truth.

/madri: adˤhak madri: abtʃi: ʕala hil miskeena ili: ʕala: nija:thi/　　　　(I do not know to laugh or cry for this poor fellow who do something according to her intentions)

This comment is said by a chatter who does not know how to express her feeling truly towards the teacher who has a problem with a parliament member as a reaction to a post in which a teacher complaints against a parliament member who blackmailed her in one of Baghdad schools.

The analysis of the data shows that , with ' bald-on strategy', we have got (four) out of (twenty) comments including the realizations of "sympathetic advice, desperation and task-oriented ". As for the positive strategy, there are (four) out of (twenty) comments with characteristics of "be optimistic, assert reciprocal exchange, notice of admiration to hearers". Concerning the negative strategy, there are   (two) out of (twenty) comments as "be pessimistic and state the FTA as a general rule". Finally, off-record has reached (ten) out of   (twenty) comments including "overstating, using metaphor, using rhetorical questions, over-generalization, displacing hearer and contradiction".

The results , then, show that the off-record strategy represents the most frequently manipulated strategy   by Iraqi users   in Facebook   comments, especially in public groups, to demonstrate their hostility against people in power or th eir supporters and members of parliament due to harsh conditions in their country.

This indicate that Iraqi chatters desire to do FTAs towards authority members but they pretend to avoid the responsibility for doing so. They employ the off-record strategy saying something in general or different form leaving the interpretation to the addressee or the users who are following the post. The poorest technique used by Iraqi users is the negative politeness strategy. It means that the interlocutor respects the wish of the addressee to have his/her freedom of action unimpeded. Positive politeness and bald-on recording techniques have equal frequency, it is noted. In addition, a very different phenomenon from what happens in the real world is that Iraqi users often optimize the imposition of FTA by swearing, writing taboo phrases, giving sexual gestures, and so on, because participants are particularly anonymous in Facebook groups.

Conclusion

It is noticeable that in various social media situations, the communication is different in comparison to face-to-face situations. This study shows that Iraqi people are less polite, in Facebook comments, than they would be in face-to-face interactions so that politeness strategies are employed to decrease FTA. The current study has come up with the fact that 'off-record strategy' is the greatest whereas 'negative politeness strategy' is the least strategy employed by Iraqi chatters on Facebook, then the 'bald-on strategy' that comes in line with 'positive politeness strategy'. Moreover, Iraqi comments to some extent contain abusive and aggressive capacity which show their hostile especially towards people in position of authority or their supporters and parliament members. In fact, people can express their emotions and displeasure about others and public debates, through Facebook comments. This will help authority members to know the feelings people have towards them according to whatever they do through their ruling country . However, the researcher suggests that people should take care of their use of language as far as politeness strategies are concerned. On one hand, language is a means of unity that is capable to corrupt the society as a whole. On the other hand, lack of politeness in general and social media in particular can create hypocrisy and strife and breed political and ethnic crisis. Consequently, people should be mindful of their use of politeness strategies as William Feather says " politeness is an inexpensive way of making friends", thus, in any society, people have to respect individual public self-image in their communication in order to have peaceful society.

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استراتيجيات الكلام المهذب المستخدمة في الفيسبوك من قبل العراقيين"

"في عامة التعليقات على منشورات السلطة و أعضاء البرلمان

يوظف الناس استراتيجيات التأدب(الكلام المهذب) في الحياة الواقعية وكذلك على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي . تركز الدراسة الحالية على ستراتيجيات التأدب التي تستخدم من قبل العراقيين في مجموعات عامة على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي لإدراك تأثير الاساليب غير المؤدبة في تعليقات متنوعة غير متزامنة تجاه السلطة و أعضاء البرلمان على تطبيق الفيسبوك ؛ لتوضيح العوامل التي تدفع المستخدمين إلى استخدام هذه الستراتيجيات ويشير الباحث إلى أن معظم ثرثرات الدردشة العراقية تتبع ستراتيجية غير رسمية في التعليقات؛ لإظهار المشاعر العدوانية والمسيئة تجاه مناصب السلطة وأعضاء البرلمان.

List of Arabic Symbols used in the study

- **Consonants**

Meaning	Examples	IPA Symbols	Arabic Alphabet
their deeds	/ʔ ʕma:lhum**/**	/ʔ/	الهمزة – أ
country	/balad/	/b/	ب
vehicles	/ʕaraba:t/	/t/	ت
so much	/kaθi:ran/	/θ/	ث
the man	/ʔl raʒa:l/	/ʒ/	ج
our rights	/ħuqu:qnah/	/ħ/	ح
okay	/bxajr/	/x/	خ
so	/laʕad/	/d/	د
this	/ha:ða:/	/ð/	ذ
idea	/fikrah/	/r/	ر
minister	/wazi:r/	/z/	ز
politicians	/sja:sju:n/	/s/	س
streets	/ʃawa:riʕ/	/ʃ/	ش
cry	/abʧi:/	/ʧ/ (ch)	**ش**
design	/tasʕmi:m/	/sʕ/	ص
the situation	/ʔl wadʕiʕ/	/dʕ/	ض
students	/tʕalabah/	/tʕ/	ط

consider	/ʔl naðˤar/	/ðˤ/	ظ
all	/ʒami:ʕ/	/ʕ/	ع
invalid	/ɣajr sˤa:lih/	/ɣ/	غ
unsuccessful	/fa:ʃlih/	/f/	ف
Iraqi people	/ʕira:qji:n/	/q/	ق
was	/ka:n/	/k/	ك
poverty	/ʔl fugur/	/g/	ك
for you	/lakum/	/l/	ل
who	/minu:/	/m/	م
accept	/niqbal/	/n/	ن
problem	/muʃkilah/	/h/	ه
and	/wa/	/w/	و
asleep	/na:jim/	/j/	ي

- **Vowels**

Meaning	Example	Its Symbol	The Arabic Vowel
position	/mansˤib/	/a/	Fatħah
professional	/mihani:/	/i/	Kasrah
you	/ ʔnta/	/u/	dˤamah
condemnation	/ʔstinka:r/	/a:/	ا
shameful	/muxzi:/	/i:/	اي
stole	siraqtu:	/u:/	او

- **Other Symbols**

Meaning	Example	Arabic Sybmobls
I swear	Wallah(double the letter)	ʔl ʃaddah (germination)
for Iraq	lil ʕira:q	ħuru:f ʔl ʒar (attach prepositions to nouns)
in sport	fi ʔlri:ja:dˤih /firri:ja:dˤih/	assimilate the l- when it is assimilated