

A Corpus-Assisted Pragmatic Comparative Study of 'Boosters' in Iraqi Televised Political Interviews

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ABSTRACT

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The concept of 'boosting' is dealt with and developed from a pragmatic perspective by Janet Holmes (1984). Later, Urbanova (2003) the model of this study has adjusted this concept to be applicable to language in general. 'Boosters' are those lexical items that express the speaker's certainty towards the true value of a proposition being asserted in an utterance. Context is the major factor that determines the type or prototype of the linguistic device in use. There have been a number of researches dealing with the concept of boosting from political, scientific, pedagogical, sociological, and religious angles. However, the Arabic, namely the Iraqi discourses have not been dealt with before in any of the levels mentioned here. Consequently, this research is based on an analysis of a corpus of (10) interviews with the native Iraqi male and female politicians in which the researcher makes divergent comparisons between them, i. e; between the Iraqi male and female politicians to arrive at a convenient understanding of the difference in the orientations of the two groups conducted in this study. The results of the analysis show the different orientations of the two groups towards the use of boosting

1. Introduction

Critical discourse analysis has recently become the interest of numerous theorists and philosophers due to the close relationship between language as multiple means of communication and politics. Politicians intentionally exploit particular expressions to attenuate or accentuate epistemic commitments which are relevant to the surrounding events. They deliberately convey a message to their addressees using boosters (henceforth Bs) to accomplish certain goals they are after. Consequently, this type of interaction has further led many researchers to suit themselves to analyze these linguistic devices trying to find out how far these are influential and argumentative in terms of political interactions.

The ability to use pragmatic knowledge strategies allows are to convey and interpret meaning efficiently. Bs are the communicative devices which serve to increase the force of an utterance . Holmes (1984:349) states that Bs. "allow language users to express their certainty in what they say and mark their involvement with their interlocutors , stress intended information , and direct engagement with the recipients. Besides , politeness strategies have received a greater attention as illustrating features of spoken and written discourse which essentially facilitate the course of any given discourse . In this respect , Bs contribute to the expression of positivity in the sense agreement , compliment, greeting , etc. Linguistic devices such as 'sure' , ' certainly ' , 'as you know' , etc ., are used to express the extent of the speaker's commitment to the truth of a position and generally described as devices for expressing epistemic modality .Epistemic modality is defined by Lyons (1977:797) as " an utterance in which the speaker explicitly qualifies his/her commitment to the truth of the proposition expressed by the sentence he/she utters ". This

means that the epistemic modal statements express conclusions drawn from the actual evidence about the range of possibilities for what the case in reality is (Kreasns , 2000:53) . Thus, Bs. are included within the devices which are used to express epistemic modality in what they can be realized through expressions like, 'quite frankly ', 'believe me ', 'you know, etc (Stubbs, 1983:5).

To assert a certain issue with an intention to persuade a recipient, the speaker may use different devices to accentuate the illocutionary force of the speech act asserting the proposition of any utterance when he /she may be aware that the addressee is somehow doubtful or hesitant about a given proposition. Consequently, the speaker tries to modify or convey a greater certainty of the validity of an utterance. Essentially, Bs. are seen to "play an important role in creating conversational solidarity and in constructing an authoritative persona in counseling interviews " (He, 1993:503). Adopting this metadiscoursal marker , politicians try to intensify their proposals and back up their intentions with evidence in order to fulfill their aims and convince their audience of the claims they are after. In this regard , Holmes (1990:140) finds that " boosters work to balance objective information , subjective evaluation and interpersonal negotiation this can be a powerful persuasive factor in gaining acceptance for claims " . Expressions such as , 'definitely .' 'I am sure' , 'I firmly believe ' create an impression of certainty , conviction and assurance in that they can be employed to instill trust and confidence on the part of the listener.

1.1 Objectives

The study aims at achieving the following objectives:

- 1) Presenting the concept of BG and its concrete relationships to be understanding of genre of a political speech act.
- 2) Tracking the strategy of BG employed by the Iraqi male and female politicians so as to arrive at a conviction to how far the two groups are similar or different in arraying their arguments in political discourse .
- 3) Investigating the significance of Bs. as a typical means through which the Iraqi male and female politicians mitigate or accentuate the effect of a speech act.

1.2 Hypotheses

This study revolves around the following two hypotheses:

- 1) The native Iraqi female politicians are more direct in their expressions and less vague than the males in the genre of political interviews . They exploit BG . expressions to prove that they are successful in holding important political positions .
- 2) The Iraq male politicians are less subjective and less involved with their audience than the female politicians.

2. Research procedures and Limitations

The following procedures have been adopted to fulfill the ends of the study under examination ; these are :

- 1) Investigating the possible difference (s) between the Iraqi male and female political speeches with in the course of using Bs.
- 2) Tracking not only the lexical items that function as Bs, but also the syntactic structure (e.g. passive voice), prosodic devices (e.g. emphatic intonation),and discourse devices (e.g. linking signals) as possible strategies employed to render a message boosted .

Equally significant the study limits itself to analyses(10) political interviews based on the difference of frequency of occurrence of BG markers . Five interviews are for the Iraqi male politicians (henceforth IMPs) , and the other (5) are devoted to the interviews held with the Iraqi female politicians (henceforth IFPS). These interviews are downloaded from the official websites of various international TV channels . The data are going to be analyzed on the basis of Urbanova's Model (2003) , who give several examples that demonstrate a variety of linguistic devices made use of to boost the illocutionary force of a speech act .

3. Methodology

This section contains the practical part of the study. The data are analyzed according to Urbanova's (2008) Model .The researcher investigates the frequency of occurrence of BG in ten selected televised political interviews with both the Iraqi male and female politicians . The section also includes a demonstration of quantitative and qualitative tabulations of these markers in the discourse of two groups. These will be a demonstration of the findings obtained from the analysis based the differences in frequency of occurrence of the intended functions in terms of gender and language

4. Functions of Boosting

BG. is a phenomenon frequently found in the genre of political interviews . Linguistic items which are used to accentuate the strength of utterances , are generally labeled as Bs. Urbanova (2008) proposes five functions of this metadiscoursal marker. There are shown and discussed

with examples:

1) Emphasizes

As a metadiscoursal marker , emphasizes (Ems henceforth) primarily functions as to catch the attention of the hearer when speakers promote certain parts, of their utterances during interaction .The intention is to invite others to endorse and to share with them the feelings , tastes or normative assessments they are announcing . Thus , the function of Ems is dialogically directed towards aligning the addressee into a community of shared value and belief (Martin and White , 2005:95) . This function can also question the validity of a given utterance , asking indirectly for its conformation . It can be expressed by expressions like , "you know", "you see", "you remember " , " let me tell you " , etc .

Example No. (1):

eimad aleabaadi: yaeni albarlaman walhukumat biha yaeni hu mujtamae dhukuriun walmar'at maeniat shilun tshufin halaha 'anti?

miha aldawriu : 'ustadhi khaliy 'ukluk' aniy bialnasibat ali 'ashuf 'ana alansan bi'aydih yaghib nafsah wabi'aydih yuadiy

عماد العبادي: يعني البرلمان والحكومة بيها يعني هو مجتمع ذكوري والمرأة معنية شلون تشوفين حالها أنت؟

مها الدوري: أستاذي خلي أكلك أني بالنسبية الي أشوف أن الانسان بأيديه يغيب نفسه وبأيديه يؤدي دوره ليرضي الله سبحانه تعالى ويرضي الشعب العراقي الله سبحانه وتعالى راح يوفقه في النجاح .

Translation:

Emad Al-Abadi: It means that the Parliament and the government in them, I mean, a patriarchal society, and a woman is concerned. How do you see her condition?

Maha Al-Douri: Sir, let me tell you. To me, I see that a person is free to absent himself and performs his role, and every person has his role to please God Almighty and the Iraqi people. God Almighty will help him to succeed.

In the example above , when making use of the phrase 'astadhi khaliy 'ukluk' the interviewee stresses her point strongly and then turns to involve the interviewer with her opinion very explicitly . What she is after is to gain agreement from her audience.

Example No.(2):

eabd aleazim muhamad : limadha lam yusamiy hataa alan alwuzara' alamaniyn alqiadat alaminia ?

eizat alshaabandar : sayidi alkarim sadaqani hadha 'amr lays lah ealaqat mubashirat ban aleunf yatarajae 'aw la yatarajae 'ana qudrat aljihaz alaminii hi fi taqadum 'aw fi tarajue lays lah ealaqa . hunak shakhsiaat khatirat eiraqiat farat min aleadalat bisabab aljarimat alati aiqtarafatha 'ayaam alnizam alsaabiq wahi tamlik amwalan an tayilat 'aydan hi tamudu jamaeat aleunf bi'asbab alquat , hunak quaan wataniat **kama wasafatha hadratuk** maluha ealaqat bimumarasat alairihab .

عبد العظيم محمد : لماذا لم يسمي حتى الان الوزراء الامنيين القيادات الامنية ؟

صدقتي هذا أمر ليس له علاقة مباشرة بان العنف يتراجع أو لا يتراجع أن قدرة الجهاز الامني هي في تقدم أو في تراجع ليس له علاقة **عزت الشايندر :** سيدي الكريم هناك شخصيات خطيرة عراقية فرت من العدالة بسبب الجريمة التي اقترفتها أيام النظام السابق وهي تملك اموالاً طائلة أيضا هي تمد جماعات العنف بأسباب القوة . , هناك قوى وطنية **كما وصفتها حضرتك** مالها علاقة بممارسة الارهاب

Translation:

Abdel Azim Muhammad: Why has the security ministers not yet named the security leaders?

Izzat al-Shabandar: Dear sir, believe me, this is a matter that has no direct relationship to the fact that violence is regressing or not regressing. The ability of the security apparatus is in progress or regression has nothing to do with it. There are dangerous Iraqi personalities who have fled justice because of the crime they committed during the days of the former regime. They also have a lot of money. They also provided violent groups with means of power. **As you described it**, there are national forces that have nothing to do with terrorism.

Explicitly, the expressions " *sayidi alkarim sadaqani*" and " *kama wasaftuha hadratuk* " denote that the speaker is asking the interviewer to build up a firm background assertion with him .politicians mostly follow this strategy namely , in the genre of political interviews as seen in the highlighted markers above .The reason behind this is to obtain as much shared agreement and belief with the interlocutors as possible .

2) Assurances

Assurances (Asrs henceforth) are Bs. that express certainty and conviction . This function frequently used to " amplify the trustworthiness of the message rendered by the speaker " (Urbanova , 2003 , 73) .Expressions such as 'sure ' , 'certainly ' , definitely ' , ' surely ' , no question '...etc, and any frequent occurrence of the same expression serves to accentuate the illocutionary force of given speech act .

Example No. (3):

muhamad alhamd : tayib maeali alnaayib rubama alyawm alaitijah alshaebiu munqasim yaeni adha ma qusna bimawdue aleadad yaeni maeruf aleadad allaaakuthariat lakina munqasim albaed alyawm min almuhafazat talabat alyawm bieadam qubul alhukumat 'aw albarlaman bialmatalib alati takhusu 4 airhab 'aw takhusu almusa'alat waleadala .

ealit nasif : alyawm fi majlis alnuwaab naqash aleafw aleama haqiqat **alkuli mutafiqin** hataa aleiraqiat qalat alyawm ana la 'urid 'an 'akhrij faman talatakhat aydihim bidima' aleiraqiyn ...'ama 'an yakun hunak khuruj biqanun aleafw aleami naeam nahn jamiean an mutafiqin ban hunak marhalat aistithnayiyat mara fiha aleiraq , **naeam hunak** 'akhta' kabirat qad hasalat **naeam hunak** khuruqat fi almuetaqalat **naeam hunak** mawqufin qad mara ealayh fatrat tawilat , **naeam alkulu** mutafiqin ealaa hadha almuawdue walkuli mutafiqin ealaa aleafw aleami .man hayth almabda aleafw aleamu **alkulu mutafiqin** ealaa tamririhi.

محمد الحمّد : طيب معالي النائب ربما اليوم الاتجاه الشعبي منقسم يعني اذا ما قسنا بموضوع العدد يعني معروف العدد اللاكثريه لكن منقسم البعض اليوم من المحافظات طالبت اليوم بعدم قبول الحكومة أو البرلمان بالمطالب التي تخص 4 ارباب أو تخص المساواة والعدالة .

عالية نصيف : اليوم في مجلس النواب ناقش العفو العام حقيقة الكل متفقين حتى العراقية قالت اليوم انا لا أريد أن أخرج فمن تلطخت ايديهم بدماء العراقيين ...أما أن يكون هناك خروج بقانون العفو العام نعم نحن جميعاً متفقين بان هناك مرحلة استثنائية مر فيها العراق , **نعم هناك** أخطاء كبيرة قد حصلت **نعم هناك** خروقات في المعتقلات **نعم هناك** موقوفين قد مر عليه فترة طويلة , **نعم الكل متفقين** على هذا الموضوع والكل متفقين على العفو العام .من حيث المبدأ العفو العام الكل متفقين على تمريره.

Translation:

Muhammad al-Hamad: Ok, honorable representative. Perhaps today, the popular trend is divided. If we measure the issue of the number, the number is known, not the majority. But today, some of the governorates asked the government and the House of Parliament to not to comply with requests to encompass those covered by article 4 of the anti –terrorism law or the accountability and justice law, so what is the solution ?

Alia Nassif: Today the House of Representatives discussed the draft of the General Amnesty Law. Actually , **all agree** even the Iraqiya bloc said that it does not wish to free those whose hands have been stained with the Iraqi blood but if there will be discharge through the General Amnesty Law .. **Yes ,we all agree** that there is an extraordinary period that Iraq has undergone,

Yes, there have been huge mistakes, **Yes, there have been** violations that break low in detention centres, Yes, there are detainees who have spent long periods in jail, **Yes, we all agree** on this subject and all accept the necessity of the General Amnesty Law. In principle, **all agree** to pass the General Amnesty Law

The speaker very clearly repeats the utterances " **alkulu mutafiqin** "and" **naeam hunak** " in different parts of her answer . The intention here is to send a message that she certain and confident of her statement . She rather focuses on the view that there is a common agreement among the parties where her claims are asserted by all . Thus , the hearer is convinced of her truthfulness and solidarity .

Example No. (4):

eimad alebaadi : bas hay maenaha tafarhadat eaqarat aldawla ?

elialt nasif : **bialtaakid bialtaakid bialtaakid** . bialfiel sarat farhud . law mubiqinaha ealaa 'ashabiha 'afdal . bas man aintaqalat liwizarat almaliat akhadhat takun mahatatan mae kathir minalnaas ean tariq almuzayadat biaisear zahidatan .

عماد العبادي : بس هاي معناها تفارهدت عقارات الدولة ؟

عالية نصيف : **بالتأكيد بالتأكيد بالتأكيد** . بالفعل صارت فرهود . لو مبقينها على أصحابها أفضل . بس من انتقلت لوزارة المالية اخذت تكون محطة مع كثير من الناس عن طريق المزادات باسعار زهيدة .

Translation:

Emad Al-Abadi: But this means that the country's estates were plundered?

Alia Nassif: **Surely,surely,surely**, they have been plundered. It would be better if they have reserved their original ownership has been transformed to the Ministry of Finance, many people bought them at low prices at auctions.

One of the applicable strategies that accomplishes the function of assurance is "repetition " . The interviewee starts her reply with the same expression(**surely**) three times successively . Consequently , the hearer features this intensification as a speaker's self –confidence and commitment to the truth value of her message .

3) Agreement / Understanding

Hyland (1998:2) as well as Urbanova (2003:74) stress that expressions like , 'exactly ',that's true', 'I agree with you ', ' absolutely ', rhetorical question are effectively making involvement , stressing shared information ,and showing direct engagement with an audience . Such markers express solidarity and positive attitude within the process of interaction .

Example No. (5):

muhamad alhamd : mawdue altaeaqud lihali azmat alkahraba' wyn sar wwyn wasal washinu taliatih ?

maryam alrayis : mawdue anih eadam altaeaqud 'aw hunak dual tuhawil tueiq hadhih alsharikat yaeni hadha kalam mw daqiq li'anah alsharikat hi laysat fi dawlat 'aw dawlatayni. fima yataealaq bimughtarah alqanun tahdid wilayat dwlat rayiys alwuzara'

tama qira'atuh qira'at 'uwlaa . hunak 'atraf qanuniat 'abdat aietiradaha alsayid rayiys majlis alnuwaab hu min 'ahdar hadhah al'atraf wadhakar hal hadha alqanun dusturiun 'am ghayr dusturiin . dhukar banah ghayr dusturiin **fakayf birayiys majlis alnuwaab** wahu yaalam 'ana alqanun aliun tama taqdimuh hu ghayr dusturiin kayf yuhawil an yuearqil eamal majlis alnuwaab . **alys fi dhalik dawaei siasia** ? eindama yusiru ealaa 'an yushrae hadha alqanun likay yazhar 'amam alshaarie bi'annah yushrie qanunu. **'alays hadha talaecub bimasir alshaeb** ? hadhah 'umur tatrah haqiqatan 'ana hunak talaecubun. **'alays ladayna qawanin muhimat tahtaj 'an taraa alnuwr** wanudrijuha fi jadwal al'aamal bishakl ealaniin ? **'alays ealaa 'aeda' majlis alnuwaab** ban yaalamuu ma mawjud fi jadwal al'aamal wala yatafajawua yawmiana an biwujud jadwal wala yaalamun 'aslan an bahu hu mukhalif 'aydan lilmizam aldaakhilii ? **'alays fih nuqtat nizam** likathir min 'aeda' majlis albarlaman walam yastakhdimu 'aya nuqta ?

محمد الحمد : موضوع التعاقد لحل أزمة الكهرباء وبين صار ووين وصل وشنو تاليتيه ؟

مريم الريس : موضوع انه عدم التعاقد أو هناك دول تحاول تعيق هذه الشركات يعني هذا كلام مو دقيق لأنه الشركات هي ليست في دولة أو دولتين. فيما يتعلق بمقترح . هناك أطراف قانونية أبدت اعتراضها السيد رئيس مجلس النواب هو من أحضر هذه الأطراف القانون تحديد ولاية دولة رئيس الوزراء تم قراءته قراءة أولى فقط وذكر هل هذا القانون دستوري أم غير دستوري . ذكر بانه غير دستوري **فكيف برئيس مجلس النواب** وهو يعلم أن القانون الي تم تقديمه هو غير دستوري. كيف يحاول ان يعرقل عمل مجلس النواب . **اليس في ذلك دواعي سياسية** ؟ عندما يصير على أن يشرع هذا القانون لكي يظهر أمام الشارع بأنه يشرع قانون. أليس هذا تلاعب بمصير الشعب ؟ هذه أمور تطرح حقيقة أن هناك تلاعب. أليس لدينا قوانين مهمة تحتاج أن ترى النور وندرجها في جدول الأعمال بشكل علني ؟ أليس على أعضاء مجلس النواب بان يعلموا ما موجود في جدول الأعمال ولا يتفاجؤا يومياً بوجود جدول ولا يعلمون أصلاً بهو هو مخالف أيضاً للنظام الداخلي ؟ أليس فيه نقطة نظام لكثير من أعضاء مجلس البرلمان ولم يستخدموا أي نقطة ؟

Translation:

Muhammad Al-Hamad: The issue of contracting to solve the problem of electricity ,where did it happen, where did it arrive, and what will happen to it?

Maryam Al Raves: The issue that there are no contracts or countries trying to obstruct these companies is not accurate because the companies are not in one or two countries... Concerning the proposed law limiting the mandate of the Prime Minister, it was read only once. There were legal parties that expressed their objection. The Speaker of the House of the Parliament was the one who brought these parties and mentioned whether this law is constitutional or unconstitutional. He mentioned that it is unconstitutional, **So how about the Speaker of the House of the Parliament** when he knows that the presented law is unconstitutional. How does he try to obstruct the work of the Parliament. **Isn't that politically motivated?** When he insists on legislating this law to appear in front of the street that he is legislating a law and that there is pressure from Mr Al-Maliki on the Judicial Council to reject this law. **Is this not manipulating the fate of the people?** These matters bring up the fact that there is manipulation. **Do we not have essential laws that need to see the light** and include them on the agenda publicly? **Shouldn't the members of the House of the Parliament** know what is on the agenda and not be surprised daily by the existence of a schedule, and they are not even aware of it, which is also contrary to the rules of procedure? **Isn't it a point of order** for many members of Parliament who did not use any point?

What is worthy to note in this example is the repeated rhetorical questions

" fakayf birayiys majlis alnuwaab? alys hadha talaeb bimasir alshaeb ?" 'alays ladayna qawanin muhimat tahtaj 'an taraa alnuwr? wanudrijuha fi jadwal al'aemal bishakl ealaniin ? 'alays ealaa 'aeda' majlis alnuwaab? 'alays fih nuqtat nizam?

" فكيف برئيس مجلس النواب...؟ اليس هذا تلاعب بمصير الشعب ... ؟" "أليس لدينا قوانين مهمة تحتاج أن ترى النور...؟ أليس على أعضاء مجلس النواب...؟ أليس فيه نقطة نظام...؟"

"How can the Speaker of the Head of the House of the Parliament know that the law that was presented is unconstitutional, trying to obstruct the work of the Parliament and prolong this work, and we have many important laws that did not make their way to legislation? Do we not have important laws that need to see the light and include them on the agenda publicly? Shouldn't the members of Parliament know what is on the agenda and not be surprised daily by the existence of an agenda, and they are not even aware of it, which is also contrary to the rules of procedure? Isn't it a point of order for many members of the House of the Parliament who did not use any point? Isn't this a manipulation of the people's fate?"

This marker unfolds two perspectives : firstly , the frequent occurrence of this marker connotes an accentuation in the speaker's speech act ; secondly , a rhetorical question is of a context sensitive importance . It this can be seen as a hedge or a booster marker . In this context , it formulates a BG. device due to the speaker's intonation .

Example No. (6):

emad aleabaadi : yaeni alwade sar ghayr shakl . aintam sirtu qaribin ealaa dawlat alqanun wabaedin ean ealawi .

elialt nasif : la yaeni bialeaks , 'ahna 'ahna min 'usus almashrue alwatani . hu almashrue alwataniu kamashrue walays ka'ashkhas . 'ana muaminat man dakhalat ma janat 'aerif 'akhlaq alduktur ayad ealawi .

emad aleabaadii : khaliyna wabaedin narjie li'ayad ealawi . khila natakalam ean yaeni 'antu alfayid basuat alqayimat hu alaa rafeukum waqadakum .

elialt nasif : **sahah 'ana 'atafiq wyaak** bas 'ahna bidhalna majhud . yaeni 'ana kunt bialhamlat alaintikhabia .

عماد العبادي : يعني الوضع صار غير شكل . انتم صرتو قريبين على دولة القانون وبعيدين عن علاوي .

عالية نصيف : لا يعني بالعكس , أحنا أحنا من أسس المشروع الوطني . هو المشروع الوطني كمشروع وليس كأشخاص . أنا مؤمنة من دخلت ما جنت أعرف أخلاق الدكتور أياد علاوي .

عماد العبادي : خلينا وبعدين نرجع لأياد علاوي . خل نتكلم عن يعني أنتو الفانض باصوات القائمة هو الى رفعكم وقادكم .

عالية نصيف : صحيح أنا أتفق وياك بس أحنا بذلنا مجهود . يعني أنا كنت بالحملة الانتخابية .

Translation:

Emad Al-Abadi: I mean, the situation has become out of shape. You are close to the Dawlat Al-Qanun and far from Allawi.

Alia Nassif: Not on the contrary. We, we have founded the national project. It is the national project as a project, not as individuals. When I joined the project, did not know the morals of Dr Iyad Allawi.

Emad Al-Abadi: Let us, and then go back to Iyad Allawi. Let's talk about I mean; you are the surplus of votes from the list to raise you and lead you.

Alia Nassif: Correct, I agree with you, but we made an effort. I mean, I was in the election campaign.

The speaker here again signals her agreement with the interviewer's opinion. The utterance "**sahih ana aitafaq wyaak**" may not only be used to express Asrs, as shown in the preceding function, but also reflects a high degree of involvement with propositional context of the message in question.

4.) Attitudinal Boosters

This function is expressed when the speaker reinforces the positive or negative quality of a given message. Urbanova (2003:74) states that it can also be achieved when the speaker emphasizes his /her subjectivity to make the utterances highly assertive and to show involvement with the subject matter in question. This function can be endorsed by expressions like, '**very**', '**largely**', '**perfectly**', '**I think**', '**personally**', ...etc.

Example No. (7):

eimad alebaadi : 'alif ?

ealit nasif : alf w 379 lw hij ma 'atadhakar ma 'atadhakar yaeni . baghdad takhtalif bayha kulu qadat alkutal alsiyasiat yaeni 'aku tanafas ealaa 'awjuh mithl ma yakulun falyatlae alf 'aniy **aietabarrah fad ainjaz jidana an qawiin** wakhasatan 'ahna eindama sar aijtimate wayh duktur ayad waqal tuhibuwn min tanzimati 'aw man shi yakhtarun 'asmakum . kilnalah la ahna ma nurid hadha alkama ? 'ahna khafna ealaa alduktur ayad ealawi 'an yatlie 'aqala sawt min dawlat alqanun 'aw min tariq alhashimi fakhlayna alasawat kuluha 'alah .

eimad alebaadii : hasah alwade sar ghayr shay' .

ealit nasif : shlun yaeni ?

eimad alebaadi : yaeni alwade sar ghayr shakl 'antum sirtu qaribin ealaa dawlat alqanun wabaedin ean ealawi .

ealiat nasif : la yaeni bialeaks , '**ahna ahna min 'usus almashrue alwatanii** . '**ana muaminat man dakhalat ma janat 'aerif 'akhlaq alduktur ayad ealawi** .

؟ **عماد العبادي** : ألف ؟

عالية نصيف : الف و 379 ما أتذكر ما أتذكر يعني . بغداد تختلف بيها كل قادة الكتل السياسية يعني أكو تنافس أني اعتبره فد انجاز جدا قوي وخاصة أحنأ عندما صار اجتماع ويه دكتور أباد وقال تحبون من تنظيماتي أو من شي يختارون أسمكم . كلناله لا احنا ما نريد هذا الكم ؟ أحنأ خفنا على الدكتور اباد علاوي أن يطلع أقل صوت من دولة القانون أو من طارق الهاشمي فخلينا الاصوات كلها آله .

عماد العبادي : هسه الوضع صار غير شيء .

؟ **عالية نصيف** : شلون يعني ؟

عماد العبادي : يعني الوضع صار غير شكل أنتم صرتو قريبين على دولة القانون وبعيدين عن علاوي .

عالية نصيف : لا يعني بالعكس , أحنأ احنا من أسس المشروع الوطني . أنا مؤمنة من دخلت ما جنت أعرف أخلاق الدكتور اباد علاوي .

Translation:

Emad Al-Abadi: A thousand?

Aliyah Nassif: A thousand and 379. I mean, I don't remember exactly. Baghdad differs in which all the leaders of the political blocs. I mean, there is competition. **so I consider it a very strong achievement**, especially when a meeting took place with Dr.

Iyad and he said you like my organizations or who choose your name. We feared Dr Iyad Allawi that the slightest voice would appear from the Dawlat Al-Qanun or Tariq al-Hashemi, so we let all the voices be his.

Emad Al-Abadi: Now the situation has changed.

Alia Nassif: How do you mean?

Emad Al-Abadi: I mean, the situation has become out of shape. You are close to Dawlat Al-Qanun and far from Allawi.

Alia Nassif: Not on the contrary, **we have founded the national project.** It is the national project as a project, not as an individual. **I am a believer, when I entered, I did not know the morals of Dr Iyad Allawi.**

The speaker in the above example hints at some subjective personal pronouns to intensify her speech with the BG. Markers appeared in **aniy aetabirah fada anjaz jidana an qawiun ahina ahna min 'uss almushrue alwatany and ani muminat man dakhalat ma jant aerif akhlaq ayad ealawi.**

Nevertheless, the general atmosphere of her reply is to reveal her negative attitude towards the subject matter she is asked about

Example No. (8:)

yasir 'abu hilalah : lakina ma tafadalt bih ban eiraq 'asghar eiraq 'aqwaa , yaeni hadhih alnabrat altaqsimiat min dawayir waeadam wujud aistinkar laha 'alaa yueti amakaniatan liltaqsim ?

'ayad ealawi : la fi aistinkar shadid laha min 'atraf siasiat kathirat wakabirat waminha 'atraf muhimat dakhil altahaluf alwatanii nafsih bialadafat alaa mustaqiliyn akharin , **wa'ana shakhsiana an yaeni mae alwilayat almutahidat al'amrikiat wamae alealam wamae almujtamae alduwalii wamae alduwal alearabiat** hadharat min alwadeiat altaayifiat alsiyasiat alati qad tabruz natijat almawaqif al'amrikiat .

ياسر أبو هلاله : لكن ما تفضلت به بان عراق أصغر عراق أقوى , يعني هذه النبذة التقسيمية من دوائر وعدم وجود استنكار لها ألا يعطي امكانية للتقسيم ؟
أياد علاوي : لا في استنكار شديد لها من أطراف سياسية كثيرة وكبيرة ومنها أطراف مهمة داخل التحالف الوطني نفسه بالإضافة الى مستقلين اخرين , وأنا شخصياً يعني مع الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ومع العالم ومع المجتمع الدولي ومع الدول العربية حذرت من الوضعية الطائفية السياسية التي قد تبرز نتيجة المواقف الأمريكية

Translation:

Yasser Abu Hilala: But what you said is that a smaller Iraq is a stronger Iraq. This divisive tone from the circles and the lack of denunciation of it does not give the possibility of division?

Iyad Allawi: There is no strong denunciation of it by many and major political parties, including necessary parties within the National Alliance itself, in addition to other independents, I personally mean with the United States of America, with the world, with the international community and with the Arab countries, I warned against the sectarian political situation that might emerge as a result of American stances.

In the previous examples , the interviewees have made a fruitful use of the personal pronouns to their subjective attitudes to the audience .The speaker in this extract has also adopted a personal view in his reply , but this time he seems to show a wider possibility of involving the whole community with his view as referred to by the expression " **w ana shkhsyaan yaeni mae alwilayat almutahidat alamarikiat wamae alealam wamae almujtamae alduwalii wamae alduwal alearabia**"

This indicates that those who are interested in the Iraqi issue have a common agreement with the speaker. Thus , the very utterance highlights a shielded cover with his view which looks more convenient to the hearers .

5) Discourse Organizing Boosters

These Bs. Are the pinpointing parts of the message which mostly foreground specific pieces of information within the utterance structure . Primarily , the speaker employs discourse organizing boosters (B.O.Bs. henceforth) in order to arrange his /her utterances cohesively . That is why these markers" increase the illocutionary force of speech acts by commenting impersonally on the validity of the proposition asserted (Holmes , 1984:354) . Expressions such as , "actually " , "in fact " , " that's why " , "after all " , and numerations weight the message and make it flow spontaneously .

Example No. (9):

muhamad alhamd : limadha alaitilaf alwataniu lays rasin waghayr mutakatif wahadha hu sabab alduef aladhi narah alyawm baynama hunak 'atraf 'ukhraa naraha mutarasa .

maryam alrayis : mumkin takun **hadhih wijhat nazar min nahiat al'ielam** yaeni hal alqayimat aleiraqiat mutarabitat wamutarasat wamutawahidat fi khitabiha ? hunak kutal siasiat fi alqayimat aleiraqiat wakulu kutlat rayuha yakhtalif can ray al'ukhraa wala yujad hunak tawahud fi alkhatab ala fi halat wahidat eindama yasheurun ban alkhatab yajib 'an yatawahad walakin **min nahiat 'ukhraa** lays hunak mathalan an ahna mumkin yawmiana an tashhad ainqisamat fi alqayimat aleiraqiat wahadha ma najjiduh qalil an yahduth fi altahaluf alwatanii lakin 'an yakun hunak ara' mukhtalifat fi alaitilaf wahadha lays dueafa.

محمد الحمد : لماذا الائتلاف الوطني ليس رصين وغير متكاتف وهذا هو سبب الضعف الذي نراه اليوم بينما هناك أطراف أخرى نراها مترابطة .
مريم الريس : ممكن تكون هذه وجهة نظر من ناحية الإعلام يعني هل القائمة العراقية ومتوحدة في خطابها ؟ هناك كتل سياسية في القائمة العراقية وكل كتلة رأيها يختلف عن رأي الأخرى ولا يوجد هناك توحيد في الخطاب إلا في حالة واحدة عندما يشعرون بان الخطاب يجب أن يتوحد ولكن من ناحية أخرى ليس هناك مثلاً احنا ممكن يومياً تشهد انقسامات في القائمة العراقية وهذا ما نجده قليل ان يحدث في التحالف الوطني لكن أن يكون هناك اراء مختلفة في الائتلاف وهذا ليس ضعف.

Translation:

Muhammad Al-Hamad: The question here is why the National Coalition is not solid and not together and this is the reason for the weakness that we see today, while there are other parties that we see united.

Maryam Al Rayes: Could this be a **point of view in terms of the media**? I mean, is the Iraqiya bloc united in its speech? This does not exist. There are political blocs in Al-Iraqiya, and each bloc has its opinion different from the opinion of the other. There is no unity in the discourse except when they feel that the discourse must be united. **But on the other hand**, we can witness daily divisions in the Iraqiya bloc, and this is what we find a little that happens in the National Alliance, but that there are different opinions in the coalition and this is not weakness.

help organize "min nahit akhrra and " " The expressions **hadhih wajiht nazar min nahayat** the content of the message in this reply . They aim to organize the content of the message in this reply . They aim at emphasizing the parts of the coming utterance and make these parts more prominent in the context of the utterance structure .

Example No. (10):

qanaat alhurat eiraq :alakharun yaqulun lays wahdah rayiys alwuzara' haqaq hadhih alainjazat hataa yakhudhaha linafsih wayahrumuna minha ?

rayiys alwuzara' : 'awalan 'ana sa'ahkimuk wamin khilalih 'ahkamuhum , **wathanian** an liaetarifuu bialainjazat waliaqulu naeam aleiraq kan muhataman an waealaa tawilat altaqsim walaiqtital aldaakhilii wakhadamatih sifr wamustawah almaeishii waemarat wabina'ah liaetarifuu '**aydan** 'ana aleiraq najah fi euqud alnaft alati satudiru ealaa aleiraq amwalan an tayilatan najah fi euqud alkahraba' wayaetarifuu bialwahdat alwataniat wa'iinha' altaayifia .

قناة الحرة عراق: الآخرون يقولون ليس وحده رئيس الوزراء حقق هذه الانجازات حتى يأخذها لنفسه ويحرمنا منها ؟
رئيس الوزراء: أولاً أنا سأحكمك ومن خلاله أحكمهم , وثانياً ليعترفوا بالانجازات وليقولوا نعم العراق كان محطماً وعلى طاولة التقسيم والافتتال الداخلي وخدماته صفر ومستواه المعيشي واعمارة وبناء ليعترفوا أيضاً أن العراق نجح في عقود النفط التي ستر على العراق اموالاً طائلة نجح في عقود الكهرباء ويعترفوا بالوحدة الوطنية وإنهاء الطائفية .

Translation:

Al-Hurra Iraq Channel: Others say that the Prime Minister is not alone in fulfilling these achievements to attribute them to himself and deprive us from.

The Prime Minister: **First**, I will rule you, and throughout him, I will rule it. **secondly**, to acknowledge these achievements and say yes, Iraq was destroyed and on the verge of division and internal fight. Its services are zero, it's standard of living as well, and its rehabilitation and reconstruction. They should **also** acknowledge that Iraq has succeeded in signing oil contracts that will bring large amounts of money for Iraq, it has succeeded in signing the contracts of electricity. They should acknowledge the national unity and end sectarianism.

Numeration is one of the markers that affirms the function of D.O.Bs. The markers

enable the interviewee to be able to arrange his answer" **awalan** " " **wathanian** "and " **aydan**"

spontaneously .At the same time , they make the speaker spare extra time to recall all the ideas he is after .

Analysis of Boosting in the Interviews of Iraqi Male Politicians

This section introduces the functional distribution of BG. Markers in the genre of native IMPs' interviews . Table (1) illustrates this manifestation in numbers and percentages .

Table (1) : Boosting in the interviews of Iraqi Male Politicians

Boosting Markers	Frequency of Occurrence	Percentage
Ems.	17	2.9
Asrs.	172	29.7
Ag.Un	199	17.2
At.Bs	201	34.7
D.O.Bs	89	15.5
Total	579	%100

The highest frequent occurrence of attenuation functions is the At.Bs . It occurs (201) times in the meant investigated interviews . The IMPs concentrate on using altitudinal markers , namely , the singular and plural pronouns .There pronouns are context – sensitive , in that , they can be interpreted as a hedge or a booster marker . These politicians show a high frequency of attitudinal pronouns functioning as Bs rather Hs. This is a clear parameter that they strongly work on involving themselves with their potential voters . The purpose behind this motivation is to boost up their political position and to be stable and confident before their audience .

The function of Asrs occupies the second position among the rest .There are (172) examples subsumed under this function . The corpus shows that the IMPs are very interested with the use of assurance markers , namely , repetition and epistemic necessity . These devices provide a good means for speakers to capitalize their utterances and to attract the attention of the listeners . Further , they make their discourse more rhythmical so as to make the recipients in the interaction pay more attention to the highlighted topic(s).

However , the function of Ag.Un occupies the third position in the native IMPs .It occurs (100) times. These politicians show a high tendency do use rhetorical questions to obtain the sense of agreement from the part of the listeners . This wide frequent use of this strategy suggests that the politicians share solidarity and positive attitudes with their interlocutors .

Table (1) shows that the fourth BG. function is the D.O.Bs. It records (89) instances . The gap in the results between the At.Bs. (resembled by involvement) and the D.O.Bs.confirms that the IMPs are focusing on involving themselves with the audience rather than concentrating on mending their discourses . This tendency promotes their political position and makes them more intimate and closer to their audience .

The lowest appearance of the functional distribution of Bs is the Ems. It involves only (17) examples in the analyzed interviews . The interpersonal involvement is apparent in the use of second person pronouns , addressing the hearer by name , asking the hearer a question , replying to the hearer's question . The political interview's are governed by certain rules and setting , so the genre of this type of conversation is different from other types of conversation in respect to the degree of formality . In formal dialogues or interviews , these are interviews who ask are questions and lead the discussion , and there are politicians are answer them . In formal conversations , there are no such rules in the sense that participants questions a quite freely without any restriction . As to the expression of agreement in this corpus , they occur to a lesser extent that those which express involvement . This means that politicians are concentrating more on an themselves and an strengthening their position rather than involving their listeners.

Analysis of Boosting in the Interviews of Iraqi Female Politicians

In this section , the research exhibits the analysis of the degree of the frequent occurrence of Bs. In the genre of native IFPs . This analysis is supported by the results presented in the following table .

Table (2) : Boosting in the interviews of Iraqi Female Politicians

Boosting Markers	Frequency of Occurrence	Percentage
Ems.	63	8.7
Asrs.	220	30.8
Ag.Un	177	24.6
At.Bs	203	28.2
D.O.Bs	56	7.7
Total	719	%100

The IFPs . from a political point of view need to enhance and align their position in this arena to appear adequate enough to the stances they hold on intend to hold . As a result , the function of Asrs is the highest frequent are among the rest . It occurs (250) times in the analyzed data of the IFPs' interviews . This function , like other functions , can be approached by different markers , but the most distinguished one is repetition . The IFPs exercise this submetadiscoursal marker very essentially . This is clear evidence that they are strongly indulged in reinforcing their positions in front of their potential voters.

The direct involvement with the audience is also demarcated in this corpus . The function of the At.Bs is the second one in the above table . It consists of (203) instances .The IFPs are very selective in their linguistic expressions . They increase their reliability and truthfulness via certainty markers ; at the same times , they repeated usage of expressions referring to hope and will which are repeated under two umbrellas : HG. These markers are very notable in this genre . But , according to such markers

context in question, it is evident that this IFPs use such markers to boost up their propositions rather than appearing illusive in their speech acts .

The Ag.Un is the next function expressed BG devices .It is close to the function of Asrs with respected the frequency of occurrence. It appears (177) times . The use of rhetorical questions is essential in fulfilling this function . These women pay less attention to this marker since they mostly focus on repetition and subjectivity to imply certainty.

The fourth function is tackled the Ems. It records (63) examples . This low frequency of occurrence is due to the high percentage of Ssrs and At .Bs . That is to say , the IFPs prefer to involve themselves with their audience directly . However ,questioning the validity of their utterances and the indirect involvement are not their preferences since such tendencies give a lesser deed back in the process of interaction.

The lowest BG. Function is the D.O.Bs . It occurs only (56) times . Typically , this function shows a less concern with subjectivity , less concern with any direct interaction with the audience , and less immediate involvement with the topic(s) involved . All these motivations urge the IFPs to pay very low attention to this function . Instead , they are effectively after enrolling what would bring them close to their inter locators to support their political stances .

Analysis of Boosting in the Interviews of Iraqi Male and Female Politicians.

This section discusses the results of BG function and their frequency of occurrence in the genre of political interviews (see table 3) .

Table (3) : Boosting in the Interviews of Native Iraqi Male and Female Politicians

Boosting Markers	Frequency of Occurrence		Percentage
	Male	Femal	
Ems.	17	63	6.2
Asrs.	172	220	30.2
Ag.Un	100	177	21.3
At.Bs	201	203	31.2
D.O.Bs	89	56	11.1
Total	579	719	% 100

The total number of the BG markers for booth males and females is (1198) ones distributed among the five functions with various frequency of occurrence in the data selected .Two illuminating and figurative strategies that politicians adopt to boost up the illocutionary force of their speech acts are the At.Bs and the Asrs .The former strategy occurs (404) times and the latter records (392) instances . Through building a good relation with their potential voters . They emphasize the state of being close to their

audience by making use of involvement rather than Det . Besides , they mostly signify particular important parts of their replies in the interviews held with them through repeating those parts to accentuate their objections so as to make them sound reasonable and convenient .

The use of rhetorical questions has its own print in reinforcing any given speech act .It is the most operative tool which works under the umbrella of Ag .Un .However , its effects are not as influential as the previous two strategies . Thus , this latter function record (277) instances in the data . Through rhetorical questions , politicians may also deviate the topic of interview . They may keep on asking questions whose answers can easily be recognized by the recipients . This intention is to attract the attention of the interlocutor to a point which is not significant to the topic . Intensive reading to the events appeared in the (20) selected interviews , politicians illustrate a double tactic by adopting the tools under the rubric of Ag.Un : they for ground the essential topic of interview and further they year up a topic they are sure of its positive consequences .

The fourth BG. function is the D.O.Bs. It involves (145) instances . In this strategy , politicians pay less attention to organize their speech acts cohesively .The notion of validating a certain per locution is not necessitated by these politicians since their major goal is to back up their ideas rather than organize then to sound persuasive and convenient .

The lowest frequent occurrence of BG. function is the Ems. It only occurs (80) times . The reason why this function is less employed by politicians is to be directly involved with the audience which can be manipulated by the At.Bs. and the Asrs . These functions directly involve the hearers with the speakers through the certainty markers . on the contrary , involving with the participants indirectly ; not that preferred strategy in the political interviews . Thus , this strategy of Ems. Occupies the last position of Bs as shown in table (3).

5. Discussion of Results and Conclusion

5.1 Discussion of Boosting Results

This section is devoted to discussing the results of BG obtained from the (10) interviews analyzed in this study . The total number of Bs found in the data is (1198) (see table 3). The numbers and the percentages of the five function are listed below:

- 1) The total number of the Ems function is (80) and its percentage is (6.2) .
- 2)The total number of the Asrs function is (392) and its percentage is (30.2) .
- 3) The total number of the Ag.Un function is (277) and its percentage is (21.3) .
- 4) The total number of the At .Bs . function is (404) and its percentage is (31.2).
- 5)The total number of the D.O.Bs function is (145) and its percentage is (11.1) .

Multiple Comparison of Boosting Functions

This section is dedicated to tackle a multidiscussion of the distribution of Bs. Utilized by the two groups of Iraqi male and female politicians. The discussion are consolidated with tables including the frequency of occurrence of each function. The tables further include the percentages of the total number of each function individually.

Table (4) presents the frequency of occurrences of the function of Ems .employed by the IMPs and the IFPs :

Table (4) : Distribution of Emphasizers in the Data

IMPs			IFPs		
Frequency	Total Bs	%	Frequency	Total Bs	%
17	579	2.9	63	719	8.7

The function of Ems is primarily used to attract the attention of the hearer. Politicians make use of this strategy to approach different objectives, mainly to involve the interlocutors with their proposals indirectly. This kind of Bs is not that frequent strategy that politicians mark in the genre of political interviews. The IMPs use (17) instances with the percentage (2.9 %), and (63) examples which form (8.7%) are implemented by the IFPs. Clearly enough is that the former adopts this function less than the latter does. This suggests that the IMPs are more confident in their proposals than the IFPs. That is why they penetrate into indirect confirmation to a given utterance on the part of the hearer. On the contrary, the IMPs seem more confident in their replies. That is why they rarely fall back to approach this BG function. The IFPs are also not very much interested to adopt the Ems due to their intention to focus on activating other strategies that may better accentuate their speech act.

The Asrs is one of the distinctive BG markers that is frequently used by politicians to emphasize their proposals so as to sound true and convenient. The following table shows the distribution of this function the data.

Table (5) :Distribution of Assurances in the Data

Function	IMPs			IFPs		
	Frequency	Total Bs	%	Frequency	Total Bs	%
Asrs	172	579	%29.7	220	719	% 30.8

The IMPs use Asrs 172 times i.e., (29.7 %) in the interviews held with them. Closely related is the number of markers of this function that is tackled by the IFPs in that they employ 220 instances forming (30.8 %). These high frequencies of occurrences underline the importance of this function and ensure the involvement with the audience through the assurance markers signifying the act of speech proposed. The IFPs approach different ways to render their political positions where the Asrs function occupies the highest ranked strategy they tackle to affirm their statements and gear up their political status. This is a clear-cut evidence

that the IEPs attempt to be close to their voters . However , they are slightly cautious in terms of involving their personal attitudes through using a limited number of personal pronouns that reflects a more confidence on the part of hearer .

Deviating diplomatically the topic presented by the interviews or raised by the audience is a strategy that politicians adopt through implementing the function of Ag.Un . The following table displays the frequency of occurrence of this BG. function as utilized by the two groups of politicians :

Table (6) :Distribution of Agreement / Understanding in the Data

Function	IMPs			IFPs		
	Frequency	Total Bs	%	Frequency	Total Bs	%
Ag.Un	100	579	17.2%	177	719	24.6%

Table (6) reveals the frequency of occurrence of the Ag.Un function by politicians. The IMPs employ this strategy lesser than IFPs do . The former uses it 100 times with the percentage (17.2%) and the latter demonstrates 177 instances which forms (24.6%) . The redundant use of the markers under the umbrella of Agreement /understanding suggests that both politicians are inclined to twist the major topic of the interviews with a bit difference between the two genders .Add to that , the Iraqi politicians are much more interested in capturing this function in their data , which ensures that they are evasive and not straight to point while encompassing their replies to the questions raised in the interviews .

The material under investigation shows that the frequency of occurrence of the At.Bs is relatively high . The ultimate goal of this function is to reinforce the speakers' negative or positive attitudes towards the message proposed .This tendency can be illuminated by the use of personal pronouns through which the recipient is more convinced with the speaker's idea and belief . Table (6) shows the variation of frequencies of the At. Bs manifested by these politicians :

Table (7) :Distribution of Attitudinal Boosters in the Data

Function	IMPs			IFPs		
	Frequency	Total Bs	%	Frequency	Total Bs	%

At.Bs.	201	579	34.7%	203	719	28.2%
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The above table reveals that the IMPs employ this function very frequently . They tackle 201 of the At.Bs markers with the percentage (34.7 %) in the interviews held with them . This high frequency of occurrence emphasizes that these politicians are very much eager to focus on involving their subjective attitudes which further assert their claims and validate their utterance .As to the IFPs , they tackle 203 examples with the percentage (28.2%). This decreased frequency of occurrence suggests that IFPs are less assertive and they show a less degree of subjectivity and involvement with their propositions as compared to the counter group . This is due to the IFPs' intention to firmly preserve their political stances and not to lose their faces if their proposals are not met in future . The use of subjectivity of opinion varies considerably in the repertoires of individual speakers .Both groups are seeking to back up political positions ; however , the IMPs infuse more subjectivity and solidarity in their genre than the IFPs since the acceptability of women as politicians is less prominent in the eastern countries .

The major function of D.O.Bs. is to attract the attention of the hearer to a certain part of a given proposal where an effective speech act plays an essential role in the acceptability of a proposed utterance .This is to say ; the more the speech is organized and ornamented the more influential it will be .The following table reveals the variation of the D.O.Bs in the genre of political interviews :

Table (8) :Distribution of Discourse Organizing Boosters in the Data

Function	IMPs			IFPs		
	Frequency	Total Bs	%	Frequency	Total Bs	%
D.O.Bs	89	579	15.5%	56	719	7.7%

The IMPs implement 89 example with the percentage (15.5%) and the IFPs use 56 instances and form (7.7 %) . The audience , in this respect ,play a decisive factor to determine the language that a politician uses . The less frequency of occurrence of the D.O.B reveals that both groups can hardly be convenient with their proposals due to their less organized speeches , and thus they are less persuasive . Investigating intensively the interviews held with both parties show that the IMPs and the IMPs and the IFPs , with substantial difference , are rude , informal , less enhances speech acts with high pitched intonations in their replies .All these factors influence the audience's judgments and reactions towards the validity of the proposals exploited by the politicians .

6. Conclusions

The present study discusses the pragmatic functions BG in (10) selected political interviews . These interviews held with the native Iraqi male and female politicians . The analysis of the data has arrived at the following conclusions :

- 1) The total number of Bs used by males is (1197) while female politicians use (1493) BG expressions . This result validates the hypothesis in section one that female politicians are more direct in their expressions and less vague than males in the genre of political interviews . Their intention of duplicating the use of Bs in their speech is an attempt to prove that female politicians are successful enough in holding important political positions .
- 2) Male politicians exploit (382) markers of the function of At .Bs, while females have exceeded this number in that they involve (480) instances in their data .
- 3) The data involved show that both groups record slight differences in the use of Asrs. So as to accentuate their propositions and to be confident before their potential voters .

These functions , in the last two points , are typically related to the degree of involvement with the audience and to the subjectivity of the speaker . They , in turn , fulfill the hypothesis which states that both Iraqi male and female politicians are subjective and quite involved with their audience .

- 1) The Iraqi female politicians are less organized in their proposals than the females' . This is emphasized by the results of the D.O.Bs function indicated previously where the former utilizes (145) markers , while the latter uses (258) instances in their genre .
- 2) IFPs make fruitful use of the Ag.Un function to evasively redirect and twist their replies to a given topic to a different end . They hence prove they are able to show solidarity and to share their positive attitude with their audience , compared to the their counterpart gender . Thus, IMPs are less convenient , persuasive in their propositions and replies .

7. References

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