



## Catchment Analysis of the Deictic Gestures in Al. Ibadi's Political News Conference: A Multimodal CDA Study

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### Abstract

The present study sheds light on the correlation between deictic gestures and their synchronized speech and the construction of thematically biased catchments. Discourse, in this respect, is manipulated through linguistic and gestural encodings that can indicate underlying ideologies. The ideological polarization between in-groups and out-groups is the end focus of the multimodal analysis of Al. Ibadi's political speech. Thus, a multimodal (audio-visual) CDA of the political speech in question is held to explore the catchment analysis that embody ideological implications. Al-Ibadi's talk tackles the contention with the Saudi Arabia about the support of the ISIS; the study blends van Dijk's (2008) framework of political discourse analysis and McNeill's (2005) Growth Point theory which takes the catchment analysis of gestures as the basis for examining the correlation between gestures and their synchronized speech. The present study affirms that the expression of deictic gestures is complementary to speech and part of the propositional content of utterances, and exhibits an image schema to help addressees to determine location or direction of the motion of social actors in a presumptive orientation.

**Keywords:** catchment, growth point, context model, polarization.

تحليل المتماثلات في إيماءات الإشارة في خطاب العبادي السياسي:  
دراسة تحليل خطاب نقدي متعدد الوسائل

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ملخص البحث

تسلط الدراسة الحالية الضوء على الترابط بين إيماءات الإشارة و الكلام الملازم لها، إضافة الى بنية متماثلاتها المنحازة لموضوعة الخطاب. يحتمل الخطاب في هذا الصدد مضامين فكرية بطريقة العرض اللغوي و إيماءة الإشارة. تركز الدراسة على قطبية الفكر بين داخل المجموعة و خارج المجموعة ضمن تحليل الخطاب النقدي للخطاب السياسي لحيدر العبادي (رئيس الوزراء العراقي السابق). عليه، تعمل الدراسة على تحليل خطاب نقدي متعدد الوسائط للخطاب السياسي للتحري عن تحليل متماثلات الإشارة التي تحتل مضامين فكرية. تدمج الدراسة هيكلية تحليل الخطاب النقدي لفان دايك (٢٠٠٨) مع الاسس التحليلية في نظرية نقطة الانشاء في تحليل متماثلات الإشارة لماك نيل (٢٠٠٥) و ذلك لتدارس العلاقة بين الكلام و قرينة إيماءة الإشارة. اثبتت الدراسة ان تعابير إيماءة الإشارة متممة للكلام و جزء من مفهوم الخبر للخطاب. كما تعرض إيماءة الإشارة بيان انطباعي للمتلقي، مما يسهم في تحديد موقع او جهة العنصر ضمن وجهة افتراضية، مما يضيف الى التفاعلية في الخطاب.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المتماثلات - نقطة الانشاء - مقتضى الحال - القطبية.

## 1- Introduction

The research examines the extent to which recurrent features of gestures reveal cohesive linkages in the text. It further examines the way a catchment can contribute to the themes of discourse as far as CDA analysis is concerned. This paper is an attempt to highlight the relationship between deictic gestures and their synchronized speech and the set of ideologies and attitudes that can be derived from the correlation between the two modes. Such a step helps build up an *Us\Them* binary through examining the

semantic macro-strategies of positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation.

## 2- Statement of the Problem

Currently, multimodal CDA studies focus on the relationship between speech and nonverbal modes of communication, including images, postures, etiquettes, etc. However, little concern has been paid for the amalgamation between political speech and its associate deictic gestures and the nature of correlation which is constrained throughout socio-cognitive factors. Thus, the present study is proposed to fill in this gap.

## 3- Objective of the Study

The study aims at explaining the way gestural and linguistic options are synchronized and function in political discourse, it further investigates the reason behind using specific modes and consequences the gestural and linguistic encodings might bring to light.

## 4- The Research Questions

The study is an endeavor to answer the following questions:

1. To what extent are deictic gestures and speech potential to construct identity reference through catchment analysis?
2. What ideologies can underlie the speech in question due to gestural and verbal communicative interaction?

## 5- Theoretical Framework

In a multidisciplinary brand of CDA, van Dijk (2008a: ch.8; 2008b, ch.3) propounded his framework of political discourse analysis. He related the properties of political rhetoric to socio-cognitive representations such as attitudes, norms, values, and ideologies, i.e., a study that combines discursive, cognitive and social dimensions.

A fundamental strategy in political discourse analysis is the positive ingroup and negative outgroup description, organized by ideology. Speakers prefer to describe themselves positively and avoid a negative impression. Ideologies are a complex cognitive framework that controls the formation, transformation and application of social cognitions, such as norms, values, knowledge, attitudes and opinions, and social representations, and thus can

be changed and adapted to new social and political situations. Ideologies are evaluative, as is shown in their positive ingroup and negative outgroup bias. They tend to be polarized between *Us* and *Them* (i.e. ingroups and outgroups), representing *Our* social identity, goals, actions, norms, values, interests and resources, which in return represent who we are, what we do, why we do it, how we (should or should not) do it, and what we do it for. In this respect, ideologies are the collective, basic mental self-schema of a group, consisting of information organized by these schematic categories. Forms of discursive power are of the persuasive type; the dominant groups tend to conceal their ideology, which are generally accepted as a natural or general system of norms, values, principles and goals. These ideologies are selected, combined and applied. The power derived from ideological reproduction takes on a hegemonic form (van Dijk, 2008a, 33-34, 2015, pp. 1-2).

Gesture as a material carrier has an effect on 'waking' of sleeping the conceptual metaphors. That is; new life is given to inactive metaphors, in which a gesture acts as an enhancement of the metaphor's original source. In a Growth Point model (a mechanism for "existential content" of speech and gesture), the logic of "catchment" is that discourse themes produce gestures with recurring features that give rise to the catchment. In other words, recurrent images suggest a common discourse theme, and a discourse theme will produce gestures with recurring features. As a kind of thread of spatial imagery that runs through a discourse to reveal the larger discourse units, a catchment can offer clues to the cohesive linkages in the talk with which it co-occurs. Catchment analysis can lead to discovering what meanings are being regarded as similar or relatedly grouped together, and what meanings are being put into different catchments or are being isolated (McNeill, 2000b, p. 316; 2005, p. 116-7, 2008, p. 165; see Lakoff and Johnsen, 2003, p. 15; Jeffries and McIntre, 2010, p. 142).

## 6- Research Methodology

The present study attempts to highlight the interconnection between gestural structures and linguistic structures within a CDA analytical framework. It is qualitative in nature and follows van Dijk's (2008a) analytical framework of political discourse analysis as a methodology for the

whole study. This includes the three aspects of the political discourse analysis: structures and functions of political discourse, involving those of gestures and those of the talk, context model and the political implicatures (i.e., pragmatic inferences). The procedures to be followed in the data analysis is to diagnose the linguistic structures and the discursive representation of the social actors, listed according to the extract number presented in appendix A. Each excerpt is to be followed by the orientation of the deictic gesture, whether directional (D) or locational (L), followed by the timing (T) of the image in the video and the number of the image (I) in appendix B. This is to be followed by the attitudes and ideologies implicated in the talk.

### 6-1 Sample Description

This talk is an Iraqi political speech by the former Prime Minister Haider Al.Ibadi, exhibited on the Iraqi Channel, the weekly speech of the president, 11 minutes extract, available on the YouTube on the website ([www.youtube.com/watch](http://www.youtube.com/watch)). the speaker (the agent) talks about terrorism issues and external relations with Saudi Arabia (KSA). The selected extracts are associated with deictic gestures and indicate a social actor in a specific location or specific situation.

### 6-2 Data collection

Twenty extracts are the sum of the intended data to have a correlation between deictic gestures and their synchronized speech, constructing a representation of social actors. The extracts are chosen to reflect the gestural correlation to discursive forms that construct identity reference of the polarized *Us/Them* representations. Deictic gestures follow a spatial orientation of locational and directional indications, involving leftward, rightward, down\on ground, backward, etc.

## 7- Data Analysis and Discussion

This section propounds the linguistic forms with their associate gesture and the set of attitudes derived from the correlation between the two modes. Thus, description and interpretation are presented on the following two sections, priming for plain answers to the questions of the study.

### 7-1 Gesture and speech correlation

The following two tables propound the linguistic forms with their associate deictic gestures, with catchment description and the representation of social actors.

Table 1: catchments thematically biased to *Us*

<i>Us</i>		Positive self- presentation				
Catchment Orientation		Social actor	Thumb pointing	Forefinger pointing	Hand pointing	Time of image
2	مستعدين نتعاون we are ready to cooperate	We			L: inward	M. 10: 44 I. 19
11	اتوا من كردستان الى تكريت they came from Kurdistan to Tikreet	Citizens			L&D: inward	M. 4: 54 I. 7
12	اهل السنة (the Sunni)	Citizens		L: downward		M. 7: 36 I. 11
14	هذا الجيش (this Army)	Iraqi Army		D: forward		M. 1: 15 I. 20
15	عنده تعليم عالي- b (they have high education)	Iraqi Army	D: leftward			M. 8: 55 I. 14b & c
	عنده تجربة - c (they have experience)	Iraqi Army		L: downward		

Table 2: catchments thematically biased to *Them*

<i>Them</i>		Negative other- presentation				
Catchment Orientation		Social actor	Thumb pointing	Forefinger pointing	Hand(s) pointing	Time of image
1	اقبس وضعك try one your conjuncture	KSA		D: Leftward		M. 0: 54 I. 1
3	ليصحو على الواقع let them sense the case	KSA		L: on ground		M. 3: 43 I. 5
4	يرسلون لنا سفير send us an ambassador	KSA Ambas- sador			D: rightward	M. 5:10 I. 8
5	يشتغل كسفير works as an ambassador	KSA Ambas- sador			D: leftward	M. 5: 32 I. 9

6	السعودية تعاني the Saudi suffers	KSA	D: backward			M. 11.01 I. 18 c
7	باعتراف الحكومة السعودية (with the confession of KSA	KSA	D: backward			M. 3: 10 I. 3
8	النظرة الى العراق to look to Iraq	KSA			L: inward	M. 6: 58 I. 10
9	هذا الشعار this slogan	KSA		D: rightward		M. 7: 38 I. 12
10	هذا الصوت الخياني this treacherous sound	KSA		D: rightward D: leftward		M. 8: 03 I. 13
13	مذابح slaughters	KSA Army	D: backward			M. 1: 08 I. 2 a
	يضطهد مواطنية - persecute his citizens	KSA Army			L: leftward	M. 1: 11 I. 2 b
15	تعليم في المدارس- teaching in schools	KSA Army	D: backward			M. 8: 55 I. 14 a
16	٥٠٠٠ مفخخ انتحاري سعودي 5000 Saudi suicidal bombers	KSA citizens			L: on ground	M. 3: 07 I. 4
17	يذبحهم بالخليج kill them in the Gulf	ISIS	D: backwards			M. 3: 50 I. 6
18	يفتش ترى بالخليج they search in the Gulf	ISIS	D: backward			M. 10: 36 I. 16
19	توجههم المنطقي their logical orientation	ISIS			D: forward	M. 10: 42 I. 17
20	فكر ارهابي terrorist ideology	ISIS			L: inwards	M. 10: 23 I. 15

## 7-1 Ideologies and Power Relations

The present section is concerned with the analytical interpretation derived from the analytical framework in the former section. Hidden attitudes and ideas are inferred from the correlation between gestures and speech, constructing representations of social groups. The global ideology to be inferred from the talk is embodied in the comparison between the Iraqi Government\Army and the Arabia Saudi Government\Army (positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation).

The speech embodies a warning for the Arabia Saudi that they will encounter terrorism. The following are the main tenets of the ideological polarization among ingroup (*Us*) and outgroup (*Them*): the following set of ideas are taken for granted by the speaker, and intended to be so for the audience.

- 1- The Iraqi Government is pacific, collaborative and rational. The Iraqi government is ready to remedy the relation between Iraq and the KSA by:
  - a. Working on reciprocal diplomatic relations based on cooperation and exchange of information.
  - b. Help the KSA, since the next station for the ISIS to attack is "*there*".
- 2- Arabia Saudi and the ISIS are congenial in their situation toward Iraq.
- 3- Arabia Saudi is guilty and should stop supporting the ISIS in their war against Iraq.
- 4- While Arabia Saudi transports terrorism to Iraq, the latter is ready to support the former to face terrorism.
- 5- So, the Arabia Saudi should backtrack their policy against Iraq and support Iraq.

## 8 Results and Discussion

This section is concerned with explaining the efficient strategies derived from the former sub-sections. Headlines for the discussion depend on the correlation between catchment features and their corresponding discourse themes. The table below shows the frequency of correlation between catchments among gestures and polarization between social actors, constructing thematically biased catchments (TBC).

Table 3: Strategies of thematically biased catchments.

Strategies of TBC	Images	US		Them	
		Praising	Derogating	Praising	Derogating
TPB	2a, 3, 14a, 6, 16, 18	-	-	-	6
TPL	14b	1	-	-	-
FPL	1, 2b, 1b	-	-	-	3
FPR	12, 13a	-	-	-	2
FPG	4, 5	-	-	-	2
FPD	11, 14c	2	-	-	-
FPF	20	1	-	-	-
HPS	19 / 10, 15	1	-	-	2
HPI	7	1	-	-	-
HT	8, 9, 17	-	-	-	3
Total	24	6	0	0	18
%		25%	0%	0%	75%

### A- Thumb Pointing

In the case that thumb points backwards (**TPB**), there are two groups: a- RH. (right hand) thumb points backwards as in the images 2a, 3, 14a (in extracts 13, 7, 15) and b- LH. (left hand) thumb points backwards as in the images 6, 16, 18 (in extracts 17, 18 and 6 respectively). Seeing that the gesture in question is produced with a negative impression, the issue of terrorism is manipulated from two dimensions: source of terrorism and target of terrorism. Thus, the utterances associated with such hand movements are grouped into those with the right hand, group A (*slaughters, confession, education*), and those with the left hand, group B (*slaughter, search for, suffer*). The highlighted words in the utterances of group A are nominalized, while those in group B are verb phrases. The nominalized structures indicate past actions while the verb forms indicate present (with future aspect).

The gestures reflect systematic correlation with the utterances that they accompany. The cognitive efficacy of the gesture is manifested through its harmony with the verbal message. The change in the formal structure of the utterance (verb form vs. nominalization) is associated with a change in the gestural form (left hand vs. right hand), which reflects catchment

modification, as they function in augmenting and enhancing the verbal message.

There is a correlation between the sign of the hand and the linguistic structure on the one hand, and the ideology indicated in the conveyed meaning, on the other:

**Group A:** Saudi Arabia is the source of terrorism

**Group B:** Saudi Arabia is the target of terrorism

The underlying attitude implied in groups A and B is that Saudi Arabia is the source of terrorism as stated in the expressions (*confession and slaughters*), but it will become the target of terrorism in future. The gesture in question has the correlation of referring to either past actions or expected future actions due to past sequels, with dispreferred indications. The gestures emphasize an ideology buried in the text, i.e., the audience need to go back in memory and remember what Saudi Arabia implemented in Iraq; this will return in sequels to them in future. Thus, the gesture represents a social action with anaphoric reference, and correlates with the meaning of "*go back in memory or retrieve*", which is not explicated in the talk except through the gesture. The talk, enhanced with the gesture in question, brings to light the attitude that Arabia Saudi should backtrack their policy towards Iraq, and instead of supporting the terrorists they should support Iraq, or else they should face the same sort of terrorism. The guiltlessness of "*Us*" and conviction of "*Them*" are clear cut in discourse, though the reference of the gesture in question is limited to derogatory action of *Them*. The gesture in question is an interactive resource that enhances the cognitive economy of perceiving discourse, attracting the receiver's attention towards speaker's intentions of the unuttered attitudes. So, this gesture is complementary to speech in constructing a social representation.

One gesture is structured with LH. thumb pointing leftwards (**TPL**), image 14b, extracts 15. It functions in creating a contrastive attitude towards other gestures (thumb points backwards, referring to the Arabia Saudi) and makes distinctive the social actors of *Us* from *Them*. Recurring properties of the gesture states that catchment analysis can lead to similar or related attitudes. The gesture in hand distinguishes the referents with positive self-presentation from those with negative other-presentation.

## B- Forefinger Pointing

Five groups of gestures of forefingers pointing are derived from the talk, formed with four directions: left, right, downwards (and on ground) and forward, and reflect the spatial domain for the conceptual metaphors.

In the case of LH. forefinger pointing leftwards (**FPL**) (images 1, 2b, 13b), deictic gestures are related in one way or another to the Arabia Saudi; that is in extracts 1, 13, 10 respectively. The gesture, in extract 1, points to the conjuncture of the social actor; in extract 2b, it points to the location where the social actor takes action; in extract 13b, it points to the personal of the social actor. The common factor that brings the three extracts together is the Arabia Saudi, being tried on, prosecuting and treacherous.

Two gestures, with RH. forefingers pointing rightwards (**FPR**) (images 12 and 13a) in extracts 9 and 10, respectively, point to the same social actor (*Arabia Saudi*), but are used to distinguish entities. They function in comparing between social actors. In extract 9, the deictic gesture (associated with "*this slogan*" which is an utterance autonomisation of the social actor) is the counterpart of a L. hand gesture (associated with "*the Sunni*" as a social actor). In extract 10, it is associated with "*the treacherous sound*" of the KSA. Anyhow, both gestures point to "*the Arabia Saudi*" with derogatory sense.

Gestures with RH. forefingers pointing on ground (**FPG**) are used to point to locations of actions, (images 4 and 5) in extract 16 and 3. In both extracts the social actor is related to what the ISIS did and can do to *Them* (i.e. *the Arabia Saudi*).

Pointing downwards (**FPD**) with L. hand forefinger indicates the location where social actors take action. Images 11 and 14c in extracts 12 and 15. The gestures are associated with actions that can be held on ground, i.e., '*to slaughter the Sunni*' on ground and '*experience fighting*' on ground. The gestures are formed with the same orientation, reflecting the positive self-presentation of *Us*.

One last gesture of forefinger pointing forwards (**FPF**) is used with positive self-representation (image 20, extract 14). Pointing forwards is diverse from the other four orientations of gesture reference because it is the only one with positive self-presentation. Forward orientation of reference is

related to *Us*, rightward and leftward orientation of reference is related to *Them*, but downward orientation of reference is related to *Their* actions against *Us*. Thus, each catchment has its distinctive boundary reference. Correlations among catchments predict correlations with speech, and recurrent images of gestures suggest a common discourse theme.

### C- Hand(s) Pointing

Seven gestures burden the hand pointing: images 7 , 8, 9, 10, 15, 17, 19 in extracts 11, 4, 5, 8, 20, 19 and 2 respectively. three groups are recognized: gestures in images 10, 15, 19 are locational and refer to the social actors in a synecdoche mode (**HPS**) as the speaker points to his eye (agent can see with), his head (agent can thing with) and chest (self of an agent) respectively in representing social actors exclusively. Correlation of catchments between images 10 and 15 is associated with discursive correlation (expressions referring to social actors in exclusion strategies), indicating the social groups of *Them* (*the ISIS and the Arabia Saudi*), whereas image 19, indicating self reference is associated with inclusive strategy, indicating the speaker and his party.

The gesture in image 7 is both locational and directional with inward indication(**HPI**), showing the orientation of the social actor throughout two points.

Gestures in images 8, 9 and 17 are directional and refer to the social actors through showing the pathway of orientation. Correlation of catchments among images 8, 9, 17 exhibits the orientation where social actors might go; they are associated with discursive correlation (referring to social actors in inclusion strategies), indicating the social group of *Them* (the ISIS and the Arabia Saudi). This group is distinct in that they depict the trajectory for orientation (**HT**).

## 8- Conclusions

The following conclusions can be drawn:

- a- Deictic gestures exhibit an image schema to help addressees to determine location or direction of the motion of social actors in a presumptive orientation. The social actor, as the Figure in the image schema of a gesture, is represented deictically with (conceptual) orientational metaphors as they provide a concept with a spatial orientation.
- b- Gesture and speech correlation is manifested in the proposition that spatial orientation of gestures corresponds to the orientation of speaker's schema of message perfection. Deictic gestures are an interactive resource that enhances the cognitive economy of perceiving discourse, attracting the receiver's attention towards speaker's intentions of the unuttered attitudes. In regard to the talk in hand, deictic gestures have a role in distinguishing polarized social actors: Iraqi government vs. KSA.
- c- Catchments associated with positive self-presentation, praising *Us*, are distinct from those with negative other-presentation, derogating *Them*. Polarization is reflected in physio-lingua-imagistic schema which is processed in the growth point. The speaker focuses more on negative other-presentation than on positive self-presentation.
- d- Catchment among gestures is highly affected with the divergence in the semantic content of the expressions. Each catchment has its distinctive boundary referent as correlations among catchments predict symmetrical correlations with speech. Catchment analysis of the recurring features shows that the speaker follows a lingua-physical-imagistic schema, formalized by a growth point. Recurrent catchments of gestures, and their correlation to the thematic frame of discourse, reflect a logical link between gestures and speech in a growth point.
- e- Catchment with synecdoche are unbiased in their indication for the referents, whereas other catchments reflect high level of frequency to be associated to biased indications.

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## Appendix A

رئيس الوزراء العراقي حيدر العبادي يوجه خطاب للسعودية

(Iraqi Prime Minister Haider AL. Ibadi directs a speech to the KSA)

News conference, Published on Oct 23, 2016

1- إذا تريد ان اقيس وضعك و اقيم وضعك من الخارج، استطيع ان اقيم وضعك. (M. 0:54, I. 1 )

T: *If you want me to **try on your conjuncture** and assess your conjuncture externally, I can do it.*

2- مستعدين نتعاون مع السعودية مع كل الدول الذين قال داعش عنهم (M. 10:44, I. 19)

T: *We are ready to cooperate with the Saudi and all the countries that the ISIS talked about.*

3- ليصحوا على الواقع. (M. 3:43, I. 5)

T: *Let them sense the case.*

4- و اتمنى ايضا ان يرسلون لنا سفير (M. 5:10, I. 8)

T: *I hope they send us an ambassador.*

5- طيب، ثبتوا سفير، حتى نقيم علاقات، و علاقات متينة، و السفير يشتغل كسفير (M. 5:32, I. 9)

T: *OK, now assign an ambassador to establish relationship, firm relations, and the ambassador works as an AMBASSADOR.*

6- عائينا و ما نريد غيرنا يعاني. ما نفرح نحن ان تركيا تعاني او السعودية تعاني (M. 11:01, I. 18 a, b & c)

T: *We suffered and do not want (i) **others** to suffer. We do not feel happy if (ii) **Turkey** suffers or the (iii) **Saudi** suffers.*

7- باعتراف الحكومة السعودية، هذا ليس الان ، في عام ألفين و سبعة، خمسة آلاف مفخخ انتحاري سعودي قام بعملية في العرق. (M. 3:10, I. 3)

T: *With the confession of Saudi Government, that is not now, but in 2007, 5000 Saudi suicidal bombers performed attacks in Iraq.*

8- لمَ النظرة الى العراق بنظرة طائفية، لمَ. (M. 6:58, I. 10)

T: *Why is this sectarian look to Iraq, why?*

9- داعش ... ذبحت اهل السنة بهذا الشعار لأن هذا الشعار كاذب (M. 7:38, I. 12)

T: *The ISIS... slaughtered the Sunni with this slogan because this slogan is a liar.*

10- هذا الذي راح يقاتل، يقاتل وطني. ما يريد يسمع لهذا الصوت الخيائي، أو ذاك الصوت الخيائي. (M. 8:3, I. 13 a & b)

T: *The one who fights is patriotic; he does not want to hear this treacherous sound or that treacherous sound.*

11- زين، تسعين بالمئة من تكريت عادوا الى تكريت، على ماذا. أتوا من كردستان الى تكريت (M. 4:54, I. 7 a & b)

T: *OK. Ninety percent of the people from Tikreet returned to Tikreet, for what? They come from Kurdistan to Tikreet.*

12- هذا الشعار "اهل السنة يُضطهدون"، استعملته داعش، ذُبحت اهل السنة، بهذا الشعار، هجرت اهل السنة، دمرت هذا الشعار كاذب. (M.7:36, I. 11)

T: *This slogan "The Sunni people are persecuted", as the ISIS used it, slaughtered the Sunni people, with this slogan, expelled the Sunni people, destroyed their cities. This slogan is a liar.*

13- شافوا ان هذا جيشنا الي يتكلمون عليه ما معتدي على احد و لا قام بمذابح في دولة اخرى و ما يضطهد مواطنيه. (M. 01:8, I. 2 a & b)

T: *They have seen that our army, whom they criticize, did not violate anyone, nor did they (i) committed slaughters in other countries, and never (ii) persecuted his citizens.*

14- هذا الجيش اصبح يرحب به في كل مكان يدخل (M. 1:15, I. 20)

T: *This army is welcomed in every place they enter.*

15- ليس فقط تعليم في المدارس، لا عنده تعليم عالي و تدريب عالي و عنده ايضا تجربة اساسية في هذا الموضوع (M. 8:55, I. 14 a, b & c)

T: *They do not only have education (i) in schools, no. They (the CTU) also have high education (ii) and high training. And they also have essential experience (iii) in this matter.*

16- خمسة آلاف مفخخ انتحاري سعودي قام بعملية في العرق. (M. 3:7, I. 4)

T: *Five thousand Saudi suicidal bombers performed attacks in Iraq.*

17- هذا الفكر الي يذبحنا بالعراق راح يذبحهم بالخليج، لينتبهوا (M. 3:50, I. 6)

T: *This ideology which kills us here in Iraq will kill them in the Gulf. Be aware.*

18- راح يفتش ترى بالخليج. (M.10:36, I. 16)

T: *They will search in the Gulf (States).*

19- نحن امسكنا كثير منهم، عندنا تحقيق مع كثيرين، توجههم المنطقي الى هناك. (M. 10:42, I. 17)

T: *We have captured many of them. We have investigated with many. Their logical orientation goes right there.*

20- هذا فكر ارهابي. (M.10:23, I. 15)

T: *This is a terrorist ideology.*

Appendix B : images of gestures









