Ideological and Linguistic Features Analyses of US Presidential Written Discourse addressing Immigration and Terrorism Issues

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Abstract

The aims of this study seeks to examine the underlying linguistics features and ideological concept found in the political speech of American EX President, with a specific emphasis on tweets related to Islamophobia and immigration. The study employs a descriptive and interpretive research design. The corpus of the study consisted of 50 purposely selected Tweets, spanning from 2nd January 2015 to 20th May 2020. Data analysis were conducted using Fairclough's ten-question model (1993). It is found that Trump strategically employed his presidential authority to target Islam and immigration, portraying them as the root cause of terrorism and economic challenges. Trump employed favourable terms while referring to Americans and his supporters, while associating Islam and immigrants with unfavourable descriptors. The findings of this study revealed that Trump employed hyperbole to magnify the perceived threat posed by Islam and immigrants. Trump predominantly employed modal verbs expressing certainty rather than those indicating

likelihood in order to demonstrate authority. The future and simple present tenses were commonly used to depict the current threat posed by immigration and the terrorism perpetrated by Islamic groups. The comparative and superlative forms were employed to compare the current state of brightness in the US with its past. The pronouns "we, our, us" were used most frequently to convey a sense of oneness and reduce the perceived barrier between Trump and the audience. Declarative sentences were the most expressive and meaningful acts.

Keywords: Ideology; linguistic features, political discourse, Fairclough model, US president.

1. Introduction

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) leverages the power of both written and spoken language to analyze, interpret, dissect and evaluate the fabric depicted in texts. Its main goal is to examine how discursive strategies, texts, events and broader social and cultural frameworks interact with each other. This includes examining structures, relationships, processes and paying attention to the material aspects of language. CDA aims to uncover how hidden relationships contribute to the consolidation of power and dominance. It brings attention to power imbalances, social injustices, undemocratic practices and other inequalities in order to inspire actions (Fairclough 1992). Additionally, CDA seeks to uncover how dominant societal forces shape versions of reality that serve their interests. As a result, CDA has the potential to bridge the divide, between micro and macro approaches that are inherent within sociology (Van Dijk 2003). Norman Fairclough's influential work "Language and Power" outlines three elements that form the basis of his research; Language Ideology and Power (Fairclough 1989; 2001 2nd Ed.). Prior, to Fairclough's contributions ideology received attention in inquiry within social research. However, within Fairclough's CDA model ideology holds a crucial position. According to Fairclough (2010) ideology is a concept that arises from studying societies and the conflicts, between social classes. In his works (1989, 1995, 2001 and 2010) he emphasizes the significance of ideology, in both linguistic research. According to Fairclough

(1992) the study of political discourse analysis involves examining how language is used by politicians and other figures of authority with a focus, on power dynamics and resulting social inequalities. Understanding the relationship between language and society as the context in which language is used within society is crucial. Fairclough (2001) emphasizes that language is inherently tied to society stating that "linguistic phenomena are shaped by factors and have consequences" (p.19). In words language is a process influenced by the conditions surrounding its creation and interpretation (Fairclough, p.21). Fairclough defines a text as more than written words; it encompasses the process of social interaction beyond mere textual representation (p.20). Discourse texture, as explained by Halliday and Hassan (1976) includes elements such as coherence, cohesion, references and repetitions that distinguish texts, from non-texts. In this analysis we will explore how Donald Trump's political discourse incorporates jargon, stylistic techniques and linguistic features to create a tapestry of ideas. Trumps speeches, which involve interactions, with people are subject to analysis from various perspectives such as politics, language, style and text. This analysis draws upon Halliday's text framework and Fairclough's three dimensional discourse model (Description, Interpretation and Explanation). This research contributes both theoretically by validating discourse analysis theory and by adding to the field of discourse analysis. Furthermore, it enhances our understanding of politics. Sheds light on the linguistic and ideological strategies employed by influential figures on online platforms. Researchers can use the findings of this study as a resource for studies, in pragmatics and critical discourse analysis (Lafta & Mustafa 2022; Ibrahim & Hussein 2018).

2. Literature review

In recent times, the Arab immigrants to the United States have been on a rising course. The population of these communities is mainly composed of two groups; inclusive: People who have won their green card via the lottery and people seeking asylum. Furthermore, the Arabs who came to the U. S. prior to the First World War were not the only Arabs in the country, for there existed groups of U. S. citizens of Arab descent, commonly known as the Arab American community which may or may not speak Arabic (Rouchdy, 2002). It's worth noting that the Arabs who

immigrate to these countries come from a scope of countries in the Middle East and North Africa thus, they practice variety of cultures, educational backgrounds, and religious beliefs. Now, let's shift our focus to a related issue: Islamophobia, the fear of Islam, its culture and its people. In polite language, Islamophobia means the dehumanization and demonization of Muslims, and the media is the most popular area where the bias is manifested. This occurs in the form of discrimination and vilification of Muslims (Bazian, 2018; Liu, 2017). Some researchers have pointed out as (Bakali, 2016; Sayyid, 2014; Pratt and Woodlock, 2016) there is consistency in the negative perceptions about Islam and Muslims in both European and North American contexts. This creates a conducive environment for the small narrative of anti-Muslimism to spread over many Western nations. In American society, some politicians have employed speeches containing words and phrases that stir up anti-Muslim feelings. Subsequently, Americans as well as the rest of the world have perceptions about his administration (Abramowitz and McCoy, 2019; Liu, 2017). Beshara (2018, 2019) argues that Islamophobia has two aspects: body and soul. It balances the need to protect the country against terrorism with the desire to preserve national identity.The word 'Islamophobia' first drew attention in France in the 1920s (Allen, 2016) unlike the United States where the notion of Islamophobia gained momentum after the events of 9/11 (Considine, 2017; Ghauri and Umber, 2019; Lyons, 2014). Ciftci (2012) contends that anti-Islam and anti-Muslim sets of minds estimating back to the 1980s started to be termed as 'Islamophobia' by the Stockholm International Forum. But Islamophobia which was formally documented by the Stockholm International Forum on combating intolerance in 2001.The Runnymede Trust, in its 1997 report "Islamophobia: A Troubling Definition of the phenomenon, was offered by (Andries) du Toit as Islamophobia was characterized as "irrational hostility toward the Islamic religion." In their conversation, the scholars considered its immediate repercussions on Muslims and communities, including the lack of participation in political affairs and social matters (Conway, 1997; Sayyid, 2014). Western media, frequently, construct a Muslim/Islam portrayal with a negative approach which in turn refreshes these perceptions (Powell, 2018; Waikar, 2018). Western scholars disagree that Western media outlets release news articles that

make Muslims terrorists, radicals, and extremists (Ciftci 2012; Lyons 2014 and Pratt & Woodlock 2016). To put long story short, the main problems of Islamophobia is the diversity of problems. Whether it be Islamophobia's impact on perceptions and attitudes towards Islam and Muslim or on the interactions between the different populations, this form of discrimination is prevalent. As a result, it is definitely one of the most important areas studied in the present international political situation.

Mohammedi and Javadi (2017) examined the discourse structures and ideological foundations of Donald Trump's acceptance speech in the 2016 Presidential Election. Their research revealed many linguistic characteristics in the text, including vocabulary and syntax, that emphasized ideological inclinations. In a similar vein, Hussein (2016) conducted a study on Arabic political discourse, utilizing the method of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to analyze the ideology and linguistic aspects put forth by Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi. The analysis, based on Fairclough's three-dimensional model of CDA, included both a comprehensive examination of semantic macro-structures and a detailed assessment of local semantics. Its objective was to clarify the connection between social and linguistic practices. The inquiry findings uncovered specific characteristics in El-Sisi's speech, where language was strategically used to accomplish the speaker's desired goals. Various political views were effectively conveyed through the significant use of semantic techniques such as figures of speech, redundancy, synonymy, and collocation. Tambunan (2018) utilized Fairclough's framework to examine the discourse of Recep Tayyip Erdogan. The study analyzed the discourse acts and closely evaluated the sociocultural patterns that are ingrained in Erdogan's communication. The main discoveries comprised: (1) This is a textual analysis of Erdogan's official address, focusing on three aspects: the structure of the text, the construction of sentences, and the coherence of the address. (2) Examination of the discourse process, which includes the stages of speech planning, execution, and application. (3) Examination of sociocultural practices within Erdogan's discourse at three distinct levels: situational, institutional, and societal. Munawar (2018) employed Fairclough's tripartite model as a theoretical framework to scrutinize the speeches

delivered by Trump. The analysis revealed many linguistic components in Trump's talks. These encompass various phrase forms, repetitions, ellipsis, parallelism, political jargon, technical terminology, and figurative idioms. In addition, the researcher analyzed the characteristics of Trump's speech, arguing that his political language reflects his personality, which is shaped by power dynamics and social influences. Pollack (2017) analyzed Donald Trump's position on global matters, with specific emphasis on the Korean Peninsula and East Asia. The study underscored Trump's deviation from traditional presidential norms, emphasizing his "America first" policy, which has incited confrontations. Despite facing criticism for his inflexible stance, Trump's vision for America's role is only focused on safeguarding national interests. Shafer (2017) conducted an investigation of Trump's utilization of political incorrectness, namely on social media, as a means to promote narratives that are blatantly sexist, racist, and homophobic. Shafer proposed that Trump's disregard for political correctness serves as a reinforcement for white nationalist ideology and fallacies about race. The current study diverged from previous research by specifically evaluating Trump's ideological position towards Middle Eastern countries, analyzing his language usage using Fairclough's three-dimensional model (2001). Mohammadi and Javadi (2017) conducted a study to analyze the linguistic characteristics and ideology found in Trump's campaign speech. Their research revealed multiple linguistic characteristics in the text that emphasized ideological inclinations at the level of vocabulary or grammar. In contrast, Munawar (2018) conducted a study that specifically examined President Donald J. Trump's speeches, analyzing them as a kind of influential communication. The study focused on conducting stylistic and linguistic studies of Trump's speeches, uncovering his utilization of diverse sentence structures, repetitions, ellipses, parallelism, political jargon, technical terminology, figurative language, and other linguistic characteristics. An important constraint of current study is the insufficient examination of political discourse beyond surface levels, especially for broad subjects. Nevertheless, considering their importance and delicacy, matters such as Islamophobia and immigration were chosen for examination. An extensive assessment of the literature has revealed a lack of thorough analysis in Trump's political rhetoric on Twitter, particularly with

Islamophobia and immigration. Therefore, this study aims to fill this void by examining Trump's written communication, namely his tweets related to Islamophobia and immigration matters.

3. Methodology

This study utilized a descriptive-analytic research approach to collect and analyze data. The statistics were obtained from tweets originating from Trump's official Twitter account, which were directly monitored by him. The data acquired comprised textual content sent by Donald Trump, specifically targeting tweets that discussed Islamophobia or immigration difficulties during a defined period. The researchers employed purposive sampling to identify tweets that met the specified criteria. They acted as the main agents for data gathering, while a datasheet acted as a supplementary tool. Moreover, they researchers utilized Norman Fairclough's ten-question approach (1996) to examine the chosen tweets. The quantitative study employed descriptive techniques to determine and report the percentages and frequencies of language traits and ideology in a tabular style (Miksza & Elpus,2018). Afterwards, a qualitative interpretative technique was used to further evaluate the data.

4. Data Analysis and Discussion

4.1 Ideological Features

4.1.1 Terrorism
    The notion that Muslims are synonymous with terrorism has deeply permeated American society since the events of 9/11. Rooted in a long history of orientalism, Arabs and Muslims have been depicted as foreign, uncivilized, and inherently violent. Donald Trump's ideology perpetuates this narrative by consistently associating terrorists with a racialized group he terms "Muslim," which encompasses Muslims from Arab countries in the Middle East. According to Trump, Islam represents violence, exoticism, and a threat to society. This association is not grounded in the consistent responsibility of Muslims for terrorist attacks; rather, Trump and the US media continually link the terms "Muslim" and "terrorist" in the public consciousness. As a result, when Americans hear the word "terrorist," they automatically associate it with individuals of Arab descent across various contexts. Analysis of Trump's tweets reveals his inclination to equate

terrorist attacks with Islam, often favoring terms like "new radical Islamic attack."

Table 1: The most significant words that project the meaning of Terrorism

No	Words	Frequency	Percentage
1	Terrorism	8	44.44%
2	Terrorists	2	11.11 %
3	ISIS	4	22.22 %
6	Radical Islamic terrorism	4	22.22%
	Total	18	100%

Trump used the term "Terrorism" eight times and "terrorists" twice. Additionally, he consistently employed hyponyms of terrorism such as ISIS, "Islamic radicals," and "Islamic terrorists," which he repeated four times. This allowed Trump to promote his ideology suggesting that terrorism was spreading and becoming normalized during Hillary Clinton's tenure. Although words like "Death," "destruction," "terrorism," and "weakness" have clear dictionary meanings, in this context, they are used redundantly and interchangeably. Trump links the concept of "LAW and ORDER" with "immigration and terrorism" to convey his ideology, which carries significant implications concerning Arabs and Muslims. Trump's tweets primarily reflect his ideology on terrorism, notably utilizing hyponyms to convey a negative tone, employing phrases like "Islamic radicals," "Islamic terrorists," and "ISIS" in an assertive and explicit manner.

4.1.2 Immigration
Donald Trump utilizes direct and contentious language when referring to immigrants. One of his primary objectives was to implement immigration bans to maintain order and reduce crime rates in the United States, which he attributes primarily to illegal immigrants. Consequently, there exists a direct correlation between Trump's immigration ban proposals and issues of racism. This connection is evident in Trump's discourse, where he frequently creates a division between "us" (referring to himself or the United States as a whole) and "them," often targeting Africans, Mexicans, or Muslims among undocumented immigrants. Furthermore, the central theme of the 2016

election was "Islamophobia," which encapsulated Trump's campaign to ban Muslim immigration. This stance garnered positive feedback and support from Trump's supporters.

Table 2: The most significant words that project the meaning of Immigration

NO	Items	Frequency	Percentage
1	Refugees	5	38.46%
2	Borders	3	23.7%
3	Illegal Immigrants	1	7%
4	Immigration	4	30.76%
	Total	13	100%

The analysis of the data reveals that Trump employs a strategy of oppositional wording to discredit his "rival" on the issue of immigration. The term 'immigration,' repeated four times, features prominently in Trump's tweets. Other related words and phrases that support a negative image of the immigrants include illegal immigrants (once mentioned), refugees (mentioned five times), and illegal – borders. Trump uses set phrases like Radical Islamic Terrorism, Anti-Islam, and Radical Islam in a parallel form to infer a strong negative orientation to his policy of immigration. The terms 'immigration' and 'immigrants' undergo ideological manipulation through various linguistic devices such as paraphrasing, overuse, and modification with descriptors and verb modifiers. This manipulation establishes significant ideological relations through synonymy, hyponymy, and projection (or foregrounding). Words like "borders," "terrorism," "terrorists," "death," "destruction," and "refugees" serve as substitutes with little impact on the meaning of immigrants and immigration (synonymy), or they accentuate and highlight their significance (foregrounding), while their sporadic implications are subsumed within the broader meaning of migration and immigrants (hyponymy).

4.2 Linguistic Features

4.2.1 Vocabulary Analysis

i. Lexical Selection (Choice Words):

The expressions chosen by Trump were specifically associated with 'terrorist', 'death', 'destruction', 'violence', and 'horror', so negatively impacting the perception of Islam and Middle Eastern countries. The Middle East countries are often associated with terms such as 'terrorism', 'violence', and 'nations' that require regulation. In addition, the Tweets also depicted violence and conflict through the use of words like 'radical', 'violence', 'death' and 'horror'. Death is a word that represents the end of life, while destruction is also a noun with the meaning of obliteration. Both of these terms have been employed to convey the adverse consequences that may occur if the suggested directive, specifically the travel ban, is not executed or carried out. In addition, Trump asserted a correlation between ISIS, the terrorism originating from Middle Eastern nations, and Islam, as he repeatedly referenced radical Islamic terrorists. The Middle East's political condition, including Islamic terrorism, is a crucial component of Trump's choice of words, as reflected in his tweets.

ii. Adjectives

The use of adjectives reveals how one conceives the world around. In his Tweets, for instance, Donald Trump uses different adjectives to describe his views. The Tweets include a significant number of positive adjectives "smart", "best" and "great" many times. However, it is noticed that these adjectives are more commonly related to the US than immigrants. Trump has called his followers to be encouraged by using the adjectives 'smart', 'vigilant', and 'tough'. On the other hand, negative adjectives represent 30% of adjectives. For example, the adjectives "destructive" and "radical" were used whenever the word 'Islamic' is used. Trump portrayed Muslims as "Losers" "Nasty" and "dirty" as well.

iii. Nouns

Trump used many nouns in the tweets. However, the twelve most frequent nouns in the Tweets are identified. These include "people," "immigration,"

"country," "Hillary," "American," "immigrants," "border," "number," "system," and "United States.

Table 3 Results of the use of Nouns in Donald Trump's Tweets

NO	Nouns	Frequency	Percentage	Nouns	Frequency	Percentage
1	Refugees	5	9.8%	Destruction	2	3.92%
2	Muslims	17	33.33%	Terrorist	8	15.68%
3	Borders	3	5.88%	Country	2	3.96%
4	Immigration	1	1.96%	Nation	3	5.88%
5	Death	3	5.88%	Government	1	1.96%
6	President	6	11.76%			
Total					51	100%

The predominant subject observed in the term clusters is not directly associated with the United States, such as immigration and borders. The language used by Trump is considered derogatory because it was intended to demean immigrants, a personal hatred he had for them. This can be seen in his attempt to build a wall in order to keep illegal immigrants from entering his country. In his Tweets, he included quotation marks to convey derogatory terminology, such as referring to immigrants as "illegal" on two occasions. This choice of wording may potentially influence his audience to perceive immigration as negative or harmful to the United States and its citizens.

iv. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is used as an act of a rhetorical or exaggeration device. Trump made several uses of Hyperbole in his Tweets, for example, when he attacked Barak Obama for paying millions of dollars to Iran, saying "Gave them 150 billion Dollars plus 1.8 Billion Dollars in CASH!"

vii. Formal and Informal Language

Trump employed formal language in his Tweets to cultivate his social connections with his fans. Formal language ensures that the address's status, position, social standing, and mutual relationship are treated with respect. The informal language employed in Trump's Tweets is seen in his frequent utilization of informal text characteristics such as amplifiers, interjections, contractions, WH-words, and question marks (?), as exemplified by the

phrase "Is our president insane?" occurring seven times. In addition, he employed concise phrases, characterized by frequent utilization of periods.

viii. Rewording and Over-wording

Trump employed the techniques of rewording and over-wording use of words in his Tweets. For example, he utilized 16, 20, and 13 distinct repeating words to represent the concepts of "Terrorism," "America," and "immigration," respectively. He employed rewording and over-wording verbiage in concise and uncomplicated expressions. The term "ISIS" is a redundant and verbose way of referring to the concept of "terrorism", as both terms essentially convey the same meaning. In addition, the term 'immigration' was frequently employed to express and rephrase the concepts of 'refugees' and 'borders'.

4.2.2 Grammar Analysis

The Tweets are also analysed under the grammatical level. The analysis of involves modals and pronouns, the structure of sentences, and the use of cohesive devices on the level of passages as well as sentences.

i. Auxiliary Verbs

Auxiliary verbs are also present in Donald's Tweets. The auxiliary verbs reflect the genres, discourse patterns, and styles that Trump attempted to endorse in his agenda. The negation assessment of the auxiliary verb (don't) in the tweet "We don't want them in our country" exhibits an embedded expressive value. Hence, the concept of the anti-immigration policy has a significant influence within the book.

Table 4 Results of the use of auxiliary verbs the selected tweets

Auxiliaries' verbs	Frequency	Percentage
Is \ are Isn't \ aren't	29	63. 04 %
Have \ has \ had	8	17.39%
Haven't \has\don't \hadn't		
Do	9	19.57%
Total	46	100%

Modal Verbs

Trump used modals of certainty more than those of probability; to show that he knows everything and has authority and power to speak on behalf of all Americans. He used "will" most of the time to show certainty and to emphasise the subjects of sentences detaching himself; then, also he used modals with less certainty until he reaches the probability level with "should" which is the least frequently used modal verb. The modal verbs which were used most frequently by him were those which reflect certainty while those which reflect probabilities are the least frequent. As a President, Trump is by all accounts engaged with more obligations in his talks and this is completed with the assistance of modal verbs that show assurance like 'will'. In addition, it is divulged that "would" have been used for expectations and notions. Recognisably, Trump utilised the odds in various negative structures (cannot).

Table 5 Results of the Use of Modal Verbs in Donald Trump's Tweets

No	Modal	Frequency	Percentage
1	Will	7	38.8%
2	Must	4	22.2%
3	Could	1	5.5%
4	Would \ wouldn't	2	11.1%
5	Should	1	5.5%
6	Can/ can't	3	16.6%
	Total	18	100%

iii. Tenses

The most frequent tense used by Trump in his Tweets is the simple future tense repeated (7) times so as to show the planned or expected things in the future. This result is in agreement with a study conducted by (Munawar 2018). Second, the most frequent tense used by Trump is the simple present

tense (repeatedly 5 times) followed by present perfect tense with a frequency of (7) times as e.g. "have done", "we have made America" and "I have altered". The future and simple present tenses are ranked at top priority since the addresses are to present the danger of immigration and the terrorism of Islamic groups at present and the actions will be taken in the future to stop terrorism and immigration. The use of the tense facilitates the creation of a close relationship between the President, and his followers. Trump used the present continuous (progressive) 3 times "Refugees from Syria are now pouring", in order to emphasise the urgent matter of immigrants.

iv. Conjunctions

However, the conjunctions help the writer to apply a very powerful and persuasive strategy. Trump used four types of conjunctions: additive, adversative, causal, and temporal. However, the most frequent additive conjunctions used are 'and' (42times). Moreover, the adversative 'but' is frequently used (2) times and is used to show contrasting ideas. Trump also used causal conjunctions such as so (14) times and for (6) times to link sentences together. Trump also used temporal conjunctions like, finally, last night frequently used once and they used to express time orders and events. In conclusion, Trump's used conjunctions as a way of linking different parts of a text to create cohesiveness. The findings of this present study are in agreement with (Mohammad and Javadi 2019).

v. Nominalization

One of the methods employed to accomplish this objective is nominalization. Trump utilizes it for the aforementioned purposes. Trump employed the term "destruction" in lieu of the verb "destroy". Everyone has united in cautioning the Iranian President that he must take action to safeguard both himself and his nation from the impending peril of annihilation. According to a study done by Javadi and Mohammad in 2019, Trump employed the term "destruction" in place of the verb "destroy," and "repayment" instead of the word "repay," prioritizing the topics of the actions over the individuals performing them.

vi. Repetition

Trump revealed a propensity to repeat words twice in his text. For instance, Donald said e.g. "Iran can NEVER have Nuclear Weapons, not against the USA, and not against the WORLD!" (T.37). Donald Trump repeated the word 'not against the' (2) time in an attempt to clarify his point by repeating phrases almost verbatim within a very short distance of his Tweets. Trump's repetition is multiplied as stated by a study conducted by (Munawar 2018).

vii. Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

Trump used superlatives such as 'best,' 'worst,' and 'most', "worst". The comparatives adjectives such as "better," "greater," "easier" and "losers" are used to describe a nation's present position or to compare himself to others; he makes far more utilise of the former positive than the negative comparative adjectives.

viii. Capitalisation

Trump employed capitalization to emphasize significant terms, garner attention, or convey intense emotion. The use of capitalized phrases or words can be classified as a trait that signifies emphasis. Donald composed a collection of terms and phrases in uppercase letters, such as NEVER, OK, AWALL, RADICAL ISLAMIC TERRORISM, LAW, ORDER, GET SMART U. S .... etc. To enhance the assertiveness of the statement. Most of the capitalized words and phrases in this context denote the circumstances under which Trump launched attacks on Middle Eastern nations.

xi. Adverbs

The study has analyzed Trump's utilization of adverbials at the sentence's outset as a signifier of his authoritative position, suggesting his intention to emphasize temporal aspects such as events, today, location, and dates. Trump frequently employed adverbials at the beginning of phrases, such as in the statement "Just out report: 'United Kingdom crime rises 13% annually amid spread of Radical Islamic terror.'" The statement "(T.23), "Just as predicted" (T.32)" was confirmed as anticipated. In addition to Adverbs have multiple functions in expressing Trump's diverse attitudes towards the topic he is addressing. Donald's Tweets also exhibit the usage of adverbials as identifiers for shifting topics. Here are some instances of adverbs employed

by Trump in his Tweets: 1- To convey sorrow, for example, using adverbs such as tragically or desperately. To indicate disagreement with the stated notion, one can use adverbs like simply. Indeed, the words "actually" and "totally" are used to convey doubt, while the word "just" can represent uncertainty twice. For example, the word "soon" can indicate a sense of continuity, while words like "still" can also convey continuity. Additionally, words such as "never," "often," "annually," "always," and "often" can express the frequency or sustainability of an action. The results are consistent with a study carried out by Munawar in 2018.

xii. Transitivity

There are various active and passive structures in Donald Trump's Tweets that influence the readers' opinion. The utilisation of the active structure with the subject "we" is trailed by giving expectation, being quiet, and welcoming the reader to contribute together in playing out a specific reason for example "We should protect America" "We Will Need the Wall!". Grammatically, the sentences identified with experiential values are primarily as (SVO), (SV), and (SVC) individually; these sentences are called activity, occasions, and attribution kind of procedure. Most pieces of Trump's Tweets identified with experiential values as (SVO) and (SVC). Along these lines, Trump could deliberately make an extremely passionate circumstance to communicate his sentiments and ideology to the country. Another purpose behind applying active sentences particularly as (SVO), (SV) is that this sort of sentence can assist Trump in assaulting the adversary directly. Accordingly, the agent is clear and the vast majority of the sentences are in the active voice. Besides, the agent is very clear and most of his sentences are in the active voice. It is indicated that Trump utilised the active structure by setting the subject in front. This structure makes the subject a significant topic in the sentence. Through this structure, Trump increased incredible consideration from the followers.

xiii. Pronouns

Pronouns are very influential in critical discourse analysis. Trump used 54 pronouns in his Tweets. He used "we" 14 times, "our" 13 times, "they" 10 times, and "their" 4 times. It can be argued that pronouns were extensively used by Trump in his Tweets. Inclusive pronouns "we" and "us" were used

by him because such pronouns can shorten the distance between the writer and the reader. There seem to have an immense number of deictic pronouns that is a contrast between "We" and "You" in Trump's Tweets, which explains that he wants to convey that "I" and "We" are in the same sense of power. The utilisation of the word "I" and "We" appears to have a feeling of unity and togetherness. Whereas when Trump uses the dichotomy of "She" or "They" it is to paint fearsome and negative imagery of the opposing party. However, "I" represents solidarity and Trump's authority in being the sole saviour for America and the nation. Utilising "I" and "We" help him to abbreviate the separation between him and the readers and he can make an inclination among them that they are on a similar side which consequently makes the readers or supporters someone trustworthy and approachable. The other "in-group" deictic pronoun in contrast to "You" (or she and them) is 'We' which was rehashed (14) times. We think about the restrictive or non-selectiveness of the pronoun 'we'. There are likewise different types of this pronoun like, 'I', 'my', 'me', 'us', 'ourselves' and so forth. He likewise used "We will" (26) times; some of them came in his rousing adages for instance: "We Will make America great again". The result of this current study is in line with a study conducted by (Munawar 2018).

4.2.3 Discursive Analysis
i. The Force of the Utterance "Locutionary Acts"

The locutionary act: refers to the exact or semantic meaning conveyed by a sentence. Comprehending the function is crucial for grasping the literal significance of a phrase and for defining and describing the many sorts of expression. Statements that express a fact or make a statement.

Declarative sentences: serve the purpose of affirming and providing a description of something. Trump employed this type of phrase structure in his Tweets, exemplified by the statement "Hillary is not qualified to govern the nation...". The user's text is "(T.9)". In the aforementioned tweet, Trump asserted that Hillary Clinton is not suitable to govern the United States.

Interrogative sentences: can be identified as sentences that contain two fundamental types of inquiries: specification questions and alternative

questions. "Will President Obama finally address the issue of radical Islamic terrorism?" The text is labeled as T.27. Trump posed a direct query to former President Barack Obama on radical Islamic terrorism using a specific inquiry.

Imperative phrases: are uttered towards individuals who possess voluntary control. They are typically limited to sentences where the subject is the second person and the verbs are active. "Ensuring the safety and security of America is imperative!" The user's text is "(T.23)". Trump employed imperative words as a locutionary act to ensure the security of America against terrorist assaults. In this tweet, Trump clearly expressed his political perspective using a narrative style, emphasizing the past tense commonly used in storytelling. Similarly, the majority of the previous accomplishments were presented in a narrative format.

Illocutionary Acts
According to Leech (1983:199), the illocutionary act pertains to the process of performing an action through speech. Donald Trump employed a majority of these categories of illocutionary conduct as outlined below.

Declarative: A declarative statement is used by the speaker to persuade the listener to take action. In this particular form of speech act, the speaker tries to exert an influence on the world through their verbal expression. Trump employed numerous assertive actions in his Tweets, such as stating, "President Obama made a desperate and terrible deal with Iran…." The user's text is "(T.4)". Trump made bold statements by asserting that President Obama entered into a desperate agreement with Iran. Furthermore, he asserted that the achievements of his administration in dealing with ISIS surpass those of Obama.

Delegates: Yule (1996) demonstrates that by the act of delegating appearance, the speaker/writer imparts meaning or belief to the words. The purpose of Trump's delegation is to demonstrate confidence in the validity of the propositional content of the statement. Illustrations derived from the chosen data are showcased: Exactly a decade ago, today marked the commencement of the Iraq war. According to the source, a total of 4,485

individuals who were considered to be among the best in our country have tragically lost their lives and have not been able to come back home. Trump demonstrated his representation of the fact that the Iraqi-American war commenced a decade ago, resulting in the loss of 4485 lives at the hands of Jihadis in Iraq.

Expressive speech acts: are statements that convey the speaker's emotions or feelings. It could potentially be caused by the acts of either the speaker or the listener. The United Kingdom is making significant efforts to conceal its substantial issue with the Muslim population. Everyone is aware of the current situation, which is deeply disheartening. Please provide truthful information. The user's text is "(T.34)". Trump expressed his condolences for the situation in the UK with the issue with Muslims.

Directives: involve the speaker or writer attempting to persuade the listener or reader to take action. Trump employed this type of behavior in his Tweets, as evidenced by the following sample. The United States should acquire oil from Iraq as compensation for their role in liberating the country. In the tweet mentioned above, Trump made explicit recommendations to the administration, suggesting that they should obtain funds from Iraq as compensation for their freedom.

Conclusion

The findings also indicated the experiential, relational, and expressive significance of the textual study of Donald Trump's language, including his syntax, vocabulary, and use of text. Furthermore, he wielded his authority as President with the explicit intention of targeting individuals or nations who appeared to be at odds with his interests. These results indicate that Trump's power-oriented ideas influenced the beliefs of his supporters.

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المكتوبة حول

قضايا الهجرة والإرهاب

1طيف سعد بستان ، 2هالة قحطان داود
1جامعة ديالى / كلية القانون والعلوم السياسية / بعقوبة / العراق
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المستخلص

تسعى الدراسة إلى فحص الأيديولوجيات الكامنة والسمات اللغوية الملحوظة الموجودة في خطاب السياسة للرئيس الأمريكي السابق دونالد ترامب، مع التركيز بشكل خاص على التغريدات ذات الصلة بالإسلاموفوبيا والهجرة. اعتمدت الدراسة تصميم بحث وصفي وتفسيري. يتألف البحث من 50 تغريدة تم اختيارها بفترة زمنية محددة، تمتد من 2 يناير 2015 إلى 20 مايو 2020. تم إجراء تحليل البيانات باستخدام نموذج الأسئلة العشر لفيركلوف (1993). كشفت النتائج أن ترامب استخدم بشكل استراتيجي سلطته الرئاسية لاستهداف الإسلام والهجرة، مصورًا إياهما كسبب جذري للإرهاب والتحديات الاقتصادية. استخدم ترامب مصطلحات إيجابية عند الإشارة إلى الأمريكيين ومؤيديه، بينما ربط الإسلام والمهاجرين بوصفات غير محببة. استخدم المبالغة لتكبير التهديد المعتقد المترتب عن الإسلام والمهاجرين. ترامب استخدم بشكل أساسي أفعال الظن التي تعبر عن اليقين بدلاً من تلك التي تشير إلى الاحتمال لإظهار السلطة. كانت أزمنة المستقبل والحاضر البسيط تُستخدم بشكل شائع لتصوير التهديد الحالي الذي يشكله الهجرة والإرهاب الذي يرتكبه الجماعات الإسلامية. تم استخدام أشكال المقارنة والتفضيل لمقارنة الحالة الحالية للسطوع في الولايات المتحدة مع ماضيها. تم استخدام الضمائر "نحن، لنا، لنا" بشكل أكثر تكرارًا لنقل شعور بالوحدة وتقليل الحاجز المُدرك بين ترامب والجمهور. كانت الجمل الإثباتية هي الأفعال الأكثر تعبيرًا ومعنىً.

الكلمات الدالة: الأيديولوجيا؛ السمات اللغوية، الخطاب السياسي، نموذج فيركلاف، الرئيس الأمريكي.