

A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF ETHNICITY IN DONALD TRUMP'S TWEETS

ISRA ISMAEL HUSSIN HASSAN Prof. Razzaq Nayef Mukheef , (Ph.D)

الخلاصة

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى استكشاف الظواهر اللغوية العامة والعلاقات العرقية وإظهار الأيديولوجيات المخفية في تغريدات الرئيس الأمريكي دونالد ترامب. وللقيام بذلك، قامت الباحثة باختيار عينة مكونة ٤ تغريدات، حصلت عليها من حساب ترامب الرسمي على موقع تويتر. وقامت ببناء أنموذج لتحليل التغريدات حصلت عليه من خلال دمج نموذج فاندايك (١٩٩٥) مع نموذج فيركلاف، وقامت باختبار فرضيتي الدراسة التاليتين:

(١) تعكس تغريدات ترامب القوة والتفوق العرقي.

(٢) لا تعكس تغريدات ترامب القوة والتفوق العلمي

كذلك حاولت الباحثة الإجابة عن سؤالي الدراسة:

١- ما هي الظواهر اللغوية والعلاقات العرقية الموجودة في تغريدات ترامب؟

٢- ما هي الأيديولوجيات المخفية في تغريدات ترامب

لقد أظهرت النتائج أن مواضيع الهجرة والإسلام وانتخاب كلينتون هي أكثر المواضيع شيوعاً في تغريداته. على المستوى اللغوي، تميزت لغة ترامب بالبساطة واللا رسمية، باستخدام أنواع متعددة من الروابط والفواصل والضمائر المختلفة، أما على مستوى الخطاب، غالباً ما يقوم ترامب بعمل مقارنات سلبية يقوم فيها بتكون مجموعتين: الأولى تشمل أمريكا وحلفاؤها، وهؤلاء هم دعاة الديمقراطية والسلام ومحاربة الإرهاب، أما المجموعة الثانية فتشمل على أعداء أمريكا التقليديين كإيران مثلاً، وهؤلاء هم دعاة الإرهاب. إن انتهاك القوانين والمواثيق الدولية هو لأحد أهم الملامح في تغريدات ترامب. أخيراً، يمكن تلخيص أيديولوجية ترامب بالنقاط التالية: (١) كرهه للإسلام وربط المسلمين بالهجمات الإرهابية. (٢) العنصرية (٣) أطماع

بالنفط العراقي (٤) إيران هي عدو أمريكا التقليدي

ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the linguistic features and ethnic-relations used and to reveal hidden ideologies in Trump's tweets. To do so, the researcher chooses 30 tweets from Trump's official page. The researcher establishes a model based which are the Fairclough's dimensional model(linguistic featuers) (1993), Van Dijk's ideological discourse analysis(1995b) and VanDijk's ideological square(1998)to analyze the sample. The researcher investigates the following two hypotheses:

- 1.Donald Trump tweets present power any racial superiority in his Tweets.**
- 2.Donald Trump tweets does not present and racial superiority in his Twitter**

Also, the researcher answers the two research questions:

- 1.What are the linguistic features and ethnic relation used in the tweets written by Donald Trump in his official Twitter?**
- 2.What is the ideology and ethnic-relations illustrated in the tweets made by Donald Trump in his official Twitter?**

The findings show that immigration, Muslims, and electing Clinton are the dominant topics in his tweets. At the linguistic level, Trump's language is characterized with simplicity and informality of language since he addresses ordinary people and touches daily and political topics. On the discursive level, Trump usually holds negative comparison between two groups:the ' in – group' is usually represented by American follwers, while the ' out-group' is represented by American enemies. In addition, violation of norms and values is a common feature in Trump's tweets. He rarely presupposes shared knowledge with his readers. Finally, Trump's ideology can be summarized in the following points: 1)His hatred to Muslims, associating them with

terrorist attacks 2) Racism 3) wanting to steal Iraqi oil. 4) Iran is America's historical enemy

١.0 Introduction

This study investigates Ethnicity in Donald Trump's Tweets through the analysis of the Trump's discourse in Twitter as one of the social media platforms has been conducted based on eclectic model which are the Fairclough's linguistic features, Van Dijk's ideological discursive strategies and VanDijk's ideological square.

So the present study attempts to answer the following questions:-

1.What are the linguistic features and ethnic relation used in the tweets written by Donald Trump in his official Twitter?

2.What is the ideology and ethnic-relation utilized in the tweets made by Donald Trump in his official Twitter?

All the data collected were interpreted and analyzed to achieve the aims of the study which are showed below:1. To identify the linguistic features and ethnic-relation used in the tweets written by

Donald Trump in his official Twitter.2.To investigate the ideology and ethnic-relation of the tweets written by Donald Trump in his official Twitter. The total number of the extracts is ten.

The main hypotheses of the study are Based on the objectives of the study it is hypothesized that: 1- Donald Trump tweets present ethnic and racial superiority against minority groups.2- Donald Trump tweets does not present ethnic and racial superiority against minority groups.

To test the validity of these hypotheses , these procedures will be followed :1. Select 4 tweets fromDonald Trump’s official Twitter;2.Prepare evaluation forms by using the conceptual framework;3.Observe and analyze the linguistic features and ideological structures of the tweets;4.Observation by second interpreter;

1.All the data collected interpreted and analyzed to achieve the aims of the study which are To identify the linguistic features and ethnic–relation used in the tweets written by Donald Trump in his official Twitter.

2.To investigate the ideology and ethnic–relation of the tweets written by Donald Trump in his official Twitter. The total number of the extracts is ten.

Key Words: Critical Discourse Analysis ,Twitter ,power, Ethnicity , ideology , Fairclough’s linguistic featuers, Van Dijk’s ideological discursive stratagies ,VanDijk's ideological square.

1.Criical Discourse Analysis

Fairclough (1993:135) characterizes CDA as follows: Discourse examination means to systematically investigate frequently connections of causality and assurance between (a) Discursive strategies, occasions and texts, and (b) wider cultural and social structures, procedures and relations; to explore how such practices, events and texts arise of and are ideologically molded by relations of power and struggles over power; and to research how the murkiness of these connections amongst discourse and society is itself a factor securing dominance and power.

Crystal (2008:123) mentions that” a developing branch of linguistics which aims to reveal hidden power relations and ideological processes at work in spoken or written texts” . Critical linguists criticize mainstream linguistics for its formalist preoccupations, lacking adequate social explanations, and obscuring ideological and political matters .

This study includes such topics as the social context of texts, grammar production, and language policy. The notion has also been extended to such areas as pragmatics and sociolinguistics, and specifically to the study of discourse. Critical discourse analysis is a perspective which studies the relationship between discourse events and sociopolitical and cultural factors, especially the way discourse is ideologically influenced by and can itself influence power relations in society

Fairclough and Wodak (1997: 271–80) compress the principals of CDA as follows:

1. CDA investigates social problems,
2. The relations of Power are discursive,
3. Discourse establishes culture and society,
4. Discourse makes an ideological work,
5. Discourse is truthful,
6. The linking between text and society is mediated,
7. Discourse investigation is informative and interpretative,
8. Discourse is a sort of social action.

1.2The Fundamental Notions of CDA

There are major concepts of Critical Discourse analysis such as” power “ ,” ideology “,identity”, hegemony “ ,”racism”. Briefly will defines some of them that concern with the topics of the present study.

a)Power

Fairclough (1995:266) defines power not only as asymmetries that exist between individuals participating in the same discursive event but also in terms of how people have different capacities to control how texts and thus discourses are produced, distributed and consumed.

Van Dijk (1996: 85) notes that ‘social power and dominance are often organised and institutionalised, so as to allow more effective control and to enable routine forms of power reproduction’. This means that power is successful precisely because it is reenacted in routine activities which are not questioned but instead seen as normal

b)Ideology

Fairclough (1992: 87)defines ideologies as ‘constructions of reality which are built into various dimensions of the forms/meanings of discursive practices, and which contribute to the production, reproduction or transformation of relations of domination’. Language is one way that ideologies are constructed, maintained and challenged.

Fairclough (1992: 88) notes that it is not possible to ‘read off’ ideologies from texts because ‘meanings are produced through interpretations of texts’.

Van Dijk (2006 : 8) permits for the voices of dominated groups to be categorized as counter ideologies, or contradicted ones to the ideologies of dominant groups.

Subsequently, ideologies can be sure, for example, those of woman's rights, pacifism and anti–racism similarly, specifically as frameworks that support and legitimize disagreement and opposition against domination and social imbalance.

1. Cognitively, ideology comprises of thoughts in individuals' brains, which are generally studied by cognitive analysts.

2. Societally, ideology likewise includes a group membership and value judgment, which are generally examined by sociologists and social researchers.

3. Linguistically, ideology is not an inherent knowledge and, consequently, it should be learnt, gained, or changed through written or spoken discourse.

C)Dominance

Gramsci (1971:188) separates between the two ideas; he contends that when the force of predominant aggregations is coordinated, naturalized and drilled unpretentiously out in those open talk about politics, media, education, rules, thus. , predominance seems Similarly as what Gramsci known as "hegemony" (Gramsci,ibid alluded with in: van Dijk, 1998a: 355). What's more will this purpose H (1991: 293– 4) makes An reference to those approach that a blend from claiming dominion Furthermore talk clarifies how those relations from claiming force would duplicated in the dialect.

D)Hegemony

According to Baker and Ellice (2010: 55) , hegemony is a term popularized by Gramsci (1971, 1985), who theorized that it involves the exercise of power whereby everybody in a society acquiesces in one way or another to a dominant person or social group” . It could be the case that dominated people are not fully aware of their status or have been convinced that it is the natural state of affairs, or they accept their position. The reason is they receive some form of benefit from it.

e)Identity

Fairclough (1995 : 123) pronounces that every one writings express the social characters of their makers Also location those expected social personalities for their speakers Furthermore listeners". Social characters and the regulate texts, for example,

teaching, those media, politics, alternately sport have a paramount part in plan of the "national identities". To different words, character may be constituted clinched alongside social coordinated effort by method for correspondence and talk.

2– Twitter

Twitter is an American microblogging and social networking service on which users post and interact with messages known as ‘tweets’. Tweets were originally restricted to 140 characters, but on November 7, 2017, this limit was doubled to 280 for all languages except Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. Registered users can post, like, and retweet tweets, but unregistered users can only read them. Users access Twitter through its website interface, through Short Message Service (SMS) or its mobile–device application software. Twitter remains a forum for lively political debates and offers candidates an opportunity to discuss substantive issues.

2.Power

This term is defined as an authority of President Donald Trump who has control over other people and countries due to international business, military aid, technology advancement and massive conflict. As a result, this fact apparently boots his confidence to describe other people for the bad action and showing some threats and insults, which aimed to convince people that he has higher power compared to others and the discussion of power is critically relevant to the phenomena under scrutiny where there is and can be no interaction without power(Scolloni ,188,2001)

3.Ethnicity

Ethnicity is the term used for the culture of people in a given geographic region or of people who descended from natives of that region. It includes their language, nationality, heritage, religion, dress, and customs. Being a member of an ethnic group

involves following some or all of those cultural practices. Members of an ethnicity tend to identify with each other based on these shared traits. Ethnicity is considered an anthropological term because it is based on learned behaviors, not biological factors. Many people have mixed cultural backgrounds and can share in more than one ethnicity behaviors, not biological factors. Many people have mixed cultural backgrounds and can share in more than one ethnicity(Fairclough,1993:309).

1.3Theories and Approaches of Critical discourse Analysis

There are four recognized approaches: the social theory of discourse, the cognitive–social approach of Van Dijk, the ideological theory of Van Dijk, as well as the historical approach to wodak discourse. Together, these four methods should be referred to as the main steam CDA" because they are the most well–known and can be distinguished by different linguistic theories.

a)Social Theory of Discourse

The social theory of discourse is linguistically–oriented as it aims at analyzing social and political event in society. In this theory, discourse is viewed as a social practice which establishes power between various entities. Apparently, this leads to the emergence of power and ideological practice in society which provide power in discourse and signifies various world views from different perspectives.

Fairclough (1992:222) proposed three principles which are regarded as social practice. First, discourse is both constitutive and constituted, discourse is said to contribute to the shaping and reflection of social structures. Second, social practice constructs the social identities and the social relationships between various entities and classes in society. Third, social practice contributes to the system of knowledge and

belief as it leads to other functions of language such as identity, relational and ideational functions.

b)Van Dijk Ideological Theory

CDA integrates the various linguistic theories and approaches in producing a social and discursive process to highlight the assumptions made by the more powerful on the less powerful. However, Van Dijk's socio-cognitive approach attempts to link cognitive theories and approaches with linguistics(Van Dijk,1995:226)

Van Dijk proclaimed that critical discourse studies is a critical perspective, position or attitude within the multidisciplinary approach as it intends to shed light on covert ideologies in the social practice. He therefore proposed a triangulation of the interrelationship among discourse, cognitive and society (Van Dijk, 2009:332).

This triangulation emphasizes the cognitive phenomena which are connected to the discourse structure and ways in which social inequality, domination, and ideologies occur. In order to discover social representations, attitudes and ideologies of social actors, the connection between the structure of discourse and the structure of society should be viewed.

Van Dijk (2009:298) pointed out that the white group domination leads to social inequality, racism and domination in certain countries. Moreover, the top-down model in CDA is focused as discourse reveals the typical form of injustice in society.

c)Ruth-Wodak Discourse Historical Approach

Wodak's Discourse-Historical Approach (DHA) is heavily influenced by critical theory from the Frankfurt School as it highlights the political discourse in society which is critical while revealing ideologies in language and discourse. Wodak presented three

types of critique in DHA (Reisigl and Wodak, 2009:340) which disclose justification on why certain interpretation once it has been critiqued, seems valid and abstract. Her three types of critique are as follows:

- A) Text or discourse–immanent critique aims at discovering inconsistencies, self–contradictions, paradoxes, and dilemmas in the text–internal or discourse–internal structures.
- B) Sociodiagnostic critique aims at demystifying the manifest or latent persuasive or potentially manipulative character or discursive practices. Here, the analysts draw on their contextual knowledge and social theories as well as other rhetorical models from various disciplines to interpret the discursive events.
- C) Future–related prospective critique seeks to contribute to the improvement of communication (for instance, by elaborating guidelines against sexist language use or by reducing ‘language barriers’ in hospitals, schools and so on).

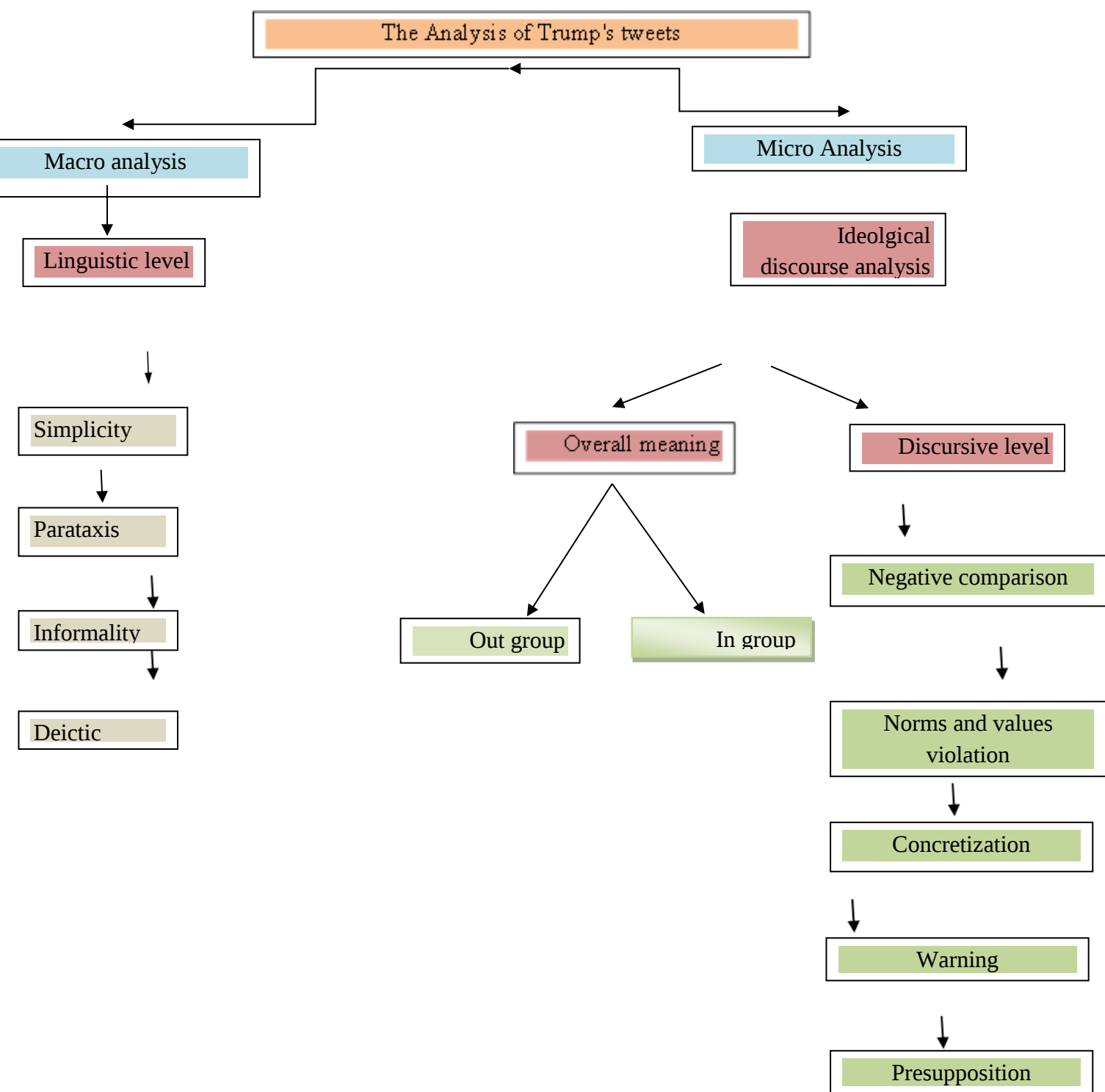
d)Critical Linguistic Approach

According to Fowler (1991: 90), "critical linguistics is simply an investigation of the relationships between signs, meanings and social and historical conditions that govern the semiotic structure, using a particular type of linguistic analysis." CL mainly relies on specific language tools for critical analysis aimed at mechanism. The term CL is synonymous with CDA because CDA foundations can be referenced in CL. Linguistics was used in the late 20th century by social and political thinkers at the University of East Anglia. CL, which defines the basis of the CDA, is subsequently recorded under the CDA and displayed as a specific branch of the CDA .

Critical linguistics is a brand of linguistics which draws its theoretical and methodological strengths from two traditions: the Halliday's systemic functional linguistic and the neo-Marxist traditions. From the first tradition, it has borrowed and used eclectically, Halliday's theory of systemic functional linguistics. Regarding the second tradition, it has adopted its label from and drawn extensively on critical sociology (Fowler, 1996:14).

5. The suggested Model

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) stems from a critical theory of language which sees the use of language as a form of social practice. All social practices are tied to specific historical contexts and are the means by which existing social relations are reproduced or contested and different interests are served. It is the questions pertaining to interests that relate discourse to relations of power. How is the text positioned or Whose interests are served by this positioning? Whose interests are negated? What are the consequences of this positioning? Where analysis seeks to understand how discourse is implicated in relations of power it is called critical discourse analysis. . The analysis of the Trump's discourse through his tweets in Twitter as one of the social media platforms has been conducted based on eclectic model which are – ١ the Fairclough's dimensional model (linguistic features) (1993), – ٢ Van Dijk's ideological discourse analysis (1995b) and – ٣ Van Dijk's ideological square (1998). The developed model is shown below in figure 1.0



The researcher uses a mixture of quantitative and qualitative methodology. After collecting the data from Trump's personal account on twitter, the researcher counts the frequency of occurrence for the linguistic and discursive levels. Then, she applies the proposed model on every tweet, introducing detailed analysis for every section. For this study, the researcher analyzes the selected news reports at two levels: the micro level and the macro one.

On the one hand, at the micro level, a micro linguistic level is adopted by including the Fairclough's dimensional model (linguistic features) (1993)

On the other hand, the macro level consists of micro ideological level, which is related to Van Dijk "Ideological Discourse Analysis" (1995b); and a macro ideological level, that is related to Van Dijk "Ideological Square" (1998), which is adopted in order to reveal the discrimination between (in group) and (out group). The following sections present these notions in detail.

6.The Analysis

6.1 MICRO ANALYSIS

The linguistic level of this study consists simplicity, Parataxis, informality and deictic. These disciplines are going to be explained in details in the next sub-sections

a) SIMPLICITY

Hart(2007:255) Simplicity of the linguistic features refers to the four important aspects which are avoid difficult sounds; i.e. those sounds that are phonologically highly marked, show a simple syllable structure (consonant-vowel), have a preference for short words; i.e. a small number of syllables per word and lastly, the tone has no phonemic status; i.e. tone is generally not used to distinguish words. The words have

these criteria are considered as simple. Simplicity is one of the main features of Trump's discourse and what renders it so unique. Trump makes use of very simple words, a 'down to earth' vocabulary that can be understood by everyone

b) PARATAXIS

According to Yang (2011:128) The structure of his syntax is paratactic, therefore he uses independent clauses and sentences are juxtaposed. In definition, parataxis refers to the placing of clauses one after another, without connecting words (conjunctions) to show the relation between them

According to linguist John McWhorter(2004:322), Trump is "doing what anybody does" and he talks the way Americans like to talk. His speech matches American taste which can be illustrated in a way it has the same of a certain kind of music or a type of food become a trendy commodity.

For this author informality is a brand of American people, and although some of his predecessors have already shown a degree of informality Trump seems to epitomize it: rather than speaking, he talks (McWhorter, 2012: 342).

d) DEICTICS

The word "deictic" is derived from the Greek word "dektikos", which means "pointing out" or "indicating" (West, 2013:223). "Deictic", "deictic" and "indexical" are used interchangeably (Maienborn, 2012:167) to represent a phenomenon in which the discourse is anchored to a speech situation. Deictic refers to language elements whose interpretation depends not only on the semantic value but also on the speech situation (Renkema, 2004:237).

6.2 MICRO ANALYSIS

The ideological level of this study is based on Van Dijk's "Ideological Discourse Analysis" (1995b), and also his notion of the Ideological Square (1998). The following sections will present each of these two models in details.

6.2.1 Ideological Discourse Analysis (1995b)

This is a typical technique in humanities and sociologies. Its statement is that it could be conceivable, through "close reading, understanding or systematic analysis", to uncover the concealed ideologies of the authors (Van Dijk, 1995b: 135).

In this model, the ideological discourse analysis is considered a kind of discursive socio-political investigation which intends to connect the designs of discourse with those of society. Consequently, the individuals from a specific group influence the social structure by social collaboration (forms of text and talk). That is the social association is the "theoretical interface" through which the "social and the discursive can come together" (ibid: 136).

a)Warning

It is a strategy in which the addresser makes use of awful terms to "alarm their in-group against the danger of the out-group.

b)Norm and Value Violation

This strategy is one way in which "the other group is shown as bad by presenting them as breaking the beliefs and values that human beings hold" (Van Dijk, 1995a: 156-157). That is to say, this strategy is the most fundamental way of establishing a distinction between "THEM" and "US" not only to describe "ourselves" in kind terms and "them" in negative terms, but to emphasize that the "Others" violate the very norms and values

“We” hold dear, such as, freedom of expressions, freedom of education, human rights, etc (ibid).

c)Presupposition

Presupposition is used as a “tool in the process of positive and negative presentation”. That is, in declaring that the presenting data is recognized or part of the common sense, thus does not need to be stated (Van Dijk, 1995b: 157). It means "a condition which must be satisfied if a particular state of affairs is to obtain" or linguistically "what a speaker assumes in saying a particular sentence, as opposed to what is actually asserted" (Crystal, 2008: 384).

d)Concretization

In this strategy “terms that may be imagined are used in order to talk about the actions of the others” in a detailed way that permits the addressees to imagine the situation, which is mostly negative. For instance, “when immigrants are portrayed as building a nuclear device, they are actually shown as doing so in that safe house with a view of lower Manhattan”. (Van Dijk, 1995b: 156). 71

e)Negative Comparison

This strategy represents the performance of paralleling the out-group with a recognized negative person or group so as to emphasize the negative features of the others (ibid). Furthermore, it is a noticeable discursive strategy that Secularists tend to use when they refer to Islamic Movements. An example of the negative strategy cited from (Hamrita, 2016: 15) is “The rats haven't understood yet that Turkey went to hell after the failure of the coup”, when the Islamists where referred to as ‘rats’ as they cannot understand the situation. An example that is cited from (Van Dijk’s 1995b: 155) is:

6.2.2 Ideological Square (1998)

The ideological opposition may be executed by an extensive assortment of structures, for example, the selection of lexical terms that infer positive or negative assessments, and in the structure of entire proposition and their classes (as in active/ passive, etc.).

This technique of polarization comprises of "emphasizing our good 72 properties/actions; emphasizing their bad properties/actions, mitigating our bad properties/actions; and mitigating their good properties/actions" (Kuo & Nakamura, 2005: 410). In short, the "ideological square" has four possibilities as follows:

1. Emphasize positive things about us.
2. Emphasize negative things about them.
3. De-emphasize negative things about us.
4. De-emphasize positive things about them. (ibid)

Van Dijk (ibid) states that the ideological square summarizes the twin strategies of the positive "in-group" description and the negative "out-group" description. The double strategy of this binary opposition is often manifested in discourse by lexical choice and other linguistic features (Van Dijk, 1998a: 33, as cited in Hakam, 2009: 37).

6.6The Data ANALYSIS

The corpus consists of 4 tweets from Donald Trump's official Twitter. The corpus of the study or the selected tweets were collected by the researcher from January 2017 until July 2019 as the approximate duration is 7 months.

The sample of the present study is limited to 4 tweets to reveal the linguistics features and ethnic relations in Trump's tweets.

1.6 The Practical Part:

Tweets Analysis)Tweet 1: "President Obama made a desperate and terrible deal with Iran– Gave them 150 Billion Dollars plus 1.8 Billion DOLLORS IN CASH! Iran was in big trouble and he bailed them out. Gave them a free path to Nuclear Weapon, and Soon. Instead of saying thank you, Iran yelled... (Jun 21, 2019)

1) Micro Analysis

a) linguistic level

- Simplicity

Trump uses a simple language to talk about the American–Iranian relations during president Obama's period. He uses the word "deal" instead of an agreement. This reflects part of his life that he is a trader, owning many companies. Thus, he uses business words to talk about politics. This is an indication that he relies on political deals, not on an international agreements. The great dangerous of Obama's policies are reflected by italicizing "CASH! And SOON" in which Iran is in the process of producing a nuclear weapon very soon. Thus, Trump introduces himself as the one who prevents this happening. It may be a massage for Americans and America's allays that he is their saver. This tweet includes 31 one syllabic–structure words with 67.4% , 11 two syllabic–structure words with 23.9%, and 4 syllabic–structure words with 8.7%. so, most of the words have one–syllabic structure.

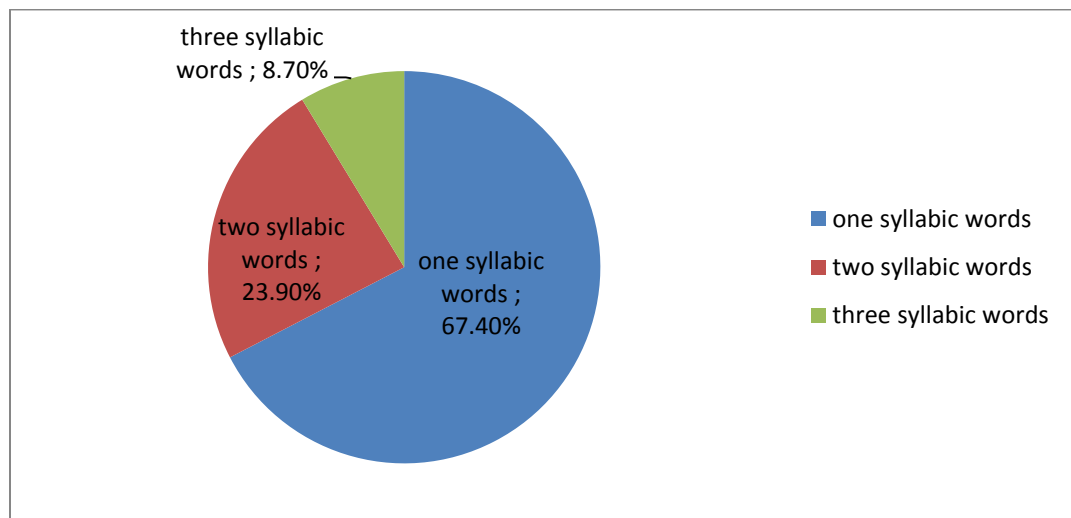


Figure (1.1) syllabic structure in tweet (1)

- Parataxis

The use of imperative and commands, such as give them highlights the great effects of the action. Trump also uses 3rd person pronoun dixictics "them" to create a binary opposition to reflect that Iran is America's enemy. Thus, he departs Iran and sits it away.

- Informality

Trump has used informal language in tweeting his message as the structure of the sentences does not follow the proper sentence fragment. The nature of his tweet is more spontaneous and casual. His writing also has a more personal tone by putting his personal opinion and were to speak directly to his audience. It can be seen in the last line of his tweet as it is incomplete and does not fulfill the criteria of formal writing. The capitalized word 'SOON' also indicates his strong tone or can be considered as screaming in voicing out his disagreement over this matter. It is also can be considered as being sarcastic and it is indeed an informal use of language

- Deictic

Also, he uses a series of sentences with pauses to create a well-structured chained discourse with the use of parataxis. This makes his ideas flow smoothly in a way persuasive manner to convince his readers of his ideas. He uses declarative sentences to introduce what he believes as a fact, such as "Iran was in a big trouble", while he uses imperative type like "give them a free path" to express his anger of Obama's policies, holding him the full responsibility of Iran's production of a nuclear weapon.

2)MACRO ANAYLSIS

- a) discursive level

negative comparison

Trump makes a comparison between Obama behavior and Iranian's respond. Obama saves Iran from collapsing since it was in a big trouble, giving them billions of dollars, while they are disgraceful, not thanking him.

- Norm and value violation

This tweet violates the ordinary norms and values since Americans, whatever party governs them, will never allow Iran to produce a nuclear weapon. They will never allow Iran to have the needed technologies to produce a nuclear weapon.

- concretization

in this tweet, Trump emphasizes the negative aspects of Iran. Obama has supported it a lot, giving them billions of dollars, however, Iran never thanks him. Iranians are non loyal.

- Warning

This tweet does not hold any warning.

- Presupposition

Here, Trump does not presuppose any shared knowledge known from the readers.

b) contextual level

– date: (Jun 21, 2019)

– Occasion:

Iran has targeted an American drone. America says that the drone is unmanned doing civilian missions in the international waters. However, Iran states that it enters the Iranian borders and is military drone. America has responded to the Attack by imposing more sanctions.

b) ideological level Trump's ideology is reflected by using an introductory phrase "death to America", referring that the deal means death. Moreover, he uses the passive structure to reflect that the deal was a personal decision taken by Obama since the congress did not ratify it. At the same time, withdrawing from it seems to be a collective decision due to the bad intentions of Iran.

ideological traces are reflected by the use of certain words. Firstly, he uses the word "them" referring to Iran to create a binary opposition, reflecting that it is American's enemy. At the same time, he uses "a free path" indicating that he stands against Obama's policies which will have disastrous effects on America and the whole worlds, allowing to Iran having a nuclear weapon. Obama gives Iran the money which enables it to produce the Nuclear weapon.

c) overall meaning

Here, Trump creates two groups: in group represented by America, and out group represented by Iran. The in group is very kind, rescuing Iran from collapsing. However, the out group is distrustful, not thanking America. Actually, Trump criticizes the kindness of Obama, accusing him not taking real actions to prevent Iran from having a nuclear weapon.

3) The practical part:

- Overall results:

The results show that the occurrence of the four linguistic features in the tweet with 25% for each one: simplicity, informality, dixictics, and paratatxis, as shown in the following figure:

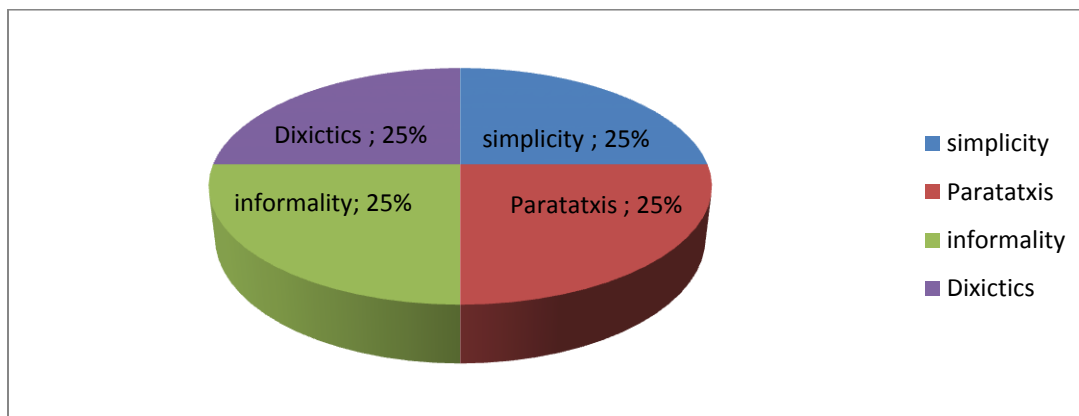


Figure (1.2): Linguistic level summary for the first tweet

In addition, the results show that this tweet is characterized with three main discursive features: Negative comparison, Norm and value violation, and Concretization with 33.3% for each.

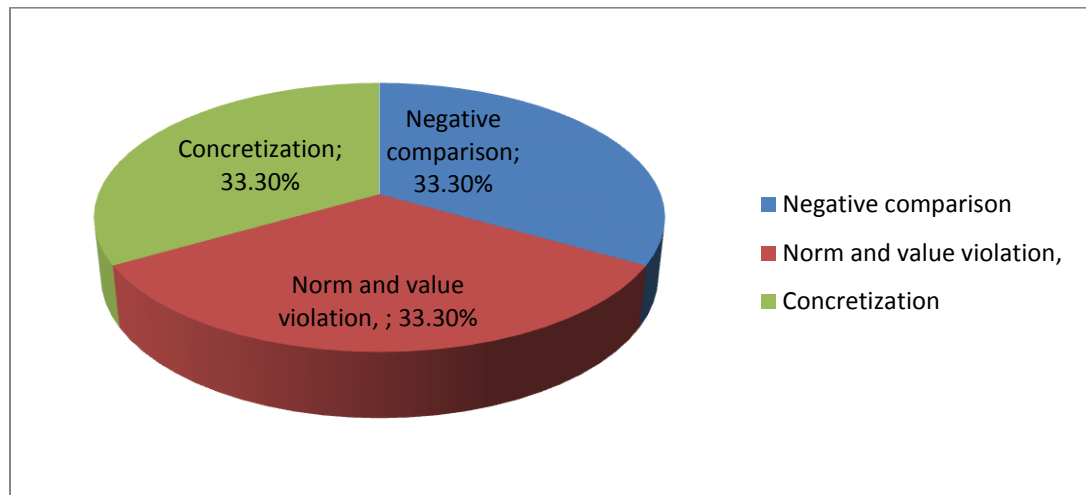


Figure (1.4): Discursive features summary for the tweet

Tweet 2: ".... On Monday they shot down an unmanned drone flying in International Waters. We were cocked & loaded to retaliate last night on 3 different sights when I asked, how many will die. 150 people, sir, was the answer from a General. 10 minutes before the strike I stopped it, not..." (Jun 21, 2019)

1) Micro Analysis

a) linguistic level

- Simplicity

In this tweet, the language is characterized with simplicity in which the idea is clear, showing how wise the American policies are, avoiding accelerating a war. However, Iranian forces act so aggressively to launch a war without paying attentions to the disastrous effects. Actually, most of the tweet words are one syllable words, easily pronounced. Moreover, the sentences follow the ordinary correct structure. This makes the words easily understood. Moreover, this tweet includes 29 one-syllabic words with 64.4%, 13 two-syllabic words with 28.9%, and 3 three-syllabic words with 6.7%. So, the majority of the words have one-syllabic structure.

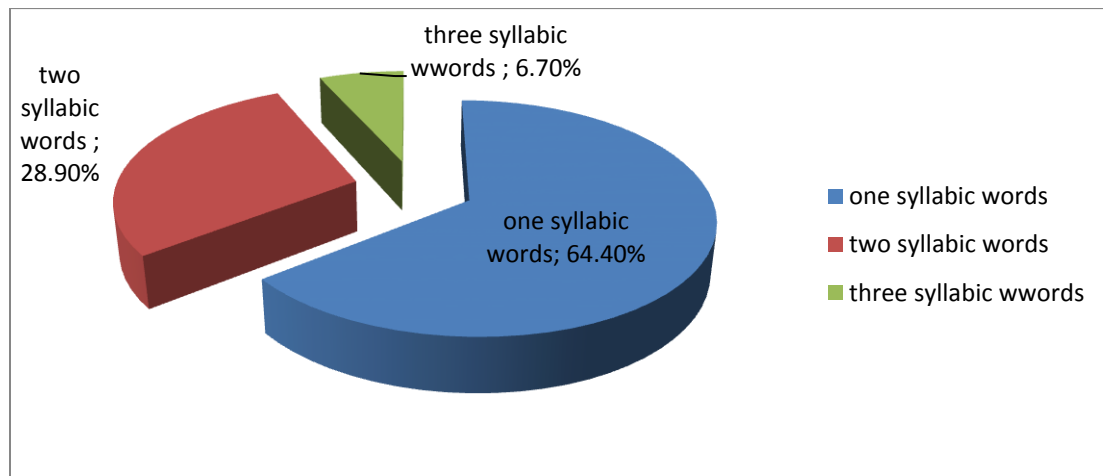


Figure (1.5) syllabic structure in tweet (2)

- Parataxis

parataxis makes the ideas go smoothly to create a chained well-structured discourse. firstly, he uses a full stop to mark the end of the first sentence, introducing the tweet topic, which is Iranian shooting of an unmanned drone. After that, he uses a series of commas to introduce the questions and the answers without any pauses. This attracts the attentions of the reader, making him/her fully convinced with Trump's reactions, and highlighting how much the situation is dangerous.

- Informality

The tweet seems to be informal. The sentence structure is grammatically correct, and naturally spontaneous, following the standard English order. The topic is political, discussed widely in American media. His tone seems to be quite, reflecting his confidence that he takes the correct wise decision.

- Deictic

Trump uses different types of deictics to create a binary opposition. The first type is represented by first personal pronouns "I and we". This type reflects a sense of unity that Americans are united to defend themselves. The second type is reflected by the 3rd person pronoun "they". This pronoun creates a sense of distance since Iran is their enemy. The reader understands that there are two main opposite categories: they presenting Iranian forces, while I presenting Trump.

2)MACRO ANALYSIS

a) discursive level

- negative comparison

He creates a negative picture of Iran, whose armed forces do not care about people's lives, whereas he presents a positive picture of himself in which he is not interested in killing so many Iranian people.

- Norm and value violation

According to Trump, Iran has committed a big mistake, violating the international laws and norms since it shoots an unmanned drone. Another violation is that the drone is flying in the international waters, not above the Iranian borders.

- concretization
- here, Trump presents a negative picture of Iran which is not respecting the international laws and norms. He also introduces a detailed conversation between himself and high American militant leaders, showing his wise reaction to prevent war. Thus, he is not afraid from Iran, but he prefers another way of respond which has vital effects without accelerating war which is imposing further Economic sanctions.
- Warning

Here, Trump warns Iran that America is able to respond militantly, targeting 3 different sights and killing More than 150 people. However, he stops the strike before 10 minutes, preferring imposing more economic sanctions.

- Presupposition

Here, the tweet is clear. No information is presupposed to be known.

B) contextual level

- date: (Jun 21, 2019)
- occasion:

Iran has targeted an American drone. America says that the drone is unmanned doing civilian missions in the international waters. However, Iran states that it enters the Iranian borders and is military drone. America has responded to the Attack by imposing more sanctions.

c) ideological level

The use of certain words and structures reflects ideology. He uses the word "unarmed" to reflect that the drone does not carry out a military mission. The use of "flying in the international waters" stresses that the drone does not aim to attack Iran. The use of passive structure "we were cocked and loaded" aims to hide the fact that America has military forces beside Iranian borders. Finally, Trump creates a comparison between himself and Iran. Iran is the attacker and America defends itself.

d) overall meaning

Here, Trump creates two groups: in group is represented by himself, introducing himself as a wise man who is not willing to launch war against Iran, despite his ability. The out group is represented by Iran who is terrorist, attacking a civilian drone.

3) The practical part:

The results show that the occurrence of the four linguistic features in the tweet with 25% for each one: simplicity, informality, dixictics, and paratatxis, as shown in the following figure:

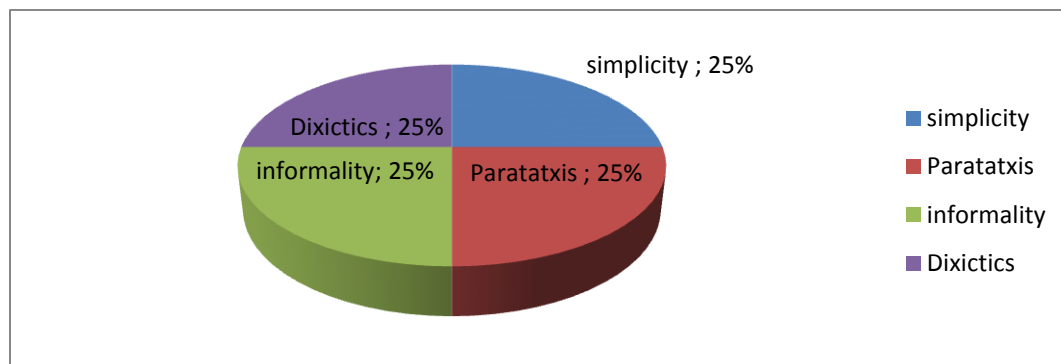


Figure (1.6): Linguistic level summary for the second tweet

Furthermore, the results reflect the appearance of four linguistic features in the tweet: negative comparison, norm and value violation, concretization, and warning with 25% for each. The following diagram clarifies these discursive strategies.

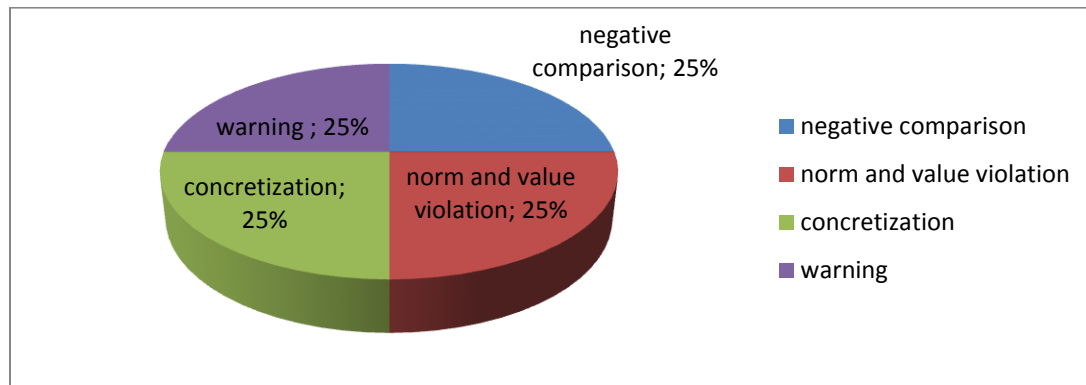


Figure (1.7): discursive level summary in the second tweet

) Tweet 3: "... Death to America. I terminated deal, which was not even ratified by Congress, and imposed strong sanctions. They are a much weakened nation today that at the beginning of my Presidency, when they were causing major problems throughout the middle East. Now they are Bust!...." (June 21, 2019).

1) Micro Analysis

a) linguistic level

- Simplicity

In this tweet, Trump uses simple language to talk about his decision of terminating American-Iranian nuclear deal, agreed during Obama period. Actually, most of the tweet words are one syllable words, easily pronounced. Moreover, the sentences follow the ordinary correct structure. This makes the words easily understood. Also, the tweet includes 34 one-syllabic words with 79%, 4 two-syllabic words with 9.3%, 4 three syllabic words with 9.3%, and one four or more syllabic word with 2.3%. Thus, the majority of the words have one syllabic structure.

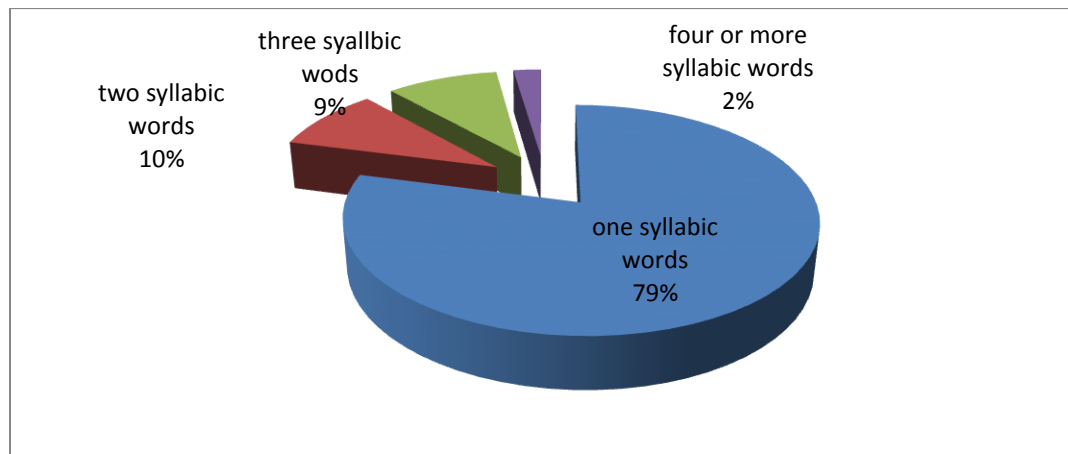


Figure (1.8): syllabic structure in tweet (3)

- Parataxis

The phrases are connected smoothly to create a chained discourse. Also, he uses different types of parataxis like full stop to separate between the main sentences, and to introduce new ideas and decisions, such as imposing strong sanctions, and comma to introduce unnecessary information in the relative clauses to show that the deal is refused by the congress, introducing this as a well-known fact. This makes the ideas clear and understandable.

- Informality

Here, Trump uses informal language as reflected in the simple structure of the tweet and easy vocabulary without following the proper sentence fragment. The tone seems to be spontaneous and causal without any kind of screaming or anger. He speaks with relief, reflecting that his decision of withdrawing from the deal is right.

- Deictic

In this tweet, Trump uses two main types of Deixis. He uses the first person singular "I" to talk about himself as a representative to Americans, giving him a sense of wisdom and involving the audience, getting them to agree with him. On the other hand, he uses the 3rd person pronoun "they" without mentioning the reference "Iran" to reflect how dangerous Iran is, emphasizing that it is the main source of terrorism in the middle east. His actions will bring peace to the region. In addition, the absence of modal verbs reflects that he is confident.

2) Macro analysis

a) discursive level

- negative comparison

Here, Trump compares between two groups: "I" group which presents America, its allays, and all the ones who support its decisions regarding Iran, and "they" group which presents Iran. The distinction between "I and they" refers to the long distance between them. "I" holds a sense of familiarity and shared interest, while "they" holds a sense of separability. Another comparison is held with Iran over two periods: at the beginning of his presidency period, and now. In the first period, Iran is strong because of the deal signed by Obama, while now it is getting weaker out of his decisions and policies. This aims to show him as a strong decisive president, better than Obama.

- Norm and value violation

In this tweet, Trump does not violate any norm or value since he reflects to the same American and western belief that Iran wants to produce nuclear weapon. America and its allays will do their best to prevent this happens.

- concretization

in this tweet, Trump does not refer to any negative aspect. In reality, he emphasizes the importance of his decision, making a comparison between before and after withdrawing from this deal. The period after withdrawing is better since Iran gets weaker than before.

- Warning

Here, Trump does not use any direct warning. The main theme of this tweet is praising his own decision of withdrawing from the deal. However, there is an indirect warning of following Obama's policies, continuing respecting the deal since it makes Iran getting stronger.

- Presupposition

Trump refers to Iran using 3th pronoun "they" without mentioning the name, presupposing that the audience knows the American–Iranian deal, and he is withdrawing from it.

b) contextual level

- date: (June 21, 2019).
- occasion:

Iran has targeted an American drone. America says that the drone is unmanned doing civilian missions in the international waters. However, Iran states that it enters the Iranian borders and is military drone. America has responded to the Attack by imposing more sanctions.

b) ideological level

Trump's ideology is reflected by using an introductory phrase "death to America", referring that the deal means death. Moreover, he uses the passive structure to reflect that the deal was a personal decision taken by Obama since the congress did not ratify it. At the same time, withdrawing from it seems to be a collective decision due to the bad intentions of Iran.

c) overall meaning

Trump's creates two groups: in group is represented by America which makes its best to prevent Iran from producing a nuclear weapon. So, it imposes economic sanctions. Trump withdraws from the deal agreed by Obama, and not signed by the congress. The out group is represented by Iran which is American's opponent. Its people usually hold flags and sign, written on it death to America, as a kind of hatred.

3) The practical part:

The results show that the occurrence of the four linguistic features in the tweet with 25% for each one: simplicity, informality, diction, and parallelism, as shown in the following figure:

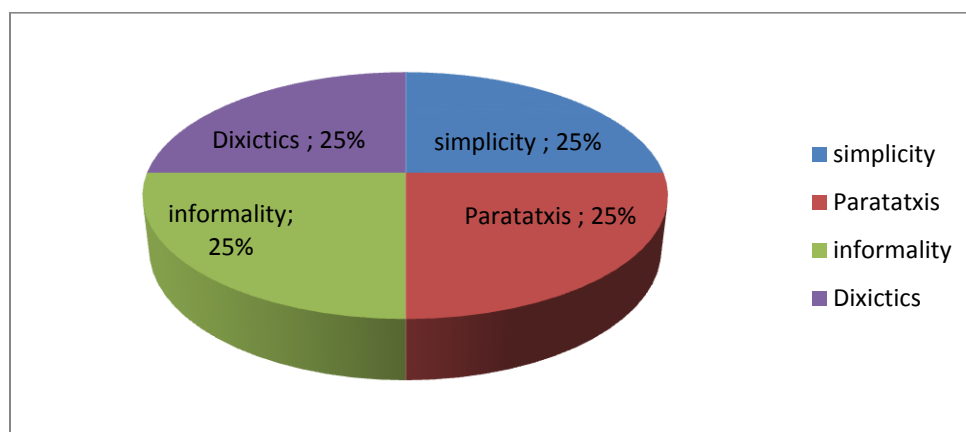


Figure (1.9): Linguistic level summary for the third tweet

In addition, the results show that only two discursive strategies are found in this tweet: negative comparison and presupposition with 50% for each. The following figure clarifies this.

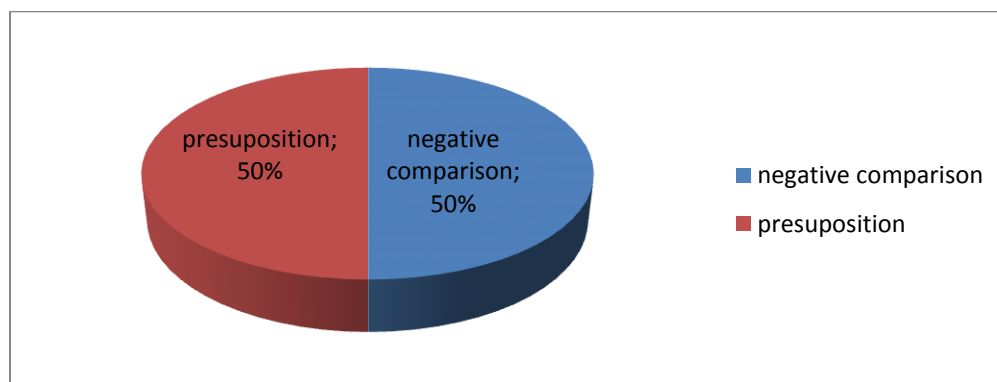


Figure (1.10): discursive level summary of the third tweet

4.3.4 Tweet 4:.... Proportionate to shooting down an unmanned drone. I am not hurry, our Military is rebuilt, new, and ready, to go, by far the best in the world. Sanctions are biting & more added last night. Iran can NEVER have Nuclear Weapon, not against the USA, and not against the WORLD! Jan 21, 2019

1) Micro Analysis

a) linguistic level

- Simplicity

In this tweet, Trump uses simple language to comment on shooting of an American drone by Iranian forces. Most of words have only one syllable, so they are easily pronounced. Also, the sentences follow the ordinary simple structure. thus, they are

easily understood since the ideas also clear, talking about one particular topic. Also, the tweet includes 33 one-syllabic words with 66%, 12 two-syllabic words with 24%, 3 three syllabic words with 0.6%, and 2 four or more syllabic words with 0.4%. Thus, the majority of the words have one syllabic structure.

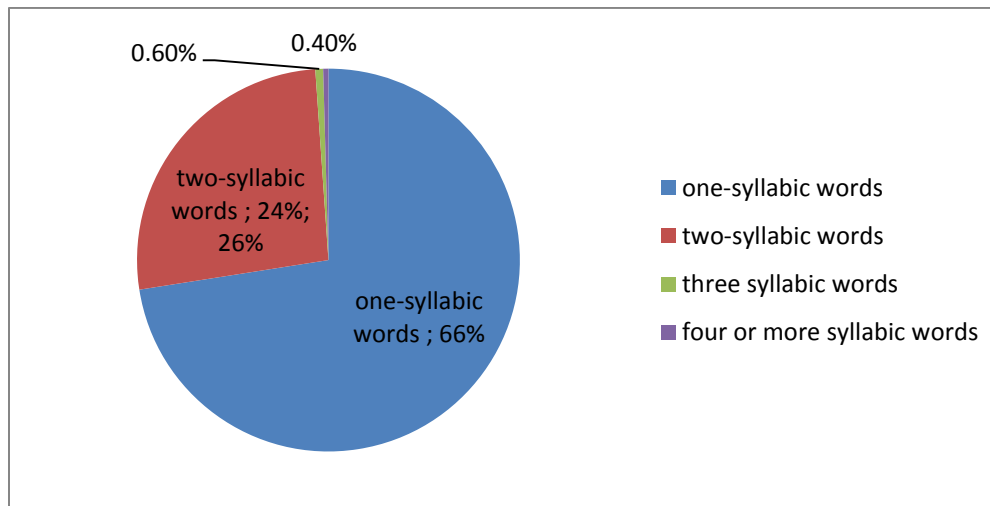


Figure (1. 11): syllabic structure in tweet (4)

- Parataxis

The phrases are connected smoothly to create a chained discourse. Also, he uses different types of parataxis like full stop to separate between the main sentences to express three main ideas: the actions of Iranian forces, the American sanctions taken, and the American red line which is having a nuclear weapon. And is another parataxis used to introduce new ideas and decisions, such as imposing strong sanctions. Also, comma is used to express the rapid respond of American forces who get ready during a very short period of time.

- Informality

Here, Trump uses informal language as reflected in the simple structure of the tweet and easy vocabulary without following the proper sentence fragment. The tone seems to be casual and spontaneous, but he seems to be very angry and screaming when he says "NEVER and WORLD" to stress that having a nuclear weapon is a red line which America will not accept that happening.

- Deictic

In this tweet, Trump uses two main types of Dixictics. He uses the first person singular "I" to talk about himself as a representative to Americans, giving him a sense of wisdom and involving the audience, getting them to agree with him. "our" also gives a sense of familiarity and unity. On the other hand, he mentions Iran directly without any kind of references to emphasize that Iran holds the full responsibility for the consequences of targeting a drone.

2) Macro analysis

a) discursive level

- negative comparison

here, Trump speaks directly to hold Iran the full responsibilities of targeting an unmanned drone. So, he does not make any kind of comparison. For him, the doer is known.

- Norm and value violation

In this tweet, Trump does not violate any norm or value since he reflects to the same American and western belief that Iran wants to produce nuclear weapon, and it is the main source of terrorism in the middle east. America and its allays will do their best to prevent this happens.

- concretization

In this tweet, Trump emphasizes the negative aspects of Iranian forces who are shooting an unmanned drone which does not hold any weapons. So, Iran is targeting a civilian goal. Moreover, he introduces a detailed explanation about the rapid American actions taken after the incidents where American military gets ready very soon.

- Warning

Here, Trump warns Iran from having a nuclear weapon. He shouts, speaking angrily to emphasize that this is a red line, cannot be crossed at all.

- Presupposition

All information is clear without any presupposing some shared knowledge.

b) contextual level

– date: Jan 21, 2019

– occasion:

Iran has targeted an American drone. America says that the drone is unmanned doing civilian missions in the international waters. However, Iran states that it enters the Iranian borders and is military drone. America has responded to the Attack by imposing more sanctions.

b) ideological level

Trump's ideology is reflected by using certain vocabulary. The world "unmanned" emphasizes that it is not a military drone. Thus, Iran targets a civilian goal. Also, the phrase "by the far best of the world" refers to America is responsible for keeping its military and civilian people and equipments safe wherever they are found in the world. Also, in the following phrase: " not against the USA, and not against the WORLD! ". Trump talks about America and the world in the same manner, putting the two in a similar position, introducing America is the policeman who is responsible for keeping security.

c) overall meaning

Here, Trump establishes two groups: the in group is represented by himself, introducing himself as a wise man who is not willing to launch a war against Iran. The out group is represented by Iran who targets an unmanned drone.

3) The practical part:

Overall results:

The results show that the occurrence of the four linguistic features in the tweet with 25% for each one: simplicity, informality, dixictics, and paratatxis, as shown in the following figure:

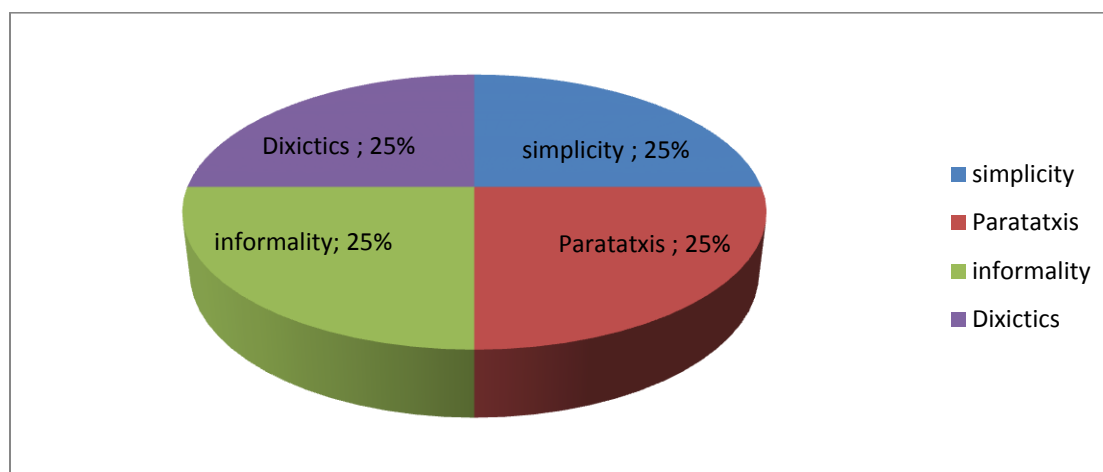


Figure (1.12): Linguistic level summary for the fourth tweet

In addition, the results show that only two discursive strategies are found in this tweet: concentration and warning with 50% for each. The following figure clarifies this.

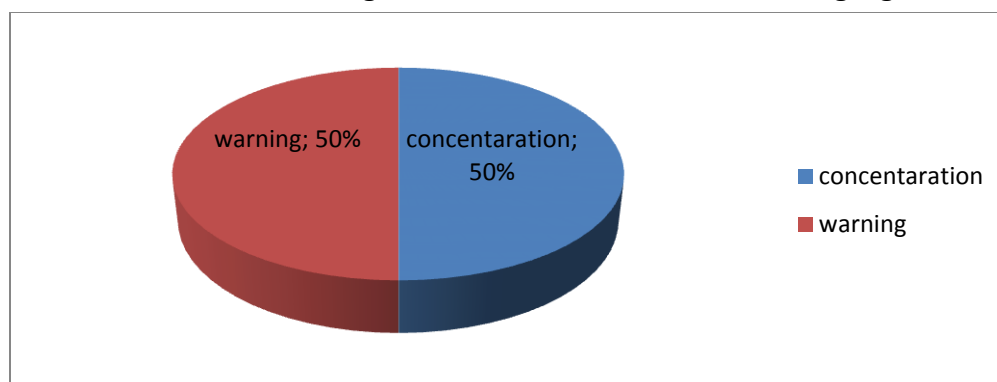


Figure (1.13): discursive level summary for the fourth tweet

4.5) SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF 30 TWEET ANALYSIS

1) THE LINGUSITC LEVEL

The following table summarizes the whole results. It is worth mentioning that T refers to the existence of the item, while F refers to the absence of the item.

Tweet number	Simplicity	Paratatxis	Informality	Deictic
Tweet 1	T	T	T	T

Tweet 2	T	T	T	T
Tweet 3	T	T	T	T
Tweet 4	T	T	T	T

4 Tweet								
Occurrence % in every tweet	30	100%	30	100%	30	100%	22	73.3%

2)The discursive level

Tweet number	Negative comparison	Norm and value violation	Concretization	Warning	Presupposition
Tweet 1	T	T	T	F	F
Tweet 2	T	T	T	T	F
Tweet 3	T	F	F	F	T
Tweet 4	F	F	T	T	F

Occurrence % in every tweet	15	50%	24	80%	20	66.7%	15	50%	5	6.7%
------------------------------------	-----------	------------	-----------	------------	-----------	--------------	-----------	------------	----------	-------------

7. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings in this study, discourse is an important tool for those who are in power, not only to maintain it, but also to develop new knowledge to appeal to the general population, as it was shown in the analysis of Trump's tweet about Middle East Countries. Twitter has been a very useful social network for people to express their

opinion, and, consequently, even shape popular opinion about certain subjects. Donald Trump seems quite aware of this fact, as he clearly writes not only for the media and international leaders, but also for Americans. Through this social media platform, it allows the public to see Trump's opinions and considerations about various subjects, his simple choice of words makes his messages understandable to everyone, his ideal subjects will interpret according to what is expected of the message. Through the analysis of this study by looking at two major aspects which are ideology and linguistic features, there were hidden messages that have been layered in his writings.

This study is an attempt to answer that call. Through Critical Discourse Analysis we are able to shine a light on discursive practices that attempt to further dangerous, destructive, and exclusionary ideologies – the types of ideologies that Strauss and Feiz (2014) describe as involving “hidden dimensions of power, control, injustice, and inequity, all which go unseen and unnoticed because they are couched in what appears to be common-sense assumptions of social reality and “truth” (p. 313). There is tremendous value to understanding language as more than a series of symbols strung together to make meaning. Language is a social practice and the discursive choices made by its participants can have a profound and lasting effect on social norms.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ahmadian, S., Azarshahi, S., & Paulhus, D. L. (2017). Explaining Donald Trump via Communication Style: Grandiosity, Informality, and Dynamism. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 107, 49–53.
- Ali, A. (1987). *The Holy Quran (Koran)*. The King Fahd Holy Quran Printing Complex.
- Allan, S. (2005). *Journalism: Critical Issues*. Berkshire, GBR: McGraw–Hill Education.
- Baker, P. and Elice, S. (2010). *Key Terms in Discourse Analysis*. London and New York: Continuum.
- Bell, A. (1991). *The Language of News Media*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Billig, M. (2003) "Critical Discourse Analysis and the Rhetoric of Critique" In G. Weis and R. Wodak *Critical Discourse Analysis: Theory and Interdisciplinarity*. Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Bloomaert, J. (2005) *Discourse: A Critical Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Blommaert, J. and Bulcaen, C. (2000). *Critical Discourse Analysis, Annual Review of Anthropology* 220
- Chouliaraki, L. and Fairclough, N. (1999) *Discourse in Late Modernity: Rethinking Critical Discourse Analysis*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Crystal, D. (1997). *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language* (2nd ed.). New York: Cambridge University Press.

- Crystal, D. (2008). A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Curran, J. (2002). Media and Power. London and New York: Routledge.
- Downing, J., Mohammadi A. and Sreberny–Mohammadi A.S (1995). Questioning the Media: A Critical Introduction. London Thousand Oaks, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Fairclough, N., (1989). Language and Power (1sted.).Harlow: Longman.
- ----- (1992). Discourse and social change. Cambridge: Polity Press. 221
- ----- (1993).Critical Discourse Analysis and the Marketization of Public Discourse: The Universities, Discourse and Society.
- ----- (1995a). Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Study of Language (1st ed.)London and New York : Longman.
- ----- (1995b). Media Discourse. London: Edward Arnold.
- ----- (2000) New Labour, New Language? London: Routledge.
- ----- (2003) Analysing Discourse: Textual Analysis for Social Research. London: Routledge.
- ----- (2004). Analyzing Discourse. Routledge London and NewYork.
- ----- (2005). “Critical Discourse Analysis in Transdisciplinary Research.” Ruth Wodak and Paul Chilton, eds. A New Agenda in (Critical) Discourse Analysis. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins. Fairclough, N. (1989). Language and Power. New York: Longman.
- ----- (1992). Discourse and Social Change. Cambridge: Polity Press.

----- (1995) **Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Study of Language**. London and New York : Longman.

- -----(2001). **Language and Power**. 2nd Edition. New York: Longman.
- ----- (2003). **Analysing Discourse: Textual Analysis for Social Research**. London and New York: Routledge.
- ----- (2012). "Critical Discourse Analysis". **International Advances in Engineering and Technology**. Vol. 7. (pp.: 452– 487).
- ----- and R. Wodak. (1997). "Critical Discourse Analysis". In T.A. Van Dijk, (Ed.). **Discourse Studies: A Multidisciplinary Introduction**. Vol.2. London: Sage. (pp.: 258– 284).
- ----- , J. Mulderrig and R. Wodak. (2011). "Critical Discourse Analysis". In T. A. Van Dijk (ed.). **Discourse Studies: A Multidisciplinary Introduction**. London: SAGE Publications Ltd. (pp. 357–378).
- Fairclough, N. and Wodak, R. (1997). "Critical Discourse Analysis", in T. A. van Dijk (ed.) **Discourse Studies: A Multidisciplinary Introduction: Discourse as social interaction**. Vol.2. London: Sage.
- Fauconnier, G. 1999. "Creativity, Simulation, and Conceptualization." **Brain and Behavioral Sciences**.
- Fowler, R., (1991) **Language in the News**. London: Routledge. 222
- Fowler, R.; Hodge, R.; Kress, G. and Trew, T. (1979) **Language and Control**. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Gee, J. 2001. **An Introduction to Discourse Analysis Theory and Methods**. Routledge London and New York.
- Giles,D.(2003).**Media Psychology**. New Jersey: Lawerence Erlbaum Associates, Inc., Publishers.
- Gramsci, A. (1971). **Selections from the Prison Notebooks of Antonio Gramsci**. (ed. Q. Hoare, and G. N. Smith). London: Lawrence and Wishart.

- Hall, S. (1991). The Local and the Global, In A.D. King, Culture Globalization and the World–System. New York: Palgrave.
- . (1994). An Introduction to Functional Grammar. (2nd ed.) London: Edward Arnold.
- Halliday, M. A. K. (1994). An Introduction to Functional Grammar. London: Edward Arnold.
- Hart, Ch. (2010). Critical Discourse Analysis and Cognitive Science. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. 223
 - ----- . (2011). Critical Discourse Studies in Context and Cognition. Amesterdam: John Benjamins B.V.
 - Hodge, R. and G. Kress. (1993) Language as Ideology. 2nd edition. Routledge: Routledge University Press.
 - Hudson, R. A. (1996). Sociolinguistics. Cambridge University Press.
 - Ivanic, R. (1998). Writing and identity. Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
 - Jager, S. and Meyer, F. (2009). "Theoretical and Methodological Aspects of Foucauldian Critical Discourse Analysis and Dispositive Analysis." Ruth Wodak and Michael Meyer, eds. Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis. London: sage.
 - Kress, G. (1989). Linguistic Process in Sociocultural Practice, (2nd ed.). Oxford: 224 Oxford University Press.
 - Kress, G., (1990). "Critical Discourse Analysis". Annual Review of Applied Linguistics.
 - Meyer, M. (2001) "Between Theory, Method and Politics: Positioning of the Approaches to CDA". In R. Wodak and M. Meyer (eds.) Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis. London: Sage.
 - Omer, A. W. (2017). A Critical Discourse Analysis of the Syrian Crisis News in CNN and RT Channels. Thesis. Babylon: University of Babylon.
 - Oster, J. (1984). From Reading to Writing. Columbs: Charles E. Merrill Publishing Company.
 - Philips, N. and Jorgenson. (2002). Discourse Analysis as Theory and Methods. SAGA publication London.

- Reisigl, M. and Wodak, R. (2001). Discourse and Discremination: Rhetorical of Racism and Antisemitism. London: Routledge. 226
- Rogers, R. (Ed.). (2004). An Introduction to Critical Discourse Analysis in Education. New York and London: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Simpson, Paul (1993). Language, Ideology and Point of View. London and New York. Routledge.
- Tardy, C. M. (2009). Press 1 for English: textual and ideological networks in a newspaper debate on US language policy. Discourse and Society.

websites:

- Caesar, C. (2017). Trump ran against political correctness: Now his team is begging for politeness. Washington Post. Retrieved from:
https://www.washingtonpost.com/posteverything/wp/2017/05/16/trumpran-against-politicalcorrectness-now-his-team-is-begging-forpoliteness/?utm_term=.7f3ad51dd640
- Cohen, Claire. (2016). Donald Trump sexism tracker: Every offensive comment in One place. Available at: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/women/politics/donald-trump-sexism-trackerevery-offensive-comment-in-one-place/>.

CBS Sunday Morning. (2017, March 26). A Polarized America. Retrieved November 28, 2017, from [https:// www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hhx4B9_9Hul](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hhx4B9_9Hul)

Fairclough, N. (2006b, December, 20). Tony Blair and the language of politics [Web log post]. Retrieved from http://www.opendemocracy.net/democracy-blair/blair-language_4205.jsp

- Gabler, N. (2016). Donald Trump, the emperor on social media. Moyers, Retrieved from: <https://billmoyers.com/story/donald-trump-the-emperor-of-social-media/>

Twitter. (2017). Tweet Activity Dashboard | Twitter Help Center. Retrieved November 01, 2017, from [https:// support.twitter.com/articles/20171990](https://support.twitter.com/articles/20171990)

Van Dijk, T. (2004). ‘‘Politics, ideology and discourse’’. Retrieved February 20, 2008 from <http://www.discourse-in-society.org/teun.html>.

- Van Dijk, T., (n.d.), "New racism: A discourse analytical approach", Retrieved September 5, 2008, from [http://www.discourses.org/OldArticles/New\(s\)%20racism%20%20A%20discourse%20analytical%20approach.pdf](http://www.discourses.org/OldArticles/New(s)%20racism%20%20A%20discourse%20analytical%20approach.pdf).
- Walker, Hunter. (2015). Donald Trump just released an epic statement raging against Mexican immigrants and disease. Available at: <http://www.businessinsider.com/donaldtrumps-epic-statement-on-mexico-20>