

A Critical Discourse Analysis of Extremist Language toward Iran in Tramp's Discourses

Prof. Dr. Salih Mahdi (Ph.D) ¹

Assist. Lect. Noor Dhia' Hussein ²

¹English Department, College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Babylon, Babylon, Iraq

² Ministry of Education, Babylon Directorate of Education, Iraq

Corresponding Author's E-mail: salih_mehdi71@yahoo.com

² E-mail: noordhyia@gmail.com

Abstract

Language is a means of communication through which one can transmit his/her own ideas and thoughts. Extremism is a social phenomenon, political agenda and an ideology. It is taken as a defense mechanism by which politicians defend themselves or their own country. It also can be used as a way to attract people's attention in elections. This specific issue, i.e. extremism in language specifically in American political context especially against Iran has not been given enough scholarly investigative attention from a critical discourse analysis perspective. Thus, this study attempts to bridge this gap in the literature. To do so, it scrutinizes the speeches delivered by the American president, namely, Tramp who utilizes various extremist manifestations represented by various discourse tools.

This study attempts to identify the extremist manifestations and representation used by Tramp among which are overt manifestations and the different discourse devices used to deliver such speeches to put an end to Iran's nuclear program.

In relation to the above objective, it is hypothesized that Tramp uses overt manifestations and utilizes different roles, vocabularies, SAs, rhetorical devices such as allusion, and overstatement with argumentative discourse strategies to extremely refuse Iran's nuclear activity.

To accomplish the above aim and test the above hypothesis, specific American extremist political extracts of Tramp are critically analyzed by means of a model elicited for this purpose.

1. Introduction

American politicians try to gain and maintain power. One of such ways is alluding to extremist language to fulfill such aim. The extremist discourse manifestation and representation strategies vary according to the politician involved and the country under discussion.

Extremism is an ideology and social phenomenon which politicians hold in dealing with countries abroad to stand against specific issue like nuclear program. Iran is one of those countries who has a nuclear program that America is not satisfied with. To underpin this use of extremist language that accords with such idea, American politicians allude to different roles, negative vocabularies, speech acts (henceforth, SAs), and rhetorical devices in addition to different discourse strategies. This is the hypothesis of the current study.

To verify the above hypothesis, the study analyzes various instances of Trump political discourses. This analysis is supported by a statistical analysis by means of the percentage equation to quantitatively validate the findings of the critical discourse analysis. In relation to the above hypothesis, it aims at finding out how American politicians allude to different roles, negative vocabularies, SAs, and rhetorical devices in addition to different discourse strategies.

2. Extremism

Zinchenko (2014: 2) states that the concept of extremism goes back to Latin *extremis*, ultimate, and the French *extremisme*. It is used to identify a stance (regarding ideology, intentions, actions) corresponding to extreme opinions.

As for its definition, the social psychologist, Arena and Arrigo, (2005: 489) defines extremism as a collection of ideological beliefs that oblige specific political system into a direction that is suggested by specific norms with or without violence. Cornell (2007: 621-622) assimilates the term to a form of conflict made by two parties each of which wants to support his own point of view.

Koopmans (2014: 35) concentrates mostly on the idea that extremism is a form of hostility. That is to say, extremism is explicated as if it is aggressiveness adopted by people who hold such ideology. What is more, he points out that "extremism is an active conscious social form gives certain characteristic which shapes primordial aggressive activity. Extremism is aggression that is conceptualized in some group-consciousnesses". Consequently, the relation between extremism and aggression is a matter of form and content as it seen in the preceding lines. However, Zinchenko (2014: 3) argues that the extremist attitudes, beliefs, views, and ideas are more widely spread in society than explicit aggression and hatred; extremist views can be found in all segments of society.

In addition to them, Gromova (2014: 146) point out that extremism is not only a psychological phenomenon. However, extremism can be enacted through the use of discourse where there is an explicit manifestation of it. He nominates such fact as verbal extremism. Thus, verbal extremism is "a kind of verbal offense that involves the use of a set of linguistic means by a subject in the process of oral or written speech for the implementation of extremist activity".

Extremism encompasses activities (beliefs, attitudes, feelings, actions, and strategies) of a character far removed from the ordinary. Within conflict settings, it manifests as a severe form of conflict engagement.

3. Principles of Extremism

Scholars characterize the basic points that construe the framework of extremism. Namely, they try to formulate and illustrate this ideology through presenting ideas through which extremism can be outlined.

Qaradawi (1991: 7) defines extremism as being situated at the farthest possible point from the center. This means that 'ordinary, centrist, mainstream, or normal' should be figured out as Coleman and Bartoli (2003: 2) suggest. According to them, what defines the ordinary is a political matter.

Besides, Kilp (2011: 17) points out that by nature, extremism is negative ideology which closely connected to the meaning of 'pushing to the limit', or 'being at the edge'. This concept is not raised as an outcome of violence but it simply employed in circumstances where actors engage in such causes.

Characteristically, Coleman and Bartoli (2003: 2) state that extremism is a political matter as well as it is relevant to the analyst or the researcher him/herself. Namely, the same extremist act will be viewed by some as just and moral and by others as unjust and immoral depending on the observer's values, politics, moral scope, and the nature of their relationship with the actor.

Mostly, it is not a simple mission that one can identify extremist ideology easily. It is context dependent. Thus, Coleman and Bartoli (2003: 2) affirm that the current and historical context of extremist acts shapes our view of them. This means that extremism is held on the basis of accumulated context. Besides, Kamali (2015: 36) announces extremism is patently obvious and simply identifiable for the most part, but it may require extra examination of technical and contextualized situations.

In addition to these, Coleman and Bartoli (2003: 4) set other principles by which extremism work. They add:

Ultimately, ... extremism presents in situations of protracted conflict where less the severity of the activities can be figured out (although violence, trauma, and escalation are obvious concerns) but more so the closed, fixed, and intolerant nature of extremist attitudes, and their subsequent imperviousness to change.

5. Extremism in International Relation

Language is at the heart of all debate, as it forms the basic content and material of ideology (Fairclough, 1995: 43). By ideology, it means set of beliefs or principles, especially one on which a political system, party, or organization is based. There are different ideas included in the form of ideologies, which are deeply rooted in theories in the field of international relation. In order to appraise the international relations between two countries, it is axiomatic to check the discourse

about each other to be able to evaluate their relations in a long history. Extremism is one of these ideologies which can be found in such type of discourse.

Interestingly, language is a source and a medium through which an individual's perception of their real conditions, phenomena and the nature of the world are expressed. Dessler (1989: 441–473) point out that discourse structures and conceptualizes key concepts and theories which seek to explain the phenomena of the world. This means that through the political discourses presented by politicians, one can reach out to the overall thinking of the system they are stand for. Thus, knowledge conceptions can be obtained regarding understanding and predicting the future of the world.

Thus, the extremist ideology in such relation can be acknowledged through the existence of a link between the negative representations of the other and violence. Mathias Delori and Vron Ware (2019: 299) point out that the more one demonizes the other, the more violently one behaves. This can be manifested through bureaucratic reasoning, the routinization of violence, 'technostrategic' language, mechanization, and an accounting of what type of damage limitation may be carried out by destroying the enemy first. Additionally, extreme forms of identification with the opponent picturing the latter as their exact alter-egos.

6. Critical Discourse Analysis of Extremism

The norms and values which underlie texts are often 'out of sight' rather than overtly stated. That is, acts of meaning making, namely discourse, always realize the interests, the positions, the perspectives and the values of those who enact them (Hyland, 2005: 175). Extremism is an example of those hidden ideologies in political discourse in which critical discourse analysis is used to uncover such attitude.

Critical discourse analysis (henceforth, CDA) is an academic research approach intending to examine "power relations, ideological manipulations, and hegemony". It indicates what has been previously known as critical linguistics which emerged in the late 1970s (Rahimi and Sahragard, 2007: 1). Widdowson (2007: 70) argues that CDA is particularly concerned with the use of abusive language for the exercise of socio-political power. Simply speaking, CDA scrutinizes socio-political values and norms.

CDA is considered as method and a theory at the same time. Chouliaraki and Fairclough (1999: 16) point out that it is a method for analysing specific social practice in discourses in their contextual environment. It is a theory as it collects different theories specially social and linguistic ones. Thus, CDA is characterized by its interdisciplinarity. All in all, the idea in which CDA is based on how discourses maintain and legitimate inequalities, injustice and oppression where different discourse analytical methods are used to extract such unfairness (van Leeuwen, 2006: 277).

To conclude, Paltridge (2012: 186) summarizes the employment of CDA in the following quotation :

Critical discourse analysis explores the connections between the use of language and the social and political contexts in which it occurs. It explores issues such as gender, ethnicity, cultural

difference, ideology and identity and how these are both constructed and reflected in texts. It also investigates ways in which language constructs and is constructed by social relationships.

6.1 Extremism Manifestation

Extremism is a specific form of world outlook or schemes of references as it expresses a specific identity of some groups who are in situations of open disagreement with norms and values of others (Krasikov, 2006: 25). Such ideology manifests itself in many ways. It is just like defiant life style, specific clothes and cant. Those manifestations will be classified into two categories, namely, overt and covert. Under each category, there are different forms that realize it.

3.2.1 Overt Extremism

The overt forms of extremism are recognized by means of publically or openly express the extremist view. Here are most of usable forms by which overt extremism is realized.

a. Alluding to Evil Deeds

On an opposite direction, Khan (2015: 3) asserts that extremism, can be established when a specific party tries to affirm his thoughts by alluding to evil deeds attached to the party under discussion. Simply speaking, extremists constantly distort or discredit the other party in their discussion by portraying wicked images .

b. Generalization

Creating undesirable images or description is one way to approach extremism. Khan (2015: 4) states that extremists try to spread hatred, namely, through using verbal expressions of a particular belief that addresses a social group or a member of it as s/he is from that group. In other words, they make use of stereotypes so as to formulate 'generalization' based on the characteristics of certain individuals of the target group. That is, stereotypes are individual features that are generalized to be attributed to the whole social group regardless of their truth .

c. Insertion of Ideas

In addition to the production of stereotypical images, Khan (2015: 4) shows that "extremists are not operating in vacuum". That is, they insert ideas that spread over the community in ancient times which are attributed to the party under discussion. Such ideas are said to be "a combination of religious literalism and conspiracist politics" (ibid). Through them, they try to undermine the other party .

d. Real or Symbolic Violence

What characterize the discourse as extremist and especially violent one is the description and the use of real or symbolic violence against civilians for a political purpose. Alva et. al (2017: 15) denote that such manifestation is held through the use of violence to instill fear, destabilize and then destroy a disputed existing order.

e. Naming Strategy

Extremism can be accomplished by presenting a characterization of the political opponents. This is achieved by means of stigma words that mark the boundaries of political legitimacy, to judge others unworthy and to designate dangers. According to Link (2006) cited in Backes (2007: 246), such mechanism is said to be part of the normalization discourse .

Normalization refers to the act of achieving political stability between two nations, and particularly two nations in some sort of conflict or potential conflict (Web Source 4). Thus, the type of discourse it encompasses is a redefinition of modern discourse to allow those extreme views to be considered normal. This does not mean any removal of extreme and hateful rhetoric or views to fit the mode of modern discourse. It is a way of normalizing hate.

f. Radical Employment of "Others and Us."

Alva et. al (2017: 16) affirms that extremism is also portrayed by the radical employment of "Others and Us". The latter being then construed as "abused, under threat, victims in need to be defended, while the "other" is dehumanized (e.g. constructed as evil). The use of such expression can refer symbolically to a culture or group.

3.2.1 Covert Extremism

Instead of being explicit or overt, extremists try to encapsulate their extremist argumentation by means of the following forms :

a. Being Certain

As extremists try to persuade their audience with their ideas without being discussed, they tend to be certain of the correctness of their causes so much so that they focus clearly and project unequivocal positions. To do so, Kamili (2015: 38) finds out that their ideas are either black or white in the sense that they create certainty of uncertain things. This elucidate why they possess an ability to catch the attention of population which is inconsistent to their possible numbers or percentage. Such privilege is not the reason behind their successfulness. However, it is the weakness and hesitation of their opponent which help them win people's empathy.

b. Unrealized Promises

Elements or alternatives of extremist orientation are theoretically set against social models, while practically is often based on political democracy, individual possibilities of freedom and equality (Heitmeyer, 1989: 164-76). Additionally, extremist beliefs can be in a form of war or guerrilla warfare that challenges long established power relations and endangering civil liberties and security .

c. Most up-to-Date Information

The addressor of the extremist discourse try to persuade the recipients by his/her own point of view. To do so, s/he try to capture their intention through attracting the attention to ideas that happen in the

present time and link them to the occasion s/he is discussing. Through the analysis of internet extremist discourse, Yaroshchuk et. al. (2018) find such mechanism used by the extremists so as to manipulate their readers so as to follow their own direction. They conclude that:

Extremist texts reflect key features of a social, political, ideological nature, as a rule, of a conflictual orientation. Thus, the authors of extremist texts achieve the recognition of information, its relevance, ensuring its active dissemination in the Internet. Yaroshchuk et. al. (2018: 938).

Through the above mechanism, it can be noticed that various ways can be used to manipulate the recipients whether they are audience, or readers. Such techniques may be used for different aims depending on the context of their use. They are designed for propaganda, or agitation for instance, aimed at effective information perception, taking into account the subjective and social characteristics of the addresser in order to actualize enmity, discord among groups united on the basis of social affiliation, race, nationality, religion, or language. Those aims accord with the intention of the addressor. Thus, in addition to the above manifestations being discussed, Yaroshchuk et. al. (2018) add the following ones through conducting a study about the extremist discourse in online context. They are as follows:

d. Motivational Statements Call for Hostile Actions

Another way of covering the extremist views is to present speech which on its surface seems to be positive while its deep meaning is antagonistic which paves the way for undesirable behaviour. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) defines hostility and hatred as forceful and irrational emotions of belittlement, enmity and detestation towards the target group. In this way, statements for antagonistic behavior

e. Incitement, humiliation, hatred and enmity of human dignity

With all their efforts, extremists try to spread hatred among people against specific target aiming at persuading citizens with particular stance. Incitement for such actions means the statements about national, racial or religious groups, which generate future risk of bias, aggression or violence against specific group or persons in those groups. Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence is to be prohibited by law under the article 20, paragraph 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

6.2 Transitivity

Teo (2000: 25) states that transitivity expresses "who does what to whom". In other words, it provides us with the type of verbs being used so as to characterise the actions of certain groups. Moreover, it foregrounds the agency and the way it belongs to the discourse participants. It investigates the ways in which language structure can generate certain meanings and ideology which are not always explicit for addressee (Mehmod et al., 2014: 79). According to Halliday (2014), there are three components that make up the transitivity construction of a clause: participant (who and

whom), process (what), and circumstance (in what condition). Table (1) below presents the process types, their meanings, and the direct and indirect participants that are involved in each.

Table (1): Process types, their meanings and characteristic

Process type	Category meaning	Participants, directly involved	Participants, obliquely involved
Material: Action Event	'doing' 'doing' 'happening'	Actor, Goal	Recipient, Client; Scope; Initiator; Attribute
Behavioural	'behaving'	Behaver	Behaviour
Mental: Perception Cognition Desideration Emotion	'sensing' 'seeing' 'thinking' 'wanting' 'feeling'	Senser, Phenomenon	Inducer
Verbal	'saying'	Sayer, Target	Receiver; Verbiage
Relational: Attribution Identification	'being' 'attributing' 'identifying'	Carrier, Attribute Identified, Identifier; Token, Value	Attributor, Beneficiary Assigner
Existential	'existing'	Existent	

6.3 Lexicalization

Lexicalization means the process of making a word to express a concept. It is derived from the verb 'to lexicalize' which means to express using a word or words. According to Van Dijk (1995, 2008), the speaker's opinion can be constructed and codified through lexical choice which reflects fundamental dimension of ideological meaning. Furthermore, Dijk (2006: 126-128) and (2005: 25) explicates that:

Words may have strong association with ideological meaning. Meanings are prone to ideological marking than syntactic structures, because ideologies are belief systems and beliefs characteristically tend to be formulated as meanings of discourse. Lexicalization is a major and well-known domain of ideological expression and persuasion

6.4 Speech Act

Using language in context to achieve certain intention is the main idea of speech act as Gundy (2000: 53) suggests. It means certain intention is maintained by the speaker which is inferred by a hearer. Such maintenance is accomplished by virtue of direct or indirect manifestation of the act. Extremism as an ideology is expressed through the use of speech acts as it is not realized by a performative verb. Those speech acts are like: stating, and asking.

6.5 Rhetorical Devices

To be attractive, clear, and persuasive, rhetorical devices are employed for such purpose so as the speech be appropriate with clear thesis, and sufficient arguments and reasons which results in an effective style (Harris, n.d.: 2). In extremist American political contexts, different rhetorical devices are exploited so as to add more powerfulness to politicians' own discourses as well as to strengthen their own propositions. They are as follows:

a. Allusion

Allusion can be described as a reference to a famous person, event, or place. It is used to invoke positive or negative picture and widen the idea being discussed.

b. Repetition

It means the recurrence of specific items within discourse related to each other serves different purposes according to the context of their use. Tannen (2007: 2) defines it as a recurrence of a word(s) or their collocation within the same discourse.

c. Overstatement

In opposite to understatement mentioned above, overstatement can be illustrates as a rhetorical device where things are described in a way that seems more important that they really are. It is an exaggeration to attract addressee attention to create specific effect. It is regarded as a synonym with hyperbole.

d. Analogy

Analogy is defined as a comparison between two things on the level of argument not word to word relation like simile. In this device, the addressor utilizes something which is already famous to explicate something that is less famous.

e. Metaphor

Hobbes (1651: Part 1, Ch. 4) identified the use of metaphor as one of four cardinal abuses of language and his misgivings about the power metaphor has to obfuscate and corrupt thinking have been characteristic of the empiricist tradition which he helped to inaugurate.

Hobbes (1651: Part 1, Ch. 4) identified the use of metaphor as one of four cardinal abuses of language and his misgivings about the power metaphor has to obfuscate and corrupt thinking have been characteristic of the empiricist tradition which he helped to inaugurate.

Hobbes (1651: Part 1, Ch. 4) identified the use of metaphor as one of four cardinal abuses of language and his misgivings about the power metaphor has to

obfuscate and corrupt thinking have been characteristic of the empiricist tradition

which he helped to inaugurate.

Metaphor can be defined as "a figure of speech in which a term or phrase is applied to something to which it is not literally applicable in order to suggest a resemblance" (Hauck Random House Unabridged dictionary, 1982).

6.6 Discourse Strategies

Discourse is a form of social action where ideologies are implemented. It can be formulated in such a way that supplies the presentation of that ideology. Extremism as an ideology is based on positive self-presentation and negative others presentation. Wodak's (2005) model of discursive strategies is based on such meaning where the addressor positively presents himself and his nation whereas he negatively does so with others. The discursive strategies are the logical plans which the addressor utilizes to formulate his/ he own extremist discourse so as to achieve a social, psychological, political and linguistic aim. Table (2) illustrates the discursive strategies.

Table (2): Discursive strategies for positive self- and negative other representation following Wodak (2005: 4)

Strategy	Objectives	Devices
Referential or nomination	Construction of in-groups out-groups	Membership categorization Biological, naturalizing and depersonalizing Metaphors and metonymies Synecdoches
Predication	Labeling social actors more or less positively negative deprecatorily or appreciation	Stereotypical, evaluative attributions of negative Or positive traits Implicit and explicit predicates
Argumentation	Justification of positive negative attributions	Topoi used to justify political inclusion Or exclusion, discrimination or preferential treatment. They are danger and threat, humanitarianism, justice, responsibility, finances, reality, law, abuse, etc.
Perspectivation, framing or disc representation	Expressing involvement Positioning speaker's point of view	Reporting, description, narration or quotation (discriminatory) events and utterances
Intensification, mitigation	Modifying the proposition	Intensifying or mitigating the illocutionary for (discriminatory) utterances

7. The Model of Analysis

The model of analysis, developed by this study, is based on CDA discussed above in relation to extremism, which is the concern of this work. In fact, extremism is manifested overtly and covertly and represented by means of different role allocations, vocabularies, SAs, rhetorical devices, and discourse strategies. Furthermore, all these devices are explained as being supporters and strengtheners of the extremism of the quotations chosen and their effect on the listener.

This way of introducing CDA tools with extremism manifestation devices represents the model intended to be used for the data under study. This analysis is backed up by a statistical analysis, which is carried out by means of the percentage equation, to quantitatively support the findings that result from the former analysis and verify or reject the hypotheses of the study. The model is designed in figure (1) below.

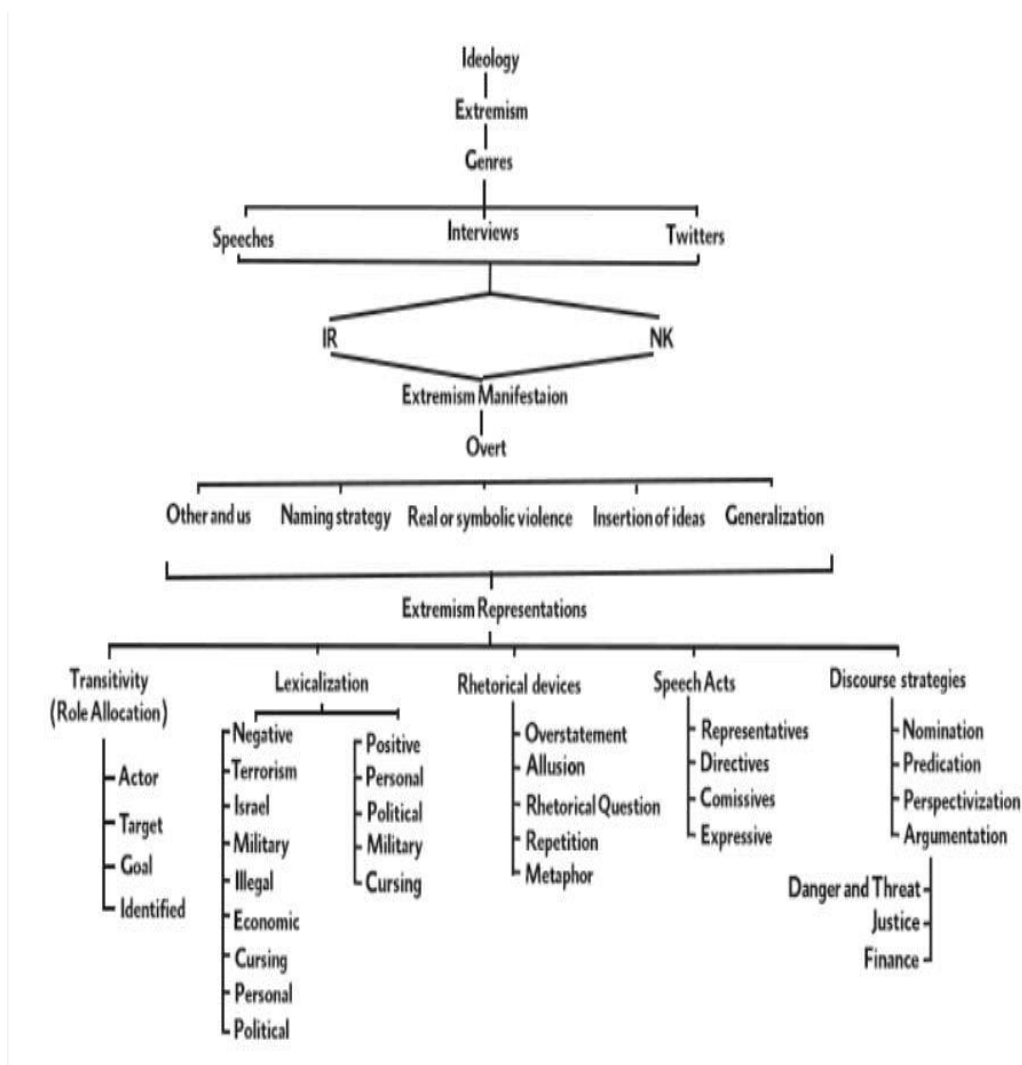


Figure (1): The Eclectic Analytical CDA Model

8. Data Description and Analysis

8.1 Data Description

The data of this work are speeches and interview made by Trump addressing Iran (henceforth, IR) downloaded from YouTube and tweets. As far as the analysis is concerned, the instances are

presented in terms of extracts. Those extracts are symbolized as Extract (1), Extract (2), etc. Each extract is given in its own occasion in which it occurs.

8.2 Data Analysis

This section is devoted to the analysis of selected extracts delivered by Tramp talking about IR. It also includes a summary of the findings as well as a statistical analysis done for them.

8.2.1 Selected Examples for CDA

Extract (1):

"The Iranian regime is the leading state sponsor of terror. It exports dangerous missiles fuels conflicts across the Middle East and supports terrorist proxies and militias such as Hezbollah Hamas the Taliban and al-Qaeda. Over the years, Iran and its proxies have bombed American embassies and military installations murdered hundreds of American service members and kidnapped imprisoned and tortured American citizens."

The above Speech is delivered by Tramp in his official conference in the White House to declare his disapproval of making a deal with IR and breaks it according through signing a contract which guarantees this. In his speech, he presents different reasons that oblige him to do so one of which is the Iranian support to terrorism. At the same time, he says that he plans to make a deal with NK's president Kim Jung Un after this break although both countries have nuclear weapons program.

Extremism is manifested overtly by means of naming strategy as Tramp personalizes IR as the responsible country for terrorism. In doing so, he uses glorification of ideas so as to persuade his audience so as breaking the deal is right decision.

According to the above table, IR receives two important roles: identified and an actor. Tramp appoints IR as the chief responsible of terrorism in the world particularly in the Middle East. To do so, he uses relational verb process type using verb 'to be' so as to locates IR in the area of suspension. In order to prove his identification, he refers to its actions. Thus, he resorts to material process verb type where IR is an actor or performer of the bad actions being happened.

Tramp uses negative words to describe IR. That is, IR is referred to as "sponsor of terror" which is not its first time in using such expression. What is more, he allocates IR within the same rage of other groups as their Financier. At the same time, those groups are described as terrorists so IR is so as well. Lexical verbs are also resorted to in negative orientation like 'supports terrorist, murdered hundreds, kidnapped imprisoned and tortured American citizens'. All of which signifies bad country that does not deserve to be dealt with.

In his attempt to break the deal with IR, Tramp resorts to the SA of accusation as in "the Iranian regime is the leading state sponsor of terror. It exports dangerous missiles fuels conflicts across the Middle East and supports terrorist proxies and militias such as Hezbollah Hamas the Taliban and al-Qaeda".

In order to portrait IR as a country of extremism and terrorism, Tramp resorts to **overstatement** in his negative assessment of IR's behaviour. In all his speech, he deliberately connects IR with

identified terrorist groups, as America calls them terrorists, like Hamas as in "it exports dangerous missiles fuels conflicts across the Middle East and supports terrorist proxies and militias such as Hezbollah Hamas the Taliban and al-Qaeda."

In order to break the agreement made between America and IR, Trump has to present reasons that justify his decision. To do so, he resorted to nomination strategy in his negative evaluation of IR as he appoints it as 'leading state sponsor of terror'. Then, he utilizes argumentation strategy in talking about IR's finances in which it sells out its 'missile fuels' to other countries which makes America know that it deals with terrorists. To enrich his reasons, he connects IR with identified groups as U.S calls them terrorists like ' Hezbollah, Hamas, Taliban and al-Qaeda'. Thus, the topi danger and threat is being activated to tell the world that America cannot its hand with supporters of terrorists.

Extract (2):

"To Iranian president Rouhani: never, ever threaten the United States again or you will suffer consequences the likes of which few throughout history have ever suffered before. We are no longer a country that will stand for your demented words of violence and death. Be cautious!"

The above speech is said by Trump on his official account on twitter. This speech comes as a reaction to Rohani's (IR's president) announcement in which he accuses Trump of instigating the Iranian citizens against their government. It occurs after withdrew of Trump to the 2015 nuclear deal.

Extremism is manifested overtly by means of real or symbolic violence directed toward IR's president with naming strategy as Trump calls Rouhani by his name. Moreover, Trump assimilates IR's future punishment to be similar to other countries who does not follow American's rules. Thus, generalization is being enacted.

In accordance with the above table, IR occupies the role of a target in Trump twit. It occurs within verbal process as he addresses IR in a direct way. As a man, Trump shows off his own power and tries to be the president who will not submit to any force.

In order to flex his muscles and exhibit his strength, Trump alludes to the use of the combination of negative adverbs 'never and ever' which cut the way of replaying against the speaker. It adds more emphasis to his utterance in addition to its informal use. Moreover, he negatively describes Rohani's words as foolish ones that will not affect America's decision any more "we are no longer a country that will stand for your demented words of violence and death. Be cautious". This means that Trump tries to present himself as the most powerful president that America ever seen as he insinuates the idea using the expression 'no longer' which indicates that America is affected before during the antecedent government.

To express his disapproval of Rouhani's latest speech, Trump issues SA of warning. He warns IR of not to repeat the same speech in future in which Rouhani may do the same. Trump intends his own speech to frighten IR.

In an impeded threat to Iranian' government, Trump alludes to allusion as a rhetorical device to enrich his threat. He does so through mentioning event whereby other countries have done like IR and suffers from severe sanctions accordingly. Thus, he wants to remind the government of the bad

consequences that will be resulted from such an act as in "you will suffer consequences the likes of which few throughout history have ever suffered before."

Trump uses argumentation strategy whereby the topic of danger and threat is being activated. He does so through insinuating the idea in which his government will not accept any deal to acknowledge peaceful atmosphere. It means he accuses his antecedents of the result in which IR is in.

Extract (3):

"My administration is acted decisively to confront the world's leading state sponsor of terror, the radical regime in Iran... They do bad, bad things. To ensure this corrupt, dictatorship never requires nuclear weapons. I would through the United State from the disasters Iran nuclear ill... We will not avert our eyes from a regime that chants death to America and threatens genocide against the Jewish people. We must never ignore the vial poison of anti-Semitism or those spread vanmisscreed."

The above speech is delivered by Trump in front of U.S congress in an attempt to put the members in the situation. His speech is like an annual to the actions happened or will be happened in the future. That is, it concludes the deeds being done and upcoming plans. It is done according to Article II, Section 3, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution in which the president is occasionally provides the Congress with information of the State of the Union, and recommends to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. Thus, Trump talks about IR in which he connects it with terrorism as its leader.

To express extremism, Trump utilizes naming strategy to realize it overtly by means of stigma words like 'leading sponsor of terror.' To isolate his state and show power and pure reputation, he alludes to radical employment of other and us represented by IR and US.

IR receives different but related roles: identified, actor, identified and actor again. First, it occupies the role of unidentified where Trump assigns IR as the supporter of terrorism and the source of radicalism. Moreover, it is also given an identified role where Trump tries to prove that he is the correct person chosen to rescue U.S from IR's threat. In both similar roles, IR falls within relational verb process. In the other locations, IR is presented as the actor who is responsible for doing 'bad things' to the entire world in general and U.S specifically. It is also seen as a threat to America and Israel in particular. In conclusion, IR is identified by Trump as the actor or the father of terrorism which has to be the target of U.S to stop it.

In order belittle the other part being talked about, Trump resorts to different negative expressions to be attached to IR. Firstly and in his accusation, he describes IR as 'state sponsor of terror'. He generalizes his personification to IR's terrorist activities as in "they do bad, bad things." Then, he describes IR's activities as corruption and its nuclear program as a 'disaster'. Other expressions being used are 'chants death to America and threatens Jewish people, and vial poison of anti-Semitism'.

As a man of power, Trump issues a SA of accusation by attributing the terrorists' support to IR as he calls it 'the sponsor of terror and radical country'. Then, he issues a SA of promising when he talks about the future actions that he is able to do in his regime which is supported by the bad description

of IR as in "I would through the United State from the disasters Iran nuclear ill... We will not avert our eyes ..."

In order to give a reason for the U.S to be against IR, Trump alludes to metaphor in an attempt to stir up the audience attention to the hatred of IR toward U.S and Jews as in "we will not avert our eyes from a regime that chants death to America and threatens genocide against the Jewish people. We must never ignore the vial poison of anti-Semitism or those spread vanmiss creed."

As it is mentioned earlier, different negative ideological lexical items are attributed to IR. Trump resorts to predication strategy as a way to transmit his own message. To be more convincing, IR is described as an extremist country that leads terrorists in the Middle East. Then, such a country threatens the world and danger to the area. Thus, argumentation strategy is also used with the topic danger and threat. However, the danger is not materialistic one being alluded to. Trump uses emotional threats as in "regime that chants death to America".

Extract (4):

"Iran has a chance to really build themselves up and be a very great nation greater than before but they have to stop terrorism. That is you are number one nation of terror now ... They took President Obama's hundred and fifty billion dollars and they dole it out to terrorists all over the place. I think they're gonna change...I believe they have a chance to be a very special nation. I hope that's true we're not looking for regime change."

The above discourse is delivered by Trump in a press conference when different questions have been given to be answered after G7 meeting. One of these questions is related to IR's issue in the intergovernmental organization consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States (G7). This speech is a concluding remarks directed toward IR as an advice to be taken into consideration so as their present state will be change.

Extremism is manifested overtly by means of naming strategy. Then, he inserts the deal made by Obama with IR.

According to the above table, Trump assigns two important roles to IR: identified and an actor. The first role is used three times where he attaches different adjectives whether positive and negative to IR as well as predicating a good future without being terror. The second role is an actor in which IR receives the amount of money and accused of spending them to financially supports terrorism as IR takes it from president Obama. In those two roles, IR occurs within relational and material process verb type respectively.

In his description and explicating IR's state at the time of speaking, different negative and positive items or lexical words are being used. Trump positively predicates a good future to IR saying 'very great nation' adding comparative degree 'greater that before' in his beginning of his discourse. Then, he allocates IR in the corner of terrorism and exaggerates his words by putting it in the top of countries who embraces terrors as in "number one nation of terror".

When Tramp says "they have to stop terrorism" and " That is you are number one nation of terror now", he issues a SA of accusation. He does not only implicate that IR may support terrorists but the real sponsor as well as it is a terrorist country itself.

In an attempt to lessen the impact of what he has said, Tramp resorts to contrast as a rhetorical device to connect between terrorism and being a great country. He does so through accusing IR of being the financial sponsor of terror and its leaving to such activity will result in its flourishing as a great country. Moreover, Tramp makes allusion when he mentions the amount of money which Obama takes to IR which Tramp accuses IR as used it in finance support of terrorism.

Discursively, Tramp starts his discourse with an expectation in which IR may change its present state. He conditionally attributes such change to its departure from terrorism which is its leadership. He does so through the evaluative attribution of negative and positive traits of their present state. Thus, he uses predication strategy as explicitly predicate their situation with adjectives and nouns allotted to such purpose. At the end of his discourse, he resorts to **perspectivization** as he expresses his point of view regarding his expectancy and wishes that IR will change its policy and be great as in " I think they're gonna change...I believe they have a chance to be a very special nation. I hope that's true we're not looking for regime change."

Extract (5):

“No matter where you go especially in the Middle East Iran is behind it wherever there is a trouble...Iran seems to be behind everything...You look at the ballistic missiles that they're going and testing. What kind of a deal is that where you're allowed to test missiles all over the place?...Look at what they're doing in Iraq. You just take a look at what's happening in virtually any place in the Middle East. Iran is behind it. So, what kind of a deal is this where it wasn't even discussed?”

The above speech is delivered by Tramp in the white house in press conference with France president, Macron. He displays his own project concerning his visit to U.S and one of which is to discuss IR's deal and the safety of their allies as far as IR's nuclear weapon is concerned. His words are presented in front of group of reporters who ask about the issues that will be tackled in his meeting with Tramp. Tramp replays with the above discourse concentrating on IR's idol deal paving the way to break it.

Overtly is the way extremism is manifested here in the above extracts. The form used is naming strategy. Then Tramp inserted the idea that IR is main reason behind Iraq destruction. Specifically, the deal signed is the reason.

IR occupies two roles: an identified (two times) and an actor (two times). Tramp personifies IR as the reason after the problems being happened in areas around it. Thus, an identified role is attributed to it in relational verb process. It also receives the role of an actor within material process as it proceeds in its nuclear activity and testing missiles.

To disaffirm the deal and its disadvantage, Tramp utilizes negative lexisto be attached to it. It has been described as a troublesome country where every problem is its reason. The problem is not restricted to Middle East but universal one all over the world as in “Iran seems to be behind

everything”. His speech presupposes that the problems are not specified in space as in “what's happening in virtually any place in the Middle East”.

When Tramp says “no matter where you go especially in the Middle East Iran is behind it wherever there's trouble”, he issues a SA of accusation. He denounces IR of the troubles happen in every place in the world particularly in Middle East. Extremely, the reason behind such accusation is its nuclear missile launching which in his opinion contradicts the deal.

In an attempt to underestimate Iran’s deal with America and accuses his antecedents of carelessness, Tramp resorts to rhetorical questions to do so twice. So as to ridicule the deal, he repeats his rhetorical question two times as in "what kind of a deal is this". He does so in two forms of reasons. The first one is that IR is still launching missiles and the deal itself is not negotiated from his point of view. Moreover, he also repeats the phrase 'Iran is behind it' in an attempt to enrich the idea that IR is an effective troublesome country whose nuclear program is the reason.

Discursively, Tramp resorts to predication strategy as he disqualifies IR's action of launching missiles and its intervention in the internal affairs of other countries like Iraq using stereotypical beliefs. Moreover, he alludes to argumentation strategy with the activation of the topi uselessness and disadvantage of the deal signed between the six world powers and IR. He does so through rhetorically questioning the benefit of this contract in a way that hints its ineffectiveness.

8.3 Summary of Findings

The qualitative analysis shows that extremism an ideology that is achieved by means of specific manifestation and represented by different discourse tools. The different discourse tools utilized to impart such ideology. Table (3) demonstrates a summary for the analyses of the three instances scrutinized above.

Table (3): A Summary of CDA Analysis

Extra	Extremism Manifestation	Forms of Extremism Manifestation	Transitivity	Lexicalization	SAs	Rhetorical Devices	Discourse Representation
1	Overt	Naming Strategy -Glorification of ideas	Identified Actor	Negative to IR	Accusation	Overstatement	Nomination Finances Danger and threat
2	Overt	- Real or symbolic violence - Naming strategy - Generalization	Target	Negative to IR	Warning	- allusion	- Danger and threat

3	Overt	-Naming strategy - Radical employment of other and us	- Identified -Actor	Negative to IR	Accusation	Metaphor	Predication Danger and threat
4	Overt	-Naming Strategy -Insertion of idea	- Identified -Actor	Positive to IR Negative to IR	Accusation	- Contrast - Allusion	Predication perspectivization
5	Overt	-Naming strategy -Insertion of ideas	- Identified - Actor	Negative to IR	accusation	- rhetorical questions - Repetition	- Predication - Uselessness and disadvantage

8.4 Statistical Analysis

Table (4): Overall Frequency of Occurrence of CDA Tools Used to Underpin Extremism

		CDA Tools	Freq.	Per.	
Extremism Manifestation	Overt	Real or symbolic Violence	1	9.09%	100%
		Generalization	1	9.09%	
		Radical employment of other and us	1	9.09%	
		Naming strategy	5	45.45%	
		Insertion of idea	2	18.18%	
		Glorification of ideas	1	9.09%	
	Covert	-----	0	0	
Transitivity	Role Allocation	Target	1	9.09%	100%
		Actor	4	36.36%	
		Goal	1	9.09%	
		Identified	5	45.45%	
Lexicalization		Negative to IR	5	83.33%	100%
		Positive to IR	1	16.67%	
SAs		Accusation	4	80%	100%
		Warning	1	20%	
Rhetorical Devices		Overstatement	1	14.29%	
		Contrast	1	14.29%	

A Critical Discourse Analysis of Extremist Language toward Iran in Tramp's Discourses

	Allusion	2	28.57%	100%
	Metaphor	1	14.29%	
	Repetition	1	14.29%	
	Rhetorical question	1	14.29%	
Discourse strategies	Uselessness and disadvantage	1	11.11%	100%
	Finances	1	11.11%	
	Predication	2	22.22%	
	Nomination	1	11.11%	
	Danger and threat	3	33.33%	
	Perspectivization	1	11.11%	

The above table identifies the overall frequency of occurrence of the CDA tools used to underpin extremism in Tramp's discourses. Throughout this table, it is found that the most usable manifestation is overt. It has been utilized (11) times with (100%).

As for role allocation, the table shows identified role receives the highest percentage with (45%). Regarding lexicalization, it is found that negative vocabulary allocated to IR is mostly alluded to with (83.33%) while being reference to positive words attached to IR receives the lowest range with (16.67%). Concerning SAs, accusation is the highest range among others with (80%).

Concerning the rhetorical devices, it is found that the highest percentage is given to allusion as Tramp tries to blame his antecedents to the present state of IR with (28.57%). Discoursally, Tramp uses the danger and threat mostly with (33.33%).

9. Conclusion

Throughout the study, it is found that Tramp uses direct way in his extremist use of language. Such utilization is done deliberately as Tramp is trying to warn the world of IR's nuclear program. Additionally, Tramp uses the danger and threat to tell the world IR constitutes the most dangerous country. Blaming his antecedents is a way Tramp alludes to isolate himself from their behaviour as far as IR's nuclear program is concerned. It is worth mentioning that Tramp connects IR with terrorism as he accuses it with as supporter for them. This is evident throughout the analysis conducted to selected instances and the findings that are revealed.

10. References

- Zinchenko, Yury P. (2014). "Extremism from the Perspective of a System Approach." *Psychology in Russia: State of the Art*. Vol. 7. Issue 1. Moscow: Lomonosov Moscow State University.
- Gromova, N.C. (2016). "Verbal extremism as a form of speech manipulation by the addressee." Collection of materials of the Internet conference. *Language and law: actual problems of interaction*. (Pp. 145-151).
- Arena, M. P., and Arrigo, B. A. (2005). "Social psychology, terrorism, and identity: a preliminary re-examination of theory, culture, self and society". *Behav. Sci. Law* 23, Pp.485–506.
- Cornell, S. E. (2007). "Narcotics, radicalism, and armed conflict in Central Asia: the Islamic movement of Uzbekistan". *Terrorism and Political Violence*. Vol. 17. Pp.619–639.

5. Coleman, P. T., and Bartoli, A. (2003). "Addressing extremism." New York: International Center for Cooperation and Conflict Resolution, Columbia University.
6. David Dessler. (1989). "What's at Stake in the Agent-Structure Debate?" *International Organization*. Vol. 43, No. 3. (Pp. 441-473).
7. Koopmans, R. (2014). "Religious fundamentalism and hostility against out-groups: a comparison of Muslims and Christians in Western Europe". *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. Vol. 41. Pp. 33–57.
8. Fairclough, N. (1995). *Critical Discourse Analysis: The critical study of Language*. Boston: Addison Wesley.
9. Widdowson, H. G. (2007). *Discourse analysis*. NY: Oxford University Press.
10. Van Leeuwen, T. (2006). "Critical Discourse Analysis". In Renkema J. (ed.). *Discourse, of Course: An overview of research in discourse studies*. Amsterdam, Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
11. Khan, M. M. (2015). "Understanding and Identifying Violent Extremism". *Institute of Strategic Studies*. University of Peshawar. Available at [_](#)
12. Alva, S, Divina F., and Ghayda H. (2017). *Youth and Violent Extremism on Social Media: Mapping the Research*. Paris: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
13. Paltridge, B. (2012). *Discourse Analysis: An Introduction*. (2nd ed.). London: Bloomsbury Academic.
14. Yaroshchuk, I, Kristina S., Sergey N., Mihail I., and Lyudmila A. (2018). "Verbal Extremism as a Form of Verbal Influence on the Recipient". *The Turkish Online Journal of Design, Art and Communication - TOJDAC*. (pp:935-938).
15. Teo, P. (2000). "Racism in the News: A Critical Discourse Analysis of News Reporting in Two Australian Newspapers". *Discourse and Society*. Vol. 11, No. 1, (pp.: 7-49).
16. Van Dijk, T. A. (2005). "Discourse Analysis as Ideology Analysis." In C. Schaffner dan A. Wenden (ed.). *Language and Pace*. (Pp. 17-33). Aldershot, Dartmouth Publishing.
 - i. . (2006). *"Ideology and Discourse Analysis"*. *Journal of Political Ideologies*. (Pp: 115-140). Taylor and Francis group: Routledge.
17. Wodak, Ruth. (2005). "Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis: New Perspectives for Interdisciplinary Gender Studies." Symposium on CDA: Feminist CDA and Interdisciplinary; Righwing Populism Local Answers to Global Issues. Athens.
18. Tannen, D. (2007). *Talking Voice*. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.