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Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI)

Volume 12, Issue 7, July 2021: 4443-4462

Research Article

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

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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, Barak Obama who utilizes various extremist manifestations represented by various discourse tools.

This study attempts to identify the extremist manifestations and representation used by Obama 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 Obama 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 Obama 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 Obama 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.

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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.

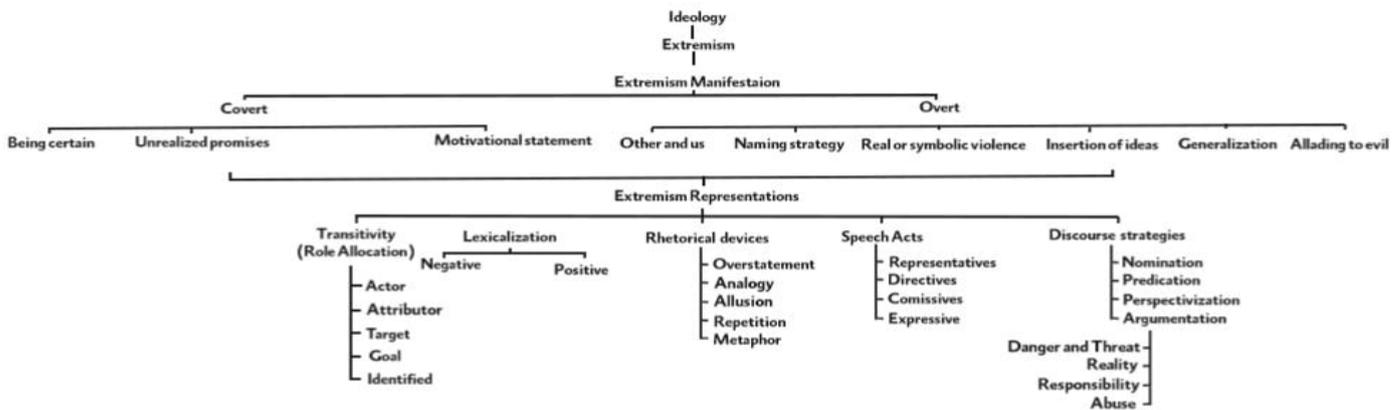


Figure (1): The Eclectic Analytical CDA Model

8. Data Description and Analysis

8.1 Data Description

The data of this work are speeches and interview made by Barak Obama addressing Iran (henceforth, IR) downloaded from YouTube. 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 Obama 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 United States will insist upon Israel's security and legitimacy. That will be true as we continue our efforts to pursue -- in the pursuit of peace. And that will be true when it comes to the issue that is such a focus for all of us today: Iran's nuclear program -- a threat that has the potential to bring together the worst rhetoric about Israel's destruction with the world's most dangerous weapons... I do not have a policy of containment; I have a policy to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon...I will

not hesitate to use force when it is necessary to defend the United States and its interests."

As it is illustrated in the above table, this utterance is said by Obama in Washington Convention Center addressing both mass media and American Israel Public Affairs Committee. He talks about IR's situation and its connection with Israel. He insists on the idea that IR's nuclear issue is dangerous to Israel and he will do his best to solve such problem diplomatically before using force without hesitation. Extremely, this indicates the strong relation that tie American policy with Israel. At the same time, it presupposes the idea that no country is important in the world but Israel.

Extremism in the above extract takes the shape of overt one where real violence is going to take place if IR does anything to Israel. At the same time, Obama overtly uses generalizing manifestation to express his involvement and the American citizens as well.

IR occupies two different but relates roles. First, it occurs within relational process having attributor as its specific role since IR falls within subject slot with deleted verb to be. In this case, he assigns bad reputation and extinction of Israel to IR's nuclear program to amplify the issue. That is, the danger is around Israel as IR continuous its procedure. Second, IR occupies the role of target within verbal process within Obama's speech. Successively, the actions can be connected with the verb process arrangement. In other words, IR is allocated as the responsible for Israel danger and then becomes the American target accordingly. Thus, Obama's use of verbal processes here is intentionally manifested as it links actions with words' use.

Obama resorts to both positive and negative lexis. The positive ones are attached to Israel where the nouns like 'peace, security, legitimacy' are referred to. However, IR is being described as a 'threat, destructive to Israel, and having the worst and dangerous weapon'.

When Obama says "I do not have a policy of containment; I have a policy to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon...I will not hesitate to use force when it is necessary to defend the United States and its interests", he issues a SA of threatening to express his power of fulfilling his promise if a counter action is made from IR's part.

Obama resorts to overstatement to amplify IR issue attracting the entire world attention to the threat that it encompasses as it endangers Israel as in "it comes to the issue that is such a focus for all of us today: Iran's nuclear program -- a threat that has the potential to bring together the worst rhetoric...". In this case, Obama narrows the problems of the entire world into one neglecting what is most important like starvation, world's economy, and other issues. He does so as IR is menace to Israel, America's closest ally.

Another rhetorical device being used is repetition. He reiterates the clause "that will be true" twice in two successive clauses to focus on the truth of his idea that Israel is the most important issue that America is about. This implicates that the world peace is narrowed into Israel peace. He does not mention other country which may be affected by IR's nuclear weapon as in "the United States will insist upon Israel's security and legitimacy".

Obama shows his involvement within the relation between IR and Israel's relationship. He resorts to argumentation strategy with the topic responsibility as a device. Although nuclear weapons threaten the entire world, Obama keeps repeating Israel as the country which is mostly affected from such a program. Thus, extremism is quite obvious as there are other countries that should be mentioned first like Iraq as IR is its neighbour. However, as a powerful president of U.S, he concentrates on Israel.

Extract (2):

"Iran, like any nation, should be able to access peaceful nuclear energy. But because of its record of violating its obligations, Iran must accept strict limitations on its nuclear program that make it impossible to develop a nuclear weapon...As President and Commander in Chief, I will do what is necessary to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon. But I have a profound responsibility to try to resolve our differences peacefully, rather than rush towards conflict."

The above utterance is said by Obama in the white house commenting on the agreement between America and IR nuclear program. He recalls his promise where he declares that he will prevent IR from obtaining nuclear weapon. He does so as a part of his election campaign. He attaches the success of the agreement to the new IR's new president and his policy in combined with the excessive amount of sanctions that burdens IR's economy.

Extremism is manifested covertly where Obama is certain of what is said that IR has to accept the sanctions and obligation America has set. Moreover, he considers himself as the one who will put an end to IR's nuclear weapon. Thus, unrealized promise form is activated.

IR occupies two important roles, namely, behaviour in two clauses and target in the other. It occurs within behavioural and verbal processes. In both, IR has to follow the rules which are imposed on. Obama directly addresses IR so as not to violate the agreement in a language where power is obviously noticed as Obama commands IR to do what he is saying.

Obama utilizes two types of lexis: positive and negative one. Positively, he expresses his opinion where IR has to obtain 'peaceful nuclear energy'. Then, he continues his speech with negative lexis like violation, strict limitation, and nuclear weapon'.

When Obama says "Iran must accept strict limitations on its nuclear program that make it impossible to develop a nuclear weapon", he issues a SA of ordering IR to do pursue his instructions using statement as an indirect SA.

Obama indirectly accuses IR of obtaining illogical nuclear weapon that threatens the world. He uses analogy to equalize IR with other countries which uses nuclear for peaceful purposes. IR has to be similar to all the countries around the world where nuclear is used for peaceful purposes. Extremely, his words presuppose that IR will not be the only country which is under America's control.

Obama ascribes the strict limitations on IR's nuclear program to its contravention. He uses nomination strategy to describe such actions. Then, he argumentatively uses responsibility as a topic to explain his situation as the person in charge for keeping the world safe.

Extract (3):

"For decades, our differences with Iran meant that our governments almost never spoke to each other. Ultimately, that did not advance America's interests. Over the years, Iran moved closer and closer to having the ability to build a nuclear weapon. But from Presidents Franklin Roosevelt to John F. Kennedy to Ronald Reagan, the United States has never been afraid to pursue diplomacy with our adversaries. And as President, I decided that a strong, confident America could advance our national security by engaging directly with the Iranian government."

The above utterance is said by Obama in his recording session in the white house which is designed for immediate release for press. He talks about the American diplomacy with IR and its nuclear program of launching ballistic missile. He suggests a direct negotiation with it instead of talking to each other indirectly.

Extremism is manifested covertly by means of motivational statement and unrealized promise. That is, he alleges the ability of America to negotiate with IR to the good relation between them and America from Franklin to his date. Then, he promises that such issue will be solved in his period.

IR occupies two different slots. Firstly, it occurs as a circumstance as it is within a prepositional phrase which in turn utilizes the role of attributor as it is the topic of the talk. It is in a relational verb process type indicates the relation between it and America and the point of disagreement. Second, it occupies the role of an actor within material process type as the clause refers to an action happened. Critically, the sequential arrangement of verb processes change in his speech foreshadows the political change that will be taken place in future toward IR.

In his use for lexis, Obama negatively attributes the demarcation between the two countries to 'never spoke to each other'. Then, he refers to his country by not being afraid and diplomacy. Additionally, he describes his presidency with adjectives like 'strong, confident, seeks national security and most importantly negotiation will take place in his era'.

When Obama says "Iran moved closer and closer to having the ability to build a nuclear weapon", he issues a SA of indirect threat that endangers the entire world. At the same time, he employs SA of stating to express his plan in that he will apply in future to diplomatically deal with Iranian nuclear issue.

To show that his power is an equal line with his antecedents, Obama alludes to **allusion** mentioning three important influential presidential figures that were not afraid to chase with their enemies "But from Presidents Franklin Roosevelt to John F. Kennedy to Ronald Reagan, the United States has never been afraid to pursue diplomacy with our adversaries".

Obama mainly resorts to perspectivization strategy in discursively showing his indirect assimilation to most important presidential figures that precedes him. His reference of Franklin Roosevelt to John F. Kennedy to Ronald Reagan is done purposely to say that he is in the same line with them. Argumentation strategy is also activated as he uses reality as a topi since those figures really follow diplomacy with their opponents.

Extract (4):

"We have cut off every pathway for Iran to develop a nuclear weapon. The reason we were able to unify the world community around the most effective sanctions regime we've ever set up. A sanction regime that crippled the Iranian economy and ultimately brought them to the table was because the world agreed with us that it would be a great danger to the region to our allies to the world if Iran possessed a nuclear weapon."

This utterance is said by Obama within an interview made by New York Times newspaper. The interviewer asks him about the criticism that is directed toward the agreement which is assigned by six world powers from one side and IR from the other. Interviewer asks if this contract will demolish IR's infrastructure. He answers in a way which proves the theory that they do not assign an agreement but obligatory notes to be followed if IR wants to survive. Critically, in each time Obama is being asked about IR, he mentions world peace as the most important excuse to prevent them from nuclear fertilization.

Extremism is manifested overtly by the use of radical employment of other and us as Obama emphasizes America's plans on the expense of IR. Moreover, he mentions America's own plan where a rigid economic punishments are set to oblige IR to submit to America. Thus, he utilizes the manifestation of alluding to evil deeds as such plan will affect IR's people.

In accordance with the above table, IR falls within three slots in Obama's speech. In all of these clauses, it occupies the role of a goal within material process. In those parts, he tries to give his audience an image where US is the controllable part of this contract and the power is in their hands. At the same time, IR is not considered as a threat to the entire world. However, it is only so for U.S allies and the region where Israel is.

Obama alludes to negative verb 'cut off every pathway' to strongly attract audience attention to U.S power of control. What is more, he positively describes the sanctions as being 'mostly effective' to convince the audience that this is the right way to be followed. Then, IR is portrayed as a great danger to the entire world if it continues in its nuclear weapon: "it would be a great danger to the region to our allies to the world if IR possessed a nuclear weapon".

When Obama talks about the case in which IR is in, he issues a SA of stating in all his speech. He informs his audience about the fact that IR is in. He tells his interviewer about the sanctions that have been imposed on IR accordingly.

In a stiff use of language, Obama refers to the contract which is signed between the six world powers and IR with exaggerated expressions. He resorts to terminologies like "cut the pathway" and "a sanction regime that crippled the Iranian economy" metaphorically to show off his power over IR's program.

So as to convince entire world and exhibit the power over IR, Obama chooses nomination and argumentation with different topi to express his point of view. He discursively constructs IR as the dangerous country that threatens the world. He combines between danger and threat and responsibility to stop IR's nuclear program.

Extract (5):

"There's no greater threat to Israel- or to the peace and the stability of the region- than Iran...The Iranian regime supports violent extremists and challenges us across the region. It pursues a nuclear capability that could spark a dangerous arms race and raise the prospect of a transfer of nuclear know-how to terrorists. Its president denies the Holocaust and threatens to wipe Israel off the map. The danger from Iran is grave, it is real, and my goal will be to eliminate this threat."

The above speech is presented by Obama at Washington Convention Center in an attempt to elucidate his own plan concerning IR's issue. He does so after his nomination of being the first African American president. He supports Israel's state and sympathizes with Jewish case. He makes flashback to what Jews had faced mentioning the Holocaust.

Manifestation of extremism is represented by the employment of naming strategy where Obama signifies IR as a dangerous country that has a connection with terrorists. Thus, alluding to evil deeds is activated. Moreover, he inserts ideas like terrorism to be connected with nuclear program.

IR occupies two different roles. The first and the last clause give IR the role of identified within relational process as IR occurs within verb to 'be'. This is true with the last clause while the first can be reformulated into 'Iran is the greatest threat to Israel'. By the use of such process, Obama tries to clarify the picture to his audience that IR is a dangerous country that is going to be eliminated. In the second clause, IR carries the role of an actor within material processes. Obama here attributes the extremist violence to IR and accuses it of supporting them. In such case, Obama is trying to find out justifications for fighting IR and to stimulate his Jewish audience for voting as Israel and IR are in conflict.

IR is being described negatively as a 'threat' that is too dangerous for Israel and the area around. He portrays IR as a 'grave' to Israel which should be legitimized as in "the danger from Iran is grave, it is real, and my goal will be to eliminate this threat."

In order to justify the war against IR and to sympathize with the Jewish audience, Obama employs SA of stating in his speech to show the amount of threat in which Israel is in where he is the one who will eliminate such problem.

Obama tries to support the hatred of IR to Israel by making allusion referring to Jewish murder by the Nazis. In formulation of his speech, Obama uses the discursive strategy of nomination in his categorization of IR as the threat that surrounds Israel state. He supports this strategy by argumentational one where he considers IR as the danger and threat that threatens Israel as it is the supporter of extremist movement.

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

Extrac ts	Extremism Manifestat ion	Forms of Extremism Manifestation	Transitiv ity	Lexicalization	SAs	Rhetorical Devices	Discourse Representation
1	Overt	-Real or symbolic Violence - Generalization	- Attributor - Target	-Positive to Israel -Negative to IR	Threatenin g	- overstatem ent - Repetition	responsibility
2	Covet	-Being Certain -Unrealized Promise	Behaviour Target	Positive to IR Negative to IR	Ordering	Analogy	Responsibility
3	Covert	-Motivational Statement -Unrealized promise	- Attributor - Actor	-Positive to his nation	Stating	allusion	Perspectivizatio n reality
4	Overt	radical employment of other and us alluding to evil deeds	-Goal	Negative to -IR	Stating	-Metaphor	- Nomination Danger and threat Responsibility
5	Overt	naming strategy alluding to evil deeds Insertion of idea	Identified Actor	Negative to IR	Stating	allusion	Danger and threat Abuse

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	7.69%	53.83%
		Generalization	1	7.69%	
		Radical employment of other and us	1	7.69%	
		Naming strategy	1	7.69%	
		Insertion of idea	1	7.69%	
		Alluding to evil deeds	2	15.38%	
	Covert	Being certain	1	7.69%	30.76%
		Motivational statement	1	7.69%	
		Unrealized promise	2	15.38%	
Transitivity	Role Allocation	Attributor	2	25%	100%
		Target	2	25%	
		Actor	2	25%	
		Goal	1	12.5%	
		Identified	1	12.5%	

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Lexicalization	Positive to Israel and his nation	2	28.57%	100%
	Negative to IR	4	57.14%	
	Positive to IR	1	14.29%	
SAs	Accusation	1	20%	
	Threatening	1	20%	
	Stating	3	60%	
Rhetorical Devices	Overstatement	1	16.66%	100%
	Analogy	1	16.66%	
	Allusion	2	33.33%	
	Metaphor	1	16.66%	
	Repetition	1	16.66%	
Discourse strategies	Responsibility	2	25%	100%
	Reality	1	12.5%	
	Perspectivization	1	12.5%	
	Nomination	1	12.5%	
	Danger and threat	2	25%	
	Abuse	1	12.5%	

The above table identifies the overall frequency of occurrence of the CDA tools used to underpin extremism in Obama's discourses. Throughout this table, it is found that the most usable manifestation is overt. It has been utilized (7) times with (53.83%) while covert manifestation is used (4) times with (30.76%).

As for role allocation, the table shows that target, attributor and actor receive the highest percentage with (25%). Regarding lexicalization, it is found that negative vocabulary allocated to IR is mostly alluded to with (57.14%) while being reference to positive words attached to IR receives the lowest range with (14.29%). It is worth mentioning that reference to Israel is given an importance in the same way is given to America itself with (28.57%). Concerning SAs, it is evident that stating type the most usable one compared to others with (60%).

Concerning the rhetorical devices, it is found that the highest percentage is given to allusion as Obama tries to blame his antecedents to the present state of IR with (33.33%). Discoursally, Obama equalizes the danger and threat that IR constitutes with America's responsibility to take action accordingly.

9. Conclusion

Throughout the study, it is found that Obama uses direct way in his extremist use of language. Such utilization is done deliberately as Obama is trying to warn the world of IR's nuclear program. Additionally, Obama equalizes the danger and threat that IR constitutes with

America' responsibility to take action accordingly. It is worth mentioning that reference to Israel is given an importance in the same way is given to America itself. Finally, Obama seems diplomatic in dealing with IR as far as nuclear program is concerned. This is evident throughout the analysis conducted to selected instances and the findings that are revealed.

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