

بنية تحليلية شاملة للتداولية والخطابية للعنصرية

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

حسن هادي الكعبي

hassan.mahdi@edukufa.iq

جامعة الكوفة - كلية الآداب

الباحث رياض محسن هويل

riyadhmoshenhuwal@gmail.com

جامعة الكوفة - كلية طب الأسنان

Racism From Pragma-Discoursal Perspective

Asst. Prof. Dr. Hasan Hadi Al-Ka'abi

University of Kufa - Faculty of Arts

Researcher Riyadh Mohsen Huwail

University of Kufa - Faculty of Dentistry

المستخلص

تستند العنصرية إلى أسباب ملونة أو اجتماعية أو دينية أو ثقافية أو لغوية داخل المجتمع. وبحسب هذه الدراسة ، يتم دراسة وتحليل العنصرية في بعض النصوص الإعلامية المختارة باللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية من خلال أجهزة الخطابات العملية لاكتشاف وتحليل ومقارنة استراتيجيات وأدوات الخطابات العنصرية لتحقيق أهداف الدراسة الحالية. بشكل عام ، تؤكد نتائج هذه الدراسة على الأهداف وهي:

١- تحديد وتعريف البنية التداولية-الخطابية للعنصرية. ٢- تحديد وسائل الخطابات العملية الرئيسية التي تستخدم لإطلاق العنصرية والحفاظ عليها وإنهائها. ٣-التدقيق في الاستراتيجيات التداولية الخطابية التي يستخدمها العنصريون لتحقيق أهدافهم. ٤-التحقيق في أكثر أجهزة الخطابات العملية الضمنية والصريحة واستراتيجياتها المستخدمة في النصوص الإعلامية المختارة باللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية قيد التحليل. الاستراتيجيات الخطابية المستغلة في هذه النصوص ٦. - تطوير نماذج انتقائية لتحليل النصوص المذكورة. كما أثبتت نتائج هذه الدراسة الفرضيات المقترحة لها على النحو التالي:

١- إجراء مسح موجز للأدبيات ذات الصلة في مجالي هذه الدراسة ،التداولية وتحليل الخطاب من حيث الخطاب العنصري في بعض النصوص الإعلامية المختارة باللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية. ٢- إجراء مقارنة بين النصوص الإعلامية باللغة الإنجليزية والعربية قيد الدراسة. ٣- توظيف النموذج الانتقائي الذي تم تطويره في الدراسة الحالية لتحليل وتدقيق النصوص المختارة. ٤- تحليل نتائج الدراسة باستخدام أدوات تحليلية إحصائية معينة ، وتساعد نتائج هذه الدراسة في تحقيق الأهداف والفرضيات لموضوع هذه الرسالة.

الكلمات المفتاح: LRAS = إطلاق خطاب قانون العنصرية ، MRAS = خطاب قانون الحفاظ على العنصرية ، TRAS = خطاب قانون إنهاء العنصرية ، GCD = الأجهزة التماسكة النحوية ، LCD = أجهزة التماسك المعجمية.

Abstract

The current study tries to approach and analyse racism from a pragma-discoursal perspective. Accordingly the present work seeks to actualize certain aims, the most important of which are:

1- Identifying the pragma-discoursal devices study of racism. 2- Determining the major pragma-discoursal devices that are utilized for launching, maintaining and terminating racist discourse. 3- Scrutinizing the pragma-discoursal strategies that are employed by racists to actualize their aims. 4- Investigating the commonest pragma-discourses devices and strategies that are utilized in ten English and Arabic selected Media texts under analysis. 5- Comparing the differences between ten selected English and Arabic media texts under analysis in terms of the different pragma-discoursal strategies exploited in these texts. 6- Developing the eclectic model for the analysis of the racist discourses of the English and Arabic selected texts .

The following procedures are adopted to achieve the aims of this work and test its hypotheses : 1- Surveying briefly the relevant literature on the two fields of this study, pragmatics and discourse analysis in terms of the racist discourse in some selected English and Arabic media texts. 2- Conducting a comparison between the English and Arabic media texts under study. 3- Employing an eclectic model that is developed in the present study to analyze and scrutinize the selected texts. 4- Calculating the data of the study by means of certain statistical analytic means.

To realize the aforementioned aims, the hypotheses are tested:

1) The findings of this study aid the hypotheses that are suggested for the pragma-discoursal structure of racism, and mostly utilized in the launching ,maintaining and terminating stages of the racist discourse.

Keywords: LRAS= Launching Racism Act Speech ,MRAS= Maintaining Racism Act Speech, TRAS=Terminating Racism Act Speech, GCD= Grammatical Cohesive Devices, LCD=Lexical Cohesive Devices.

Section One Introduction

In fact, Pragmatics and Discourse analysis (D.A.) participate mainly and widely *in studying and analyzing Racism (racialism), phenomenon that can be defined as the belief that human beings may be divided into separate and exclusive biological entities that are called races.* Racism is also based on religious , political, economic, informational devices , legal system . Also, the discrimination is clear in skin colour, social factors ,wealth , health, education, education and other fields.

1.1. The Problem

The problem of this study is the question of how we can analyze the racist discourse depending upon the pragma-discoursal devices and how some people (sometimes), insist on using the racist discourse especially by mass media ways like T.V, newspapers conferences...etc. that answers the following questions of the study :

- (1) Why the racist discourse is employed in mass media devices ?
- (2) Are there any pragma - discoursal devices that are used to actualize and show some racist purposes?
- (3) What are the commonest pragma - discoursal devices and strategies that are utilized in the selected English and Arabic media - texts under analysis ?
- (4) Are there any model or models of analysis that can actualize the aims and verify the hypotheses of the current study ?

1.2. The Aims of The Study

This study aims to:

- 1- Identify and define the pragma - discoursal structure of racism .
- 2- Determine the major pragma - discoursal devices that are utilized for launching, maintaining and terminating the racism.
- 3- Scrutinize the pragma - discoursal strategies that are employed by racists to actualize their aims.
- 4- Investigate the commonest pragma - discoursal devices and strategies that are utilized in the selected English Media texts and another Arabic ones under analysis.
- 5- Configure the differences between the twenty selected English and Arabic media texts under analysis in terms of different models of the pragma - discoursal strategies that are exploited in these texts.

1.3. The Hypotheses of the Study

Based on the aims of this work, it is hypothesized that :

Racism From Pragma-Discoursal Perspective..... (582)

- 1- Speech acts, presupposition, Deixis, conversational implicature and cohesive devices compose the pragma-discoursal structure of racism.
- 2- Speech acts of assertive and expressive ,cooperative principles , conversational implicature , deictic devices ,lexical cohesive devices are mostly utilized in launching ,maintaining and concluding racist discourse.
- 3- Most of the employed pragmatic devices in favor of racist discourse are frequently include:
Speech acts assertive as well as violation of quality, quantity and manner of the cooperative maxims, conversational implicature, personal and spatial deictic devices, and Leech's politeness maxims.
- 4- Different devices of pragmatics and discourse are utilized in comparison between some English and Arabic media texts. Ten texts of each kind are studied and analysed in curent work.
- 5- The cooperative maxims and politeness phenomena as well as discoursal- principles are violated in the racism language especially in the Arabic texts media under study .
Thus, this study attempts to investigate the relationship between discourse and pragmatics via highlighting a comparison between them to arrive at conclusion grounded at the findings in this study and comparison .
- 6- various kinds of pragmatic aspects like speech acts throughout which a racist discourse either spoken or written by some people especially who are politically, socially ,economically, religiously important to reveal their racial ideas and feeling towards specific people due to their race, colour, and religious, economic or social classes.

1.4. The Procedures of the Study

To actualize the aims of this study and verify its hypotheses the following procedures are adopted as following :

- 1- Surveying briefly the relevant literature on the discoursal field of this study, the two English and Arabic media texts .
- 2- Conducting a comparison between the two English and Arabic media texts under study .
- 3- Employing the eclectic model that is develops in the present study to analyze and scrutinize the two selected texts.
- 4- Calculating and results of the study are analysed by means of certain statistical analytic tools.

1.5. The Value of the Study

It is hoped, that this study will be valuable to those who are interested in studying the racism depending more importantly on a discoursal style. The findings of the study are expected to be of useful in the pedagogic , political and social aspects for those who are concerned with addressing media-related issues like politics, economics, social factors, culture ,religion, history, and gender.

Section Two Introduction

Many researchers among them van Dijk (1987-1988) have adopted the thought of race relying on discourse and pragmatics to form racial types of marginalized people in society, like black people . –*Article Wijeyasinghe, C. L., Griffin, P. and Love, B. (1997:88 – 89)*, this quotation represents one aspects of the racial expressions .

2.1. Race and Racism

" Race is a social construct that artificially divides people into distinct groups based on certain characteristics such as physical appearance (particularly skin color), ancestors heritage, cultural affiliation, cultural history, ethnic classification Racial categories subsume ethnic groups" .

Racism aims to show the criticism, scorn or understanding others of minorities or lower classes and this phenomenon can be seem in mainly the USA and Europe.

2.2. Ideology

The term 'Ideology' is used almost in conflicting senses especially in racism. Ideologies of social and political issues are related to a certain reality like what happens in the racist discourse. Also, ideology is a comprehensive form of text, that appears in aims and actors. (Cavanaugh:2019)says, "Language ideologies are this collective order, that is- the beliefs and attitudes that shape speakers' relationships to their own and others' languages, mediating between the social practice of language and the socioeconomic and political structures which within they occur". The term ideology is traced back to New-Marxist theory to refer to political, economic, philosophical and conceptual system overtly or covertly.

2.3. Discourse analysis

- 1- " Discourse analysis covers an extreme wide range of activities, from the narrowly focused investigation of how words such as "oh" or "well" are used in casual talk , to the study of the dominant ideology in a culture as represented ,for example, in its political practices. When it is restricted to linguistic issues "discourse analysis" focuses on the record (spoken or written) of the process by which language is used in some contexts to express intention" Yule , (1996: 83).

Pragmatics

" Pragmatics is the distinction between what a speaker's words (literary) mean and what the speaker might mean by his words"(grundy,2002:3).

Example:

A- The weather ìhere is so cold. It is a hunt to a listener to close the door.

2.4. Pragma-Discoursal Approach

In fact, a pragma – discoursal approach has an active role in the connection between discourse, power and ideology which can be represented in the racism phenomenon or prejudice.

A pragma – discoursal approach is an innovative device and explanatory to the critical analysis of the conflicted discourse within the racism which is clear in the racial behavior through the arrogance from the superior majorities to the lower minorities, and even the superior individuals may be dare to kill or torture the inferior individuals.

By this approach, the discursive acts can be exchanged between opposing interlocutors as are seen in holding decisive illocutionary (what is done) and perlocutionary (the effects of utterance). Pragma – discourse analysis is related to the power of the individual making the utterances depending on the context of presenting power constructions and the speaker's position within his society as in the utterance of a priest when he say I announce that you are a husband

and wife. Foucault (1976: 101) "discourse transmits and produces power; it reinforces it".

Analytic study of discourse must make over a pragmatic device depending on the context of the utterance, presupposition, text, co – text, cohesion, coherence and other concepts that are relevant to the analysis of discourse.

This study focuses on discourse analyses depending on pragmatic field via a contemporary combined approach called pragma – discourse

analysis. This approach is related to a cognitive way for both concepts, that is, pragmatic and analysis to explain the intentional phenomena that happen in most linguistic communication.

(Bader, Alia & Abdel Karim, Sahera (Journal No (54) 201: 36) "Doing discourse analysis certainly involves doing syntax and semantics, but it primarily consists of doing pragmatics, pragmatic facts are frequently necessary for explaining syntactic and semantic facts".

Pragma – discoursal analysis includes how to study language in its contexts. As a matter of fact pragmatics involves the effects of context that are related to the meaning and D. A. focuses on written and spoken language that are related to its social context. The study of pragmatics and discourse of a language together based on its contexts is called pragma – discoursal analysis as in a pragma – discoursal study of face saving and face threatening by Brown and Levinson's Politeness theory (1987:).

Pragmatics and Discourse Analysis: are so interrelated and overlapped possibly may be considered as brothers concepts. Study their relations highlights their similarities and differences.

Al- Hindawi Fareed's Article, (2017: 2) "Pragmatics and discourse analysis are two fields of study that are sometimes regarded as interdisciplinary because both share interest in those aspects of language that are context – dependent".

According to Yule (1996: 3) pragmatics is interested in the analysis of meaning as expressed via a spoken and understood via a listener. "Thus pragmatic analysis depends on what people intend to convey through saying specific utterances that what the words of these utterances mean in isolation.

Mey (2001: 6) "(believes that a genuine pragmatic account has to deal with the language users in their social context; it cannot confine itself to their grammatically encoded aspects of context". It is so important to take in consideration a pragmatic perspective when doing a discourse analysis based on the context.

2.5. Analysis and Data Description

2.5.1. Data Collection

The data of the current study are collected from ten English racist media texts and another Arabic ones depending on some English and Arabic newspapers sustained by illustrative examples ,thus, the original texts do not undergo any kind of change or adjustments and this state

results in presenting reliable sources for the analytical aims tackled in this work.

2.5.2. Data Description

The data of this work include ten selected English media texts and ten other Arabic ones on the racism . The texts manage to be straight and clear in mentioning the main details like criticizing ,hating and scoring. The data in this section is divided in into three stages ,that means, LRAS, MRAS and TRAS to facilitate and clarify the understanding of racism by the pragma-discoursal strategies that mentioned in details in this work.

2.5.3. .Data Analysis and Findings

2.5.4. Data Analysis

In fact the data analysis of the current study will be tackled according to Searle's taxonomy of speech acts and felicity conditions , the devices and strategies of Gricean maxims, Leech's politeness maxims, deixis, implicature, , presupposition as well as the discoursal devices like the Coherence and cohesion devices ,i.e., the GCD and LCD as well as discourse markers,

2.5.6. Methods of Analysis for Excerpts of the English and Arabic Selected Texts

2.5.6.1. The Analysis of the Pragma-Discoursal Devices of the Ten Selected English Texts

This analysis adopts the eclectic model of this thesis to analyse the pragma-discoursal interactional devices that appear in the twenty selected English and Arabic Selected Texts below:

English Text (1)

Ronald Reagan’s Long-Hidden Racist Conversation with Richard Nixon

California Governor Ronald Reagan phoned President Richard Nixon at the White House and vented his frustration at the delegates who had sided against the United States. “Last night, I tell you, to watch that thing on television as I did,” Reagan said. “Yeah,” Nixon interjected. Reagan forged ahead with his complaint: “To see those, those monkeys from those African countries—damn them, they’re still uncomfortable wearing shoes!”

<https://millercenter.org › the-presid>

Analysis

The pragmatic structure of this text is composed of the following pragmatic notions that are combined with some essential discoursal strategies distributed over three stages that are explained as follows:

The first stage is the (LARS) which is pragmatically composed of two pragmatic components ,i.e., the insulting SAs and deixis that align with the discoursal cohesive devices to achieve the racist discourse.

This text is initiated with "To see those, those monkeys from those African countries ,--- " along with the **deictical temporal expression** (last night) and **personal ones** (those, those African) . All these concepts are supported by a **double SAs** of insulting in " African countries –damn them,--- " and " --- they are still uncomfortable with wearing shoes". The lexis which is used in this stage represents the "Cohesion that refers to the range of possibilities that exist for linking something with what has gone before.(Halliday & Hasan 1976:10), for example, this text includes the (GCD) like the **reference** in " I tell you --- that thing --- I did." and " To see those, those monkeys from those African countries – damn them ,they are ---," as one of the cohesive processes to compose the **discoursal part** of this racist text. Also, this text includes the (LCD) such as the **collocation** in "forged ahead", and "damn-them"

This stage achieves the **fourth aim** of this work that states " This study aims to investigate the commonest implicit and explicit pragma-discoursal devices and strategies that are utilized in texts under Study" like using the insulting SAs, deixis , (GCD) and (LCD).

This stage paves the way to the second stage ,namely,(MRAS) which is represented by the presupposition, conversational implicature, violation of the cooperative and politeness maxims that are combined with the grammatical and lexical cohesive devices which represent the **discoursal part** of the stage.

English Text (2)

Don't Fall for It! Trump is Using "Chinese Virus" Label to Cover up His Mishandling of Coronavirus

" I always treated the Chinese Virus very seriously, and have done a very good job from the beginning, including my very early decision to close the 'borders' from China - against the wishes of almost all," he tweeted on Mar.18.

<https://brill.com>

Analysis

Adab Al-Kufa Journal
No. 54 / P2
First Jumadaa 1444 /Decr,2022

ISSN Print 1994 – 8999
ISSN Online 2664-469X

مجلة آداب الكوفة
العدد: ٥٤ / ج٢
جمادى الأولى ١٤٤٤ هـ / كانون الأول ٢٠٢٢ م

The (MRAS) is executed in the following pragmatic strategies ,i.e., **the presupposition, conversational implicature, and violation of Leech's politeness maxims** that are related to the (GCL) and (LCD) as a composing of the discoursal part of this stage.

This stage is started in Trump's speech " *I always treated the Chinese virus very seriously, and have done a very good job from the beginning, including my very early decision to close the 'borders' from China - against the wishes of almost all,*"

Trump in his speech symbolizes his hatred towards China via the use of the assertive **SAs** of criticizing and hid speech **presuppose** that the virus has come from China and it has been resisted by him.

Many people think that Trump tries to swerve blame from his own failings by naming COVID-19 Coronavirus the "Chinese virus." That is why Trump employs a false racial claim in the text under study which violates **the quality maxim** that is one of Grice's cooperative principles (CP) (1973) as he is not truthful and at the same time this stage gene percentage the **implicature** that China is the source of the virus to justify his racist conversational act and this is supported by **the existential presupposition** that are employed pragmatically to hide his racist discourse. Trump also aides his racist ideas against China by means of the violation of **Leech's politeness maxims** as the **tact maxim** as he tries to persuade the others that China is responsible for the Coronavirus and he violates the **approbation maxim** as he criticizes China and he does not observe **the sympathy maxim** in his saying " Chinese virus " to justify his mishandling this virus. Trump employs the **transparent items** as in " *I always treated --- very seriously --- close the borders from China---* " and he uses the **nominalization** as in "beginning' 'decision" and "wishes" to verify and asserts his racial claims.

These pragmatic strategies are combined with some **discoursal devices** as the (GCD) that is represented in the **reference** in " I always -- - of almost all." and the **conjunction** in " --- seriously and have done --- ". also, he uses **the ellipsis** as in " --- and (I) have done --- ." Trump exploits the **transparent terms** to strengthen his racist justifications in his speech as " Chinese virus ". Moreover, he makes use of the **nominalization** to make his claims more variant and coherent as in ("beginning" "decision" "wish".)

This stage demonstrates the **fifth hypothesis** of this work that states " *the cooperative and politeness maxims can be violated in the racism language.*"

English Text (3)

Margaret Thatcher Made Blatantly ‘Racist’ Comment Against Indians: Bob Carr. Margaret Thatcher Feared Indian Migrants Would Turn Australia into Another Fiji.

“She said ‘I like Sydney but you can’t allow the migrants’ — and in context she meant Asian migration — ‘to take over, otherwise you will end up like Fiji where the Indian migrants have taken over’.

<https://www.bbc.com › news>

Analysis

The third and final stage is the (TRAS) that finishes **this racist discourse** through Thatcher's extract " *I like Sydney but you can't allow the migrants to take over ,otherwise you will end up like Fiji where the Indian migrants have taken over you .*" This extract encompasses **an illocutionary speech act of warning strategy** that includes an assertive as in " --- *otherwise* --- ." The pragmatic form above is aided by **the (GCDs)** that are used by the speaker to justify her racial claims like **the reference** in " *I like* --- *you* --- *you* --- *where* --- ." And it includes **the conjunction** in " ---- , *otherwise* ---- ." additionally it encompasses **the (LCD)** like **the collocation** in " --- *like up* ---- ." this stage supports the second hypothesis that mentions, "*Assertive and expressive SAs ,CP, conversational implicature, deictical devices, discourse cohesive devices are most utilized in Launching, maintaining and terminating racist discourse.*"

4.3..2.2. The Pragma-Discoursal Analysis of Some Excerpts of the Selected Arabic Racist Texts.

The second part of data of this work encompasses ten Arabic media texts which are selected to be studied and analyzed due to discoursal and pragmatic views to know how racism can be produced and how we can do a comparison between these English and Arabic media texts that concern with the racist discourse. These media texts concern with the contemporary events and how they deal with the racism production. The ten selected Arabic media texts are explained as the following:

Adab Al-Kufa Journal No. 54 / P2 First Jumadaa 1444 / Dec 1, 2022	ISSN Print 1994 – 8999 ISSN Online 2664-469X	مجلة آداب الكوفة العدد: ٥٤ / ج ٢ جمادى الأولى ١٤٤٤ هـ / كانون الأول ٢٠٢٢ م
---	---	--

Arabic Text (1)

The Campaign of Accusations of Iraqi Shiite Forces and Parties Intensified Against the First Opponent of the Political Process in Iraq, Head of the Sunni Muslim Scholars Association, Sheikh Harith Al-Dhari. Shahid Al-Mihrab Foundation for Islamic Communication Al-Dhari accused Iran of causing the killing of 100,000 Iraqi Sunnis by inciting Shiite militias against them, considering that in light of this, stopping the ongoing sectarian fighting in Iraq is in the hands of Tehran. He said that the Iranian state "caused the killing of 100,000 Sunnis in Iraq and the same number of them killed at the hands of the occupation." Since the Iraq war in 2003. He added, "Iran has played a major role in weakening the Americans to return to seeking help, which allows them to have near-complete control over Iraq and marginalize the Sunni presence."

<https://elaph.com> › Web › News › 2021/04

Analysis

This text introduces a highly sophisticated pragma-discoursal macro strategy that is divided into two macro strategies which actualizes some of the major aims sought in the work in the form of **the pragma-discoursal devices** and strategies that compose this text to make the aims of this study to be utilized and realized.

As for the pragmatic macro strategy ,it includes the following components that are merged with the discoursal ones to encompass three stages illustrated in the model proposed in this study that can be clarified as follows:

The first stage (**LRAS**) is based on **two pragmatic components** ,namely , **the assertive SAs (criticizing, insulting, scorning)** and **deixis (personal, temporal and spatial expressions)** as well as **the discoursal cohesive devices**(grammatical and lexical devices) of the racist discourse under Study.

This stage is illustrated in **the SAs sequences of criticizing and scorning** in accusing Iran and Shiite militias of killing 100,000 Iraqi Sunnis by inciting of Shiite militias against them in Al-Dhari's saying that *"the Iranian state is caused of killing 100,000 Sunnis in Iraq and the same number of them killed at the hands of the occupation."* This pragmatic component also includes the **deictical personal expressions** in Al-Dhari's *"accusing Iran of killing ---- by inciting Shiite militias against them "* and *"Iran has played ----- allows them to have -----"* The pragmatic strategies ,here, go along with **the (LCD)** embodied in **the**

collocation in " ---- stopping the ongoing *sectarian fighting* in Iraq in *the hands of Tehran.*", " that the *Iranian state* caused ---- ." and " Iran has *played a major role* ---- to have near-complete." Al-Dhari exploits **the collocation** as it helps us to expect of what is to come next .Additionally, there is a metaphoric expression here that used by Al-Dhari in "... Stopping the ongoing *sectarian fighting* in Iraq is *in the hands of Tehran* and " --- killed in the hands of the occupation ".The metaphoric expression helps to realize the situation cognitively.

Also, there are some **(GCD)** here such as the references in " ----by *inciting Shiite militias* against *them* , considering that in the light of *this*" and " *that the Iranian* ---- .' also, there is **conjunction** in " ---- caused the killing of 100000 Sunnis in Iraq *and* the same number ---- ." Lexical and grammatical devices ,form the discoursal component of the racist text under Study, that are used by Al-Dhari sustain his racist claims and ideologies. This stage supports the first aim of this work that states "This study aims to identify and define the pragma-discoursal composition of racism."

Arabic Text (2)

Voice of Iraq Newspaper / Najeh Al-Mizan When Called the Americans to Kill the Leaders of the Popular Crowd

Pay attention if I proceed to kill the leaders of the Public mobilization, according to what he said, because this means a violation of the sovereignty over which we are crying out day and night, and secondly, the opening of the gates of Hell for us and the beginning of a civil war. I'll say that Najeh Al-Mizan said the truth that the majority of the Sunni Baathist component to which he belongs, so I say it while I am certain that the politicians of the Iraqi Shiite component cannot build a usable sanitary toilet with these trash that has traded with honor and honor to gain political gains.

<https://ina.iq>

Analysis

The **(MRAS)** is started in one of **the pragmatic components** , namely, implicature

in Al-Mizan's saying implicates a violation of the sovereignty of Iraq.

Al-Mizan also aides his racist ideas against the Public Mobilization leaders by means of violation **the tact maxim** of politeness as he tries to persuade the Americans to assassinate the Public mobilization leaders

also he violates **the approbation maxim** in his inciting the Americans to assassinate the Public mobilization leaders ,thus, he does not care **the sympathy maxim**.

The speaker resorts to **the transparent expression** in (--- to kill leaders of the Public mobilization ---- .) and **normalization** in (leaders) . He exploits these processes to strengthen his racist justifications. This stage upholds **the fifth hypotheses** of this work that declares "*The cooperative maxims and politeness principles as well as the discoursal components can be violated in the racism.*"

Arabic Text (3)

Hysteria Fatwas of Sectarian War ...

Sheikh Harith al-Dhari issued a fatwa that "Al-Qaeda is from us, and we are from it." We also saw on television and what was reported by YouTube, other sheikhs in Mosul and Ramadi are calling for Erdogan to liberate Iraq from the Safavids, in the footsteps of his grandfather Muhammad Al-Fateh !!

<https://www.almothaqaf.com>

Analysis

The third and final stage that terminates this racist discourse is the **(TRAS)** which is initiated with **an assertive speech act** by Sheikh Mussad Al-Jaafar's saying "*the formation of the region now is forbidden because it is illegal ---- handed over to the enemies of the religion as [meaning the Shiite of course] "*. The speaker expresses his hatred towards Shiites in his saying "*Shiites are enemies of Islam*" This means according to him that Shiites are not Muslims to justify his racial claim and to support his followers of Al-Qaeda's claim that the Shiites are extremists. Thus, Harith Ql-Dhari issued his famous fatwa (advisory opinion) that "*Al-Qaeda is from us and we are from it .*"

The pragmatic components that are mentioned above of this stage are combined with the discoursal components ,i.e., the **(GCD)** such as **the conjunction** as in Sheikh Mussad Al-Jaafar's saying "*the formation of the region now is forbidden because it is illegal ---- since it was conquered by ---and it was formally handed over to the enemies of the religion as [meaning the Shiite of course] ,so they leave --- .*" and **the reference** in the same saying above "*The formation of the region is now forbidden because it is an illegal sale of an Islamic land in which the religion has continued since it was conquered by the first companions to this day and it was formally handed over to the enemies of the religion*

[meaning the Shiites of course], so they leave by this, in an official form, from your responsibility to theirs. " Also there is (LCD) forms the second component of the discoursal part as in the **metonymy** (part-whole) in Sheikh Musaad Al Jaafar's saying "The formation of the region is now forbidden , it is an illegal sale of an Islamic land ---." and the **Antonymy** in Sheikh Musaad Al Jaafar's saying "... by the first companions to ..---- handed over to the enemies of the region" And it includes the **hyponymy** in the Wahhabi Sheikh's inciting on the Muslims of the world .

Superordinate

Muslims of the world

Hyponymy

Sunnis Shiites

And it contains the **collocation** in " The formation of the region" ," an illegal sale" ," an Islamic land" ," first companion" and" handed over"

This stage supports **the first hypothesis** which says,' *The SAs ,presupposition ,deixis, conversational implicature and discoursal cohesive devices compose the pragma-discoursal structure of racism.*'\|\|\|

2.6. Quantitative Data Analysis of the Ten English Texts under Study

This part is concerned with the descriptive statistical analysis of the data in current work . It aims at endorsing the findings of the pragma-discoursal analysis and actualize the aims and the hypotheses of the current work in presenting the practical and descriptive side of the pragma-discoursal components that basically forming the present work through the **LARS, MRAS** and **TRAS**. strategies.

The current analyzing reveals the statistical findings of the *pragma-discoursal* elements of racism through the pragmatic strategies, viz, SAs ,deixis, presupposition, conversational implicature, Gricean and politeness maxims see () ,as well as the discoursal strategies like **GCD** and **LCD** see () ,these findings demonstrate the percentage of the aims and hypotheses of this work.

Section Three

Conclusion

As racism has become a global phenomenon ,this study attempts to highlight the racist discourse empirically by the data of English media texts and another Arabic ones depending mainly on the social

interactional indicators, political and religious implications, through qualitative and quantitative studying and analyzing the pragma - discoursal devices

This study has come up with the following conclusions:

Analyzing the pragma-discoursal devices of the racist discourse in the ten selected English media texts and another Arabic ones through three stages ,i.e., the **TRAS,MRAS and TRAS**.

- 1- The **LRAS** introduced through this study proves the third aim of the current work that mentions," This study aims to identify the pragma-discoursal principles to develop an analytical and perspective relationship between pragmatics and (D.A) that are used in racism." Also, this analysis sustains the fourth aim of this study that says," This study aims to investigate the commonest implicit and explicit pragma-discourses devices and strategies that are utilized in the twenty selected English and Arabic media texts under analysis." and it aids the first hypothesis that reads ," Speech acts, presupposition, deixis, conversational implicature and cohesive devices compose the pragma-discoursal structure of racism."
- 2- The **MRAS** of analyzing the twenty selected texts shows that it is possibly racists can employ their pragma-discoursal strategies that support the third aim which reads ." This study aims to identify the pragma-discoursal strategies to develop an analytical and perspective relationship between pragmatics and D.A. that are used in racism." And to achieve the fifth hypothesis which reads ," The eclectic models is verified to be workable and useful." and it achieves the third hypothesis that reads," Most of the employed pragmatic devices in favor of racist discourse are frequently include:

Speech acts assertive as well as violation of quality, quantity and manner of the cooperative maxims, conversational implicature, personal and spatial deictic devices, and Leech's politeness maxims.

- 3- Finally, the **TRAS** of the current work confirms the first aim of this study that reads," This study aims to Identify and define the pragma-discoursal structure of racism .

And it actualize the second hypothesis of this study which reads " There are some pragmatic devices that are employed in discourse to be

utilized in the selected media texts under study." Also this stage consolidates the first aim of the current study that says , "this study aims to identify and define the pragma-discoursal structure of racism .

The *Pragma-Discoursal Structure of Racism* can be explained in the Figures and Table below:

2.1. . Descriptive Statistical Analysis of the Ten Arabic Texts Under Study.

Table (1) Frequencies and Percentages of the Overall Occurrences of all the Pragmatic-Discoursal Strategies that Employed in the Ten Selected Arabic Texts

Stage	Pragmatic Components			Discoursal Components		
	No. of Occurrences	Freq.	Per.	No. of Occurrences	Freq.	Per.
LRAS	Including	4	2.27%	Reference	47	22.00%
	Criticizing	4	2.27%	Conjunction	14	22.00%
	Scorning	0	0%	Substitution	0	0%
	Warning	1	2.27%	Ellipsis	2	2.82%
	Inviting	2	2.27%			
	Harsh	2	2.27%			
	Informing	1	2.27%			
	<i>Deictical Expression</i>			<i>LCD</i>		
	Personal	24	54.54%	Synonymy	2	3.85%
	Spatial	1	2.27%	Antonymy	1	1.81%
Temporal	2	4.54%	Collocation	3	5.45%	
Total	44	100%	Hyponymy	3	3.85%	
MRAS	<i>Presupposition</i>			<i>Nearonymy</i>		
	Existential	4	7.54%			
	Presupposition	4	7.54%	Total	88	100%
	Relative	1	1.88%			
	Relative-Fact	1	1.88%			
	<i>Grammatical Cohesive Devices</i>			<i>Discoursal Cohesive Devices</i>		
	Quotative Mention	10	18.85%	Reference	40	34.18%
	Quotative Address	1	1.88%	Conjunction	2	1.70%
	Relative Mention	0	0%	Substitution	2	1.70%
	Topic Mention	0	0%	Synonymy	2	1.70%
Commentary Address	3	3.75%	Ellipsis	1	0.85%	
Approximation Address	3	3.75%	Collocation	13	11.82%	
Approximation Mention	4	4.88%	Metonymy	1	0.85%	
Address Address	2	2.35%	Reference	1	0.85%	
Summary Address	10	11.88%				
Total	53	100%	Transparency	20	22.22%	
			Nominalization	13	15.37%	
			Total	117	100%	
TRAS	<i>SAs</i>			<i>GCD</i>		
	Assertive	8	50%	Reference	23	35.48%
	Expressive	8	50%	Conjunction	21	32.30%
	Total	16	100%	Substitution	0	0%
				Ellipsis	3	4.61%
			<i>LCD</i>			
			Synonymy	0	0%	
			Antonymy	2	4.61%	
			Collocation	9	13.84%	
			Hyponymy	2	4.61%	
			Nearonymy	1	1.54%	
			Total	65	100%	
Total Number of the Overall Pragmatic Elements	113			Total Number of the Overall Discoursal Elements	237	

Keywords: LRAS= Launching Racism Act Speech ,MRAS= Maintaining Racism Act Speech, TRAS=Terminating Racism Act Speech, GCD= Grammatical Cohesive Devices, LCD=Lexical Cohesive Devices.

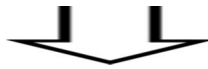
Figure (1) A Pragma-Discoursal Structure of Racism Launching Racism Act Stage (LRAS)

Pragmatic Components		Discoursal Components	
SA	Deixis	LCD	GCD



Maintaining Racism Act Stage (MRAS)

Pragmatic Components			Discoursal Components			
Presupposition	Politeness	Implicature	Transparency	Nominalization	GCD	LCD



Terminating Racism Act Stage (TRAS)

Pragmatic Components	Discoursal Components	
SAs	GCD	LCD

References :

1. Anabela ,Carvalho, (2008). Media(Ted) *Discourse and Society*, Journalism Studies, Volume 9 Number 2 :162-177.
2. Halliday and Hasan,(1976).*Cohesion in English* ,Malaysia ,VP.
3. Van Dijk UT A. (1991). *Racism and the Press*. London: Rutledge .Van Dijk 4-4. Van Dijk UT A.,TA (1993), *Elite Discourse and Racism*. Newbury park, CA: Sage.
- 5 Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford University Press.
6. Anabela ,Carvalho, *Journalism Studies*,9:2,161-177 (2016)31, March. Taylor & Francis Group.
7. Wijeyesinghe, C.L., Griffin, P. and Love, B.(1997).*Racism Curriculum Design*. New York: Routledge.
8. Friel, Mikhail a & Hosie ,Rachel(2021)*The British Royal Family Has Turned A Blind Eye To Its Racist Past*, Meghan Markel and Prince Harry's [Interview With Oprah](#) Highlighted Race Issues In The Royal Family, Mar 10,2021,9:54 Pm.
9. Yule.(2006) .*The Study of Language* ,Cambridge University Press. England.
10. Fairclough and Wodak (1977) .*A New Agenda in Critical Discourse Analysis*, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
11. صحيفة صوت العراق , نعيم عاتي الهاشمي ٢٠٢٠/٧/١١. ناجح الميزان يطالب امريكا في اغتيال قادة بالحشد الشعبي لا سباب بعثية طائفية.