A Critical Discourse Analysis of Racial Incitement in Political Speeches

Zahraa Ali Al Shammary/ Prof. Nesaem Mehdi Al-Aadili (PhD)

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Abstract—The present study is an attempt to analyse racial incitement in political speeches from a critical discourse analysis perspective. This concept is chosen for the study because, to the best of the researcher's knowledge, not much has been researched on it despite its significance in daily life.This study aims to gain a deeper understanding of the discursive strategies used to realize racial incitement in political speeches and uncover the ideologies in inciting texts. Precisely, the current work attempts to answer the following questions: 1.What is the most dominant type of racial incitement utilized in political speeches?2.What are the discursive strategies used to realize racial incitement in political speeches?3.What are the frequencies of occurrence of the discursive strategies employed to realize racial incitement in political speeches?4. What are the ideologies that further enhance racial incitement in political speeches?The study aims to find answers to the previous questions through reviewing the literature related to racial incitement and adopting an eclectic model for analyzing the data under investigation.The main conclusion is that explicit incitement is the most dominant type of racial incitement in political speeches.

Index Terms– Racial incitement, lasswell`s model, critical discourse, explicit incitement and implicit incitement.

1.Introduction

Racial incitement is the act of encouraging or inciting someone against a certain group of people by the use of hate speech, derogatory language, and indirect harm in order to perform illegal actions. This study investigates racial incitement in political speeches from a critical discourse analysis view. Thus, it tries to answer the following questions: 1.What is the most dominant type of racial incitement utilized in political speeches? 2.What are the discursive strategies used to realize racial incitement in political speeches? 3.What are the frequencies of occurrence of the discursive strategies employed to realize incitement in political speeches?4. What are the ideologies that further enhance racial incitement in political speeches?

The study aims at:1. Identifying the most dominant type of racial incitement in political speeches .2.Identifying the discursive strategies used to realize racial incitement in political speeches.3. Figuring out the frequencies of occurrence of the discursive strategies used to realize racial racial incitement in political speeches.4.Capturing the ideologies that are utilized to further enhance racial incitement in political speeches. It is hypothesized that:1.Explicit incitement is the most dominant type of racial incitement utilized in political speeches .2.The discursive strategies exploited to realize racial incitement in political speeches: a) syntactic of transitivity and passivization,b)semantic strategies of negative lexicalization, derogatory words, disclaimer, modality and polarization, c)pragmatic strategies of speech acts and presupposition d) and rhetorical strategies. 3.The semantic and the pragmatic strategies are more recurrent in the inciting content in political speeches.Furthermore, the syntactic strategies are of lower frequency.4.Hatred, prejudice and racism are the ideologies that further enhance racial incitement against others in political speeches.

2.Literature Review

2.1. Racial incitement

Racial incitement is when someone makes a speech encouraging hatred in a setting where doing so poses a substantial risk to an identified group.

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Antonopoulos and Winterdyk (2008) reveal that racial incitement is any action that involves a distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference intent or effect of undermining the recognition, enjoyment, or exercise of any fundamental freedom in the political, economic, social, cultural, or other spheres of public life.

Mendal (2006) demonstrates that it is illegal and forbidden to support or incite any form of violence against any race, ethnic group, or group of individuals of a different color or origin. It is also forbidden to provide any kind of financial support to racist organizations.It is declared that any expression of racial superiority or hatred, encouragement of racial discrimination, and any acts of violence or incitement to such acts shall be illegal and prohibited by law. Racist violence and incitement can be committed against anyone who is viewed as the "other," regardless of their skin tone, ethnicity, religion, or culture. Of course, such grounds frequently overlap, as in the case of Arabs who might be assaulted due to their religion, their ethnicity, or their skin color, or Jews who might be perceived as being of a distinct culture and religion.One should acknowledge that many groups are in fact susceptible to the display of what may be broadly referred to as "race hatred" rather than searching for a pure source for gypsies, and migrant workers and their families (Coliver,1992).

2.2.Critical Discourse Analysis

Rogers (2004) asserts that critical discourse analysis is a theory that is problem-oriented and a collection of 'interdisciplinary methodologies that have been applied in academic research. This can be attributed to the similarities between CDA and scholarly research. A theory and a methodology, CDA aids academics interested in the relationship between language and society in describing, interpreting, and explaining such links. In contrast to previous approaches, CDA offers an explanation of why and how discourses function in

addition to a description and interpretation of speech in context .CDA is "diverse and interdisciplinary" and includes a variety of approaches. Particularly, Fairclough's socio-semiotic approach, Van Dijk's socio-cognitive approach, and Wodak's discourse-historical approach might be distinguished.These approaches are the most established ones, as Hart (2010) indicates. They are known as mainstream CDA .

The first approach is Fairclough's Sociocultural Approach. One of the most prominent approaches in CDA is Fairclough's three-dimensional approach(1989) ,since it is based on the work of two important theories: Foucaltian critical theory and Halliday's systemic-functional mode(Alazzany ,2008).

For Flowerdew and Richardson (2018) ,Fairclough's method has undergone three major versions, most of which have been modified in reaction to societal shifts. Fairclough notes that the first focused on criticizing ideological discourse.The second focused on discourse criticism as a means of bringing about social change, particularly in the context of initiatives to impose top-down neoliberal restrictions (Fairclough ,1992).The third focuses on thoughtful discussion as a component of broader concerns over disagreements over crisis-resolution tactics (Fairclough , 2012).

The second approach is Van Dijk's Socio-Cognitive Approach.Van Dijk believes that the cognitive interface of various mental information, beliefs, and attitudes shapes and is shaped by discourse as well as social interaction (Van Dijk ,2001).Since CDA tends to focus on individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions and is more interested in questions of power, dominance, and social inequality, it must take into account the many types of social cognition that these social collectivities share.Van Dijk proposes two general dimensions of CDA framework analysis: 1.Levels of analysis, macro and micro .2.Society, cognition, and discourse(Van Dijk ,1995).

The third approach is Wodak's Discourse Historical Approach. In its fullest definition, critical discourse studies or critical discourse analysis (CDA) includes the discourse-historical approach.With semiosis, language usage is irreducible in

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the (re)production of society. Generally, CDS looks at meaning-making through sounds and visuals as well as language use that goes beyond sentences (Wodak ,2015).
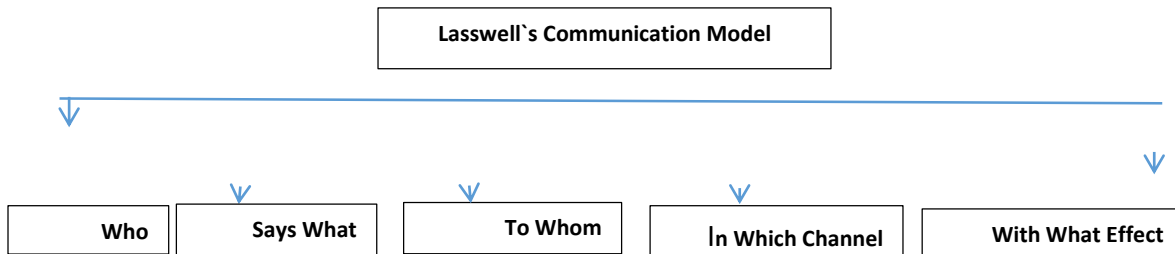
2.3.Political Speeches

For Woods (2006), Political speech, or discourse, is a non-neutral kind of communication .This indicates that it seeks to influence the audience by pointing them in the direction of specific ideas, opinions, and behaviors. For Schäffner (1997) ,Studies of professional politicians or political institutions, such as presidents, prime ministers, and other members of governments, parliaments, or political parties at the local, national, and international levels, make up the bulk of political discourse studies.Different political actions lead to different outcomes for political speeches.

3.Methodology

The study first provides a description of the surrounding contextual elements of the inciting texts before critically analyzing these texts.These elements are drawn from Lasswell's Model of Communication; the following step will address the many degrees of analysis that comprise the eclectic model.The linguistic realization of the racial incitement is demonstrated at the second level. As a result, Van Dijk's methodology is used to explain the discursive strategies. The study applies Lasswell`s Communication Model (1971) to analyze the news reports.Though the model was designed primarily for mass communication, Shoemaker and Reese (1996) note that it can currently be used to analyze a wide range of media, including the Internet.The five-part model is utilized as an analytical   and   evaluative   tool   throughout   the   entire   process   of
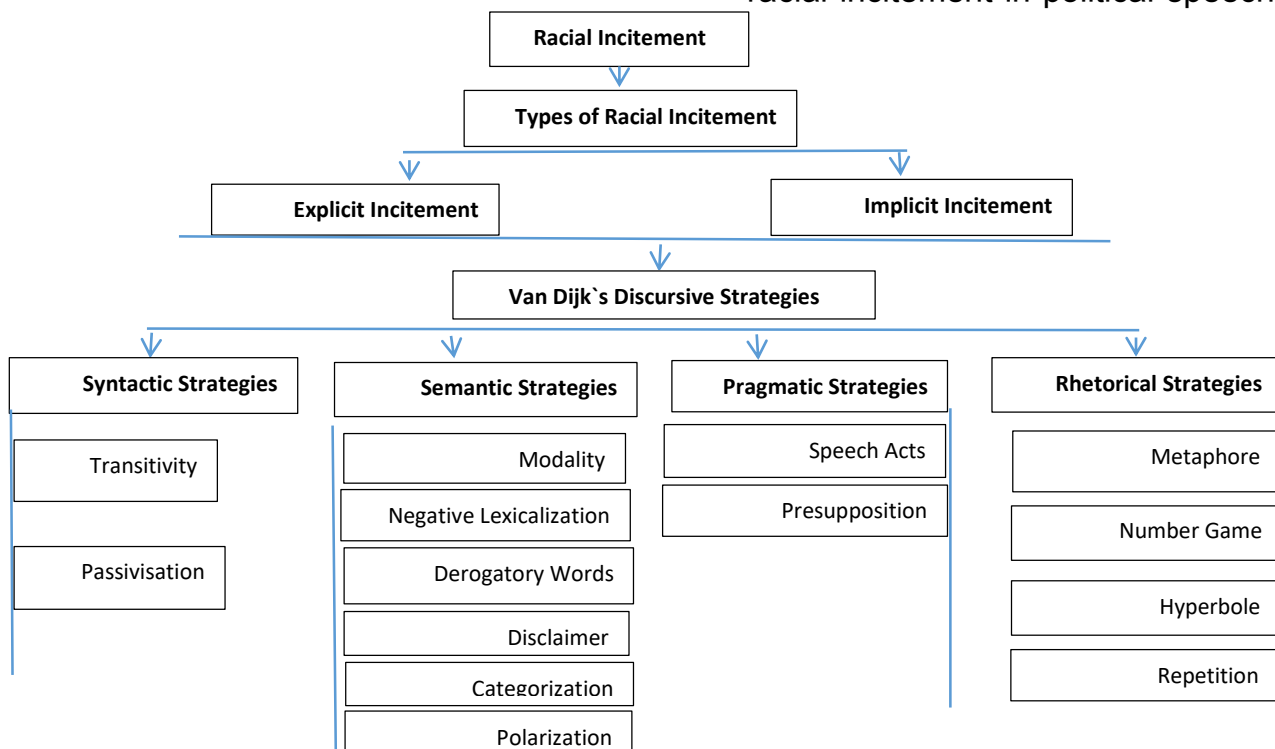
communication. The answers to the "W" questions constitute the foundation for these components, which are displayed in Figure (1)

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┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│  Lasswell`s Communication Model │
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        │
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 ▼      ▼            ▼            ▼                     ▼
┌─────┐ ┌──────────┐ ┌─────────┐ ┌──────────────────┐ ┌──────────────────┐
│ Who │ │Says What │ │ To Whom │ │ In Which Channel │ │ With What Effect  │
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Figure 1. Lasswell`s Communication Model

This study analyses the political speeches critically .It is based on ideological discursive strategies and different linguistic strategies . An eclectic model based on Halliday`s (1971) Systemic Functional Grammar, Dijk`s (1998) Ideological Square and Van Dijk`s (2006) Ideology and Discourse is adopted .The following an eclectic modal demonstrates the discursive strategies that are used to realize racial incitement in political speeches.

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                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │  Racial Incitement  │
                    └─────────────────────┘
                              │
                    ┌─────────────────────────┐
                    │ Types of Racial Incitement│
                    └─────────────────────────┘
                    ┌──────────────────┐     ┌──────────────────┐
                    │ Explicit Incitement│    │ Implicit Incitement│
                    └──────────────────┘     └──────────────────┘
                         ┌──────────────────────────────┐
                         │ Van Dijk`s Discursive Strategies│
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Syntactic Strategies	Semantic Strategies	Pragmatic Strategies	Rhetorical Strategies
Transitivity	Modality	Speech Acts	Metaphore
Passivisation	Negative Lexicalization	Presupposition	Number Game
	Derogatory Words		Hyperbole
	Disclaimer		Repetition
	Categorization		
	Polarization		

Figure 2.   The Eclectic Model of

Analysis

4.Data Description, Analysis and Discussion of the Results

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4.1.Data Description: The selected data are political speeches from a political genre that are published on the networks' official websites.The data which are chosen for the analysis in this chapter, comprise six extracts from political speeches. These speeches are collected from noted news sites .

4.2. Data Analysis: The selected extracts are analyzed in accordance with the modal diagrammed in Figure 2.

Extract 1

Lastly and very importantly, we must immediately suspend all immigration from any nation that has been compromised by terrorism. Until such time has proven varying mechanisms have been put in place. We don`t want them in our country.My opponent has called for a radical 50% increase in Syrian refuges .Think of this ,this is unbelievable but this is what happening .In Syrian refugees,on the top of the existening, massive refugees flows coming into our country under the leadership of president Obama .I only want to admit individuals into our country who will support our values and love our country.Any one who endorses violence ,hatred or pressure is not welcomed in our country and ever never will be (Web source 1).

a.Contextual Factors

1.Who :The inciter: As the president of the United States from 2017 to 2021,Trump attracts significant media coverage throughout his career as a politician,businessman, celebrity, and personality.Trump, the Republican Party's nominee for president in 2016, defeats Hillary Clinton, the Democratic Party's nominee, despite losing the popular vote (Web source 2).

2.Says What ,The content: Donald Trump's rise to the presidency included frequent and divisive public remarks on immigration. He not only promises to secure the border by building a wall, but he also assures his supporters that

Mexico would pay for it.In his speech, former president Donald Trump says that undocumented immigrants are conducting a "invasion" of the United States (Web source 1).

3.In Which Channel: The inciter publishes his speech on July 22, 2016.Trump incites hatred against immigrants. He encourages the authority to ban immigrants from coming to the country because he regards them as criminals. He delivers his speech on PBS News Hour You tube channel (Web Source 1).

4.To Whom: Trump addresses American people who are the citizen and nationals of the United States. He incites them to ban the coming of the immigrants and put a wall.He only admits people into the country who will support the values of the country and love it(Web source 1).

5.With What Effect:Although,Trump makes harmful changes to U.S. immigration policies; but, his speech has a great impact on American people.This impact comes from his political position.In this speech, Trump tries to belittle the immigrants by claiming that they poison the blood of the country by committing numerous offensive acts;he intends to put restrictions on the immigration.

b.Types of Incitement:Trump implicitly incites hatred against Immigrants .He calls for the prohibition of immigration in an implied way.He claims that American government must ban the refuges from entering the country .He uses social media to spread his message. As a result, this incitement is not clear-cut.Trump indirectly incites the American citizens against democrats stating that they supply healthcare only to illegal immigrants .

c.Discursive Strategies

1.Syntactic Strategies

(1)Transitivity: Trump`s speech on immigrants has the intention of inciting hatred and violence against them. Thereby,the inciter puts himself in the role of actor as he attempts to encourage people to suspend refugees .Trump, in addition, is repeatedly presented as an inciter (sayer) .Allegedly, the refugees are demonstrated as (out -group members) who bring up crimes and drugs" Moreover, this speech includes Trump`s attempt to instigate his viewers to watch

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the immigrants as terrorists.Consequently, the inciter appears to present the immigrants negatively and illustrate them as criminals .

(2)Passivization: Trump seeks to convey a sense of ability, activity, responsibility, and power by using the majority of active sentences. This might be regarded as an application of the basic technique of promoting a favorable image of oneself while portraying a bad image of others. By altering the proportion or the degree of active/passive use, it aims to influence attitudes .Active voice is used to show hatred against immigrants and encourage people to ban the immigration.

2.Semantic Strategies

(1)Modality: As far as modality is concerned, the inciter uses modal verbs in two positions: the first one has the meaning of obligation . Trump mentions that immigration should be prohibited and he implicitly incites people to dismiss the refugees who are regarded as offenders .While in the second position, Trump states that the immigrants who support and love the country will be welcomed otherwise, they will be dismissed.In the second position, the modal verb has a predictive meaning.

(2)Categorization:Trump demonstrates his discrimination and hatred when he mentions `Syrian refugees`.He categorizes the refugees into Syrian refugees who had bad influences on the country .The refugees who flow into the country are from different countries but Trump here specifies only the Syrian to show his racism against them.Therefore, Trump incites people to refuse the refugees` existence in America.

(3)Negative Lexicalization: Everyone in society has the right to express his opinions. However, Trump abuses his right to free speech by spreading untrue information about the immigrants. The inciter attempts to discredit the immigrants in order to dismiss them and discourage others from "engaging" with immigrants. Therefore, Trump employs negative words to urge people to dismiss them from

the country .All these negative terms and lexical items are employed to portray immigrants as bad social members who belong to the out– group.

(4) Disclaimer:Regarding the Disclaimer strategy, the speech under investigation makes multiple use of this ideological strategy for ideological orientations . Disclaimers attempt to save face by briefly highlighting refugees` own positive characteristics before concentrating almost entirely on their bad characteristics in order to incite violence and hatred against refugees.By utilizing this strategy, Trump encourages people to harm the refugees who flow into the country with their crimes and dismiss them.

3.Pragmatic Strategies

(1)Speech Acts: The inciter employs the representative speech act of asserting when he asserts that the details he provides about immigrants are true rather than just his opinion. Consequently, the claim accurately portrays the inciter's objective; that is, Trump intentionally targets the refugees in order to dismiss them from the country. In closing, he adopts the representative speech act of asserting.Trump asserts that democrats give healthcare to immigrants and he is not satisfied. He does not want anyone to help or serve immigrants.

4.Rhetorical Strategy

(1)Number Game: In order to further influence people and strengthen the inciting effect, Trump utilizes the number game strategy in his speech. This strategy used to highlight the vast numbers of illegal immigrants who bring drugs, cash, guns and people across the border. Trump uses this strategy to demonstrate the massive problems of illegal immigrants who should be dismissed from the country. He incites people to go against the government of Biden which are regarded as the worst and weakest one.

Extract 2

It is a time for war, a war for our common future. Today , we draw a line between the forces of civilization and the forces of barbarism.It is the time to decide where they stand.Israel will stand against the forces of barbarism. Holocaust Hamas murdered children in front of their parents,

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*murdered parents in front of their children. They burn people alive. They raped women and they beheaded men.*They committed the most horrific crimes.Every civilized nation should stand with Israel.The calls for ceasefire are calls for Israel to surrender to Hamas, to surrender to terrorism and to surrender to barbarism that will not happen (Web source 3).

a.Contextual Factors

1.Who ,The inciter: Netanyahu is a politician from Israel who holds the position twice, from 2009 to 1996, and serves as the country`s prime minister since 2022.With more than 16 years of office, Netanyahu holds the record for the longest term of any prime minister in the history of the nation.Additionally, he is the first prime minister to be born in Israel following the establishment of the nation(Web source 4).

2.Says What,The Content:Netanyahu, the prime minister of Israel, dismisses the growing calls for a ceasefire, saying that it will be the same as giving in to terrorism. Claiming that the ceasefire will make Hamas more strong than before,Netanyahu describes Hamas leaders as criminals who commit numerous horrific actions.Hence, he incites people to oppose Hamas and remove its power.He portrays Hamas leaders as terrorists who do not care for human life (Web source 3).

3.In Which Channel: On October 31, 2023, Netanyahu, the prime minister, makes an address. He claims that Israel will not consent to a three-week cease-fire in Gaza, where it keeps heavily attacking the area. All Israel News Channel presents a demonstration of his speech.He exhorts people to keep up the battle against Hamas because of their numerous horrific deeds (Web source 3).

4.To Whom: The prime minister,Benjamin Netanyahu, addresses a joint meeting of Congress .He tells all the people, who support Israel, to reject the proposed ceasefire and continue opposing Hamas.The inciter encourages people to support

Israel with their mission against Hamas that should be eradicated in Gaza (Web source 3). 5.With What Effect:Hamas is belittled,dismissed and delegitimatized for their terrorist actions.The prime minister, Netanhayu, intends to underestimate Hamas leaders. He tries to lower Hamas in the eyes of people .

b.Types of Incitement: The incitement is made clear in Netanyahu's speech by his numerous references. He publicly declares his hatred for Hamas and calls on his supporters and all other nations to oppose Hamas organization.He urges all the people who support Israel to fight for their country's reconstruction.Netanyahu calls Hamas directly as a terrorist organization that spreads chaos and death among people. As a result, his speech is candid and public. He exhorts people to deal immediately with the terrorists.

c.Discursive Strategies

1.Syntactic Strategies

(1)Transitivity: Netanyahu uses a lot of material processes in his speech.The inciter's genuine attempt to enlist the public's support in the battle against extremism, rage, bigotry, lawlessness, violence, disease, unemployment, and hopelessness is evident in the entire process. Ntanyahu keeps portraying Hamas as an actor who wants to "kill" the inciter and his in group (goal), in order to put Hamas in a poor light. That time, they slaughtered a great many of Palestinians. The inciter's description of Hamas exposes his harsh ideas against him through a relational process. Netanyahu thereby employs a relational process , in an effort to stir up anger among individuals by claiming that he and other in- group members do not support Hamas and continue fighting them.

(2)-Passivization: By examining the active or passive constructions of the sentences in the analysis of the speech under consideration ,Netanyahu makes use of the active phrases to express a sense of skill, activity, responsibility, and authority.This can be seen as an application of the basic strategy of giving a positive presentation of oneself and a negative presentation of others.

2.Semantic Strategies

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(1)Modality: Two different types of modality occur in three different positions during the analysis of Netanyahu's speech. The first type is predictive, meaning things like "Israel will stand against the forces of barbarism`` are expressed in two different ways. Netanyahu uses the modal verb "will" to convince people of his authority and duty by asserting that Israel will combat the forces of barbarism.He also employs this strategy to encourage people to execute Hamas officials due to their numerous unlawful actions. The inciter makes the point that Hamas will become even more powerful as a result of the ceasefire.

(2)Negative Lexicalization: Netanyahu utilizes the ideology of negative other-presentation more than positive self- presentation.This demonstrates that Netanyahu makes use of more negative words to characterize other people in his speech.The negative lexicons such as`` war, barbarism. murdered burn ,beheaded ,horrific crimes. terrorizing surrender and terrorism`` are employed by Netanyahu to delegitimize the behaviour of Hamas leaders.He uses the negative words to attack Hamas and incite people to stand against Hamas organization.

3.Pragmatic Strategies

(1)Speech Acts: Netanyahu uses the representative speech acts, like asserting and stating, can help to demonstrate the inciter`s intention to incite hatred and violence against Hamas . The inciter uses a representative speech act of asserting to portray Hamas negatively and encourages people to continue opposing Hamas.The inciter asserts that the ceasefire will make Hamas more stronger than before. Hence, he urges people to keep bombing Hamas until it is decimated. Netanyahu asserts that Israel will not surrender for the terrorist organization. 4.Rhetorical Strategy

(1)Repetition: Politicians use repeated phrases and ideas to give the impression that their positions are common sense. Netanyahu draws attention to himself by repeating his comments. This forceful repetition tries to control the authority by

shaping his opponents' perceptions, ideas, attitudes, and actions to present Hamas negatively and embrace his ideals and values. In order to reinforce the Opposition's ideology in the Prime Minister's disputes with Congress, Netanyahu utilizes repetition in his stirring speech.

Extract 3

Biden is terrible worst president in our country, he`s the worst president . He is the most incompetent president. When I m back in the White house, the United States will stand with Israel all the way 100% without hesitation, without qualification and without any apology. We will fully support Israel in their mission to ensure that Hamas is decimated and these atrocities will be Avenged ,they will be Avenged. Biden`s weaknesses caused the attack on Israel and his weaknesses, incompetence everywhere he goes Biden`s weakness provokes war and death . You have to be strong otherwise, they`re going to be taking over.When I`m back in the White House, American`s enemies should know that if you try to kill our citizens, we will kill you we will kill you` (Web source 5).

a. Contextual Factors

1.Who says :The inciter :Following his father's footsteps, Trump begins a notable career as a real estate developer and businessman.Then he leads the country as its 45th president (Web source 1).

2. Says What :The content :In response to President Biden's assessments of Trump in his first 2024 campaign speech, Donald Trump reacts to Biden`s speech as an obvious threat to democracy.Biden is accused by Trump of urging ideas that may undermine U.S. national security, calling him actually very close to insane.Therefore, he encourages people to elect him so as to support Israel (Web source 5).

3.In Which Channel: On October 29,2023, Trump delivers his speech focusing on attacking Biden`s administration on Forbes Breaking News you tube channel (Web source 5).

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4.To Whom :Trump informs the crowd that Joe Biden's history is one of constant incompetence, corruption, weakness, and failure. He also incites his rally against Biden`s government. He demonstrates that Biden is a weak person and he is actually not strong enough to be president and support Israel (Web source 5).

5.With What Effect :The effect that results from Trump`s speech on Biden`s administration is the creation of hatred and violence against Biden. This is done by inciting the crowd and urging them to be against Biden to save the country from the terrorists and support Israel.Trump utilizes graphic language to belittle Biden at a campaign rally; he intends to make people underestimate Biden and view him as a failure.

B.Types of Incitement :In Trump`s speech, the type of incitement is explicit and clear.He obviously presents Biden as the worst president of the U.S. He clearly states that Biden is an inadequate president.Trump incites people to support Israel with its mission and eradicate Hamas. Finally,Trump incites the crowd to fight the enemies of U.S.

c.Discursive Strategies

1.Syntactic Strategies

(1)Transitivity:Trump makes use of a range of process types to incite people against Biden. Trump, for instance, makes use of the relational process to negatively depict Biden because he fails to run the country in a good way and fails to support Israel.The inciter characterizes Biden as `terrible`, worst and incompetent through the relational process, speculating about its origins. Additionally, Biden is portrayed by the inciter as an out-group member who can not advocate Israel such as Biden`s weakness provokes war and death through the material process . Furthermore, mental process is used to describe Hamas and Biden`s supporters negatively . Biden is perceived as the worst president by the inciter, who therefore urges people to be against Biden`s administration .

2.Semantic Strategies

(1)Modality:Trump exploits two kinds of modality to express his view and feelings.The concepts of power, ideology, and incitement are illustrated through the element of prediction .The context lends credibility to Trump's speech in which he argues against Biden`s administration.The modal verb``will``has predictive meaning .By using this modal verb, Trump tries to persuade people to accept his ideas and attitudes to support Israel and at the same time , he tries to incite them to eradicate Hamas.

(2)Negative Lexicalization:The words`atrocities,decimated and avenged`are employed by Trump to legitimize Hamas and depict its behaviour negatively.Trump incites hatred and violence against Hamas by using negative lexicons.

(3)Derogatory Words :Trump's derogatory words are associated with an increase in acts of prejudice and violent crimes among his supporters,including incitement to violence against Biden`s government .Derogatory words are used in the following sentences`Biden is terrible worst president in our country, he`s the worst president .He is the most incompetent president. Biden`s weakness provokes war and death`` to present Biden as an inferior and weaker president .

3.Pragmatic Strategies

(1) Speech Acts :Trumps attempts to convince the audience to agree with the arguments, opinions, and ideas he delivers in his speech by utilizing the representative speech acts ,such as asserting and accusing. First of all, the inciter employs representative speech act of asserting to assert that Joe Biden is weak and incompetent president.Trump incites the crowd to oppose Biden`s government and support Israel.Another speech act utilized by Trump is the representative speech act of accusing as in Biden`s weakness provokes war and death. Trump accuses Biden of the deadly attack on Israel.

(2) Presupposition :Through the use of this strategy, Trump contends that Biden is a member of the out-group who does not suit to be the president of the United States.The statement "Biden`s weaknesses and incompetence everywhere he

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goes Biden`s weakness provokes war and death" presupposes that Joe Biden is a weak president and also presupposes that death and war are results of his weaknesses and incompetence.

4.Rhetorical Strategies

(1) Hyperbole :The hyperbolic expression`fully` in `We will fully support Israel`, is utilized by Trump to incite people to oppose Hamas and support Israel.Trump also uses the exaggerated words` all the way` and 100%, for the same purpose which is supporting Israel with every thing and eradicating Hamas .

Extract 4

You know when they let I think the real number is 15 16 million people into our country .When they do that we got a lot of work to do. They`re poisoning the blood of our country that`s what they`ve done. They poisoned mental institutions and prisons all over the world not just in South America not just the three or four countries that we think about, but all over the world they`re coming into our country from Africa from Asia all over the world. They`re pouring into our country.Nobody`s even looking at them.They just come in. The crime is going to be tremendous. The terrorism is going to be tremendous(Web source 6).

a. Contextual Factors

1.Who :The inciter :As the 45th president of the U.S. , Donald Trump is a controversial businessman and former reality TV personality whose administration is characterized by conflicts over the nature of reality itself. He incites people and the government to reject the existence of immigrants in the U.S.Metaphorically,he says that immigrants are poisoning the blood of his country (Web source 1).

2.Says What :The content: Trump intends to radically change U.S. immigration law if he is re- elected.He calls for the completion of the wall along the U.S.Mexico border, to end birthright citizenship for the children of undocumented immigrants.He criticizes immigration and the mixing of races.The immigrants are described as criminals by Trump. He Claims that they bring drugs and commit numerous illegal acts. He tells the crowd that immigration is a threat to the national security. Therefore, he encourages people to confront the danger as well as the risk of the immigrants (Web source 6).

3.In Which Channel :Trump conveys his speech on immigration on December 29, 2023. He depicts the immigrants as criminals who make chaos and commit crimes in the country . Therefore, the government should put a policy to ban immigrants from entering the country.Trump`s speech is broadcasted as a news report on Politico Channel (Web source 6).

4.To Whom :Trump attacks immigrants at a rally in a new Hampshire. He addresses the crowd and incites them to build a wall to prevent the immigrants from entering the country.He tells the crowd at a rally in New Hampshire that the immigrants poison mental institutions.He points out that he will put certain policies to restrict immigration.Trump incites hatred against the immigrants who come from different countries (Web source 6). 5.With What Effect :Trump assaults the immigrants and harm their picture by describing them in the worst way .He underestimates those immigrants by portraying them as barbaric criminals who commit illegal acts and violate the rules of the nation; these descriptions thereby increase incitement against Immigrants.

b.Types of Incitement :In this speech, Donald Trump speaks to the crowd in an indirect manner,what makes incitement implicit. Trump makes a terrifying and ambiguous comment regarding immigration.Trump intends to widely implement his administration's severe immigration policy, which would limit immigration that is both legal and illegal; as a result, he implicitly supports the U.S. government's decision to erect a wall and ban immigration from other countries.

c.Discursive Strategies

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1. Syntactic Strategies

(1)Transitivity:The processes and the participants represent the ways in which Trump attempts to portray immigrants negatively and as an out- group whose actions are dangerous to the in-group.The material process is employed by Trump to show the risk of the immigration on the country and to encourage people implicitly to re-elect him. He points out that the immigrants threaten the life of American people because of their illegal acts. Additionally, the mental process in Trump`s speech represents the process of perceiving , feeling and thinking .By utilizing this process,Trump demonstrates the increasing number of the immigrants and their danger on the nation. He incites people to reject the existence of the immigrants in the country because of their bad impacts on the American citizens.

(2) Passivization :Through the utilization of the active constructs, the intended positive/negative polarization can be understood as a means of carrying out a more comprehensive strategy of positive self presentation and negative other presentation, also known as in-group membership and out-group membership.The active sentences are employed to present the immigrants negatively and show their dangerous influence on the people. Hence,Trump adopts this strategy to persuade people to re-elect him and incite them to be against this immigration`s policy.He urges people and the government to prevent the immigrants from interning the country.

2. Semantic Strategies

(1)Negative Lexicalization :In an attempt to incite people to be against illegal immigrants who come from different countries ,Trump employs the strategy of negative lexicalization.Trump portrays immigrants as terrorists who commit illegal acts by using negative words such as`` poison``, The crimes and the terrorism

.Trump highlights the threats of terrorist attacks by illegal immigrants who should be dismissed from the country.

3.Pragmatic Strategies

(1) Speech Acts :The inciter uses a representative speech act of asserting such as`You know when they let I think the real number is 15 16 million people into our country``to demonstrate the risk of increasing number of immigrants who come from different nations.Trump also makes use of the representative speech act of stating to provide some facts that support his position and incite people and the government to put sever polices on the immigration.

4.Rhetorical Strategies

(1) Metaphor :The strategy of metaphor is obvious in They`re poisoning the blood of our country that`s what they`ve done they poisoned mental institutions.Trump uses this strategy to further incite people and the government against the immigrants.The metaphorical expression of``They`re pouring into our country`` is utilized to incite hatred against immigrants who come from different countries with their crimes.Trump compares the illegal immigrants to the water or a flood which is pouring to the country.

Extract 5

When Mexico sends its people they`re not sending their best they`re not sending you they `re not sending you but they`re sending people that have lots of problems and they`re bringing those problems with us . They `re bringing drugs, they`re bringing crime. They`re rapists who`s number one with Hispanics Trump. I love the Mexican people in their spirit but the country of Mexico is killing us.i want to build a wall I`m gonna build a wall we need a wall and Mexico will pay for the wall (Web source 7).

a. Contextual Factors

1.Who :The inciter: From 2017 to 2021, Donald John Trump, an American businessman, politician, and media personality, led the country as its 45th president.He is skilled at capturing and expressing these fears while continuing to

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identify as an outsider in the political system of the United States. He presents himself as the country's savior and says the country is in disarray(Web source 1).

2.Says What :The content: Donald Trump once stated something that comes to represent the President's views on immigration. Trump propagates erroneous claims about Mexican immigration since the 2016 campaign trail, and his words have a real effect on the communities he speaks to. In order to obtain political power, President Trump portrays Mexican immigrants as a hazardous out-group. applying the framework of triadic right-wing populism to this argument is examined. Next, data from an activist ethnographic study is used. In 2019 with Mexican youth from immigrant households in Apopka, Florida, to explore what it means to live as a member of this out-group is conducted.Trump's speech gives native-born teenagers the authority to discriminate against their Mexican friends, (Web source 7).

3. In which Channel: On march 30, 2016, Trump speaks about Mexicans as people bringing drugs, crimes and being rapist.Trump intends to widely adopt his administration's serious immigration policy, which would limit immigration .Trumps conveys his speech on euro news Business You tube channel (Web source 7).

4. To Whom: The former president has been ramping up his rhetoric on the campaign trail. At his rallies, Trump also uses the issue of Mexican immigrants as a rallying cry, accusing his followers all throughout the nation that Mexicans "are stealing our jobs" and "taking our money``.Trump reiterates his promise to build a wall along the southern border of the United States .Trump incites hatred and violence against Mexican`s citizens (Web source 7).

5.With What Effect:Trump disrespects the Mexican people by describing them as rapist and criminals. In Trump`s speech, the Mexican people are underestimated by him. The inciter encourages the American people to take action against those immigrants.

b.Types of Incitement:Incitement is made clear as Trump addresses the audience directly in this speech. With words like "the country of Mexico is killing us.i want to build a wall I`m gonna build a wall we need a wall and Mexico will pay for the wall``.Trump makes an explicit and frightening statement about the Mexican`s immigration in his speech.Therefore, he explicitly encourages American government to prohibit the Mexican`a immigration and build a wall.

c.Discursive Strategies

1. Syntactic Strategies

(1)Transitivity:Trump uses a variety of process types to demonstrate his hatred against immigrants. Trump, for example, uses the Material process to negatively portray immigrants and demonstrates what the immigrants cruelly do .Immigrants are portrayed as out-group members who are regarded as rapist by employing relational process such as `They`re rapists who`s number one with Hispanics`. Trump also employs mental process as in ` I love the Mexican people in their spirits` to state his discrimination and prejudice towards Mexican people.

(2)Passivization:Through the use of active voice , he intends to establish the relevant goals, and outline the tasks that need to be completed.Through this strategy, Trump incites people against immigrants that should be banned from the country.He presents them negatively and as an out-group.

2. Semantic Strategies

(1)Modality:The modal "will" in the sentence ` I`m gonna build a wall we need a wall and Mexico will pay for the wall" exemplifies the usage of modal verbs in this extract as it predicts the occurrence of the action that is the payment for the wall. Though it could be argued that the predictive meaning of the word "will" has no direct bearing on the meaning,it could be interpreted in an indirect way as endorsing the idea that Trump incites the government to physically separate Mexico and U.S. by building a wall.

(2)Categorization:People are categorized into in-groups and out-groups, and even into good and bad out-groups; these divisions are not value-free; rather, they are infused with norms and values that are applied ideologically. The

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phrase` Mexican people`` identifies people who are seen as a danger.People are divided into in-groups and out-groups in this speech. The immigrants are seen as an out- group, whereas Trump and the American citizens are viewed as an in- group. Trump makes use of this strategy to show the terrible picture of immigrants and incite hatred and violence against them.

(3)Derogatory Words:There is a derogatory comment in Trump`s speech. The claim that Trump is a racist who hates immigrants and foreign nations is demonstrated by the inciter's use of the phrase " They`re rapists who`s number one with Hispanics ." As a result, the inciter insults immigrants by treating them disrespectfully when attempting to refute his speech. Ideologies like bigotry and discrimination have an impact on Trump, urge people to be against immigrants and dismiss them from the country.

(4)Polarization:Polarization is one semantic strategy that reveals the inciter's beliefs.Trump attempts to portray immigrants as members of the out-group.Trump addresses his supporters and the government to stand against immigration which has bad impacts on the country.Trump asserts that the American citizens have been humiliated and injured because of the existence of immigrants.

3. Pragmatic Strategies

(1)Speech Acts:The previous extract is full of the speech acts of accusing and asserting. The inciter asserts the misinformation he shares about immigration, all of these assertions hold accusations of misconducts."they`re bringing those problems with us.They `re bringing drugs, they`re bringing crime` is an explicit accusation.Trump asserts that immigrants are criminals because they commit crimes and bring drugs.He asserts that immigrants are poising the blood of the

country. Consequently, the inciter attacks the immigrants motivated by his ideologies of prejudice and discrimination.

4. Rhetorical Strategies

(1)Repetition: In order to promote the Opposition's ideology in Trump's conflicts with the immigrants, Trump uses repetition in his inciting speech as in `When Mexico sends its people they`re not sending their best they`re not sending you they `re not sending you but they`re sending people that have lots of problems and they`re bringing problems with us `.

Extract 6

The French education Ministry recently announced that the authorities will no longer allow Muslim girls in public schools to wear Islamic Abaya addresses the education Minister Gabriel `He mentioned that in recent months as we know there has been a considerable increase a considerable increase in attacks on secularism particularly with the wearing of religious dress.We must and will stand united standing together means being clear the Abaya has no place in our schools and you should ban wearing it`.The minister declared that he would give guidelines to the school heads before classes begin.In France, female students have already been barred from wearing the Islamic headscarf (Web source 8).

a.Contextual Factors

1.Who:The inciter: In 2020, Gabriel Attal was named Spokesperson of the Government; in 2022, he was named Minister of Public Action and Accounts; and in 2023, he was named Minister of National Education and Youth. Attal becomes as one of France's most popular politicians (Web source 9).

2. Says What:The content: Gabriel Attal claims that the garment is against the stringent secular education laws in France. For him, the abaya is "a religious gesture, aims at challenging the opposition of the nation toward the secular sanctuary that school must represent." The government declares that it will

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prohibit the abaya in schools, claiming it as a violation of the secularism in education laws that have previously outlawed Muslim headscarves as a manifestation of religious affiliation(Web source 8).

3. In Which Channel: Gabriel Attal delivers his general speech about the prohibition of Muslims Abaya in French school on 28 August, 2023.Gabriel mentions that students wearing the Muslim garment should not be allowed into classes. His decision is declared on France 24 English you tube channel (Web source 8).

4.To Whom:Gabriel explicitly promotes the French people to take action against Muslims .He calls for the prohibition of Muslim women from wearing the headscarf in public places like schools.He points out that the school heads should take into consideration his decision about banning Islamic Abaya (Web source 8).

5.With What Effect: Gabriel, posts insulting comments and false claims about Muslim students. Claiming that they violate the laws of values of France and they are considered as a threat to individuality; he thereby discriminates them .He attempts to belittle them in the community.His disrespectful remarks of Muslims are made evident.

b.Types of Incitement: Gabriel's speech contains explicit incitement.In an obvious way, he advocates for the outright ban on wearing Muslim Abaya in schools .According to him, the French government needs to forbid Muslim Women from wearing hijab.He disseminates his message via social media.This incitement is therefore direct and clear.Gabriel explicitly incites the French people against Muslim students who wear Islamic garment .

c.Discursive Strategies

1.Syntactic Strategies

(1)Transitivity:Various process types are employed by Gabriel to demonstrate his ideologies toward Muslim students who wear an Islamic Abaya. For instance,

Gabriel utilizes the verbal process to declare his decision about banning Islamic Abaya and incite people to stand against Muslim students.He points out that there are certain guidelines that the heads of schools should be aware of them in order to ban wearing the Islamic Abaya .The material process is also used by Gabriel to prohibit the habits utilized by Muslim students. He incites people to prevent wearing Islamic Abaya in schools.In addition, the existential process is adopted by Gabriel as in``There has been a considerable increase in attacks on secularism particularly with the wearing of religious dress``

(2)Passivization:Gabriel uses the active phrases to express a sense of skill, activity, responsibility, and authority.This might be seen as an application of the basic strategy of giving a positive presentation of oneself and a negative presentation of others.Gabriel makes use of the passive construction to indirectly encourage people to go against Muslim females who have bad impacts on French citizens.

2.Semantic Strategies

(1)Negative Lexicalization:The strategy of negative lexicalization is adopted to portray Muslim students negatively as in the word ` attack`.He uses negative words to attract people`s attention to the bad impacts of Muslim students in the country because they are viewed as a violation of the secularism in education laws that have previously outlawed. The word `banning` is utilized to describe Muslims as out-group members and to incite people to ban Abaya in schools and public places. He stirs up Islamophobic and racist feelings by employing negative lexicons.

3. Pragmatic Strategies

(1)Speech Acts: Through the use of the representative speech act of stating ,Gabriel incites people against Islamic headscarf.He presents Muslims negatively and as an out-group by stating that the government rejects wearing Islamic dress in schools.To further enhance incitement, Gabriel utilizes the category of commissives in the form of giving promises. It is a way of inciting French people against Muslim students.Gabriel also incites people to prevent Abaya in schools

and public spaces by employing directive speech act of ordering as in `you should ban wearing it`.

(2)Presupposition: Gabriel shares his thoughts and opinions concerning Muslim students with people.He informs that Abaya is not something that French authorities (in-group) want; the inciter presupposes that Muslims violate the secularism in education law regarding wearing Abaya.

4.Rhetorical Strategy

(1)Hyperbole:The expression `a considerable increase` is utilized by the inciter to attack Muslim girls. Obviously, Gabriel tries to attract people`s attention by this hyperbolic expression.He elaborates his ideologies with hyperbole so as to assault Muslim girls and depict them negatively in the community.Hyperbole reveals the speaker`s ideological bias and his intentions of inciting hatred against Muslim students.

4.3.Discussion of the Results

After analyzing the data qualitatively, it is time to analyse them quantitatively.Thus, Table (2) demonstrates the frequencies and percentages of the types of racial incitement in political speeches:

Table 2. Frequencies and Percentages of the Types of Racial Incitement in Political Speeches

Types of Racial Incitement	Frequency	Percentage
Explicit incitement	4	67%
Implicit incitement	2	33%

Total	6	100%

Table (2) shows that the explicit type of incitement is the most dominant type of racial incitement in the selected data since it occurs in 4 extracts with the percentage (67%) while the implicit type occurs in 2 extracts with the percentage(33%).These frequencies and the percentages demonstrate that inciters have the power and responsibilities to incite hatred and violence against others explicitly.Table (3) shows the frequencies and percentages of the discursive strategies used to realize racial incitement in political speeches:

Table 3. Frequencies and Percentages of the Discursive Strategies used to realize Racial Incitement in Political Speeches

Discursive Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
Transitivity	6	15%
Passivization	5	12,5%
Modality	4	10%
Categorization	2	5%
Negative Lexicalization	5	12,5%
Derogatory Words	2	5%
Disclaimer	1	2,5%
Polarization	1	2,5%
Speech Acts	6	15%
Presupposition	2	5%
Repetition	2	5%
Hyperbole	2	5%
Number Game	1	2,5%
Metaphor	1	2,5%
Total	40	100%

Table (3) shows that the syntactic and semantic strategies are used more frequently to realize racial incitement in political speeches. Incitement requires the vile and malevolent use of language which is shown through the semantic strategies of negative lexicalization, derogatory words, disclaimer,polarization and

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modality. The syntactic strategies of transitivity and passivization also play a role in framing certain people as out-group members so that inciters encourage people to stand against them.

5.Conclusion

The study comes up with the following conclusions:

1. An explicit incitement is the most dominant type of racial incitement in political speeches as far as the current work is concerned. This verifies the first hypothesis.2.An inciting content found in political speeches includes:a) the syntactic strategies of transitivity and passivization.b)the semantic strategies of derogatory words, negative lexicalization, modality, polarization, disclaimer and categorization.c)the pragmatic strategies of speech acts and presupposition .d)the rhetorical strategies of , hyperbole, number game , metaphor and repetition .This conclusion verifies the second hypothesis.3.The semantic and the syntactic strategies are the most frequently utilized strategies in the analyzed data to realize racial incitement.Other strategies which include the rhetorical strategies and pragmatic strategies are less employed in the analyzed data .Hence,the third hypothesis is refuted.4.Hatred, prejudice and racism are the ideologies that further enhance racial incitement against others in political speeches.This conclusion verifies the fourth hypothesis.

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