

Critical Discourse Analysis of the Constructions in News Reports on Deportation

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Abstract

Deportation is one of the most controversial dimensions of contemporary migration governance, involving questions of sovereignty, rights and national identity. This article critically analyses the portrayal of deportation in news warfare discourse by examining six English-language news articles The Guardian and Al Jazeera English published in 2025. Applying Fairclough's (1992) three-dimensional model of CDA, the study examines deportation discourse at the textual, discursive, and social levels. This research shows how vocabulary, modality and statistics are strategically employed in such discourses to portray deportees as threatening individuals, vulnerable persons or metaphorical victims of injustice. Discursively BBC News echoes official government framings in a balanced manner, The Guardian emphasizes humanitarian rights and the stories of deportees themselves; and Al Jazeera foregrounds global voices that highlight critiques of state power. The social practice analysis locates these discursive constructions in a wider ideological struggle about migration, sovereignty, and human rights, and demonstrates how dialogue around deportation is legitimated, contested or reframed according to the media source. Results show that deportation discourse is not neutral or uniform, but rather structured by the ideological orientation, editorial policy and target audience of newspapers. By concentrating on deportation as opposed to asylum or migration in general, this research offers a CDA contribution by showing how the news media discursively construct one of the most coercive means of state migration control.

1.Introduction

Deportation is one of the most politically and ideologically controversial issues in contemporary discussions about migration. In the context of increasingly restrictive immigration policies worldwide, the 'removal' of people – as a result of an irregular status or criminal conviction or as an explicit anti-radicalization measure -- has been met with both public condemnation and endorsement (Gibney 2008; Peutz & De Genova 2010). Deportation is not standard administrative business . it is a widespread and contested practice that has consequences for human rights, national identity, and state politics. Its location on the public stage has a strong impact on society's understanding of migration and expulsion moves.

Media are also responsible for building and conveying mainstream deportation narratives. For, as critical discourse theorists attest to, news discourse is never neutral; rather it reflects and contributes to the creation of ideological predispositions that may legitimate state-oriented policies in ways that perpetuate unjust power relations (Fairclough 1995; van Dijk

2000). Migration and deportation has equally been represented in coverage when that is deemed appropriate using lexical and discursive structures that make the representation of migrants as danger, drain or criminality possible which then naturalized so practices of exclusion (KhosraviNik 2010: Santa Ana 2002). Therefore, media coverage of deportation shapes who is depicted as a member of the national community and as other.

A matter of ideological stakes pertaining to the discourse(s) of deportation is so the main concern of this paper. In particular, the news might reflect images of migrants as passive objects in state control, a security risk or an economic burden that lends itself to master narratives of non-inclusion and legitimises state power. Close reading, however, also allows for the speculative discovery of counter-discourses, which oppose such hegemonic fabrications and make deported subjects into rights bearing human beings in action (Chouliaraki & Zaborowskii 2017).

Accordingly, this paper aims to explore the way of framing deportation in selected reference news sources from linguistic and discursive construction. The study will be structured based on the following research questions:

1. How is a deportee discursively framed in news coverage?
2. What ideology pools can we find in this constructions?
3. How does the deportation discourse reproduce or challenge power relations of hegemony?

The novelty of this research lies in filling an existing gap in CDA. While there has been extensive research into media discourses and depictions of refugees and asylum seekers (e.g., Gabrielatos & Baker, 2008; KhosraviNik, 2010; van Leeuwen, 2008), deportation discourse has so far received much less attention. By emphasizing in particular deportation, it is hoped that this work will contribute to our comprehension of how news language contributes to the legitimation or delegitimizing of one of the most violent aspects of migration control.

2.Literature Review

2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis: Literature Review

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA): The development of CDA can be best explained by “Linguistic turn” in Philosophy in the middle of 20 th century, which revolved around the belief that language was responsible not representing, but constructing, reality; and that representation itself could never give a clear cut picture of what was really happening (Fowler et.)

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is an interdisciplinary approach interested in the effects of language, power and ideology. It views discourse as not merely linguistic, but also a social practice that establishes and justifies the power of dominant groups (Fairclough 1995; Van Dijk 1993; Wodak & Meyer 2009). CDA is fundamentally premised on the assumption that discourse shapes and is shaped by social-political environments (when tensions are high) so it could be a legitimate lens through which to analyse sensitive topics such as migration and deportation.

The Norman Fairclough three dimensional model has been dominant in CDA. This multi-layered model of discourse analysis is not only interconnected but also multi-leveled, i.e., textual (linguistic features: vocabulary, grammar and cohesion), discursive practice (“production processes,” “distribution process” and “consumption process”) and social practice (wider sociocultural institutions) levels as suggested by Fairclough (1995 & 2010). With this triadic methodology, the analyst is able to move from micro textual analysis to macro-level ideological understanding and can tailor an expanded analytic focus. Complementary strategies also contribute to the usefulness of CDA. The social-cognitive model of reproduction of ideologies by Teun van Dijk focuses on the role played in this respect by mental representations and common sense knowledge (van Dijk, 1991, 1998). Another discourse refiguring CogSs has its springs in fear of "the other", particularly concerning such as race, immigration and social exclusion (van Dijk, 2000). Similarly, Ruth Wodak's DHA emphasises that it is not only historical contexts but also intertextual ones which are relevant if one wants to understand how discourses are being restructured and their power relations legitimated (Wodak & Meyer, 2009). Taken together, these various foci help to demonstrate the multi-linear nature of discourse analysis and justify concentrating on Fairclough's model as a master key for this study but also relying on van Dijk and Wodak for additional interpretation.

2.2 Media Treatment of Migration and Deportation

Language of media is crucial in shaping the migration topics, as it serves to construct citizens' attitudes and debates over policies. Scholarship has also devoted a lot of attention to the representation of (im)migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in news discourse. Such research has concluded that negative metaphors and discursive strategies are the most constant findings across studies: notions of ‘threats’, ‘burdens’ or ‘others’ regarding migrants (KhosraviNik, 2010; Santa Ana, 2002). referring to van Dijk (2000) For instance, Santa Ana (2002) analyzed how U.S.-based news stories relied on metaphors of natural disasters—“floods” or “waves”—to discuss Latino immigration and depicted immigrants as indomitable and dangerous invaders.

In the UK, corpus research has shown ongoing tendencies for adversarial framing. Importantly, Gabrielatos and Baker (2008) also discovered that British newspapers were apt to conflate asylum seekers with illegality and economic drain which resulted in a portrayal of asylum seekers as undeserving beneficiaries of public generosity. In the same vein, KhosraviNik (2010) found that UK right-wing and left-wing newspapers employed exclusionary discourse -- though to differing extents -- in representing immigrants and asylum seekers negatively. These findings echo van Dijk's (2000) study of “new racism” in European media, whereby migrants are represented as problematic Others through discursive tactics that are subtle yet impactful.

While there is a great deal of research about asylum and refugee discourse, fewer scholars have examined coverage on deportation. Nevertheless, the migration discourse studies offer us a starting point to understand how media framing of deportation mirrors broadly similar ideological pattern of dehumanization and exclusion.

2.3 Ideology, Power and the Political Economy of Deportation

CDA research has linked deportation discourse with broader ideological struggles over sovereignty, national identity and social control. Deportation, as an exercise in forced removal, is made to appear inevitable in discourses which legitimise exclusion and silence the voices of deported persons (Peutz & De Genova, 2010). The media foregrounds the state perspective (e.g., what works in deporting) and marginalizes those directly affected.

Scholars have examined how ideology shifts in eg exclusion, silence and legitimation are performed through discourses about migration. For instance, Charteris-Black (2006) highlighted the workings of metaphor in political discourse and explained how they may affect the societal perception of migration as a source of danger against which should be defended. Continuing in this line, van Leeuwen (2008) analysed how individuals are represented and constructed by being included or excluded through grammatical and lexico-grammatical selection schemata and he demonstrated that agency is often attributed to institutions while migrants are present as passive objects of state action. Chouliaraki and Zaborowski (2017) also stressed the ways migrant voices became silenced in European news coverage of the refugee crisis, by “anonymizing a crowd” that is not presenting migrants with agency but as a mass rather than an individual subject[s]. While they were interested in refugees, their findings also apply directly to the discourse of deportation where deportees too are depressed and problematized subjects. These findings indicate that discourses used in news about deportations should be expected to use strategies for discursive closure, reinforcing hegemonies of regulation and exclusion.

2.4 Identified Research Gap

Recent research has studied media portrayals of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants more generally in detail (Kehily et al., 2005), however, deportation discourses have not been examined to the same extent. The majority of the research has focused on representations that have treated migrants as being positioned either as arrivals or asylum seekers (e.g., Gabrielatos & Baker, 2008; KhosraviNik, 2010), whereas those relevant to deportation have been examined in a less organized manner. Such inattention is important because deportation represents a unique and coercive aspect of migration governance – state power at its most pronounced (Peutz & De Genova, 2010).

Furthermore, insufficient consideration has been given to the grammatical and discursive frames through which deportation is figured: the utilization of the passive to obfuscate agency; metaphorical deployments that naturalize removals; representations that present deportees as objects not subjects of action on them. These linguistic aspects are important to the extent that they can reveal how news discourse legitimizes state practices and reproduces ideologies of exclusion.

Thus, this article aims to fill the gap above by examining the linguistic and discursive building of ‘deportation’ in news reports through Fairclough’s three-dimensional approach to CDA. In so doing it adds to the theoretical progress of CDA as well as to our empirical knowledge regarding how deportation is represented in media discourse.

3. Methodology

3.1 Data Collection

The study adopts a qualitative method of data collection; therefore media coverage referring to deportation was gathered from English language and reported news articles. The analysis chose two BBC News articles to represent the centrist/neutral position on deportation policy and actions of the Home Office (2025a, 2025b). Similarly, the two articles of The Guardian (2025a, 2025b) were selected to represent a progressive/left opinion as itself (anti-war, humanitarian comprehension; experiences and fates of affected migrants). Also, two articles from Al Jazeera English (2025a, 2025b) were chosen for a critical-and also global-perspective raising issues of deported individuals and human rights considerations.

Through the choice of these outlets and articles, the sample becomes a spectrum of ideological orientations which in turn can enable comparisons with how deportation is framed between different medias. This coverage period of March to September 2025 captures recent political and social controversies focusing on British deportation as well policy internationally. Discourse in each article was analyzed employing Fairclough's (1992) three-dimensional model of CDA.

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), that is interested in the text/discursive practices and socio-political aspects underneath discourse.

3.2 Data Analysis

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) We provide in this section a CDA of the selected news articles from BBC News, The Guardian, and Al Jazeera English. It is informed by Fairclough (1992)'s three-dimensional model because it provides a comprehensive approach for examining the linguistic construction of deportation in media discourse and its associated ideologies.

(Textual Analysis First: That is, we would require close readings of language within the stories: how specific linguistic choices (including labelling) have worked for example 'foreign criminals', 'immigration offenders' or 'forced mass deportation'; choice of pronouns, modality and rhetorical devices. These textual layers expose the building blocks of migrants and deportees, as threats or victims of suffering or objects under humanitarian consideration.

Then, Discursive Practice: in this dimension the production, dissemination and reception of news texts is focused. - Production, which looks at the role of the journalist and editorial preferences; - distribution, which takes account (the ideological position of) an a media provider – For example: centrist/neutral BBC or progressive/slightly leftwing The Guardian. or global media/criticizing media Al Jazeera 20. It also has to do with consumption but as the manner in which audiences consume these constructions, this is determined by the framing and narrative strategies in each medium.

And lastly, Social Practice: This strata places the discourse within a broader social political and ideological context. It reflects on how deportation policies intersect with power relations, state sovereignty, human rights law and the public perception of migrants. By

studying textual and discursive practices in a social context, the paper demonstrates ideological implications of media deportation representations through language for legitimizing, contesting or challenging state policies.

3.2.1 Nationalism on English Media (BBC News).

Article 1: “Foreign criminals to have Home Office tag”

Excerpt:

“It is understood the move will focus on migrants who have committed or are thought to present a risk of committing a crime, but cannot be removed to their home country because of human rights laws.

1. Textual Analysis:

- Vocabulary: “migrants,” “committed a crime,” “pose a threat.” Criminalizing description of migrants, who are positioned as dangerous.
- Graduation: “is understood to be targeted” No modality here (nobody knows); hater is perceived by a conventionalist, actor-irrelevant neutral and – justifying?
- Contrast: “cannot be removed ... because of human rights laws” casts law as a restriction, sanctioning action by the government.

2. Discursive Practice:

- Made by BBC, an institutional/centrist institution which is transmitting information disseminated officially from the Home Office.
- Gets out government framing while maintaining the veneer of objectivity.
- Americans are primed to see deportations as the thing that must be done but is also limited by the law.

Social Practice:

- Reflects society’s conversations about migration, public safety and human rights.
- Reinforces the concept of ousted migrants as criminals and justifies government policy.
- Demonstrates how ostensibly neutral media discourse can subtly reiterate state power and policy agendas.

Article 2: “Human Rights Act ‘should not apply to deportations’ say Tories”

Excerpt:

“The Conservatives have indicated that the Human Rights Act should not apply to decisions on immigration,” according to an account in The Guardian.

1. Textual Analysis:

- Vocabulary: Uses the term human rights, “no longer apply,” and “immigration decisions” to characterize human-rights as a legal shield against deportation and to portray government as trying evade (override) protections.
- Agency: The Conservatives are pictured as the strong agents, not simply hinting at legal alteration.
- Modality: “have said” makes the statement a factual, ameliorative declaration; factuality seems commanding.

• Implicit objectification: The implicit objectification is in that these laws seem implicitly wound into human rights causes as if tied around the neck of policies being forced and readers get the impression law vs. enforcement: coverage!

2. Discursive Practice:

- Production: Compiled by BBC correspondents from political speeches; it is a very good example of institutional policy reporting.
- Distribution: The official Conservative Party line offered for general consumption, based on the intent of legislation.
- Consumption: Readers read the excerpt in the contextual frame of UK political debate, it projects government as strong and migrants as objects for legal monitoring.

3. Social Practice:

- Ideology: Reflects the dynamic of state versus human rights, reinforcing discourses based on control, authority and sovereignty.
- Policy context: It mirrors wider debates about immigration law, the deportation process and whether there is a genuine desire for more vigilant enforcement.
- Impact: Portrays migration as a problem calling for state intervention, thus subtly shaping public opinion on legal reforms and migrants' rights.

3.2.2 Nationalism in English Print Media (The Guardian)

Article 1: "Home Office says highest number of refused asylum seekers removed since July"

Excerpt:

"The Home Office said Thursday that it had sent back more than 16,400 'immigration offenders and foreign criminals' since the election in July, the most for any six-month period since 2018."

1. Textual Analysis:

- Vocabulary: "Immigration offenders and foreign criminals" The use of 'criminalizes' is vague Fine but what does it mean precisely Jailing laws are being passed for hardened ruffians right So these people, who what are criminals again, that implies to me that folk are things to be kept on a leash or law-breakers.
- Numbers/statistics: "more than 16,400 ... highest six-month total" demonstrates magnitude/success of government intervention, legitimizes policies on deportation.
- Agency: There is an active agent in conducting deportations called the Home Office.
- Quotation marks: Yes, you should shore up the shopworn jargon here (even if, by inserting quotation mark's, you signal that this is the British government's framing and not a critical observer's).

2. Discursive Practice:

- Production: Journalists generate official, facts and pronouncements, not in an informative sense but in a political-ideological one.
- Dissemination: The Guardian's allegedly progressive version embeds the figures in discussions around migration and human rights but restates that of The Government.
- Consumption: What Readers are most frequently told When readers hear about There is the magnitude of those deportations — and also how migrants them selves are described —

which may also help determine the way questions of legality, risk and justice appear to be resolved.

3.Social Practice:

- Ideology: Sustains narratives of law, order and state dominance over migrants.
- Power “Power”: This discusses governmentation practices with regards to status and social capacities of Latinx communities.
- Impact: Shows the interplay of humanitarian and state impulses (immigrants’ rights vs. state enforcement), in broader political and social discourses.

Article 2 “Windrush grandfather faces potential deportation after nearly 50 years in UK”

Excerpt:

“A ‘Windrush’ man living in the UK since he was a child due to be deported to his home country after most of his life lived here.”

1.Textual Analysis:

- Vocabulary: “fears”, “could be deported,” ” despite having spent most of his life here.” – creates illusions of helplessness and injustice; carriers good news that deportee should be made into a sympathetic (emotionally closer) human being.
- Agency A is portrayed as that of the Home Office, effecting the deportation, versus no agency from the individual.
- Framing

The sentence juxtaposes his living and deportation, the latter of which is charged with moral* / ethical connotations.

2.Discursive Practice:

- Production: Made by The Guardian journalists, quite often you’ll find them being very people-driven.
- Action: Excerpt is addressed to 5 with a background in human rights and social justice—that creates empathy for the deportee.
- Room for Debate: Will readers be persuaded to wonder if deportation is fair and whether other larger systemic issues are stacked against long-term residents?

3.Social Practice:

- Ideology: promotes humanitarian and anti-discrimination narratives rather than the criminalization discourse found in other media.
- Power relations: reveals a lack of balance in the power between state and individual; subordinal groups such as the Windrush generation are most affected.
- Impact: encourages open questioning of the UK immigration policy with a human aspect to these legal and bureaucratic procedures.

3.2.3Study of Nationalism in English Media (Al Jazeera and)

Article 1: “Pakistan steps up Afghans’ deportations: UN”

Excerpt:

“Pakistan has stepped up the forced mass deportation of Afghan asylum seekers and migrants back to their home country, sending 54,000 over the border on foot in recent weeks, according to United Nations International Organization for Migration (IOM).”

1. Textual Analysis:

- Vocabulary: “ramped up,” “forced mass deportation” indicates a sudden-must and no alternative to deportees but forced removal; refers to deporting people as force, not neutral administrative policy.
- Actor portrayal: “Pakistan” the actor of agency in the story behind constructive, coercive displacement from out-side — returnee deportees forced displaced whereas a-groups refugees/migrants (forced) passive actors.
- Statistics: “nearly 60,000” It conveys a sense of scale and the impression of mass displacement.
- Modality: Report from UN/IOM gives authoritative interpretation of fact reported.

2. Discursive Practice:

- Production An article produced by Al Jazeera Journalists was constructed with UN/IOM data to present the humanity side of this issue.
- Distribution: News outlet targeting an international audience, covering stories from and affecting the Global South.
- Consumption: Readers even more encouraged to view the deportation as a bad thing and an action of Pakistan which is violent, and perhaps damaging to people who are fleeing conflict.

3. Social Practice:

- Ideology: Positions deportation as a human rights and humanitarian issue, unlike government-centric narratives in other places.
- Power relations: Demonstrates how the state’s power is invoked coercively against the powerless migrant communities; reveals inequality and absence of legal protection.
- Impact: Stimulates questions about state-driven migration policies and promote reflection on the fate of refugees, enhancing the idea that there is an obligation by all states collectively to respond.

Article 2: The UK court that has paved the way for the deportation of an Eritrean asylum-seeker”

Excerpt:

“UK charities have condemned the scheme. The ‘cruel policy targeting people who come here to seek safety’ was a ‘grim attempt ... to appease the racist far-right,” the news agency AFP quoted Griff Ferris of Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants as saying.”

1. Textual Analysis:

- Vocabulary: “cruel policy,” “targeting,” “grim attempt” evaluative, morally charged; builds deportation as unethical and politically driven.
- Actor representation: UK NGOs and Griff Ferris are active actor evaluating government policy while migrants are passive recipient acted upon by the policy.
- Size matters: Well yes, but quote marks here would draw attention both to what the source said and their level of censure.

2. Discursive Practice:

- Provenance: Al Jazeera reporters record voices opposed to the UK policy, from a humanitarian and advocacy perspective.

- Distribution: To be pitched to an international/global audience concerned with human rights issues and critical of official narratives.
- Consumption: Readers are aligned to feel for the asylum seeker and wonder at both the justness of, and rightness in terms of weal, of deportation on principle.

3.Social Practice:

- Ideology: Romanticizes deportation as a matter of human rights abuse and relates it to political aims and the far right.
- Power struggles: It is concerned with the conflict dynamic between state power (UK government) and other civil society agents supporting migrants.
- Impact: Raises important questions about UK deportation practices to provoke critical reflection on the ethical, legal and political challenges of asylum and migration.

4.Discussion

This section analyzes CDA of deportation-related news from BBC News, The Guardian and Al Jazeera English on the basis of attributable textual choices, discursive strategies and socio-political contexts to shape deportation discourse in relation to the use of English as an international media communication process (Fairclough's 1992 three-dimensional model). All of them in different ways write about deporting, how they do speechwise and as well mannered what is the staying-bottom line of legality-ideological depends according into political position and profile of each outlet but also can change depending on their readers/consumers from who his or if rewrite. com translators who heard someone say this while he was in rabbinical seminary? we mean his editorial line.

The language and framing of deportation in BBC News is predominantly neutral or centrist, taking on a legalistic discourse, statistics and policy strategies. The surface form of the examples 'Foreign criminals' and 'Electronic tagging', for instance, as to our regulatory state, locates immigrants in a discourse that first thoroughly defines them as subjects that are "in need of management". The discursive practices exhibit a chain of command, with top-down reflections of state discourse - on the one hand reflecting policy and Home Office pronouncements as well as more general government rhetoric about law-and-order in which deportation is implicated. Social practice terms As a social action, BBC News tells and retells institutional/legal authority; deportation is enacted less as moral or humanitarian issue (it's complicated/"but we can't let their kind stay") and more formal inevitability ("we have to send [dessas] back")/ procedural transaction.

The Guardian, meanwhile, frames deportation in progressive and humanitarian terms — focusing on the experiences, vulnerabilities and rights of those immediately affected. Extracts of attitudinal lexis terming, 'record numbers of refused asylum seekers', and 'dismayed human rights campaigners', foreground moral and ethical concerns. The discursive practices include the voices of NGOs, lawyers and affected migrants and

represent a more participatory and multi-vocal style of reporting. On a social level, The Guardian challenges national narrations and reveals tensions between state interferences and human rights imperatives; it contributes to political reflections on justice, fairness and moral governmentality.

With its global and critical outlook, Al Jazeera English foregrounds the human-geopolitical dimensions of deportation. Text as such — by which the statements in “Deportee” can now be instantly identified by people who know the song — qualities like “forced mass deportation” and a “cruel policy targeting people who come here to seek safety,” organizes deportees as vulnerable populations and states as agents of coercion. Discursive practices make room for international and advocacy voices: Deportation becomes recontextualized as part of cross-border movement, refugee protection or international law. Socially, Al Jazeera addresses the structural inequality and state action as they impact marginalized populations, compelling people globally from social media to think about deportation policy and its ideological and political impulse more generally.

Overall, this study suggests that even if the three news organizations report on the same events, (linguistic, narrative and ideological) productions may have considerable effects on public opinion. BBC News: The rise of the nation state. Judicial authority and procedural control are overflows into The Guardian foregrounds human rights and ethical critique, and Al Jazeera stresses global accountability and structural inequalities. They evidence the framing effect of media discourse in constructing, contesting and rehabilitating ideological versions of deportation meanings –and indicate how textual and discursive practices are intertwined with broader social and political dynamics.

5. Conclusion

The analysis presented in this paper is framed within the theoretical perspective of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), and, more specifically, it was informed by Fairclough’s (1992) three-dimensional model. The study has analyzed the discourse of deportation from three discrete media scopes through textual, discursive and social analysis; BBC News at 6 PM (2012), The Guardian (Online, 27th November, 2014 and Al Jazeera English). The findings evidence that despite being reported by all media as a master narrative, the mechanisms of dis juncture between the ideologies and languages sustaining each one of them are highly influenced by political positioning, editorial lines and audience.

In BBC News the treatment of deportation is mainly placed in a legal and procedural scope, we can observe lemmata such as official data, actions by the government or the expressions foreign criminals and electronic tagging or monitoring. There’s a position of migrant as an object to be governed in the discourse that mirrors this state rationality and institutional credibility. This is related to broader socio-political backdrop in which deportation is framed as law-and-order that (re)establishes public order and operates on due process.

In contrast, The Guardian frames deportation within the language of humanitarians and rights-based narrative, suggesting that migration as actions by migrants’ and deportees reveals the...from an academic-led perspective. Affiliative adjectives, metaphors and

modality are used to manage ethical issues while discursive practices include voices from NGOs, lawyers and victims. Insofar as it concerns Genet's politics: The Guardian deconstructs state rhetoric and stresses the discrepancy between government strategy and human rights; it insists on the moral and international 'political' value of expulsion.

" AJE contextualizes deportation as global and structural; focusing on inequality trends, cross-border migration thwarted and humanitarian impact of state intervention. Text-based instances of StL "forced mass deportation" and "cruel policy" reify the subjectivities of deportees as vulnerable populations, and discursive tactics involve establishing a means through which marginalized voices can be amplified, and state practices probed. Culturally, al-Jazeera's coverage also illuminates ideological and geopolitical dynamics by encouraging us to think of deportation as a matter of policy that exceeds the nation-state itself.

Cross-comparing We also note that the discourse on the deportation is ideologically determined and contextually produced. While BBC News prioritizes the value of state authority and the efficacy of its due process, The Guardian prioritizes human rights and moral critique, and Al Jazeera prioritizes systemic inequality and global accountability. These findings serve as a reminder that media representations are not neutral: they shape imaginations and impact on how migration policy is framed socially, politically and morally.

In sum this analysis of the mediation of deportation as a discursively dynamic construct appears to be generated by interrelated linguistic and dramatist choices together with more general social -- pertaining to macro-level society -- political considerations. Fairclough's CDA approach can allow us to see how the various textual, discursive and social multimodal ones combine together in meanings making.

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