

Republic of Iraq
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
University of Babylon
College of Education for Human Sciences
Department of English



Extremism in American Political Contexts: A Critical Discourse Analysis

A Dissertation

Submitted to the Council of the College of Education for Human
Sciences, University of Babylon in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in English
Language/ Linguistics

By

Noor Dhia' Hussien Sabty

Supervised By

Prof. Salih Mahdi Al-Mamoory(Ph.D.)

December
2021 A. D.

-Jamadaa al-Awal
1443 A. H.



جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة بابل
كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية
قسم اللغة الانكليزية

التطرف في السياقات السياسية الامريكية: تحليل نقدي للخطاب

أطروحة قُدمت الى

إلى مجلس كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية / جامعة بابل جزءا من متطلبات نيل

درجة دكتوراه فلسفة في اللغة الإنكليزية / علم اللغة

من قبل

نور ضياء حسين سبتي

بإشراف

أ.د. صالح مهدي عداي المعموري

كانون

جمادى الأول

الأول

2021م

1443هـ

الخلاصة

تبحث الأطروحة في التطرف السياسي في السياقات الأمريكية ضد إيران وكوريا الشمالية تحلل خطابيا نقديا لمعرفة مدى التشابه والاختلاف بينهما. أُخِذَتْ عشرون عينة من مختلف السياقات السياسية الأمريكية كان مُتكلّموها ممثلي الحزبين الديمقراطي والجمهوري (اوباما وترامب) أنموذجاً للتحليل.

تحاول الدراسة تقصي الأهداف الآتية: كيفية تجسّد التطرف في السياقات الأمريكية المختارة مع إيران وكوريا الشمالية والتعرف على الاستراتيجيات التمثيلية للتطرف التي يستخدمها السياسيون الأمريكيون مع إيران وكوريا الشمالية وتحديد التشابه والاختلاف بطرح أيديولوجية التطرف فيما يتعلق بإيران وكوريا الشمالية وشرح آليات الخطاب النقدي التي يمكن استخدامها في تحليل خطاب التطرف في كلا السياقين.

ولتحقيق الأهداف المذكورة، تبنّت الدراسة الفرضيات الآتية: يتجسد التطرف بشكل صريح أكثر مما هو متضمن في كل من السياقات الأمريكية مع إيران وكوريا الشمالية. تستخدم وسائل الخطاب المختلفة لتمثيل التطرف في كلا السياقين ويختلف السياسيون الأمريكيون في أيديولوجيتهم وسلطتهم تجاه إيران وكوريا الشمالية بسبب انتمائهم إلى أحزاب اجتماعية سياسية مختلفة. ويمكن استخدام آليات الخطاب النقدي المختلف في تحليل خطاب التطرف في كلا السياقين.

ولإثبات مصداقية هذه الفرضيات، اتبعت الدراسة الإجراءات الآتية: استعراض ما كُتب عن تحليل النقدي للخطاب وحركة التطرف السياسي، واستنباط أنموذجاً تجميعياً لتحليل بعض العينات السياسية المختارة حول إيران وكوريا الشمالية، وإجراء تحليل إحصائي للنتائج للتحقق من فرضيات هذا العمل.

وبناءً على ما تقدم، توصلت هذه الدراسة إلى إن السياسيين الأمريكيين هم أكثر تطرفاً وتشدداً تجاه إيران مما هو عليه مع كوريا الشمالية. فهم يلقون اللوم على أسلافهم لما يحدث في الساحة في الوقت الحاضر. بينما يركزون على التعامل الإنساني وإتباع القوانين العالمية بتعاملهم مع كوريا الشمالية.

تنقسم الدراسة إلى خمسة فصول. يعرض الفصل الأول مشكلة البحث وأهدافه وفرضياته وإجراءاته وحدوده وأهميته. أما الفصل الثاني فيُكرّس لتحليل الخطاب النقدي والتطرف السياسي. يبين الفصل الثالث أنموذجاً انتقائياً لتحليل التطرف السياسي ضد إيران وكوريا الشمالية. ويقدم الفصل الرابع وصفاً لبيانات العمل فضلاً عن تحليل عملي للتطرف السياسي الأمريكي ضد إيران وكوريا الشمالية مع

مناقشة النتائج. أما الفصل الخامس فيلخص الاستنتاجات التي توصلت إليها الدراسة مع عرض بعض التوصيات وتقديم بعض المقترحات لإجراء مزيدٍ من البحوث المستقبلية.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ
وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا ۗ إِنَّ
أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتْقَاكُمْ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ
خَبِيرٌ

صدق الله العلي العظيم

(سورة الحجرات: آية 13)

**(In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most
Merciful)**

(O mankind! We created you from a single pair of a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes, that ye may know each other (not that ye may despise each other). Verily the most honoured of you in the sight of Allah is (he who is) the most righteous of you. And Allah has full knowledge and is well acquainted (with all things). (Ali,1989: 366)

(Allah Almighty has spoken the truth.)

(Al Hujurat: 13)

The Supervisor's Declaration

I certify that this dissertation entitled (**Extremism in American Political Contexts: A Critical Discourse Analysis**) written by **Noor Dhyia Hussien Sabty** has been prepared under my supervision at the College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Babylon, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in English Language and Linguistics.

Signature:

Supervisor:

Prof. Dr. Salih Mahdi Al-Mamoory

Date: / /2021

In view of the available recommendations, I forward this dissertation for debate by the Examining Committee.

Signature:

Name: Asst. Prof. Dr. Hussien Hameed

Head of the Department

Date: / / 2021

The Examining Committee's Declaration

We certify that we have read this dissertation which is entitled (**Extremism in American Political Contexts: A Critical Discourse Analysis**) written by **Noor Dhyia Hussien Sabty** and, as Examining Committee, we examined the student in its content, and that in our opinion it is adequate as a dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in English Language and Linguistics.

Signature:

Name: Prof. Dr. Riyadh Tariq Kadhim Al-Ameedi
(Chairman)

Signature:

Name: Prof. Dr. Iman Mingher Al-Shemmery
(Member)

Signature

Name: Prof. Dr. Qassim Abbas Dhayef
(Member)

Signature:

Name: Prof. Dr. Hussien Musa Kadhim
(Member)

Signature:

Name: Asst. Prof. Dr. Ahmed Sultan Hussien
(Member)

Signature:

Name: Prof. Dr. Salih Mahdi Al-Mamoory
(Member and Supervisor)

Approved by the Council of the College of Education for Human

Sciences

Signature:

Name: Asst. Prof. Dr. Mahmood Mahammed Hassan

Acting dean of the College of Education for Human Sciences.
Date: / / 2021

**To Almighty Allah: the Inspirer of minds and the
Abating of the sorrow.**

**To Prophet Mohammed and his household (Allah'
blessings and peace be upon him and all his pure
descendants)**

**Much appreciation goes to my parents, husband,
brothers, and colleagues; who supported me in this
journey.**

Acknowledgements

My eternal praise be to Almighty Allah for His kindness and blessings for completing this work without which this work would never have become a reality. Many thanks also go to the Prophet Mohammed and his household (On him and his households are the blessings and peace of Allah).

I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor, Prof. Dr. Salih Mahdi, for his guidance and encouragement in carrying out this study.

I am most grateful to the head of Department of English, College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Babylon: Asst. Prof. Dr. Husien Hameed Mayuuf for his kind help.

I cannot forget to acknowledge my tutors in my Ph.D. courses in the Department of English, College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Babylon: Prof. Dr. Riyadh Tariq Al-Ameedi, Prof. Dr. Fareed Al- Hindawi, Prof. Dr. Hameed Hasoon, Prof. Dr. Salih Mahdi, Prof. Dr. Qassim Obayes, Prof. Dr. Qassim Abbas, Prof. Dr. Ahmed Sahib and to English Department as a whole, for their brilliant and compassionate support throughout the courses of the study.

Last but not least, I am also grateful to Prof. Dr. Iman Mingher for her assistance.

Abstract

This dissertation is a critical discourse analysis-oriented investigation of American political extremism against Iran and North Korea to show the similarities and differences between the two countries. Twenty extremist extracts are selected and analyzed taken from different genres (speeches, interviews and tweets) delivered by representatives of two parties, Republic and Democratic (Obama and Trump).

The study aims at: finding out how extremism is manifested with Iran and North Korea as used by the selected American political contexts, identifying the extremist representation strategies used by the American politicians with Iran and North Korea, specifying how extremism might converge or diverge in the two parties as far as Iran and North Korea are concerned, and explicating the critical discourse mechanisms which can be utilized in the analysis of the discourse of extremism in both contexts.

It is hypothesized that: extremism is manifested overtly more than covertly in both Iran and North Korea American contexts, various discourse items are utilized to represent extremism in both contexts, the American politicians diverge, as far as Iran and North Korea are concerned, in their ideology and power due to their belonging to different sociopolitical parties, and different critical discourse mechanisms can be utilized in the analysis of the discourse of extremism in both contexts.

To test the validity of these hypotheses, the procedures is to review the literature about extremism, and critical discourse analysis and eliciting a model to qualitatively analyze some chosen extracts to be the representative data of qualitative analysis of American extremist political contexts about Iran and North Korea.

The study concludes that American politicians are extremely more oriented against Iran than North Korea. They try to blame their antecedents of the state where Iran produces nuclear weapons. However, they concentrate on humanity and following international laws in dealing with North Korea.

The dissertation is divided into five chapters. **Chapter One** introduces the problem, aims, hypotheses, procedures, limits, and value of the study. **Chapter Two** offers a theoretical framework on critical discourse analysis and extremism. **Chapter Three** presents the analytical framework. **Chapter Four** presents a description of the data of the work and a practical analysis of American political extremism against Iran and North Korea with discussion of results. **Chapter Five** sums up the conclusions, puts recommendations and suggestions for further research work.

List of Abbreviations

Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States	G7
Critical Discourse Analysis	CDA
Discourse Analysis	DA
Discourse Historical Approach	DHA
Frequency	Freq.
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	ICCPR
Iran	IR
North Korea	NK
Percentage	Per.
Speech Act	SA
United Nations	UN
United States	US

List of Figures

No	Titles	Page
1	Structure of Syllogism (following Toulmin, 2003: 87)	75
2	The Analytical Framework of Extremism in Discourse in terms of CDA	87
3	Extremism Manifestations in the Two Contexts, IR and NK.	176
4	Comparison of Extremism Manifestations in IR and NK	178
5	The Occurrence of Transitivity Analysis in Extracts about Iran	179
6	The Rates of North Korea's Roles Used in Situations under Study	181
7	The Rates of Modality types in Extracts about IR Concerning NK	183
8	The Rates of Types of Modality Used in North Korea's Situations	185
9	The Rates of Percentages of the Types of Vocabularies Used in Situations about Iran	188
10	The Rates of Types of Vocabularies in North Korea's Situations	190
11	The Rates of Speech Acts Used to Talk about IR in Situations under Study	192
12	The Rates of Types of Speech Acts Performed in North Korea's Situations	194
13	The Rates of Deictic Expressions Used to Talk about IR in Situations under Study	196
14	The Rates of Types of Deictic Expressions Used in North Korea's Extracts	197
15	The Rates of Rhetorical Devices Used to Talk about IR in Situations under Study	199
16	The Rates of Rhetorical Devices as Used in North Korea's Extracts	201
17	The Rates of Discourse Representation Used to Talk about IR in Situations under Study	203
18	The Rates of Discourse Representation Strategies Used in North Korea's Extracts	205

List of Tables

No.	Titles	Page
1	Process types, their meanings and characteristic	62
2	Discursive strategies for positive self- and negative other representation following Wodak (2005: 4)	80
3	Contextual factors following Hymes (1964)	84
4	The Contextual Factors of Extract (1)	89
5	Transitivity Analysis of Extract (1)	91
6	Contextual Factors of extract (2)	95
7	Transitivity Analysis of Extract (2)	96
8	Contextual Factors of Extract (3)	99
9	Transitivity Analysis of Extract (3)	100
10	Contextual factors of Extract (4)	103
11	Transitivity Analysis of Extract (4)	104
12	Contextual factors of Extract (5)	107
13	Transitivity Analysis of Extract (5)	108
14	Contextual factors of Extract (6)	112
15	Transitivity Analysis of Extract (6)	115
16	Contextual Factors of Extract (7)	116
17	Transitivity Analysis of extract (7)	119
18	Contextual Factors of Extract (8)	119
19	Transitivity Analysis of Extract (8)	120
20	Contextual Factors of Extract (9)	124
21	Transitivity Analysis of Extract (9)	125

22	Contextual Factors of Extract (10)	128
23	Transitivity Analysis of Extract (10)	129
24	Summary of Extremism in IR' Context	132
25	Contextual Factors of Extract (11)	133
26	Transitivity Analysis of Extract (11)	134
27	Contextual Factors of Extract (12)	137
28	Transitivity Analysis of Extract (12)	138
29	Contextual Factors of Extract (13)	141
30	Transitivity Analysis of Extract (13)	142
31	Contextual Factors of Extract (14)	145
32	Transitivity Analysis of Extract (14)	146
33	Contextual Factors of Extract (15)	149
34	Transitivity Analysis of Extract (15)	150
35	Contextual Factors of Extract (16)	153
36	Transitivity Analysis of Extract (16)	154
37	Contextual Factors of Extract (17)	157
38	Transitivity Analysis of Extract (17)	158
39	Contextual Factors of Extract (18)	161
40	Transitivity Analysis of Extract (18)	162
41	Contextual Factors of Extract (19)	165
42	Transitivity Analysis of Extract (19)	166
43	Contextual Factors of Extract (20)	169
44	Transitivity Analysis of Extract (20)	170
45	Summary of Extremism in NK's Context	174
46	Extremism Manifestation in IR and NK's contexts	176

47	Forms of Extremism Manifestations in IR and NK's contexts	178
48	The Occurrence of Transitivity Analysis in Extracts about Iran	180
49	The Occurrence of Transitivity Analysis in Extracts about North Korea	181
50	The Occurrence of Types Modality in Extracts about Iran	184
51	The Occurrence of Modality Types in Extracts about North Korea	185
52	The Occurrence of Lexicalization in Extracts about Iran	188
53	The Occurrence of Lexicalization in Extracts about North Korea	190
54	The Occurrence of Speech Acts Performed in Iranian Context	193
55	The Occurrence of Speech Acts Performed in North Korean Contexts	194
56	The Occurrence of Deictic Expressions as used by American Politicians in Iranian Context	196
57	The Occurrence of Deictic Expressions as used by American Politicians in North Korean's Context	198
58	The Overall Occurrence of Rhetorical Devices Used in Iranian Contexts	200
59	The Overall Occurrence of Rhetorical Devices Used in North Korean Context	201
60	The Occurrence of Discourse Representation Strategies used in Iranian Contexts	204
61	The Occurrence of Discourse Representation Strategies used in NK's context	206
62	Summary of Comparison between the Most Usable Elements in Obama and Trump about Both Iran and North Korea	212
63	Summary of findings in comparing between Iran and North Korea	214

Table of Contents

Subjects		Page No.
Dedication		V
Acknowledgments		VI
Abstract		VII
List of Abbreviations		IX
List of Figures		X
List of Tables		XI
Chapter One: Introduction		
1.1	Problem	1
1.2	Aims	4
1.3	Hypotheses	5
1.4	Procedures	6
1.5	Limits	7
1.6	Value	7
Chapter Two: Literature Review		
2.1	Introductory Remarks	8
2.2	Critical Theory and Critical Linguistics	9
2.3	An Overview of Critical Discourse Analysis	11
2.3.1	Basic Tenets of Critical Discourse Approach	14
2.3.2	Key Notions in Critical Discourse Analysis: Critique, Ideology, and Power	17
2.3.2.1	Critique	17
2.3.2.2	Ideology	18
2.3.2.3	Power	21
2.3.3	Central Approaches to Critical Discourse Analysis	23
2.3.3.1	Fairclough's Socio-cultural Approach (1989)	24
2.3.3.2	Van Dijk's Socio-cognitive Approach (2006)	26
2.3.3.3	Wodak's Discourse-Historical Approach (2015)	28

2.4	Extremism: Roots, Development, and Definitions	32
2.5	Principles of Extremism	37
2.6	Extremism: Related Terms	41
2.6.1	Extremism and Terrorism	41
2.6.2	Extremism and Radicalism	43
2.6.3	Extremism and Dogmatism	47
2.6.4	Extremism and Moderation	50
2.7	Extremism in International Relation	51
Chapter Three: The Analytical Framework		
3.1	Introductory Remarks	54
3.2	Extremism Manifestations	54
3.2.1	Overt Extremism	54
3.2.2	Covert Extremism	57
3.3	Relevant Critical Discourse Analysis Issues	60
3.3.1	Transitivity	61
3.3.2	Modality	64
3.3.3	Lexicalization	66
3.3.4	Speech Act	67
3.3.5	Deictic Expressions	71
3.3.6	Rhetorical Devices	72
3.3.7	Discourse Strategies	79
Chapter Four: Data and Analysis		
4.1	Introductory Remark	81
4.2	Data Description	81
4.3	Data Analysis	84
4.3.1	The Eclectic Model	86
4.3.2	Selected Extracts for Critical Discourse Analysis	89
4.3.2.1	The Analysis of Obama's Extracts on Iran	90
4.3.2.2	The Analysis of Trump's Extracts on Iran	111

4.3.2.3	The Analysis of Obama's Extracts on North Korea	133
4.3.2.4	The Analysis of Trump's Extracts on North Korea	152
4.4	Discussion of Results	175
4.4.1	Extremism Manifestations in IR and NK	176
4.4.2	Extremism Representation in IR and NK	179
4.4.3	Extremism Manifestations and Representation in Two Parties	208
Chapter Five: Conclusions, Recommendations and Suggestions		
5.1	Conclusions	216
5.2	Recommendations	223
5.3	Suggestions for Future Research	224
Bibliography		225

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Problem

Language is at the heart of all debates, as it forms the basic content and material of ideology where attitudes as well as referential meanings are scrutinized (Fairclough, 1995: 43). Ideology comprises a set of beliefs and assumptions that a specific group is taken for granted. Each government has its own political system where ideologies are manifested. They are changed according to the political leader and the party to which s/he belongs. The policy of a specific system includes diversity of relations with other countries. However, such relations are not equal for all. That is, countries are not dealt with in the same manner even if the case that gathers them is identical. This, in turn, creates inequality and domination. Thus, marginality is enacted in both the actions that are made and the ways politicians are speaking with. Focusing on such perspective is the inherent meaning of criticality.

One salient manifestation of abuse of one dominant group is extremism where its users try to "gain and maintain power in an hierarchical environment where resources are scarce and competition for power is paramount for meeting one's needs" (Coleman and Bartoli, 2003: 4). Extremism as an ideology is centered upon three important factors: call attention to one's cause, damage one's opponent, and unite one's ingroup against a common enemy. The multidimensional nature of extremism is explained by travelling out of the limits of 'the commonly accepted' (Belasheva, 2002: 3). Undoubtedly, this is reproduced by

language: our words may overtly or covertly dehumanize or belittle others.

Wodak (1992: 321) proposes that "discourse is systematically examined as being a social interaction of meaning and mechanism of power that generates inequality". This idea generates the approach of critical discourse analysis (henceforth CDA). Its cornerstone is criticality that is used to "indicate a reflective examining stance toward the phenomenon of life" (Mey, 2001: 315). As a social science within linguistics, discourse analysis has taken language as a social practice within a specified context beyond sentence level. Integrating criticality with discourse analysis is made to shed light on social and political aspects manifested in language. This is the main concern of CDA where a linkage is worked out to elucidate the construction of ideological contents in discourse via linguistic means. Thus, CDA is distinguished as a critical study based on discourse concentrating on social problems provided by power and ideology.

The two perspectives talked about previously (i.e., extremism and CDA) have not been combined in research before, to the best of the researcher's knowledge. Moreover, extremism has not taken its due attention as a distinct ideology in international political discourse. Thus, the two perspectives are combined together in an attempt to compare between Iran and North Korean as being talked about in different American political contexts. Nuclear program is the problem which the two countries are indulged that America does not accept. As such, this study sets itself the task of finding out answers to a set of questions which are put forward in accordance with CDA goal here, i.e., extracting extremist discourse manifestations in American political contexts as far as Iran and North Korea are concerned. This, as it is assumed in this

study, can help in coming up with a stance and critique toward this sort of manifestation, which in turn will help in proposing means of reproduction. Accordingly, the current study attempts to find answers to the following questions:

1. How is extremism as an ideology expressed in both Iranian and North Korean contexts as used by the selected American political extracts?
2. What are the most prevailing grammatical roles allocated to Iran and North Korea as used by politicians under study?
3. What are the types of modality meaning being frequently used by American politicians to talk about Iran and North Korea?
4. How is lexicalization exploited to designate extremism in the selected political contexts?
5. How can the selected American political contexts be interpreted in terms of the use of pragmatic strategies, namely, speech acts and deictic expressions?
6. Which rhetorical strategies are utilized in the selected American political contexts?
7. On what bases are the extremist discourses discursively constructed in both Iranian and North Korean contexts as used by the politicians under scrutiny?
8. How does extremism converge or diverge in the two parties as far as Iran and North Korea are concerned?
9. What are critical discourse mechanisms (stance, critique, and reproduction) that can be utilized in the analysis of the discourse of extremism in both contexts?

1.2 Aims

In accordance with the questions above, the study aims at:

1. Finding out how extremism is expressed in both Iranian and North Korean American contexts as used by the selected American political extracts.
2. Identifying the most prevailing grammatical roles allocated to both Iran and North Korea as used by American politicians under study.
3. Discovering types of modality meanings being frequently used by such politicians to extremely talk about Iran and North Korea.
4. Specifying how lexicalization is exploited to designate extremism in the selected American political contexts.
5. Finding out how the selected American political contexts are interpreted in terms of the use of pragmatic strategies, namely, speech acts and deictic expressions.
6. Revealing the rhetorical strategies which are utilized in the selected data.
7. Finding out on what bases the extremist discourses are discursively constructed such contexts as used by politicians under scrutiny
8. Pinpointing how extremism might converge or diverge in the two parties as far as Iran and North Korea are concerned.
9. Explicating the critical discourse mechanisms which can be utilized in the analysis of the discourse of extremism in both contexts. This includes the following:
 - a. Distinguishing the stance that can be taken regarding the way extremism is discursively manifested in the data under study.
 - b. Specifying the type of critique which can be the basis of stance taken in the (a) above.

- c. Suggesting a reproduction discourse strategy which can be exploited in the manifestation of less extremist.

11. Eliciting a model for qualitative analysis of the data under scrutiny.

1.3 Hypotheses

In terms of the aims above, it is hypothesized that:

1. Extremism is ideologically expressed overtly more than covertly in both Iranian and North Korean American contexts.
2. American politicians allocate different roles to both countries. Mostly, the role of an actor is given to Iran while a target is the one which is mostly attached to North Korea in the data under study.
3. Certainty meaning is the most frequent type of modality being used by American politicians to talk about Iran and North Korea.
4. Negative lexes are used more than positive ones to designate extremism in the selected political contexts.
5. In terms of speech acts, American politicians resort to accusation, warning and ordering.
As for deictic expressions, they mostly concentrate on addresser deictic type.
6. Different rhetorical devices are utilized in both contexts among which are allusion and understatement.
7. Argumentative, nomination, perspectivization, and predication strategies are utilized to designate extremism in both Iranian and North Korean contexts as used by politicians under scrutiny. However, an argumentative one is mostly used in the two contexts.
8. As far as Iran and North Korea are concerned, the American politicians diverge in their ideology and power due to their belonging to different sociopolitical parties.

9. Different critical discourse mechanisms can be utilized in the analysis of the discourse of extremism in both contexts. This includes:
 - a. An anti-extremist stance can be taken regarding the way extremism is discursively manifested in the data under study.
 - b. An explanatory critique can be the basis of stance in the (a) above.
 - c. Avoiding and substituting strategies can be suggested for reproduction of extremism.

1.4 Procedures

To achieve the aims of the study and verify the associated hypotheses, the following steps are adopted:

1. Reviewing the literature about extremism and critical discourse analysis.
2. Eliciting a model to qualitatively analyse chosen examples to be the representative data of qualitative analysis of American extremist political discourse about Iran and North Korea. The model is based on Fairclough (1992), Van Dijk (2003), and Wodak (2005).
3. Conducting a statistical analysis to quantitatively investigate the findings of the qualitative analysis and verify or reject the hypotheses of this work.

1.5 Limits

The study is limited to the following points:

1. Investigating extracts that manifest extremism in American political contexts where Iran and North Korea are involved as both countries have a common problem which is nuclear programming.

2. Determining the discursive manifestations that are to be under scrutiny, relevant to literature review of extremism.
3. Restricting the data to some selected political speeches, interviews and some utterances quoted from twitter for the last ten years specifically 2008 to 2019.
4. Delimiting the data to extracts produced by the two American political figures: Barak Obama and Donald Trump as they represent two different political American parties that lead America in two successive period of time.

1.5 Value

This study is hoped to be significant for discourse studies, critical studies, international politics, and applied linguistics. In discourse studies, it is expected to develop the understanding of discourse, especially the political one. As far as critical paradigm is concerned, it is supposed to reflect one aspect of power and ideology employed via language users. Politically, the study shades light upon an important issue which is language across cultures and how extremism is embedded there. In applied linguistics, this study is significant in explaining how learners or translators need to understand and be aware of that language use can be extremist which has to be taken into consideration.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introductory Remarks

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

This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part concentrates on the approach of the current work which is critical discourse analysis. Thus, the chapter highlights its root, basic tents, key notions like discourse, ideology and power, and some approaches used in this study.

The second part provides a general idea about what extremism means and its background that enables us to denote a certain speech as extremist accordingly. This means presenting the circumstances that operate extremism and consequently the context through which we can identify it through speech. This procedure is held according to social theories that explain its meaning according to different scholars.

The chapter also surveys the varying definitions of extremism as an ideology. Then, extremism is put in comparison with other concepts like terrorism, dogmatism, radicalism, and moderation as they are included in extremism having specific common backgrounds. Additionally, principles of extremism are presented where main ideas of it are displaced. More importantly, extremism in international relations should be given some attention.

2.2 Critical Theory and Critical Linguistics

Critical theory is a philosophical interdisciplinary notion which questions the hidden assumptions and purposes in an existing form of practice; namely, it is always concerned with how things are as well as how they might be and how they should be. Fairclough (1995: 20) describes critical theory as “any theory concerned with critique of ideology and the effects of domination”. It provides a critical standpoint or outlook towards society. Hence, it is concerned with description, interpretation, and explanation of a phenomenon. Its goal is to confront reality and interpret it with an eye on totality (Bronner, 2017: 1-2).

To be adequate, critical theory must meet three criteria: it must be explanatory, practical, and normative, all at the same time. In other words, it must explain what is wrong with current social reality, identify the actors to change it, and provide both clear norms for criticism and achievable practical goals for social transformation. This leads to the three bases of criticality in critical theory; namely, stance, critique, and reproduction.

Depending on Marxist theory, Frankfurt School provides two instruments associated with critical theory. Bronner (ibid: 3-4) points out that those two are alienation and reification. The former refers to the isolation and identification of a phenomenon under discussion. The latter is concerned with how people are treated as things; that is, a connection is being made between the concepts used and people (a relation between a signified and signifier). Such correlations rip from historical context.

According to Wodak (1992: 321), critical theory can be applied to forms of practices like discourse. Such tendency starts with the emergence of critical linguistics where discourse is systematically examined as a social interaction of meaning and mechanism of power that

generates inequality. It springs from the use of linguistics as an instrument to find out the ideological level of meaning in discourses that are used to manipulate readers or audience or mystify a subject matter. This approach appears first in late 1979 and it is called a linguistic theory of action to differentiate the meaningful activity that includes meaning and intention from a mere behaviour.

As for Van Dijk (1993a: 97), critical linguistics goes beyond the normal and simple description of texts as it is based on multidisciplinary approaches such as discourse analysis (DA), politics, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, and other disciplines. Thus, criticality lies in the fact that the special focus is given to the relevant sociopolitical issues, and explicitly showing the ways power is abusively used by of dominant groups resulting inequality are enacted, expressed, legitimated, or challenged in or by discourse. This is what differentiates mere DA and critical discourse one.

With the passage of time, critical linguistics is named as critical discourse analysis (critical linguistics and CDA are sometimes used interchangeably although they have diversity of objects and methods) which pertains to the deep understanding of discourse depending on language in context (communicative competence) or intention in addition to its focus on two important aspects. According to Van Dijk (1993a: 97), the heart of CDA can be summed in the following:

- a. Systematic theoretical and descriptive account of the structures and strategies, at various levels, of written and spoken discourse; and
- b. The relationships of these properties of text and talk with the relevant structures of their cognitive, social, cultural, and historical contexts.

Accordingly, it means that CDA focuses on text and context taking the benefit of those items (see p.10) to extract ideologies enacted where DA is its heart.

2.3 Overview of Critical Discourse Analysis

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

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

Historically, the bases of CDA are connected to all language studies starting from De Saussure's system of signs, Noam Chomsky's competence and performance, Halliday's systemic functional grammar, and others like conversation analysis, narrative analysis, linguistic analysis, as well as DA. Emphatically, Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics provides the fundamental insight that made CDA possible to move linguistic analysis beyond formal description and use it as a basis for social critique (1989: 101):

Grammar goes beyond formal rules of correctness. It is a means of representing patterns of experience It enables human beings to build a mental picture of reality, to make sense of what goes on around them and inside them.

However, what differentiates this approach from all of these is its emphasis on the critical aspect of analysing the social issues embedded where unfairness is being enacted in the use of language. Thus, the job of CDA is to find out the opacity and transparent structural relationships of domination, discrimination, power and control as manifested in language (Wodak, 2007: 208- 9).

In its nature, CDA does not only investigate the ideational aspects but also, it takes the ideological assumptions into consideration. Thus, Widdowson (2007: 3) believes that CDA is an analytical research method which aims at finding out insinuations of ideological bias in both written and spoken messages and against such an ideology and the attitudes of the ruling system which tries to legitimize their control, power and domination. To put it differently, CDA looks for the ideas, assumptions or ideologies with an aim to maintain the inequality and bias between the elites and non-elites and campaigns against these ideas and assumptions.

Functionally, CDA is a developing field of study, springs from the systemic functional linguistics, and explicated disproportionately by various analysts in relation to its standpoint. Fairclough (1989: 5) concentrates on the word 'critical' within CDA which is specially linked with showing up the connections which are hidden from people like the connection between language, ideology and power. In this case, discourse is a prevailing way of influencing people's minds.

For Van Dijk (1993a: 280), CDA is mainly concerned with specific social issue where it hopes that DA is the one which can be understood by. That is, it is interested not only in social injustice, inequality, and domination, but also with the role of DA in underpinning such phenomenon (discovering the hidden agendas).

In addition to those mentioned previously, Rogers (2004: 6) points out that discourses "are always socially, politically, racially and economically loaded". As such, the job of CDA is to scrutinize the use of discourse in relation to social and cultural issues such as race, politics, gender and identity and asks why the discourse is used in a particular way and what the implications are of this kind of use. CDA scholars aim at analysing particular discourses that express, legitimize, reproduce or question relations of power and domination (Van Dijk, 2015a: 467).

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

CDA explores the connections between the use of language and the social and political contexts in which it occurs. It explores issues such as gender, ethnicity, cultural difference, ideology and identity and how these are both constructed and reflected in texts. It also investigates ways in which language constructs and is constructed by social relationships.

In doing critical analysis, detailed textual analysis is included with an explanation and interpretation. It marks out the underlying ideologies from the linguistic features of the discourse, unpacking identified biases and ideological presuppositions underlying the discourse, and relating it to people's experiences and beliefs during such process (ibid).

2.3.1 Basic Tenets of Critical Discourse Approach

CDA is an approach mainly differs from any linguistic analysis in alluding to social problem being enacted. Therefore, this research work, CDA paradigm, should be characterized by some basic criteria. Kress (1989) cited in Wodak (2001: 14) mentions the basic ones that all CDA analyses depend on. Those standards will be developed in accordance with the theory of the scholar. These tents are as follows:

- a. Language is a social phenomenon.
- b. It is not only individuals but also institutions and social groupings which have specific meanings and values that are expressed in language in systematic ways.
- c. Texts or discourses are the relevant units of language in communication.
- d. Readers/hearers are not passive recipients in their relationship to texts.
- e. There are similarities between the language of science and the language of institutions.

In doing critical research on discourse, Van Dijk (1993a: 251-254) arrived at a number of requirements which have to be satisfied to effectively realize CDA's aims. The main prerequisites can be summarized below:

- a. CDA is a problem-or issue-oriented which hopes to better understand through DA. To do so, it uses theories, descriptions, methods and empirical work to realize certain sociopolitical goals. The nature of such problem deals with any form of social inequality being enacted using any form of discourse.
- b. CDA is a multidisciplinary approach or interdisciplinary one. It that means the divisions between theory, description and application become less relevant. The absence of such complication is not be

fruitful so as to understand the problem. In so doing, CDA focuses especially on the relations between discourse and society.

- c. Sociopolitical stance is explicitly stated in doing CDA unlike other forms of normal DA. Analysts explain their point of view, perspective, principles and aims, both within their discipline and within society at large. Thus, the work is without doubt political.
- d. The critical targets as well as the critique of discourse are both political. For the former, they are concerned with the power elites that enact, sustain, legitimate, or ignore social inequality and injustice. The latter is with the critique of those responsible for its perversion in the reproduction of dominance and inequality. Thus, CDA analysts get more insights into the vital role of discourse in the reproduction of dominance and inequality.
- e. CDA focuses on the underlying ideologies and then on the strategies of manipulation, legitimation, the manufacture of consent and other discursive ways to influence the minds (and indirectly the actions) of people in the interest of the powerful.

Moreover, Fairclough and Wodak (1997: 261-4) formulate the basic principles or tenets of CDA. According to them, those tenets represent the common features of all CDA approaches. They are as follows:

- a. CDA addresses *social and political issues* and they are *constructed and reflected in discourse*. These accords with Van Dijk's (1993a) main principle in which social problem has to be existed. Moreover, CDA examines manifestations, strategies as well as word choices being made in the production and reproduction of such problem in discourses.

- b. *Power relations are negotiated and performed through discourse.* This means doing CDA gives us insights about the controlling party and the one being controlled. This can be adhered through analysing the conversational interactions, who allow a person to speak and how they do this.
- c. *Ideologies are produced and reflected in the use of discourse.* This indicates that discourse is ideological as Fairclough (2003: 218) indicates. Thus, discourse reveals the ideological as well as political investments. To do so, Widdowson (2004: 92) affirms that linguistic forms are directly scrutinized so as to know how language is used to construct social identity and social relationship (thus social inequality).
- d. *Discourse both reflects and reproduces social relations.* This means that discourse is the mirror of the social as well as the political relations that gather people. For instance, racist discourse indicates that one part is superior and the oppressed is the inferior one. In order to extract such underlying ideologies, discourses are analysed to point out the discursive practices being used.

2.3.2 Key Notions in Critical Discourse Analysis: Critique, Ideology, Power and Dominance

As it is mentioned in (2.3.1), CDA is an approach which mainly deals with specific social problems or problems-oriented issue where inequality is being enacted. There are mainly three important concepts which should be available in doing CDA. They are critique, ideology, power and dominance.

2.3.2.1 Critique

According to Online Oxford Lexico Dictionary (2019), the word 'critique' means "a detailed analysis and assessment of something, especially a literary, philosophical or political work". It goes back to the seventeenth century. Its meaning is associated with the word 'criticism' (the art of criticizing). However, critique is a way of presenting an attitude using DA as an instrument (web source 6). By DA we mean the linguistic and extra-linguistic approaches used to analyse stretch of language whether written, spoken or semiotics.

One of the cornerstones to accomplishing CDA is to have a critique. Fairclough (1996: 52) states that the CD analyst extracts the political commitments or brings the political commitments into surface (finding out the underlying ideologies). In this case, the critique of power and ideology are connected. According to Reisigl and Wodak (2009: 87-8), a critical stance means having a distance from the data by inserting the data in the social context, describing the political position of participants in the discourse, and concentrating on continuous self-reflection while undertaking research.

Van Dijk (2015a: 466) points out that "CDA is discourse study with an attitude". Thus, critique is part of DA. Within this point of view, two perspectives of the relationship between DA and critique are to be emphasized; namely, external and internal (integrated). For the external relation, Nonhoff (2017: 3) argues that DA and critique are incompatible as:

The critique temporally precedes the analysis in several dimensions: problematization or description of normatively questionable social relations, normative standards, critical attitude of the analyst and subject positions of critique. Then, DA is in the ancillary, instrumental position to trace the critique empirically.

For the integrated relation, it is assumed that “DA is the critique”. Nonhoff (2017: 6-7) states that DA will function as critique in which it is used to eradicate, in the course of the analysis, the complexity of power relations between those who enlighten (the discourse analysts), those about whom there will be enlightenment (the discourse participants) and those who are to be enlightened (the readers).

To conclude, critical attitudes precede doing DA or DA is the instrument to achieve CDA. It should be bear in mind that DA is as important as critique in CDA.

2.3.2.2 Ideology

The concept of ideology appears firstly in late eighteenth-century France carrying a range of different purposes and meanings at different times; yet it always refers to social forms and procedures within which, and by means of which, symbolic forms circulate in the social world. Althusser (1971) cited in Baker and Ellece (2011: 57) views ideology as:

Constructions of reality... which are built into various dimensions of forms/meanings of discursive practices, and which contribute to the production, reproduction or transformation of relations of domination.

Depending on Marx's concept of language and consciousness, Strickland (2012: 48) states that Althusser (1971) offers two significant hypotheses about the meaning of ideology. First, he discards the idea that the notion of ideology as just false consciousness, namely; there is no '*unmediated access*' to reality; all consciousness is represented through ideology. Second, there is no clear cut between base and superstructure ('base' is the foundation of society like the economic conditions and relations of production while 'superstructure' is a cultural phenomenon (ideology) that is a reflection of base. That is, ideology produces social subjectivities and mediates the reality of individuals.

Felluga (2015: 148-150) clarifies Althusser's (1971) notion of ideology providing the addressee with the contrast between this notion and that of Marx's (if exists) in a number of notes as follows:

- a. "Ideology represents the imaginary relationship of individuals to their real conditions of existence". Althusser (1971) affirms that ideology does not reproduce the real world but exemplifies the illusory association of individual to the real world. However, Marx believes in the assumption that ideologies are false and the real world is hidden by these ideologies.
- b. "Ideology has material". This is because ideology always exists as a social practice.
- c. The basic purpose of all ideologies is to transform the concrete individuals into subjects. It constitutes our reality and appears to us as 'true' or 'obvious'. Althusser (1971) states that "individuals are always-already subjects". He (ibid) advocates that becoming subject occurs even before we are born. It is certain that the child will inherit its father's name, and thus, will have an identity. Accordingly,

Althusser says 'the child is born in a particular familial ideological configuration'.

For CDA, ideology is a cognitive crucial notion in terms of power relations. It means ideas which arise from a given set of material interests in the course of the struggle for power, namely beliefs or world view as an output for logical system which one wants people to hold that appear to be common sense (Fairclough, 1989: 94).

Van Dijk (1998: 8) defines ideologies as the basis of the social representations shared by members of groups/ communities. They are assumed to be sociocognitive interface between social structures and discourse structures. His own definition is based on Hall (1996: 26) who states that:

Ideologies are mental frameworks — the languages, the concepts, categories, imagery of thought, and the systems of representation — which different classes and social groups deploy in order to make sense of, figure out and render intelligible the way society works.

Ideology is associated with socially shared ideas. To deeply diagnose the meaning of ideology, the meaning of 'idea' is to be displayed. According to Van Dijk (1998: 15-6), ideas can be the following:

- a. Objects or processes in/of the mind.
- b. Products of thinking or thought.
- c. Part of knowledge.
- d. Personally or socially shared.
- e. New, original interesting thoughts and about important issues.

Whether positive or negative, ideology is negatively oriented in CDA. It is described in terms of 'false consciousness', which lately expresses the persuasive, hegemonic ideas being established by dominated groups as part of their common sense about the nature of society (Van Dijk, 1998: 15-6).

From Wodak's discourse historical approach point of view (2001: 4), ideology is commonly defined as one-sided standpoint or worldview which consists of related mental representations, convictions, opinions, attitudes, and evaluations. It is shared by members of precise social groups serves as a significant means of establishing and preserving unequal power relations through discourse: for example, by establishing hegemonic identity narratives.

Thus, generally, ideology is an application to the Whorfian hypothesis which suggests that language "is not merely a reproducing instrument for voicing ideas, but rather is itself the shaper of ideas..." (Whorf, 1956: 212). That is, language shapes the way people think in discourse (the worldview) and it is revealed by their thought. In this respect, ideology creates reality and forms its culture (i.e., ideas, customs, and skills that distinguish a given group of people).

2.3.2.3 Power

Power is one of the arguable concepts that scholars are trying to solve. That is, they attempt to reach exactly what power means. Elsharkawy (2011: 1) defines 'power' as the ability to control individuals to behave or not to behave in a specific manner and achieving one's goal regardless of others (depriving others of gaining access to the same thing).

Other meanings are also workable. Power means persuasive and manipulative way of giving explicit commands, orders, threats or economic sanctions using force rather than coercive or incentive (van Dijk, 1995a: 85). Thus, power here is an ideological and symbolic not physical manifestation of use; namely, it means the way people communicate to make effect and change. Power operates on different levels: social, individual, military, state-based, legal, and so on, which is the core of CDA (ibid).

Simply speaking, power is viewed as the authority that a participant has in a legitimate position to carry out his ideas regardless of the resistance to it and the exercise of power relies on the person's will, even in disagreement to someone else's (Clegg, 1989 cited in Elsharkawy, 2011: 8-9).

Fairclough (1992: 46) states that language has two sides of power: power in discourse and power behind discourse. For the first, power appears in lexical preferences used in discourse in addition to the syntactical structures. Power behind discourse is closely connected with the whole social order of discourse as it is put together and held together to have a hidden effect which is manipulation and persuasion.

Within the same vein, Fairclough (1989: 43-77) and Watts (1992: 89) point out that power is everywhere and no discourse is without its exercise. However, the discourse itself is not powerful by its own; it gains such privilege through its producers. Cameron (2001: 23) asserts such characteristic saying that "words can be powerful: the institutional authority to categorize people is frequently inseparable from the authority to do things to them".

In order to examine the exact meaning of power, Wodak and Meyer (2009: 9) affirm that its meaning varies depending on the social

theory it explains. Thus, they classify power according to three different approaches:

- Power as a result of specific resources of individual actors.
- Power as a specific attribute of social exchange in each interaction.
- Power as a systemic and constitutive element/ characteristic of society.

To sum up, power is not only brute physical force or using economic coercion, but also it is closely connected or realized by the activities of specialists who are licensed to define, describe and classify things and people. Additionally, power is connected to the social theory being used. Thus, language is ideologically oriented rather than neutral in the sense that it depends upon the social or political implications of its users.

2.3.3 Central Approaches to Critical Discourse Analysis

This section is mainly devoted to shedding light on CDA's main approaches which by their own focus on specific parameters.

CDA is an interdisciplinary research approach, namely, the investigation of which is carried out from a widely differing perspective. The many approaches to language such as linguistics, sociolinguistics, pragmatics, cognitive psychology, and conversation analysis contribute to CDA. Thus, its approaches are taken from approaches to language study adding the critical perspective to its analysis.

There are varieties of approaches set up to CDA. These approaches depend on specific method or combination of methods chosen depending on the research questions themselves. Wodak and Meyer (2009: 22) mentions six different approaches that constitute CDA analysis:

1. Dispositive analysis which is closest to Foucault's notion of discourse (ways of constituting knowledge, together with the social practices, forms of subjectivity and power relations which inhere in such knowledges and relations between them);
2. Corpus-linguistics approach, which analyses large amounts of text quantitatively;
3. Dialectical-relational or socio-cultural approach, advocated by Fairclough, linking between semiosis and other elements of social practice.
4. Social actors approach, associated with van Leeuwen, emphasizing the role of action;
5. Sociocognitive approach, associated with van Dijk, drawing on socio-cognitive theory; and
6. Discourse-historical approach, which uses linguistic theory with historical context.

Among the above-mentioned approaches are three well-known scholars who will be summarized as they are closely connected to the current study. These are Fairclough (2001), Van Dijk (2006), and Wodak (2005). Fairclough presents a systemic functional linguistic approach; Van Dijk a text linguistic and cognitive linguistic one; and Wodak interactional studies.

2.3.3.1 Fairclough's (2001) Socio-Cultural Approach

Fairclough is one of the most significant scholars who works in the field of CDA. His model is called the socio-cultural approach. According to Meyer (2001: 22), Fairclough focuses on social conflict taking the linguistic manifestations as a way of deducting ideology within an emphasis on the role of cultural diversity between different geographical areas. For him, CDA is an analysis of the dialectical relation between language as one type of semiosis and elements of social practice (cultural values, social identities, social relations, means of production,

etc). He mainly depends on systemic functional linguistics of Halliday (1985) by focusing on the social function of language.

To accomplish CDA analysis, Fairclough (2001: 125) recommends the following:

1. Specifying a particular social problem that manifests itself in discourse having a semiotic aspect which goes outside that discourse by depicting such a problem and identifying its semiotic aspect.
2. Identifying the main styles, genres, discourses that contain this semiotic side by carrying out:
 - Structural Analysis
 - Interactional Analysis
 - Interdiscursive Analysis
 - Linguistic and Semiotic Analysis
3. Conducting difference and variety in styles, genres, and discourses are to be conducted as far as the social problem is concerned.

In order to do such an analysis, Fairclough (2001: 25) depends on the structure as well as the order of discourse to ideologically analyse discourses in any type of genre. He states that power relation determines such structuring that change over time, namely; power indicates the ability to control orders of discourse, ideological one.

To critically scrutinize the ideological power, Fairclough (ibid: 109) devices a model of three stage application depending on linguistic analysis. He classifies those stages into: description of text, interpretation of the relationship between text and interaction, and explanation of the relationship between interaction and social context.

The description of text is proposed to have a look upon the formal features of the discourse as far as vocabulary, grammar, and

textual structure are concerned. With vocabulary, the analyst tries to catch the terminologies which are ideologically manifested. To do so, the analyst checks the relationship between those words using metaphor, word relations, and euphemistic expressions and so on.

Grammatical processes are assigned to the participants in the discourse to the ideologies that those processes designate. Additionally, normal grammatical features are also seen like sentence type, modality, and relational values. After doing these steps, the analyst ideologically looks at these structures trying to find meaning to such choices like the use of one process more than others (Fairclough, 2001: 110-2).

The interpretation is designed to analyse participants' production of text, namely, what is in the text and what is 'in' the interpreter. Depending on the background knowledge, the analyst tries to find out the cues in the text that activate interpretation procedure. This stage is divided into two main phases. One of these phases is related to the interpretation of context whether situational or intertextual. The other phase is closely connected to the interpretation of the text as far as meaning of utterance (semantics and pragmatics), surface meaning (grammar, phonology, and vocabulary), local coherence (cohesion and pragmatics) and text structure are concerned (ibid: 141-162).

The explanation is intended to describe the discourse as a part of a social process, as well as the social practice, determined by social structures. This stage is classified into three parts. The first part is concerned with the social determinants where levels of power whether societal, institutional or situational are identified in discourse. The second part examines the ideologies in which recognition of the portion of discourse which carries out the ideological character is to be scrutinized. The third part is called effect where the social problem is studied through

making associations between discourses under analysis. Such a process is done to see whether the problem or ideology is covertly or overtly displayed, or such a discourse is designed to sustain or transform power relation (Fairclough, 2001: 162-7).

2.3.3.2 Van Dijk's (2006) Socio-Cognitive Approach

Van Dijk is famous scholar in critical studies specially CDA. His approach has made him a prominent figure in this field. Mainly, his approach is sociopolitical advocated to eradicate social inequality and injustice. For him, the critical discourse studies are more problem-oriented than discipline-oriented, and necessitate a multidisciplinary where more than one method is used.

Van Dijk (2015b: 64) names his approach as 'socio-cognitive approach' or discourse–cognition–society triangle. According to him, this means that any CDA study is a link between discourse and society which is mediated by the mental representations of language users as individuals and as social members. Put it differently, discourse can only manipulate social interaction and social structures throughout the same cognitive interface of mental models, knowledge, attitudes and ideologies.

For that reason, the mediated component, cognition, is a turning point in CDA which differentiates Van Dijk's model. Cognition, itself, deals with the mind, memory and especially with the cognitive processes and representations involved in the production and comprehension of discourse. According to Van Dijk (ibid), the cognitive structure composes of three elements. They are memory, mental models and social cognition.

Firstly, memory is usually divided into Working Memory, Short Term Memory, and Long-Term Memory. They include features

remembrances of autobiographical experiences which are socially shared knowledge, attitudes and ideologies.

Secondly, mental models comprise specific characteristics of discourse like the standard hierarchical structure of a spatiotemporal Setting, Participants (and their identities, roles and relations), Actions/Events, and Goals. They may embrace visual, auditory, sensorimotor, evaluative, and emotional information of experiences. This model is generally divided into two types: situation model, and context or pragmatic model. The former accounts for personal meaning or explanation of discourse and define its meaningfulness and (local and global) coherence. The latter symbolizes the dynamic communicative situation where appropriateness of discourse is to be defined.

Finally, social cognition encompasses generic and abstract knowledge of the world, shared by members of the same community. In other words, social groups share attitudes (e.g, about abortion, immigration or the death penalty) or more fundamental ideologies, such as those of racism, sexism, militarism or neoliberalism, or opponent ideologies such as those of antiracism, feminism, socialism, pacifism or environmentalism. Thus, social cognition is collective while the preceding ones are individual.

In order to conduct actual CDA analysis, Meyer (2001: 26) argues that Van Dijk distinguishes between six strategies on how to do so in his study to racist discourses:

- a. Analysis of semantic macrostructures: topics and macro-propositions
- b. Analysis of local meanings, where the many forms of implicit or indirect meanings, such as implications, presuppositions, allusions, vagueness, omissions and polarizations are especially interesting

- c. Analysis of ‘subtle’ formal structures: here most of the linguistic markers mentioned are analysed
- d. Analysis of global and local discourse forms or formats
- e. Analysis of specific linguistic realizations, for example, hyperbolas, litotes
- f. Analysis of context

2.3.3.3 Wodak’s (2015) Discourse-Historical Approach

Discourse-Historical Approach (DHA) is one of the prominent approaches advocated to the analysis of discourse. It is found out by Ruth Wodak who concentrates on the historical context in the constitution of anti-Semitic stereotyped images as they appear in public discourses in 1986. Characteristically, Wodak (2015: 1-15) specifies a number of features to her discourse-historical approach (henceforth DHA) which represents the common ground of doing CDA analysis.

The first characteristic is interdisciplinary and intertextuality. The former means a combination of linguistic analysis with historical and sociological, theoretical and methodological approaches. Moreover, it also uses ethnographical methods as it foreshadows insights of 'backstage' of politics. The latter indicates interrelationship between discourses and topics of the same discourse whether it is in the past or present. Such mechanism occurs through making reference to topics or actors presented in the past, allusion to the same event, and transfer of main arguments from one text to the next.

Secondly, DHA is a problem oriented approach. It is used to demystify hegemony of specific discourses by extracting the underlying ideologies. To do so, DHA focuses on the ways in which linguistic and other semiotic practices mediate and reproduce ideology in a range of social institutions.

Thirdly, DHA focuses on the assumption that language is not powerful by its own. It means used by powerful people to reach an end. Power in this respect is not symmetrical. At the same time, it is not represented by physical force or violence but by manipulative and legitimized discourses. Thus, CDA will concentrate on the ways in which linguistic forms are used in various expressions and manipulations of power in different genres in which ideology is one-sided point of view where unequal power is maintained and established (Wodak, 2015: 1-15).

Finally, DHA differentiates between three types of critique: discourse immanent, sociodiagnostic critique, future-related prospective critique. Discourse immanent searches for the irregularities in the internal structure of discourse. Sociodiagnostic critique aims at identifying the persuasive or “manipulative” character of discursive practices. Seeking to reduce the language barriers is the last type of critique which in turn contributes to the improvement of communication.

Contrasting Wodak's approach with other scholars, her CDA is the most linguistically oriented one. In Wodak (2001: 66), she recognizes discourse as:

A complex bundle of simultaneous and sequential interrelated linguistic acts, which manifest themselves within and across the social fields of action as thematically interrelated semiotic, oral or written tokens,... social theory plays a crucial part in critical analysis where context is understood historically.

Thus, Meyer (2001: 22) confirms that Wodak makes extensive use of linguistic theories in her model focusing on argumentation theory in analysing political discourses using a list of *topi* which are pragmatically oriented. This is the core of her assumption where context whether historical or situational is a crucial part in doing CDA.

Accordingly, Reisigl (2017: 53) states that DHA classifies context into four kinds; each of which is taken into consideration in the analysis. These kinds are as follows:

1. *The immediate co-text or co-discourse*: concentrates on thematic and syntactic coherences, lexical solidarities, collocations, connotations, implications, presuppositions and local interactive processes.
2. *The intertextual and interdiscursive context* focuses on the connection between utterances, texts, genres and discourses.
3. *Social context* identifies the context of situation which includes degree of formality, place, time, occasion, addressees, interactive and political roles, political and ideological orientation, gender, age, profession, level of education, ethnic, regional, national, and religious identities, etc.
4. *Meso- and macro-level context* conjoin the broader sociopolitical and historical context that incorporated into the analysis. At this point, fields of action and the history of the discursive event as well as of discourse topics are looked at.

In addition to her emphasis on context, Wodak (2007: 208-10) analyses the Vienna Election 2001 so as to look for anti-Semitism prejudice and beliefs (anti-Semitism ideology). She finds out that pragmatics is part of argumentation discursive strategies employed by the elections campaign. She extensively make use of pragmatic tools; some of which are rhetorical devices in order to hide their own negative assumptions. Those tools are allusions, presuppositions, insinuations, implicatures, etc. The occurring anti-Semitism ideology is only inferred by using such tools.

The three pioneer models so far explained are considered the base which the study relies. That is, from each scholar, the study adopts specific notions to be part of CDA model of the current study. They are going to be elucidated in chapter three which is the analytical framework.

2.4 Extremism: Roots, Developments, and Definitions

Extremism as an ideology especially in political context is wide spread nowadays. Some space is needed to highlight its meaning and connotations using different points of view that can help designate its nature.

According to *Online Etymological Dictionary*, the noun 'extremism' signifies "disposition to go to extremes in doctrine or practice" (Web Source1). This indicates that extremism means a belief or set of beliefs that go in a direction that departs from the main belief system (a belief system is a working schema of all the beliefs an individual accepts as truthful) of the society and those ideas will be arranged in a way which persuades its receivers whether listeners or readers. Moreover, the persuasion is not held on the presentation of ideas only. However, it exceeds to the application to those ideas in real life situations.

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

Originally, the discussion about the term 'extremism' and its use goes back to First World War. It enters the German dictionary "Duden" only in 1942 while it is used lately in 1974 by "Verfassungsschutz" (the Office for the Protection of the Constitution - the German domestic

intelligence service). Within the late seventies, extremism as a term is firstly established as a scientific notion by Manfred Funke (1978) and followed by others in the 1980s.

In addition to German dictionary, Pradhan (1914: 617) affirms that the noun 'extremism' is utilized by the Anglo-Saxon. According to him, the forerunner of the term 'extremism' is "extremite" as used by the Bishop Stephen Gardiner in (1546). He does so in his description of the enemies at that time.

In his article " On language; what's an extremist? ", Safire (1996: para, 6) stipulates that Joseph Worcester's dictionary (1846) is an early source which uses such a term. Extremism, here, is associated with the view of slavery and its ending. Previously, the noun "extremism" is used in an English proverb cited in 1639: "Extremity of right is wrong".

Safire (1996: para 4) adds that extremism comes back into existence in 1967 with John L. Carpenter, Edgar Metzler, and others (they are one of the famous film directors who spotted the light on extremism and discrimination). Furthermore, the noun 'extremism' emerges in the United States within President James K. Polk period. However, US Senator Daniel Webster familiarizes the term as he utilizes it to "describe most violent proponents in the (anti-)slavery debate at the time of the American civil war" (ibid).

As for its definition, extremism can be seen from different angles depending on the arena that explains it. The social psychologist, Arena and Arrigo (2005: 489) define extremism as a collection of ideological beliefs that oblige specific political system into a direction that is suggested by specific norms with or without violence. They explain this term as it is the direct way that leads to terrorism. Hence, extremism is viewed to be associated with particular political agenda.

In other ways, scholars try to define extremism by linking it to specific concepts that explain or approach its meaning. Altemeyer and Hunsberger (1992: 115) connect extremism to negative outcomes such as prejudice where set of negative beliefs and attitudes will be grown about certain individuals and groups depending on an organized proof. Cornell (2007: 621-2) assimilates the term to a form of conflict made by two parties each of which wants to support his own point of view.

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

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

Verbal extremism, as Yaroshchuk et al. (2018: 936) comment, is used for influencing the addressee to manipulate his/her actions. As a result, extremist texts or discourses are agitated and propagandistic tools

that influence the formation of certain ideological views in the addressee and, at the same time, call for certain actions to be done.

Online Macmillan Dictionary describes extremism as a tendency to occupy beliefs, attitudes or opinions that are considered to be exceptionally unreasonable or irrational by most people (Web Sources 2). Unreasonableness, namely, explains the beliefs or opinions that do not share the receivers' beliefs or opinions, i.e., beliefs or opinions that lack or unable to be justified by means of common reasons that are socially accepted.

Online Power Thesaurus Dictionary (2019) agrees with *Online Macmillan Dictionary's* (2019) definition. They assert that extremism is "any political theory favoring immoderate uncompromising policies"(Web Source 3). Besides, *Online Merriam-Webster Dictionary* emphasizes that the beliefs as well as their supports seem to be far from what most people consider correct or reasonable (Web Source 4).

Sargent (1995: 2) illustrates the meaning of extremism saying that simply speaking the extremes represent the end of a line where political beliefs, attitudes and assumptions are located. In other words, extremism symbolizes that part of the curve with somewhat few people. Additionally, there is the middle part of the line where most of the people are. They believe that everyone at either end is sincerely out of touch with reality in a negative way.

Midlarsky (2011: 1) suggests that fugacious gains, together with mortality salience, form basic explanations for the meaning of extremism especially the political one which constitutes a theoretical framework that also explains later mass violence. In this respect, Midlarsky (2011: 41) points out that political extremism is defined as:

The will to power by a social movement in the service of a political program typically at variance with that supported by existing state authorities, and for which individual liberties are to be curtailed in the name of collective goals, including the mass murder of those who would actually or potentially disagree with that program.

From the above train of thoughts, extremist ideas, beliefs, assumptions and attitudes are said to be out of the center of social or political spectrum of the beliefs of social community. By so doing, namely, holding such extremist beliefs, citizens seek popularity as positions always change. For Sargent (1995: 8), for instance, it is the ultimate goal behind such beliefs. Furthermore, Schmid (2014: 4) concludes that extremism is politically marked as being "compared to the mainstream of their host society". It depends on "street creditability" among people in the community.

For that reason, extremism in political context corresponds to negative constitutional terms such as "tyrannies" and "despotic", precisely, this ideology has a pejorative connotation and expresses a defense mechanism as Backes (2007: 247) suggests. He (ibid) concludes that extremism is a negative constitutional term which serves as a label for political opinions, forms of action and actors from whom one disassociates oneself most carefully. Mainly, extremism in political language is only associated and restricted to extreme left party for a time. However, it is extended to the extreme right party as well.

Bötticher (2017: 74) adds that extremism is attached to people who hold anti-establishment views and recognizes politics as a "struggle for supremacy" instead of quiet competition between two sides or parties. In this respect, extremist views are utilized to set the ground for

popularity and support from citizens. Such tendency or manifestation is achieved by creating or highlighting "fear of enemies within and outside society".

Extremism is a set of negative constitutional beliefs and thoughts directed toward an individual or a group based on an organized proof in the name of collective goals to be a way of persuading others or being in a disagreement with them

2.5 Principles of Extremism

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

Al-Qaradawi (1991: 7) defines extremism as being situated at the farthest possible point from the center. This means that 'ordinary, centrist, mainstream, or normal' should be figured out as Coleman and Bartoli (2003: 2) suggest. According to them (ibid) , what defines the ordinary is a political matter. As such, he defines extremism as activities (beliefs, attitudes, feelings, actions, strategies) of a character far removed from the ordinary. Within conflict settings, it manifests itself as a severe form of conflict engagement.

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

Characteristically, Kilp (2011: 25) points out that by nature, extremism is a negative ideology which closely connected to the meaning of ‘pushing to the limit’, or ‘being at the edge’. This concept is not raised as an outcome of violence but it is simply employed in circumstances where actors engage in such causes.

Within the same vein, he (ibid) supports the above point of view affirming that that to some degree academic argumentation depends on the ideological preference of the scholars' religious and political orientation. Such influence is due to conscious and subconscious effect of our cultural environment and geopolitical position.

Consequently, subjectivity within the analysis of extremist discourse may result. That is to say, biased and cultural partiality will be part of the basis of such an analysis. Thus, extremism will be principally not objective as it includes the subjective touch of the observer or the analyst.

In other situations, he (2011: 23) assimilates the principles or criteria through which extremism can be identified to the rule of thumb as it will determine the chances of being labeled as an extremist in social and political as well as the academic orientation. Moreover, he argues that since questions about common understandings and shared cultural beliefs are not raised, being labeled as extremists from the analyst point of view will be low.

Mostly, it is not a simple mission that one can identify extremist ideology easily. It is context dependent. Thus, Coleman and Bartoli (2003: 2) affirm that the *current and historical context* of extremist acts shape our view of them. This means that extremism is held on the basis of an accumulated context. Besides, Kamali (2015: 36) announces that extremism is obvious and simply identifiable for the most

part, but it may require extra examination of technical and contextualized situations.

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

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

Furthermore, they (ibid: 2) denote that extremist individuals or groups are viewed as cohesive and consistently evil. However, it is important to recognize that they may be conflicted or ambivalent with their groups or to which they are politically concerned. Thus, there may exist a great deal of difference and conflict within their groups.

In an extremist situation, two groups are to be identified, namely, dominant group and oppressed ones. Extremists employ violent means to achieve their aims. Such characterization is marked by their preferences to violent verse non-violent tactics, the level of violence they employ, and the preferred targets of their violence. The preference of each group will be diverged accordingly.

Coleman and Bartoli (2003: 3) point out that the dominant group prefers the covert use of violence. They manipulate people's minds throughout tending toward more indirect institutional or structural form of violence. They have a tendency toward the use of implicit torture by using expressions that designate such idea. Moreover, they informally conform the legal policy of brutality (cruelty). On the other hand, less

power or less dominant group, are inclined toward the employment of direct, episodic forms of violence.

Coleman and Bartoli (2003: 4) nominate the main purpose of extremism " is a rational strategy in a game over power". In this respect they say:

Extremist actions are an effective strategy for gaining and maintaining power in an hierarchical environment where resources are scarce and competition for power is paramount for meetings one's needs. In other words, extremists call attention to one's cause, damage one's opponent, and unite one's ingroup against a common enemy. This is a very common and popular perspective on the prevalence of extremism.

Belasheva (2002: 3) antecedes the above contributions in stressing the idea that extremism is seen exclusively as being of a negative character. In particular, he believes that "the extremism is generated by the possibility of embracing a wide scope of activities that fall in the category of this phenomenon." What is more, he adds that extremism is not a crime, namely, it includes everything travelling out of the limits of 'the commonly accepted'.

From Tukumov's (2004: 10) point of view, it is not accurate to detect extremism exclusively as a socially dangerous and, as a result, an illegal phenomenon because in this case one would have to acknowledge that many extreme views could be considered violations of public order and fall under criminal or administrative jurisdiction.

Kilp (2011: 9) announces that in extremism dehumanizing is an approach that is used to belittle the other party under discussion. At the same time, maintenance of positive public image, good and moderate self

is reasonably alluded to as well. This leads to the implicit demonstration of using "other and us" as Alva et al. (2017).

Extremism as a mechanism in political arena arises when discrimination between two ends takes place. Kilp (2011: 17) affirms that extremism is primarily found in political and religious situations in isolation. Moreover, such ideology obviously appears when religion mixes with politics or politics mixes with religion. This especially occurs in global and national politics where 'opponents' are more easily defined as enemies in politics.

Through the above configuration, Khan (2015: 3) asserts that extremists constantly distort or discredit the other party in their discussion by portraying evil images. However, Böttcher (2017: 2) shows that the extremists may segregate citizens and foreigners into friends and foes without any variety of opinions and specific substitution of new lifestyle. According to him, they seek homogenization through destroying diversity between members of society where they gain state power.

Krahnmann (2019: 49) confirms that extremism is defined by what is accepted or acceptable to the majority. This, in turn, is subject to change over time. Thus, what can be seen as extremism in identifiable context may not be so in another.

2.6 Extremism: Related Terms

There are certain terms that are quite similar to extremism and may be used as synonyms, incorporated, or opposite to it. These terms are terrorism, radicalism, dogmatism, and moderation. For each concept, there is a section which is designed to present a concise explanation about it and its relation to extremism as well.

2.6.1 Extremism and Terrorism

In connecting terrorism with extremism, Gouldsboro (2018: 26) firstly describes the meaning of terrorism saying that it is a response against the rules made by society in addition to the rules of the government. Terrorists are those society groups who disagree with laws which they think are imposed on them. Not only this, they protest against such laws using force and violence. Thus, those people will be alienated from the rest of society for their so doing.

British government, in prevent duty guidance, defines extremism under the replica of terrorism. It describes extremism as:

Vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs ... calls for the death of members of our armed forces (are also) extremist. (Gouldsboro, 2018: 31)

According to the above-mentioned definition of terrorism, it seems that terrorism is the other face of extremism. That is to say, extremism is a form of terrorism if violence and aggression are to be used.

Kirkpatrick (2019: para.9) supports the above-mentioned view saying that terrorism is principally violent and commonly refers to somebody who is involved in political violence. He comes to such conclusion as he analyses one thousand and thirty-seven parliamentary debates. According to him, holding extremist ideology can be exemplified through being "nationalist, a communist, or an animal rights' activist".

To differentiate between extremism and terrorism, Yakh'ev (2008), cited in Zinchenko (2014: 3), distinguishes the two terminologies, saying that extremism involves a specific extreme type or method of social action and includes such features as goals, ideology, action motivation, means and ways of action. On the other hand, terrorism occupies only one action type or method. It is much narrower in its logical sense, although it undeniably has been adopted as an everyday extremist weapon.

Kirkpatrick (2019: para.11) states that extremism is "a pathway into terrorism". Measuring such an idea can be seen in focusing on the ideologies that do not conform to the government's definition of "normal" values. Namely, these measures do not focus on the behaviours or supports for political violence.

Krahenmann (2019: 48-9) mentions that Security Council resolution identifies violent extremism as a condition conducive to terrorism. However, he admits that there is no clear cut between them. In other words, the distinction between them is unclear as the two ideologies are addressed simultaneously.

Before the above-mentioned scholars, Schmid and Jongman (1988: 14, 56) confirm that primarily terrorism uses extremism as a means not an end by itself. However, the term 'terrorism' cannot be divided into its ideological baggage as it is an ideology by itself.

Thus, extremism is a trigger for terrorism. Each terrorist behaviour results from extremist ideology while the opposite is not. However, extremists may use terrorist expressions in their discourses to accuse the target of terrorism.

2.6.2 Extremism and Radicalism

To differentiate radicalism and extremism, a definition of radicalism is to be displayed. In Radix magazine, Chan (2015: 4) defines radicalism as:

A term describes and supports a pre-existence ideological stance that ultimately attempt to alter social norms and change established value systems in a fundamental way. It denotes political principles focused on altering social structures through revolutionary means and changing value systems in fundamental ways.

Schmid (2013: 12) describes radicalism as a "change in beliefs, feelings, and behaviours in directions that increasingly justify intergroup violence and demand sacrifice in defense of the group". It can be understood as strategic use of physical force to influence several audiences.

Schmid (2014: 6) differentiates radicalism from extremism saying that radicalism denotes "open-minded (secular)" people while extremism is connected to "closed-minded". Thus, according to him, radicalism is associated with secularism. However, Encyclopedia Britannica confirms that radicalism is the other connotation for extremism in political context. It is used pejoratively to denote the desire for extreme change in part or whole social order, social and political values (Web Source 5).

In the United States, the term designates dishonor or extreme manipulation. That is, in popular American usage, radicalism stands for political extremism of any variety, of the left or right. It is commonly

been functional to the left, but the term “the radical right” came to be found normally in the United States (ibid).

According to Midlarsky (2011: 5), radicalism indicates a socio-political movement that embraces set of political beliefs which aim at setting individual and collective free from the rules and social structure of the society in which they live. It represents a form of hostility against the status and its establishment. This means that extremism and radicalism meet in this area where there is hostility against the rules. This accord with what Koopmans (2014) confirms (see 2.4).

Radicalism, as Bötticher (2017: 3) states, aims at critically changing the existing structure to be restructured and/or overthrowing the current political system. It is connected to historical reformism where glorification of violence is slightly rejected. On the contrary, extremism seeks to subjugate people and enforce conformity. He (ibid) confirms that radical narratives contain utopian ideological elements like extremists. By utopian ideology, Department of Political Science in Europe defines it as irrational and irresponsible dreaming about the future. In other words, it denotes idealized visions of a perfect society.

Through studying the difference between extremism and radicalism, Bötticher (ibid) arrived at some conclusions. Firstly, extremists do not deny the notion of universal human rights and those institutions that serve to uphold them for all. This is applicable to radicalism as well. That is to say, radicalism is not opposed to equal human rights; historically, progressive radicals want to extend human rights to the underprivileged.

Secondly, radicalism locates itself in rebellious opposition against the establishment. However, extremism is directed not only

against establishments but also against all those who do not embrace its dogmatic recipe for a transformation of society.

Finally, radicalism draws strongly on the political legacy of the 18th century enlightenment, with its ideas of human progress and its faith in the power of reason. Extremism, on the other hand, is linked to an irrational, usually religious and fanatical belief system, that claims domination of truth on the basis of which it seeks to transform society according to its conservative vision.

In spite of all the previous slight differences, being radical is a relative concept. Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and National Security Criminal Investigation Progress (2009: 1) as well as Miller and Bartlett (2012: 5) describe radicalization as the process by which "individuals are introduced to an overtly ideological message and belief system that encourages movement from moderate, mainstream beliefs towards extreme views". Thus, Schmid (2013: 13) asserts the contextualization of radicalism. It can be found in political context even in Democratic Party.

In such circumstances, radicalism motivates or paves the way to extremism. It is the starting point for extremism to take place. Alva et al. (2017: 15) assert such theory stating that radicalization designates a process which leads to extremism and possibly terrorism.

As such, through the above meaning of radicalism, it seems that the way for extremism is the radical beliefs. Thus, the relationship between the two ideologies seems complicated. This is due to their sharing area in which they work. That is, both ideologies can be found in political contexts. However, radicalism is associated with idea of being immoderate having different political agendas representing open mindedness. Extremism, namely, encompasses specific political ideology as it represents the person's own view, character, and behaviour.

Accordingly, there is an overlap between extremism and radicalism, namely, they are two faces for the same coin in American political contexts. At the same time, there is a direct relationship between extremism and terrorism as shown above (see 2.6.1). Hence, there is an indirect relationship between radicalism and terrorism. Kundnani (2012:3) comments on such idea saying that "since 2004, the term 'radicalization' has become central to terrorism and counter-terrorism policy-making".

2.6.3 Extremism and Dogmatism

To distinguish extremism from dogmatism, an illustration of the term dogmatism is to be offered. Rokeach (1960: 4) defines dogmatism as:

A relatively closed cognitive organization of beliefs and disbeliefs about reality, organized around a central set of beliefs about absolute authority which, in turn, provides a framework for patterns of intolerance for those who have opposing beliefs and a sufferance along with qualified tolerance for those with similar beliefs. It denotes a closed way of thinking which can be associated with any ideology regardless of content, an authoritarian outlook on life.

In the above definition, Rokeach (1960) depends on Adorno et al. (1950). He arrives at such conclusion, i.e, the above definition, by capturing the dogmatic actions within the political spectrum. It is further defined by Merriam-Webster Dictionary as “positiveness in assertion of opinion especially when unwarranted or arrogant”.

Stein and Urdang (1971) cited in Kedem et al. (1987: 36) claim that dogmatism denotes "one who follows extreme principles and

advocates fundamental and extreme political reforms or changes using direct and uncompromising methods.... It denotes that which goes beyond moderation or even to excess in opinion, belief, action, etc."

According to Schmid (2013: 15), extremism is said to be based on dogmatic ideology. He (ibid) confirms such idea saying that the extremism as ideology denies diversity and believes in power just as dogmatism does. Besides, Novella (2013: 4) concludes that as dogmatism is one feature of extremism so it occurs under the umbrella of such ideology and gains its own characteristics. In other words, dogmatism is defined as holding ones opinions to be objectively correct or superior which is an extremist mark.

The relationship between extremism and dogmatism is not reversal. That is, it is not obligatory that all dogmatic people are extremely active. Kedem et al. (1987: 36) insist on such idea in which dogmatism as an ideology has such a close relationship with extremism. Conceptually, it is plausible that dogmatism would be more prevalent among extremists of whatever political persuasion than among non-extremists.

In this case, it is evident to have a look upon the main strategies of dogmatic discourses. Thus, through different research being done, scholars come up with different linguistic features of dogmatism in diverse types of discourses. Rokeach (1954: 196) states that dogmatic statements are characterized by high degree of certainty. This means that possibilities or probabilities are not associated with dogmatic comments.

Secondly, the dogmatic language in general is not sensorial in its nature. Fast and Horvitz (2016: 692) find out that the descriptions and details in dogmatic discourse are not presented in sensory language in which the use of feelings, emotions and sentiments are not present. This

encompasses the use of lexemes which designate such desire. For instance, words associated with hearing, feeling, or seeing may not be recognized in such context. For example, these words might occur when recounting a personal experience “I saw his incoming fist”.

Thirdly, pronouns as well as verb tense can be both indicators of dogmatism being practiced. Of course, not all pronouns or all tenses are included. As for the pronouns, Fast and Horvitz (2016: 693) finds out that the first person singular 'I' is non dogmatic as the speakers use hedges with like 'I think, I believe, etc'. However, the second person pronoun and third person plural are more dogmatic signals where the first is seen as more recurrent than the other in the same context of corpus. Thus, 'you and they' tend to differentiate the beliefs of others, often in a powerful prejudiced way (“you are a moron” or “they are keeping us down”). Other pronoun types do not show significant relationships.

As for the verb tense, the present tense is normally oriented towards a user's present contact (“this is all so stupid”), creating opportunities to signal dogmatism. Alternatively, comments in the past tense are more likely to refer to outside experiences (“it was an awful party”), speaking less to a user's stance towards an ongoing discussion. Besides, interrogative language and negation are also two additional positive indication of dogmatism. Whereas interrogative words like “how” or “what” have many benign uses, they disproportionately appear in the data in a form of rhetorical or emotionally charged questions, such as “how can anyone be that dumb?”(ibid).

Fast and Horvitz (2016: 694) summarize the linguistic features of dogmatic comments as showing certainty, being tentative and relativity, using comparison, alluding to (I, you, we, and they) pronouns and (past, present, and future) tenses to explicate dogmatic meaning, and

implying negative emotions. Their data are 1000 posts each from the subreddits politics, business, science, and Ask Reddit.

2.6.4 Extremism and Moderation

As it is mentioned previously, extremist views lie at the edges of specific moderate centre. Hence, extremists' ideas are in contrast with moderate ones. Kamali (2015: 36) states that:

Extremism is the conceptual opposite of moderation and almost as extensive,..., whereas moderation is centripetal and strongly tends toward the center, extremism is centrifugal, pushing away from the center toward the outer edges and extremes of its subject matter.

Moderation as a concept is called *wasaṭiyyah* in Arabic terminology as Kamali (ibid) suggests. He states that moderation is closely associated with justice, and it means opting for a middle position between extremities. It is often used interchangeably with “average,” “core,” “standard,” “heart,” and “non-aligned”.

Kamali (2015: 49) also adds that in general moderation is linked to the centrality of meaning to substance a concept or phenomenon to which it is applied. That is, the phenomenon's peripheries and related concepts are also taken into account. This means that the center of extremism is moderation and all its interrelated concepts like terrorism, dogmatism, and radicalism will be activated.

As for its definition, Al-Sharbini (2010: 27) affirms that moderation means a recommended stance that is associated with natural and intellectual people who are distinguished by their hatred to extremism. This concept is primarily a rational concept with little or no dogmatic connotations, and religiously virtuous in Islamic context. Al-

Sharbini (2010: 61) also adds that moderation is sometimes associated with mediocrity and neutrality of sorts, connected with a lack of enthusiasm and with intending at what is less than the best or excellent.

McCluskey and Kim (2012: 580) recently confirm that both political polarization and advocacy groups are favored over moderation. However, Gans (1979), cited in Wagner et al., (2018: 3) considers moderation as an important value. That is, moderation works as a means of social control which focuses on entities and individuals that wanted media attention in contrast with extremity which is not a value that promote news coverage.

In political context, Morris (2001: 108) affirms that ideologically extreme members of congress engage in the process of giving “minute speeches,” that tended to use more dramatic, extreme rhetoric when speaking. Moreover, the partisan messages are likely to be promoted by more extreme representatives in opposite to moderate members of congress who are less likely to promote such type of messages.

Through the above-mentioned co-related terms, extremism as an ideology takes the far ends of moderation. It makes use of terrorist expressions to be extremely motivated. It is characterized by extreme use of dogmatic language.

2.7 Extremism in International Relation

Language is at the heart of all debates, as it forms the basic content and material of ideology (Fairclough, 1995: 43). By ideology, it means a set of beliefs or principles, especially one on which a political system, party, or organization is based. There are different ideas included in the form of ideologies, which are deeply rooted in theories in the field

of international relation. In order to appraise the international relations between two countries, it is axiomatic to check the discourse about each other to be able to evaluate their relations in a long history. Extremism is one of these ideologies which can be found in such type of discourse.

Interestingly, language is a source and a medium through which an individual's perception of their real conditions, phenomena and the nature of the world are expressed. Dessler (1989: 443) points out that discourse structures and conceptualizes key concepts and theories which seek to explain the phenomena of the world. This means that through the political discourses presented by politicians, one can reach out the overall thinking of the system they are stand for. Thus, knowledge conceptions can be obtained regarding understanding and predicting the future of the world.

Aristotle argues that there is constantly be an association between politics and humans, and part of human nature is 'language,' or 'speech.' Hence, the dynamist nature of language will reflect the thought-provoking discourse of international relation through history. Seargeant (2009: 345–359) argues that language is not only an instrument for people to react to their socio-economic and political reality, but also it is a form of ideology which influences state thought and determines state behavior.

Providentially, Akyesilmen and Ishmeal (2019: 83) state that the language in the field of international relation studies use concepts, terminologies and/or narratives inappropriately, and therefore lacks the appeal of internationality. As a result, various scholars nominate such narratives, terms and concepts as extremists. Hence, language is an instrument of communication and a strong symbolic value and ideological power.

Thus, the extremist ideology in such relation can be acknowledged through the existence of a link between the negative representations of the other and violence. Delori and Ware (2019: 299) point out that the more one demonizes the other, the more violently one behaves. This can be manifested through bureaucratic reasoning, the routinization of violence, ‘technostrategic’ language, mechanization, and an accounting of what type of damage limitation may be carried out by destroying the enemy first.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introductory Remarks

This chapter is devoted to presenting the analytical framework intended to be the fundamental apparatus for analysing the data under study. It introduces some critical discourse concepts which will be used to underpin extremism in the political discourses of this work. They are established after presenting the relevant literature on extremism manifestations with their forms. All are designed to be part of the model used in this study.

3.2 Extremism Manifestations

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

3.2.1 Overt Extremism

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

a. Alluding to Evil Deeds

Khan (2015: 3) asserts that extremism can be established when a specific party tries to affirm his thoughts by alluding to evil deeds

attached to the party under discussion. Simply speaking, extremists constantly distort or discredit the other party in their discussion by portraying wicked images. For example, Obama suggests a plan in which he can penalize Iran to what it has done by suggesting an economic sanction as in: "a sanction regime that crippled the Iranian economy and ultimately brought them to the Table".

b. Generalization

Creating undesirable images or descriptions is one way to approach extremism. Khan (2015: 4) states that extremists try to spread hatred, namely, through using verbal expressions of a particular belief that addresses a social group or a member of it as s/he is from that group. In other words, they make use of stereotypes so as to formulate 'generalization' based on the characteristics of certain individuals of the target group. That is, stereotypes are individual features that are generalized to be attributed to the whole social group regardless of their truth. For instance, Trump assimilates IR's future punishment to be similar to other countries which does not follow American's rules as in "never, ever threaten the United States again or you will suffer consequences the likes of which few throughout history have ever suffered before".

c. Insertion of Ideas

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

d. Real or Symbolic Violence

What characterizes the discourse as extremist and especially violent one is the description and the use of real or symbolic violence against civilians for a political purpose. Alva et al. (2017: 15) denote that such manifestation is held through the use of violence to instill fear, destabilize and then destroy a disputed existing order. Obama uses this strategy in talking about NK as in "we will not hesitate to use military might to defend our allies and our way of life".

e. Naming Strategy

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

Normalization refers to the act of achieving political stability between two nations, and particularly two nations in some sort of conflict or potential conflict (Web Source 4). Thus, the type of discourse it encompasses a redefinition of modern discourse to allow those extreme views to be considered normal. This does not mean any removal of extreme and hateful rhetoric or views to fit the mode of modern discourse. It is a way of normalizing hate. For instance, Obama signifies IR as a dangerous country that has a connection with terrorists as in " The Iranian regime supports violent extremists and challenges us across the region".

f. Radical Employment of "Others and Us"

Alva et al. (2017: 16) affirm that extremism is also portrayed by the radical employment of "Others and Us". The latter being then construed as "abused, under threat, victims in need to be defended, while the "other" is dehumanized (e.g. constructed as evil). The use of such expression can refer symbolically to a culture or group. For example, Trump alludes to radical employment of 'other and us' represented by IR and US isolate his state and show power and pure reputation an in "We will not avert our eyes from a regime that chants death to America and threatens genocide against the Jewish people. We must never ignore the vial poison of anti-Semitism or those spread vanmisscreed".

3.2.2 Covert Extremism

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

a. Being Certain

As extremists try to persuade their audience with their ideas without being discussed, they tend to be certain of the correctness of their causes. To do so, Kamili (2015: 38) finds out that their ideas are either black or white in the sense that they create certainty of uncertain things. This elucidates why they possess an ability to catch the attention of population which is inconsistent to their possible numbers or percentages. Such privilege is not the reason behind their success. However, it is the weakness and hesitation of their opponent which helps them win people's empathy. Obama is certain that IR has to accept the sanctions and obligation America has set as in " Iran must accept strict limitations on its nuclear program that make it impossible to develop a nuclear weapon".

b. Unrealized Promises

Elements or alternatives of extremist orientation are theoretically set against social models, while practically are often based on political democracy, individual possibilities of freedom and equality (Alva et al., 2017: 11). Additionally, extremist beliefs can be in a form of war or guerrilla warfare that challenges long established power relations and endangering civil liberties and security. Obama alludes to unrealized promise where diplomacy is seen as an effective way of changing NK's behaviour as in "They need to work with us more effectively to change Pyongyang's behavior...Diplomacy requires that Pyongyang meet its international obligations".

c. Most up-to-Date Information

The addresser of the extremist discourse tries to persuade the recipients by his/her own point of view. To do so, s/he tries to capture their intention through attracting the attention to ideas that happen in the present time and link them to the occasion s/he is discussing. Through the analysis of internet extremist discourse, Yaroshchuk et al. (2018: 983) find such mechanism used by the extremists to manipulate their readers so as to follow their own direction:

Extremist texts reflect key features of a social, political, ideological nature, as a rule, of a conflictual orientation. Thus, the authors of extremist texts achieve the recognition of information, its relevance, ensuring its active dissemination in the Internet.

Through the above mechanism, it can be noticed that various ways can be used to manipulate the recipients whether they are audience, or readers. Such techniques may be used for different aims depending on

the context of their use. They are designed for propaganda, or agitation for instance, aiming at effective information perception, taking into account the subjective and social characteristics of the addresser in order to actualize enmity, discord among groups united on the basis of social affiliation, race, nationality, religion, or language. Those aims accord with the intention of the addresser. Obama describes NK's present state in which it is in using 'most up to date' strategy as in "North Korea's attempts to develop nuclear weapons, as well as its ballistic missile program, constitutes a threat to international peace and security".

d. Motivational Statements Call for Hostile Actions

Another way of covering the extremist views is to present speech which on its surface seems to be positive while its deep meaning is antagonistic which paves the way for undesirable behaviour. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) defines hostility and hatred as forceful and irrational emotions of belittlement, enmity and detestation towards the target group. Obama claims that America is able to negotiate with IR to the good relation between them and America from Franklin to his date as in "over the years, Iran moved closer and closer to having the ability to build a nuclear weapon. But from Presidents Franklin Roosevelt to John F. Kennedy to Ronald Reagan, the United States has never been afraid to pursue diplomacy with our adversaries".

e. Incitement and enmity of human dignity

With all their efforts, extremists try to spread hatred among people against specific target aiming at persuading citizens with particular stance. Incitement for such actions means the statements about national, racial or religious groups, which generate future risk of bias, aggression or violence against specific group or persons in those groups.

Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence is to be prohibited by law under the article 20, paragraph 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. For example, Obama incites the idea that NK has to stop its nuclear activities by saying "Diplomacy requires that Pyongyang meet its international obligations".

3.3 Relevant Critical Discourse Analysis Issues

Extremism is an ideology which represents social, political as well as a psychological state of its holders. Its political figures formulate their own discourse in such a way to persuade and show power. In terms of discourse, it is provoked by means of different discourse devices like transitivity, modality, lexicalization, SAs, rhetorical devices, and various discourse representation strategies as Wodak (2005) suggests. In other words, such tools can be used to incite extremism in language. It means that extremism can be extracted through the use of such phenomena.

Linguists affirm that communication can be studied from different angles. Discourse analysis is one field of language where written and/or spoken messages are investigated in relation to social context. Mainly, it focuses on how values, beliefs and assumptions are communicated and how language use relates to its social, political and historical context. Hence, to unveil how extremism is communicated using language, discourse analyst tools are needed to critically scrutinize the data. In its nature, CD study depends on elicitation of specific linguistic tools that are utilized to incite an ideology. At the same time, it is data-driven seek to find ways to extract value and insight (Perng et al., 2016: 11). This study, therefore, presents a theoretical background of extremist discourse to find the discourse or linguistic tools that can be

utilized to denote extremism. As such, some linguistic devices which are used in extremism utilization in discourse are established in the following sections.

3.3.1 Transitivity

The linguist Michael Halliday develops systemic functional grammar in 1970s. His approach mainly depends on the notion that language is a "system of meaning". That is, the grammar rules do not only formulate written or spoken texts but also indicate meanings that are extracted from the selection of words in a given order which in turn provide a detailed account of the action being discussed, persons or objects referred to, and the person who is speaking himself (Van Dijk, 2006: 33). Thus, this approach interprets and constrains human knowledge, practices, names of things into categories and these categories into taxonomies. It works within metafunctional context.

Halliday (2014: 138) observes three modes of meaning or metafunctions by which all languages are characterized and recognized by. They are ideational, interpersonal, and textual. The ideational metafunction interprets human experience or refers to the experience of the speaker of the world and its phenomena to express content and to communicate information, the interpersonal interprets social and personal attitudes toward the addressee in relation to the topic of the discussion, and textual which is concerned with the text itself. As for the ideational metafunction, it is divided into two components: experiential and logical. All the three metafunctions are working concurrently in the expression of meaning as certain aspects of the grammar accomplish the ideational function, others accomplish the interpersonal function, and yet others accomplish the textual function

In order to identify "what happens and who the participants are", Halliday (1994: 138) comes up with the system of transitivity to find out "both those who do something and those affected by what is done". As a property of the whole clause and part of the ideational meaning, Fairclough (1992: 27) states that it is used for working out the political, cultural, social, ideological, or theoretic features to discover how a process is indicated in a specific kind of discourse. Teo (2000: 25) summarizes its meaning saying that transitivity expresses "who does what to whom". In other words, it provides us with the type of verbs being used so as to characterize the actions of certain groups. Moreover, it foregrounds the agency and the way it belongs to the discourse participants.

Transitivity is peculiar to the language users' comprehension of the events that is arrived at through using language. It is not a property of the incident itself. Mainly, the speaker is the person who freely encodes the same linguistic fact differently using one participant or more (Martinez, 2002: 641). Additionally, it investigates the ways in which language structure can generate certain meanings and ideology which are not always explicit for addressee (Mehmod et al., 2014: 79).

From CDA angle, Baker et al. (2008: 297) point out that this approach puts an emphasis on language facets like passivisation and agentivity. According to Halliday (2014), there are three components that make up the transitivity construction of a clause: participant (who and whom), process (what), and circumstance (in what condition).

The first two components; i.e. process and participant are central while circumstance is peripheral. Thus, participants are basic and directly involved in any process: each experiential kind of clause has one to three participants. In opposite, circumstances are almost constantly

optional extensions of the clause. With the change of the type of process, participants will transform in their functions depending on that process which they engaged in. All of these are semantic categories which give an explanation to the real world (Halliday, 2014: 221).

According to Downing and Locke (2006: 52) and Halliday (2014: 46), the processes and the roles of participants are associated with each other. The process types are six and they are classified into two types, namely, principal and subsidiary. The principal processes are 'material', 'mental', and 'relational' whereas the subsidiary ones are 'behavioural', 'verbal', and 'existential'. Table (1) below presents the process types, their meanings, and the direct and indirect participants that are involved in each.

Table (1): Process types, their meanings and characteristic based on Downing and Locke (2006) and Halliday (2014)

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

3.3.2 Modality

Language has three metafunctions: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. The ultimate aim of the interpersonal metafunction is the expression of attitudes and judgments for communicating with others. To look deeply, modality is the key so as to focus on how social relationships and social individualities are manifested in the clause. What is more, it is concerned with the extent to which language users reflect their relationship with other participants in the discourse (Halliday, 1992: 142).

Modality is defined as the intermediate degrees between the positive and the negative poles. Further, Halliday (1994: 356) states that modality indicates an area of meaning which occurs between yes and no - the middle ground between positive and negative polarity. Socially, interlocutors exchange their linguistic experiences with others where discourse is their realized form. Modality is part of action done by the participants' discourses in which they present their suggestions or comments in what they are saying. Modality occurs in statement, question, offer, and command which can be found in expressing consideration, perspective, attitude or judgment.

Vinogradov (1975: 57) refers to modality as a semantic linguistic means that designates a relationship between a statement and the extra-linguistic reality of the speaker. For him, any type of thoughts, emotions, etc. reflects reality by systemic means of a given language. Modality is used by Fairclough (1992: 142-58) to identify the aspect of the grammar of the clause that relates to the 'interpersonal' purpose of language. It focuses on how social relationships and social individualities are manifested in the clause. Furthermore, it is concerned with the extent to which producers reflect their relationship with other participants in the discourse. It is of two types: epistemic and denotic.

According to Palmer (2001: 8), epistemic modality designates the speaker's evaluation and judgment in relation to the degree of confidence of the knowledge on the proposition. It functions as a comment that evaluates an interpretation of reality in carrying out speech functions. Deontic modality indicates whether the proposition expressed by is obligatory, advisable or permissible according to some normative background such as law, morality, and convention. For him (*ibid*), both types of modality "are concerned with the speaker's attitude to the truth-value or factual status of the proposition".

As for its meaning, the word epistemic modality is an abbreviation for general knowledge. It is concerned with matters of knowledge and belief of the speaker or his/her opinion about the validity of the proposition (Lyons, 1977: 793, and Kärkkäinen, 2003: 150). Lew (1997: 146) and Jacobsson (1994: 167) define it as truth-oriented, attitude that modifies semantic proposition of what is said. Coates (1983: 18) describes epistemic modality as the speaker's assurance (or lack of it) in the truth of what is said. According to Kiefer (1992: 2517), epistemic modality is divided into two meanings which express:

1. The speaker's judgments of necessity and possibility and
2. Evidentiality.

Nuyts (2001: 29) offers different linguistic forms that can convey the meaning of epistemic modality and presents examples of each group: modal adverbs (such as *maybe, probably, certainly*), predicatively used modal adjectives (*it is possible, probable, likely, certain*), mental state predicates (such as *I think, believe, e.g.*) and modal auxiliaries (*may, might, must*). All of these are significant in the present research.

As for deontic modality, this word is originally a Greek word deont-, deon which means ‘obligatory’; nevertheless, this word is used to designate a type of modality which includes obligation and permission. This type of modality indicates if the proposition expressed is obligatory, advisable, volition or permissible. Deontic modality is concerned with the meaning of a proposal in the positive and negative poles in prescribing and proscribing (Suhadi, 2011: 18).

3.3.3 Lexicalization

Lexicalization means the process of making a word to express a concept. It is derived from the verb ‘to lexicalize’ which means to express using a word or words. Talmy (1985: 59) states that lexicalization is implicated where specific meaning component is found to be in normal association with a particular morpheme. The study of lexicalization also includes the state where a set of meaning components involve particular relations to each other. This means that lexicalization is linked to word choice. According to Van Dijk, the speaker’s opinion can be constructed and codified through lexical choices which reflect fundamental dimension of the ideological meaning. Furthermore, Van Dijk (2005: 25) and (2006: 127-8) explicates that

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

Accordingly, written and spoken forms of discourse involves the use of positive and negative words that embody different ideologies

related to speaker of that discourse extracted according to researcher point of view. On the basis of Van Dijk statements mentioned above, Prasetyani et al. (2020: 570) affirm that "word choices reproduce discourse genre, personal context (mood, opinion, perspective), social context (formality, familiarity, group membership, dominance relation) and socio-cultural context (language variants, sociolect, norms and values)". Thus, talking about certain topics highlight the positive or negative lexical choice which in turn manifests specific ideology.

3.3.4 Speech Acts

In linguistics and philosophy of language, speech acts (henceforth, SA) means an utterance that performs function in using language for the purpose of communication. According to Bach and Harnish (1979: 53), approximately every SA is actually the performance of a number of acts at one occasion, characterized by various aspects of the speaker's intention: there is the act of saying something, what one does in saying it, like requesting or promising, and how one is trying to affect one's audience. The term SA goes back to Austin (1962: 64) who develops this theory by classifying act into three stages:

1. Locutionary act: the act of saying something where sense and reference are involved.
2. Illocutionary act: the act of doing something in saying something.
3. Perlocutionary act: the effect of what is said.

SA theory has its root in the Roman times represented by Philip Sidney, a Renaissance critic, who finds out that good poets are those who write both to enjoy and teach audience, or in other words, for delightful instruction (Festenstein,1997:21). That is, speakers order their words in a specific sequence to achieve their discursive goals such as greeting or for the sake of talking by the use of speech acts like

questioning. Thus, the effect is the ultimate aim behind performing a specific SA. The arrangement of diction into a specific sequence has its own purpose. In this case, this theory is applied not only to isolated moves in communication but it exceeds to discourse or conversations (Finch, 2002: 1).

It is worth mentioning that Searle (1983: 240) classifies those SAs into five categories according to matching technique (matching words to suit the world or vice versa). They are as follows:

1. Representatives

Representatives are SAs that are expressed by means of statements and description where the speaker is committed to the truth of the expressed proposition. The utterances are formed based on the speaker's scrutiny of particular things then stating the fact or opinion based on the observation. This means the world matches the words. When someone says "she's beautiful", the speaker can state that the sentence is based on the fact or just give his or her own opinion about physical condition of a person. SAs of this type are like statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions that are all examples of the speaker representing the world as he or she believes it is.

Representative SAs can be noted by amplified by verbs, such as: remind, tell, assert, deny, correct, state, guess, predict, report, describe, inform, insist, assure, agree, claim, beliefs, conclude.

2. Directives

Directives SAs are those acts where the speaker uses his own words to get someone else to do something. This means the words matches the world. Examples of such acts include requesting, questioning, commanding, ordering, and suggesting.

3. Commissives

Commissives are SAs where the speaker commits himself/herself future course of action. They involve acts like promising, threatening, offering, refusal, pledges. For example, "I'll be there" represents the speaker's promise that he/she will be there.

4. Expressives

Expressives are SAs that the utterances communicate a psychological state. These SAs include thanking, apologizing, welcoming, insulting, and congratulating. For example, when someone says "I am sorry, I will not repeat it again." The utterance signifies the speaker's expression of apology.

5. Declarations

Declarations are SAs where utterances cause direct changes in the institutional state of affairs which tend to rely on elaborating extra-linguistic institutions. These SAs embrace excommunicating, declaring war, christening, firing from employment. For example, "they are dead to me."

3.3.5 Deictic Expressions

Deictic expressions are those expressions of a language that dependent upon the situation which they are enacted (Rauh, 1983: 10). As for the pragmatic meaning they designate, deixes are those linguistic devices which can be used to signal out an entity which can be a person, time or place whose interpretation is contextually dependent. They are significant fields of language study that are relevant to the investigation of conversation and pragmatics, which are best illustrated as verbal pointing by means of language (Marmaridou, 2000: 105). They deal with

connections between discourse and the situation in which discourse is used (Renkema, 2004: 121).

The term ‘deixis’ is originally a Greek word which means ‘to show’ or ‘to indicate’ used to indicate the elements in a language which refer directly to the situation (ibid). Deictic expressions are of three types. They are personal, spatial and temporal.

The personal deixis includes all the pronouns used to designate animate or inanimate entity. According to Yule (1996: 10), personal deixes are of three types first speakers refer to themselves, second refer to one or more of speakers' addressee and third person pronouns (refer to persons or entities that are neither the speaker nor the addressee but a third party). Cruse (2006: 126) presents another classification for personal deixes. He (ibid.) points out that the personal deixes include pronouns and possessive pronouns. Van Dijk (1991: 183) mentions that personal pronouns are used for negative presentation in special context while Tugendhat (2016: 234) suggests that they can be used for positive presentation in accordance with specific context.

As Renkema (2004: 122) points out, the second and the third person pronouns can be used in the sense that shows the relationship between the speaker and the referent which determine certain reality. This phenomenon is called the “social deixis.” Choosing specific form of personal deixes will determine the social status of the referent. Wiczorek (2013: 103) states that the speaker chooses certain expression that reveals the exclusion of specified group to show his/her point of view or expresses his/her feeling.

The spatial deixis refers to all pronouns that reflect an orientation of space. The space deixes are recognized in relation to the location of the speaker. They are realized by the use of demonstratives

(this, that, those, these) and adverbs of place (here, there) (Renkema, 2004: 123).

The temporal deixis of time designates the time of utterance. It is realized by the use of verb tense (past, present, future) and adverbs of time (now, then, tonight, last week) (ibid). The deixis of time is of three types: present, past or historical event, and future (Wieczorek, 2013: 103).

Personal pronouns and demonstratives are identifying expressions used to appoint certain referent (Bach and Harnish, 1979:19). Although their meaning is specified through context which is the constraint by which one can identify the reference of such pronouns, their use equivocate from the literal to non-literal use. For example, one says, “she is outside” the hearer will identify “she” as 'some female' which is singular definite referring expression that picks out some definite female who is so-and-so.

Another instance is that the pronouns 'you and they' can be used by speakers to create a certain social distance between themselves and their interlocutors (Haverkate, 1984: 53). Moreover, Bockting (2003: 31) denotes that the spatial and temporal deixes refer to location and time. They can be used to show “emotional nearness” from the speaker point of view. This has been also mentioned by Lyons (1979: 677) who calls such use as “emphatic deixis.”

Several empirical studies have shown that “speakers assign more prominent discourse role to themselves than to their hearers, since most pronominal reference is made to speaker, less to hearer, and least to nonparticipants in the speech act” (Haverkate, 1984: 55). Moreover, within political discourse, Chilton and Schaffner (2002: 30) argue that deictic expressions like we, us, and our are used to represent in-group

identity or parties. Hence, this idea goes in line with extremism as a negative ideology that gives more emphasis to the speaker who sees himself as a better party.

3.3.6 Rhetorical Devices

The use of language is not limited to collecting sentences which carries specific beliefs. However, addressees are of various thinking where differences can be figured out. Generally, people are exposed to words and sentences every day which tend to be true, false or even deceptive. To be attractive, clear, and persuasive, rhetorical devices are employed for such purposes so as the speech be appropriate with clear thesis, and sufficient arguments and reasons which result in an effective style (Harris, n.d.: 2).

Rhetorical devices can be defined as techniques addresser uses to invoke specific effect which can be stylistic, persuasive or simply rhetoric on the addressee. Their aim is to convince rather than seeking the truth of what is said. For Timothy (2007: 46), political language is popular in this respect where colouring arguments are utilized to be accepted specially those which seem compelling like extremism to gain emotional response than appeal to reason. The rhetorical devices which will be discussed are exploited in extremist American political contexts to add more powerfulness to politicians' own discourses as well as to strengthen their own propositions. They are as follows:

a. Metaphor

Metaphor can be defined as "a figure of speech in which a term or phrase is applied to something to which it is not literally applicable in order to suggest a resemblance" (1982: 125).

For Hobbes (1962: Ch. 4, Part. 1), metaphor is used in one of four cardinal abuses of language where its power misgiving has to obscure and corrupt thinking. In its nature, metaphor is invisible while it is easily understood like our ordinary use of language as no special category of metaphorical meaning distinct from literal meaning. Its identification is unproblematic while its explanation is so. Its use bestows more forceful and colourful implication.

According to Newmark (1982: 91), metaphor includes two components: the topic and the point of similarity. The first means the item that portrays any metaphor has a borrowed name; and the second is the idea of similarity between the topic and the word used metaphorically, for example: he has a heart of stone.

The topic is 'heart', the point of similarity between the topic and the word used metaphorically is the word 'stone', and the meaning here: it has a hardened heart as a stone.

Similarity in metaphor is the basis between the two pillars of it within specified contextual factors. Its equivalence cannot be found in both statements, namely, the metaphorical statement and the corresponding similarity as they have different truth conditions (Searle, 1979: 90).

b. Understatement

Understatement can be defined as a figure of speech in which the idea is expressed as less importance than it really is. It is a statement of quantity or intensity of something that is less than what its natural states are. It is the opposite of overstatement (Cruse, 2006: 186).

McGuigan (2007: 15) states that understatement is a rhetorical device where the force of its descriptive meaning is lessened to the

extent that it seems normal. For instance, one may describe the six hurricanes destroying a city as 'a change in the weather'. As far as extremism is concerned, its function is to highlight the extreme nature of event or for ironic purpose. It is used to add more powerfulness to the idea presented and acceptance or refusal from the addressee will be easily conducted. If understatement is contrasted with reality, it adds humorous effect where its meaning is quite contradicted with the present state. For instance, an Arabian political figure describes what is going on nowadays saying "the Middle East is currently having some political squabbles".

c. Rhetorical Question

In his categorization of questions, Athanasiadou (1991: 83) classifies questions in general into four types depending on the function they provide and the intention of the addresser: information-searching questions, rhetorical questions, testing questions and indirect requests. Ilie (1994: 128) defines the rhetorical question as: "...a question used as a challenging statement to convey the addresser's commitment to its implicit answer, in order to induce the addressee's mental recognition of its obviousness and the acceptance, verbalized or non-verbalized, of its validity".

McGuigan (2007: 30) denotes that the answer of rhetorical question is implied within the question itself. It means that the addresser is responsible for supplying it with the required meaning. It is utilized to highlight what the addressee already knows. In other words, it strengthens the impact tenfold so then it emphasizes the crucial point of the proposition being presented. It is mostly used in a replacement for a strong introduction to an idea. For instance, in talking about terrorists an

Iraqi politician says 'can we truly condone such horrific acts like the Camp Speicher massacre?'

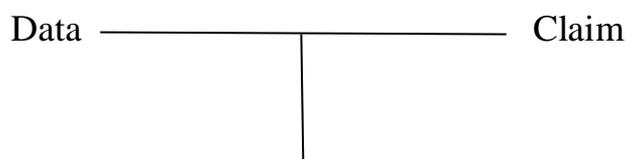
d. Hypophora

Hypophora is a figure of reasoning in which one or more questions is/are asked and then answered, often at length, by one and the same speaker (McGuigan, 2007: 27). It is a useful device which provides information and seeks persuasion. It is a technique by which the addresser used so as to anticipate a question which might be raised by the addressee. In this case, the addressee feels connected and part of the discussion being enacted. In other words, the addressee is given an impression that s/he has thought of such question. For example: “When the enemy struck on that June day of 1950, what did America do? It did what it always has done in all its times of peril. It appealed to the heroism of its youth”.

Through the description above, it seems that both rhetorical question and hypophora are realized by a question. However, rhetorical question is not provided by an answer unlike hypophora where the addresser asks a question and answers it instantaneously. Hypophora is also called anthypophora or antipophora.

e. Syllogism

The word syllogism goes back to Greek which means reckoning together. It can be defined as a deductive argument where the three components of Toulmin (2003: 87) argument exist. They are data, warrant and claim. The data is the fact appealed to, claim is the information to be believed, while warrant is the inferences that link data to claim. They are presented in the following diagram:



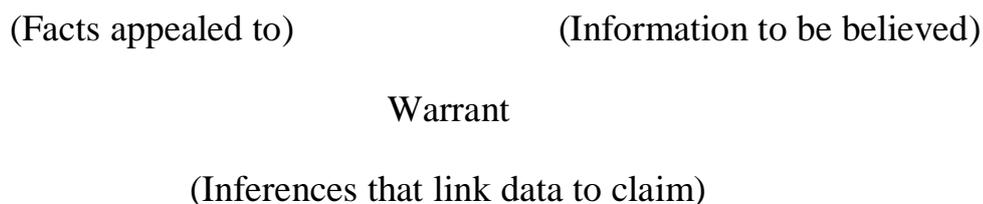


Figure (1) Structure of Syllogism (following Toulmin, 2003: 87)

A common cited example proceeds as follows:

Major premise: All men are mortal (Data)

Minor premise: Socrates is a man. (Warrant)

Conclusion: Therefore, Socrates is mortal. (Claim)

f. Repetition

Linguists define repetition as a rhetorical device in various ways, yet, they agree upon the idea that there should be a recurrence of specific items within discourse related to each other which serves different purposes according to the context of their use. Tannen (2007: 2) defines it as a recurrence of a word(s) or their collocation within the same discourse. Cuddon (2013: 619) describes it as “an essential unifying element in nearly all poetry and much prose. It may consist of sounds, particular syllables and words, phrases, stanzas, metrical patterns, ideas, allusions and shapes.” For instance, Trump closes one of his speeches this way: “We will make America **strong again**. We will make America **proud again**. We will make America **safe again**. And we will make America **great again**.”

Critically relying on Khdair and Nazzal (2016: 45), repetition is used as a power indication in political discourse in addition to its role confirming and a tool of persuasion as Tannen (2007) designates. This idea is discovered by Greek and Roman orators who concentrate on the power of repetition. Grammarians such as Quirk et al. (1985) refer to

repetition by the term “reinforcement.” In addition, Aitchison (1994: 15-6) mentions that one of the most important “guises” and cover terms of repetition is reinforcement. Sparack and Gaizauskas (2003: 360) add repetition to the basic reinforcement strategies to speech analysis.

g. Personification

Personification is a rhetorical device where the human characteristics are attributed to an abstract quality, animal, or inanimate object. Additionally, ideas and abstractions can also be personified. For example, in political discourse, politicians allude to the capital of the country being talked about to address the whole political system as in 'Baghdad has to pay her debts to America'.

To define it in McGuigan's words (2007: 194), personification is the use of human attributes to be attached non-human one. Thus, the inanimate things are given human attributes, but most of the time it is unnoticeable as it is frequently used. Its function is to formulate a clear image of what is said. In extremist discourse, it adds powerful indication to what is being said.

h. Allusion

Allusion can be described as a reference to a famous person, event, or place. It is used to invoke positive or negative picture and widen the idea being discussed. At the same time, it is utilized to add more creditability or truthfulness to the proposition being argued. It helps the addressee perceives the idea quickly and creates a broad picture (ibid: 27). For instance, a politician makes reference to the famous novel *Pride and Prejudice* in his electoral speech saying "I guess we are all waiting Mr. Darcy to come along".

It is worth mentioning that context has an important parameter in explaining the meaning of allusion so as addressee can figure the meaning out easily.

i. Overstatement

In opposite to understatement, overstatement can be illustrated as a rhetorical device where things are described in a way that seems more important than they really are. It is an exaggeration to attract addressee attention to create specific effect. It is regarded as a synonym with hyperbole (Ball, 1970:204). For example: "We are less likely to wear our hearts on our sleeves" than many other people, and perhaps for this reason have acquired the reputation of being reserved, aloof, passionless, and undemonstrative"(ibid.).

j. Analogy

Analogy is defined as a comparison between two things on the level of argument not word to word relation like simile. In this device, the addresser utilizes something which is already famous to explicate something that is less famous. Its function is to help the addressee understand the matter easily. In political discourse, the idea of comparison is not its ultimate purpose but communicating ideas of similar state to show power of control is the main goal (McGuigan, 2007: 27). For instance, war on Iraq is justified as politicians agree that Saddam Hussein committed genocide. Then, Saddam was a dictator. Thus, politicians say 'Saddam is like Hitler'.

3.3.7 Discourse Strategies

Discourse is a form of social action(s) where ideologies are implemented. It can be formulated in such a way that supplies the presentation of that ideology. Extremism as an ideology is based on

positive self-presentation and negative others presentation. Wodak's (2005:1-5) model of discursive strategies is based on such meaning where the addresser positively presents himself and his nation whereas he negatively does so with others. The discursive strategies are the logical plans which the addresser utilizes to formulate his/her own extremist discourse so as to achieve a social, psychological, political, and linguistic aim.

Wodak's original model (2005: 1-5) is composed of three levels or dimensions: content establishment, discursive strategies and linguistic means of realization. She (ibid) affirms that her model is a systemic way of using language located at different levels of linguistic organization and complexity.

In content or topic establishment, the researcher analyses the main ideas and sub-ideas being enacted. In this step, the history is needed. That is, contextual factors are to be set with information about the discourse itself connected with its previous discourses as well as knowledge of the researcher himself or herself.

In discursive strategies, identification of systemic ways of using language (the plan of practices) is needed. In doing so, a choice has to be taken place to opt one of the five strategies being utilized: nomination, perspectivization, predication, argumentation and intensification or mitigation. Each of those strategies is set with its objectives as well as the devices by which they are realized. It is worth noting that argumentative discursive strategy has other sub-strategies like justice, usefulness and advantage, etc. Table (2) illustrates the discursive strategies which will be part of the model. The last component is the linguistic devices by which a specific ideology is realized.

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

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

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introductory Remarks

This chapter presents the description and selection of the data chosen for the current study, the reason for choosing such data, the eclectic model for their analysis and of course the analysis of the extracts selected. It ends with the results of analysis and discussion of the findings to prove or reject hypotheses set in Chapter One.

4.2 Data Description

The data selected are concerned with two different countries where extremism is found in both. Those countries are Iran and North Korea (henceforth, IR and NK). Both of them have nuclear program. Their deeds are not welcomed by approximately the entire world. U.S is one of those countries who do whatever means to stop their activities especially nuclear weapon. In different contexts, the American political Figures refer to both. Twenty political extracts are randomly chosen from different genres. Ten political extracts are specified for each country.

Two political leaders are chosen: Barak Obama and Donald Trump as they represent attitudes of the two different parties to which they belong. They embody the ideologies of the socio-political system of a whole as well as the political authority of the nation in the period of their presidency. Obama represents the Democratic Party who adheres certain beliefs whereas Trump represents the Republican Party who has a certain way of thinking.

To each country, data are chosen from speeches, interviews and tweets randomly. Five extracts are chosen for Obama and Trump referring to both countries. The data concern the last ten years (specifically from 2008 to 2019). This period is specified as such to widen the scope of data and to check whether international extremism is an issue which is still alive from the past till 2019. The assumption is that international extremism especially with IR and NK goes back to ancient times where the two countries start their nuclear program.

As for the extracts themselves, the ones chosen for analysis include extremism against the country under study. The extract here may include one utterance or more. The main idea is to have a complete thought. This entails that utterance is the unit of language which will be the basis of analysis here. It can be defined as stream of speech or unit of language production (whether written or spoken) that is inherently contextualized suitable for discourse analysis (Crookes, 1990: 41, 187). A single utterance can be a word, clause(s) or sentences. In this work, utterance is a unit which transmits the addresser's message. That is, the basic idea is to convey one complete thought.

It is worth mentioning that the unit of analysis in this study is the utterance as mentioned above. The utterances are taken from different genres like speeches, interviews and tweets. As genres vary, the length of the extracts is as well. Of course, each extract is scrutinized in terms of the contextual factors before the analysis is taken place. However, some points of the nature of extracts are to be elucidated in the following:

a. Length

Extremist extracts are taken from different political genres against two countries IR and NK. Since those genres vary in length, the extracts are such as well. Thus, the unit of analysis is utterance as mentioned previously where complete thought is established.

b. Form

Different genres are utilized in this study to show how extremism is manifested against IR and NK. Those genres are spoken and written as far as speeches, interviews, and tweets are concerned. Speeches and interviews are transcribed forms of utterances while tweets are written ones. It is important to note that the non-verbal messages within spoken form are not included within the analysis.

c. Themes

To find out instances of extremism toward the countries under study, themes such replay upon accusation, election, addressing nuclear threats or testing missiles of IR and NK, speeches of threatening, speech of agreements and the like too. Those instances are expected to include extremism against the countries under scrutiny.

d. Context

Before indulging into the analysis of each extract, the situational context is explained in two steps. First, a Table is formulated to show the different parameters of the extract following Hymes (1964) SPEAKING model see Table (3). That is, the extracts are provided by the contextual factors due to the variety of data under scrutiny. Second, after the Table is finished, concise background knowledge is needed to give a comprehensive explanation for the extract to be understood well.

According to Wodak (2007), a look upon the historical background of the extract is needed to do CDA. To present an illustrative idea of the utterance, explanation about it is introduced before analyzing each extract.

Table (3): Contextual factors following Hymes (1964)

Abbr.	Dimension	Explanation
(S)	Setting	Time and Place of the speech event
		Environment of each situation
(P)	Participants	Speaker, Sender; Addresser; Hearer, Receiver, Audience; Addressee (present or absent)
(E)	Ends	Goals or purposes with outcomes of the speech
(A)	Act sequence	Sequential organization of speech acts
		Message form message content
(k)	Key	The overall picture of the speech or the distinguishing tone, manner or spirit.
(I)	Instrumentalities	Medium of transmission of speech
		Forms of speech and speech style
(N)	Norms	Rules of interaction: rules governing speaking
		Norms of interpretation: rules governing cultural belief system
(G)	Genre	Type of event

4.3 Data Analysis

As this chapter is devoted to the analysis of certain extracts taken from two political Figures in American contexts, they are taken from 20 situations. Ten situations are designed for IR and the other ten are for NK. All those utterances are talking about nuclear program of which they both are famous.

Two methods of data analysis are utilized in this study. The first is qualitative achieved by the applying the analytical framework arrived at in Chapter Three to some representative extracts to investigate the basic concepts. The second is quantitative arrived at after discussing data making statistical analysis to the analyzed extracts.

The analysis of the selected extracts runs smoothly through several levels according to the analytic framework in Figure (2). The first level specifies extremism manifestation whether overt or covert and which form is used. The second level is to extract extremism representations which are worked out. The last level includes finding out strategies for CDA reproduction mechanism. It must be mentioned that anti-extremism stance is taken into account from the very beginning. Hence, the three CDA mechanisms (namely, stance, critique and reproduction) are conducted to be activated throughout the analysis itself.

It is worth mentioning that political extracts have been presented in such order due to their chronological arrangement of publication. The analysis starts with IR where Obama mentions it in five extracts and the same is for Trump. Then, the analysis goes for NK where Obama begins with five extracts and then Trump with the others.

The statistical tool that will be used for calculating the results of the analysis is the percentage equation. It is used to test whether the hypotheses formulated in Chapter One are verified or not. After analyzing ten selected extracts in one country, there will be a Table that summarizes the results of the analyzed extracts.

4.3.1 The Eclectic Model

The eclectic model concentrates on an ideological and discursal analysis (extremism) of randomly chosen political contexts about IR and NK. The ideological analysis provides a micro-macro dimension. That is, the ideological analysis is extracted from the linguistic representation of extremism. In other words, the use of specific linguistic tools leads to the extraction of specified thought. There is no separation between the two.

The data are analyzed to find out instances of extremism. The extracts taken from different genres are checked in terms of extremism manifestation (whether overt or covert). The overt manifestations are examined in terms of different forms: radical employment of other and us, naming strategy, real or symbolic violence, insertion of ideas, generalization and alluding to evil deeds. If the extract is not related to these forms, it is considered as a covert example examined in terms of being certain, unrealized promise, motivational statements, incitement, and most up to date information.

The discourse analytic tools are used to find out how extremism is represented in the data under study. These tools are transitivity, modality, lexicalization, SAs, deictic expressions, rhetorical devices, and discourse strategies. Transitivity is devoted to seeing what role allocation techniques are attached to both countries. To diagnose the type of meaning used, modality is employed to see whether extremist ideology is conveyed through certainty, possibility, obligation and volition. Then, the analysis proceeds to check the types of vocabulary used. SA analysis is made with the deictic expressions alluded to. After that, rhetorical devices are examined where

powerfulness and strength to the speech is to be added. Finally, discourse strategies are utilized so as to see how the whole extract is formulated to designate extremism.

Accordingly, the analysis encompasses these items: extremism manifestation, genre type, and extremism representation as super strategies with their sub strategies. It should be emphasized that anti-extremism stance, those critique mechanisms and reproduction strategies are vivid throughout the analysis itself. Hence, these mechanisms exist in the analytical framework in Figure (2) in the oval shape that surrounds the items of analysis.

4.3.2 Selected Extracts for Critical Discourse Analysis

Twenty extracts are analyzed taken from two American political figures that are differently affiliated in terms of parties. The study begins with Obama talks about IR before making the agreement between IR and the six world powers where U.S America is one of them. Then, Trump talks about IR in other five extracts. After completing IR's extracts, NK ones are processed with the mechanism with the same order, starting with Obama then Trump. A Table is designed to summarize the extremism manifestations in the extracts analyzed when finishing each country.

All the extracts are arranged chronologically according to the date of publication regarding day, month and year. They are taken from different web sites like YouTube, Twitter, and the like. Thus, some of them are written and the majority is spoken. Of course, each extract is provided by a Table that summarizes its contextual factors before the model elements are discussed.

4.3.2.1 The Analysis of Obama's Extracts on Iran

Extract (1):

The United States will insist upon Israel's security and legitimacy. That will be true as we continue our efforts to pursue -- in the pursuit of peace. And that will be true when it comes to the issue that is such a focus for all of us today: Iran's nuclear program -- a threat that has the potential to bring together the worst rhetoric about Israel's destruction with the world's most dangerous weapons... I do not have a policy of containment; I have a policy to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon...I will not hesitate to use force when it is necessary to defend the United States and its interests.

Contextual Factors

Table (4): The Contextual Factors of Eextract (1)

Elements of Contextual Factors		Description
Setting	Time	March 04, 2012
	Place	Washington Convention Center
Participants	Speaker	Barak Obama
	Addressee	Mass media and American Israel Public Affairs Committee
Ends		Explaining American's policy at American Israel Public Affairs Committee
Instrumentalities		Recorded discourse for immediate release

As it is illustrated in the above Table, this utterance is said by Obama in Washington Convention Center addressing both mass media and American Israel Public Affairs Committee. He talks about IR's situation and its connection with Israel. He insists on the idea that IR's

nuclear issue is dangerous to Israel and he will do his best to solve such problem diplomatically before using force without hesitation. Extremely, this indicates the strong relation that ties American policy with Israel. At the same time, it presupposes the idea that no country is important in the world but Israel.

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

Transitivity

Table (5): Transitivity Analysis of Extract (1)

Clauses	Types of processes	Participants
Iran's nuclear program -- a threat that has the potential to bring together the worst rhetoric about Israel's destruction with the world's most dangerous weapons	Relational	IR: Attributor
I have a policy to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon	Verbal	IR: Target

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

processes here is intentionally manifested as it links actions with words' use.

Modality

To be certain, Obama alludes to epistemic modality using the modal verb 'will' to convey his own confidence of spreading peace. It has been used four times in approximately similar situations. In the first place, he tries to focus upon Israel's safety. Secondly, he emphasizes world peace. Thirdly, he keeps the same issue into account concentrating upon IR's threat and its program which is the main concern of the entire world. Finally, he expresses his dogmatic attitude toward returning back any attack from IR's part.

Lexicalization

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

Speech Acts

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

Deictic Expressions

In his attempt to share the problem with the entire world, Obama chooses the first person plural pronoun 'we' and its possessive

alternative 'us' as in "we continue our efforts to pursue... it comes to the issue that is such a focus for all of us today". He wants to prove that Iranian's program is world most prominent one in his time neglecting all other issues. Then, he continues his speech using the first person singular pronoun 'I' to talk about his policy in dealing with this issue. He repeats utilizing it to emphasize the power in hand and diplomacy which is the new trend in dealing with IR in his regime.

Rhetorical Devices

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

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

Discourse Representation

Obama shows his involvement within the relation between IR and Israel. He resorts to argumentation strategy with the topi responsibility as a device. Although nuclear weapons threat the entire

world, Obama keeps repeating Israel as the country which mostly affected from such a program. Thus, extremism is quite obvious as there are other countries which should be mentioned first like Iraq as IR is its neighbour. However, as a powerful president of U.S, he concentrates on Israel.

In terms of CDA, the instruments of stance and critique reveal the extremist ideology of the addresser and the reproduction sees that the addresser can minimize the effect by avoiding the use of words which express negative reference where force is to be the solution. To be diplomatic, such words must never be uttered by a president in front of others and the use of such expressions has to be avoided from the beginning.

Extract (2):

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

Contextual Factors

Table (6): Contextual Factors of Extract (2)

Elements of Contextual Factors		Description
Setting	Time	23 November 2013
	Place	The White House
Participants	Speaker	Barak Obama
	Addressee	Mass mMedia
Purpose		Statement on the IR Accord
Instrumentalities		Recorded discourse for immediate release

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

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

Transitivity

Table (6): Transitivity analysis of Extract (2)

Clauses	Types of processes	Participants
Iran, like any nation, should be able to access peaceful nuclear energy.	Behavioural	IR: Behaviour
Iran must accept strict limitations on its nuclear program that make it impossible to develop a nuclear weapon.	Behavioural	IR: Behaviour
As President and Commander in Chief, I will do what is necessary to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon.	Verbal	IR: Target

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

Modality

To strengthen the idea of power control, Obama employs deontic modality with obligation meaning. He uses the modal verb 'should' to inform IR that the contract is fair and IR has to adhere to this deal like other countries. He also utilizes 'must' to give the world an idea that the contract is an authoritative one that IR has to submit to all the United States' restrictions. Although Obama is talking about an agreement, the language seems to be aggressive that reveals an embedded extremist believes. To break the strict language being used, he resorts to the modal verb 'will' to talk about his future plan. The

epistemic modality is used then as in "I will do what is necessary to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon."

Lexicalization

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

Speech Acts

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

Deictic Expressions

As a man of power, Obama alludes to first person singular pronoun 'I' attributing the idea of agreement to him. What he wants to say is that he allocates this success to himself as he previously promises his citizens that diplomacy is the key for negotiation not war. Moreover, he insists on the perfect decision that America has done of choosing him as their president. He repeats such use twice to emphasize his attribution and responsibility of stopping IR from its nuclear program "I will do what is necessary to prevent IR from obtaining a nuclear weapon. But I have a profound ..."

Rhetorical Devices

Obama indirectly accuses IR of obtaining illegal nuclear weapon that threatens the world. He uses analogy to equalize IR with

other countries which use nuclear weapon for peaceful purposes. IR has to be similar to all the countries around the world where nuclear weapon is used for peaceful purposes. Extremely, his words presuppose that IR will not be the only country which is under America's control.

Discourse Representation

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

In reproduction stage, the addresser can minimize the effect of his speech by avoiding the use of words which express negative forceful solution. To be a successful political Figure, it is recommended that such words must by a no means be spoken of and the use of such expressions has to be avoided from the beginning. At the same time, avoidance is also applicable to the bias being done in describing Israel as the most important one in the Middle East.

Extract (3):

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

Contextual Factors

Table (8): Contextual Factors of Extract (3)

Elements of Contextual Factors		Description
Setting	Time	January 17, 2016
	Place	The White House
Participants	Speaker	Barak Obama
	Addressee	Mass Media
Purpose		Commenting on Iran's missile test program
Instrumentalities		Recorded discourse for immediate release

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

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

Transitivity

Table (9): Transitivity analysis of Extract (3)

Clauses	Types of processes	Participants
For decades, our differences with Iran meant that our governments almost never spoke to each other.	Relational	IR: Attributor
Over the years, Iran moved closer and closer to having the ability to build a nuclear weapon.	Material	IR: Actor
And as President, I decided that a strong, confident America could advance our national security by engaging directly with the Iranian government.	Relational	IR: Attributor

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

Modality

To show his ability of making a future change, Obama resorts to epistemic modality with the meaning of possibility using the modal verb 'could' as in "and as President, I decided that a strong, confident America could advance our national security by engaging directly with the Iranian government". He wants to say that he is the perfect one for

this position where changes take place because of his existence. He insists on the direct negotiation with IR which will be the turning point.

Lexicalization

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

Speech Act

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

Deictic Expressions

To talk about his personal policy to deal with Iranian matter, Obama uses first person singular pronoun 'I' to specify himself as the change that will take a new direction in solving this problem which is quite different from his antecedent. In the same regard, he does not use the first-person possessive pronoun 'my' as a substitution for 'I' but instead he utilizes 'our' to say that he is part of America and its leader. The national security is related to America as a whole not connected for his personal interest as in "and as President, I decided that a strong, confident America could advance our national security by engaging

directly with the Iranian government." His accurate choice of such deixes reveal his diplomatic policy in dealing with this matter.

Rhetorical Devices

To show that his power is an equal line with his antecedents, Obama alludes to allusion mentioning three important influential presidential Figures that were not afraid to chase with their enemies "But from Presidents Franklin Roosevelt to John F. Kennedy to Ronald Reagan, the United States has never been afraid to pursue diplomacy with our adversaries". At the same time, he tries to say that he is a diplomatic person wants to directly negotiate with IR in opposite to his antecedents never who do so as in "our differences with Iran meant that our governments almost never spoke to each other".

Discourse Representation

Obama mainly resorts to perspectivization strategy in discursively showing his indirect assimilation to most important presidential Figures who precede him. His reference of Franklin Roosevelt to John F. Kennedy to Ronald Reagan is done purposely to say that he is in the same line with. That is to say, he can reach a memorandum of understanding like those even if IR is his enemy. Diplomacy is the key term on which he depends. Additionally, he is different from others as he relies on direct negotiation. Argumentation strategy is also activated as he uses reality as a topi since those Figures really follow diplomacy with their opponents.

To reproduce this extract, Obama can avoid talking about nuclear weapon to stay away from implicating the meaning of threat toward the entire world. Similarly, the mechanisms of stance and critique reveal the extremist ideology of the addresser. To be

diplomatic, the president lessens his extremist impact but used little as mentioned above.

Extract (4):

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

Contextual Factors

Table (10): Contextual factors of Extract (4)

Elements of Contextual Factors		Description
Setting	Time	July, 7, 2015
	Place	White House
Participants	Speaker	Obama
	Addressee	New York Times' interviewer
Purpose		Clarifying some notes for the world about US-IR agreement
Instrumentalities		Spoken form of discourse

This utterance is said by Obama within an interview made by New York Times newspaper. The interviewer asks him about the criticism that is directed toward the agreement which is assigned by six world powers from one side and IR from the other. The interviewer asks if this contract will demolish IR's infrastructure. He answers in a way which proves the theory that they do not assign an agreement but

obligatory notes to be followed if IR wants to survive. Critically, in each time Obama is asked about IR, he mentions the world peace as the most important excuse to prevent them from nuclear fertilization.

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

Transitivity

Table (11): Transitivity analysis of Extract (4)

Clauses	Types of processes	Participants
We have cut off every pathway for Iran to develop a nuclear weapon.	Material	IR: Goal
A sanction regime that crippled the Iranian economy...	Material	IR: Goal
...it would be a great danger to the region to our allies to the world if Iran possessed a nuclear weapon.	Material	IR: Goal

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

Modality

Obama alludes to hypothetical meaning of if clause to express the possibility of IR to possess a nuclear weapon. This indicates that such a thing is not an easy action to be happened. Moreover, it conceptually point out that U.S will do all its effort to prevent IR from this program using whatever means available. Such meaning is expressed by epistemic modality with 'if clause'.

Lexicalization

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

Speech Act

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

Deictic Expressions

To show off the strong in-group relation that gathers the six world powers, Obama uses first person plural pronoun 'we' to fulfill this aim as in "we have cut off every pathway for Iran to develop a nuclear weapon. The reason we were able to unify the world community around the most effective sanctions regime we've ever set

up". In the same regard, he alludes to third person plural pronoun 'them' referring to IR with an intention to isolate his part from theirs.

Rhetorical Devices

, Obama refers to the contract which is signed between the six world powers and IR with exaggerated expressions in a stiff use of language. He resorts to terminologies like "cut the pathway" and "a sanction regime that crippled the Iranian economy" metaphorically to show off his power over IR's program. He wants to say that IR now is an able two proceed in its project. He assimilates it to the paralyzed person who is incapable of doing anything as far as economy is concerned.

Discourse Representation

Obama chooses nomination and argumentation with different topi to express his point of view so as to convince entire world and exhibit the power over IR. He discursively constructs IR as the dangerous country that threatens the world. He combines between danger and threat and responsibility to stop IR's nuclear program. Since such issue is very important, the entire world is united to prevent IR to continue in its project which is a reality being called upon.

In terms of CDA, the mechanism of anti-extremist stance and critical tools explicate the extremist ideology of the addresser. The reproduction can be applicable to reduce the effect of the words denoting political threat and illegal by avoiding them which express as they express negative reference where force is to be the solution. To be diplomatic, such words must never be uttered by a president in front of others and the use of such expressions has to be avoided from the beginning.

Extract (5):

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

Contextual Factors

Table (12): Contextual factors of Extract (5)

Elements of Contextual Factors		Description
Setting	Time	June, 4, 2008
	Place	Washington Convention Center
Participants	Speaker	Barak Obama
	Addressee	Mass media and American Israel Public Affairs Committee
Purpose		Explaining his policy at American Israel Public Affairs Committee
Instrumentalities		Recorded discourse for immediate release

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

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

Transitivity

Table (13): Transitivity Analysis of Extract (5)

Clauses	Types of processes	Participants
There's no greater threat to Israel- or to the peace and the stability of the region- than Iran.	Relational	IR: Identified
The Iranian regime supports violent extremists and challenges us across the region.	Material	IR: Actor
The danger from Iran is grave, it is real, and my goal will be to eliminate this threat.	Relational	IR: Identified

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

Modality

To express his willingness of changing the present state, Obama alludes to epistemic modality using the modal verb 'will' to do it as in "my goal will be to eliminate this threat." In fact, such aptitude is not fulfilled by the use of force but it is reduced by the use of contract assigned between six world powers and IR.

Lexicalization

IR is being described negatively as a 'threat' that is too dangerous for Israel and the area around. Obama admits that IR has the power to harm Israel in Palestine. At the same time, IR is accused of supporting terrorists and extremists. Such actions are the result of obtaining nuclear weapons. Moreover, Obama links Iranian threat with its denial of Holocaust and Israel accordingly. Then, he portrays IR as a 'grave' to Israel which should be legitimized as in "the danger from Iran is grave, it is real, and my goal will be to eliminate this threat."

Speech Act

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

Deictic Expressions

To express his distance from IR and to support Israel issue, Obama alludes to use the third person inanimate pronoun 'it' to characterize IR. Instead of resorting to 'he or she', he intentionally emphasizes the employment of such pronoun in more than one clause as in "it pursues a nuclear capability... Its president denies the Holocaust

and threatens ... The danger from Iran is grave, it is real, and my goal will be to eliminate this threat."

Rhetorical Devices

Obama utilizes overstatement so as to talk about IR as the most dangerous threat to Israel. Moreover, he does the same where he identifies IR as a supportive part to extremist and challenges in its area as in "there's no greater threat to Israel- or to the peace and the stability of the region- than Iran...The Iranian regime supports violent extremists and challenges us across the region." He completes his argumentation by referring to nuclear as terrorist. Additionally, Obama tries to support the hatred of IR to Israel by making **allusion** referring to Jewish murder by the Nazis.

Discourse Representation

In formulation of his speech, Obama uses the discursive strategy of nomination in his categorization of IR as the threat that surrounds Israel state. He supports this strategy by an argumentational one where he considers IR as the danger and threat that threatens Israel as it is the supporter of extremist movement. Moreover, he accuses IR of the starting point of becoming a terrorist country since it will continue in its nuclear program. Another argumentation topic being used is abuse when Obama mentions the denial of IR's president to Holocaust and how he hates the Jewish so that Israel is not there if he resumes his project. Obama concludes that IR hates Israel but he does not mention the opposite and even it presupposes that rejection is from Iranian' part.

As far as CDA's mechanisms are concerned, two strategies can be used to eradicate the extremist ideology in this extract, namely substitution and avoidance to reproduce the preceding extract. Instead

of insisting on Israel safety specifically, he should generalize the matter to all the Middle East. At the same time, he mentions such accusation where IR is a terrorist country that supports terrorists. Thus, avoidance strategy is much more suitable.

4.3.2.2 The Analysis of Trump's Extracts on Iran

Extract (6):

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

Contextual Factors

Table (14): Transitivity Analysis of Extract (6)

Elements of Contextual Factors		Description
Setting	Time	May 8, 2018
	Place	White House
Participants	Speaker	Donald Trump
	Addressee	Reporters
Purpose		Breaking American-Iranian deal set in Obama's regime 2015.
Instrumentalities		Spoken form of discourse

The above Speech is delivered by Trump in his official conference in the White House to declare his disapproval of making a deal with IR and breaks it according. Thus, he signs a contract which

guarantees this. In his speech, he presents different reasons that oblige him to do so; one of which is the Iranian support to terrorism. At the same time, he says that he plans to make a deal with NK's president Kim Jung Un after this break although both countries have nuclear weapons program.

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

Transitivity

Table (15): Contextual Factors of Extract (6)

Clauses	Types of processes	Participants
The Iranian regime is the leading state sponsor of terror.	Relational	IR: Identified
It exports dangerous missiles fuels conflicts across the Middle East and supports terrorist proxies and militias such as Hezbollah Hamas the Taliban and al-Qaeda.	Material	IR: Actor
Iran and its proxies have bombed American embassies and military installations murdered hundreds of American service members and kidnapped imprisoned and tortured American citizens	Material	IR: Actor

According to the above Table, IR receives two important roles: identified and an actor. Trump appoints IR as the chief responsible of terrorism in the world particularly in the Middle East. To do so, he uses a relational verb process type 'to be' so as to locate IR in the area of suspicion. In order to prove his identification, he refers to its

actions. Thus, he resorts to a material process verb type where IR is an actor or performer of the bad actions being happened.

Modality

Trump does not use modality in which an area of negative and poles is activated. Here, he is quite sure that IR is the reason all the dreadful and terrible actions in the area. Thus, the area that lies between *yes* and *no* is not found in his speech. No doubt is needed. This is done deliberately to persuade his audience of safely breaking the agreement being signed before by Barak Obama.

Lexicalization

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

Speech Act

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

Deictic Expressions

Trump utilizes inanimate pronoun 'it' to designate IR in two times as in "it exports dangerous missiles fuels..." and Iran and its proxies have bombed American embassies..."

Rhetorical Devices

In order to portrait IR as a country of extremism and terrorism, Trump resorts to **overstatement** in his negative assessment of IR's behaviour. In all his speech, he deliberately connects IR with identified terrorist groups, as America calls them terrorists, like Hamas as in "it exports dangerous missiles fuels conflicts across the Middle East and supports terrorist proxies and militias such as Hezbollah Hamas the Taliban and al-Qaeda."

Discourse Representation

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

Regarding CDA components, the mechanism of stance and critique unveil the extremist ideology of the addresser and the

reproduction sees that the addresser can minimize the effect by avoiding the use of words express terrorism as they negatively refer to IR. To keep relation in safe, such words must not be uttered by a president at all and the use of such expressions has to be avoided from the beginning.

Extract (7):

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

Contextual Factors

Table (16): Contextual Factors of Extract (7)

Elements of Contextual Factors		Description
Setting	Time	July 23, 2018
	Place	On Twitter
Participants	Speaker	Donald Trump
	Addressee	Iran's president
Purpose		Warning IR
Instrumentalities		Written form of discourse

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

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

Transitivity

Table (17): Transitivity analysis of Extract (7)

Clauses	Types of processes	Participants
To Iranian president Rouhani: never, ever threaten the United States again or you will suffer consequences the likes of which few throughout history have ever suffered before.	Verbal	IR: Target

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

Modality

To express his own confidence, Trump resorts to epistemic modality expressing his own certainty that America is a powerful country that will stand on the behalf of IR whenever possible using the modal verb 'will' as in "we are no longer a country that will stand for your demented words of violence and death."

Lexicalization

In order to flex his muscles and exhibit his strength, Trump alludes to the use of the combination of negative adverbs 'never and ever' which cut the way of replaying against the speaker. It adds more

emphasis to his utterance in addition to its informal use. Moreover, he negatively describes Rohani's words as foolish ones that will not affect America's decision any more "we are no longer a country that will stand for your demented words of violence and death. Be cautious". This means that Trump tries to present himself as the most powerful president that America ever seen as he insinuates the idea using the expression 'no longer' which indicates that America is affected before during the antecedent government.

Speech Act

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

Deictic Expressions

To show off his own power, Trump uses two types of personal pronouns: we and you. He uses the first, first person plural pronoun, to represent American power in his period as in "we are no longer a country that will stand for your demented words of violence and death." He alludes to the use of second person pronoun 'you' to direct his speech to IR and to draw a distance between him and IR as in "you will suffer consequences the likes of which few throughout history have ever suffered before. Be cautious!"

Rhetorical Devices

In an embedded threat to Iranian' government, Trump alludes to allusion as a rhetorical device to enrich his threat. He does so through mentioning event whereby other countries have done like IR and suffers

from severe sanctions accordingly. Thus, he wants to remind the government of the bad consequences that will be resulted from such an act as in "you will suffer consequences the likes of which few throughout history have ever suffered before."

Discourse Representation

Trump uses argumentation strategy whereby the topic of danger and threat is being activated to arrive at the conclusion that IR will not do what it has done. The danger is to return back such behaviour and the threat is to receive more sanctions. He does so through insinuate the idea in which his government will not accept any deal to acknowledge peaceful atmosphere. It means he accuses his antecedents of the result in which IR is in. That is, antecedent government is the responsible one for IR's behaviour. At the same time, the agreement which was assigned by the six world powers, one of which America, and IR is a sign of weakness that will no longer exist in his era. Moreover, his words presuppose that the previous presidents accept the insult as in "we are no longer a country that will stand for your demented words of violence and death. Be cautious!"

With reference to CDA, the mechanisms of stance and critique show the extremist ideology of the addresser and the reproduction mechanism observes that the addresser has to reconsider his utterance and avoid such utterances that increase the tension between the two countries.

Extract (8):

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

Contextual Factors

Table (18): Contextual Factors of Extract (8)

Elements of Contextual Factors		Description
Setting	Time	February 06, 2019
	Place	Washington
Participants	Speaker	Donald Trump
	Addressee	Members of the Congress
Purpose		Remarks made in his state of Union.
Instrumentalities		Spoken form of discourse

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

Thus, Trump talks about IR in which he connects it with terrorism as its leader.

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

Transitivity

Table (19): Transitivity Analysis of Extract (8)

Clauses	Types of processes	Participants
My administration is acted decisively to confront the world's leading state sponsor of terror, the radical regime in Iran.	Relational	IR: Identified
They do bad, bad things.	Material	IR: Actor
I would through the United Stat from the disasters Iran nuclear ill...	Relational	IR: Identified
We will not avert our eyes from a regime that chants death to America and threatens genocide against the Jewish people	Material	IR:Actor

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

America and Israel in particular. In conclusion, IR is identified by Trump as the actor or the father of terrorism which has to be the target of U.S to stop it.

Modality

To express future actions that can be done by his government, Trump alludes to modal verbs like 'would, will, and must' respectively. He expresses his ability through the use of epistemic modality with 'would' to show his addressee that he has the capability of saving U.S from IR's nuclear weapons as in "I would through the United State from the disasters Iran nuclear ill". He adds to his ability the volitional meaning indicated by the use of 'will' within deontic modality arena so as to tell the world that America will not stand ideally to IR's threat to U.S or Israel as in "we will not avert our eyes from a regime that chants death to America and threatens genocide against the Jewish people." To confirm the hatred of IR to Israel, Trump expresses his certainty using 'must' so as to remind his addressee of the hatred that is deeply rooted in IR. Then, epistemic modality is resorted to express such meaning as in "we must never ignore the vial poison of anti-Semitism or those spread vanmiss creed."

Lexicalization

Trump resorts to different negative expressions to be attached to IR in order belittle the other part being talked about. Firstly, and in his accusation, he describes IR as 'state sponsor of terror'. It means that IR is the one who pays for terrorists to do bad actions or it mainly supports such issues. In his nomination to the state responsible for such action, he assigns the word 'radical' which means extremist to IR as in "my administration is acted decisively to confront the world's leading

state sponsor of terror, the radical regime in Iran". What is more, he generalizes his personification to IR's terrorist activities as in "they do bad, bad things." Then, he describes IR's activities as corruption and its nuclear program as a 'disaster'. Other expressions being used are 'chants death to America and threatens Jewish people, and vial poison of anti-Semitism'.

Speech Act

As a man of power, Trump issues a SA of accusation by attributing the terrorists' support to IR as he calls it 'the sponsor of terror and radical country'. Then, he issues a SA of promising when he talks about the future actions that he is able to do in his regime which is supported by the bad description of IR as in "I would through the United State from the disasters Iran nuclear ill... we will not avert our eyes ..."

Deictic Expressions

Trump resorts to types of deictic expressions: one related to the speaker and one refers to IR to verify his own power. He uses the first person singular possessive pronoun 'my' to talk about his government. Then, he shows his own ability to stop IR' nuclear program by the use of first-person singular pronoun 'I'. In a moment, he changes his use of words to first person plural pronoun 'we' to carry out the collective meaning. That is, he tries to tell his audience that his opinion is not connected to himself alone but it is theirs as in "we will not avert our eyes from a regime that chants death to America and threatens genocide against the Jewish people. We must never ignore the vial poison of anti-Semitism or those spread vanmiss creed." On the other hand, he refers to IR by resorting to third person plural pronoun 'they' to

create emotional sense of distance and to refer to the government as a whole as in "they do bad, bad things. To ensure this corrupt, dictatorship never requires nuclear weapons."

Rhetorical Devices

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

Discourse Representation

As it is mentioned earlier (analysis of extract 8), different negative ideological lexical items are attributed to IR. Trump resorts to predication strategy as a way to transmit his own message. To be more convincing, IR is described as an extremist country that leads terrorists in the Middle East. Then, such a country threatens the world and danger to the area. Thus, argumentation strategy is also used with the topic danger and threat. However, the danger is not a materialistic one being alluded to. Trump uses emotional threats as in "regime that chants death to America".

In relation to CDA, the mechanisms of stance and critique explain the extremist ideology of Trump and the reproduction mechanism suggest the total avoidance of words denoting terrorism. Thus, substituting categorization mechanism with generalization can be instead.

Extract (9):

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

Contextual Factors

Table (20): Contextual factors of Extract (9)

Elements of Contextual Factors		Description
Setting	Time	August 19, 2019
	Place	Biarritz
Participants	Speaker	Donald Trump
	Addressee	Group of Journalists
Purpose		Talking about IR's case
Instrumentalities		Spoken form of discourse

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

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

Transitivity

Table (21): Transitivity Analysis of Extract (9)

Clauses	Types of processes	Participants
Iran has a chance to really build themselves up and be a very great nation greater than before but they have to stop terrorism.	Relational	IR: Identified
You are number one nation of terror now	Relational	IR: Identified
They took President Obama's hundred and fifty billion dollars and they dole it out to terrorists all over the place...	Material	IR: Actor
I think they're gonna change...I believe they have a chance to be a very special nation.	Relational	IR: Identified

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

Modality

Trump alludes to epistemic modality using lexical verbs like 'think, believe, and hope' as tools to express the possibility of IR's state change. He does not use denotic modality where obligatory or volition can be activated as in "I think they're gonna change...I believe they have a chance to be a very special nation. I hope that's true we're not looking for regime change."

Lexicalization

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

Speech Act

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

Deictic Expressions

As U.S is a part of G7, Trump uses the first-person plural pronoun 'we' to talk in the name of the intergovernmental state as in "we're not looking for regime change". However, when the issue concerns the personal opinion, he alludes to the first-person singular pronoun 'I' to express his point of view a part from G7 inter-government. This means that the idea of changing the Iranian government is not being discussed in the meeting and it is not intended. Still, the sense of hope expresses him alone. That is, he wants to prove that any grudge is because of IR's terrorist deed a part of their nuclear weapon as in "I think they're gonna change...I believe they have a chance ..." Moreover, Trump refers to IR by the use of third person plural pronoun 'them' in "Iran has a chance to really build themselves

up" to designate the members of the government not a country only as he does not use 'it'.

Rhetorical Devices

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

Discourse Representation

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

In terms of CDA, the mechanisms of stance and critique uncover the extremist ideology of the addresser and the reproduction mechanism sees that total avoidance of terrorism has to be applicable. Thus, the strong effect of his sentence can be eradicated.

Extract (10):

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

Contextual Factors

Table (22): Contextual Factors of Extract (10)

Elements of Contextual Factors		Description
Setting	Time	April 4, 2018
	Place	White House
Participants	Speaker	Donald Trump
	Addressee	President of France
Purpose		Commenting on France's president remark on IR
Instrumentalities		Spoken form of discourse

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

Extremism is manifested overtly here in the above Extracts. The form used is naming strategy. Then Trump inserted the idea that IR is the main reason behind Iraq destruction. Specifically, the deal signed is the reason.

Transitivity

Table (23): Transitivity Analysis of Extract (10)

Clauses	Types of processes	Participants
Iran is behind it wherever there's a trouble... Iran seems to be behind everything	Relational	IR: Identified
You look at the ballistic missiles that they're going and testing...Look at what they're doing in Iraq.	Material	IR: Actor

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

Modality

Trump resorts to lexical verb 'seem' To express his attitude and judge IR's situation. He uses epistemic modality with possibility meaning where he allocates IR in a suspicious situation as in "Iran seems to be behind everything".

Lexicalization

To disaffirm the deal and its disadvantage, Trump utilizes negative lexis to be attached to it. It has been described as a

troublesome country where every problem is its reason. The problem is not restricted to Middle East but universally found as in “Iran seems to be behind everything”. His speech presupposes that the problems are not specified in space as in “what's happening in virtually any place in the Middle East”.

Speech Act

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

Deictic Expressions

Trump begins his speech with inanimate pronoun ‘it’ in an anticipatory substitution for the word ‘trouble’. At the same time, he uses the same pronoun to nominate the ‘deal’. This means that the deal is its self a trouble which is explicitly indicated in his speech. Secondly, he uses the second person pronoun ‘you’ to appoint his addressee (audience) the direct one (Macron) or the indirect (people in general). It critically indicates that his use is to attract the attention and share such problem with the audience.

Rhetorical Devices

In an attempt to underestimate Iran’s deal with America and accuses his antecedents of carelessness, Trump resorts to rhetorical questions to do so. In the first instance, he does not answer his question just to attract the audience attention of the failure of such deal as in

“what kind of a deal is that where you're allowed to test missiles all over the place?” In the second instance, he alludes to rhetorical question which is provided by an answer to improve and strengthen his hypothesis. By so doing, he cuts any doubts that the addressee may be in as in “what kind of a deal is this where it wasn't even discussed? Iran is behind it” Thus, he emphasizes the idea that IR is the cause of each problem.

Trump repeats his rhetorical question two times as in "what kind of a deal is this " so as to ridicule the deal. He does so in two forms of reasons. The first one is that IR is still launching missiles and the deal itself is not negotiated from his point of view. Moreover, he also repeats the phrase 'Iran is behind it' in an attempt to enrich the idea that IR is an effective troublesome country whose nuclear program is the reason.

Discourse Representation

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

With reference to CDA, the mechanisms of stance and critique Figure out the extremist ideology of the addresser and the reproduction mechanism sees that the addresser could have minimized the strong effect of his utterance by avoiding such a rude dirty word which denotes terrorism.

Table 24

4.3.2.3 The Analysis of Obama's Extracts on North Korea

Extract (11):

"North Korea's attempts to develop nuclear weapons, as well as its ballistic missile program, constitutes a threat to international peace and security. I strongly condemn their reckless action. North Korea' sanctions endanger the people of northeast Asia, they are a blatant violation of international law, and they contradict North Korea's own prior commitments. Now the United States and the international community must take action in response".

Contextual Factors

Table (25): Contextual Factors of Extract (11)

Elements of Contextual Factors		Description
Setting	Time	May 25, 2009
	Place	The White House
Participants	Speaker	Barak Obama
	Addressee	Group of reporters
Purpose		Showing his own remarks on North Korea's nuclear weapons test
Instrumentalities		Spoken message

The above extract is uttered by Obama in the White House in a press conference. He presents his statement about North Korea's nuclear weapons test. He does so in the public domain addressing group of reporters. At that time, NK conducts a nuclear test and tries to lunch

its ballistic missile. NK's action is referred to here as a threat that intimidates the international security.

Extremism is manifested covertly in the above extract by describing the present state in which NK is in using 'most up to date' strategy. To enhance his argument, Obama uses incitement to support his own proposal.

Transitivity

Table (26): Transitivity Analysis of Extract (11)

Clauses	Types of processes	Participants
North Korea's attempts ...constitute a threat to international peace and security.	Verbal	NK: Target
North Korea's actions endanger the people of northeast Asia	Verbal	NK: Target

According to the above Table, the two clauses verbs are verbal process types. In both, NK occupies the role of Obama's targeted speech. Obama tries to present his point of view in which NK causes danger to the entire world in using nuclear weapon. He attempts to stimulate the audience approval of what he says to put an end to NK's nuclear actions.

Modality

To stop NK's program, Obama utilizes **denotic** modality that designates the meaning of **obligation**. He does so through use the explicit modal verb 'must' to announce the entire world to remedy such violation to human peace as in "now the United States and the international community must take action in response".

Lexicalization

Obama uses negative nouns to illustrate the prevailing danger that NK constitutes such as 'threat to international peace and security, nuclear weapons, ballistic missile program, violation of international law'. Moreover, negative verbs are also activated to show the American refusal of NK's deeds like 'constitutes a threat, condemn, endanger the people and must take action'.

Speech Act

As a man of power, Obama performs SA of condemning by the use of explicit performative verb 'condemn' as in "I strongly condemn their reckless action." He starts his speech by explaining the action which NK is doing. Then, he shows his disapproval of what is going on with the use of the adverb 'strongly' that shows his complete refusal to such action. To explain his reason for condemn, Obama alludes to the most important motivation which is the dangerous outcome of NK's test.

Deictic Expressions

Obama refers to the testing of nuclear weapons and trying to launch a ballistic missile by actions. He uses the third person plural possessive pronoun 'their' and third person plural 'they' as a substitution for NK' actions as in "I strongly condemn their reckless action...they are a blatant violation of international law, and they contradict North Korea's own prior commitments." Critically, the utilization of such pronoun is done to emphasize NK's action. Hence, it creates a certain political distance between the United States and their opponents (NK).

Discourse Representation

Obama utilizes argumentation strategy in order to persuade his addressee. He does so through depend on different topi to support his point of view. Firstly, he uses danger and threat where nuclear weapons are dangerous to the extent that they threaten the entire world's defense as in "constitutes a threat to international peace and security... North Korea's actions endanger the people of northeast Asia." Secondly, NK's project is illegal as it violates the international rules and it breaks the previous agreements as in "they are a blatant violation of international law, and they contradict North Korea's own prior commitments". Then, this topi is called the use of law to justify his own disagreement of what NK is doing.

Regarding the third dimension of CDA which is reproduction, it is suggested that minimization of extremist implication can solve the problem by avoiding the dictions that denote war or belittle the other party. It is worth mentioning that other mechanisms, namely, stance and critique have done the job of unveiling the extremist ideology of Obama.

Extract (12):

...North Korea's continued pursuit of nuclear weapons is a path that leads only to more isolation. It's not a sign of strength. Anybody can make threats. Anyone can move an army. Anyone can show off a missile that does not make you strong. It is not lead to security or opportunity or respect...We do not use our military to impose these things on others. We will not hesitate to use military might to defend our allies and our way of life...

Contextual Factors

Table (27): Contextual Factors of Extract (12)

Elements of Contextual Factors		Description
Setting	Time	April 26 2014
	Place	Garrison Yongsan
Participants	Speaker	Barak Obama
	Addressee	United State Army
Purpose		Warning North Korea as it lunches a missile
Instrumentalities		Spoken form of discourse

This utterance is said by Barak Obama in Garrison Yongsan in South Korea in where he visits his army. He appreciates his army's effort in keeping peace in the area and thanks them for the historical alliance between the United States and South Korea. Within his speech, he mentions the case of NK's nuclear weapon and warns it not to continue in this process since it lunches a missile in a near time. At the same time, he minimizes its effort to do such an action in describing it as an easy task where everyone can do.

Extremism is manifested overtly by means of radical employment of 'others and us'. That is, Obama compares the situation of NK's missile shows with theirs in that he will not use the force to solve the solution. However, if a threat faces them, he will do so. Thus, he alludes to real or symbolic violence strategy.

Transitivity

Table (28): Transitivity Analysis of Extract (12)

Clauses	Types of processes	Participants
North Korea's continued pursuit of nuclear weapons is a path that leads only to more isolation.	Verbal	NK: Target

In accordance with the above Table, it is shown that NK occupies the role of a target with a verbal process type in which Obama is the sayer of that speech. He tries to give a picture of what happens to any country like NK who will develop a nuclear weapon. It is already separated part of the world and will continue as such. He hints to more sanctions that will be made accordingly.

Modality

As a man of power, Obama utilizes epistemic modality with a meaning of possibility to indirectly underestimate NK. He does so through use the explicit modal verb "can" to explain the simplicity of action that NK's president is doing as in "anybody can make threats. Anyone can move an army. Anyone can show off a missile that does..." The other type of modality, i.e. deontic modality is also used when Obama tries to prove that he and his country are really able to counter action toward NK if it thinks of a war as in "we will not hesitate to use military might to defend our allies and our way of life..." He alludes to the meaning of volition to tell his audience that the case is under control and America's friends are under his protection.

Lexicalization

Obama emphasizes the peaceful message and the diplomatic way of dealing with NK. However, in the difficult situations where threat faces America, an immediate response will be done. Thus, he uses the negative verbs to show the dangerous situation of NK such as 'continued pursuit of nuclear weapons and leads only to more isolation'. At the same time, Obama tries to show the weakness of NK in spite of their nuclear program as by using the noun 'anyone'.

Speech Act

When Obama says "North Korea's continued pursuit of nuclear weapons is a path that leads only to more isolation", he issues a SA of **stating** in which NK is in danger for new sanctions for its insistence on its nuclear program. The, he issues an indirect SA of **insulting** as he belittles NK's launching of missile as anyone can do it.

Deictic Expressions

To show settle unity meaning, Obama employs the first person plural pronoun "we" to attract the audience attention to the United States conceptual thinking of peaceful life and the freedom that people have in which America is not a tyrant country what enforces others to do things as in "we do not use our military to impose these things on others". In this regard, Obama admits that the United State is the controllable part of the world where power is in their hands. Moreover, he utilizes spatial pronoun 'these' referring to launching missiles to show off one's own power. In the same regard, he alludes to the same pronoun to show the ability of the United States to stand against NK where necessary especially when he addresses his military

as in "We will not hesitate to use military might to defend our allies and our way of life..."

Rhetorical Devices

Obama uses understatement as a rhetorical device to belittle its effort and to show that this subject does not deserve all this propaganda in order to minimize NK's nuclear program and its attempt of launching the missile. To do so, he provides his addressee with a picture of ability in that whoever lives on this earth can reach NK's knowledge. Respect and protection do not result from fertilization or even displaying this missile proudly as in "it's not a sign of strength. Anybody can make threats. Anyone can move an army. Anyone can show off a missile that does not make you strong."

Discourse Representation

In the presentation of his ideas, Obama utilizes two types of strategies. The first is the predication as he discursively disqualified NK by the use of generalization mechanism in which anyone can do what it does. At the same time, he describes the event of launching the missile as "showing off" policy. The second strategy is nomination since he draws his audience to in-group categorization of himself as part of the United States in opposite to NK.

In terms of CDA, the mechanisms of stance and critique have been successfully unveiled the extremist ideology expressed by Obama. The reproduction mechanism sees that the addresser could have minimized the strong effect of his speech by reducing the belittlement being used with the other part, namely, NK's government.

Extract (13):

North Korea is a massive challenge... Their leader is personally irresponsible enough that we do not want them getting close but it is not something that lends itself to an easy solution. We could obviously destroy North Korea with our arsenals but aside from humanitarian costs of that they are right next door to our vital ally, republic of Korea... We are also setting up a shield that can at least block the relatively low level threats they are posing right now.

Contextual Factors

Table (29): Contextual Factors of Extract (13)

Elements of Contextual Factors		Description
Setting	Time	April 26, 2016
	Place	Berlin
Participants	Speaker	Barak Obama
	Addressee	CBS Reporter
Purpose		Talking about the results of his visits to Middle East and Europe
Instrumentalities		Spoken form of discourse in TV interview

This utterance is said by Obama in Germany after a week in Middle East and Europe. CBS reporter asks Obama some questions concerning his visits and what his last decisions are. One of these questions is concerned with NK. Obama tries to explain the situation of NK starting with a descriptive account of NK's problem saying "massive challenge."

Overtly is the way extremism is manifested in this extract. Naming strategy is the means by which it is realized as Obama starts

with personalization of NK's challenge. In doing so, he uses real or symbolic violence within.

Transitivity

Table (30): Transitivity Analysis of Extract (13)

Clauses	Types of processes	Participants
North Korea is a massive challenge.	Relational	NK: Carrier
Their leader is personally irresponsible enough that we do not want them getting close but it is not something that lends itself to an easy solution.	Relational	NK: Identified
We could obviously destroy North Korea with our arsenals but aside from humanitarian costs of that they are right next door to our vital ally, republic of Korea.	Material	NK: Goal

Obama identifies NK as 'a massive challenge' to attract the addressees' attention to the danger that it causes to Asia as well as to entire world. Thus, it occupies the role of carrier of such adjective within a relational verb process type. It is so as it occurs within verb to be clause where NK is the described entity and the adjective ascribed is the attribute to. Moreover, NK also operates within relational verb process type in the second sentence where Obama portrays NK's president as a person who is unreliable who may change his opinion in a second which is a great offense to the country itself. Hence, NK indirectly occupies the role of identified. Finally, Obama puts NK within a material process verb type where it receives the role of goal to the United States if they agreed to fight it.

Modality

To show the ability of making war, Obama uses epistemic modality with the past tense of the modal verb can 'could' to prove his power as in "we could obviously destroy North Korea with our arsenals". However, he makes retrograde movement and says "they are right next door to our vital ally, republic of Korea". He wants to express his sympathetic with his allies and diplomacy in solving such problem.

Lexicalization

Obama resorted to positive and negative words in talking about NK. He uses negative adjectives to describe NK's situation and their leader by saying 'massive challenge and personally irresponsible' respectively. Then, he continues his negative orientation by threatening NK of 'destroying them' using their 'arsenals'. Positively, he mentions his friends who will protect them from such threats by describing South Korea as his 'vital ally'.

Speech Act

Obama issues a SA of insulting when he says "their leader is personally irresponsible enough that we do not want them getting close but it is not something that lends itself to an easy solution". He belittles Kim Jun Un's thinking and criticizes his personality. Then Obama resorts to SA of threatening to show his ability and power to fight NK in any time. However, he diplomatically presents an excuse for not doing so which is for the sake of humanity of his allies alone.

Deictic Expressions

Obama makes use of the third person plural pronoun 'they' referring to NK in general so as to make a demarcation line between US

and NK. He does so deliberately to appoint NK as a whole not only the government which leads the country. Therefore, he does not use the inanimate pronoun it or third person singular pronoun 'he or she'. In the same regard, Obama resorts to the first-person plural pronoun 'we' to designate U.S power. He tries to create the unity of making decision in that all the U.S is at hand.

Rhetorical Devices

To attract the audience attention to all his speech, Obama starts his speech about NK saying ' North Korea is a massive challenge'. He uses this phrase to draw attention to the thoughts that come afterward like the irresponsibility of its president and the war which may happen accordingly. As such, what comes after his main premise is a justification for what the United States is going to do. Thus, the rhetorical device that is alluded to is asterismos.

Discourse Representation

Through following the consequences of these clauses, Obama follows a specific arrangement of statements. He orders his clauses in a way that his argument will be accepted. That is, uses the topi danger and threat that surround his allies like South Korea and Japan who are the nearest countries to NK. Then, he explicitly mentions the reason behind not wage a war with NK so as not to harm his allies. Additionally, this presupposes that NK's people are not important for the US even if they are not the reason. They will be punished because of their leader. Then, the 'humanitarian' that he mentions is closely connected with US allies excluding NK's citizens. As such, argumentation strategy is utilized with two topi activated; namely, danger and threat and humanitarianism.

In terms of CDA, the mechanism of reproduction can be fulfilled through reducing the impact of the utterance by avoiding the belittlement of the other party's insult. Additionally, keeping away from threatening the country and military parade is also another suitable reproduction choice.

Extract (14):

They need to work with us more effectively to change Pyongyang's behavior...Diplomacy requires that Pyongyang meet its international obligations...We will continue to put some of the toughest pressure that North Korea's ever been under as a consequence of this behavior. Can I guarantee that it works? No, but it is the best options that we have available to us right now.

Contextual Factors

Table (31): Contextual Factors of Extract (14)

Elements of Contextual Factors		Description
Setting	Time	September 7, 2016
	Place	Vientiane Laos
Participants	Speaker	Barak Obama
	Addressee	Reporters
Purpose		Telling Laos about the result of his visit to China
Instrumentalities		Spoken form of discourse in press conference

The above utterance is said by Obama in his visit to Southern Asia, Vientiane Laos. As NK is part of Asia which is considered as a threat to peace there, Obama talks about the strategies that will be taken in order to prevent NK from its nuclear program. He adds that China

emphasizes the implementation of United Nations' sanctions on NK. However, Obama concentrates on using diplomacy as a way to solve problem if NK is ready for negotiation in this respect.

Extremism is covertly manifested by means of incitement to stop NK's nuclear program. In doing so, Obama alludes to unrealized promise where diplomacy is seen as an effective way of changing NK's behaviour.

Transitivity

Table (32): Transitivity Analysis of Extract (14)

Clauses	Types of processes	Participants
They need to work with us more effectively to change Pyongyang's behavior...	Verbal	NK: Target
Diplomacy requires that Pyongyang meet its international obligations...	material	NK: Actor

According to the above Table, NK occupies two different roles with two different verb process types. Firstly, it occupies the role of target within verbal process type as Obama is advising NK to change its behaviour. Then, it occupies the role of an actor of the action of accepting the sanctions that the United Nations publish. As a result, NK is in the material process verb type.

Modality

Obama expresses obligation meaning by the use of deontic modality to send the message that NK has no choice other than applying the decisions that the United Nations reaches in order to show that NK does not have alternatives but submit to reality. He utilizes the semi modal need to express such meaning as in "they need to work with us

more effectively to change Pyongyang's behavior". To show his conformation, he alludes to epistemic modality to convey his certainty as in "we will continue to put some of the toughest pressure that North Korea's ever been under as a consequence of this behavior." To access his proposals, Obama questions his statements with epistemic modality using the modal verb 'can' to convey the meaning of possibility of applying what he has suggested as in "can I guarantee that it works?"

Lexicalization

Obama resorts to negative verbs that designate the illegal manner of NK as in 'change Pyongyang's behavior, and meet its international obligations'. Similarly, he describes the sufficient leverage as 'toughest pressure'.

Speech Act

When Obama says "they need to work with us more effectively to change Pyongyang's behavior", he issues a SA of asking as he calls all the interested parties to cooperate with him to solve this issue like the republic of Japan, China, and Russia. Then, he uses SA of stating in which NK has to accept all the sanctions against it at the same time the United States will use all its tools to change NK's nuclear activities as in "diplomacy requires that Pyongyang meet its international obligations...We will continue to put some of the toughest pressure that North Korea's ever been under as a consequence of this behavior."

Deictic Expressions

Obama resorts to the first plural pronoun 'we' to inform Laos that power is in the unity of decision to strengthen the idea of group

association and unity of decision. He talks in the tongue of the United State as he is its president and part of the United Nations. He wants to say that the United States will support its followers and stop its enemies.

Rhetorical Devices

Rhetorically, Obama resorts to metonymy to talk about NK. He uses its capital (Pyongyang) as a substitution to address Kim Jun Un's nuclear build-up as in "they need to work with us more effectively to change Pyongyang's behavior". In the same regard, Obama says "Diplomacy requires that Pyongyang meet its international obligations" he repeats the same metonymy. In this case, Obama deals with Pyongyang as an animate in which it can receive the United Nations' sanctions. To be accurate and diplomatic, he chooses to ask himself a question and immediately answer it as in "can I guarantee that it works? No, but it is the best option that we have available to us right now". Hence, he utilizes hypophora as a rhetorical device to tell his audience that negotiation with NK is not guaranteed. What he wants to say is that Kim Jun Un is a rebellious character that making deals with him is something difficult.

Discourse Representation

Obama makes use of nomination strategy as he discursively refers to NK using its capital Pyongyang by the rhetorical trope metonymy as it is mentioned before. Argumentation strategy is also activated here as Obama alludes to justice as a *topi* to justify the obligations that NK is under. That is, NK fertilizes nuclear so that sanctions are not haphazardly put. At the same time, he resorts to

responsibility as another argumentative topic to appease the world that NK's situation is under control.

Through the use of stance and critique, the extremist ideology has been uncovered. To reproduce the above utterance with less extremist effect, it is preferable to avoid the negative use of economic words as it has impact on NK's people.

Extract (15):

The United States condemns North Korea's September 9 nuclear test in the strongest possible terms as a grave threat to regional security and to international peace and stability...To be clear, the United States does not, and never will, accept North Korea as a nuclear state.

Contextual Factors

Table (33): Contextual Factors of Extract (15)

Elements of Contextual Factors		Description
Setting	Time	September 9, 2016
	Place	The White House
Participants	Speaker	Barak Obama
	Addressee	Mass Media
Purpose		Presenting his situation toward North Korea's nuclear test
Instrumentalities		Recorded form of discourse for immediate release

This utterance is introduced by Obama in a recorded message for immediate release. He comments on the second attempt of NK's launching of nuclear missile test. He explains the dangerous situation in

which the world is. He presents his opinion toward such case that represents United States' attitude.

In describing NK's experiment, Obama utilizes overt type of extremist manifestation by means of naming strategy in personalizing the amount of threat that the missile may cause. To do so, he depends on generalization in that such threat affects the international safety of the entire world.

Transitivity

Table (34): Transitivity analysis of Extract (15)

Clauses	Types of processes	Participants
The United States condemns North Korea's September 9 nuclear test ..."	Verbal	NK: Target
..the United States does not, and never will, accept North Korea as a nuclear state	Verbal	NK: Target

According to the above Table, NK occupies the role of target in two slots within a verbal process verb type. In this regard, the United States occupies the role of sayer of both clauses. Obama attempts to show his rejection toward what NK is doing. In the future, nothing will change.

Modality

Obama uses epistemic modality so as to express his certainty of not to reconciling with NK and to show his definite refusal of admitting NK's nuclear weapon. He uses the explicit modal verb 'will' to carry out this meaning as in "to be clear, the United States does not, and never will, accept North Korea as a nuclear state." The little use of

modality or polarity in his speech refers to the powerfulness that he has and the continuation in his decision.

Lexicalization

Obama uses negative verbs that designate the refusal of NK attempt of launching missiles such as 'condemns, and does not, and never will, accept'. Moreover, other expressions appoint the danger which NK is in like 'strongest and grave threat'.

Speech Act

In his letter, Obama uses SA of condemning to disapprove NK's deeds of launching a missile for the second time in 2016. He does so through use explicit performative verb 'condemn'.

Rhetorical Devices

In his condemning letter, Obama alludes to overstatement to portray the threat in which the entire world is suffering from because of launching the missile. He does so to agitate mass media against NK to put an end to its project. Namely, NK only launches a missile for the second time in 2016 as an experiment of nuclear weapon not directed toward specific country. However, he describes such threat by "grave threat" which means a crime committed by a person who shall threaten another with the infliction upon the person, honor or property of the latter or of his family of any wrong amounting to a crime. Moreover, the message is in the form of written discourse which means that the penalty is imposed in its maximum period.

Discourse Representation

Obama discursively nominates NK as 'a state of nuclear' to express his remoteness from such dangerous program. His message is extremist that it indicates the powerfulness and ability that the United States has to stop such activity. Thus, nomination strategy is being utilized in those clauses. The second one is when Obama nominates NK's launching of the missile as the strongest one and as a grave threat to the entire world and the United States is part of that world.

In terms of CDA, the mechanisms of stance and critique unveil the extremist ideology of the addresser and the reproduction mechanism sees that the speaker can minimize the effect of his utterance by avoiding the use of harsh threat and substituting it with other expressions that do not carry such implicature.

4.3.2.4 The Analysis of Trump's Extracts on North Korea

Extract (16):

"The status quo in North Korea is also unacceptable, and the council must be prepared to impose additional and stronger sanctions on North Korean nuclear and ballistic missile programs. This is a real threat to the world, whether we want to talk about it or not. North Korea is a big world problem, and it's a problem we have to finally solve. People have put blindfolds on for decades, and now it's time to solve the problem."

Contextual Factors

Table (35): Contextual Factors of Extract (16)

Elements of Contextual Factors		Description
Setting	Time	April 24, 2017
	Place	Trump National Golf Club in Bedminster, N.J.
Participants	Speaker	Donald Trump
	Addressee	Ambassadors
Purpose		Changing the ambassadors' attitude toward NK
Instrumentalities		Spoken form of discourse

In the above extract, Trump meets the ambassadors, representative of a group of countries to keep the world in peace, negotiating NK's nuclear issue. They gather so as to change the policy toward NK in an attempt to hinder its project.

Extremism is manifested overtly chiefly by means of naming strategy and real or symbolic violence.

Transitivity

Table (36): Transitivity Analysis of Extract (16)

Clauses	Types of processes	Participants
The status quo in North Korea is also unacceptable.	Mental	NK: Phenomenon
The council must be prepared to impose additional and stronger sanctions on North Korean nuclear and ballistic missile programs	Verbal	NK: Target
North Korea is a big world problem, and it's a problem we have to finally solve.	Relational	NK: attributive

According to the above Table, NK attains different roles within specific verb processes. In the first slot, it occupies the role of phenomenon where the senser as the grammatical role of the speaker is not found (implicit). Here, the process type is mental as Trump tries to present his point of view to gain the ambassadors' approval of his argument. Secondly, NK falls in the verbal process type where it occupies the role of target who will receive all the punishments. At the same time, the council as a group occupies the role of receiver to whom the speech is directed. Finally, NK occurs in a relational process verb type where it occupies the role of attributive as it occurs in a circumstantial clause expressed by the copula be. NK is ascribed as a world problem which has to be eradicated.

Modality

Trump uses the explicit modal verb "must" to show the obligatory situation in which they are. That is, deontic certainty is alluded to attract the council's attention to the danger that surrounds the

world in which they have the responsibility for taking action against such issue. Additionally, Trump utilizes lexico-modal auxiliary "have to" in "we have to finally solve". Then, denotic modality is used again to insist on the idea that all the council members are responsible for taking decision against NK.

Lexicalization

Trump resorts to negative adjectives to describe NK's status like 'unacceptable, real threat, big world problem, stronger sanctions and blindfold government'.

Speech Acts

When he says "the status quo in North Korea is also unacceptable", Trump issues SA of stating. He describes NK as being the world problem which should be eradicated soon in "North Korea is a big world problem, and it's a problem we have to finally solve". This is a SA of accusation.

Deictic Expressions

To be part of the United Nations, Trump alludes to the first person plural pronoun "we" to persuade the ambassadors of what he says. He does in two slots in his speech as in "this is a real threat to the world, whether we want to talk about it or not...it's a problem we have to finally solve". He wants to emphasize the in-group relation that gathers him and the United Nations. The spatial personal pronoun for near distance is utilized to refer to the launching of the missile as in 'this is a real threat to the world, whether we want to talk about it or not'.

Rhetorical Devices

Reasoning is what Trump depends on in the above extract to persuade the council to put an end to NK's project. He uses syllogism as a rhetorical device as his speech is translated as such:

Nuclear weapon is a problem

NK is using nuclear, thus

North Korea is a big world problem.

In addition to syllogism, Trump alludes to metaphor so as to describe the inattention of the world's leader to such a big issue "people have put blindfolds on for decades". Moreover, he deduces that all his ancestries do not make a special effort to stop such activity as in "now it's time to solve the problem".

Discourse Representation

Since Trump utilizes a negative attribution of NK in all his speech, he uses the predication strategy for the discursive qualification of NK's nuclear project and its action of launching the missile. At the same time, he justifies his directive SA with topic considering NK as a danger and threat to the entire world as in "North Korea is a big world problem". In other words, the topic of humanitarianism is activated as NK is described as a threat by itself in that human being need to live in a peaceful life out of its nuclear program which is considered as a risk that stands in front of people's calm life. Then, the strategy of argumentation is utilized too.

Anti-extremist stance and the critical tools have productively unclothed the curtain of extremist ideology being enacted. As for

reproduction, it is recommended that the president excludes the rude words that he uses to lessen the extremist beliefs which are raised.

Extract (17):

North Korea has just launched another missile. Does this guy have anything better to do with his life? Hard to believe that South Korea and Japan will put up with this much longer. Perhaps China will put a heavy move on North Korea and end this nonsense once and for all!

Contextual Factors

Table (37): Contextual Factors of Extract (17)

Elements of Contextual Factors		Description
Setting	Time	July 4, 2017
	Place	Twitter
Participants	Speaker	Donald Trump
	Addressee	All the world
Purpose		Commenting on NK's lunch of a second nuclear rocket
Instrumentalities		Written message taken from Trump original account on twitter (@realDonaldTrump)

In the above utterance, Trump shows his disapproval toward lunching a second nuclear rocket by NK. He does so through anticipating the objection of the countries around it like South Korea, Japan and China. He predicts that South Korea and Japan will not endure such issue while China will put an end to this force.

Extremism is obviously manifested overtly by means of naming strategy as Trump belittles NK's president using stigma words.

Transitivity

Table (38): Transitivity Analysis of Extract (17)

Clauses	Types of processes	Participants
North Korea has just launched another missile.	Material	NK: Actor
Perhaps China will put a heavy move on North Korea and end this nonsense once and for all!"	Material	NK: Recipient (affected)

According to the above Table, NK occupies two roles. The first one is an actor or the doer of the action of launching the missile within material verb process as an event which has taken place and Trump is just talking about. It is considered as the opening part of his speech to present his point of view of implicit refusal of what has happened. In the second part, NK receives the role of affected recipient within material verb process as it is the part which will be affected from what China is going to do.

Modality

Trump utilizes explicit epistemic modality in two slots by using a combination of lexical verb and modal verb as in "hard to believe that South Korea and Japan will put up with this much longer" and modal adjunct "perhaps" plus modal verb carrying the meaning of possibility as in "perhaps China will put a heavy move on North Korea and end this nonsense once and for all!". He is trying to convey the meaning of median degree of confidence based on his knowledge on the

proposition that South Korea and Japan may not put an end to NK's project in comparison with China which he is approximately sure that will take an action.

Lexicalization

Trump negatively describes NK's situation of lunching nuclear missile as 'nonsense' as in 'China will put a heavy move on North Korea and end this nonsense once and for all.'

Speech Act

When Trump says "does this guy have anything better to do with his life?" he issues SA of insulting as he belittles NK's president and his project. Additionally, he alludes to assertive SA of stating in what he thinks what will happen and presents his point of view regarding the unacceptance of lunching another rocket by Kim Jung Un.

Deictic Expressions

To strength his ridicule of NK's president, Trump resorts to spatial pronoun of near distance 'this' to fulfill this aim. The use of such pronoun is critically used for such purpose as well as to add small picture for the president in addition to the noun guy as in "does this guy have anything better to do with his life?"

Rhetorical Devices

To underestimate NK's president, Trump utilizes rhetorical question as a rhetorical device where an answer is not needed to give more emphasis to his conclusion and create more dramatic effect as in "does this guy have anything better to do with his life?"

Discourse Representation

Perspectivization strategy is used by Trump as he tries to present his point of view regarding the relationship between China and North Korea by inspecting a hard decision which can be taken from China's part "perhaps China will put a heavy move on North Korea and end this nonsense once and for all!" Thus, he puts the goal in the lap of China to make resolution. That is to say, he isolates himself and the United States from taking such a step. He only comments on what is going on and suspecting actions from countries around NK which may be affected by this attempt of launching the rocket. Perspectivization strategy is also realized in the narration of Trump to what has happened by saying "North Korea has just launched another missile".

The analysis of the above extract reveals the extremist ideology of it. For reproductions, it is suggested that replacement of the rude words like guy may lessen the extremist ideology so the sentence may seem like this "does this president have anything ..." This is due to the fact that using the word guy causes an insult to the president and the whole government as well as it is said previously.

Extract (18):

The United States has great strength and patience, but if it is forced to defend itself or its allies, we will have no choice but to totally destroy North Korea. Rocket Man is on a suicide mission for himself and for his regime. The United States is ready, willing and able. But hopefully, this will not be necessary. That's what the United Nations is all about. That's what the United Nations is for. Let's see how they do.

Contextual Factors

Table (39): Contextual Factors of Extract (18)

Elements of Contextual Factors		Description
Setting	Time	September 19, 2017
	Place	New York
Participants	Speaker	Donald Trump
	Addressee	United Nations
Purpose		Changing the ambassadors' attitude toward NK
Instrumentalities		Spoken form of discourse

In the above utterance, Trump presents his speech in front of the United Nations' representative characters. They meet to discuss world complicated issues, one of which is NK dilemma. The accident which agitates such meeting is the death of the American college student, Otto Warmbier as one of NK's victims. Thus, Trump denounces such deeds and shown the America's ability to stop it.

Overtly is the way used to manifest extremism in this extract. Real or symbolic violence is the strategy being used. Moreover, naming strategy is also utilized here.

Transitivity

Table (40): Transitivity analysis of Extract (18)

Clauses	Types of processes	Participants
We will have no choice but to totally destroy North Korea.	Verbal	NK: Target
Rocket Man is on a suicide mission for himself and for his regime.	Material	NK: Actor

As it is obvious in the above Table, NK seems to occupy two different roles. In the first slot, it attains the role of target within verbal process verb type where Trump is the sayer. In the second slot, NK occupies the role of actor of material process verb type in which NK's citizens are the recipients of their presidents' bad deeds. In both situations, NK's people are the victims whether Trump is the actor who demolish the country or NK's president by his deeds.

Modality

Trump uses epistemic certainty to express the possibility of declaring war against NK. He utilizes conditional 'if' to express his proposal. It means the performance of the second part is conditioned with the fulfillment of the second. Namely, America is able to take a counter action to NK's action as in "if it is forced to defend itself or its allies, we will have no choice but to totally destroy North Korea". Another epistemic modality is used in "But hopefully, this will not be necessary" employing a combination of modal adjunct 'hopefully' and explicit modal verb 'will' to express his wish of not using power to solve the matter. Finally, Trump employs epistemic modality in his suggestion using 'let's' as a lexical verb which denotes possibility as in "let's see how they do".

Lexicalization

Trump makes use of both positive and negative words in his speech. Positively, he describes U.S as strong and patient, ready, willing and able as it does not attack NK for its nuclear program till the time of speaking. In his reference to NK, he uses the negative verb 'destroy'. At the same time, he describes its leader's program as 'suicide mission'.

Speech Acts

When Trump states” We will have no choice but to totally destroy North Korea”, he issues the SA of warning as puts the forceful circumstances that NK is the reason for fighting them. Then, hesays “Rocket Man is on a suicide mission for himself and for his regime” and issues a SA of accusing as NK’s president will be the reason behind the starvation of his citizens for not obeying the world rules.

Deictic Expressions

As a matter of differentiation between good and bad, Trump draws a distinction between himself as a part of US and NK. He does so with “we” as a first-person plural pronoun that designates him as a part and a leader of the powerful country that will stand against NK. At the same time, he tries to estimate the ambassadors’ approval and telling them that what US decision is the same as theirs. Thus, U.S is the controllable part of the world. Then, he finishes his speech saying “let’s see how they do”, he uses the third person plural pronoun “they” to designate NK. In this case, he isolates all the US and the ambassadors from NK by using “let us” as a suggestion to his addressee.

Rhetorical Devices

To relate the actions of NK to its president, Trump uses personification to attract audience attention and to mock NK's president. He does so through using rocket man as a nickname to Kim Jun Un as he is engaging in nuclear tests and missile launches. Additionally, Trump metaphorically assimilates NK's president nuclear issue to someone who kills his people by himself. It may happen as all the world will not risk themselves to deal with NK.

Discourse Representation

Trump attributes the experiment of NK to its president and it becomes a nickname to Kim Jung Un. At the same time, he labels Kim Jung Un as a president who tries to kill his people by his activities. In doing so, he combines between two strategies nomination and predication strategy. Moreover, what unites these two strategies is the argumentation where Trump attracts his audience attention to the responsibility of the United Nations to stop NK's president and to replay with force when necessary as in "if it is forced to defend itself or its allies, we will have no choice but to totally destroy North Korea".

With respect to CDA mechanisms, stance and critique show the extremist ideology. To reproduce the above utterance, it is preferred that all the rude and insulting words should be avoided to lessen the impact of such utterance.

Extract (19):

"North Korea best not make any more threats to the United States. They will be met with fire and fury like the world has never seen. He has been very threatening — beyond a normal statement — and as I said, they will be met with fire, fury and, frankly, power the likes of which the world has never seen before."

Contextual Factors

Table (41): Contextual Factors of Extract (19)

Elements of Contextual Factors		Description
Setting	Time	Aug. 8, 2017
	Place	Trump National Golf Club in Bedminster, N.J.
Participants	Speaker	Donald Trump
	Addressee	All the world
Purpose		Stopping the negotiation with North Korea
Instrumentalities		Spoken form of discourse

The above utterance is delivered by Trump as an unusual ultimatum to NK on Tuesday warning her not to make any more threats against the United States or they will "face fire and fury like the world has never seen," during a photo op at the Trump National Golf Club in Bedminster, New Jersey. Such speech is a result to what North Korea has produced (miniaturized nuclear warhead).

Namely, extremism is manifested here through the use of real or symbolic violence strategy as Trump is threatening NK.

Transitivity

Table (42): Transitivity Analysis of Extract (19)

Clauses	Types of processes	Participants
North Korea best not make any more threats to the United States.	Material	NK: Actor
They will be met with fire and fury like the world has never seen.	Material	NK: Recipient (affected)
as I said, they will be met with fire, fury and, frankly, power the likes of which the world has never seen before.	Material	NK: Recipient (affected)

According to the above analysis, NK occupies the role of actor in the first clause within a material process type. Trump wants to focus on her wrong action as he she lunches a small nuclear weapon. So, this behaviour is considered as a threat from Trump's point of view. In the second and third clauses, passive form is used where NK is occupied the role of recipient of what US will do as a result of her behaviour. The use of passivization is intentionally done. Trump tries to focus on his power and on the action that will be done toward North Korea. Thus, passive form is much more influential to attract audience attention than simple active utterance. In this case, the emphasis is on the affected party from such action. Thus, Trump's utterance as a whole is about cause and effect.

Modality

Trump uses explicit modal verb "will" in "they will be met with fire and fury" twice. Epistemic certainty is utilized to show the president's ability and confidence in responding toward NK's menace.

Lexicalization

Trump utilizes negative expressions to designate his own power and ability of response toward NK's threats like 'fire, fury, and power'.

Speech Act

As for the speech act, Trump uses the SA of threatening supported with sub act of promise twice by saying "they will be met with fire, fury".

Deictic Expressions

Trump sees himself as powerful enough to issue such an utterance. This is obvious as he uses two different types of deictic expressions in the above utterance. He refers to NK by the third person plural pronoun "they" as "they will..., they will...". Additionally, he uses the first-person singular pronoun "I" to show his authoritative personality instead of the use of "we" to designate the United States of America whose president is. Critically, through such utilization, Trump tries to say that he will not stand idly while North Korea keeps her nuclear weapon.

Rhetorical Devices

Rhetorically, Trump keeps repeating the same promise "they will be met with fire and fury ... they will be met with fire, fury" twice in his extract. He does so to enrich his threatening and cognitively to give the world an idea that the United State of America is so powerful that she will do her promise.

Discourse Representation

Discoursally, Trump makes use of persepectivization strategy as he shows that the United States is involved in this mission to prevent North Korea from keeping on its project. Thus, he tries to give an idea that the domination of the world's political system is in the hand of the United States who is represented by him. This is indicated in the use of the first-person singular pronoun "I" as mentioned above.

All the negative military words have to be eradicated to successful erase extremist ideology. It is more preferable that such utterance is not said at all as a president of an important country like US is her addresser. It is interesting to note that anti-stance and critical tools have done their jobs in the realization of extremist ideology.

Extract (20):

"I told Rex Tillerson, our wonderful Secretary of State, that he is wasting his time trying to negotiate with Little Rocket Man...Save your energy Rex, we'll do what has to be done!...Being nice to Rocket Man hasn't worked in 25 years, why would it work now? Clinton failed, Bush failed, and Obama failed. I won't fail."

Contextual Factors

Table (43): Contextual Factors of Extract (20)

Elements of Contextual Factors		Description
Setting	Time	October, 1, 2017
	Place	On twitter
Participants	Speaker	Donald Trump
	Addressee	All the world
Purpose		Stopping the negotiation with North Korea
Instrumentalities		Written message taken from Trump original account on twitter (@realDonaldTrump)

This utterance is written by Trump on his authentic account on twitter. He quotes what he has told his secretary, Rex Tillerson of putting an end to the negotiation between the United States and North Korea as such action is not fruitful as he thinks. Trump does not explicitly mention North Korea. However, he uses Rocket man to designate their presidency and North Korea subsequently.

Overt naming strategy is the way by which extremism is manifested here. Stigma words are its realization.

Transitivity

Table (44): Transitivity Analysis of Extract (20)

Clauses	Types of processes	Participants
He is wasting his time trying to negotiate with Little Rocket Man...	Material	NK: Goal
Being nice to Rocket Man hasn't worked in 25 years, why would it work now?	Behavioral	NK: Recipient

According to the above Table, NK occupies the role of goal in a material process where Rex Tillerson is the actor who does the act of negotiation. In the second clause, NK occupies the role of recipient of the behaviour of the United States toward it.

Modality

Trump alludes to the use of epistemic modality by the utilization of explicit modal verb "will" to express his future plans as in "we'll do what has to be done". Additionally, he uses the same modal verb to show his confidence of success to solve the problem as in "I won't fail".

Lexicalization

Two types of vocabularies are being used: negative and positive. Trump describes his secretary as 'wonderful'. However, he resorts to negative ones in his reference to NK's president by saying 'Little Rocket'.

Speech Act

When he says "he is wasting his time trying to negotiate with Little Rocket Man", Trump issues a SA of insulting. He tries to belittle

his foe by using the word little in his reference to Kim Jong Un. Then, Trump emits a SA of ridiculing by saying "Being nice to Rocket Man hasn't worked in 25 years." Such insult is emphasized by the use of the rhetorical question after the presentation of his reticulation as in "why would it work now?"

Deictic Expressions

Deictically, Trump uses the first person pronoun "I" referring to himself as the president who will succeed in stopping North Korea from its nuclear weapon without negotiation as he belittles his antecedents' efforts to do the same as in "Clinton failed, Bush failed, and Obama failed. I won't fail". At the same time, he uses the first person plural possessive pronoun "our" in his reference to Rex Tillerson instead of using first person singular possessive pronoun "my" although he starts his speech by "I" as in "I told Rex Tillerson, our wonderful Secretary of State". He wants to emphasize the idea that Rex Tillerson is related to all the United States not to himself alone. In this case, Rex Tillerson represents America in the negotiation process. Then, Trump utilizes first person plural pronoun "we" considering himself as part of America that will beat North Korea. That is, he alludes to such use in order to implicate the idea that he is part of America and its power and this decision is a collective one not his resolution alone.

Rhetorical Devices

Rhetorically, Trump makes use of understatement in his assimilation of the North Korea president to a little rocket referring to North Korea's attempt of launching nuclear rocket as in "little Rocket Man". This understatement is twice repeated in the above utterance to emphasize his description and to tell the world that America is more

powerful country that will not hesitate because of a rocket as in "negotiate with Little Rocket Man... Being nice to Rocket Man". Another message that Trump wants to deliver is that negotiation is not fruitful with this country while force which is represented by war or economic sanctions. Critically, Trump tries to show that America is the powerful in comparison with North Korea. Another rhetorical device being used is allusion in which Trump mentions the failure of other presidents who precede him "Clinton failed, Bush failed, and Obama failed. I won't fail." Intentionally, Trump wants to prove that he is much better than all his antecedents. To these devices, rhetorical question is also used in the utterance as in "Being nice to Rocket Man hasn't worked in 25 years, why would it work now?"

Discourse Strategies

As a president, Trump sees himself as a powerful enough to neglect the negotiation and replace it by war or economic sanctions. He utilizes a referential/ nominal strategy by isolating the situation into two groups. In-group is represented by the United State which is doing her best to find peaceful solutions and out-group which he refers to North Korea. Such strategy is realized by the creation of metaphor that Trump resorts to belittle North Korea's president as in "little Rocket Man" in opposite to the good characterization of Rex Tillerson, the secretary of the United States by describing him as "our wonderful Secretary". Additionally, perspectivization strategy is also used in Trump's allusion to his antecedents. He narrates what has happened before him in a number of words as in "Clinton failed, Bush failed, and Obama failed. I won't fail".

Commenting on the above utterance, the extremist ideology has been uncovered. Avoiding words denoting insult is the most suitable way of reproducing the above utterance so as to lessen its extremist impact.

The above analyzed extracts are concerned with American extremism about NK data. Some results have been detected. The extremism representations, extremism manifestation, as well as the type of genera for each extract are formulated in this Table.

Table 45

4.4 Discussion of Results

The aim of this section is to verify statistically the findings that accord with the aims and hypotheses of this study. It presents the results arrived at by applying the percentage equation of the two contexts under study; namely, extremism toward IR and NK. These results are introduced in Tables and Figures.

It is worth mentioning that discussion is held on the account that a comparison between extremism in IR and NK is going to be established as far as each of the critical notions are concerned. That is, the contrast is being utilized between two different countries talked about by political Figures in American political contexts. Thus, the results represent the American system as a whole and its point of view toward each country.

Moreover, another comparison is done between the parties under discussion for each country in isolation. In other words, the contrast is between the Democratic and Republic represented by Barak Obama and Donald Trump respectively for IR at first and NK secondly.

It has to be acknowledged that the following abbreviations will be used throughout the discussion:

Freq. : Frequency.

Per. :Percentage.

IR's context: American politicians talk about Iran.

NK's context: American politicians talk about North Korea.

4.4.1 Extremism Manifestations in IR and NK

This section provides an overlook about the extremism manifestations being used in the two contexts under study (IR and NK). Table (46) shows the frequency and percentage of extremism manifestations (overt and covert) in the two contexts. Through this Table it seems that the overt form of manifestation is used more with (8) times in IR's extracts and (9) times in NK's extracts. Moreover, the covert type is utilized less with (2) times in IR and (1) times in NK. This verifies the first hypothesis which reads "*extremism is manifested overtly more than covertly in both Iranian and North Korean American contexts*". However, American politicians utilize more overt forms with IR in comparison with NK. This is evident in the total number of the manifestations used ten extracts in IR's context and (14) times in NK's context. This means that more than one strategy is used within one extract. Moreover, IR's extracts are loaded with more manifestations in one extract than NK. Figure (3) shows the overall use of extremism manifestations in IR and NK's extracts

Table (46): Extremism Manifestation in IR and NK's contexts

Contexts	Iran's Context		NK's Context	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
Covert	2	20%	1	10%
Overt	8	80%	9	90%
Total	10	100%	10	100%

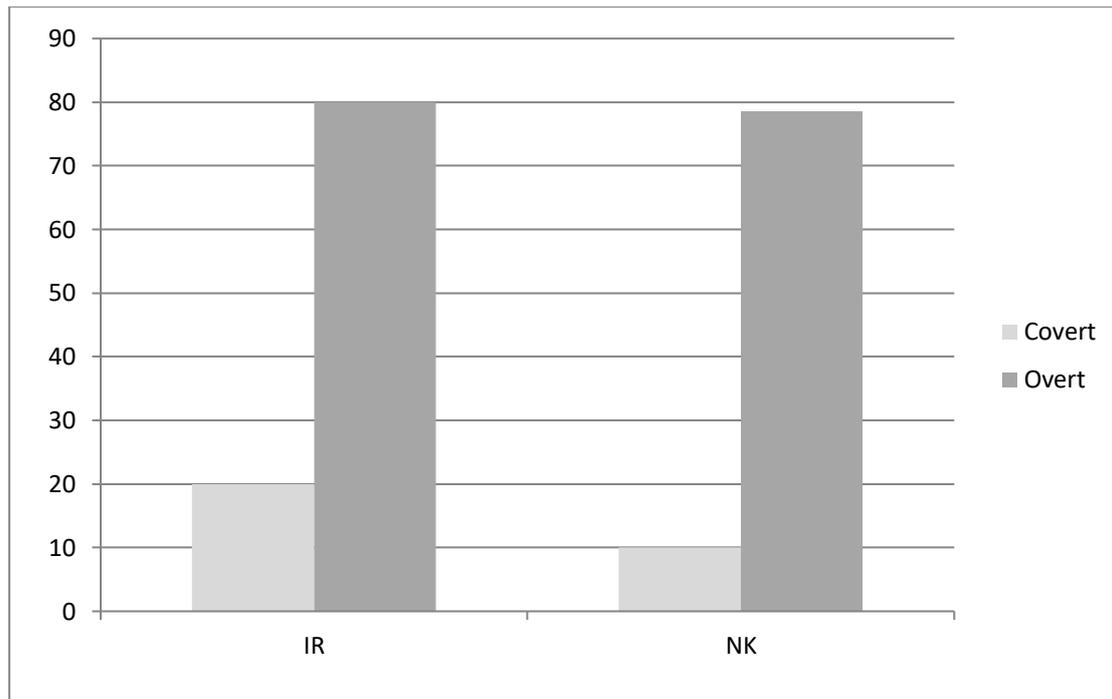


Figure (3): Extremism Manifestations in the Two Contexts, IR and NK.

As for the forms used in each manifestation (covert and overt) in both contexts, Table (47) illustrates this matter. Through the Table, it seems that:

1. The most usable form of extremism is naming strategy in both contexts, namely IR and NK. However, it is (35.71%) with NK and (25%) with IR. Nevertheless, it is the highest average used in overt form of extremism.
2. The less usable form is real or symbolic violence which is utilized more with NK's context (28.57%) in comparison with IR's context (15%). This means threat of violence is overtly more used with NK than IR.
3. Generalization form of extremism is used more in IR's context scores (10%) while it is (7.15%) in NK's one. At the same time, insertion of ideas is used in IR's context (15%) not found in NK's one (0%). It can be noticed that American politicians allude to evil

deeds form with (5%) in IR's context while they do not mention such a thing in NK's one (0%).

4. Covertly, divergence is quite obvious. More than one form is found in one context not found in the other. For instance, being certain, unrealized promises, and motivational statements score (5%), (10%), (5%) respectively in IR's context. They score (0%) in NK's one. However, incitement, and most up to date information score (14.29%) and (7.14%) respectively in NK's context. They are also not found in IR's one. Figure (4) clarifies this.

Table (47): Forms of Extremism Manifestations in IR and NK's Contexts

Extremism manifestations		IR's Context		NK's Context	
		Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
Overt	Radical employment of other and us	2	10%	1	7.14%
	Naming Strategy	5	25%	5	35.71%
	Real or symbolic violence	3	15%	4	28.57%
	Insertion of Ideas	3	15%	0	0%
	Generalization	2	10%	1	7.15%
	Alluding to evil deeds	1	5%	0	0%
Covert	Being certain	1	5%	0	0%
	Unrealized promises	2	10%	0	0%
	Motivational statements	1	5%	0	0%
	Incitement	0	0%	2	14.29%
	Most up to date information	0	0%	1	7.14%
Total		20	100%	14	100%

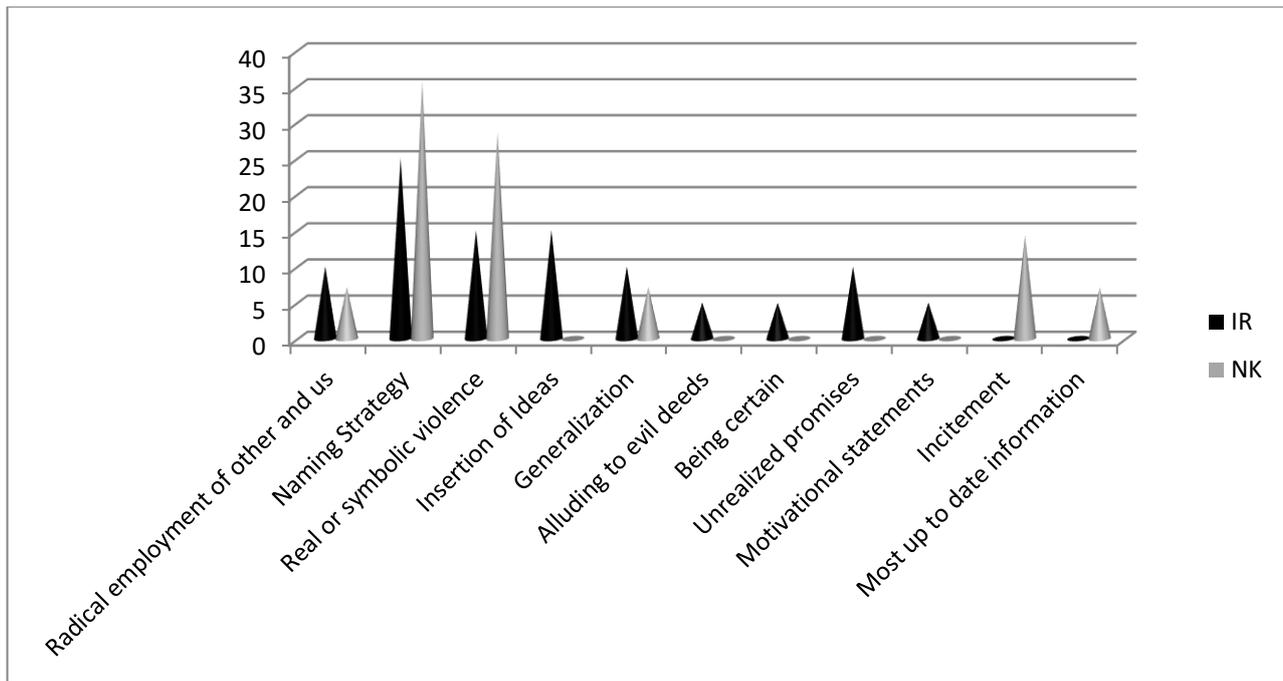


Figure (4): Comparison of Extremism Manifestations in IR and NK

4.4.2 Extremism Representation in IR and NK

This which tackle frequency and percentage of the overall extracts about IR and NK to verify or disprove the hypotheses set in Chapter One. The discussion is going to cover the critical discourse notions in the modal of analysis each in isolation. Within each, the results start with IR's then NK's ending with a comparison between the two. The results are presented in a form of Tables which summarize each critical discourse notion being dealt with. After discussing the results in each Table, Figures are drawn to demonstrate the rates of those results.

a. Transitivity

Table (48) shows that American politicians locate IR in different slots. Mostly, it occupies the role of an actor with (36.36%). They assign such role due to its bad actions that it does as they describe.

The less percentage is the role of identified as they characterize the nature of its actions with (31.81%). The least percentage is the role of an attributor and behaviour with (9.09%) for both. As such, the most usable verb process type is material where actions and event happened or going to be so according to the analysis previously done. Additionally, Figure (5) demonstrates the rates of percentages of the roles IR occupies in the extracts designed for IR.

Table (48): The Occurrence of Transitivity Analysis in Extracts about Iran

No.	Process Types	IR's Role	Freq.	Per.
1	Material	Actor	8	36.36%
		Goal	3	13.63%
2	Relational	Identified	7	31.81%
		Attributor	2	9.09%
3	Behavioural	Behaviour	2	9.09%
	Total		22	100%

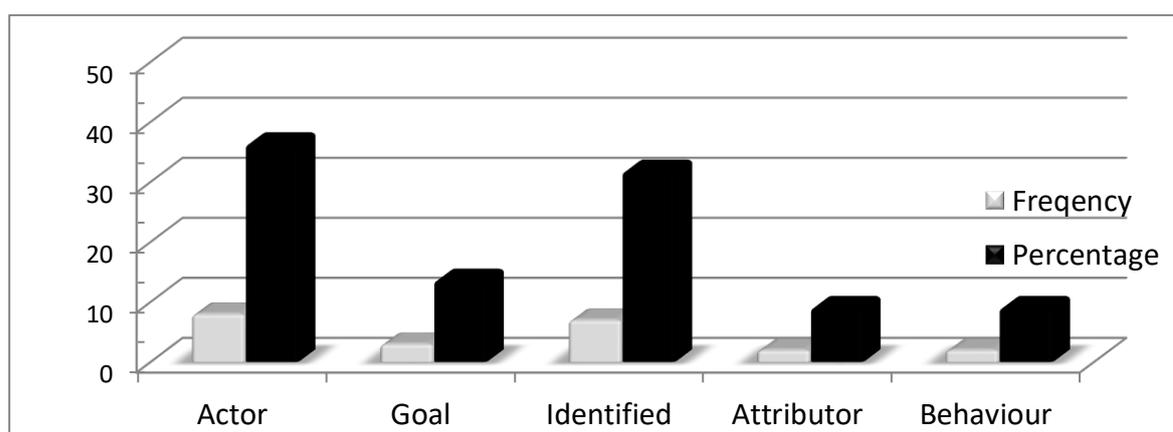


Figure (5): The Occurrence of Transitivity Analysis in Extracts about Iran

As for NK, Table (49) shows that American politicians also locate NK in different slots. Mostly, NK occupies the role of a target with (44.44%). They assign such role as it is part of their speech addressed either to their allies or citizen. The less percentage is an actor that occurs (4) times with (22.22%). They do so due to its bad actions that it does as they describe. The role of recipient which scores (3) times with (16.67%) as it indirectly involved in their speech where for instance China is the country which stop its treatment with. That is, NK does not constitute a threat to America. Finally, other roles score (1) time for phenomenon, attributor and goal. In this case, the most usable verb processes types are material and verbal. They encompass equal percentages with (44.44%) for each. Additionally, Figure (6) demonstrates the rates of percentages of the roles that NK occupies in the extracts designed for it.

Table (49): The Occurrence of Transitivity Analysis in Extracts about North Korea

No.	Process Types	NK's Role	Freq.	Per.
1	Material	Actor	4	22.22%
		Goal	1	5.55%
		Recipient	3	16.67%
2	Verbal	Target	8	44.44%
3	Relational	Attributor	1	5.56%
4	Mental	Phenomenon	1	5.56%
Total			18	100%

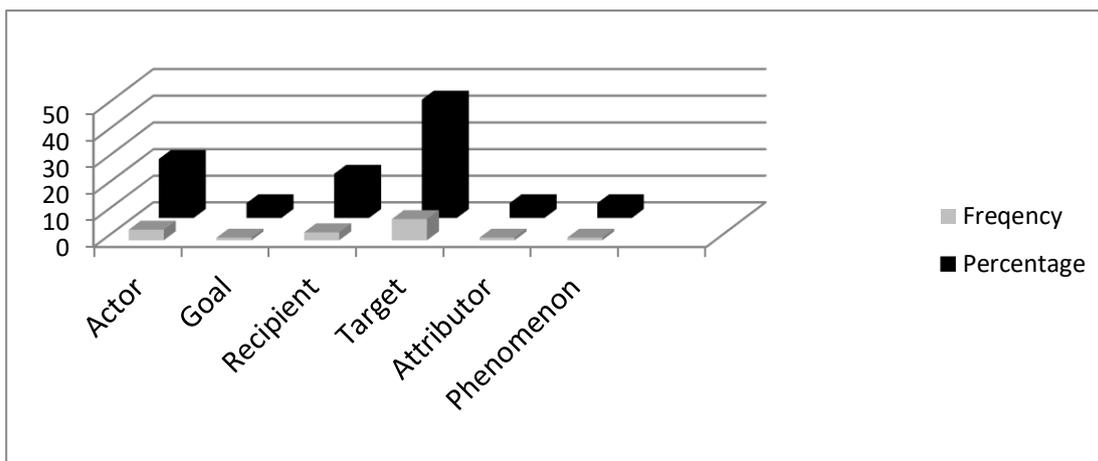


Figure (6): The Rates of North Korea's Roles Used in Situations under Study

Transitivity analysis shows that American politician's resort to different roles allocated to both participants (IR and NK) as follows:

1. The high percentage goes to an actor which scores (36.36%) in IR while the target receives the highest percentage in NK with (44.44%). It proves the second hypothesis 1 which reads: *"American politicians allocate different roles to both countries. Mostly, the role of an actor is given to Iran while a target is the one which mostly attached to North Korea in the data under study"*. That is, NK is described in their discourses as a target which is indirectly involved participant not one that is directly addressed to like IR. Thus, material process type is used mostly in IR's context while verbal is so in NK's ones. The least usable role is behaviour in IR and attributor and phenomenon in NK with (9.29%) and (5.56%) respectively. This means that America is more extremist with IR than NK as it always mentions IR as the doer of bad deeds has terrorist activities as they mention.

2. It is important to note that identified role exists in IR's context while it is not in NK as American politicians disqualify IR for its nuclear program and its consequences; the percentage of which is (31.81%).
3. NK's context includes mental process verb type with phenomenon as the role which is not found in IR's.

b. Modality Types

In IR's context, Table (50) shows that the most usable meaning is certainty with (47.36%) and possibility with (36.84%). This proves that extremism is a type of dogmatism as mentioned in Chapter Two. That is, extremism is expressed through extract being certain of what is said. As such, America extremely deals with IR.

The less utilized meaning is obligation and volition with (10.52%) and (5.26%) respectively. This indicates that prescribing and proscribing covers less degree than being confident and expressing one's point of view. In other words, American politicians resort to epistemic modality more than deontic modality in talking about Iran as they always express their points of view and showing their confidence more than prescribing things. This is obvious in the percentages (84.2%) and (15.78%) for epistemic and deontic modality respectively. Additionally, Figure (7) demonstrates the rates of percentages of the types of modality being found in the extracts intended for IR.

Table (50): The Occurrence of Types Modality in Extracts about Iran

Modality Types	Meanings	Forms	Freq.	Per.	
Epistemic Modality	Possibility	Could	1	36.84%	84.2%
		Conditional If	1		
		Would	1		
		Lexical Verbs	4		
	Certainty	Would	1	47.36%	
		Will 1	7		
Must		1			
Deontic Modality	Obligation	Should	1	10.52%	15.78%
		Must	1		
	Volition	Will 2	1	5.26%	
Total			19	100%	

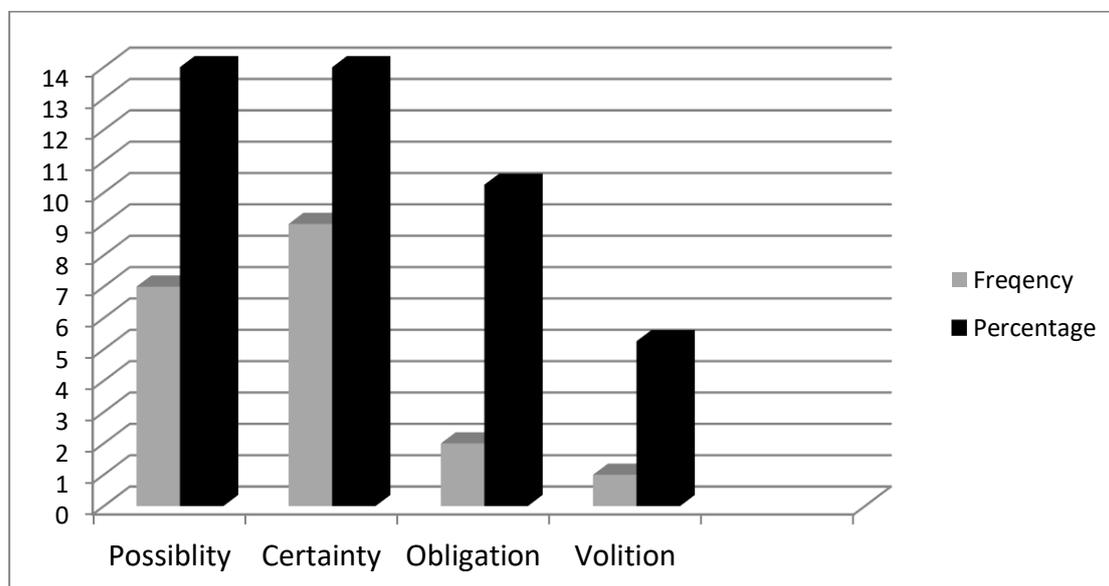


Figure (7): The Rates of Modality types in Extracts about IR

Concerning NK, Table (51) reveals that the highest usable meaning is possibility used (11) times with (55%). Certainty meaning

scores less frequency (4 times) with (20%). It equalizes obligation (4 times) with (20%). Such percentages indicate that NK has a sense of choice more than being obliged to do things. That is, extremism is lessened since possibility occurs first then certainty and obligation. The least utilized meaning is volition with (5%). This indicates that prescribing and proscribing cover less degree in being confident and expressing one's point of view. In other words, American politicians resort to epistemic modality more than deontic modality in talking about NK as they always express their points of view and showing their confidence more than prescribing things. This is obvious in the percentages (75%) and (25%) for epistemic and deontic modality respectively. Additionally, Figure (8) shows the rates of percentages of the types of modality being found in the extracts intended for NK.

Table (51): The Occurrence of Modality Types in Extracts about North Korea

Modality Types	Meanings	Forms	Freq.	Per.	
Epistemic Modality	Possibility	Can	2	55%	75%
		Conditional If	1		
		Will	4		
		Lexical Verbs	2		
		Modal Adjunct	2		
	Certainty	Could	1	20%	
		Will	3		
Deontic Modality	Obligation	Lexio-modal	1	20%	25%
		Need	1		
		Must	2		
	Volition	Will	1	5%	
Total			20	100%	

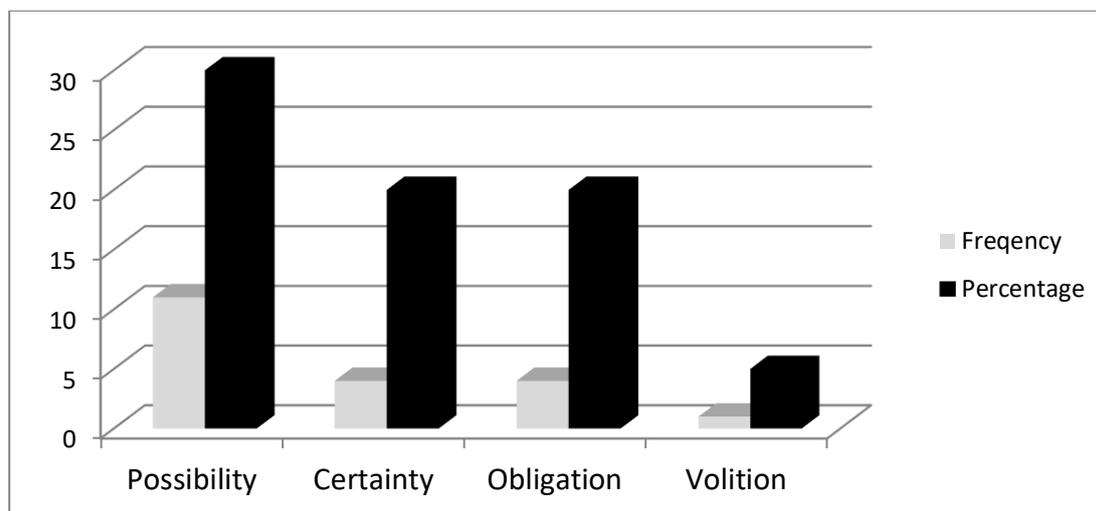


Figure (8): The Rates of Types of Modality Used in North Korea's Situations

Comparing **modality analysis** in both contexts reveals the following:

1. The third hypothesis concerned with representation that holds "*Certainty meaning is most frequent type of modality being used by American politicians to talk about Iran and North Korea*" is partially verified. Certainty meaning is the most frequent type of meaning alluded to in IR's context while it is not for NK's one. That is, possibility meaning is the one most frequently used in NK. Possibility meaning is the highest percentage with (36%) in IR and (55%) in NK.
2. Both contexts make use of approximately similar meanings (certainty, possibility, volition and obligation) with different percentages for each in both IR and NK.
3. Volition meaning scores the least average in both contexts with (5.26%) in IR and (5%) in NK.
4. Tools by which those meaning are formulated are different in IR and NK. In other words, the realizations of possibility, certainty, obligation and volition meaning are different. It is resorted to

lexical verbs like 'think, hope...etc' to express possibility in IR's context while the modal verb 'will' is used more in NK.

5. As for certainty, the modal verb 'will' is the most usable in both contexts. Lexico-modal and need are found in NK context while they are not there in IR. The modal 'should' is found in IR's context only.
6. Finally, volition meaning is expressed by 'will' in both contexts.

c. Lexicalization

Table (52) elucidates the different types of vocabularies being used in IR's context by the American presidents. Through this Table, it is quite obvious that the negative lexis are much more than the positive ones with (80.95%) and (19.05%) respectively. It means that IR is badly qualified by the politicians. Moreover, the most usable negative vocabularies in this context are words which designate terrorism with (28.57%) which is an indication that IR is considered as a terrorist country that threatens the Middle East and the entire worlds as they predicate. The utilization of negative military words is not a number that one can neglect (21.43%). It is the second percentage resorted to. Those words are used to refer to nuclear weapons as well as the threat that IR composes.

It is worth mentioning that IR's nuclear program is closely connected with Israel as it is considered as a threat to them as Obama states that IR is anti-Semitic and denies the Holocaust. As such, words refer to Israel are resorted to with (7.14%). Other words are political which designate the IR's political system with (11.91%), illegal use of power with (2.38), words refer to economic sanctions with (4.76%) and cursing IR's political system and their leader with (4.76%).

It is denied that positive lexes are also utilized. However, their use is limited to the praising of American's own system as well as a hypothetical prosperous country without nuclear program following all American instructions. As such, positive words cover only (19.05%). Additionally, Figure (9) demonstrates the types of vocabularies as used in situations intended for IR.

Table (52): The Occurrence of Lexicalization in Extracts about Iran

Lexicalization	Type of Vocabularies	Freq.	Per.	
Positive	Personal	1	2.38%	19.05%
	Political 1	7	16.67%	
Negative	Terrorism	12	28.57%	80.95%
	Israel	3	7.14%	
	Military	9	21.43%	
	Illegal	1	2.39%	
	Economic	2	4.76%	
	Cursing	2	4.76%	
	Political 2	5	11.91%	
Total		42	100%	

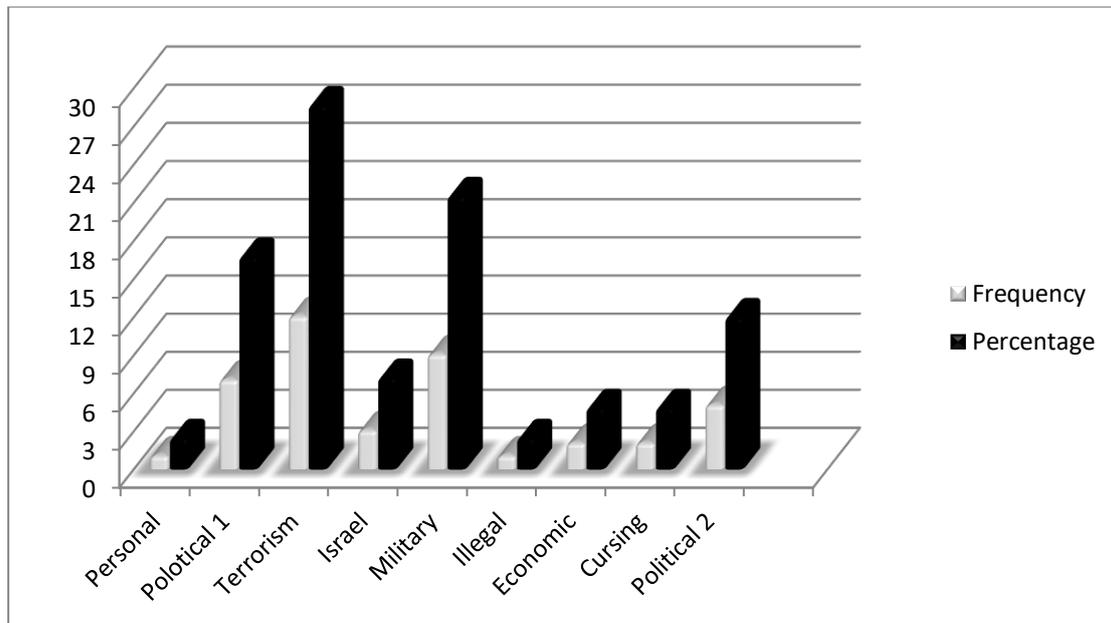


Figure (9): The Rates of Percentages of the Types of Vocabularies Used in Situations about Iran

As for NK, Table (53) reveals the different types of vocabularies being used in referring to NK by the American presidents. Through this Table, it is quite obvious that the negative lexes are much more than the positive ones with (82.05%) and (17.95%) respectively. It means that NK is badly qualified. Moreover, the most usable negative vocabularies in this context are words designated military with (43.59%) as NK is considered as a real threat to America, Middle East and the entire world due to its nuclear weapons threat to the. The utilization of negative political words is not a number that one cannot neglect (30.77%). It is the second percentage resorted to. Those words are used to describe bad policy of NK as well as the ability of America to stop it with its military force.

It is worth mentioning that American politicians put NK's president into consideration and talk about it personally. That is, they use vocabularies that make fun of him which scores (3) times with

(5.69%). This refers to the idea that NK's president himself is the reason behind what is going on not the governmental system.

It is denied that positive lexes are also utilized. However, their use is limited to the praising of American's own system as well as a parsing to their own leading system that governs America. As such, positive words cover only (17.955%). Additionally, Figure (10) demonstrates the types of vocabularies as used in situations intended for NK.

Table (53): The Occurrence of Lexicalization in Extracts about North Korea

Lexicalization	Type of Vocabularies	Freq.	Per.	
Positive	Personal	2	5.13%	17.95%
	Political 1	2	5.13%	
	Military1	3	7.69%	
Negative	Military2	17	43.59%	82.05%
	Personal	3	7.69%	
	Political 2	12	30.77%	
Total		39	100%	

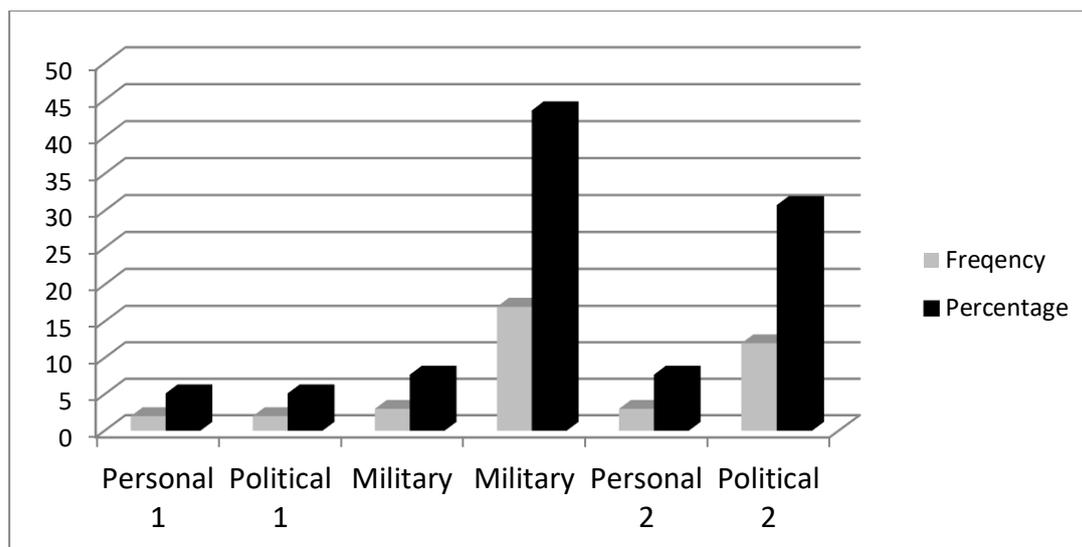


Figure (10): The Rates of Types of Types of Vocabularies in North Korea's Situations

Lexicalization Analysis in both contexts shows that:

1. In both countries, politicians allude to positive and negative lexes where the negative are the most usable in the two. This verifies the hypothesis which states: *"negative lexes are used more than positive ones to designate extremism in the selected political contexts."*
2. The types of vocabularies are different. In negative ones, the highest percentage goes for terrorist vocabularies scores (28.57%) among others in IR while military ones are the highest in NK's. Although both countries are indulged with nuclear program, American system considers IR as terrorist country while it is only frightened from NK's power of weapons.
3. To emphasize the illegality of IR to have nuclear program, American politicians resort to various vocabularies that explain such meaning like illegal, cursing, economic, and political while they limit themselves to military and political in addition to personal in NK's context. What can be also noted is that American

presidents make reference to Israel security with (7.14%) in IR while they stick to personal words that refers to NK's president in NK's context. This also added to extremism scale which is higher in IR's context in contrast to NK's.

4. As far as positive vocabularies are concerned, both contexts resort to political and personal vocabularies which designate American system and the politicians themselves yet IR's political vocabularies score (16.67%) and personal are (2.38%) while NK's score (5.13%) for both. However, military lexes are mostly used in NK's context.

d. Speech Acts

Table (54) reveals the overall frequency and percentage of the SAs being used in situations specialized for IR. Through the Table, it is quite obvious that the SA of accusing receives the highest percentage above all other acts with (50%). This means that IR is being talked about badly particularly its accusation of terrorism and finances them. It is also connected with Taliban in Afghanistan. The second rate is (30%) for both threatening and stating SA. This is due to its nuclear program so that America is frightened from nuclear weapon that may be made accordingly. Therefore, American politicians threat IR to stop its activity. The least usable SA is ordering with (10%) to get rid of its nuclear program or warning (10%) it from the consequences that may occur if it does not stop its action. Figure (11) demonstrates the rates and percentages of the most usable SA used for IR description.

Table (55): The Occurrence of Speech Acts Performed in Iranian Context

Speech Act Types	Freq.	Per.
Threatening	3	30%
Accusing	5	50%
Stating	2	20%
Total	10	100%

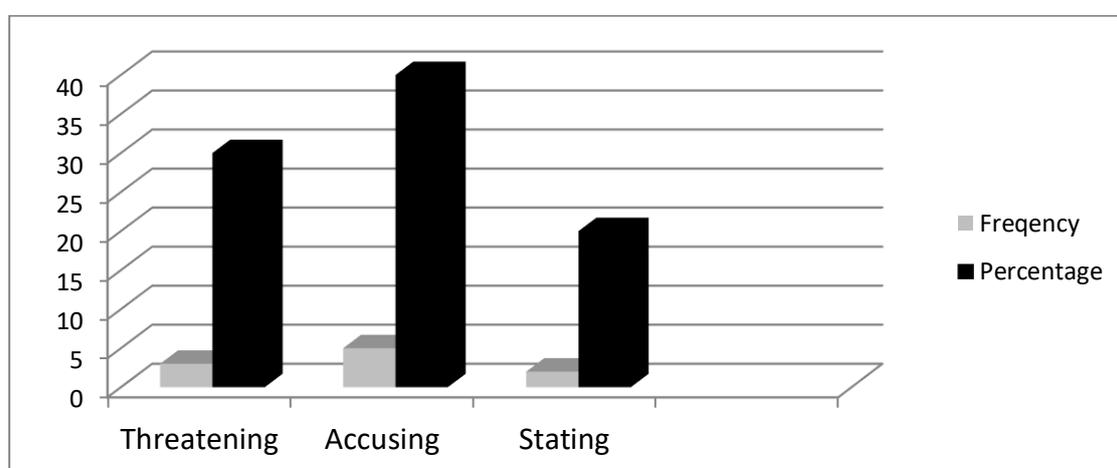


Figure (11): The Rates of Speech Acts Used to Talk about IR in Situations under Study.

Concerning NK, Table (53) reveals the overall frequency and percentage of the SAs being used in situations specialized for NK. Through the Table, it is quite obvious that the SA of insulting receives the highest percentage above all other acts with (31.25%). This occurs as the American politicians try to underestimate NK's political government and its military system as well as its president. The second rate is (25%) for SA of stating because NK's nuclear program is talked about as if it were a fact and its presence in America presidents' discourses comes as a topic or question to be answered only.

It should be noted that the SA of threatening and condemning scores (2) with (12.5%) for both which is dangerous signal that America deals with NK's nuclear program diplomatically through condemning its deed and few acts for threatening. The least usable SA is asking with (6.25%) to call other countries to cooperate with America to solve such issue. The same percentage goes for warning (6.25%) and accusing (6.25%) to attract NK's attention to stop its program. Figure (12) demonstrates the rates and percentages of the most usable SA performed in NK's Extracts.

Table (55): The Occurrence of Speech Acts Performed in North Korean Contexts

Speech Act Types	Frequency	Per.
Threatening	2	%12.5
Accusing	1	6.25%
Warning	1	6.25%
Asking	1	6.25%
Stating	4	25%
Condemning	2	12.5%
Insulting	5	31.25%
Total	16	100%

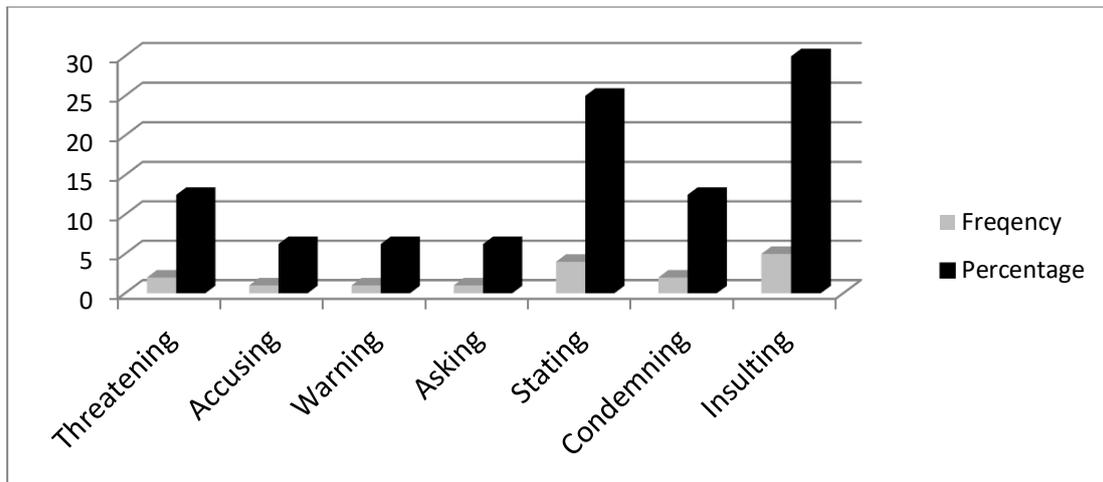


Figure (12): The Rates of Types of Speech Acts Performed in North Korea's Situations

In the two contexts, **SA Analysis** reveals that:

1. SA of accusing receives that the highest score with (50%) in IR's context while insulting (25%) is the highest in NK's context. This means that American presidents look at IR's nuclear program is more dangerous than that of NK. Specifically, America sees IR's nuclear program as a threat to Israel first then to the Middle East. However, they exploit insulting SA in NK's context so as to ridicule its own president instead of explaining its risky implication to the entire world although IR signs an agreement where it uses nuclear for peaceful purposes. This verifies the fifth fourth hypothesis which reads ". In terms of speech acts, American politicians resort to accusation, warning and ordering".
2. The lowest percentage goes for the SA of warning in both contexts in which both scores (1) time as well as (10%) in IR's context and (6.25%) in NK's context. Further, SA of ordering is found in IR while asking is resorted to in NK's context with (1) time for each. This means that America deals with IR's nuclear program strictly in opposite to NK where asking SA is considered as more polite

way of ordering. What supports this idea is that SA of stating is used more in NK's context (4) times while it is (2) times in IR's context. It is worth mentioning that SA of condemning is utilized in NK's context whereas it is not there in IR's context. This is also an evidence that America is more extreme with IR than with NK.

e. Deictic Expressions

Table (56) reveals the frequency and percentages of the types of deictic expressions as used by American politicians. The most usable pronouns are concerned with addresser referring either to himself or his nation with (68.18%). In these respects, the politician praises his nation and use good vocabularies with it. That is, the pronoun 'I' and 'we' with their transformations are (36.36%) and (31.82). They are followed by pronouns of addressee with (18.18%) for 'they' and (13.64%) for 'it'. Such utilization is done deliberately referring to IR as a whole (the government. Figure (13) demonstrates the rates of the types of deictic expressions being used in IR contexts.

Table (56): The Occurrence of Deictic Expressions as Used by American Politicians in Iranian Contexts

Deictic Expressions				Freq.	Per.	
Deictic Expressions	Personal	Addresser	I	8	36.36%	68.18%
			We	7	31.82%	
		Addressee	It	3	13.64%	31.82%
			They	4	18.18%	
Total				22	100%	

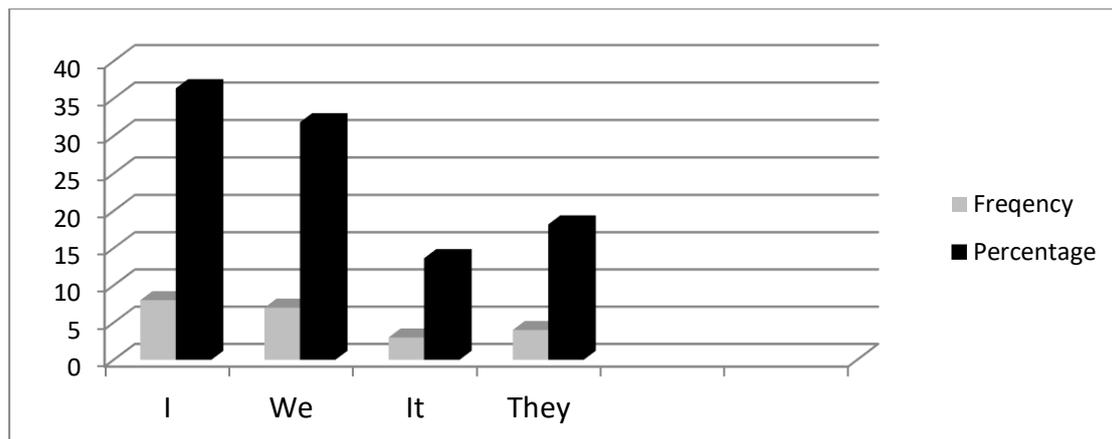


Figure (13): The Rates of Deictic Expressions Used to Talk about IR in Situations under Study

Concerning NK, Table (57) reveals the frequency and percentages of the types of deictic expressions as used by American politicians in NK's context. The most usable pronouns are concerned with addresser himself referring either to the politician himself or his nation with (52.38%). In these respects, he praises his nation and uses good vocabularies with it. That is, the pronoun 'I' and 'we' with their transformations are equal to (19.05%) and (33.33) respectively. They are followed by pronouns of addressee with (33.33%) for 'they' and (4.74%) for 'it'. Such utilization is done deliberately so as to refer to NK as a whole (the government). It is important to highlight the idea that spatial pronouns of near distance are also used to belittle NK's president with (9.53%). Figure (14) demonstrates the rates of the types of deictic expressions used in IR contexts.

Table (57): The Occurrence of Deictic Expressions as used by American Politicians in Iranian Context

Deictic Expressions				Freq.	Per.	
Deictic Expressions	Personal	Addresser	I	4	19.05%	52.38%
			We	7	33.33%	
		Addressee	It	1	4.76%	38.09%
			They	7	33.33%	
	Spatial	Near Distance	This	2	9.53%	9.53%
Total				21	100%	

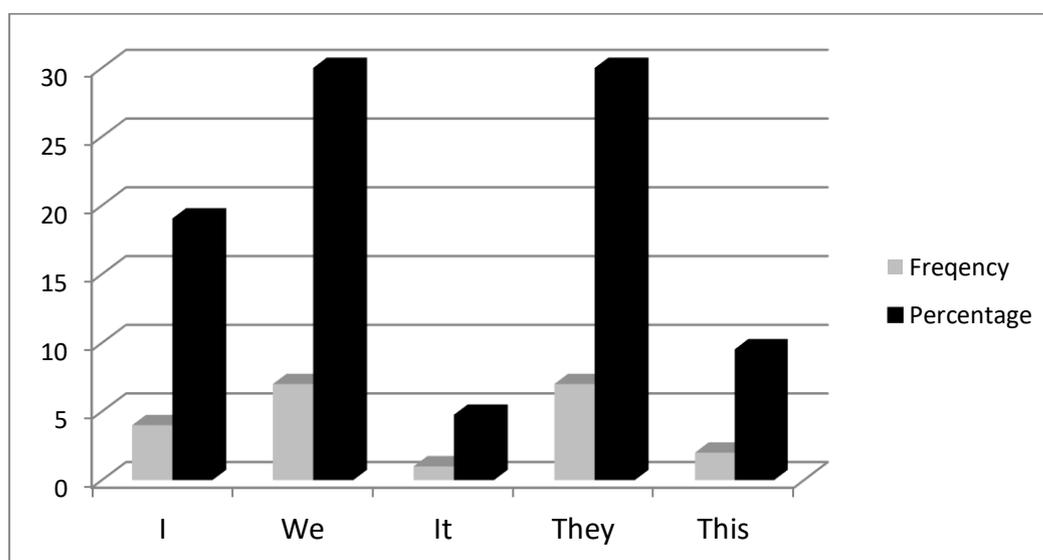


Figure (14): The Rates of Types of Deictic Expressions Used in North Korea's Extracts

Comparing the two contexts, it is found that:

1. The addresser deictic type has the highest percentage in both contexts where it scores (36%) in IR's context and (52.38%) in NK's context.
2. The lowest percentage goes for addressee with (31.82%) in IR's context and (9.53%) in NK's context for spatial deixes.
3. In both contexts, American presidents try to show themselves as well as their governments as able to stand against the countries under discussion.

f. Rhetorical Devices

Table (58) represents the overall frequency and percentage of the rhetorical devices as used by American politicians in Iranian contexts. The Table reveals that the most usable rhetorical device is allusion with (25%). The American politicians utilize such devices to lament their antecedents of the present state where IR reaches to produce nuclear weapons since they do not indulge with real negotiations to solve such problem. On the other hand, they resort to allusion to praise themselves much better than them who will put an end to IR's nuclear weapons through making agreement or war as Obama and Trump denounce respectively.

The less frequent rhetorical device is overstatement which is used (3) times with (18.75%). The American presidents try to exaggerate the present state of IR so as to persuade the audience of the danger the world is in. They are going to do what is acceptable even if it is dangerous like frightening. Other devices like repetition, rhetorical questions and metaphor are equal to (12.5%). The least usable devices

are contrast, understatement and analogy with (6.25%). Figure (15) demonstrates the rates of the rhetorical devices used to talk about IR.

Table (58): The Overall Occurrence of Rhetorical Devices Used in Iranian Contexts

Rhetorical Devices	Freq.	Per.
Overstatement	3	18.75%
Understatement	1	6.25%
Metaphor	2	12.5%
Rhetorical Question	2	12.5%
Allusion	4	25%
Contrast	1	6.25%
Analogy	1	6.25%
Repetition	2	12.5%
Total	16	100%

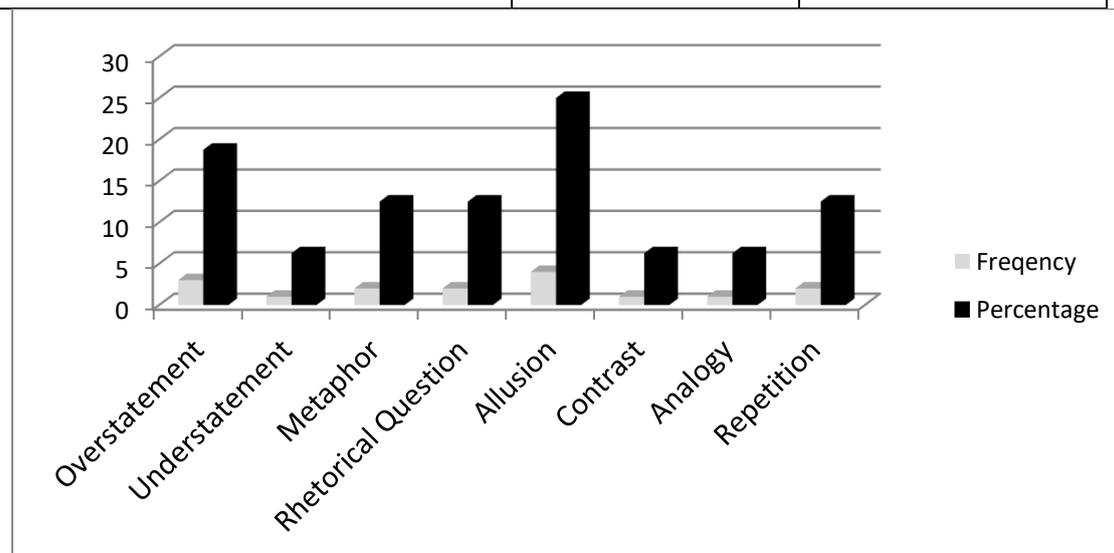


Figure (15): The Rates of Rhetorical Devices Used to Talk about IR in Situations under Study

Concerning NK, Table (59) represents the overall frequency and percentage of the rhetorical devices as used by American politicians in NK Context. The Table reveals that the most usable rhetorical device goes to different devices with equal frequency and percentage like overstatement, understatement, rhetorical devices, metaphor, and repetition which score (2) times with (13.33%) for each. The American presidents utilized such devices to belittle NK's presidents and condemn the nuclear weapon tests.

The less frequent rhetorical devices score (1) for syllogism, personification, asterismos, metonymy, and allusion with (6.67%). This means that the insinuation is not used. The language is so direct and clear. No hints or even covert use of extremism are resorted to. Figure (16) demonstrates the rates of the rhetorical devices used to talk about IR.

Table (59): The Overall Occurrence of Rhetorical Devices Used in North Korean's Context

Rhetorical Devices	Freq.	Per.
Overstatement	2	13.33%
Understatement	2	13.33%
Metaphor	2	13.33%
Rhetorical Question	2	13.33%
Allusion	1	6.67%
Metonymy	1	6.67%
Repetition	2	13.33%
Asterismos	1	6.67%
Syllogism	1	6.67%
Personification	1	6.67%
Total	15	100%

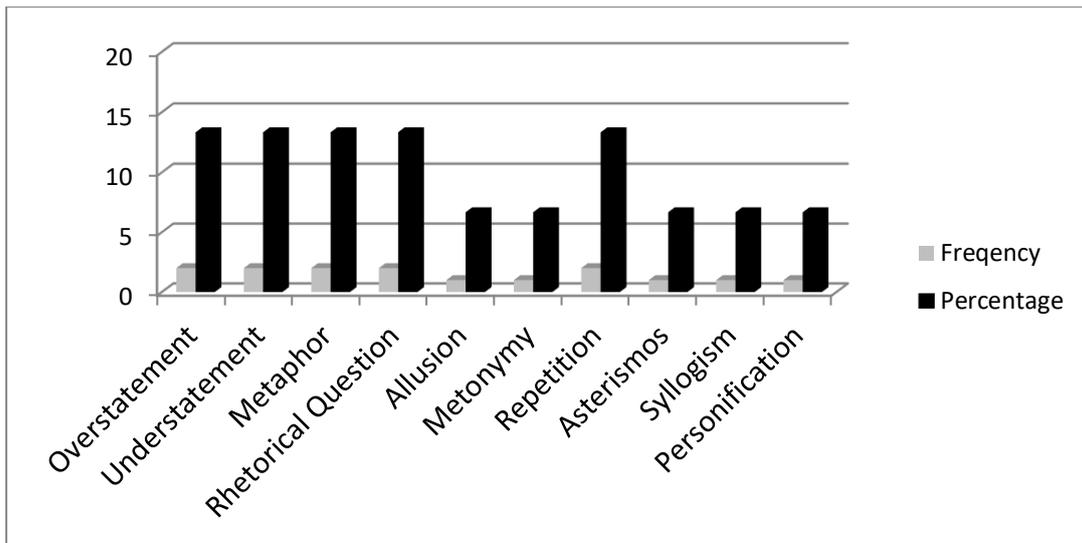


Figure (16): The Rates of Rhetorical Devices as Used in North Korea's Extracts

In comparing rhetorically, the two contexts, it is found that:

1. American politicians resort mostly to allusion with (25%) in IR's context while they do not in NK's. That is, they utilize different rhetorical devices like overstatement, understatement, metaphor, and rhetorical question with the same percentage (13.3%) instead. Trump, for instance, try to blame the previous government for the present state of IR while they do not do so in NK's context. They only explain its present matter and show their refusal for what is going on.
2. With respect to the least usable device, it is noticed that allusion in NK's context receives the lowest percentage like other devices such as metonymy, syllogism, and personification with (6.6%). However, contrast and analogy are lowest in IR's context with (6.25%). This is also a proof that American government gives more attention to IR's nuclear program than NK's ones. Accordingly, the hypothesis which reads: "*Different rhetorical*

devices are utilized in both contexts among which are allusion and understatement'' is verified.

g. Discourse Representation

Table (60) reveals the overall frequency and percentage of the discourse representation strategies used in selected extracts designed for IR. The most usable strategy is argumentation with (64.7%). Various topi have been used under argumentation device. The topi danger and threat score the highest frequency among others with (5) times and (29.41%). The American presidents do so to alarm the world of IR's risk and to persuade them of their different proposals of getting rid of its nuclear program.

The second most utilized strategy is argumentative responsibility which scores (3) times with (17.65%). It is an indicator of American system's thinking. As Obama and Trump are presidents, they carry out responsibility for saving the world from the most dangerous weapons on earth either dealing peacefully with IR to lessen its nuclear program or propose taxes or even fighting it to keep the world and Middle East in peace as they claim.

Other strategies score (2) times with (11.79%) for nomination, predication and persepcitivization. The least frequency goes for abuse, reality and Finance with (1) time and (5.88%).

It is worth mentioning that intensification or modifying strategy is not used at all in all of those contexts. The reason is that all the extracts are extremists where the language is directly manifested. No modification or less of the impact of the speech is needed. As such, intensification strategy scores (0%). Figure (17) demonstrates the rates

of the discourse representation strategies used in extracts speak about IR.

Table (60): The Occurrence of Discourse Representation Strategies used in Iranian Contexts

Discourse Representation		Freq.	Per.
Nomination		2	11.76%
Predication		2	11.76%
Perspectivization		2	11.76%
Argumentation	Danger and Threat	5	29.41%
	Finance	1	5.88%
	Responsibility	3	17.65%
	Reality	1	5.88%
	Abuse	1	5.88%
Total		17	100%

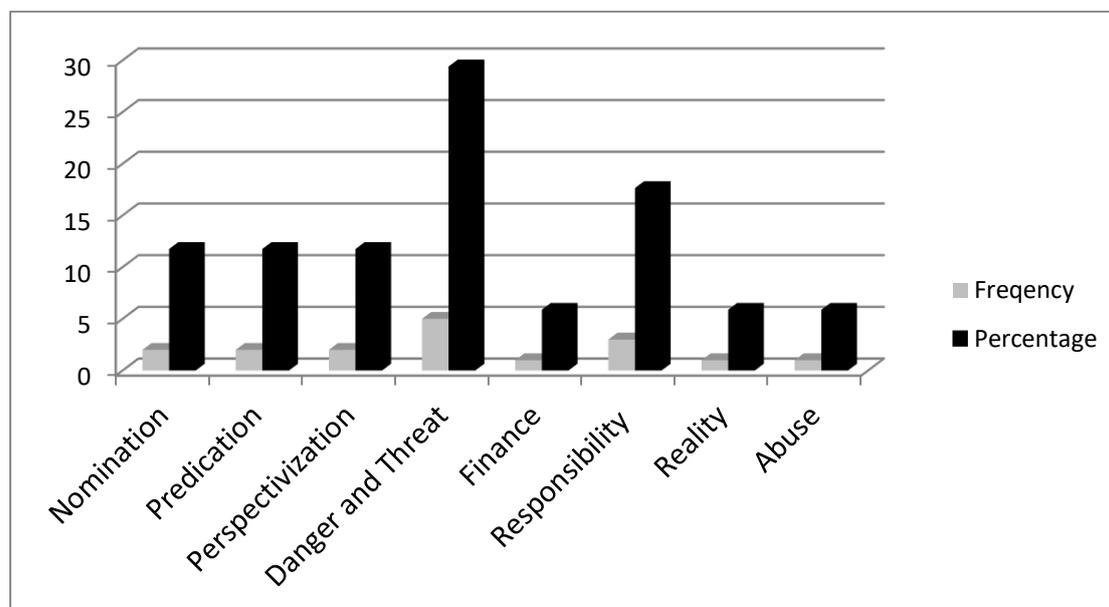


Figure (17): The Rates of Discourse Representation Used to Talk about IR in Situations under Study

Concerning NK, Table (61) reveals the overall frequency and percentages of the discourse representation strategies being used in selected extracts designed for NK. The most usable strategy is argumentation which scores (9) with (47.37%). Different *topi* have been used under argumentation device. The *topi* of danger and threat scores the highest frequency among others with (3) times and (15.79%). The American presidents do so to alarm the world of NK's risk and to persuade them of their different proposals of getting rid of its nuclear program.

The second most utilized strategy is argumentative responsibility and humanitarianism which scores (2) times with (10.53%) for both. This means that America's excuse of dealing with NK's issue is part of its role and for humanity safety. In other words, Obama and Trump are presidents who carry out responsibility of saving the world from the most dangerous weapons on earth by dealing peacefully with NK to lessen its nuclear program to keep the Middle East in peace as they claim.

Other strategies score (4) times for nomination with (21.05%), and (3) times for both predication and persecutivization with (15.79%). The least frequency goes for justice and law with (1) time and (5.79%). It is worth mentioning that intensification or modifying strategy is not used at all in all of those extracts. The reason is that all the extracts are extremist ones where the language is directly manifested. No modification or lessen from the impact of the utterance is needed. As such, intensification strategy scores (0%). Figure (18) demonstrates the rates of the discourse representation strategies used in extracts while speak about IR.

Table (61): The Occurrence of Discourse Representation Strategies used in NK's context

Discourse Representation		Freq.	Per.
Nomination		4	21.05%
Predication		3	15.79%
Perspectivization		3	15.79%
Argumentation	Danger and Threat	3	15.79%
	Justice	1	5.26%
	Responsibility	2	10.53%
	Humanitarianism	2	10.53%
	Law	1	5.26%
Total		19	100%

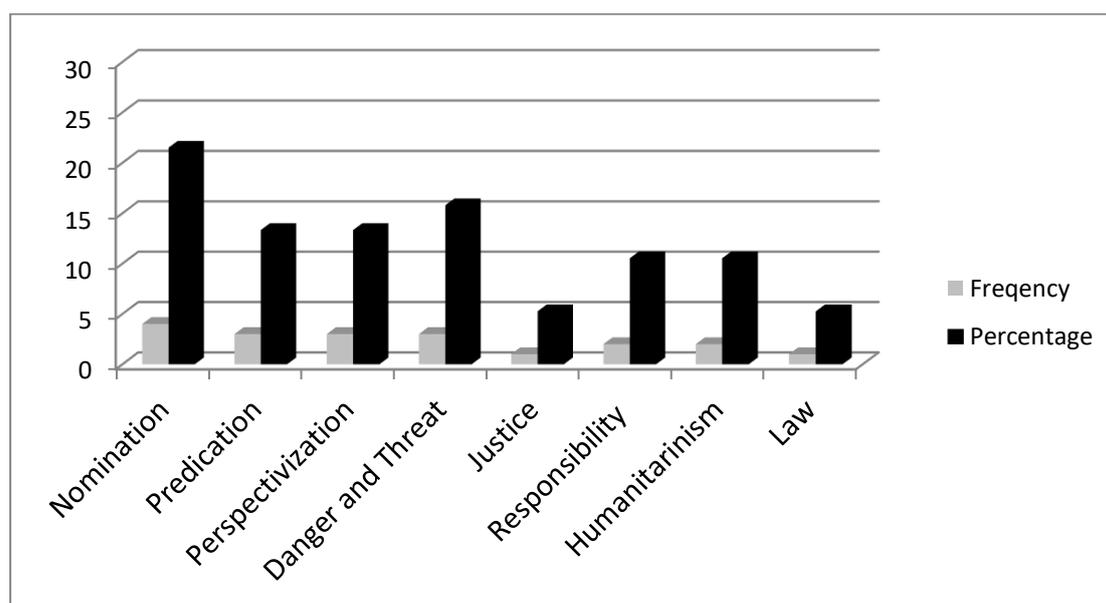


Figure (18): The Rates of Discourse Representation Strategies Used in North Korea's Extracts

Regarding **discourse representation** strategies in IR and NK, it is found that:

1. Argumentation strategy receives the highest percentage (64.7%) where danger and threat topic scores (29.41%) in IR's context.

The same is found in NK's where argumentation strategy attains (47.37%) where the topic danger and threat scores (15.79%). This verifies the hypothesis which holds that: "Argumentative, nomination, perspectivization, and predication strategies are utilized to designate extremism in both Iranian and North Korean contexts as used by politicians under scrutiny. However, argumentative one is mostly used in the two contexts.

2. Although both contexts use the same strategy, yet, danger and threat has higher percentage in IR's context in comparison with NK's context. It means that IR comprises more threat to the Middle East specially Israel and the entire world. As for other topics of argumentation, American presidents focus on responsibility with (17.65%) in IR's context more than in NK's context with (10.53%).
3. It is worth mentioning that humanitarianism, law and justice topics exist in NK's context with (10.53%), (5.26%), and (5.26%) respectively while they are not found in IR's context. At the same time, finance, reality and abuse score (5.88%), (5.88%), and (5.88%) respectively. They are found in IR's context while they are not in NK's one. This also proves that America is extremist with IR more than with NK. That is, humanity, following laws as well as calling for justice has to be taken into consideration in dealing with NK's nuclear weapons. In opposite, strictness has to be the log of solving IR's issue.
4. It is notable that other strategies like nomination, perspectivization, and predication are used with the same percentage (11.76%) in IR's context. However, nomination scores

(21.05%) in NK's context where it is the highest among predication and perspectivization which score (15.79%) for both. This is due to the fact that American politicians focus on making fun of NK's president.

4.4.1 Extremism Manifestation and Representation in the Two Parties

In this section, the comparison is going to be done between Obama and Trump as far as IR and NK are concerned. It covers the systematic look upon both governments: Obama and Trump toward both countries to discover the similarities and differences between the two parties as far as extremism is concerned. Hence, verification or falsification of the hypothesis which reads "the American politicians diverge in their ideology and power due to their belonging to different sociopolitical parties as far as IR and NK are concerned" is going to be shown.

The comparison is going to be presented in a form of a Table (62) covering the most usable elements of the modal so as to diagnose which politician is more extremist and toward which country. The following points are reached through statistical analysis covering each portion of the modal.

As it is shown in Table (62), **transitivity analysis** reveals that Obama gives IR the role of a goal (27.28%) which is a participant directly involved in the speech in contrast with Trump who gives IR the role of an identified (44.44) to speak about its troublesome country. This proves that Trump is more extremist toward IR.

As for NK, Obama and Trump give the role of target (85%) and actor with recipient (27.27%) respectively. Obama addresses NK using verbal process type while it is in a material process in Trump. This also expresses that Trump is more extremist with NK than Obama.

If the two countries are compared as far as the same politician is concerned, it is found that Obama is more extremist with IR than with NK as he refers to the bad action IR is responsible for. As for Trump, it is also noticed that he is more extremist with IR than NK. He mostly identifies IR's worrying actions.

Modality analysis reveals that Obama uses certainty (54.54%) with IR while Trump makes use of possibility more with (62.5%). In the context of NK, Obama does the same where certainty constitutes (33.33%) while Trump uses possibility again with (46.15%). This indicates that Obama is also more extremist with IR than with NK since the percentage of the first is more. At the same time, certainty meaning is an indication of extremism as mentioned in (ch.2). Thus, the more percentage it composes the more extremist will be. As for Trump, he seems to be less extremist as compared to Obama in this respect since choices will be more. This is also applicable to NK.

In denotic modality, it seems that the presidents use the same meanings (obligation and volition) in dealing with IR and NK. In contrast, Obama stick to use obligation with (18.18%) with IR while Trump uses volition (12.5%) instead. In NK context, Obama continues to use obligation with (22.22%) while Trump uses a combination of Volition and Obligation with the same percentage for each (7.69%). As far as the agreement between America and IR, it is noticeable that Obama's obligation scores less than that of NK since the last does not

stick to world safety. However, Trump's volition scores higher with IR than with NK because he breaks that agreement and considers NK which has more freedom.

Lexically, it is evident that presidents resort approximately the same vocabularies except Trump with IR who utilizes words designate terrorism with (55.55%). That is, Obama uses military words with both IR and NK score (34.61%) and (54.55%) respectively. Trump uses terrorist lexes with IR and political and military with NK. This is strong evidence that Trump is more extremist with IR than with NK. Oppositely, Obama seems much stricter with NK than with IR in this respect.

As far as positive lexes are concerned, again Obama uses the same vocabularies (political) with both IR and NK with (23.07%) and (4.55%) respectively. Conversely, Trump resorts to political and personal with IR (50.56%) while military are used with NK (15%). The use of such words indicates that Obama put the heavy emphasis on the political system of both countries with an emphasis on IR political system. However, Trump depends on the personal relation in addition to political arena.

Concerning **SAs**, it is found that Obama resorts to different SAs in dealing with IR and NK. He uses threatening and stating with (40%) with IR and condemn, stating and insulting (25%) with NK. This means he is more extremist with IR. This is also applicable to Trump as he utilizes SA of accusation (80%) with IR and personal insult (37.5%) with NK. Within the same country, Obama seems less extremist in comparison with Trump who keeps accusing IR of terrorism. Within NK context, Obama is also less extremist as he satisfies with

condemning, stating and insulting SA to talk about NK's nuclear program while Trump uses insult to ridicule its president to show his dissatisfaction.

Deictically, Obama and Trump resort to a deictic expression of addresser in both contexts referring to themselves personally and to their government. However, Obama uses deictic expression of addressee in NK context referring to both its president and government as well.

Rhetorically, both Obama and Trump utilize allusion as rhetorical device in IR's context while they allude to different devices in NK's context. They try to say that their antecedents are the reason to what IR has reached. Additionally, Obama uses overstatement in both IR and NK's context. Trump mostly uses rhetorical devices in both NK's context.

Discourse Representation analysis reveals that argumentative strategy of danger and threat is mostly used by both Obama and Trump adding responsibility taken into consideration by Obama with (22.22%) for the first and (37.5%) for the second. In NK's context, Obama also concentrates on argumentative danger and threat with (22.22%) while Trump focuses on perspectivization with (30%). This means that IR is considered a threat by both Trump and Obama while NK is so for Obama only. In IR's context, Trump considers IR as dangerous only like Obama who does the same in addition to show a responsibility for change.

Table 62

CHAPTER FIVE

Conclusions, Recommendations and Suggestions

5.1 Conclusions

On the basis of the analysis and results conducted in Chapter Four of the present study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The first hypothesis which reads: "*Extremism is manifested overtly more than covertly in both Iranian and North Korean American contexts*" is verified. This indicates that both contexts are similar in extremism manifestations. This proves the opinion that extremism is quite clear in the two contexts. It seems that American political figures resort to overt extremism so as to show their refusal toward the behaviour of both countries as far as nuclear program is concerned will be quite obvious to the entire world. Other conclusions are also established:
 - a. No hints and little use of covert type of extremism are resorted to. However, IR receives more covert use of extremism in comparison with NK.
 - b. Forms of extremism overlap with each other. More than one extremism manifestation can be utilized in one occasion. This means extremism forms spring from common source without distinctive boundary.
 - c. Depending on the country under discussion, some forms of extremism manifestation do exist in one context in opposite to another. This is evident as it is found that covertly being certain, unrealized promises, and motivational statements are found in IR's context while they are not found in NK's one. However,

incitement, and most up to date information are utilized in NK's context not in IR's one.

- d. To be more extremist with IR, American politicians use alluding to evil deeds and inserting ideas far from the topic being discussed where they do not do so in NK's extracts.
 - e. Generalizations are set to fulfill this purpose in IR's context with less utilization in NK's one so as to attack the entire political system.
 - f. Real or symbolic violence formulated as counter threat to NK as this form ranks more in NK's context in comparison with IR's which use this manifestation less.
 - g. Both contexts use naming strategy as the highest form of extremism being alluded to. However, American politicians resort more to this strategy with NK in comparison with IR.
2. The verification of the second hypothesis which reads: "*American politicians allocate different roles to both countries. Mostly, the role of an actor is given to Iran while a target is the one which mostly attached to North Korea in the data under study*" shows that more than one role is set to IR and NK depending on the ideology toward each country. Thus, each country is peculiar in its role. In relation to this issue, other conclusions can also be found as follows:
- a. To disqualify IR for its nuclear program and its consequences, American politicians allocate an identified role to IR contexts while it is not existed in NK.
 - b. To be more extremist, American politicians assign an actor role to IR where it is seen as a doer of bad actions. At the same time, IR

is given the material process verb type while NK is given verbal and material verb process approximately equal percentage.

- c. In contrast with IR, NK is given the role of a target which is indirectly involved within discourse.
 - d. American politicians do not involve themselves directly to solve NK's nuclear program. They depend on other countries like China or Japan to do so. As such, they assign the role of a recipient to NK as the second highest rank of role occupations.
3. Drawing on the partial acceptance of the third hypothesis which reads: "Certainty and possibility meaning are most frequent types of modality used by American politicians to talk about Iran and North Korea", these conclusions can be reached:
- a. The representation of each country is peculiar in its modality realization. It is found that certainty type of modality is alluded to in IR's context while possibility is the one hinted at in NK's one. This means that American politicians are more dogmatically oriented toward IR than NK.
 - b. Extremism is lessened in NK as the highest rank goes for possibility than certainty is being expressed.
 - c. Different modality forms are used to stand for some shared meanings in both contexts, namely IR and NK. Politicians resorted to lexical verbs like 'think, hope...etc' to express possibility in IR's context while the modal verb 'will' is used more in NK to express the same meaning.
 - d. The same meanings of modality types can be expressed by means of the same forms. That is, conditional if, and lexical verbs are

utilized to express possibility in both contexts. Moreover, the modal verb 'will' is used to designate certainty in both contexts too.

- e. Prescribing and proscribing cover less degree in expressing the politicians' point of view in both contexts
 - f. Both contexts make use of approximately similar meanings with different ranks.
4. The fourth hypothesis which reads: *"negative lexes are used more than positive ones to designate extremism in the selected political contexts"* is verified. In both contexts, NK and IR are referred to using negative lexicalization. However, each context is peculiar in its own use of words especially the negative ones. Other conclusions can be drawn as follows:
- a. IR is badly qualified by the politicians as it is widely pointed to using terrorist vocabularies. This entails that IR is considered as a terrorist country that threatens the Middle East and the entire world. This tendency is absent in referring to NK.
 - b. In order to attract audience attention to the dangerous situations of both countries, American politicians resort to military words that designate war. They compose the highest rank of vocabularies in NK while they are the second rate ones in IR.
 - c. Extremely, a special reference to Israel is being enacted as IR composes much threat to them in comparison with NK. Politicians give excuses like IR's denial of Holocaust as one of the reasons alluded to reasonably being accepted. However, the same politicians resort to personal lexes referring to NK.

- d. Negative political words are resorted to describe bad policy of IR and NK as well as the ability of America to stop them with its military force.
 - e. In both contexts, positive lexis are utilized for praising of Americans' own system as well as their own leaders who govern America at the time of speaking.
 - f. The negative type of vocabularies used with IR is more in number in comparison with NK. Illegal, cursing, economic, reference to Israel, terrorism and political are resorted to in IR's context while it is limited to military and political in addition to personal in NK's context.
5. The fifth hypothesis which states: "in terms of speech acts, American politicians resort to accusation, warning and ordering. As for deictic expressions, they mostly concentrate on addressor deictic type" is proved. The following conclusions can be drawn:
- a. In contrast with IR, American politicians act diplomatically with NK. This is quite obvious as condemn SAs are used more than one occasion to denounce the NK's acts. Moreover, threatening SA is also utilized less than that of IR which proves this issue.
 - b. American politicians concentrate upon the governmental system of IR while they focus on the personal part of NK's president. This means that IR's nuclear program is a system issue while NK one is a presidential problem. Thus, extremely motivated, accusation scores the highest rank above all other SAs in IR's context while insulting is the one preferred in NK.

- c. American presidents look at IR's nuclear program as more dangerous than that of NK. Specifically, America sees IR's nuclear program is a threat to Israel first then to the Middle East.
 - d. America deals with IR's nuclear program strictly in opposite to NK where asking SA is used instead of ordering in IR's context. By the same token, it is seen that SA of stating is used double in NK's context in contrast with IR.
 - e. Referring to IR as a governmental system, American politicians resort to addressee pronoun like 'they' and 'it'. This is also applicable to NK. At the same time, they utilize more pronouns referring to addressor in both contexts.
 - f. In both contexts, American politicians try to show themselves as well as their governments are able to stand against the countries under discussion.
 - g. Spatial pronouns of near distance are also used to belittle NK's president which is not existed in IR's context.
6. The sixth hypothesis which reads: "*different rhetorical devices are utilized in both contexts among which allusion and understatement*" is proved. That is, to add more powerfulness and strengthen their own proposition, American politicians extremely utilize rhetorical devices like allusion and understatement. Other conclusions can be found:
- a. Different rhetorical devices are utilized in both contexts, NK and IR.
 - b. American politicians blame their antecedents of the present state where IR produce nuclear weapons since they do not indulge with

real negotiations to solve such problem. They do not do so in NK's context.

- c. The American politicians under study consider themselves as much better than their antecedents who will put an end to IR's nuclear weapons through making agreement or war.
 - d. American politicians try to exaggerate the present state of IR so as to persuade the audience of the danger the world is in so that what they are going to do is acceptable even if it is dangerous like frightening.
 - e. The American politicians utilized rhetorical devices to belittle NK's presidents and condemn the nuclear weapons tests in NK as well as adding more powerfulness, persuasiveness, and strength to their words.
 - f. Extremely, more attention is paid to IR's nuclear program.
7. The seventh hypothesis which reads: *"argumentative, nomination, perspectivization, and predication strategies are utilized to designate extremism in both Iranian and North Korean contexts as used by politicians under scrutiny, however, argumentative one is mostly used in the two contexts" is verified.* Those discourse representation strategies are found with different rank in referring to both IR and NK. Other conclusions can be drawn:
- a. As American politicians are extremely contented, it is noticed that intensification strategy or mitigation strategy is absent in both contexts. This is quite obvious indication that covertness has slight manifestation in both.

- b. IR compromises more threat to America than NK. American politicians persuasively insist on its danger to Israel and the Middle East. The same is also applicable to NK with less focusing attitude.
 - c. American politicians put more responsibility upon themselves to put an end for IR's nuclear weapons project in comparison with NK.
 - d. Humanitarianism, law and justice are given much attention in dealing with NK's nuclear program while American politicians focus on supporting terrorism financially, reality and abuse in IR's context. Thus, strictness has to be the log of solving IR's issue. It proves the extremist apparatus which America owes toward IR which entails the importance NK's citizens have at the expense of IR.
 - e. American politicians focus on making fun of NK's president rather than concentrating on NK's system.
8. The eighth hypothesis which holds: "the American politicians diverge in their ideology and power due to their belonging to different sociopolitical parties as far as IR and NK are concerned" is verified. This means that Obama and Trump diverge in their treatment with IR and NK. It is found that Obama seems more diplomatic in comparison with Trump in dealing with both countries. Extremely, both politicians are more strictly oriented in dealing with IR if compared with NK. Other conclusions can be found:
- a. Obama equalizes the danger and threat that IR constitutes with America's responsibility to take action accordingly.

- b. Obama makes reference to Israel and gives it an importance in the same way which is given to America itself.
 - c. Concerning IR, Obama utilizes two types of manifestations overt and covert. However, Trump alludes to overt only. This is a proof that Obama seems more diplomatic in contrast with Trump. This is also applied to NK where Trump is more direct and insulted.
 - d. As for IR, both Obama and Trump agree that IR is more dangerous than NK as the discourse strategy of danger and threat is the most usable one in both.
9. The three mechanisms of critical discourse analysis (anti-extremist stance, critiques, and reproduction strategies) work together in the interpretation of extremism in IR's and NK's contexts.

5.2 Recommendations

In accordance with the conclusions reached in this study, some recommendations are formulated. They are of two types pedagogical and political. The first four are associated with pedagogical contexts. The other two are political ones. They are listed as follows:

1. Students should recognize that extremism has many types; one of which is the international one where two countries are indulged. At the same time, s/he has to be familiar with the different manifestations and forms which appear in language use.
2. Students are required to be aware of the different genres in which extremism may appear.
3. Teachers have enlightened learners with the idea that more than one manifestation can be utilized in one extract. Sometimes, no boundaries are to be found.

4. To avoid future risks, educational system has to provide its learners with negative ideologies like extremism and they can be detected in language use.
5. Language as a means of communication is the cause of many international quarrels. To avoid extremist meanings, politicians have to pay more attention to this idea so as to and diplomatically treat conflicts.
6. As a matter of fact, words have the ability to harm. Their formulation in a wrong way causes conflicts and designates power. Thus, politicians are urged to do such a process that does not express such issues. In this case, they will have good grass-roots inside their countries and international supports.

5.3 Suggestions

In an attempt to expand the findings of the current study, the following titles are suggested for conducting further research work:

1. A critical pragmatic analysis of international extremism in British and American newspapers.
2. A critical discourse analysis of bios in American political novels.
3. A critical discourse analysis of American extremism against Sunni and Shiite Iraqi political figures in American newspapers.
4. A critical discourse analysis study of international extremism in American political contexts against Houthis.

Bibliography

1. References

- Adorno, T., E. Frenkel- Brunswick, D. Levinson, and R. Sanford. (1950). *The Authoritarian Personality*. New York: Harper.
- Aitchison, J. (1994). "Say, say it again Sam." *The Treatment of Repetition in Linguistics*. In Fischer, A. (ed.). *Repetition*. Tübingen: Gunten Narr Verlag.
- Akyesilmen, N. and I. Mohammed. (2019). "The Discourse on Language in International Relations". Selcuk University.
- Alar K. (2011). "The Ontology and Epistemology of Extremism." ENDC Proceedings. Vol. 14. Pp. 9–25.
- Al-Qaradawi, Y. (1991). *Islamic Awakening Between Rejection and Extremism*. London: Zain International.
- Al-Sharbini, A. (2010). "Al-Qaṣd wa'l-Wasāṭiyyah fī Daw' al-Sunnah al-Nabawiyyah." Riyadh: Maktabat al-Rushd.
- Altemeyer, B., and, B. Hunsberger. (1992). "Authoritarianism, religious fundamentalism, quest, and Prejudice". *The International Journal for the Psychology of Religion*. Vol. 2. (pp. 113–133).
- Alva, S, F. Divina, and H. Ghayda. (2017). *Youth and Violent Extremism on Social Media: Mapping the Research*. Paris: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
- Ali, A. Y. (1989). *The Holy Qur'an: Text Translation and Commentary*. Al- Murgrab: Thates- Salasil.
- Arena, M. P., and, B. A. Arrigo. (2005). "Social psychology, terrorism, and identity: a preliminary re-examination of theory, culture, self and society". *Behav. Sci. Law* 23, Pp.485–506.
- Athanasiadou, A. (1991). "The discourse function of questions". *Pragmatics*. Vol. 1. No.1. (pp: 107–122).
- Austin, J. L. (1962). *How to do things with words*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

- Bach, K. and R. M. Harnish. (1979). *Linguistic Communication and Speech Acts*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Backes, U. (2007). Meaning and Forms of Political Extremism in Past and Present. *Mezinárodní politologický ústav Masarykovy univerzity v Brně*. Issue 4. (pp:262-242).
- Baker, P. and S. Ellece. (2011). *Key Terms in Discourse Analysis*. London, New York: Continuum International Publishing Group.
- Baker, P., C. Gabrielatos, M. KhosraviNik, M. Krzyzanowski, T. McEnery and R. Wodak (2008). "A Useful Methodological Synergy? Combining Critical Discourse Analysis and Corpus Linguistics to Examine Discourses of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in the UK Press". *Discourse and Society*. Vol. 19. No. 3. (pp.: 273- 306).
- Ball, W. J. (1970). "Understatement and Overstatement in English". *ELT*. Vol. 24. (pp:201-208).
- Belasheva, I. (2002). "Lishnii Zakon [An extra law]." *News Time*, 99. Retrieved from <http://www.vremya.ru/2002/99/4/23806.html>.
- Bloor, M., and Bloor, T. (2007). *The Practice of Critical Discourse Analysis: An introduction*. London: Hodder Arnold.
- Bockting, I. (2003). *Character and Personality in the Novels of William Faulkner: A Study in Psychostylistics*. London, New York: University Press of America, Inc.
- Bötticher, A. (2017). "Towards Academic Consensus Definitions of Radicalism and Extremism. Perspectives on Terrorism. Vol. 11, Issue 4. (pp: 73-77).
- Bronner, S. (2017). *Critical Theory: A Very Short Introduction*. (2nd ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Cameron, D. (1994). "Words, Words, Words, the Power of Language." In Dunant S. (ed.). *The war of the words: The political correctness debate*. London: Virago.
- _____. (2001). *Working with Spoken Discourse*. London: Saga Publications.

- Chan, W. Y. A. (2015). "Radicalism". *Radix*. Springer: Available at: https://www.mcgill.ca/morsl/files/morsl/radicalism_march_2015.pdf.
- Chilton, P., and C. Schaffner. (2002). *Politics as Text and Talk: Analytic Approaches to Political Discourse*. Amsterdam: John Benjamin Publishing Company.
- Chouliaraki, L and F. Norman. (1999). *Discourse in Late Modernity: Rethinking Critical Discourse Analysis*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Coates, J. (1983). *The Semantics of the Modal Auxiliaries*. London: Croom Helm.
- Coleman, P. T., and A. Bartoli. (2003). "Addressing extremism." New York: International Center for Cooperation and Conflict Resolution, Columbia University.
- Cornell, S. E. (2007). "Narcotics, radicalism, and armed conflict in Central Asia: the Islamic movement of Uzbekistan". *Terrorism and Political Violence*. Vol. 17. Pp.619–639.
- Crookes, G. (1990). *The Utterances and Other Basic Units for Second Language Discourse Analysis*. Manoa: University of Hawaii.
- Cruse, A. (2006). *A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Cuddon, J. A. (2013). *A Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory*. Blackwell: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.
- Delori, Mathias and Ware, Vron (2019) The Faces of Enmity in International Relations: An Introduction. *Critical Military Studies*. Vol. 5. Issue. 4. (pp. 299-303).
- Dessler, D. (1989). "What's at Stake in the Agent-Structure Debate?" *International Organization*. Vol. 43, No. 3. (Pp. 441-473). The MIT Press.

- Downing, A. and P. Locke. (2006). *English grammar: A University course*. (2nd ed.). London, New York: Routledge.
- Elsharkawy, A. (2011). "A Critical Discourse Analysis of Power and Ideology". GRIN Publishing. Accessed in Aug, 3, 2020. Available at: <https://www.grin.com/document/350636>.
- Fairclough, N. (1989). *Language and Power*. New York: Longman.
- _____. (1992). *Discourse and Social Change*. Cambridge: Blackwell Publishing.
- _____. (1995). *Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Study of Language*. Boston: Addison Wesley.
- _____. (1996). "A Reply to Henry Widdowson's 'discourse analysis: A critical view'". *Language and Literature*; 5 (1): (pp: 49–56).
- _____. (2001). "Critical Discourse Analysis as a Method in Social Scientific Research." In Wodak, R., & Meyer, M. (eds.). *Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis*. London: Sage Publications. (pp. 121-138).
- _____. (2003). *Analysing Discourse: Textual Analysis for Social Research*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Fairclough, N., and R. Wodak. (1997). *Critical Discourse Analysis*. In Van Dijk, T. (ed.). *Discourse Studies: A Multidisciplinary Introduction*. Vol. 2. (pp: 258-284). London: Sage.
- Fast, E and Eric H. (2016). "Identifying Dogmatism in Social Media: Signals and Models". *Association for Computational Linguistics*. Pp: 690–699.
- Felluga, D. (2015). *Critical Theory: The Key Concepts*. Oxon: Routledge.
- Festenstein, M. (1997). *Pragmatism and Political Theory: From Dewey to Rorty*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Finch, G. (2002). *Word of Mouth: A New Introduction to Language and Communication*. New York: Palgrave.

- Gouldsboro, J. (2018). *Promoting British Values in the Early Years: How to Foster a Sense of Belonging*. London: Routledge.
- Gromova, N.C. (20116). "Verbal extremism as a form of speech manipulation by the addressee." Collection of materials of the Internet conference. *Language and law: actual problems of interaction*. (Pp. 145-151).
- Hall, S. (1996). "The problem of ideology: Marxism without guarantees". In D. Morley and K.H. Chen (eds.). *Stuart Hall: Critical Dialogues in Cultural Studies*. London: Routledge. (Pp: 25-46).
- Halliday, M. (1985). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Edward Arnold.
- _____. (1989). *An introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Arnold.
- _____. (1994). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. (2nd ed.). London: Edward Arnold.
- _____. (2014). *Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar*. Mathiessen C.M.I.M (Rev.). (4th ed.). London, New York: Routledge.
- Harris, R. A. (n.d). *A Handbook of Rhetorical Devices*. Available at <https://www.hellesdon.org/documents/Advanced%20Rhetoric.pdf>.
- Hauck, L. C. and S. B Flexner. (1982). *Random House Unabridged Dictionary*. New York: Random House.
- Haverkate, H. (1984). *Speech Acts, Speakers, and Hearers: Reference and Referential Strategies in Spanish*. Amsterdam, Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Hobbes, T. (1962). *Leviathan*. In Plamenatz, J. (ed.). London: Collins.
- Holmes, J. (2013). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. London and New York: Routledge.

- Holtz, Georg. (2014). "Generating Social Practices." *Journal of Artificial Societies and Social Simulation* 17. Available at <http://jasss.soc.surrey.ac.uk/17/1/17.html>.
- Hyland, K. (2005). "Stance and Engagement: A Model of Interaction in Academic Discourse". *Discourse Studies*. Available at
- Hymes, D. (1964), Introduction: Toward Ethnographies of Communication, In Gumperz, J. J. & Hymes, D.(eds), *The Ethnography of Communication*. Special Issue of American Anthropologist, **66**. N0. 6. Part II.
- Icks, M., and E Shiraev. (2014). "Introduction." In E. Shiraev & M. Icks (Eds.). *Character Assassination throughout the Ages*. (pp. 1-13). New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Ilie, C. (1994). "What Else Can I Tell You? A Pragmatic Study of English Rhetorical Questions as Discursive and Argumentative Acts." Stockholm: Almqvist and Wiesel International.
- Jacobsson, B. (1994). "Recessive and Emergent Uses of Modal Auxiliaries in English". *English Studies*. Vol. 75. Issue 2. (Pp. 166–182).
- Kamili, H., M. (2015). *The Middle Path of Moderation in Islam: The Quranic Principle of Wasatiyya*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Kärkkäinen, E. (2003). *Epistemic stance in English conversation: A description of its interactional functions, with a focus on I think*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Kedem, P., A. Bilu and Z. Cohen. (1987). "Dogmatism, Ideology, and Right-Wing Radical Activity". *Political Psychology* 8. Vol. 1. (pp: 35-47).
- Khan, M. M. (2015). "Understanding and Identifying Violent Extremism". *Institute of Strategic Studies*. University of Peshawar. Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283319036_Understanding_and_Identifying_Violent_Extremism.

- Khdaïr, S.J., and Ayman, N. (2016). Repetition as a Rhetorical Device in Political Speeches of Three Egyptian Presidents: Mubarak, Morsi, and Al-Sisi. A Comparative Translation Study. Nablus: An-Najah National University.
- Kiefer, F. (1992). "Modality". *International Encyclopedia of Linguistics*. Pxford: Oxford University Press. (Pp. 2515–2520).
- Kilp, A. (2011). "The Ontology and Epistemology of Extremism". *Estonian National Defence College Proceedings*. Vol. 14, Issue 2. (pp9-25).
- Kirkpatrick, D. (2019). " Not all types of extremism are terrorism – conflating the two is dangerous". *The Conversation*. Available at: <https://theconversation.com/not-all-types-of-extremism-are-terrorism-conflating-the-two-is-dangerous-116211>.
- Koopmans, R. (2014). "Religious fundamentalism and hostility against out-groups: a comparison of Muslims and Christians in Western Europe". *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. Vol. 41. Pp. 33–57.
- Krahenmann, S. (2019). "The Challenge of Foreign Fighters to Liberal International Legal Order". In Ulrich, George and Ineta Ziemele (eds.). *How International Law Works in Times of Crisis*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Krasikov, V. I. (2006). *In the extreme: an Interdisciplinary Philosophical Study of the Reasons, Forms, and Patterns of Radical Consciousness*. Moscow: Vodoley Publishers.
- Kundnani, A. (2012). "Radicalisation: the Journey of a Concept". *Race and Class*. Vol. 54, No. 2.
- Lew, R. (1997). "Towards a Taxonomy of Linguistic Jokes. *Studia Anglica Posnaniensia*". Vol. 31. (Pp. 132–152).
- austLyons, J. (1977). *Semantics*. Vol. 2. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- _____. (1979). "Review of Semantics." In Dah, O. *Linguistic Society of America*. Vol. 55.

- Marmaridou, S. A. (2000). *Pragmatic Meaning and Cognition*. Netherlands, Philadelphia: John Pajamas Publishing Company.
- Martinez, M. A. (2002). "From "Under the Rose" to V.: A Linguistic Approach to Human Agency in Pynchon's Fiction in Poetics Today. Vol. 23. No. 4. Duke University Press. (pp: 633-656).
- Mathias D. and W. Vron. (2019). *The faces of enmity in international relations: an introduction, Critical Military Studies*. Vol. 5. Issue. 4. (pp: 299-303).
- McCluskey, M. and Y. M Kim. (2012). "Moderatism or Polarization? Representation of Advocacy Groups' Ideology in Newspapers," *Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly* 89. No. 4. (pp: 565-584).
- McGuigan, B. (2007). *Rhetorical Devices: A Handbook and Activities for Student Writers*. In Moliken, P and Douglas G. (eds.). Smyrna: Prestwick House Inc.
- Mehmod, A.; R. Amber, S. Ameer, R Faiz. (2014). "Transitivity Analysis: Representation of Love in Wilde's The Nightingale and The Rose". *European Journal of Research in Social Sciences*. Vol. 2. No.4. (pp: 78-85).
- Mey, J. (2001). *Pragmatics: An Introduction*. (2nd ed.). Oxford: Blackwell.
- Meyer, M. (2001). "Between Theory, Method and Politics: Positioning of the Approaches to CDA". In Wodak, R. & Meyer, M. (eds.), *Methods of critical discourse analysis*. London: Sage Publications. (pp. 14–31).
- Midlarsky, M. (2011). "Origins of Political Extremism: Mass Violence in the Twentieth Century and Beyond". Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Miller, C., and B. Jamie. (2012). "The Edge of Violence: Towards Telling the Difference between Violent and Non-Violent Radicalisation". *Terrorism and Political Violence*. Vol. 24. No. 1. (Pp: 1-21).

- Morris, J. S. (2001). "Reexamining the Politics of Talk: Partisan Rhetoric in the 104th House," *Legislative Studies Quarterly* 26 (1). (pp: 101-121).
- Newmark, P. (1982) *Approaches to Translation*, Oxford: Pergamon Press.
- Nonhoff, M. (2017). "Discourse analysis as critique". *Palgrave Communications* 3. (Pp: 1-11). Available at: <https://www.nature.com/articles/palcomms201774>.
- Novell, S. (2013). "Extreme Dogmatism". *Neurologicablog*. (pp: 1-10). Available at: <https://theness.com/neurologicablog/index.php/extreme-dogmatism/>.
- Nuyts, J. (2001). "Epistemic Modality, Language, and Conceptualization." Vol. 5. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company. Available at: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-2166\(02\)00147-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-2166(02)00147-9).
- Palmer, F. R. (2001). *Mood and Modality*. (2nd ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Paltridge, B. (2012). *Discourse Analysis: An Introduction*. (2nd ed.). London: Bloomsbury Academic.
- Peri K., Amos B., and Zila C. (1987). "Dogmatism, Ideology, and Right-Wing Radical Activity." *Political Psychology*. Vol. 8. No. 1. Pp. 35-47. International Society of Political Psychology.
- Perng, S.Y, Kichin R and Evans L. (2016). "Locative media and data-driven computing experiments." *Big Data & Society*. Vol. 3. Issue. 1. (Pp: 1–12).
- Pradhan, R.G. (1914). "Extremism in India." *The New Statesman*. Vol. 2, No. 46. 21.
- Quirk, R. S. Greenbaum, G. Leech, and J.O Svartvik. (1985). *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. London, New York: Longman.
- Rahimi, A., and Sahragard, R. (2007). *Critical Discourse Analysis*. Tehran: Jungle Publications.

- Rauh, G. (1983). *Essays on Deixis*. Tübingen: Gunter Narr Verlag Tübingen.
- Reisigl, M. (2017). "The Discourse-Historical Approach." In John Flowerdew, John E. Richardson (ed.). *The Routledge Handbook of Critical Discourse Studies*. London: Routledge.
- Reisigl, M. and Wodak, R. (2009). The discourse-historical approach (DHA). Wodak, R., and Michael M. (ed.). *Methods for Critical Discourse Analysis*. (2nd ed.). London : Sage. (pp. 87-121).
- Renkema, J. (2004). *Introduction to Discourse Studies*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Rogers, R. (2004). "Setting an agenda for critical discourse analysis in education". In R. Rogers (ed.). *An Introduction to Critical Discourse Analysis in Education*. Mahwah, NJ: Laurence Erlbaum. (pp. 54–237).
- Rokeach, M. (1954). "The nature and meaning of dogmatism." *Psychological Review* 61. Vol. 3. (pp: 194–204). Available at <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0060752>.
- _____. (1960). *The Open and Close Mind*. New York: Basic Books.
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and National Security Criminal Investigation Progress. (2009). *Radicalisation: A Guide for the Perplexed*. Ottawa: Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
- Sargent, L. T. (1995). *Extremism in America: A Reader*. New York: New York University Press.
- Safire, W. (1996). "On Language - What's an Extremist?" *New York Times*". Available at: <https://www.nytimes.com/1996/01/14/magazine/on-language-what-s-an-extremist.html>.
- Schmid, A. P. (2013). Radicalisation, De-Radicalisation, Counter-Radicalisation: A Conceptual Discussion and Literature Review. *International Centre of Counter-Terrorism*. Hague.

- Schmid, A. P. (2014). "Violent and Non-Violent Extremism: Two Sides of the Same Coin?" *International Centre of Counter-Terrorism*. Hague.
- Schmid, A. P. and J. Albert. (1988). *Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors, Authors, Concepts, Data Bases and Literature*. London: Transaction Publishers.
- Seargeant P. (2009). "Language Ideology, Language Theory, and the Regulation of Linguistic Behaviour." *Language Sciences* 31.
- Searle, J. R. (1979). "Metaphor". In Andrew, O. (ed.). *Metaphor and Thought*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (pp. 92-123).
- _____. (1983). *Intentionality*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Sellers, P. J. (2010). *Cycles of Spin: Strategic Communication in the U.S. Congress*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Strickland, R. (2012). "Western Marxism and the Concept of Ideology Critique." *VNU Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, Vol. 28, No. 5. (pp: 47-56).
- Sparack, K and R. Gaizauskas. (2003). "Computational Linguistics: Architectures." In Frawley, W.J (ed.). *International Encyclopedia of Linguistics*. (2nd ed.). Vol.1. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Suhadi J. (2011). "Epistemic Modality and Deontic Modality: Two Sides of a Coin. *JULISA*. Vol. 11. NO. 2. (pp: 156 – 179).
- Sypnowich, C. (2019). "Law and Ideology". *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*. Accessed May 30, 2020 "<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/law-ideology/>".
- Talmy, L. (1985). "Lexicalization Patterns: Semantic Structure in Lexical Forms". In T. Shopen (ed.). *Language Typology and Syntactic Description 3: Grammatical Categories and the Lexicon*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. (Pp: 57-149).

- Tannen, D. (2007). *Talking Voice*. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Teo, P. (2000). "Racism in the News: A Critical Discourse Analysis of News Reporting in Two Australian Newspapers". *Discourse and Society*. Vol. 11, No. 1, (pp.: 7-49).
- Tickner A. B., and O. Waever. (2009). *Geocultural Epistemologies. International Relations Scholarship around the World*. Routledge: London, New York.
- Timothy, A. (2007). *Critical Thinking and Informal Logic*. Penrith: Humanities-Ebooks.
- Toulmin, S. (2003). *The Use of Argument*. Cambridge: CUP.
- Tugendhat, E. (2016). *Traditional and Analytical Philosophy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Tukumov, E. V. (2004). "Religious-Political Extremism as a threat to Regional and National security in Central Asian countries." Almaty: Kazakh Institute for Strategic Research.
- Van Dijk, T. A. (1991). *Racism and the Press*. London and New York: Routledge.
- _____. (1993a). "Principles of Critical Discourse Analysis". *Discourse and Society*. London: Sage. Vol. 4. No. 2 .(pp: 249– 283).
- _____. (1993b). "Analyzing racism through discourse analysis: Some methodological reflections." In J. H. Stanfield II & R. M. Dennis (eds.). Vol. 157. *Race and Ethnicity in Research Methods*. Sage Publications, Inc. (Pp. 92–134).
- _____. (1995a). "Discourse, power and access". In van Dijk (ed.). *Texts and Practice*. Routledge: Routledge University Press.
- _____. (1995b). "Discourse Semantics and Ideology". *Discourse and Society*. Vol 6. Issue (2). (Pp: 243-289). Sage: London.

- _____. (1998). *Ideology: A Multidisciplinary Approach*. Sage Publications.
- _____. (2003). "The discourse-knowledge interface." In Weiss, G. and R. Wodak (eds.). *Multidisciplinary CDA*. (London, Longman), 85-109.
- _____. (2005). "Discourse Analysis as Ideology Analysis." In C. Schaffner dan A. Wenden (ed.). *Language and Pace*. (Pp. 17-33). Aldershot, Dartmouth Publishing.
- _____. (2006). "*Ideology and Discourse Analysis*". *Journal of Political Ideologies*. (Pp: 115-140). Taylor and Francis group: Routledge.
- _____. (2015a) Critical Discourse Analysis. In Tannen D, H. E. Hamilton and D. Schiffrin (eds). *The Handbook of Discourse Analysis*. Wiley Blackwell: Chichester, Malden. (pp 466–485).
- _____. (2015b). "Critical Discourse Studies: a Sociocognitive Approach." In Ruth, W and M. Meyer (eds.). *Methods of Critical Discourse Studies*. (3rd ed.). London: Sage Publication Ltd. (pp: 62-85).
- Van Leeuwen, T. (2006). "Critical Discourse Analysis". In Renkema J. (ed.). *Discourse, of Course: An overview of research in discourse studies*. Amsterdam, Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Vinogradov, V. V. (1975). *On the category of modality and modal words in Russian*. Moscow.
- Waddle, M., and P Bull. (2016). "Playing the man, not the ball: Personalisation in political interviews". *Journal of Language and Social Psychology*. Vol. 35. Issue 4. Pp. 412-434.
- Watts, R. (1992). Relevance and Relational Work: Linguistic Politeness as political Behaviour. *Multilingua* 8. (Pp.: 66-131).
- Whorf, B. L. (1956). *Language, Thought, and Reality*. Cambridge: Technology Press of Massachusetts Institute.

- Widdowson, H. G. (2004). *Critical Discourse Analysis*. In H. G. Widdowson (ed). *Text, Context, Pretext: Critical Issues in Discourse Analysis*. Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing Ltd. (Pp. 89-111).
- _____. (2007). *Discourse analysis*. NY: Oxford University Press.
- Wieczorek, A. E. (2013). *Clusivity: a New Approach to Association and Dissociation in Political Discourse*. Newcastle: Cambridge School Publishing.
- Wodak, R. (1992). "Power and Ideology: Studies in Political Discourse. Critical Theory Series: Interdisciplinary Approaches to Language, Discourse and Ideology. Vol. 7
- _____. (2001). " The Discourse-Historical Approach". In R. Wodak and M. Meyer Michael (eds.). *Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis*. London: Sage Publications. (pp.: 63-94).
- _____. (2005). "Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis: New Perspectives for Interdisciplinary Gender Studies." Symposium on CDA: Feminist CDA and Interdisciplinary; Righwing Populism Local Answers to Global Issues. Athens.
- _____. (2007). "Pragmatics and Critical Discourse Analysis: A Cross-Disciplinary Inquiry." *Pragmatics and Cognition*. John Benjamins Publishing Company. (pp: 203-228).
- _____. (2015). "Critical Discourse Analysis, Discourse-Historical Approach." In Karen Tracy, Cornelia Ilie and Todd Sandel. *The International Encyclopedia of Language and Social Interaction*. Online JohnWiley and Sons, Inc.
- Wodak, R., and M. Meyer. (2009). "Critical Discourse Analysis: History, Agenda, Theory, and Methodology." In Wodak, R. and M. Meyer (eds.). *Methods for Critical Discourse Analysis*. (pp. 1, 33). London: Sage.
- Yaroshchuk, I, Kristina S., Sergey N., Mihail I., and Lyudmila A. (2018). "Verbal Extremism as a Form of Verbal Influence on the

Recipient". The Turkish Online Journal of Design, Art and Communication - TOJDAC. (pp:935-938).

Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Zastrow, C. H., and K. K. Krist-Ashman. (2013). *Understanding Human Behavior and the Social Environment*. (9th ed.). Ottawa: Linda Schreiber-Ganster.

Zinchenko, Y. P. (2014). "Extremism from the Perspective of a System Approach." *Psychology in Russia: State of the Art*. Vol. 7. Issue 1. Moscow: Lomonosov Moscow State University. (Pp: 23-33).

2. Web Sources:

(Web Source 1):

Etymological Dictionary. "Extremism Origin." Accessed December 12, 2019. Available at: <https://www.etymonline.com/word/extremism#:~:text=early%2015c.%2C%20%22outermost%2C,or%20greatest%20degree%2C%22%20superlative%20of.>

(Web Source 2):

Macmillan Dictionary. "Extremism Definition." Accessed December 13, 2019 Available at : <https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/extremism.>

(Web Source 3):

Power Thesaurus Dictionary. "Extremism Origin". Accessed December 13, 2019 Available at: <https://www.powerthesaurus.org/extremism/definitions.>

(Web Source 4):

Merriam Webster Dictionary. "Extremism". Accessed December 14, 2019 Available at: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/extremism.>

(Web Source 5):

Encyclopedia Britannica. " Radical Ideologist " Accessed February 5, 2020 Available at: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/radical-ideologist>.

(Web Source 6):

Oxford Lexico Dictionary. "Critique Definition". Accessed in August, 2nd, 2020. Available at: <https://www.lexico.com/definition/critique>.