AL-`AMEED

Quarterly Peer-Reviewed Journal
for
Humanist Research and Studies

**Secretariat General
of Al-`Abass Holy Shrine**

**Al-Ameed International
Centre
for Research and Studies**

DARALKAFEEL
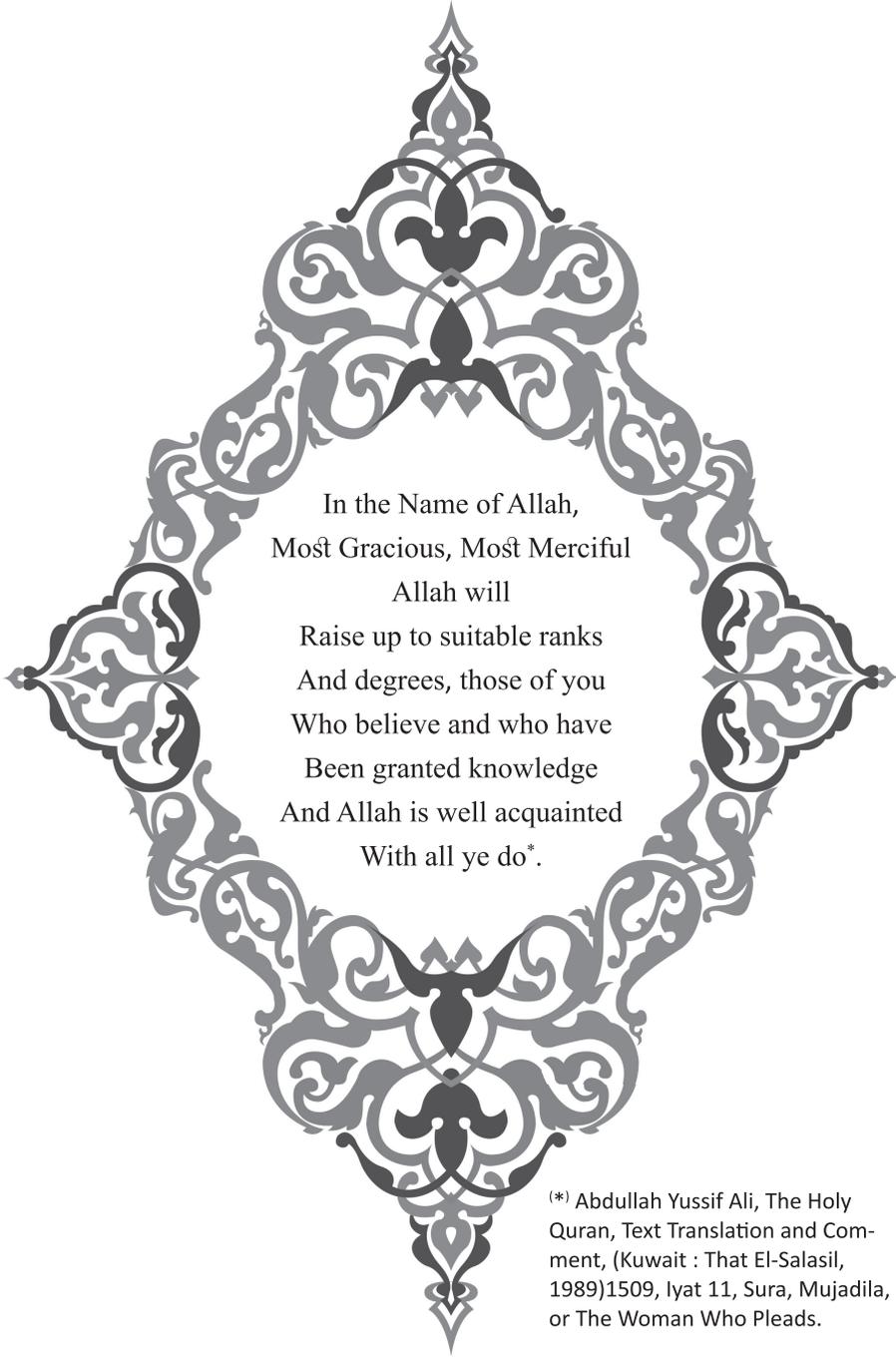
In the Name of Allah,
Most Gracious, Most Merciful
Allah will
Raise up to suitable ranks
And degrees, those of you
Who believe and who have
Been granted knowledge
And Allah is well acquainted
With all ye do*.

(*) Abdullah Yussif Ali, The Holy Quran, Text Translation and Comment, (Kuwait : That El-Salasil, 1989)1509, Iyat 11, Sura, Mujadila, or The Woman Who Pleads.

Publication Conditions

Inasmuch as Al-`Ameed [Pillar] Abualfadhal Al-`Abass cradles his adherents from all humankind, verily Al-`Ameed journal does all the original scientific research under the provisos below:

1. Publishing the original scientific research in the various humanist sciences keeping pace with the scientific research procedures and the global common standards; they should be written either in Arabic or English and have never been published before.

2. Being printed on A4, delivering a copy and CD having, approximately, 5, 000 - 10, 000 words under simplified Arabic or times new Roman font and being in pagination.

3. Delivering the abstracts, Arabic or English, not exceeding a page, 350 words, with the research title.

For the study the should be Key words more few words.

4. The front page should have; the name of the researcher/ researchers, address, occupation, (Inglish & Arabic), telephone number and email, and taking cognizance of averting a mention of the researcher / researchers in the context.

5. Making an allusion to all sources in the endnotes, and taking cognizance of the common scientific procedures in documentation; the title of the book and page number.

6. Submitting all the attached sources for the marginal notes, in the case of having foreign sources, there should be a References apart from the Arabic one, and such books and research should be arranged alphabetically.

7. The documentation should observe the (Chicago) style, Accredited by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
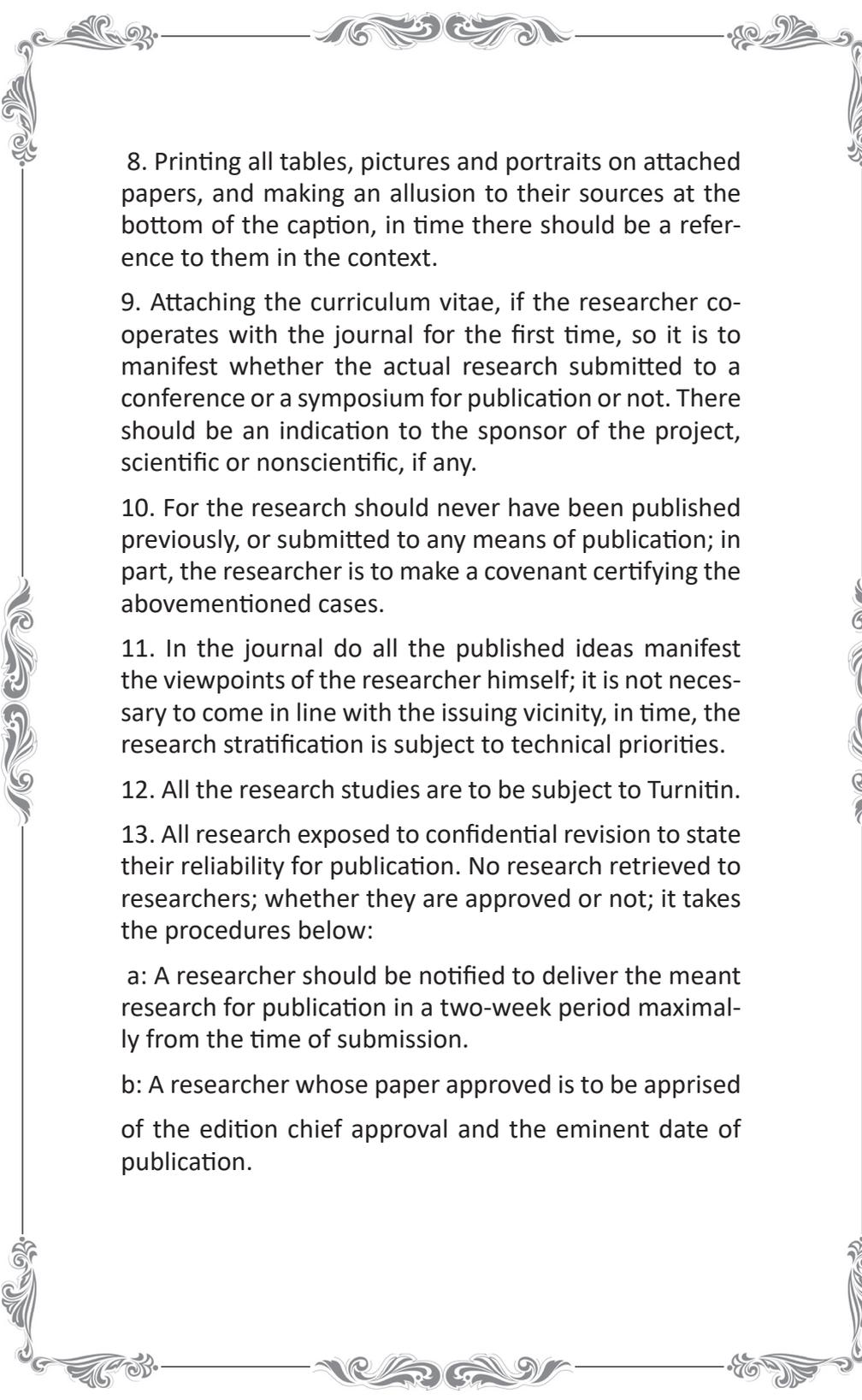
8. Printing all tables, pictures and portraits on attached papers, and making an allusion to their sources at the bottom of the caption, in time there should be a reference to them in the context.

9. Attaching the curriculum vitae, if the researcher co-operates with the journal for the first time, so it is to manifest whether the actual research submitted to a conference or a symposium for publication or not. There should be an indication to the sponsor of the project, scientific or nonscientific, if any.

10. For the research should never have been published previously, or submitted to any means of publication; in part, the researcher is to make a covenant certifying the abovementioned cases.

11. In the journal do all the published ideas manifest the viewpoints of the researcher himself; it is not necessary to come in line with the issuing vicinity, in time, the research stratification is subject to technical priorities.

12. All the research studies are to be subject to Turnitin.

13. All research exposed to confidential revision to state their reliability for publication. No research retrieved to researchers; whether they are approved or not; it takes the procedures below:

a: A researcher should be notified to deliver the meant research for publication in a two-week period maximally from the time of submission.

b: A researcher whose paper approved is to be apprised

of the edition chief approval and the eminent date of publication.

c: With the rectifiers reconnoiters some renovations or depth, before publishing, the research are to be retrieved to the researchers to accomplish them for publication.

d: Notifying the researchers whose research papers are not approved; it is not necessary to state the whys and wherefores of the disapproval.

e: A researcher destowed a version in which the meant research published, and a financial reward.

14. Taking into consideration some points for the publication priorities, as follows:

a: Research participated in conferences and adjudicated by the issuing vicinity.

b: The date of research delivery to the edition chief.

c: The date of the research that has been renovated.

d: Ramifying the scope of the research when possible.

15. With the researcher is not consented to abort the

process of publication for his research after being submitted to the edition board, there should be reasons the edition board convinced of with proviso it is to be of two-week period from the submission date.

16. It is the right of the journal to translate a research papre into other languges without giving notice to the researcher.

17. You can deliver your research paper to us either via Al. Ameed Journal website

http://alameed. alkafeel. net, or Al-Ameed Journal building (Al-Kafeel cultural association)

behind Al- Hussein Amusement City, Al-Hussein quarter, Holy Karbala, Iraq.

...Edition word...

Thanks be to the Lord of the worlds and prayer and peace be upon the master of the messenger Muhammad and his immaculate benevolent progeny.

Truth must out that journals have so great an impact on establishing sheer knowledge and applying authentic culture to the two communities, the general and the particular . Since the journals are the product of these quills that experience the fields of knowledge and are satiated with culture colours.

Such a sapient observation dependent on wise investigation and precise monitoring gains momentum as much as the journals are called peer reviewed . Such a scientific condition grants the authors a standard from the scientific quality ones : revision and assessment standard the editorial board and foreign reviewers use and whose criticism and support to the ideas in question are welcome to buttress the articles in modifying, changing, adding and cancelling . It is the tradition Al-`Ameed journal does to make use of their viewpoints and remarks from its inauguration to reinforce the academic research in Iraqi universities and beyond.

The new edition,39 for Al-`Ameed journal, here offers a constellation of authentic articles falling within the remit of the journal and tends to be entitled as : Readings on Phonology of Glorious Quran to dominate
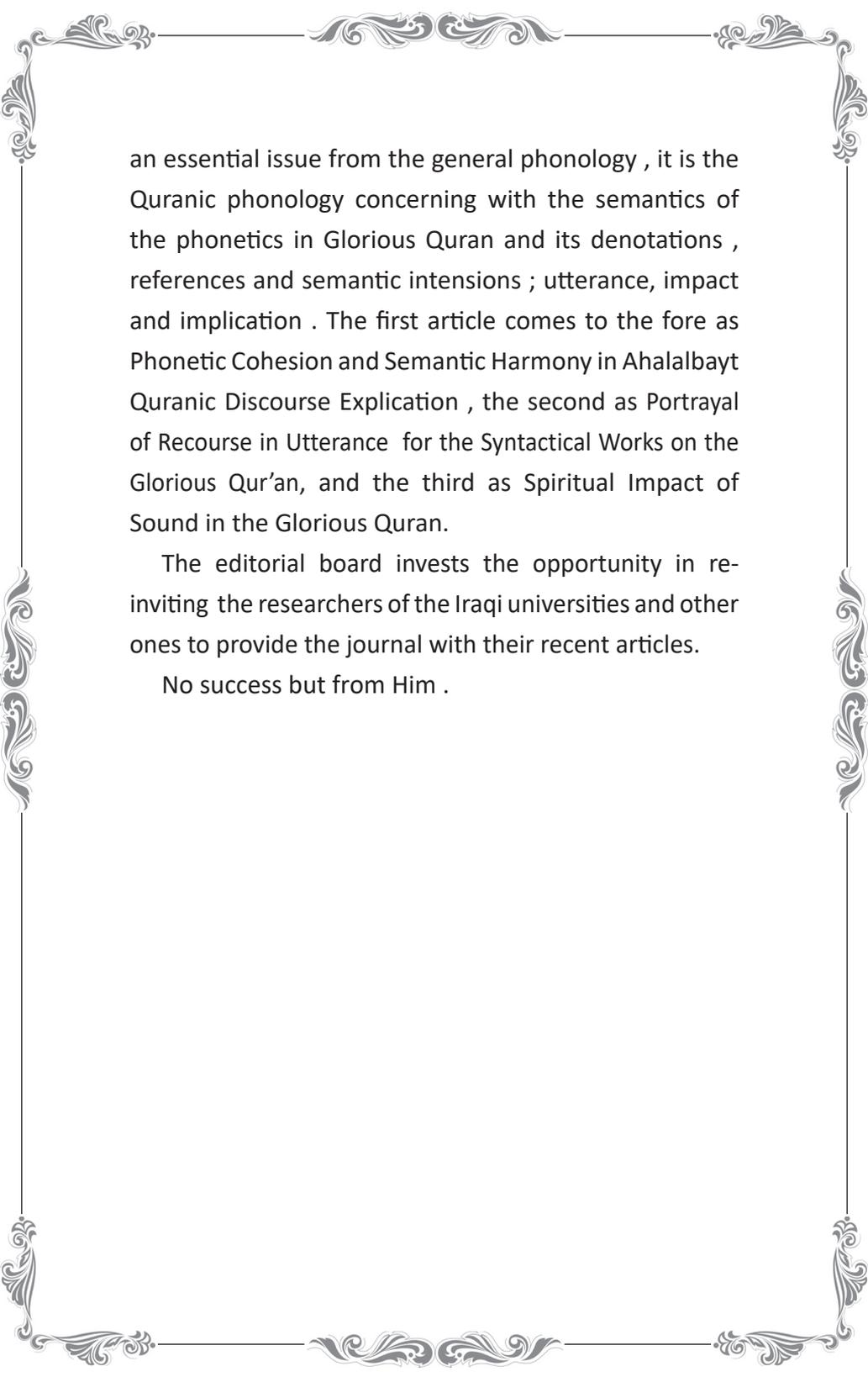
an essential issue from the general phonology , it is the Quranic phonology concerning with the semantics of the phonetics in Glorious Quran and its denotations , references and semantic intensions ; utterance, impact and implication . The first article comes to the fore as Phonetic Cohesion and Semantic Harmony in Ahalalbayt Quranic Discourse Explication , the second as Portrayal of Recourse in Utterance for the Syntactical Works on the Glorious Qur'an, and the third as Spiritual Impact of Sound in the Glorious Quran.

The editorial board invests the opportunity in re-inviting the researchers of the Iraqi universities and other ones to provide the journal with their recent articles.

No success but from Him .

Readings on Phonology of Glorious Quran

A Critical Discourse Analysis of Trump's Presidential Racism

تحليل خطاب نقدي للعنصرية الرئاسية
للرئيس الأمريكي دونالد ترامب

Lectur. Habeeb Muhassin `Ariff

م. حبيب محسن عريف

A Critical Discourse Analysis of
Trump's Presidential Racism

تحليل خطاب نقدي للعنصرية الرئاسية
للرئيس الأمريكي دونالد ترامب

Lectur. Habeeb Muhassin `Ariff
University of Al-Qadisiyah / College of Edu-
cation / Department of English Language

م. حبيب محسن عريف
جامعة القادسية / كلية التربية / قسم اللغة الانكليزية

habeeb.alsaeedi@qu.edu.iq

Abstract

This paper is a critical discourse analysis of Trump's racism that has increasingly pervaded his presidency. It focuses on the words, terms and expressions that Trump uses on different occasions to smear people of color, immigrants and refugees as a strategy of spreading his ideology of white supremacy.

The current study aims at exploring the racist terms that Trump increasingly embraces and the impact they have on minorities, on the one hand, and on the American society in general, on the other hand.

According to the collected data and the analysis, Trump's racism is generally addressed against Latino, Hispanic, refugees, black, Asian, Arab and Muslims, though they are today part and parcel of the contemporary American community.

The findings of this study show that racism is practiced today in the United Stated by the highest authority- i.e. President Trump- in a country, which always proclaims that racism is part of the American past and all Americans are equal regardless of their identity, race, religion, and color.

Keywords: Trump's presidential racism, Chinese virus, invasion, infestation, Islamophobia.

ملخص البحث:

هذه الدراسة عبارة عن تحليل نقدي للخطاب العنصري للرئيس ترامب، الخطاب الذي ساد فترة رئاسته بشكل متزايد. يركز هذا البحث بشكل خاص على الكلمات والمصطلحات والتعبيرات التي يستخدمها ترامب في المناسبات المختلفة لوصف ذوي البشرة السمراء والمهاجرين واللاجئين بأوصاف عنصرية، التي برزت كأيديولوجيا خاصه به يتبناها هو لنشر فكرة السيادة للبيض.

تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى استكشاف المصطلحات العنصرية التي يتبناها ويستخدمها الرئيس ترامب وبيان مدى تأثيرها على الأقليات من ناحية ، وعلى المجتمع الأمريكي بشكل عام ، من ناحية أخرى.

استنادًا إلى البيانات التي جمعها الباحث والى التحليلات التي قام بها، فقد خلصت الدراسة الى أن العنصرية تمارس من قبل السلطة العليا (ممثلة برئيس الدولة) في بلد يدعي أن العنصرية جزء من الماضي الأمريكي وان جميع الأمريكيين متساوون بغض النظر عن هويتهم وعرقهم ودينهم ولونهم.

وقد بينت التحليلات ان ترامب يستخدم الكلمات والمصطلحات العنصرية بشكل عام ضد اللاتينيين واللاجئين والأمريكيين السود والآسيويين والعرب والمسلمين ، على الرغم من أنهم اليوم جزء لا يتجزأ من المجتمع الأمريكي المعاصر .

الكلمات المفتاحية: عنصرية الرئيس ترامب، الفيروس الصيني، الاجتياح ، رهاب الاسلام

1.**Introduction**

President of the United States, who occupies the highest authority in the country, should treat all the Americans equally regardless of their race, color, identity and religion. However, what characterizes Trump's presidency is the manifestation of racism. That's to say, many racial practices and actions happen every day against people of color, migrants, Arabs and Muslims.

Trump, the current US president, racial rhetoric appears in his TV interviews, press conferences or in form of texts on his twitter website, to express his viewpoint towards the different issues that he deals with on a daily basis as the president of the United States of America. Media, on the other hand, actually plays a crucial role in disclosing Trump's ethnic prejudice that evidences his racist practices. It also contributes to the reproduction of his racist terms and spread them among people at large.

The present study aims at investigating the production of racism in the American presidential discourse. It focuses on collecting the racist words, expressions and terms that Trump lashes on different occasions as well as studying their influence on the minorities and the American community as a whole.

In association with this aim, it is hypothesized that President Trump uses certain terms in his media talk that reveal his racist nature. In this regard, he is expected to show biased actions against people of minorities in the American society to express his ideology of white nationalism.

Accordingly, this investigation intends to discuss and answer the following questions:

1. What are the racist words, terms and expressions that Trump uses against people of minorities?

2. What impact does Trump's racism have on the minorities and the American Community as a whole?

Literature Review

1.1. Trump as a Political Figure

Donald John Trump is the 45th president of the Unites States. Before entering politics, he was a businessman. Trump always proceeds from a self-confident, fanatic, quoting his slogan from a previous speech by President Ronald Reagan: 'Let's make America great again'. Further, Trump, is "quick to anger, thin skinned, constantly lying, insecure, brazen, vulgar, uninterested in details, and boasting a grandiose sense of self and an exaggerated vision of himself and his accomplishments"(Nai et al.2019: 610).

From a psychological perspective, as Olbermann (2016:1) argues, Trump is a chaotic president and he could possibly "present a diagnosis of psychopathy". Trump's unique personality is manifested mostly in his "mercurial reactions to even mundane affairs, and of course his monumental adoration of himself" (Nai et al.2019: 610). He acts at odds with social norms and taking pleasure in displaying "bad manners". Therefore, when compared to other populist political leaders, Trump is unique in his extreme personality (ibid).

In comparing him to Hitler, Connolly (2017:7) draws an image of Trump's personality:

> Trump is not a Nazi, he is rather, an aspirational fascist who pursues crowd adulation, hyperaggressive nationalism, white triumphalism, […], a militarist and a practitioner of rhetorical style that regularly creates fake news and smears opponents to mobilize support for the big lies he advances. His internal targets of vilification and intimidation include Muslims, Mexican, the media, the judiciary, independent women, the professoriate Trump is famous for his impetuousness, his narcissism, his instability, his impatience with briefing and erratic in behavior.

According to the purpose of the current study, what is important to be focused on here is Trump's speech; because speech, in its general term, is the structures and practices that reflect human thoughts and social realities through particular sequences of words and that straightforwardly construct meaning in the real world (Fairclough,2003: 203).

Ralph W. Emerson, who is a core figure of one of the first American schools of thought, emphasizes that "speech is power: speech is to persuade, to convert, to compel"(Maharawal & McElroy,2018:122). That is, a skillful use of language can allow political leaders to gain more votes and therefore more power, which could ultimately legitimate their authority. However, one of the most frequent remarks about Trump's use of language is the fact that it does not sound presidential: namely, his casual register, unsophisticated vocabulary and his simple or even absent grammar structures seem to clash with the formal contexts of his talk as president of the United States. This poor demonstration of linguistic capacities suggests a significant cognitive decline. In addition to that, one of the most characteristics of Trump's use of language is the overuse of discourse markers such as "anyway", "so", "you know"… etc. This overuse of such expres-

sions in a political speech, can make it seem incoherent and resemble any ordinary speech (Maharawal & McElroy,2018 :122).

As a matter of fact, Trump does not have policies or even a basic understanding of issues. He says and does whatever he thinks and feels. Furthermore, Trump who occupies the highest position in the Oval Office as president of the United States, is known for many Americans as racist and white supremacist. One of the most salient features of his personality is racism; i.e. he always lashes terms and words that offend the American sensibilities, which may lead to violence. The following part sheds light on racism in the American political discourse.

Racism in America

Racism, as defined by Rattansi (2007:130), is the prejudice when it is coupled with power. It is strongly connected with dominance; i.e. by "support and legitimation of the (western, middle-class, white, male, etc.) power elites" (van Dijk,1993: 254). Racism is an ideology that emerges as a socially shared idea of a group; it is an intrinsic part of social life and usually linked to power, superiority and struggle. As a system of social inequality, racism is a complex phenomenon in which certain groups, white Americans, for example, have superiority and more power than other groups (e.g. African, Hispanic, Asian, Arabs and Muslims) in the American society. Due to this system inequality, minorities, in general, and immigrants, in particular, in Europe and North America, have a limited access to the country with less right of residency, and once they find themselves inside the country, "they will have worse neighborhoods, worse housing, and worse jobs, if any at all" (van Dijk 2003:38-9). Racism is based on what Hill (2008:6) calls the folk theory of race and racism, which states;

racism is entirely a matter of individual beliefs, intentions, and actions. In the folk theory, a racist is a person who believes that people of color are biologically inferior to Whites, so that White privilege is deserved and must be defended. Racism is what this kind of White supremacist thinks and does. The folk theory holds that such people are anachronisms, who are ignorant, vicious, and remote from the mainstream.

The Act of Congress that decreed in (1790) provides a clear example of white racism. It legitimates segregation against blacks and native American, and gives the right of citizenship to the whites only: "all free white persons' shall be entitled to the rights of citizenship" (Rattansi,2007:38).

On contrary, the white majority in the United States claims that there is no longer racism in America; it is now part of the American past, and anti-racist struggle is mostly finished. In other terms, there is widely held a belief that the United States is a "color-blind society" where opportunity structure of America is equally open for all Americans regardless of their gendered racial identity (Ioanide,2007:9). However, in his numerous reflections on racism and violence in the United States, Baldwin (1998) argues that white majority continues to consciously or unconsciously endorse a "systemic racism" (cited in Ioanide, 2007:217). Furthermore, many studies, (e.g. Feagin and Sikes 1995; Alter 2004), state that people of color; Native Americans, Latin American, African, Asian, Arabs and Muslims consistently report incidents of racism. This, without doubt, evidences that racism is still present on the everyday lives of many people of minorities (Hill,2008:1).

2. Data and Methodology

2.1. Data

The data of this study consists of: (1) a corpus of ten hours of press conferences, TV interviews and election rallies of President Trump during the period from (2015-2020), they are collected from different TV channels on youtube.com, and (2) some selected tweets from Trump's personal webpage on twitter (see primary sources).

2.2. Methodology

Critical Discourse Analysis, (henceforth CDA) is an ample research methodology for deconstructing discourses and fixed power relationship. As a method of analysis, CDA describes, interprets, analyses, and criticizes everyday life by investigating "the discursive practices of a community its normal ways of using language"(Luke,2002:100).

CDA is one of the most widely used methods to analyze talks on media since it has the ability of "linking properties of talk with higher-level features of society and culture, relations of power, ideologies, and cultural values" (Fairclough,1995:23). Simply, CDA makes "links between the 'micro' details of talk-in-interaction and the 'macro' levels of sociological variables – class, gender, and so forth" (Hutchby,2006: 31). In other words, the analytical tactics of CDA always "move back and forth from analysis of text to analysis of social formation and institution"(Wodak,1996:17). As a method of analysis, CDA is more interested in "power abuse, that is, in breaches of laws, rules and principles of democracy, equality and justice by those who wield power" (van Dijk,1993: 250-4). Thus, CDA is used here to analyze Trump's talk on media to explore the most racist terms he lashes against the different groups of people in the United States.

2.3. Media Talk Analysis Model.

According to Tolson (2006), there are three key concepts for Media Studies which are based on Scannell's (1996) historical research. Following this assumption, these three concepts, "interactivity, performativity and liveliness" provide a valuable basis for the study of media talk" (Tolson,2006:9-13)**.**

Talk on media needs to be interactive since it aims at capturing the audience attention. It is, undoubtedly, a "para-social interaction" (Ekström and Tolson,2013:135) where the audience is placed by the talk in a "quasi-interactive' situation"(Thompson,1995:33).

On the other hand, media talk has to be performative to minimize the experience of distance. Simply, even though the speaker on television can talk to a large audience, it often seems as if the speech was personal, directed at an specific viewer or listener (Tolson,2013:4). Therefore, TV interviews and press conference are more than conversations between participants; they are surely conducted for the benefit of the "overhearing audience" (Heritage, 1985:95). Performativity is, thus, demonstrated by the fact that the interviewee is not only expected to answer the question, rather she/he is also assumed to elaborate on it and give more information to make it clear for the audience (Tolson,2013:4).

Furthermore, liveliness in media talk serves in a way or another to convince audience of its liveliness, i.e. "happening now"(Tolson,2006:24) even when we know it has been recorded.

3. Analysis and Discussion

In a TV interview, Trump said "I am the least racist person you have ever interviewed," and in a tweet on his personal website, he said "I don't have a racist bone in my body" (Trump,2019). However, he has

a special faculty of creating his own terms of racism that meets his xenophobic and white supremacy. Trump's racism is not addressed to a specific group of people; rather it covers many groups of minorities, communities and nations inside and outside the United States.

Intercontinental Presidential Racism

3.2.1.**China: The Chinese Virus, Kung Flu**

We start with the most important issue that is causing a very pressing concern, fear and panic everywhere today; i.e. the coronavirus pandemic. It is an infectious disease which started in Wuhan-China, in December 2019, and infested quickly in more than 200 countries around the world. Coronavirus has so far caused thousands of deaths and millions of infections which actually reached very alarming and shocking figures. The world health institutions, with all possibilities and efforts, seem paralyzed and incapable to stop it, or at least to find a cure or vaccine that can reduce its spread. As a result, people around the world are experiencing today a worldwide lockdown and catastrophic business losses.

Coronavirus is also known as (COVID-19), but President Trump has a different idea and a different name:

Table (1): Trump's racist terms to describe COVID-19

Chinese Virus	Kung flu
Vicious Virus	Hoax

He deliberately calls it the 'Chinese virus'. It is, actually, a new and fresh term, which can be added to Trump's rich lexicon of racism since he is the first and may be the only one who publicly uses this term when talking to the media.

> As we continue to marshal every resource at America's dis-
> posal in the fight against the **Chinese Virus** we're profoundly
> grateful to our nation's state and local leaders doctors nurses
> law enforcement and first responders who are waging this bat-
> tle on the ground (Trump,2020).

There is nothing which can interpret this usage other than racism, because ethnicity does not cause viruses. Nonetheless, in response to a question in a press conference, Trump, as usual, dismisses the accusations of being racist, and he justifies his usage of the term **'Chinese Virus'** because it a vicious virus that comes from China, and he wants to be accurate according to the HWO instructions.

> **R[1]**: Why do you keep calling this the **'Chinese Virus'**? There are
> reports of dozens of incidents of bias against Chinese-Americans in
> this country.[…]Why do you keep using this?–A lot of people say
> it's racist
>
> **Trump**: Because it comes from China. It's not racist at all, no.
> It comes from China, that's why. It comes from China. I want to
> be accurate.

When coronavirus first appeared in China, Trump said: "it is a hoax it's just the flu, bro" (Trump,2020). But when it reached the American soil causing thousands of infections and deaths, he pretended that he always took it seriously. "He is now pivoting towards xenophobia and racism to blame Chinese people and by extension all the Asian Americans to make them his scapegoats" (Liu 2020:1). Unfortunately, Trump is going to keep calling the COVID-19 the "Chinese Virus" until it becomes an acceptable term for all Americans as it was the case with other terms.

Despite the general dissatisfaction of using such term that hurts the emotions of many people in the United States, Trump insists on

embracing the term the **'Chinese Virus**', but rather he adds a new inflammatory one. At a campaign rally in Tulsa, Oklahoma, Trump created a new racist term **'Kung flu'** to describe the pandemic of Corona virus. These depictions target China and appear as a reaction to retaliate China for beholding a belief that this disease could be caused by the American. "China tried to say at one point, maybe they've stopped now, that it was caused by American soldiers. That cannot happen. It is not gonna happen, not as long as I'm president" (Trump, 2020). In addition to the deep connotations against China as a powerful commercial opponent to the United States , this usage, especially when it is overtly adopted by the highest authority in the country, will surely hurt the sensibilities of many people around the globe. It may create hatred in the American community against one another, and endanger the lives of many Asian-American because in time of fear people look for someone to blame like what Trump is doing right now. Furthermore, embracing such terms can be seen as a legitimation or justification for future actions or decisions against China. In fact, China is not the only country that was hit by Trump's hatred and racism. The following part provides more evidence.

1.1.2 **The Black Continent, Africa: Shitholes**

President Trump always unleashes very harsh and offensive words that people in the US are not accustomed to in the presidential discourse.

Table (2): Trump's racist terms to describe black people

Shitholes countries	Black people
Haitian have AIDS	Nigerian/ Huts

These terms reflect not only Trump's white supremacy, but they also show that he is more "pro-white than anti-immigrant"(Kendi,2019:1-2). This can be clearly seen in his questions to the Migration Committee in the Congress:

> Why are we having all these people from shithole countries coming here? Why do we need more Haitians? Take them out[...],all have AIDS. The 40,000 Nigerians would never "go back to their huts" after seeing the US (Trump, 2018).

To call a whole continent of more than 50 nations as "shitholes" is shocking and shameful. Furthermore, from a white supremacist perspective, Trump does not hesitate to announce that all Haitians are infected with aids and Nigerians live in huts. This usage surely proves that Trump is unmistakably reprehensible and racist. Such nativist and racist language should not be heard by the highest political figure in the country (Kendi,2019:2).

This employment does not appear strange due to Trump's long history of racism against people of color. In 1970, for instance, the Justice Department reports that one of Trump's companies tried to avoid renting apartment to African-American. Further, Several of Trump's organization senior workers claim that he gave preference of recruitment for white workers. Also, in 1989, Trump urged the "death penalty for five black and Latino teenagers" who were wrongly convicted for rapping a white woman in New York City in the case known as Central Park Five (Leonhardt and Philbrick, 2018:1).

Bonilla-Silva (2001) describes how dominant ideologies that construct people of color as "deficient" and "deviant" in the different arenas (cited in Ioanide,2007:11). Based on this ideology, Trump's shitholes term is a direct expression and a racist term that expresses blatant prejudices and enacts discursive discriminations against the African nations.

In the same meeting with the migration committee, Trump stated that the United States should get more migrants from European countries like Norway. "We should have more people from Norway, and not from 'shithole' countries" (Trump,2018). It is the racial hierarchy that Trump constructed with his inflammatory language. By expressing this vulgar term, He placed whites over blacks and establishes a racial ideology that interprets his famous slogan "Make America Great Again" as "Make America White Again." (Anderson, 2017:263)

In his numerous reflections on racism and violence in the United States, Baldwin (1998) argues that the white majority continues to consciously or unconsciously endorse systemic racism. "This shame produced by white supremacy, would eventually result violence" (cited in Ioanide,2007:217).

3.1. **Migrants from Central and South America: Invasion and Infestation**

Migrants from Central and Southern America who come across the Mexican- American boarders receive a great deal of Trumpian's racism. Table (3) below, shows a number of the terms Trump repeatedly uses to dehumanize and depict migrants badly. However, this part will discuss the most two influential terms that affected people ideologies and produced violence.

Table (3):Trump's racist terms to describe migrants on the Southern boarders of the US

Killer	Animal	Gang Members
Invaders	,Cartels	,Drug Dealers
criminals	Coyotes	Illegal Immigrants
Predator	Infestation	very bad people
Alien	Invasion	Mexico is abuser
Rapists	Problem makers	Human Traffickers

a. **Invasion**

"Invasion" besides many other harsh and incendiary terms such as predator, alien, killer, criminal, animal…etc., Trump frequently uses to describe refugees and migrants who come cross the southern borders, and who are dreaming in a better life in the United States after escaping violence in their home countries.

> Many Gang Members and some very bad people are mixed into the Caravan heading to our Southern Border. Please go back, […]. This is an invasion of our Country and our Military is waiting for you! (Trump,2018).

According to Fritze (2019:2), the word 'invasion' was traditionally used to refer to the "incursion of a foreign enemy forces". Hence, this portrayal appears as a clear incitement to expel them. It is an obvious attempt to motivate the hatred sentiments against them as well as to give license to different kinds of violence against immigrants as he emphasizes that the military is waiting for them. Furthermore Trump says:

> The U.S. is ill-prepared for this **invasion**, and will not stand for it. They are causing crime and big problems in Mexico. Go home!!
> The problem is that Mexico is an "abuser" of the United States,[…].
> Either they stop the **invasion** of our country by drug dealers, cartels, human traffickers ….coyotes and illegal immigrants (Trump,2019).

Trump's racist language has, without doubt, inflamed a climate of anger toward migrants, and refugees. Therefore, as a response, a hate crime took place in El Paso, Texas and Dayton, Ohio, where most of the identified are Hispanic and Latino. The suspect has posted a text online; "this attack is a response to the Hispanic invasion of Texas" (Rivas,2019:2). This text clearly echoes Trump's language, particularly the term 'invasion' that he frequently uses to portray the situation on the southern borders.

The attack comes actually as a reaction to the falsely Hispanic invasion of Texas. It echoes the white nationalist rhetoric, which claims that people of Latino or Hispanic decent represent an 'invasion' of the United States. Trump rhetoric gives license to such kind of violence. He should actually bear the responsibility of inciting hatred and violence in the American community. In this respect, Ben (2019a:1) writes: "the 'invasion' rhetoric has once again been given a presidential seal of approval, and has taken a deadly turn". Hence, Trump's racism offends the American sensibilities by changing the character of the country and leading to violence. Apart from this, Trump rhetoric also mirrors the attack of the white supremacist at a mosque in the city of Christchurch, New Zealand, as he wrote that he wants to "deport those invaders already living on our soil" (Rivas,2019:2). In other terms, Trump's warning and security discourse has racial constructions. In consequence, this ideology of hating migrants and refugees is embraced by the extremists and produced violence

Today, "more than 2,000 Facebook ads from Trump's reelection campaign have amplified his message" (Fritze,2019:2) to make the term 'invasion' as a case of public. Through depicting immigration as invasion, Trump would consolidate this term in the American politi-

cal discourse and make it an ideology of American Republican Party.

b. **Infestation**

Trump's dehumanizing language continues; he always wields harsh language against people of color:

> Democrats are the problem. They don't care about crime and want illegal immigrants, no matter how bad they may be, to pour into and **infest** our Country (Trump,2018).

Historically, the word 'infest' has been used to talk not only about pests and diseases, but also to compare people, of minorities and migrant groups, to these pests and diseases. It is a usage that echoes the Nazi ideology against Jews by likening them to insects or vermin (Ben,2019b:2).

It is again a dehumanizing language that Trump repeatedly uses to smear migrants and refugees. It is an attempt to deprive them of their humanity. When President Trump "describes asylum seekers at the U.S.-Mexico border as an infestation or an invasion, [he] sows the kind of fear, the kind of reaction" that resulted in violence (ibid). Therefore, Trump's rhetoric against immigrants is seen as contributing factors to the violence and mass killings in the southern states.

According to van Dijk's (1993) assumption of the top-down direction of racism, all the inferior groups and institutions, and even ordinary people may feel similarly entitled to embrace or develop similar ideologies of prejudice and equally involved in discrimination. Namely, the production of racism in a presidential speech is not restricted to the "enactment of inequality by political decision-makers, but also consists in influencing others" (p.266-8). So, Trump does not only express his own thoughts, or those of his party, but also try to convince people to adopt this ideology. Such terms can also be seen

as a legitimation of violence against migrants and refugees.

3.2. **Arabs and Muslims "Islamophobia"**

Trump has also assigned a section in his Lexicon of racism for Arabs and Muslims. He keens on seizing any opportunity to publicly demonstrate his racial ideologies against Arabs and Muslims. Table (4) below shows the terms Trump uses when talking about Arabs, Muslims and Islam.

Table (4): Trump's racist terms against Arabs and Muslims

Killer	Hatred	Hate us
Jihad	Beheading	Radical Islam
Terrorism	Inhuman	tremendous hatred
Terrorist	Extremists	unbelievable hatred

The Syrian refugees who flee the civil war in their country, the war that the United States is taking part in by fueling and backing up some groups, Trump portrays them as ISIS. He overtly announces that in his election campaign in 2015. "Refugees from Syria are now pouring into our great country. Who knows who they are - some could be ISIS" (Trump, 2015). In Trump's rhetoric, "refugees are turned into security threats, rather than helped as people at risk" (Leatherman,2005a:17). He actually seems lacking of empathy for other people's pain and hardship.

In a different case, during a conversation with Malcolm Turnbull the Prime Minister of Australia, Trump discusses the process of moving 1.250 asylum seekers from Australia into the United States. However, Turnbull affirms that those people are not from the conflict zones, rather they are essentially economic refugees from Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran, Trump used his usual racist language to express his hatred to those people. "I hate taking these people.

I guarantee you they are bad" (Trump,2017). It is clearly a twofold hatred; firstly, because they are refugees, and secondly, because they are Muslims who belong to the countries that Trump bans from entering the United States.

When talking about Muslim, Trump always keens on using racist terms that awaken Islamophobia in the American community. Islamophobia has been identified as one of the most recent forms of racism; it is a kind of fuelling hostility against Islam and Muslims (Rattansi,2007:8). Islam is remarkably defined by racists as a religion which is antihuman and incapable of evolution. Further, the notion of Islamophobia in the American political discourse has created an "anti-Arab Muslim xenophobia" that worked well with Bush Administration, to justify the American military expansion in the middle-east region to combat "America's new foreign archenemy, the Muslim Arab terrorism" (Ioanide,2007:44). Therefore, embracing Islamophobia and consistently fusing Arabs with extremist terrorism by top American politicians made it increasingly difficult to uphold the narrative of U.S. democracy, multicultural tolerance, and religious freedom(ibid:46).

Islam is, absolutely, an inherently peaceful religion, but Trump tries to portray it as a totally violent religion. He tends to adopt the expression 'radical Islamic terrorism' to persuade Americans that the majority of Muslims are terrorists. In an interview on CNN in March 2016, Trump says:

> IR[2]: Do you think Islam is at war with the west?
> Trump: I think Islam hates us. there is something[…]that is a tremendous hatred there. there's a tremendous hatred. […] there's an unbelievable hatred of us.

2) The Interviewer

> IR: In Islam itself?
>
> Trump: You're going to have to figure that out.[..].But there's a tre-mendous hatred. and we have to be very vigilant. We have to be very careful. and we can't allow people coming into this country who have this hatred of the United States.

Islam, in Trump's thoughts, bears a tremendous hatred against America and Americans; therefore, Muslims should not be allowed to come to the United States. Trump tried so hard to employ this ideology in his election campaign; there was, in fact, a parallel frantic campaign to call for a complete shutdown of Muslims from entering the United States; a policy that has been developed into what was known as the "Muslim ban" (Muslim Advocates,2018:6). Consequently, a week after Trump becoming the US president, an executive order was issued by the White House to ban citizens of Iraq, Iran, Syria, Libya, Yemen, Sudan, and Somalia from entering the United States for (90) days. Creating this toxic atmosphere against Muslims, Trump repeatedly warns Americans that Islam will destroy their culture, values and way of life.

> [...] you're gonna have more World Trade Centers. Our country cannot be the victim of horrendous attacks by people that believe only in Jihad...they don't want our system and have no sense of reason or respect for human life (Trump, 2018).

Furthermore, Trump characterizes Islam, and by extension Muslims as terrorists who are as eager to destroy the American way of life. According to Trump's rhetoric, Muslims hate all people who are not Muslim and they only believe in Jihad. It is a reminiscent of Islamophobia ideology that Trump embraces as a weapon to made the Americans scared of one another.

As a result, Trump ideology against Islam and Muslims does not come out of the blue, rather it is rooted in the American culture and always being awaken by racists. The Attorney General, John Ashcroft, for instance, in 2002 infamously declared that "Islam is a religion in which God requires you to send your son to die for Him. Christianity is a faith in which God sends his son to die for you" (Salaita,2006:13,40). Likewise, some neoconservatives such as Daniel Pipes, David Horowitz, and Martin Kramer have a racist viewpoint against Muslims. Pipes, for instance, thinks that Muslims are untrustworthy and must be subjected to special scrutiny including but not limited to ethnic profiling. In addition, "Pipes claims that Arab and Muslim Americans present a moderate image of themselves in public but secretly plot to transform the United States into an Islamic republic and destroy the country's legal and social foundations because they are unable or unwilling to embrace secularism" (ibid:103). Therefore, Trump racist language indeed spreads fear of Islam and Muslims, and deliberately contributes to prejudice against them in America. It is absolutely a way of defamation of Islam and Muslims by continually referring to them as Jihadists or terrorists.

Consequently, Arab Muslim immigrants in the United States have more difficulties because of their religion that made them even more strange and threatening. Due to this discrimination they are not allowed to become properly "American" (Salaita,2006:8).

3.3. Racism of Elites: Congresswomen/men

Trump racist language has no limits: namely, to be a member of congress, it does not mean that a person has immunity of the president's harsh and racist words. As a congressman/woman has roots of minorities and communities of color, s/he will be subject to

dehumanization and racism. Table (5) shows the most racist terms that Trump oftentimes uses to smear members of congress.

Table (5): Trump's racist terms against Congresswomen/men

worse	Viciously	far worse
broken	dangerous	infested mess.
inept	disgusting	go back
Rat	catastrophe	crime-infested places
rodent	corrupted	worst

The story, as Cummings(2019:1-2) mentions it, started when four congresswomen: Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, Rashida Tlaib and Ayanna Pressle, who were born and raised in the US, and Ilhan Omar, who moved to the US as a child, criticized Trump's administration for holding migrants in inhumane conditions on the southern boarders. As a response to this incident, Trump tweeted:

> So interesting to see 'progressive' Democrat congresswomen, who originally came from countries whose governments are a complete and total catastrophe, the worst, most corrupt and inept anywhere in the world (if they even have a functioning government at all), now loudly and viciously telling the people of the United States, the greatest and most powerful nation on earth, how our government is to be run. Why don't they go back and help fix the totally broken and crime-infested places from which they came. Then come back and show us how it is done. (Trump,2019).

Even though they are members of the Congress of the United States, Trump does not hesitate to taunt not only them, but also their countries of origin with a harsh and impolite language that is full of racial implications. It seems that Trump would like to remind them that they are not qualified enough, due to their origins, to criticize the U.S. system. Furthermore, by asking them to go back to their countries, he confirms his plan of making 'America Great Again'

by stoking white nationalism of making America 'white again'. It is certainly a dangerous ideology used not only to attack members of congress but also to divide the American nation on a racial basis.

In fact, Trump's rhetoric is going more beyond criticism of democrats' political positions. He is actually stripping away the "congress-women identity as Americans and telling them that they do not belong 'here', but rather in faraway lands and cultures that are different from, and dangerous to, 'ours'" (Salaita,2006:40).Trump, actually, echoes Auster's model who proposes to remove the citizenship of, and deport all naturalized and native-born citizens who criticize the American system. However, it is neither wise, nor realistic to "round up millions of people, many with deep roots in the United States, and send them across the border" (Coates, 2010:148). It is not only not wise; rather it is not practical or politically expedient.

In another situation, Trump describes a congressman's majority-black district in Baltimore as a 'rodent-infested mess'.

> Cumming District is a disgusting, rat and rodent infested mess. If he spent more time in Baltimore, maybe he could help clean up this very dangerous & filthy place (Trump,2019).

Again Trump relies on his white supremacy to attack a congressman. These disparaging remarks are insulting both the congressman and the people he represents in Baltimore. Therefore, this and all the other incidents of presidential racism may clarify that Trump is unfit to hold the oval office as president of the United States.

Conclusions

According to the findings of the analyzed data, the study concludes the following:

1.The results of the analyses verify the hypothesis of the study. Trump's racial tendencies are not only common, but also part of his daily actions. He always shows biased actions against people of color on many occasions to express his ideology of white supremacy. The analysis also reveals that Trump's presidential lexicon of racism is rich with harsh words, shameful expressions and vulgar terms that he lashes to express blatant prejudices and enacts discursive discriminations against people of minorities. Furthermore, Trump has a unique faculty of creating racist terms that he overtly uses them in his television interviews, press conferences and even to state them on his twitter website.

2.The language Trump uses elsewhere is fundamentally racist. It is specifically designed to dehumanize people and to attack, black, Asian, Arabs, Muslims and anyone who criticizes his administration. The president actually represents an emblem of hate and disdain.

3.President Trump usually behaves from a white nationalist perspective. He blames Chinese and by extension Asian for Coronavirus. He portrays Hispanic and Latino as criminals, rapist, and invaders who infest the United States. Arab and Muslims are ISIS, extremist terrorism and Jihadist, African American are coming from shitholes who do not want to be back to their huts.

4.Finally, Trump's racist words and ideologies have controlled the attitudes of some people and produced prejudice and violence. His racist language has, undoubtedly, inflamed a climate of anger against migrants, refugees, Arab, Muslims, and African American. Trump's rhetoric gives license to different kinds of hatred and violence in the American community.

References

•Alter, K. J. (2004). Book Reviews. Comparative Political Studies, 37(1), 121–124. https://doi.org/10.1177/0010414004371007

•Anderson, W.(2017). "(De) coding Whiteness: Rhetorical Refinement of Coded Rhetoric by White Nationalist Women Appropriated by US Politicians." In Routledge Journals, Taylor & Francis Ltd. Vol. 36, Issue 4, pp. 263-273.

•Baldwin,J. (1998).Collected Essays. New York: Library of America. pp.293–94.

•Baselice, K. and J. Thomson.(2018). "An evolutionary hypothesis on arrogance". In Akhtar, S. and A. Smolen (eds). Arrogance: Developmental, Cultural, and Clinical Realms. New York: Routledge.

• Ben, Z. (2019a). "Where Does Trump's 'Invasion' Rhetoric Come From? The racist language used by the president—and the alleged El Paso shooter—to describe immigrants originated on the West Coast more than a century ago. In the Atlantic. https://www.theatlantic.com/entertainment/archive/2019/08/trump-immigrant-invasion-language - origins/595579/. 15.03.2020

•_____(2019b)."What Trump Talks About When He Talks About Infestations: The frightening political history of the word "infest." In Politics Magazine https://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2019/07/29/trump-baltimore-infest-tweet-cummings-racist-227485. 15.03.2020

•Bonilla-Silva, E. (2001). White Supremacy and Racism in the Post–Civil Rights Era. Boulder : Lynne Rienner Publishers . ISBN: 978-1-58826- 032-1

•Coates, D.(2010). Answering Back: Liberal Responses to Conservative Arguments. New York: Continuum

•Connolly,W.(2017).Aspiration Fascism:The Struggle for Multifaceted Democracy under Trampism. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

•Cummings, W. (2019). 'The Squad': These are the four congresswomen Trump told to 'go back' to other countries. In USA TODAY.

https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/2019/07/15/who-is-the-squad- ocasio-cortez-omar-pressley-and-tlaib-make-mark/1732238001/

• Ekström, M. and A. Tolson. (eds.). (2013).Media Talk and Political Elections in Europe and America. London: Palgrave Macmillan.

• Fairclough, N. (1995). Critical Discourse Analysis, Harlow: Longman.

• _____(2003). Analysing Discourse: Textual analysis for social research. London and New York: Norman Taylor &Francis Group.

•Feagin, J. and M. Sikes.(1995). How Black Students Cope with Racism on White Campuses. The Journal of Blacks in Higher   Education, (8), 91-   97. doi:10.2307/2963064

•Fritze, J.(2019). "Trump used words like 'invasion' and 'killer' to discuss immigrants at rallies 500 times: USA TODAY analysis" in USA TODAY. https://www.usatoday. com/story/news/politics/elections/2019 /08/08/trump-immigrants-rhetoric-criticized-el-paso-dayton-shootings/ 193674 2001/. 20.04.2020

•Heritage, J. (1985). 'Analyzing news interviews: aspects of the production of talk for overhearing audiences', in T.van Dijk (ed.), Handbook of Discourse Analysis, Vol. 3, London: Academic Press, pp. 95–119

•Hill, J. (2008). The Everyday Language of White Racism. London: Wily &Blackwell.

•Hutchby, I. (2006). Media Talk: Conversation Analysis and the Study of Broadcasting. England: Open University Press.

•Ioanide, P. (2007). The Emotional Politics of Racism: How Feelings Trump Facts in an   Era of Color Blindness. California: Stanford University Press.

•Kendi, I.(2019)."The Day Shithole Entered the Presidential Lexicon: In insulting certain countries, Trump revealed the hierarchy

he imposes on the world." In the Atlantic. https://www.theatlantic. Com /politics/ archive/2019/01/shithole-countries/580054/. 10.04.2020

•Leatherman, J. (2005a)."Global Arrogance and the Crisis of He-gemony" in   Leatherman, J.and J. Webber (Eds.) Charting Trans-national Democracy; Beyond Global Arrogance. New York: Pal-grave Macmillan.

•Leatherman, J. (2005b). "Making Space for Transnational Democra-cy" in Leatherman, J. and J. Webber (Eds.). Charting Transnational Democracy; Beyond Global Arrogance. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

•Liu, J.(2020). "Don't fall for it! Trump is using "Chinese Virus" la-bel to cover up his mishandling of coronavirus". In en.people.cn http://en.people.   cn/n3/2020/0319/c90000-9670125.html. 29.04.2020

•Leonhardt, D. and I. P. Philbrick (2018). " Donald Trump's Racism: The Definitive List, Updated". In the New York Times. https://www .nytimes.com/interactive/2018/01/15/opinion/leonhardt   -trum-pracist. html?searchResultPosition=2

•Luke, A. (2002). "Beyond Science and Ideology Critique: Developments in Critical Discourse Analysis." In the Annual Review of Applied Linguis-tics. Vol.22. pp. 96-100. Cambridge University Press 0267-1905l01.

•Maharawal, M. and E. McElroy. (2018). "America in the Time of Trump : Special Edition. pp.109-125.

•Muslim Advocates. (2018). Total and complete shutdown: How the Trump Administration is   Working to Ban Muslims from the United States. Publication of Muslim Advocates.

•Nai, A., F. Coma, and J. Maier(2019)."Donald Trump, Populism, and the Age of Extremes: Comparing the Personality Traits and Campaigning Styles of Trump and Other Leaders Worldwide". In Presidential   Studies Quarterly. Vol. 49, No.3, September 2019, 609–643 DOI: 10.1111/psq.12511.

•Olbermann, K. (2016). "Could Donald Trump Pass a Sanity Test?" Vanity Fair, July 21. https://www.vanityfair.com/news/2016/07/donald-trump-keith-   olbermann-sanity-test 10.03.2020

•Rattansi, A. (2007). Racism: A Very Short Introduction. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

•Rivas, A. (2019). Trump's language about Mexican immigrants under scrutiny in wake of El Paso shooting. In abc NEWS.https://abcnews.go.com/ US/trumps- language-mexican-immigrantsscrutiny-wake-el-paso/ story?id=64768566. 10.04.2020

•Salaita, S. (2006). Anti-Arab Racism in the USA Where It Comes from and What It Means for Politics Today. London: Pluto Press.

•Scannell, P.(1996). Radio, Television and Modern Life. Oxford: Blackwell.

•Tolson, A. (2006). Media Talk Spoken Discourse on TV and Radio. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

•Tolson, A. (2013). "The Telegenic Politician? Communication Strategies in the UK Election 2010 Party Leader Debates" in Ekström, M. and A. Tolson (eds.) Media Talk and Political Elections in Europe

and America. London: Palgrave Macmillan.

•Thompson, J. (1995). The Media and Modernity. Cambridge: Polity Press.

•van Dijk, T.(1993)."Principles of Critical Discourse Analysis". In Discourse   & Society, Sage: (London. Newbury Park and New Delhi), Vol. 4(2): 249- 283

•_____(2003). Ideology and Discourse A Multidisciplinary Introduction. Barcelona: Ariel press.

•Wodak, R.(1996). Disorders of Discourse. London: Longman.

•Primary Sources

•BBC.comhttps://www.bbc.com/news/video_and_audio/headlines/52483088/live-coverage-captain-tom-moore-s-100th-birthday

•CNN.com https://edition.cnn.com/

•NBCNEWS.com https://www.nbcnews.com/

•TrumpTwitterWebpage.https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump?ref_src= twsrc%5Egoogle% 7Ctwcamp%5Eserp%7Ctwgr%5Eauthor.

•White house.com https://www.whitehouse.gov/

•Youtube.comhttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7zatCqqRY_I

•Youtube.comhttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-sz0KY-3PbQ

•Youtube.com https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C-Zj0tfZY6o

•Youtube.comhttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lPs7hg-2VS-A&t=102s

•Youtube.comhttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xdz-gD4N1Fs

• Youtube.comhttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2TGEZd-49gE

•Youtube.comhttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r8EA45nUeIM

•Youtube.com https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RoLjObigUNA

•Youtube.comhttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K0q16V14cVs

• Youtube.com https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HXVf5sShZMA

- Youtube.comhttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JKtcdn-0zAqw&t=115s
- Youtube.com https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6qF15jzgUno
- Youtube.comhttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vNzFRvZ-vuYQ&t=669s
- Youtube.comhttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Udz9b5BThnw
- Youtube.comhttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1XMJdKqOFfw
- Youtube.comhttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q0HbY_bh5f8