KASDI MERBAH UNIVERSITY-OUARGLA

Faculty of Letters and Languages
Department of English Language and Literature

Dissertation: Academic Master

Domain: Letters and Foreign Languages

Field: English Languages and Literature

Specialty: English Literature and Civilization

Submitted by: Kaouthar   BELGHIT

Sara   BOUTOUGA

Title:

The American Immigration Policy through Donald Trump tweets

Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for

the Master Degree in English Literature and Civilization

Publically defended on: 25/06/2019

Before the Jury

Dr. Mohammed Seghir HALIMI	**President**	**KMU Ouargla.**
Dr. Farida SAADOUNE	**Examiner**	**KMU Ouargla.**
Mr. Djalloul BOURAHLA	**Supervisor**	**KMU Ouargla.**

Academic Year: 2018-2019

Dedications

From my heart to you my PARENTS

BELGHIT MESSOUD and DEROUICHE HADDA

I dedicate this modest work to:

those who gave me their spirits and devoted their life to make me reach this position ,to my mother and my father ,thank you for unconditional and never ending love, for the support that you always give me .

*To my sister **MASSOUDA** and her children: **LOUDJAIN** and **ABED ELRAZAK**.*

*To my brothers **AHMED** and **ABED SALAM***

*To the precious people my aunts: **MBARKA**, **KHAIRA** and **BAHRIA**.*

*Also to my relatives **"Ben Zait Family"** and **"Derouiche Family"***

To my dearest friends: Fatima, Sara, Kaouthar, Imane, Aicha my to Meriem's, Naziha, Miza, Armani, Wiaam, Nadjla, Malika, Mebarka, Hamida.

.

Kaouthar

Dedications

First and last, sincere thanks and praise to almighty God who has given me strength to accomplish this work. I dedicate this modest dissertation to my beloved parents and specially my mother who is the reason behind my existence here today by providing me with love and support.

To my dear grandparents,

To my dear sisters and brothers,

To all my relatives

To my dear friends in the Department of English language kaouthar, ibtisam. And to my best friends who are my secret of my happiness Hadda, Houda, Sara

Sara

Acknowledgements

Above all, the greatest and special gratitude should go to Allah for the

help to be in such a setting, and for the right path we have been through

to meet good people and do good things.

*We are much grateful to our supervisor, **Mr. Djalloul Bourahla** who*

kindly and generously provided us with the best supervision. He,

undoubtedly, did not hesitate to support and assist us.

We also great full to our teachers at Ouargla University for their support

and encouragement.

Finally, we extend our sincere and warm appreciation to all those who

never hesitated to give help when ever we needed.

List of Abbreviations

        CD   **:** Critical Discourse Analysis.

        DHS: Department of Homeland Security.

        FY   **:** Final Year.

        ICE: Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

        PD **:** Political Discourse.

        USA: United States of America.

List of Table

Table of Contents

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Chapter ONE: Immigration in United States of America 2017/2018.

Chapter Two: political discourse and critical discourse analysis

Abstract

This study focuses on the impact of Donald Trump political speech through twitter concerning immigration policy, and how he expressed his anti-immigration policy using social media. The study explores how the US president employs twitter as strategic instrument of power politics. The findings show that Trump uses an informal, direct and provoking communication style to persuade his citizens and the Congress that there must be stricter immigration policy. The research approaches adopted include descriptive analytical approach via qualitative method to reveal the ways that Trump constructs his tweets through populist and demagogic strategy to persuade the public opinion of his policies.

Key words:

Immigration policy, twitter, communication style, political speech. Populist, demagogic strategy .united states of America (USA).

General Introduction

General Introduction

Background of the research

Looking back through the US history, immigrations have regularly been made targets as the root of American society's ills. During times they considered them as the reasons of issues in high unemployment rates, economic downturns, and a sense of weak national security. While truly migrants contributed a lot to this country both economically and culturally, they are often perceived as wellspring of fear and concern because are "a threat to national unity and the cultural integrity of the nation" (Cisneros, 2011p.29).

The number of immigrants coming to the United States has been steadily, but in the early of the 1960s the flow of migrants has increased most of them were from European countries. Today, however, "immigrants from Asia and Latin America make up the largest percentage of newcomers" (sohoni, 2006, p.829).The immigration policy underwent several amendments by the former presidents, every ones were modified in its own way, but the major change to this policy was made by the 45th president of united states "Donald Trump" .

Donald John Trump, the 45th President of USA, Trump employed a communication style that was different from the ones of the other Presidental candidates. It was also new to those who preceded him in the presidency (Enli 2017). The change from mass media logic to network media logic also affected political communication, therefore social media offered new platforms for politicians to reach the general public and potential voters, and directly interact with the public without referring to mainstream media (ibid).

Donald Trump's usage of social media has attracted worldwide attention. The primary insurance has been about his tweets concerning various subjects seeing that he joined social networking web page Twitter in March 2009. He has regularly used Twitter and different social media structures to make comments about other politicians, celebrities and the daily news. He depended on Twitter mainly to speak during the 2016 United States of America presidential campaign. The eye on Trump's Twitter pastime has appreciably increased when he insured on changing US immigration policy and taking strict orders against the immigrants, as soon as he became a president he made an aggressive campaign via twitter on immigration.

General Introduction

Research problem

Immigration has always been a contentious matter for the America people and governments alike. Therefore the communication style of Donald Trump as political leader on the social media platform "twitter" was focusing on populist discourse and demagoguery strategy to change immigration policy, thus, we can simply say how are Donald Trump tweets reflects i policy towards immigration of foreigners has been the subject of several criticism .

Research Method

Qualitative descriptive analytical approach of the 45th president tweets about immigration during 2016-2018 will attempt to show how the tweets represent and reveal his immigration policy based on populist discourse. The study will adopt critical discourse analysis model to deal with such particular subject then we will stand on own position and point view about this topic.

The purpose of the study

The purpose of this study is to show the important role of populism in political discourse through social media That has great impact on reforming immigration policy in United States. The global aim of this research is to investigate and illustrate the relation between tweets, society and demagogy strategy to represent his tweets about immigration with populist discourse to proof his followers or American citizens.

Research Questions

The research questions of the present study are formulated as follows:

1-how American policy has changed through social media?

2-What rhetorical means are used to persuade his followers/readers?

3-How are the tweets of Donald Trump reflection on reality?

Research hypotheses

Based on the research questions mentioned above, we state the following hypothesis:

1-It is assumed that social media "tweeter" has a strong impact on American citizens.

2-It is supposed that Trump depend on demagogic populist discourse in his tweets.

3-It is highlight that immigration policy based on populist discourse.

General Introduction

Structure of the Dissertation

This dissertation divided into three main chapters. The first chapter is devoted to the background of the study under the title "immigration in United States2017-2018 which covers the definition of the term migration also includes the most important changes to immigration policy during specific time period .Then we highlight the demagogic strategy of Donald Trump by using populism through social media "Twitter" when he express his view of immigration policy. The second chapter is concerned with the power of language and its related tools, also we present the construction of ideology through discourse and we outline the principles of political discourse and its relation to social media with the use of populism, after that we deal by a brief representation of critical discourse analysis. The last chapter related with the interpretation of the data collected wherein we interpret and discuss the tweets of Donald Trump concerning immigration with the intent to answer the above research questions.

Chapter One:

Immigration in United States of America 2010/2018

Chapter One

Chapter One: Immigration in United states of America 2017/2018

Introduction

Immigration is one of the most important topics for American's person, that's why in this chapter we seek to give an overview about the concept of immigration and its related terminology. In the following section, the representation of immigration policy in the late of 19th c and early of 20th c in America, than we deal with the reforming of immigration policy in Barak Obama's period; we are going to tackle the most important procedures for immigration and his point of view about it. Then we discuss the main changes in immigration policy when Donald Trump won in the elections in 2016 and his strategy to impede immigrants to enter the United States. The last part tackles the demagogue strategy and populist speech of Trump through twitter.

1.1the concept of immigration

"Migration is an expression of the human aspiration for dignity, safety and a better future. It is part of the social fabric, part of our very make-up as a human family". (Ban ki-Moon 2018).

Human beings naturally have the desire to move from one place to another in order to find better places for living, housing and security as well, for that they resort to immigration. The term of immigration or migration has no particular definition. According to Shaw's conventional definition; migration is "the relatively permanent movement or persons over a significant distance" (Shaw's conventional definition. 1999) Lee claims that "migrants proceeding long distance generally go by preference to one of the great centers of commerce and industry" (Everett 1996). While the universal definition of the migration concept is to leave a country and settle down in another. Oxford international dictionary defines immigrations as set of action coming to live permanently in foreign country (Oxford learner's dictionaries, n.d).

Whereas the verbs migrate assign to change habitations across a border; to move from one country or political region to another. The verb emigrate refers to decamp into a country (ibid).The word migration as every person Who leaves their country of origin in fear of suppression or danger because of a race, religion, any political or social group or in fear of war, colonization, foreign control or internal disputes, and do not want to return to their country of origin (Awadalla ;Saeed and Amira; Badri 2010:25)because the history of

immigration started 140.000 years ago, people migrate from a place to another for pursuing better life condition; environmental, political, economic, or social ones.

The term migration was begat in the 17th century, alluding to non-warlike populace developments between the rising country states at the point when individuals cross national outskirts amid their relocation; they are called vagrants or outsiders (from Latin : migrare,drifte) from the viewpoint of the nation which they enter. Many people choose to migrate which makes those voluntary migrants, but there are who are forced to migrate by the government or authorities and that make them refugees in the destination counties. After the Second World War, the 1951 Convention defined the term refugee which refers to persons who became refugees as a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951, and States had to declare whether they would apply that definition only to events that took place in Europe or also to events in other parts of the world. As new refugee crises emerged around the globe during the 1950s and early 1960s, it became clear that the temporal and geographical scope of the 1951 Convention needed to be widened (Frances and Judith 2017).

The family of the word migration is formed from *migr* which comes from the Indo European *mei* that means "change" whose verb in Latin is *muto.* We can question which word came first *migr* or the Hebru word *hgr* which means the necessity to migrate that we can find in the pronoun Agar. This word was associated with the prophet Abraham and the first exile in the history of mankind when he and his wife Sarah decided to migrate. Their son Ismael went on to form the Arab nation while Issac formed the nation of Jews (Gilbert 1999:65).

1.2. Immigration in the late of 19th c and early of 20th c in America

The United States has always been a country of immigrants, welcoming people from every corner on the earth, from all regions and backgrounds. The Untied States experienced major waves of immigration after the economic depression in the world that affected the industry, employment and agriculture in most countries of the world leading to a significant increase in immigration to America because the industrial revolution had begun (Immigration time line, n.d.).

The reasons of these new immigrants made the journey to America little differed from those of their predecessors. As previously, the migrants of this period were welcome neighbors while the economy was solid. Amid the Civil War, both the Union and Confederate armed forces depended on their quality (U.S immigration before 1965). But that as it may, amid harsh occasions, the outsiders were thrown out and blamed for taking employments from American specialists. Probably the most intense challenges originated from the Know-

Chapter One

Nothings, an ideological group of the 1850's popular for its enemy of migrant and hostile to Catholic leanings (ibid). Foreigners from northern and western Europe kept coming as they had for three centuries, but in diminishing numbers .after the 1880s, immigrants increasingly came from eastern and southern European countries, as well as Canada and Latin America. By 1910, eastern and southern Europeans made up 70 percent of the foreigners entering the nation. After 1914, movement dropped off on account of the war, and later on account of migration restriction imposed in the 1920s (ibid).

Between1880s and 1930, more than 27 million migrant entered the U.S.A .but after the explosion of the1st WW, America disposition toward immigration started to move. Nationalism and suspicion of foreigners were on the ascent, and migrants' loyalties were regularly raised doubt about (ibid). Through the mid 1920s, progressions of laws were passed to restrict the stream of outsiders, and also in 1930-1965 the great depression had begun in America also so all the foreigner leave the country because now there is no incentive to come to the united states(ibid). Many immigrants returned to their native's lands, including hundreds of thousands of Mexicans, many against their will. The restrictive immigration policies of 1920s persisted. With 2nd WW accelerating in Europe, another sort of immigration started to move for America and began to challenge the quota system and America conscience (ibid).

After the war, the refugee issue continued, and the president Truman responded with: "I urge the Congress to turn its attention to this world problem in an effort to find ways whereby we can fulfill our responsibilities to these thousands of homeless and suffering refugees of all faiths."(Truman Presidental Library, n.d) , but the Congress answered with **The displaced Persons Act of** 1948; which prevented many immigrants entering America, and after The impacts of the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1965 were quick and huge. Around five years, Asian movement would be more than fourfold. This pattern was amplified much further by the flood in outcasts from the war in Southeast Asia. Through the 80s and 90s, illegal immigration was a constant topic of political debate. In 1986, the government gave amnesty to more than 3 million aliens through the Immigration **Reform Act**, but during the recession years of the early 90s, there was a resurgence of anti-immigrant feeling (Truman Presidental Library, n.d).

The latest significant migration change ordered in the United States, the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, made it illicit to contract or select unlawful workers. The law did not give a lawful route to the extraordinary number of low-talented laborers wishing

to enter the United States. Following this 1986 law, just about 12 million undocumented laborers came unlawfully over the U.S. fringe. It was assessed that this unlawful workforce made up around five percent of the U.S. workforce. It was likewise evaluated that 70 percent of those illicit laborers were from Mexico. Than in 2001, President George W.bush and the leadership of both parties of Congress were prepared to pass significant immigration reform legislation but after the attacks of 11 September it was put on hold (ibid).

1.3. The reforming of immigration policy in Barak Obama period

Barak Obama was the 44th president of the United States, and the first African American to seserve in the office. First elected to the presidency in 2008, he won a second term in 2012.

Barak Obama before elected in 2008 stated that he "supports a path to legalization for illegal immigrants" (On the Issue: Immigration, n.d.) involving learning English, paying fines and higher penalties for hiring illegal immigrants. Hence his position was clearly supportive of immigrants and has rejuvenated the requirement for the social change dependent on the benefit of all, therefore Obama indicated this "when I run for president ,I did so because I believed that …it was possible for us to bring change to Washington"(Obama's Voting Record and Policy Positions 2008) in the light of presidents call for change,advocatives for movement change trust that he will advance a strategy that is more receptive to individuals needs instead of declaration of bureaucratic effectiveness in managing immigration.

When Obama became a president to United States he started to incorporate his immigration policy which he divided into several categories in his BLUEPRINT for immigration:

> secure the borders, accountability for businesses that break the law by undermining American workers as well as exploiting undocumented workers, strengthening economic competitiveness by creating a legal immigration system that reflects US original values, taking responsibility for people who live in the United States illegally(Obama's Immigration Reforms 2008).

The new elected president wants to achieve these objectives by putting more officers to the border, increasing investigative resources, stepping up surveillance, cooperating with

Mexico and Canada, improving the northern border and promoting the economic prosperity along side the border.

Barak Obama additionally focused on that the detention framework should be increasingly human and the projects for foreigners must be progressively productive, pro-active and securing, also he wants improve the social health and education condition because he proposed that the new health care reform could let the immigrants to benefit from it. (White House; Immigration, n.d.).

During the second term office 2012 Barak had to defend his actions as from the first term of office, which is always considered to be harder position. He aimed to explain and show the steps that have been done in immigration and that will eventually lead to what he has promised. The president pointed out on his program further specified in his **"blueprint for immigration reform"** (ibid). As well, he supported permanent remittance for remaining in the U.S and he advocates a frame work that would permit reunification of relatives, even under the cost of giving every one of the individuals U.S citizenship, moreover of that he casted a ballot for the "**dream act**" (development, relief and education for alien minors) which would give citizenship to offspring of undocumented migrants under the state of entering a military or going to school and would enable workers to go to school even under decreased fees(ibid).

Barak continued in reaching to ideals and promises he shaped during 2008 and 2010 as well as those promised during the elections of 2012, he intended to proceed in immediate the steps described in his blueprint for immigration and continue in the way and steps begun during the first term of office. He also concentrated on fulfilling his promises during both election campaigns, the most significant resulting from the election campaign in 2012 being a temporary pardon for undocumented immigrants "Obama is slowly fulfilling his election promises and aims to pardon illegal aliens" (Richinick, Michele 2012).The law will not make the undocumented immigrants legal, but will at least delay their deporting process. By that Obama emphasize, he calls upon the Congress to finally move on to pass a bill that will solve the immigration issue (ibid).

1.4. Immigration policy of Donald Trump during (2017-2018)

Donald Trump was the president who refused illegal immigration and did not accept it; this is why he drafts some changes in immigration policy. Trump has signed seven government orders related to immigration, three of them were in the much disputed and litigated travel ban (Pirerce.S; Selee.A:2017).Each of pledges made extensive changes to the

Chapter One

immigration system, from reinforcement movements inside the U.S indoors and at the U.S Mexico border, to massive restructuring of refugee screening and acceptance, and efforts to reduce so-called "sanctuary cities," which refused to cooperate fully with U.S immigration enforcement officials (Pirerce.S; Selee.A:2017). Many of the leader directives in these orders require Congressional appropriations or different regulation to implement.

For others, the management has been capable of put in force a few vast, but additionally many more diffused adjustments, as officers paintings to perform their large dream Enhanced immigration enforcement. The management has extended interior enforcement, in particular whilst in comparison to the final two years of the Obama administration. Among the start of the Trump administration (January 20), and the cease of economic year (FY) 2017 (September 30), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) removed 61,094 noncitizens from the indoors of the use, a 37 percentage increase over the equal length in 2016 (U.S.Immigration customs enforcement 2017).three Over the equal timeframe, ICE made a hundred and ten,568 arrests, a forty two percent growth over that length in 2016,four the administration has significantly broadened the makeup of who is being removed with the aid of increasing DHS elimination priorities and beginning enforcement operations to include folks that do now not specially have crook information or pose a threat to society(ibid).

Five of the a hundred and ten, 568 arrests, more than 31,888 had no criminal convictions. This is a sharp break from the stop of the Obama management, which targeted interior enforcement almost exclusively on criminals. throughout FY 2016, extra than ninety percentage of the people removed from the indoors had been convicted of what the administration deemed "serious crimes." overall, when removals of people intercepted on the border are blanketed, the Trump management done 142,818 removals via September nine, 2017, possibly bringing the whole for all of FY 2017 to barely much less than 220,000.6 those numbers are nevertheless a ways decrease than the very last years of the George W. Bush presidency and all of Barak Osama's presidency, when removals averaged approximately 347,000 in step with 12 months(Pirerce.S;Selee.A:2017). The distinction is in part resulting from the reduction in numbers of people crossing the southern border.

As defined below, bored crossings dropped dramatically during 2017. Further, increasing the range of removals, in particular inside the U.S. indoors, is a sluggish system that calls for including sources and organizing cooperation with nearby regulation enforcement companies. even though the 61,094 indoors removals that occurred among

Chapter One

January and September 2017 represent an growth from the yearly tally for the duration of the very last two years of the Obama management, the wide variety remains lots decrease than the most enforcement-centered Obama years, with indoors removals peaking at 237,941 in 2009.

In addition to expanding application priorities and expending the range of removals, Trump has conducted many different modifications to internal enforcement, along with:

1/- Increasing participation in 287(g) applications: Segment 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act allows the federal authorities to enter into in agreements to authorize state and neighborhood to be empowered to assist in the search arrest or detention of non-citizens.

2/-Taking over "sanctuary" jurisdictions: The management is pressuring communities that restrict their cooperation with ICE with the aid of setting situations on Justice department offers, which might also bring about supply money being withheld, and concentrated on such jurisdictions for enforcement operations (Pirerce.S;Selee.A:2017).

3/-Restricting deferral of removals: People with deportation orders who below prior administrations were allowed to stay within the USA Supplied they checked in with ICE officials each six months to a year are now being removed (Elaggouri.M 2017).

4/-Picking up the pace in immigration courts: the Administration is seeking to reduce the backlog of more than 650,000 cases in Immigration Courts by banning administrative and continuity closures, re-hiring retired immigration judges, protecting hearings through a videoconference, and imposing a policy of Which"ensures that each courtroom is used for court clearance cases throughout all business hours" (Pirerce.S; Selee.A:2017).

5/- Concentrated on the parents of unaccompanied minors: Parents who paid for their children to be smuggled throughout the border at the moment are being recognized for removal (Dickerson.C 2017).

6/-Shrinking the protection area: Unaccompanied child migrants reunified with parents in the U.S.A .may additionally now lose that designation, with implications for his or her care and endured capacity to stay within the United States(Pirerce.S;Selee.A:2017).

7/-taking up "recalcitrant international locations: "The administration has taken steps to sanction several of the international locations that refuse to simply accept return in their nationals diagnosed for elimination". The Justice branch has also targeted sources on growing prosecutions of immigration-associated crimes (ibid).

1.5. Populism and demagogy in Trump's tweets

Trump possesses arrogance in dealing with people and Congress by using demagogue strategy to achieve his goal in reforming immigration policy. So when we

determining the exact meaning of demagogue are a matter of struggle, however descriptions of its section as bound. Hogan and Tell proposed that "demagogue" is often used as little more than an epithet, instead of a particular descriptor (Hogan; Tell 2005).. On the same respect, Gilbert and Gustave describes demagoguery as inherently immoral, in other words it may be a form of political unscrupulousness (Gustave M; Gilbert, 1995:51). From the previous definition also Ceaser pointed out that a demagogue's works to raise influence, rather than being centered on governing or forming policy, though a statesman is understood to be working for the good of society, or at least their constituents (Ceaser, n.d)

In recent years many have already called Trump as rhetoric demagogic (Healy; Haberman 2016); his campaign rhetoric has been characterized as crude, cruel, angry, and bigoted (Wehner.P2016). Others have noted his use of ad hominem attacks and personal insults (Lee; Kevin2016), for that reason he calling both political opponents and migrates as "stupid, horribele"as well as "weak". These derogatory expressions were all stated by the end 2017. Trump's rhetoric is frequently criticized as being incoherent, lacking ideology and narcissistic (ibid). While these elements are shocking, they alone do not constitute demagoguery. To determine if Trump's rhetoric sinks to the level of demagoguery, the three categories of demagogic rhetoric should be present.

Trump's rhetoric on twitter is a strong elimination he has called for the deportation of all undocumented immigrants, the construction of a wall to keep them out, and a complete moratorium on any Muslims entering the United States (Malloy, n.d). He has also characterized undocumented immigrants as criminals, killers and rapists, and accused them of bringing disease and committing crimes and promised to deport or remove any Syrian refugees who have recently arrived if he wins the presidency (Healy; Haberman, n.d).Anti-Muslim sentiment is common, and frequently is built upon a mischaracterization of the tenets of the faith, most notably the idea that all Muslims are terrorists, or that Islam is an inherently violent religion (Githens.M 2012). Trump capitalizes on this latent fear and distrust, holding out his promise to rid the nation of this threat to win the trust and loyalty of his audience. His manner of describing out groups such as immigrants, Muslims, and refugees relies heavily on "us/them" dichotomous language and "harsh words and violent imagery (Healy; Haberman, n.d).

Trump clearly has many of the characteristic behaviors and rhetorical strategies of a demagogue. Like most demagogues, he is entertaining to listen to, and many credit

his outrageous behavior for increasing interest in the primary (Sargent, n.d). Because the nominee becomes the face of the party, Trump's excesses have begun to reflect on all Republicans and by extension, all Americans. While he has undoubtedly mobilized a base of support, he has also used bigoted and xenophobic language (Wehner, n.d), given renewed credibility to previously discredited claims, intentionally undermined trust in credible sources, and made patently false statements (Shafer. J 2015) .His Twitter feed is a laundry list of personal insults against other candidates, journalists, news outlets, and anyone who criticizes him (Lee; Quealy, n.d).

Certain contextual factors are common across many historical examples of demagoguery. Larson described how the socio-economic unrest of a particular time sets the stage for a demagogue to emerge (Larson, n.d); this is what led to the emergence of Donald Trump. Trump plays on the anxieties and fears of his audiences over social change, economic instability, enemies real and imagined, and the influx of minorities (Healy; Haberman, n.d). These fears and anxieties are already extant, though their validity is questionable. Even though the probability of a terrorist at- tack affecting any one individual is tiny, the perception of that risk is much greater, and this fear is what Trump plays upon Of the American people (Githens.M 2012). This policy played an active role in rebuilding the immigration policy, changing the views of the Americans and taking a hard-line attitude. Demagogy also had a great advantage in Donald Trump's winning in the presidential elections and that came by dint of the frequent use of social media "twitter".

Hence, by applying his demagogic strategy, populism was the dominant rhetoric style in all his tweets. So the fact that social media got more and more influential as tool for political influential as a tool for political communication and campaigning already since the 2008 elections (Adams and McCorkindale 2013), no other politician used it in such a controversial and unexpected way as Donald Trump did and still does. With his 'amateurish yet authentic style' Trump seemed to introduce a countermovement to the professionalization of social media campaigning and thereby a new dynamic to political communication. Trump engages very actively on Twitter with the general public, interacts with his followers, and is emotionally connecting with them. He thereby manages to establish the image of himself as the authentic candidate that is close to the people and says what he thinks. His lack of decorum contributes to the followers perceptions of authenticity and differentiates himself from the "typical politician".

Trump's different approach of using Twitter in the context of political communication and especially the rhetoric he employs make the case "Twitter-Trump" relevant to investigate his communication style has been described as unconventional and informal, and in many cases also as provocative, inappropriate and politically incorrect. Scholars studying his rhetoric in campaign speeches labelled it as populistic. Donald Trump is said to exploit "a large representation gap" making strong populist claims and "employing a rhetoric that is distinctive in its simplicity, anti-elitism, and high degree of collectivist language". Even though, populist rhetoric is widely applied by politicians with different backgrounds and convictions, Oliver and Rahn describe Trump as the 'populist par excellence'.

Conclusion

As wrapping up for this chapter, we have provided a general definition of immigration and the terminology that is related to it and we investigate the history of immigration in global; moreover we have dealt with the strategy of Barak Obama to reform the immigration policy in the united states and his future approach to solve the issue .besides, we have discussed the most important changes in immigration policy when Donald became president to the states and from the previous studies we discovered that Donald Trump is much harsher than Obama in adopting the political laws about immigration ,also we cover his adept at using demagogy through applying the populist discourse in his tweets.

Chapter Two:

Political discourse and

critical discourse analysis

Chapter Two

Chapter Two: political discourse and critical discourse analysis

Introduction

This chapter brings a discussion of language and politics and how they are related to power and political discourse, then we move to the next part which deals with the concept of ideology and how it is linked to political discourse, after that we shed light on the media discourse "twitter", how it helped to clarify some political concepts and how it involved the people in expressing their views and contributed to changing international policies such as immigration policy in America. This chapter will then explore the principle of populism which caused a major change in political discourse, and the last part cover critical discourse analysis.

2.1. Language and discourse

Language has been utilized since time immemorial to convey thoughts and activities to other people .It was not until 1960s, though it was revealed that language itself contributes to and is inextricably linked to what we know as culture .To date, a few examinations have examined how its utilization encodes values and strengthens the power structures of a society (e.g. Lazar 2007; van Dijk 1989; Wodak 1989; Fairclough 1993). For example, the presence of a standard American English gives a notoriety on a particular tongue of English and builds up a "standard" of vocabulary, linguistic accuracy, and articulation by which all other vernaculars are thought about(Kerswill 2001: 8). Another precedent could be women's activist post structuralism, which has featured the engrained male haughtiness of English(for example Lakoff 1973) an exemplary case of this is the lexical matching of the male "bachelor" which holds a positive undertone and the female "spinster" which holds a negative meaning. The very presence of these examinations likewise demonstrates a mindfulness and protection from these inalienable power structures. These examples, and the studies conducted to realize them, illustrate the overlap of discourse, power, resistance and subjectification (e.g. Foucault 1997; 1998; 2008).

In this light, it might be contended that all talk is thusly political; a cozy discussion is both compelled by and quietly strengthens the current power structure and is along these lines as political as a presidential battle discourse. Lamentably, a comprehension of the profundity in which language penetrates and propagates existing force relations in ordinary talk does little to help in the investigation of specific text. Besides, there are prominent contrasts in the discourse among lovers and the discourse of politicians that might be investigated in various ways. In this manner, characterizing what comprises "political discourse" as a sort, with its

own generally stable examples of association, style and compositional structure, is important when analyzing a presidential speech. For one, the discourse of politicians occurs in the space of "politics", a concept that encompasses all the social actors and social actions that involve the government and the implementation of policy (van Dijk 1997:15-16).

Van Dijk (1997), one of the main researchers in this field, portrays discourse as political "when it has a direct functional role as a form of political action in the political process».moreover, this political discourse is" contextualized in such communicative events such as cabinet meetings, parliamentary sessions, election campaigns, rallies, interviews with the media, bureaucratic practices, protest demonstrations, and so on" (ibid.: 14). This portrayal contains an extra component of being developed for, built by or influencing the general population at large. Additionally, political discourse is created for the purpose of argumentation (Fairclough 2009: 1). This reason features the objective arranged nature of political discourse and its motivations of basic leadership, activity and influence and has suggestions on the development also, introduction of belief system in political discourse.

The contentious idea of political discourse additionally suggests another power at work underneath the talk itself that mirrors a power battle in the manners in which that reality might be developed and social performers may be represented to: *ideology*. Since political discourse "deals especially with the reproduction of political power, power abuse or domination through political discourse" (van Dijk 1997: 11), dissecting this discourse fundamentally may uncover these ideologies about how political power ought to be organized. By making these ideologies express, it might be conceivable to depict how they add to and are affected by the development of discourse.

2.2. Ideology and discourse

Ideology is a social develop, comprising of shared qualities inside a gathering of individuals. More specifically, they are the socially shared representations of a group's .More specifically, they are the socially shared representations of groups and "are the foundations of group attitudes and other beliefs" (van Dijk 2006: 138) As such, ideologies influence the ways that in which individuals experience the world and produce ideological discourse (van Dijk:138). In this way, discourse reflects those ideological values held by those groups who create it. In the U.S., these gatherings are regularly set in either the two noteworthy ideological groups Republican and Democrat.

All things being equal, these gatherings contain different ideological gatherings, for example, preservationist, moderate, dynamic, etc, that cover on certain key qualities, yet not

all. These gatherings are distinguished by their disparities, frequently underscoring their specifically restricting perspectives on issues, for example, firearm rights, social welfare, universal relations, immigration policy, etc, and hold varying perspectives about the real world and the future pushing ahead. This fact highlights the contrastive quality inherent in ideological values and how they express differing ideological social groups (van Dijk 2006: 117).

Fairclough (1989) asserted that "The exercise of power, in modern society, is increasingly achieved through ideology, and more particularly through the ideological workings of language." (p.3). The motivation behind the importance of ideology in discourse analysis is the idea that people Generally understanding and producing ideologies by using the text in everyday oral interactions, But here we will drop those comments on Donald Trump's tweets via Twitter. The study of this relationship is actually multidisciplinary and includes linguistics, sociology and Psychology.

One such way common to political discourse is that of the "polarization defining in-group and out-group" or us vs. them (van Dijk 2006: 248-249). This social cleavage is prominent throughout politics and is commonly coded in the pronouns "us" and "them" or possessives like "our country" or "their people". Ideological political discourse is generally organized by positive self-representation and negative other-representation (van Dijk 2006: 126). Van Dijk (2006) identifies several categories organizing the interests of a group that are used to self- evaluate and self-define: identity/membership, tasks/activities, goals, norms/values, position (in relation to other groups), and access to resources (or lack thereof) (van Dijk 1993: 250).

2.2.1. Ideological Square Model

The Ideological square version that changed into supplied via Teun A. Van Dijk is suitable for this examine, because it mainly focuses upon the polarizing macro method of 'effective self-illustration and negative other-illustration' (Van Dijk 1998, 2004, 2006).numerous current studies (Reynolds 2018 ;Adegoju and Oyebode 2015;Prados 2014) and (Mazid 2008) recommend that this approach is very applicable and suitable for analyzing the sort of discourses in the political or media domain names in which we see the construction of 'self' and 'others' on the premise of ideological conflicts.

Accordingly, Van Dijk (1998, 2004, 2006) asserts that this analytical device is properly suited for exploring and highlighting the polarization of 'us' vs 'them', in which the speaker and his or her allies are considered to be 'us or in-group', even as his or her fighters

are placed in the 'them' or 'out-group' category. The ideological rectangular emphasizes the oppositions inside the self-different representations, where the self or the in-organization is often represented as positive, at the same time as the opposite, the out-group, is represented as poor.

In the illustration of the self, the high-quality factors of the self are always highlighted alongside the poor components of the opposite. The researchers strongly sense that Van Dijk's ideological square is the appropriate analytical device to expose how Trump always presents himself, alongside along with his supporters and fans (us) as nice.

2.3. The social media and political discourse

The online world has become part of the very fabric of society, and an even large part of how we receive, disseminate, and interact with information specifically news (cf. Valentini, 2015). Social media has played a huge role in political discourse in recent years and has given way to perceiving governor in newer, brighter light. Social media is collective of online communication channels dedicated to community-based input, interaction, content-sharing and collaboration (Valentini & Kruckeberg, 2012, p. 6).

We deal with twitter and his impact on political discourse which is free microblogging service that allows registered members to broadcast short posts called tweets (TechTarget, n.d)Twitter members can broadcast tweets and follow other users' tweets by using multiple platforms and devices, thus was made a great change in political discourse and attitudes has resulted in huge change immigration policy when political leaders use social media to persuade citizen to change the policy of immigration.

Additional considerations for analyzing media discourse Fairclough (1995b) sets that "an account of communication in the social media must consider the economics and politics of the social media: the nature of the market which the social media are operating within, and their relationship to the state, and so forth" (p. 36).Among the aspects and properties of social media that have attracted attention are access to the media, economics of the media, politics of the media, and practices of media text production and consumption.

The politics of media, according to Fairclough (199b, p. 36), should be considered in media analysis as well. Many critics, (Chomsky, 1989; Fairclough, 1995b; Fishman, 1980; Fowler, 1991; Hackett, 1991; van Dijk, 1991, 1993), argue that the commercial mainstream media works ideologically and is in the service of the powerful, the elite, and the state.

Chapter Two

Fairclough (1995b) argues that media discourses "contribute to reproducing social relations of domination and exploitation" (p. 44).

2.4. Populism and political discourse

Political discourse is ready the textual content and talk of expert politicians or political establishment, together with president and prime ministers and other participants of government, parliament or political parties, all over the neighborhood, country wide and international degrees. Some studies of politicians take the method of discourse analytical method. Inside the U.S.A, mainly presidential studies of rhetoric are numerous (e.g., Campbell & Jamieson 1990; Hart 1984; Snyder & Higgins 1990; Stuckey 1989; Thompson 1987e; Windt 1983, 1990). Politicians in this experience are the group of people who are being paid for their (political) activities, and who are elected or appointed become in valuable players within the political system .however, despite the crucial importance of political science and personal assistant as representatives and authors of political discourse and other political parties, politicians aren't the best individuals within the domain of politics (Teun A. van Dijk 1997).

From the interactional factor of view of discourse evaluation, we therefore ought to additionally include the diverse recipients in political communicative occasions, consisting of the public, the humans, citizens, the `hundreds', and different agencies or classes. This is, as soon as we locate politics and its discourses in the public sphere, many more individuals in political conversation seem on the level. Glaringly, the identical is potential for the definition of the sector of media discourse, which also needs to cognizance on its audiences. For this reason, the delimitation of political discourse via its essential authors' is inadequate and wishes to be extended to a greater complex photograph of all its relevant individuals, whether or not or not those are actively concerned in political discourse, or merely as recipients in one-manner modes of conversation. There's another trouble, which is associated with the very delimitation of the field of politics. Glaringly, it is not best legit or professional politics and politicians that are involved inside the polity.

Political activity and the political technique also contain human beings as citizens and voters, human beings as individuals of stress and problem organizations, demonstrators and dissidents, and so forth (Verba, et al., 1993). All these corporations and individuals, as well as their businesses and institutions, might also take part inside the political process, and a lot of them are actively concerned in political discourse. This is, an extensive defamation of

politics implies a sizeable extension of the scope of the time period 'political discourse' if we identify such practices via all individuals in the political manner (Teun A. van Dijk 1997).

Donald Trump used populism in most of his speeches and posts on twitter. As an instance, within the phrases of the arch populist Donald Trump, from his January 2017 inauguration cope with: "For too lengthy, a small group in our kingdom's capital has reaped the rewards of presidency whilst the people have borne the value." virtually, Trump attracts on a proper-wing model of this populism to label Democrats and those who disagree with him on immigration as enemies of a narrowly described "American humans." Trump used this populist and nationalist rhetoric to inspire his base to vote for Republican candidates within the latest midterm elections, urging them to defeat Democrats and the danger to the yank human beings he claims they constitute.

Another complementary way to understand Trump's anti-immigration bent is the politics of insecurity, via which elected officers can downplay, inflate, or even fabricate perceived threats to increase their electoral and political aid. Populism is generally described as a strategic technique that frames politics as a conflict between the virtuous, "ordinary" masses and nefarious or corrupt elite (Teun A. van DIJK 1997). It can be used by way of politicians who're either left- or rightwing, and once in a while neither. It isn't always sustained by using an unmarried steady ideology or issue function. Within the words of the leading populism student CAS Mudde, it's far "a skinny-targeted ideology that considers society to be in the end separated into two homogenous and antagonistic camps, 'the pure human beings' versus 'the corrupt elite' (Teun A; van DIJK 1997). He additionally says that populists generally tend argue that politics should be an expression of the general will of the humans, even as others pressure populists regularly have a "Manichean" international view, breaking politics into a binary view of good or evil(ibid).

2.5. Critical discourse analysis

According to van Dijk (1998) Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a field that is concerned with studying and analyzing written and spoken texts to reveal the discursive sources of power, dominance, inequality and bias. It examines how these discursive sources are maintained and reproduced within specific social, political and historical contexts.

In a similar vein, Fairclough (1993) defines CDA as discourse analysis which aims to systematically explore often opaque relationships of causality and determination between (a) discursive practices ,events and texts, and (b) wider social and cultural structures, relations

and processes ; to investigate how such practices, events and texts arise out of and are ideologically shaped by relations of power and struggles over power; and to explore how the opacity of these relationships between discourse and society is itself a factor securing power and hegemony. (p. 135)

In various society be that as it may, individuals vary as per their digressive culture transmitted from age to age. This verifiable codification ideologies could only be revealed by close examination of the text associated with context background analysis which investigates the normal continuity within a society of historical traditions.CDA then is certainly not an ordinary sort of examination. It is somewhat a type of social activity. The work which is undertaken by critical discourse analyst

"is not just an academic exercise of analysis but as a campaign against what is seen to be a stealthy undercover operation by those in power to control opinion to their own advantage" (Widdowson. 2007 .p.71).

This control according to Van Dijk (2001) is a first major form of power. He stated that "controlling people's minds is the other fundamental way to reproduce dominance and hegemony." (p. 357) He explained in the same article that minds could be controlled "because of speakers' credibility or institutional obligations as in Politics. People also could have no alternatives or because their discursive competences are not enough to analyze this kind of control."(p.358).

With these qualities, CDA appears the best model to follow in managing PD.In the case of CDA where power imbalances exist in social and language actors and communications are used for coercion, control, discrimination and sacrifice (Myers and Klein, 2011; Stahl and Brooke, 2008);this study aims to investigate the changing in analyzing the political discourse through the twitter.

Conclusion

This chapter deserves some focus in the sense that it states explicitly the relation between social power PD with the use of populism to convey people that this law is right and later we have been discussed the principles of critical discourse and its relation with social media such as "Twitter".

Chapter three:
Data Collection and
Analysis of the findings

Chapter Three

Chapter three: Data Collection and Analysis of the Findings

Introduction

The relationship between discourse and context are very powerful, because they complete each other like X to Y in given spot at given time in a given social, economic or political environment would be interpreted in an all out various way if just a single variable changes. The participants, the place, the time or the environment had always an impact on the discourse production and comprehension.

In our case the same speaker (the45TH American president) give different political tweets on different occasions. This study trys to interpret them in the light of the new context when Donald Trump's won in the election 2016 with the use of populist expression and demagogue strategy in changing immigration policy through his tweets. We, thus, have to give an overview of this context in order to help understand decipher some of the concepts and ideas expressed in the tweets.

So, this chapter presents an explanation of the data set that consist of 30 tweets divided into three parts with specific time periods, each section containing 10 examples of those tweets of Donald Trump's political speech concerning immigration policy through twitter from 2016 to 2018. It first details the data and the collection methods used for acquiring the data set, followed by description of the context in which the tweets were created and delivered.

4.1. Data Collection

In order to achieve our aim, we have collected our data from online transcription from reputable news sources-the wall street journal, politico-, CNN and we checked the accuracy of these tweets from his real account in twitter, also from a website called Trump twitter archive which collects and archives his tweets from his personal twitter account @real Donald Trump. Data collection resulted in 30 tweets from particular time period 2016-2018.

4.2. Data Analysis

The data set that will be analyzed in this study includes 30 tweets delivered by Donald Trump concerning immigration policy over his run for and ascendency to US presidency till now and for the basis of analytical study of these tweets; we offer a report on Trump's public discourse about immigration policy through twitter.

The selection criteria for the data were as follows: firstly, his obvious declarations and hostile of immigration moreover of that his ferocious campaigns since candidacy in the election also through his populist tweets and demagogic strategy to persuade largest audience

in its connective reform of immigration policy, then the second criterion is to identify the consistencies, similarities and differences in expressing his opinion and whether his position was change after assuming office. For descriptive reasons we selected 10 tweets from each period during 2016 until 2018, this may help us to see the influence of the new context in convincing the American people and democrats that must change immigration policy and build the great wall to limit the flow of immigrants to the states.

Table: 01. Categories of Social Actors in Donald Trump's Tweet's.

Category	2016-2018
Pronoun We /Our	64 times.
Pronoun They / Them	10 times.
Adjectives	25 times.
Metaphors	10 times.
The expression " building a wall"	20 times

In this schedule we collected 10 tweets in each year to see how many times Donald Trump used pronouns, adjectives, metaphors and the expression of "building a wall".

4.2.1. Trump's tweets in 2016

Trump uses many strategies for political gains, amongst it chaing immigration policy in the United States .so in this part we will focus on anti-Islam and anti-Muslims that Donald Trump posts on 2016, we observe in this tweets that maximum salient aspect of this exploration is the self versus other schema that is glaring Trump's islamphobia. In this period we will focus on the use of pronouns "we" and "they" in Trump's tweets.

In February Donald Trump posts this tweet to alert Americans from Mexican who said:

@realDonaldTrump "….likewise, billion of dollars gets brought into Mexico through the border. We get the killers, drugs and crime, they get the money." *Twitter,* 13 Feb 2016, 18:30 a.m.,

twitter.com /realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705

Two months later he republished another tweets with the same content but in different words he said:

@realDonaldTrump "We will win and establish strong borders, we will build a wall and Mexico will pay, we will be great again.*" Twitter,* 08May. 2016, 3:06 a.m.

Chapter Three

@realDonaldTrump "Ohio is losing jobs to Mexico, now losing Ford (and many others). Kasich is weak on illegal immigration. We need strong borders now." *Twitter,* 08 May. 2016, 3:06 a.m.,

As we see in those tweets that Donald Trump divided people into two: the first kind of people who are inside the group by his using of pronoun "we"; the second kind of people are outside the group and they are non-Americans and strangers about homeland this is why he used the pronoun "they''. Through these tweets we remark that Donald Trump uses the pronoun "they" In negative way and neglect the non-American in the opposite he give to pronoun "we" a good value and put it in positive way. Donald Trump try to keep this two pronouns present in the most of his tweets by used them in deferent grammatical forms.

In the next part, we have here the possessive adjective of pronoun "we" which is "our". Trump use it in this tweets to convince his people that America belong only to them and no one can enter their borders in illegal way also" our" here refers to Trump and border guards .He asked them to reinforce the border guards to protect their country from Mexicans. More than that he informs his people that American's borders were in danger and must be protected against criminal's .as we see in these examples:

@realDonaldTrump "The Mexican legal system is corrupt, as is much of Mexico. Pay me the money that is owed me now and stop sending criminals over our border." *Twitter,* 12 Jul. 2016, 3:06 a.m.,

@realDonaldTrump "I like Mexico and I love the spirit of Mexican people, but we must protect our borders from people, for all over, poring into the U.S.A." *Twitter,* 13 Jul. 2016, 3:06 a.m.,

In the same month which is June Trump reaffirmed that they must build a strong wall to protect their border, he use the pronoun ''we'' to give power to his speech.

@realDonaldTrump "So many people are angry at my comments on Mexico—
but face it—Mexico is totally ripping off the US. Our politicians are
dummies!" *Twitter,* 27 Jun. 2016, 16:30 a.m.,

twitter.com /realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705

@realDonaldTrump "We will win and establish strong borders, we will build a
WALL and Mexico will pay. We will be great again!" *Twitter*30 Jul. 2016,
18:09 a.m*,* twitter.com /realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705

The pronouns "we" and "our" here refer to himself to show his strength and border
guards .He asked them to reinforce the border guards to protect their country from Mexicans .

To conclude, in these tweets Donald Trump frequently uses plural pronouns which
are "we" and "they" to talk about him, the United States versus other countries, especially
Mexico, as will as to address his supporter's .Trump focus on polarization technique to show
his people that there is difference between them and the immigrants.

4.2.2. Trump's tweets in 2017

Trump used populism method in this year to make his people afraid from two
categories of people who are Muslims which called by islamophobia and Mexican. This is
evident in his tweets during the two months February and November.

@realDonaldTrump "All of Muslims who entering the united states until our
country are terrorists." *Twitter,* 26 Feb 2017, 18:59 a.m.,

twitter.com /realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705

@realDonaldTrump "Radical Islamic terrorism must be stopped by whatever
means necessary." *Twitter,* 29 Nev. 2017, 3:06 a.m.,

twitter.com /realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705

After ten months he reposted a tweet against Muslims to show that they are big problem
on American.

@realDonaldTrump "we have problem in this country, it's called
Muslims." *Twitter,* 21Jul. 2017, 15:30a.m.,

twitter.com /realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705

As he holds Muslims responsible for the negative and tragic events of 11th of
September and all terrorist sports after 9-11 in the USA. by using doing this he successfully
installation Muslims as a adverse out-group this is engaged in terrorist sports. Moreover,
Trump applied the technique of generalization here, through accusing all Muslims of being

Chapter Three

accountable and accountable for all styles of upheavals and disruption within the international. The generalization method is especially effective, as it together assigns blame to a whole organization in preference to individuals within the enterprise, consequently representing they all because the out-group.

Donald Trump provided himself and America as victimized with the aid of non-Americans. At the equal time, this expression displays the second one function of the model, which is to emphasize terrible things approximately 'them', due to the fact he has exclusively negatively portrayed Muslims. This method can be visible nicely while Trump avoided mentioning poor topics, not simplest approximately himself, but also for the individuals and stated that he and individuals are upright and justified in their perceptions about the Muslims. The fourth thing, particularly to de-emphasize fine matters approximately 'them', can be nicely visible whilst Mr. Trump showed prejudice towards all Muslims, neglecting their contributions toward the betterment of the united states and withheld all of the fine elements of Muslims, regarding them terrorists and violent because of their faith and beliefs about Shariah and Jihad.

> @realDonaldTrump "….likewise, billion of dollars gets brought into Mexico through the border. We get the killers, drugs and crime, they get the money."
> *Twitter,* 13 Feb 2017, 18:30 a.m.,
> twitter.com /realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705

Donald Trump relied on his tweets to repeat the same idea by changing the style and same words but the meaning remains the same .All this to consolidate his political idea in the minds of his people .

> @realDonaldTrump "Mexico do not sending the best people to united state."
> *Twitter,* 24Feb 2017, 18:30 a.m.,
> twitter.com /realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705

> @realDonaldTrump "We need the wall to help stop the massive inflow of drugs from Mexico." *Twitter,* 24Feb 2017, 20:30 a.m.,
> twitter.com /realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705

According to these tweets Trump has lengthy blamed undocumented immigrants for better crime costs within the U.S.A. They're bringing drugs and they're bringing crime. We conclude that Trump asserts that the Mexican are the main causes of corruption in his country

.they are the most famous drug traffickers. Also, he accused the Mexican government of sending only the criminals and bad people to him.

> @realDonaldTrump "I love Mexican people, but Mexico is not our friend.
> They are killing us at the border and they are killing us on jobs and trade. ."
> *Twitter,* 13 July 2017, 13:00 a.m.,
> twitter.com /realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705

In the same day at 20:00, likewise he posts another tweet that has the same purpose and meaning, which is:

> @realDonaldTrump "Mexican leader and negotiators are much tougher and
> smarter than those of the united state. Mexico is killing us on job and trade
> .WAKE UP. ." *Twitter,* 27 July. 2017.20:00 a.m.,
> twitter.com /realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705

> @realDonaldTrump "Only very stupid people think that the United States is
> making good trade deals with Mexico. Mexico is killing us at the border and
> trade. ." *Twitter,* 10 Aug2017, 13:00 a.m.,
> twitter.com /realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705

Donald Trump confirmed that Mexico hurt the U.S.A economy, they see them as a thief and he said that they have not any right to work because he sees that the priority for Americans. Also as we see here he repeats the sentence Mexico killing us on job to sow fear in his people and convince them that they are threatened with unemployment and the deterioration of the labor market.

To sum up, Donald Trump use the demagogue strategy to instill fears and terror in his people by called Muslims with terrorists and he told them that they are the main problem in America .In other hand Trump considers Mexico as the enemy of America because they are the reason for entry of drugs and criminality to America.

4.2.3. Trump's tweets in 2018

Donald Trump display his anti-immigration sentiment surrounded his choice to build a great wall along the southern border between the United States of America and Mexico, and nearly four years ago, he was clear a day about his intention to build a "wall" when he state on 31 august 2016 that "we will build a great wall along the southern border and Mexico will pay for the wall"(Trump, Fox Business, YouTube 2016), this to keep out the criminals and

Chapter Three

illegal immigrant from the country, and convince his people that these borders bring problems to the states.

In all his tweets, Donald Trump focused on building the wall and that was the content of all his speeches through twitter in 2018.Hence, every time he symbolized the wall by provocative words, as it changed the policy of discourse from people participation to their views through twitter to direct orders but the addresser in this case is the house of Congress. Taking the tweet he made on April as an example:

> @Real Donald Trump "Honduras, Mexico and many other countries that the U.S. is very generous to, sends many of their people to our country through our WEAK IMMIGRATION POLICIES. Caravans are heading here. Must pass tough laws and build the WALL. Democrats allow open borders, drugs and crime! "twitter 2, avr.2018, 17:12 p. m., twitter.com /realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705

Seven months after the previous tweet we notice that he kept addressing them with the same manner.

> @Real Donald Trump. "The Caravans are a disgrace to the Democrat Party. Change the immigration laws NOW!"twitter21, oct.2018, 12:14p.m.,twitter.com /realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705

Then, on December constructed another tweet with the same context.

> @Real Donald Trump "The reason the DACA for Wall deal didn't get done was that a ridiculous court decision from the 9th Circuit allowed DACA to remain, thereby setting up a Supreme Court case. After ruling, Dems dropped deal - and that's where we are today, Democrat obstruction of the needed Wall"twitter27,14,Dec.2018,11:44p.m.,twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705

After he convinced the American people that "the great wall" is important, the role comes to the government, blaming them in every thing that have not used to settle immigration policy; Trump has challenging the migrant and the Congress throughout his term because the Congress refuses to give him an adequate budget of money to build the wall on the border, to achieve his objectives he has suspended the government's work by declaring an emergency in the country to approve his demands, and he stated that the Mexican government

will contribute to the financing of the project and replying to their rejection to build the wall by the tweet above:

> @Real Donald Trump "The Wall will be paid for, directly or indirectly, or through longer term reimbursement, by Mexico, which has a ridiculous $71 billion dollar trade surplus with the U.S. The $20 billion dollar Wall is "peanuts" compared to what Mexico makes from the U.S. NAFTA is a bad joke!" twitter, 18, Dec, 2018, 03:25 a.m., twitter.com /realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705

From the previous analysis there is no a changing in the addressee when he addressed the government directly through threatening tweets and carrying a kind of orders, and indicative of it he disruption of government work by announcing a state of emergency in the country. He abandons using conscience of plural "we" because he blame the government in accountability of insecurity and stability when they refused to assistance his project which has caused on increasing the Mexican migrant to the states and described them as dangerous criminals and sometimes he used the pronoun "we" referring to the government specially to American Congress, and there are times he had abandoned used the plural pronoun "we" since his needs to the public has passed after his winning in the presidency; for that he exempted himself from bearing any burden.

To sum up, in this context, the domestic issues were emphasized and Donald Trump was blaming the government in the issue of increasing the number of immigrants in the United States and the widespread of the corruption and criminality.

In the next part of his tweets he focuses on fake news to send a state of terror or panic in American hearts through several tweets. He tweeted twice on the same day only thirteen minutes was between them and he said:

> @Real Donald Trump "Sadly, it looks like Mexico's Police and Military are unable to stop the Caravan heading to the Southern Border of the United States. Criminals and unknown Middle Easterners are mixed in. I have alerted Border Patrol and Military that this is a National Emergy. Must change laws!"Twitter, 22, Oct, 2018.05:37, a.m., twitter.com /realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705

> @Real Donald Trump "Every time you see a Caravan, or people illegally coming, or attempting to come, into our Country illegally, think of and blame the Democrats for not giving us the votes to change our pathetic Immigration Laws! Remember the Midterms! So unfair to those who come in legally?"Twitter, 22, Oct, 2018.05:49, a.m., twitter.com /realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705

Chapter Three

Moreover of the previous tweets after nine days in the same month he told:

> @Real Donald Trump "The Caravans are made up of some very tough fighters and people. Fought back hard and viciously against Mexico at Northern Border before breaking through. Mexican soldiers hurt, were unable, or unwilling to stop Caravan. Should stop them before they reach our Border, but won't!"Twitter, 31, Oct, 2018.05:38, a.m.,
> twitter.com /realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705

In this light, Trump has repeatedly sought to focus attention on migration caravans and use them as an image of issues with U.S immigration system and blaming democrats for a failure to pass legislation in the republican led Congress. And when stressed on the Fake News we noted that there is no evidence those unknown middle easterners they are in Mexican caravans or that all drugs come into the United States across the southern border with Mexico. This fake news help him to convince the American citizens and the Congress that "the great wall" is important ,but a wall would not limit this illegal trade, as much of it travels through legal borders or under tunnels unaffected by any possible physical barrier.

Even if the wall could curb illicit drug trafficking it would have minimal impact on the death toll from drug overdoses clime more lives then cocaine and heroin overdose combined. Also he relied on the Fake News to mislead the public opinion because he wants to implement his plans and become popular to control total rule of the country and remain in the office of presidency for along time. Thus, he succeeded in persuade the politicians and American people that immigration are the reason of corruption in security system and stability in the United States.

To conclude, this, tweets was about the president strategy to budget plan that needed large support from republicans but most important democrats to build the wall through the fake news which sends panic in American people, and then they press the democrats to applying the president projects.

For the thirty year of cognitive study has shown that one major mechanism through which people recognize their social world is with the every day metaphors that they use. Donald Trump repeated states that the nation imperiled by the presence of immigration and his discussion of immigration uncovered what will call his leading metaphor, specifically the basic guideline in regards to migration and express that he communicated by his spoken and tweeted metaphors.

Trump's driving metaphor is what he takes to be the situation of the US, he always expresses the US has a "broken border" or "open border" that imperils the American people

because of the illegal immigration. Whenever he speaks about immigrants, the underlying storyline in most tweets is of the US as castle or fort that is under attacks by murderous criminal enemy force which they Mexicans when he states on Jun and Jul his tweets:

> @Real Donald Trump "Druggies drug dealers rapists and killers are coming across the southern border. When will the U.S. get smart and stop this travesty?"Twitter, 20, 0Jun, 2018.02:22, a.m.,
> twitter.com /realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705

> @Real Donald Trump "El Chapo and the Mexican drug cartels use the border unimpeded like it was a vacuum cleaner sucking drugs and death right into the U.S...Likewise billions of dollars gets brought into Mexico through the border. We get the killers drugs crime they get the money!"Twitter, 13, juil, 2018.10:47, a.m.,
> twitter.com /realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705.

As well as three mounts later, he confirmed his previous descriptions by this tweet on September where he said:

> @Real Donald Trump "We will stop heroin and other drugs from coming into New Hampshire from our open southern border. We will build a WALL and have security" twitter, 02, Sept, 2018.22:19, p.m.,
> twitter.com /realDonaldTrump/status/980961086546632705.

From the previous metaphors on those tweets, Trump portrays Mexico as adversary of United States. He construct this idea on American people and democrats and stated that Mexico is dangerous and beset in unrest also he claim that as criminals and deadly nation to confirm on the importance of building the wall which convinced them that wall would be instrumental in terminating the presence of killers and criminals coming across the southern border.

In this light, we see that Donald Trump used these tweets to complete the picture of a country with those illegal migrants, also to give different senses about those issues which will be from the influx of migrants and the global aim of these metaphors is building the wall .

His metaphors for the illegal immigrants are: as criminal, as danger, he stated that all immigrants are the culprits. Beyond that he uses metaphors to convince the American people and Congress that "THE GREAT WALL" is linchpin of survival of the notion which will reign control of the border, then we noted that the negative metaphors that Trump used to describe the illegal immigrants are the same when he mention the Mexican people or

government when Trump characterizes them as the dangerous criminal enemies of the notion because the American people are victims of these enimes.So his metaphors constructed a vision of the social world for his audience to embrace.

In order to justify his plans for the creation of a border wall, the president constantly denounces, open border's dangerous. He contends that open border policy will bring the drugs, criminals to the states then he state that the wall is necessity for America and justifying this by stating that it was the only way to keep America secured.

4.3. Summary of the results

The study analyzed some selected tweets delivered in different contexts, and the study has found that Trump uses the strategy of "we"and "they" as a means of removing and delegitimizing from immigration for that he has made and kept up a consistent world view and underlying ideology that asserts that America has become weak due to illegal immigration. In contrast, foreigners are growing stronger at the expense of the American people. The reason of this strategy is to instill fear, anger and other emotions in American people to support his policy that emphasize America first.

Donald Trump has addressed many of their concerns words that both reverberated with their personal situation and appealed their emotions through his ideology of racism, paranoia and xenophobia from immigrants also applied the techniques of generalization and polarizations to create a kind of hatred in Americans to support him in his plans against immigration.

Concurring to Trump there are unrestricted waves of immigrants into America, debilitating its borders to the point where its very existence is threatened, thus, is result of the lax enforcement of immigration policy by inept or complicit politicians for that he stressed the need of building the wall by using several methods to persuade them .

In the process, studying the discursive relation of power and dominance in society preserved by means of the pragmatic use and misapply of language is the purpose of CDA, which is as well an academic inquiry ,yet slightly a social activity .CDA is not neutral also.

General Conclusion:

General Conclusion

General Conclusion:

the long and wealthy history of political communication illustrates that politicians have used several outlets to reach citizens from daily paper, radio an TV to social media "twitter", and the most prominent users is the 45TH president of united states Donald Trump when he expressed his opinion of the anti-immigration ;so his tweets were controversial. This study found that the Trump card used Twitter as a tool for political communication with public discourse to affect people easily. Nowadays, it is possible for presidents to reach million of users, and strategically set their agenda at all times of day using media platforms (Mancini 2011).

Hence Donald Trump was succeeded through his tweets which described immigrants as murderers ,dangerous, criminals and he consider them as the main cause of insecurity and stability in the country .so those tweets was raising panic in American people therefore they supported him with necessity of changing immigration policy by strict laws like building a" wall ".

In the following, to conclude this study, we want to answer and discuss the research question that we have been asked in the beginning as follows:

First of all, it is about to answer the question on how American policy has changed through social media. The analysis shows that social media allows politicians to communicate directly with people and explores their problems, needs, fears and take it in their consideration also it's impact in politics has become the new trend as a forum form political activism .

Second, we want to find what rhetorical means are used to persuade his followers/readers. The analysis demonstrates clearly that Donald Trump using populist discourse throughout his twitter posting on different levels, also he tends to emphasize the central positing of his people very distinctively in all his tweets because he describes himself as closely tied to the people to be the defender of their needs moreover with his criticized of the mismanagement in the former government and obstructing his current administration as in the case of immigration policy.

The last one, to show how the tweets of Donald Trump are reflected on reality. With his demagogic strategy convinced the American citizens and Congresses with the changes that he has made it to the migrant because twitter allows Trump to

General Conclusion

turn locker-room conversation into presidential speech and it enables him to draw the public attention. Trump employs a new style of political communication to persuade people and Congress with his new strategies in reforming immigration policy.

Bibliography:

Bibliography

Bibliography

A- website:

Donald Trump full speech announcing plan to build Mexico border wall. *Global News*.25 Jan 2017. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2J9y6s_ukBQ

Harry S.Truman, *PresidentalLibrary*.web17/01/2019

https://trumanlibrary.org/publicpapers/index.php?pid=2041

Healy. Patrick, Haberman Maggie: 95,000 Words, Many of Them Ominous, From Donald Trump's Tongue. *The New York times*.web,13/11/2018.

https://www.nytimes.com/2015/12/06/us/politics/95000-words-many-of-them-ominous-from-donald-Trumps-tongue.html

International Migrants Day: Ban ki-Moon Speech. *The United Nations*.Web, 18/12/2015.

http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/events/international-migrants-day

Lee S, Everett .A Theory of Migration. University of Pennsylvania. *Demography1966*, Vol.web,22/02/2019.

https://www.jstor.org/stable/2060063?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents

Lee and Quealy, Introducing the Upshot's Encyclopedia of Donald Trump's Twitter Insults. "*New times*", web.14/01/2019.

https://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/29/upshot/introducing-the-upshots-encyclopedia-of-donald-Trumps-twitter-insults.html.

Oxford learner's dictionaries. Web, 16/02/2019https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com

Tech Target .*whatls.com*.Web, 14/02/2019https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/Twitter.

The statue of liberty-*Ellis Island*, immigration time15/02/2019 line. Web

https://libertyellisfoundation.org/immigration-timeline

U.S immigration before 1965.*History*

14/02/2019web,.https://www.history.com/topics/immigration/immigration-united-states-timeline

Wehnr.Peter, "Why I Will Never Vote for Donald Trump," *New York Times*,

web.12/11/ 2018.https://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/14/opinion/campaign-stops/why-i-will-never-vote-for-donald-Trump.html?_r=0.

B-Articles/essays:

Awadalla M. Saeed and Amira Y. Badri, Sudan's Internal Population Displacement and Migration Magnitude and Policy Issues in the New Millennium.2010; PP.25.

Bibliography

Enli, Gunn "Twitter as arena for the authentic outsider: exploring the social media campaigns of Trump and Clinton in the 2016 US presidential election". *European Journal of Communication*, (2017). 32 (1), 50-61.

Cisneros, J. (Re) Bordering the civic imaginary: *Rhetoric, hybridity, and Citizenship in La Gran Marcha*. Quarterly Journal of Speech (2011), 97:26-49.

Nicholson, Frances and Kumin, Judith. A guide to international refugee protection and building state asylum systems. *Handbook for Parliamentarians*. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.N° 27, 2017.

Kraut,alan,the huddled masses :*the immigration in American society*,1880 1921(1982); handlin,oscars,the uprooted(1951).

American social history project: center *for media and learning*, 2008 .web.december2018.

Smithsonian. Saam .*American Art Museum*.web, 2019 January.

Miller. H, Gilbert. Strangers in Paradise. Kentuky: *The University of Kentuky, Press 1999.*

On the Issue: *Immigration*. New York Times: Elections [online].

Obama's Voting Record and Policy Positions Prior To His Election as President: *Immigration.*

White House. *Immigration*: Blueprint [online].

Obama's Immigration Reforms [online].

Richinick, Michele. *Obama responds to GOP critics on immigration*. MSNBC [online].

Van Dijk, T. A. *What is Political Discourse Analysis*. Belgian Journal of Linguistics, (1997). 11:1: 11-52.

Fairclough, I., & Fairclough, N. Political Discourse Analysis*: A Method for Advanced Students.* (2013) Routledge.

Van Dijk, T. Ideology and Discourse Analysis. *Journal of Political Ideologies* (2006). 11:2: 115-140.

Van Dijk, T. Ideology and Discourse Analysis. *Journal of Political Ideologies* (2006). 11:2: 115-140.

Van Dijk, T. *Ideology and discourse analysis*" Journal of Political Ideologies (2006). P.248-249

Sheyholislam, Jaffer Carleton University. School of linguistics and language studies (2011). Exploring Theories in social media in Critical Discourse Analysis Study: *University Lancing Kuning*, Pekannbaru, Riau, Indonesia.

Hogan, Michael .Dave, Tell: *Demagoguery and democratic deliberation*: search for rules of discursive engagement; Rhetoric and Public AffairsVol. 9, No. 3 (2006), pp. 479-487 9, page(s).

Bibliography

Gustave M. Gilbert, Dictators and Demagogues, *Journal of Social Issues* 11(1955): 51-53.

Ceaser. James W, Demagoguery, Statesmanship, and the American Presidency, *Critical Review* 19, no. 2 (2007): 257-98.

Gilbert, G. M. Dictators and demagogues. *Journal of Social Issues* (1955), *11*(3), 51-56.

Malloy, Donald Trump is the GOP Now; Mendes, *"A Grounded Theory of the Justification of Exclusion."*

Jonathan Githens-Mazer, The Rhetoric and Reality: Radicalisation and Political Discourse, *International Political Science Review* 33, no. 5 (2012): 556-67; Mendes, "A Grounded Theory of the Justification of Exclusion."

Sargent. Greg, Donald Trump is a Highly Skilled Demagogue. *The Washington post.* (2016).

Wehner .Peter "Why I Will Never Vote for Donald Trump", *New York Times* (2016).

Shafer. Jack, Donald Trump, American Demagogue, *Politico*, (2015).

C-Books:

Fairclough, N. (1989). "*Language and power"*. New York: Longman Printed

Fairclough, N. (1993) "Critical *Discourse Analysis and the Mercerization of Public Discourse"*: The Universities'. Discourse & Society 4:2: 133-168

Fairclough, Norman (1995b). "*Media Discourse"* .London: Edward Arnold.

Foucault, M. (1997). "*Sex, Power, and the Politics of Identity"*. Ethics: Subjectivity and Truth, 1, 163-73.

Hassan Khan, M; Hamedi, M; Surinderpal, K (2019) ".*Muslims Representation in Donald Trump's Anti-Muslim-Islam Statement"***:** A Critical Discourse Analysis.

Kerswill, P. (2001), "*Mobility, Meritocracy and Dialect Leveling"*: The Fading (and Phasing) Out of Received Pronunciation'. In P Rajamäe & K Vogel berg (Eds), British Studies in the New Millennium: The Challenge of the Grassroots. University of Tartu, Tartu, pp. 45-58. Print

Lakoff, R. (1973) "Language *and Woman's Place. Language in society"* 2:1: 45-79.

Meyer, C.F. (2009). *Introducing English linguistics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.*

Valentini, C. (2015). "*Is using social media "good" for the public relations profession?"* A critical reflection. Public Relations Review, 41(2), 170–177.

Valentini, C., & Kruckeberg, D. (2012*). New media versus social media: A conceptualization of their meanings, uses, and implications for public relations*. In S. Duhé (Ed.), new media and public relations (2nd ed., pp. 3–12). New York, NY: Peter Lang.

Bibliography

Van Dijk, T. (1989) *"Structures of Discourse and Structures of Power"*. Annals of the International Communication Association 12:1: 18-59.Print

Van Dijk, T. (1993) *"Principles of Critical Discourse Analysis"*. Discourse and Society 4:2: 249-283.Print

Van Dijk, T. (2001). "Critical discourse analysis". The Handbook of discourse analysis. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers Ltd.

Van Dijk, T. A. (1997). *"What is Political Discourse Analysis"*. Belgian Journal of Linguistics, 11:1: 11-52.

Van Dijk, T.A. (1998). *"Critical discourse analysis".* Print

Widdowson, H.G. (2007). "Discourse Analysis". *Oxford: Oxford University Press.*

Wodak, R. (ed.) (1989) *"Language, Power and Ideology"*. Studies in political discourse. Vol. 7. John Benjamin's publishing. Print

الملخص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى مناقشة التأثير السياسي للرئيس الأمريكي دونالد ترامب عبر تطبيق توتير بخصوص سياسة الهجرة , وكيف عبر عن رأيه المناهض للهجرة باستخدام مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي.تتقصى هذه الدراسة عن استغلال دونالد ترامب لمنصة التوتير واستعمالها كأداة إستراتيجية لقوة سياسية . النتائج المتحصل عليها أظهرت أنه يستعمل لغة مباشرة و غير رسمية تهدف إلى اقناع و جذب مواطنيه و مجلس الكونغرس حتى يسنوا قوانين صارمة ضد سياسة الهجرة غير الشرعية إلى الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية. المنهج الذي تم تبنيه في البحث هو المنهج الوصفي التحليلي و الذي تم فيه تبني الأسلوب النوعي من أجل توضيح طرق إنشاء دونالد ترامب لتغريداته في ظل إستراتيجية غوغائية شعبوية لإقناع الرأي العام بسياسته .

الكلمات المفتاحية

سياسة الهجرة,تويتر,أسلوب الاتصال ,الخطاب السياسي,الشعبوية, إستراتيجية الديماغوجية الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية(الو.م.ا)