

**PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF MOHAMED BOUDIAF –M'SILA**

**FACULTY OF LETTERS AND LANGUAGES
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH**

**DOMAIN :FOREIGN LANGUAGES
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OPTION: LITERATURE AND CIVILIZATION



**The Impact of Hate Speech in Donald
Trump's Rhetoric (Tweets) on The Social
Life of Muslims in America.**

**Dissertation Submitted to the Department of English in Partial fulfillment of the Requirement
For the Master Degree**

Submitted by:

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Academic year: 2021/2022

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Candidate:

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Dedication

This modest work is dedicated to my parents, the source of hope, power, love and ambition.

May God bless them.

To my husband who has always been so supportive and helpful.

To my life .my son Mohamed Mahdi.

To my brothers and sisters.

To everyone knows and loves me.

To all brave Muslims all over the world who are still fighting the battle of hatred, racism,
islamophobia, and prejudice.

Abstract

Social media have proven to affect every aspect of life including the political discourse. Unlike other platforms, Twitter is apparently the favorite for politicians. Lately, Trump, the 45th president of the United States has become the most controversial politician and leader of state due to his heavy use of Twitter. Unfortunately, his rhetoric has been characterized by a high rise of "hate speech" against Muslims. This thesis addresses the impact of President Donald Trump's hate speech on Muslims in the United States and how this has a ripple effect on their life. Through a critical discourse analysis, This study will decode his ideology and layers of hate in a number of selected islamophobic tweets. It also addresses the potential impact of Trump's such anti-Muslim rhetoric on this minority group. The ultimate aim of this study is drawing the link between hatred content about Muslims and the increasing level of hate crimes, social abuse, discrimination that took place during the Trump age, in addition to the discriminatory policies such as the travel ban and the new immigration policies.

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General Introduction.

The existence of Muslims in America is not new .Muslims have been a part of the American society since the first ships of enslaved Africans were brought to the American shores in the 17th century. The other significant wave of Muslim came with immigrants which began in the mid-19th century until 1920s. However, the biggest overflow of Muslims to America came with Arab refugees who have escaped civil wars in their countries seeking survival on the first place, a refugee, a job and education in the second.

According to the World Population Review of 2022, there are approximately 3.450.000 Muslims living In the United States which is equal to 1.10 % of total population there .American Muslims take part in all aspects of American social life .they are successful doctors , competent university professors ,strong political fighters, Oscar winners ,social influencers, sport champions ,comedians ,activists ,and even congressmen. Yet, American acceptance of Muslims has continued to deteriorate since September 9TH known as "The Terrorist Attacks ".The latter brought Islam into the national and international spotlight with a new intensity. Both "islamophobia "and "The War on Terror " have increased hatred, racism, and threat to Muslims living there.

The emergence of Donald Trump as an anti-Muslim-Islam presidential candidate and victory over Hillary Clinton in 2017 is a striking point in the United States' political sphere and the statue of Muslims as well. Many researchers criticize Trump for his disparaging rhetoric on Twitter and present him as an example of how Twitter can be an effective tool for the construction and extension of political polarization. Unfortunately, of all the marginalized minority groups living in the United States .no one has faced so much hatred and discrimination in the age of Trump as Muslims.

In previous studies , many researchers have investigated whether Donald Trump rhetoric carry racist ideologies and attempted to find their effects on the nation ,while others have attempted to figure out the effects of hate speech on minority groups like the black ,Hispanics ,and Arabs in addition to the influence on the image of the United States .In this study ,however ,we will try first to find evidence that the Trump's islamophobic rhetoric particularly his tweets carry and convey any hate sentiments .and their impact on the social life of Muslims in particular .

Trump's anti-Muslim political rhetoric on Twitter became very evident during U.S. Presidential election in 2016. In many occasions, he accused Muslims of being terrorists, and declared that they would be disallowed to enter the country in his presidency. As a president later, Trump's words turned into actions when he signed a series of executive orders banning travelers from several Muslim majority countries, immigration new policy and many other islamophobic decisions, in addition to his racist anti-Muslims rhetoric «hate speech» has pictured all Muslims as criminals and terrorists.

It is hypothesized that Trump's anti Muslims -Islam rhetoric is likely to be hateful and can lead to both verbal and physical harms. So, through a critical discourse analysis, we will attempt to break off a number of selected tweets that contain the words Muslim or Islam so as to achieve the objectives of the present research in order to stress out hateful content against Muslims. To do so, the following questions have been raised:

* To what extent Donald Trump tweets about Muslims can be classified as hate speech?

*Can Trump anti- Muslim rhetoric lead to negative effects on Muslims in the United States?

So, the ultimate aim of this study is to find out the correlation between hate speech if found in Trump's anti-Muslim discourse and hate activities against Muslims.

This dissertation consists of three chapters: The first chapter is under the title Hate Speech in the American political discourse. It is devoted to provide some definitions of hate speech, its characteristics and the harm behind hate message. It also gives definition of the political rhetoric finding out its importance, power, and effects on the social ideologies and the social attitudes. It also shows the role of twitter in encouraging hate sentiments. In addition to that, this chapter will explain what critical discourse analysis is and the implemented framework of this study.

The Second one is the main part of the study; it is entitled Critical Discourse Analysis of Islamophobic Rhetoric in Donald Trump's Selected Tweet. It is the workshop of the research where a good number of tweets are collected and analyzed textually in search of hate content that attacks Islam and Muslims such as Islamophobic and violence encouraging tweets. In this part all the threads of the case will be linked to figure out the correlation between hate message and hate effect.

The last chapter is about the impact of Trump's hate content on Muslims living in America .This part highlights the direct and the indirect effects of Trump's hate messages on Muslims under his age including social discrimination ,social abuse ,violence and hate crimes on the one hand ,and its impact on the political decisions like the Travel ban executive orders ,refugees and immigration policy, and Violations of civil liberties on the other hand .

Chapter One:
Hate Speech in the American political discourse.

Introduction

In the last quarter of the twentieth century ,the world has witnessed a digital revolution in terms of use of social platforms ,like Facebook and Twitter .The latter has resulted in crucial social and economic effects worldwide .Yet, The character of the political discourse is no exception ,it has changed dramatically especially on Twitter .It has become the most useful platform through which politicians run their electoral campaigns or spread their ideologies on line.

In recent years, " The Trump Effect" has been strongly linked to his political discourse on Twitter which was primarily characterized by a high rise in hate content that affected not only the reputation of Trump as a politician but also the functioning of the entire society at large, including citizens of different ethnicities, races, religions, and ideologies .This rise of hate speech along with the power of social media have transformed the political rhetoric into inflammatory speech that menaces individuals as well as stability of the whole country.

This chapter is a review of the literature .It is devoted to establish the basis to our study .It provides the different definitions of the hate speech, online hate speech. It also explains the harms and motivations of hateful language in relation to the political discourse. .in addition to that, this chapter will explain what critical discourse analysis is and the implemented framework of this study . Then, it sheds light on the impact of Twitter in encouraging hate sentiments. Followed by a look at the constitutional law of the United States and the UN strategy in regarding and encountering hate speech, ending with Twitter hate speech regulation policy.

1 .Hate Speech

1.1. What is Hate Speech?

In fact, there is no real internationally agreed definition of hate speech. Yet, it can be understood according to The United Nations Secretary as the following,

Any kind of communication in speech, writing or behavior, that attacks or u
pejorative or discriminatory language with reference to a person or a group
on the basis of who they are, in other words, based on their religion,
ethnicity, nationality, race, color, descent, gender or other identity factor.

According to Brown, the term hate speech can refer to speech that is

insulting, degrading, deframing, negatively stereotyping or inciting hatred, discrimination or violence against people in virtue of their race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, sexual orientation, disability, gender identity. (419-420)

However , The commonly used definition is the one outlined in the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers' Recommendation in the following lines,

the term hate speech shall be understood as covering all forms of expression which spread, incite, promote or justify racial hatred, xenophobia, anti-Semitism or other forms of hatred based on intolerance, including: intolerance expressed by aggressive nationalism and ethnocentrism, discrimination and hostility against minorities, migrants and people of immigrant origin. (20)

In the United States particularly, freedom especially freedom of speech is the most cherished founding principle of the nation's identity. Thus, the term "Hate speech" as a form of expression is illegal and non – defined since it often clashes with free speech that is highly protected by the First Amendment .As a matter of fact, the United States does not have hate speech laws because the supreme court has repeatedly ruled that laws criminalizing hate speech simply violate the guarantee to freedom of speech contained in the First Amendment to the U.S constitution.

1.2. Online Hate Speech

In fact, it is not that difficult to give a definition to the new term; the definitions mentioned above could also be applied to online hate speech. However, many social media sites provide their own understanding of hate speech. Facebook, for example, answers the question of what they consider to be hate speech as follows: “Content that attacks people based on their actual or perceived race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, disability or disease is not allowed.” (Facebook)They also add a significant note: “We do, however, allow clear attempts at humor or satire that might otherwise be considered a possible threat or attack. This includes content that many people may find to be in bad taste. (Facebook) .Yet ,Twitter , does not provide its own definition, but simply forbids to publish or post direct, specific threats of violence against others. This can lead users to understand that such actions are at least publically unacceptable. (Twitter)

The Council of Europe's Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime gives more precise and concise definition. According to them, online hate speech is:

any written material, any image or any other representation of ideas or theories, which advocates, promotes or incites hatred, discrimination or violence, against any individual or group of individuals, based on race, color, descent or national or ethnic origin, as well as religion if used as a pretext for any of these factors.(20)

Over the years, the council of Europe has worked so hard in the field of hate speech .it addresses the issues of hate speech and discrimination in the areas of education, sport, gender equality, media, and internet governance. Thanks to the committee of ministers, the council have adopted the first official definition to hate speech, and charters and recommendations setting human rights standards, and providing guidelines to the member states to help them deal with hate speech and support victims.

1.3. Motivations of Hateful Feelings and Hateful Language

People create hate speech for a variety of reasons. Sometimes hateful speech can reflect a person's genuine political beliefs or distaste for a group of people. Hate speech can also be a product of lack of knowledge, experience, or reflection if the speakers come from an environment where slurs are commonplace. Speakers may be unfamiliar with members of a targeted group, and not realize they are stereotyping or using language that could be considered hateful. They may also lack knowledge about the relevant facts. One example could be a person who uses a slur referring to a stereotype about Islam, without any personal knowledge of the beliefs of this religion or the history of discrimination toward that group.

Perhaps they have a good reason to dislike specific people from that group and falsely assume that most people from that group have the same negative characteristics .take the example of those who believe that all the Muslims are criminals and terrorists due to the 9/11 events despite the fact that they had nothing to do with the attack .So, sometimes islamophobia is just unexplained and irrational.

In the post 9/11 America attacking Islam and Muslims became the new brand fashion for the radio, television and print media. Unfortunately, the events of 9/11 were used as an excuse to greatly magnify the hostility toward Muslims and cloak it in pseudo-patriotism. Muslim-bashing has become socially acceptable in the United States. As Muslim hatred became internationally official, the voice hate speeches screamed louder

and the level of hate crimes have tragically increased .. Numerous States afterwards along with regional and international bodies, have responded to security threats by adopting measures which eventually target Muslims and define Muslims as high-risk to the national and international security .policies and practices have also perpetuated harmful stereotypes and tropes that depict Muslims and their beliefs and culture as a threat.

Religion for some people is sometimes the source of hatred. Maussen in his book , *Anti-Muslim Sentiments and Mobilization in the Netherlands. Discourse, Policies and Violence*. states that islamophobia is the result of hatred and hate speech is among the many reflections of islamophobia(100) .

Maussen adds , ‘Islamophobia’ groups together all kinds of different forms of discourse, speech and acts , which is a ‘fear’ or a ‘phobia’ of Islam (100) . This phobia is strongly illustrated in hundreds of Trumps speeches either on TV screens, on radio ,or on the different platforms of social media . President Trump said On CNN, “I think Islam hates us. He added There’s something there, there’s a tremendous hatred there. There’s a tremendous hatred. We have to get to the bottom of it. There’s an unbelievable hatred of us. This confession in fact shows how much hatred he carries towards Muslims.

1.4. The Inevitable Harms of Hate Speech

After giving the historical , lexical ,and semantic background of the concept " hate speech", the question that arises here is why much importance is given to the term ,is it that harmful ,in other words ,what is the harm of hate speech ?

In addition to xenophobia, racism and intolerance – including rising anti-Semitism, anti-Muslim hatred and persecution of Christians. United Nations Secretary-General, António Guterres , writes ,Hate speech is a menace to democratic values, social stability and peace.” that is to say that governments may lose control over their citizens if they simply lose control over their citizen’s language .Some people believe that in answering this question ,it makes a positive difference whether or not the speech is insulting, degrading, defaming , negatively stereotyping or inciting hatred, discrimination or violence against people in virtue of their race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, sexual orientation, disability, gender identity, for example; and that it makes a

positive difference because such speech implicates issues of harm, dignity, security, healthy cultural dialogue, democracy, and legitimacy, to name just a handful of relevant issues.

Hate speech can harm individuals, communities and societies. Research focused on the impact of racial, ethnic, religious, gendered, and hate speech finds that the targets of hate speech can experience negative emotional, mental, and physical consequences. These can include low self-worth, anxiety, fear for their lives, and even self-harm or suicide. Hate speech harms our relationships with each other. It interferes with our ability to communicate with others and to empathize. Because it often relies on stereotypes and scapegoating, it negatively impacts our ability to address the root causes of social problems. Therefore hate speech can also harm communities, even when it targets individuals.

In his most famous and influential book, *The Harm Of Hate Speech*, Waldron wrote:

The publication of hate speech is calculated to undermine this. Its aim is to compromise the dignity of those at whom it is targeted, both in their own eyes and in the eyes of other members of society. And it sets out to make the establishment and upholding of their dignity .(5)

Waldron explains that when hatred towards an individual or a minority group under the title of islamophobia or xenophobia is expressed publically, it is a systematic attempt to ruin their dignity. He Added

It aims to besmirch the basics of their reputation, by associating a scriptive characteristics like ethnicity, or race, or religion with conduct or attributes that should disqualify someone from being treated as a member of society in good standing.(6)

Waldron states clearly that public hate content that attacks the different dimensions of their character can lead to disrespect and dislike towards the target group so as to damage their image within their community .

When it comes to social media, online hate speech often results in serious offline harms. The theory of “dangerous speech,” as developed by Susan Baensch, explains that some types of hate speech are prone to incite violence. This “dangerous speech” follows specific patterns that cross societies, time periods, and type of targeted group. Recently, dangerous speech in online contexts, specifically on social media, has resulted in deaths in places like Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Uganda. But there have also been examples in the U.S., such as the synagogue shooting in Pittsburgh, where the perpetrator had engaged in online hate speech prior to his

crimes. Although not everyone who engages in hate speech commits violent crimes, many people who commit hate crimes point to hate speech on the internet as their inspiration for such acts.

Hate speech harms everyone. Expressions of hate against minority populations can be used to normalize discrimination, outbreaks of hate crimes, and targeted violence. Even for those who simply witness it, hate speech harms our ability to effectively process information. Many examples of online disinformation are centered on exploiting social struggles around race and ethnicity, deepening these social rifts through use of hate speech. This is designed to inflame our emotions and prevent us from evaluating the truth or falsity of the claim.

As far as the Trump's inflammatory anti Muslims hate Tweets are concerned, Muslims in the United States have unlimited number of stories to tell about social abuse, racism, fear, discrimination, offensive language, violence and hate crimes that took place as a result of the Trump effect.

2. The Political Discourse

2.1. What is political discourse?

Before we speak about the methodology as far as analysis of Trump's political discourse is concerned, it is important to understand that Political discourse has been defined by many linguists differently. Van Dijk for instance, specified that political discourse is not only defined by a topic or a style, but rather by who speaks to whom, as what, on what occasion and with what goals. In other words, political discourse is especially 'political' because of its functions in the political process. (225)

Moreover, Van Dijk defined political discourse not only in terms of discourse structures but also in terms of political contexts. He contends that: It is not sufficient to observe, for instance, that political discourse often features the well-known “political” pronoun we. It is crucial to relate such use to such categories as, who is speaking, when, where and with/to whom, that is, to specific aspects of the political situation(132-133). To Van Dijk, the production and understanding of political discourses involves the political ideologies that are

represented in many political practices. Those ideologies are produced by political discourses (11). Ideologies, thus, are observable through political discourse. They may be explicitly or implicitly formulated.

2.2. Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical discourse analysis is the adopted approach to study and analyze selected D.T's tweets. Because as understood by Van Dijk,

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context. With such dissident research, critical discourse analysts take explicit position, and thus want to understand, expose, and ultimately resist social inequality. (352 .)

CDA is restricted to exercising power through written or spoken form. Moreover, it is a tool that reveals a great part of the speaker's ideology, identity, gender, aims and mostly political position.

2.2.1.Fairclough's " Tripartite Model "of Critical Discourse Analysis

In our research, Fairclough's " Tripartite Model " is the adopted framework for critical discourse analysis. The three provided levels of analysis are description, interpretation, and explanation, will be implemented to decode Trump's ideology and detect hateful content .

First, Description which is study of the object or the text is the first dimension that the first process tackles .According to Fairclough (138), it refers to “the written or spoken language produced in a discursive event.” It implies the study of language structures that is spoken or written for discursive states. According to Fairclough, close analysis of texts is a significant part of social scientific analysis of a whole range of social and cultural practices and processes.

The second dimension of Fairclough's model of CDA is the discursive practice. The process that takes place here is the interpretation. According to Rodgers et al, the production process is linked to the interpretation and consumption(372). This means, the product is first examined, then meaning is understood. The way people produce, interpret and transform texts is the concern of this dimension. Therefore, it is an in-between step that sets path for a clear analysis of context.

The third and final dimension is knotted to the analysis of socio-cultural practice. Whatever happens is the social, historical and cultural frameworks that cover the discourse that is investigated in this process. Issues like power and ideology are explored through the ways discourses operate in society. Fairclough considered language use as socially shaped and socially shaping. He considered texts and discourses as socially constitutive by stating that, “language use is always simultaneously constitutive of (I) social identities, (II) social relations and (III) systems of knowledge and beliefs.” (134)

2.2.2. Media Discourse Analysis (MDA)

The media language has been the center of many studies especially in Discourse Analysis. Norman Fairclough's model in media discourse is based on linguistic elements as well as the social life. The former consists of analysing, for instance, types of grammatical structures, verb forms, or adjectives that have a social dimension (related to certain events of cultures). The latter is an attempt to highlight the idea that texts are multifunctional; that is, representing the world (ideational function) and constructing social relationships (interpersonal function). In simple terms, the choice of words that the media implements has a social and ideological meaning. (25)

2.2. Rise of Hate Speech in the US Political Rhetoric

In recent years, islamophobia has become the new brand tool of successful politics in the west, at least from the view point of Donald Trump .his fear or in other words his hatred of Muslims has become unhidden in his discourse for the public on TV sets ,radio or on Twitter which eventually turns into actions throughout his executive orders .

After the September 11th attacks, terrorism was touted as a threat that would “never again” be ignored. This threat was repeatedly harped on by Presidents George W. Bush and Barack Obama. After Bush set the agenda for an expansive terror war and a presidential rhetoric replete with fear, Obama attempted to recalibrate and narrow the war on terror but ended up largely maintaining Bush’s policies and falling into some of Bush’s rhetoric regarding the terror threat.

President Donald Trump, who campaigned viciously against Obama's legacy, also did not change much in terms of terrorism policy. Even so, the rhetoric adopted by Trump has upended decades of presidential dignity in the way he speaks about terrorists and the way he links terrorism to immigration. President Trump is frank in his open dislike of Muslims and pictures them as a high risk or simply terrorists.

From the beginnings of his campaign, Donald Trump, repeatedly declared "Islam hates us" (Johnson, Jenna.2017. President Trump, unlike his predecessors, brazenly linked the Muslim religion to terrorism. He also linked counterterrorism and Islamophobia to his anti-immigration stance. To this end, Trump unjustifiably merged the "threats" of immigration and of terrorism.

President Trump has chosen terrorism, laws and regulations meant to stop terrorism, as a central plank in his campaign and presidency. Yet he has focused almost exclusively on threats emanating from Muslim sources, which he has claimed need to be "looked into," while ignoring terrorist attacks orchestrated by non-Muslims in America and abroad including the spate of attacks by far-right white extremists that occurred under his watch.

2.3. Power of the Political Discourse in shaping American's attitude Towards Muslims

Political speeches are the crucial activity that links the different parts of the society together ,the core of political speech ,however ,is the ability to use language and symbols that wake latent tendencies among the masses .since politics is considered to be the means for power to put certain political ,economic and social concepts into practice .making speeches is a vital part of the politicians role in announcing policy and convincing people to agree with it.

The political rhetoric is central to political processes and outcomes. It plays a vital role in the foundation of the political speech on the other hand can also lead to shaping the minds of people, maintaining their beliefs or even replacing them with new ideologies. Dahl assumes that: when politicians give speeches they exercise power through discourse. The latter allows them to influence the behavior of their audience. (80)

The President, for instance, can use his or her rhetoric to unite or divide the country. In this respect, President Trump is a great outlier in American history. Hate speech attacking Muslims in Trumps discourse have made a

strong effect on the public thinking and the public reaction and shaped his entire policy ,especially with the power of digital platforms and Twitter in particular . Presidential rhetoric is critically important in guiding American foreign and domestic policy as well as in determining which threats are pursued by the U.S. government. (Rubin)

The Impact of the political discourse in the United States as far as Muslims are concerned is often negative, Ghazali notes that:

The American attitudes regarding the Muslim community and Islamic faith are fueled largely by political statements of various military and civil leaders and reporting in the media that focuses mostly on projecting a negative image of the Muslims and their faith. The vilification of Muslim community and their faith has been relentless among certain segments of the media and almost all political parties since 9/11. Most of the politicians, media commentators and authors have been very focused in their campaign of demonizing Islam as a faith and Muslims as community.(19)

As a matter of fact ,islamophobia has become a crucial part of global political discourse not only at the level of American politics .This islamophobic politics is spread by global media to construct negative perception of Islam and Muslims.

3. Twitter

3.1. The Role of Twitter in Encouraging Hatred against Muslims (Hate in a Tweet)

Twitter is a social networking site allowing users to communicate through short messages called tweets which can have a maximum length of 140 characters. The main trigger of Twitter communication is the default question “What’s happening?” which encourages users to tweet. Twitter users can write, like, comment and retweet posts, which can also include pictures, links, GIFs and polls. Choosing to retweet a message implies the possibility to republish it and adding a comment . therefore personalizing its content. In this way, the platform allows a two-way communication and therefore enables interaction between users.

One of the features which make Twitter particularly popular is the fact that it is very easy to use. The shortness of tweets, together with the simple language used, makes it very user-friendly as its content can be scanned very quickly. As it is possible to filter the content by hashtags, it is easier to find tweets and users with

similar interests. This social media is used for recreational reasons, to share personal opinions, stay in touch with friends or influence the digital debate, but it is also widely used to share information, for instant messaging and for marketing purposes - especially by brands, companies, politicians and celebrities.

Twitter has become a very powerful channel of political communication in recent years, many times overtaking, along with Facebook, traditional channels of mass communication, such as: TV, radio or newspapers. 500 million tweets are sent every day (5,787 tweets every second), and 326 million people use Twitter every month, even if there are 1.3 billion Twitter accounts.(Hootsuite)

(Grant et al) assume that "Twitter is widely used to assist campaigns and the trend of utilizing this platform by the politicians and their parties has been analyzed by scholars." So, the usefulness of Twitter has benefited politicians, especially those in the United States of America, who have generated a unique phenomenon in political communication: creating a map on polarization in the online environment.

3.2. Trump, Islamophobia, and Twitter

Hatred in the US has various labels including Islamophobia, anti-immigrant sentiment, or racism. In the wake of 9/11 attacks, due to social media ,new ‘fears of the other’ or the immigrant have been systematically transplanted in the minds of the most Americans .they were newly schooled in Islam and its geography. Commenting on the wave of anti-Muslim rhetoric in the US .The rise of such hate language on line among politicians especially the president of the country have impacted American attitudes towards Muslims too .

Before we highlight the link between islamophobia, Trump, and Twitter.it is important to understand what is islamophobia first .According to Trust islamophobia is, “Unfounded hostility towards Islam” (4) .He explains “it refers also to the practical consequences of such hostility in unfair discrimination against Muslim individuals and communities, and to the exclusion of Muslims from mainstream political and social affairs (4)

This term has been included in the Oxford English Dictionary since 1997. It is functionally similar to xenophobia and offers a useful short hand way of referring to hatred of Islam and therefore a fear or dislike of Muslims. Following the events of September 11th 2001, it has been speculated that Islamophobia and discrimination against Muslims have increased.

Yet, Donald Trump began his anti-Muslim stance well before he even campaigned for President. Klass in The Washington Post notes that, In 2011 and 2012, Trump insinuated that President Barack Obama was secretly a Muslim” (38.) For instance, on March 30, 2011, Trump said the following about Barack Obama in a radio interview: he doesn’t have a birth certificate, or if he does, there’s something on that certificate that is very bad for him. Now, somebody told me and I have no idea if this is bad for him or not, but perhaps it would be that where it says ‘religion,’ (39) it might have ‘Muslim’”(40). Here Trump trades in the terribly racist “birther” conspiracy theory, adding an Islamophobia dimension.

Trump, unlike his predecessors Bush and Obama, linked the Muslim religion to Terrorism. He also linked counterterrorism and Islamophobia to his anti-immigration stance. To this end, Trump unjustifiably merged the “threats” of immigration and of terrorism.

Unlike his ancestors again, Trump Displayed and Promoted Islamophobia and hatred of Islam and Muslim through his political discourse for millions of followers on his account on Twitter .the latter played a striking role during the 2015 elections rally before Hillary Clinton .Donald Trump has been the most influential political leader in the history of twitter platform; he has got a long ,rich ,and fruitful legacy of islamophobia and hate speech . @realDonaldTrump gave his 50 million followers the opportunity to see hate feelings of their President towards Islam and Muslims .

There has been an active interest in the ways in which Donald Trump uses Twitter. Millions worldwide are affected by what is called the “Trump Effect” which is a term describing the influence Trump has had on society, economy, and international relations. It is worth mentioning that Trump has a very successful personal media. “By using an informal and conversational language style in his tweets, he has been successful in reaching large audiences and appearing closer to the people. His inciting rhetoric continued throughout his campaign, and he used primarily Twitter as a tool to communicate with the people” (Kreis,).

The Trump effect is often powerful on the public ideologies and attitudes . Unsurprisingly, troubles do happen every time he publishes a racist content in his account .Great number of reports about verbal violence, abusive behaviors, ,slur ,harassments and even hate crimes have been saved in his age .

4. Hate Speech Regulation

4.1. Twitter Hate Speech Regulation Policy

As pinned on the help center page of Twitter, the mission of this platform is to give everyone the power to create and share ideas as well as information .It also provides them with the opportunity to express opinions and beliefs without any barriers because of the fact that free speech is a human right .yet, it is forbidden for users to demonstrate hate in a tweet. According to Twitter hateful conduct policy, it is prohibited for users,

To promote violence against or directly attack or threaten other people on the basis of race ,ethnicity ,national origin ,caste ,sexual orientation ,gender ,gender identity ,religious affiliation ,age ,disability or serious disease . (Twitter)

The policy states that it is banned for users to implement hateful images or symbols in their profiles. The company is so committed to combat abuse Motivated by hatred, prejudice, or intolerance .It is also prohibited to behave targeting individuals or groups with abuse based on their membership in a particular category.

Tweets that contain violent threats like «I will kill you ..." and "you are dead man" Is not tolerated ,their account will be permanently suspended .wishing , hoping ,or calling for serious harm on a person or group of people ,targeting groups with content that reference to mass murder or violent events with the intention to harass the victims is totally forbidden.

It is also banned to incite fear or spread fearful stereotype about protected category such as the prejudice that all religious groups are terrorists "Muslims are terrorists ",to incite others to harass members or to discriminate them in addition to the content that incite violence against a category .in addition to the previous bans, it is not accepted to target others with repeated slurs ,tropes ,or other content that intends to dehumanize ,degrade, or reinforce negative or harmful stereotypes about a protected category .

So under the previous policy, the company would take action against any behavior that target individuals or groups with hateful conduct .the action is usually the permanent suspension of the accounts that are determined to engage in hateful conduct as defined in the policy .

Suspension of the account @realDonaldTrump marked the first time that Twitter ban a head of state since adopting this framework. Twitter's statement on Trump's suspension emphasized that notwithstanding the framework's goal of protecting users' "right to hold power to account in the open," world leaders "cannot use Twitter to incite violence. On January 8th, 2021 Trump wrote, "the 75.000.000 great Americans patriots who voted for me ,AMERICA FIRST ,and MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN ,will have a GIANT VOICE long into the future ".Mostly thereafter ,he added ,”to all those who have asked ,I will not be going to the inauguration on January 20th. This suspension took place as a reaction to two suspicious tweets published by the president on 8th January figured out as the following ,“ as Such ,our determination is that the two tweets above are likely to inspire others to replicate the violent acts that took place on January 6th ,2021 ,and that there are multiple indicators that they are being received and understood as encouragement to do so .” (Blog .twitter.com)

In fact, the decision to suspend @realDonaldTrump permanently that took place on January 8th , 2021 as a reaction to the two tweets that were considered to violate hate conduct speech policy, is the strongest evidence the president discourse may contain in a way or another hate content .despite the fact that some still assume that they still part of free expression guaranteed by the First Amendment .

4.2. The United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech.

In order to eliminate the harm of hate speech, the United Nations has implemented actions at global and country level so as to enhance internal cooperation among relevant UN entities. The Strategy has been guided by the following principles:

- * The strategy and its implementation to be in line with the right to freedom of opinion and expression. ie , The UN supports more speech, not less, as the key means to address hate speech;
- * Tackling hate speech is the responsibility of all governments, societies, the private sector, starting with individual women and men. All are responsible, all must act;
- * In the digital age, the UN should support a new generation of digital citizens, empowered to recognize, reject and stand up to hate speech;

* We need to know more to act effectively this calls for coordinated data collection and research, including on the root causes, drivers and conditions conducive to hate speech.

The United Nations Secretary has also underlined the Key commitments .Firstly, IT recommends that relevant UN entities should be able to recognize, monitor, collect data and analyze hate speech trends .Secondly, The UN system should adopt a common understanding of the root causes and drivers of hate speech in order to take relevant action to best address and/or mitigate its impact. Thirdly , it is important for Relevant UN entities to identify and support actors who challenge hate speech. Fourthly, they have also to show solidarity with the victims of hate speech and implement human rights-centered measures which aim at countering retaliatory hate speech and escalation of violence, promote measures to ensure that the rights of victims are upheld, support convening of key actors; reframe problems in ways that make solutions more attainable, and introduce independent mediation and expertise; and build coalitions.

The UN system on the other hand should establish and strengthen partnerships with new and traditional media to address hate speech narratives and promote the values of tolerance, non-discrimination, pluralism, and freedom of opinion and expression.

As far as technology is concerned , they must keep up with technological innovation and encourage more research on the relationship between the misuse of the Internet and social media for spreading hate speech and the factors that drive individuals towards violence .they should also engage private sector actors, including social media companies, on steps they can take to support UN principles and action to address and counter hate speech, encouraging partnerships between government, industry and civil society.

Moreover, in order to encounter hate speech, they must take action in formal and informal education to implement (SDG4), Sustainable Development Goal 4 to promote the values and skills of Global Citizenship Education, and enhance Media and Information Literacy. The UN System should also raise awareness about respect for human rights, non-discrimination, tolerance and understanding of other cultures and religions, as well as gender equality, including in the digital world. It should promote intercultural, interfaith and interreligious dialogue and mutual understanding.

Furthermore, The UN should use advocacy, both private and public, to highlight hate speech trends of concern as well as to express sympathy and support to targeted individuals or groups,

Finally ,The united nations secretary also recommend that The Communications should be strategically used to address, counter and mitigate the impact of hate speech, as well as counteract its bearing, without restricting the right to freedom of expression ,strengthen partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including those working in the tech industry.

In addition to the previous notes, the UN should provide support to Member States in the field of capacity building and policy development to address hate speech. In this context, the United Nations will convene an international conference on Education for Prevention with focus on addressing and countering Hate Speech which would involve Ministers of Education.

Conclusion

Throughout this chapter, we have tried to establish the background of our study .It attempted at providing a comprehensible and brief definitions to hate speech , cyber hate speech, explained the different motivations and circumstances under which hate discourse addressing Muslims was made by president Trump ,his intentions, and the ultimate harms.

The next chapter will be devoted to the practical part, It will be a critical discourse analysis of Donald Trump's anti -Muslims tweets .

Chapter Two:
Critical Discourse Analysis
of Islamophobic Rhetoric in Donald Trump's
Selected Tweets

Introduction

This chapter is the workshop of this study, in which we will apply Critical Discourse Analysis approach to study 12 selected tweets published by the account @realDonaldTrump. Through this analysis, we will try to decode ideology and layers of hate within these tweets. We will shed light on the language forms that might be classified as hate speech which as defined in the first chapter can incite hatred, discrimination or violence against a minority like Muslims. The decision will be made in comparison to twitter hateful conduct policy.

1. Research Methodology

The adopted methodological approach to textual analysis of selected D.T's tweets is Fairclough's Media Critical Discourse Analysis, since it focuses on analyzing and interpreting the content of the tweets that carries meaning and ideological hints such as islamophobia, racism, hatred, and violence incitements.

The Selected tweets of President D.T are downloaded from his personal account on Twitter. These tweets are compiled under the theme hatred and islamophobia. That is, all chosen tweets refer directly or indirectly to how D.T regards and portray Islam and Muslims. Moreover, Fairclough's model of CDA is employed to highlight D.T's political beliefs demonstrated in his tweets about serious issues such as, Terrorism, Immigration, and refugees.

2. Participant: Donald Trump

Donald John Trump (D.T) saw light in the city of New York in 1971. D.T is the 45th president after Barack Obama. He is also famous for being a well-known magnate businessman and a real-estate manager. In 2015 D.T announced that he would enter the competition as a candidate to win the seat of the American president. However, Journalists at that time doubted his capacity to win this position. Unexpectedly, D.T won by majority of votes to be the responsible of the republican bureau. Consequently, on July 19, 2016, D.T won the candidacy by slightly defeating Hilary Clinton. D.T studied Finance at the University of Pennsylvania to achieve a degree in economics. Donald became a wealthy businessman the fact that D.T won the presidential

election in 2016 makes his language an area of interest within the academic field. D.T has continuously expressed his dissatisfaction on how America is being endangered by weak policies against immigration.

One of his controversial announcements is when he issued a direct order to build a wall separating the U.S from Mexico; he stated that this project would be funded by U.S taxpayers; however, Mexico will re-pay for this project. Similarly ,he signed a travel ban against Muslims. He went further by stating that he would side by those Christian refugees who seek peace and prosperity in America. **(Schleifer)**

3. Collected Data Description

The Data at hand is a set of 12 tweets that are gathered from the social network "Twitter" .They are extracted from Trump's own account @realDonaldTrump before it was permanently suspended and access becomes impossible .These tweets were published in a period of time that marked the climax regarding the number of Tweets that contain words Muslim or Islam since he declared his candidacy for president on June 16, 2015 until the end of his reign. The main theme shared in this data is systematically collected under the keywords: Muslims and Islam in order to decode DT political ideology in relation to Muslim's historical and social variables.

4. Analysis Framework

In order to go deep into the political ideology of D.T, the language is analyzed first in terms of vocabulary, grammar and semantics.

- Semantic level: emphasizing the binary value of employed adjectives. That is, whether they hold a negative or a positive description .
- Theme of hatred: Word choice: the words that reflect islamophobia and the set of word choices that are used in D.Ts discourse to frame and portray Muslims.
- Grammar: highlighting the sentence structure and agency (modal verbs).
- The overuse of capitalization and punctuation.

5. Data Analysis by Fairclough's "Tripartite Model"

5.1. Level One: Description of the object (Tweets)

5.1.1. The Use of Adjectives:

The use of adjectives reveals much about how one conceives of the world around. In his tweets, for instance, D.T uses different adjectives to describe what he thinks: either a positive adjective to reflect what he likes or agrees on or negative adjectives to reflect disagreement or even hate.

The table below exploits the use of adjectives in D.T's selected tweets and replies. The adjectives are categorized into two parts, positive and negative.

Tweet number	Positive Adjectives 40% (10dj)	Negative Adjectives 60% (15dj)	Theme	Date
1	necessary, protective	Radical Islamic(terrorism)	Bombing	8/18/2017
2	////////////////////	Radical Islamic (terrorism)	Bombing	10/20/2017
3	prior	"bad dudes"	Refugees ban	1/29/2017
4	Proactive	loser terrorist, sick, demented	Bombing	8/15/ 2017
5	great	Insane /Islamic	Refugees	11/17/2015
6	////////////////	Islamic	refugees	10/19/2016
7	strong	horrible	Refugees	1/29/2017
8	////////////////	suspect ,“SO DANGEROUS!”	Refugees	2/11/2017
9	////////////////	terrorist	Refugees	11/15/2015
10	larger, tougher, and more specific, correct!”	////////////////////		9/15/2017
11	////////////////	massive Muslim problem.”	Muslim ban	12/10/2015
12	extreme	“truly evil" terrorists, radical Islamic	Immigration extreme vetting	11/1/2017

Table .1 Positive and Negative Adjective in D.T's and Tweets about Muslims

The table above demonstrates the frequency of positive and negative adjectives. First, D.T's short statements contain (15) significant number of negative adjectives a percentage of 60% For instance, whenever the word 'Islamic' is uttered ,the rest of adjectives are negative. Such as Islamic terrorists ,Muslim problem , horrible mass (Muslim refugees) .he also portrays Muslims as "Losers", suspects , problems ,dangerous , sick, demented ,bad ,horrible radical , and evil .second , he uses only ten (10) positive adjectives with percentage of 40%, for instance, he uses the adjectives "necessary , protective, larger, tougher, and more specific, correct "to describe the Muslim ban and the adjectives strong ,extreme when he talks about the borders. Yet, these adjectives that seem positive are uttered at the expense of Muslims too. That is to say that the president

Coverage of Muslims and Islam in the media is generally more negative .islamophobia and the war on terror are the dominating notions of his rhetoric .

5.1.2. The Use of Modal Verbs:

Tweet	Modal verb	Description	Date
1	Terroris must be stopped The courts must give....	Obligation /necessity Obligation /necessity	8/18/2017
4	must be proactive	Obligation /necessity	8/15/ 2017
5	some could be ISIS.	Possibility in the present /doubt	11/17/2015
10	"should be far larger, that would not be	Advice /necessity Comment about hypothetical possibility	9/15/2017

Table 2. Trump's Use of Modal verbs

As shown in the table above, D.T tends to implement some modal verbs .perhaps he does so in order to make his speech looks obligatory , necessary , urgent to be put into practice ,and gives it more power ,especially with the use of the passive voice that creates more emphasis and importance to the action .he uses such language to draw attention of his followers that they are in dangerous period of time and they have to do something like the travel ban or extreme vetting policies to save themselves .

5.1.3..Representation of Islam and Muslims

Words are powerful tools to situate the addressee in given frame and represent them either positively or negatively. Word choice when addressing a person or a group of people also creates public views as well as attitudes towards the target group.

Tweet number	Notion	Frame	Date
1	Islam	Radical Islamic terrorism	8/18/2017
2	islam	Radical Islamic terror	10/20/2017
3	Muslim Refugees	bad dudes	1/29/2017
4	Muslims	loser terrorist, sick ,demented ,	8/15/ 2017
5	Muslim refugees	ISIS	11/17/2015
6	Muslim refugees	ISIS	10/19/2016
7	Muslim refugees	a horrible mess	1/29/2017
8	Muslim banned countries Muslim Refugees	suspect countries so dangerous	2/11/2017
9	Syrian refugees	terrorists	11/15/2015
11	Muslim refugees /immigrants	massive Muslim problem.	12/10/2015
12	Immigrants family members	truly evil	11/1/2017

Table 3.Framing Islam and Muslims

When Trump Speaks about Islam and, Muslims, his language is often hostile and racist. The terms above are full of islamophobia and hatred , they give bad image about Islam and Muslims and portray them as sick ,losers ,bad, and terrorists . Muslim Refugees and immigrants are portrayed as a big problem, evil, horrible, and so dangerous, or simply “ISIS members.” Islam is not only linked to terrorism, yet it is the terrorism itself. He also paints Muslim countries including the seven banned as suspects that could bring insecurity and death to the nation. through a series of islamophobic tweets ,Trump has partially succeeded to create a horrible image for Muslims and Islam.

5.1.4. Punctuation and capitalization

In written language, the full stop, the comma, the colon, the semi colon, the question or the exclamation marks, small big letters all give new dimension as well as influence clarity and comprehension of the given text.

Tweet number	Part of speech	Punctuation/ Capitalization	Date
8	“SO DANGEROUS!”	Big letters +exclamation mark	2/11/2017
9	BOMB THEIR OIL — TAKE AWAY THEIR FUNDING	Big letters	11/15/2015
4	. Must be proactive!!”	exclamation mark	8/15/ 2017
5	. Is our president insane??”	Question mark	11/17/2015
12	<i>for 35 years!!”</i>	exclamation mark	11/1/2017
12	“truly evil”	Inverted commas	11/1/2017

Table 4. Use of Punctuation and capitalization

The use of capitals according to the New York Times is used for emphasis. Trump's overuse of capitalization is, however, well known, especially when he wants to draw attention of his followers.

when a word is fully capitalized ,it is more skin ” shouting or “ warning”. such as describing Muslim refugees saying they are SO DANGEROUS! With exclamation mark in order to drive their attention to the potential danger of Muslims by inciting fear on the one hand, and for receiving more support about the travel ban policy by showing that he is surprised or even shocked of the big number of dangerous refugees arriving to the USA on the other. "BOMB THEIR OIL — TAKE AWAY THEIR FUNDING" is another capitalized imperative but sounds like a call for violence against Muslims Syrian refugees who was suspected to be a terrorist ,despite the fact that it is a retweet of one of followers.

Trump's often uses lot of question and exclamation marks too. they are certainly .used for a reason .When he tweeted. “ Is our president insane??” the two question marks are written to show the angry and the nervous part of his personality ,this anger certainly comes from his refusal to the existence of Muslim in the US in addition to disagreement with Obama's immigration policies. The exclamation marks are also Implemented as long as he is surprised or shocked to some existing situations such as “*Study what General Pershing of the United States did to terrorists when caught. There was no more Radical Islamic Terror for 35 years!*”

5.2. Level Two: Interpretation

After the textual analysis of the selected tweets ,we move to the second dimension of Fairclough's model of critical analysis .in this stage ,here comes the interpretation ;it means that we try to understand between the lines and uncover layers hate speech in text .

After careful examination of the grammatical ,semantic ,lexical parts of the previous tweets ,it is revealed that they contain hateful context since they can be correctly or falsely interpreted as incitements . the latter can be defined as, the deliberate triggering of discrimination, violence, and/or hostility that lead to crimes, can be a dangerous consequence of hate speech.

5.2.1. Inciting Islamophobia , fear of Muslims

The analysis of the previous tweets reveals that Trump uses language to spread fear of Muslims or in other words ""islamophobia . Kazi (2017) and Nuruzzaman (2017) postulated that Islamophobia was the most prominent features of elections especially during Trump’s campaign. this is so evident due to his long and sorry history of ginning up fear and unfounded prejudice against the Muslim community .He is one the most famous islamophobes history has ever witnessed, his hostile and aggressive words like "so dangerous ,sick, horrible demented, terrorists ,evil " describing Muslims are a clear evidence of this racist unjustified prejudice

Waikar has found that Trump’s campaign contains five most dominant Islamophobic themes including radical Islamic terrorism is considered as a global threat, radical Islam is the main cause of terrorism, immigrants and refugees from Muslim countries are a threat to the security of America and values, and the proposal of banning Muslims in the United States and the establishment of safe zones for the Muslim refugees residing in Syria.

Waikar contented that “Islamophobia is a very significant forms of discrimination and racism as it embeds in it a broad range of prejudices in it. He renders it a hatred of Westerners toward both Islam and Muslims.During the campaign, Trump consistently expressed and incited fear of Islam and Muslims saying ”the Ban should be far larger, tougher, and more specific....” “we need the Travel Ban as an extra level of safety!” that is to say

that the existence of Muslims in the US hinders safety and security of the citizens and suggests a way out through the Muslim ban policy .He added “77% of refugees allowed into U.S. since travel reprieve hail from seven suspect countries,” adding, in all caps, “SO DANGEROUS!” means the seven Muslim; banned countries are so dangerous and unfriendly ,so for national safety ;we have to fear them and protect ourselves .

In a previous research done by Hassanet *Trump and Muslims: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Islamophobic Rhetoric in Donald Trump's Selected Tweets*, The researchers found that Trump uses sweeping statements to construct the identity of refugees and immigrants as criminals or as a threat to America and its citizens. The researchers have also concluded that Trump intentionally uses a dehumanizing perspective for Muslims to create a façade that Muslims are invading America and measures have to be taken against them. In doing so, Trump successfully portrays himself as the American hero, who wishes to save America from suffering and destruction. (11)

5.2.2. Inciting hatred

In one of CNN's interviews. The host Anderson Cooper asks D.T: do you think Islam is at war with the west.D.T responded: I think Islam hates us” D.T also refers to Islam as Radical Islam and terrorist radical Islam as he argues that the difference between Islam and radical Islam is hard to see. In this vein, he insists to, “keep radical Islamic terrorists out of the United States of America. So he signed orders of banning travel for Libya, Iraq, Syria, Iran, Sudan, Somalia and Yemen was initiated for a period of 90 days. And later launched the extreme vetting for Immigrants .Trump never miss to refer his followers to 9/11 events or falsely tweet videos of Muslims celebrating the anniversary so as to fuel more hatred in the hearts of his audience .

5.2.3. Stereotyping Islam and Muslims on Twitter

Another major element in D.T's speech is the radicalization of Islam: D.T and the media attempt at portraying and stereotyping Muslims into one picture which is "Radica Islam". He often insists to generalize and accuse all Muslims of being radical Islamists in many occasions on Twitter such as “Radical Islamic Terrorism must be stopped” or “a rise in UK crime rates is caused by spread of Radical Islamic terror.” Or “on

the Destructive Radical Islamic Terrorism”. The idea that terrorists are Muslim is pervasive in the United States. Even before 9/11, the perception of Arabs as terrorists has come to dominate the public imagination .There is a long history of Orientalism, which positions Arab and Muslims as exotic, uncivilized, dangerous ,and others .Mala.(458)

5.2.4. Inciting Racism and Discrimination

According to the president’s islamophobic political ideology, one of the pillars of his plan to make America GREAT AGAIN is to eradicate Islam and Muslims from the American territory. Trump drew a great wall between "US" and "THEM" with an overflow of anti -Muslim rhetoric that is full of discrimination and segregation in addition to his racist policies such as The Muslim ban declaration ,the extreme vetting or intentional marginalization from the political life entirely .

5.2.5. Inciting Violence against Muslims

Despite the fact that D.T is not openly inciting violence against Muslims, yet his inflammatory rhetoric against Muslims, refugees and Immigrants might inspire haters and islamophobes to do that. It sounded like a violence incitement when he retweeted saying “BOMB THEIR OIL — TAKE AWAY THEIR FUNDING” with imperative form “BOMB” capitalized as an order of violence in spite the fact that it is a retweet but it is still pinned on his own account looking like his own words and accent .

5.3. Level Three: Explanation and Discussion

This dimension is related to the analysis of socio-cultural practice. We attempt to figure out Whatever happens in the social, historical and cultural frameworks that cover the discourse that is investigated in this process ,issues like power and ideology are explored through the ways discourses operate in society

In the words of the well-known American news channel .CNN, “The best way to understand what Donald Trump is thinking and feeling at any moment is his twitter feed” that is to say that language often reflects his ideologies as well as his sentiments.

In fact ,disourse reveals that Trump has got an ideology of one kind ."Trumpism" Matt Yglesias has written that, D.T does have an ideology. He does have an agenda. The core of Trumpism is "a revived and unapologetic American nationalism, which will stand for American interests abroad while defending the traditional conception of the American nation at home." In addition, resembling other nationalists, D.T's ideology lies only in "US" defeating "THEM", by all means, even violence.

The analysis Trump's tweets above reveals that he never speak randomly; he often uses a language full of islamophobia that directly or indirectly incites hatred, racism, and violence. He Implements negative lexical items to portray Islam as radical and terrorist, and Muslims as dangerous people whose real place is out of the United States for the sake of national security and welfare .

Trump's discourse extremely racist, it rejects "THE OTHER" minorities including Muslims , but he states his patriots on the top of the pyramid . He supposes that America is in a bad condition because of "the Muslim problem " ,It means Refugees and immigrants or who came to America. In support of this finding, Waikar pointed out that according to Trump, Muslim refugees are "secret army" who wish to destroy America.

According to the logic of Trump, all Americans should hate Muslims. this is enhancement by raising controversial issues in America such as 9/11 attacks, immigration, terrorism, and security in addition to the portrayal of Muslims through lexicalization as" evil", " terrorists", and "problem".

Trump used his Islamophobic discourse to win public support and it is evident from his proposal on Muslim Ban which was a response to Obama's plea to the American community to show tolerance and solidarity to the Muslims residing in America. Afterwards, to further his agenda, Trump proposed another Islamophobic policy and introduced the idea of the extreme vetting.

After he was appointed as the 45th President of America, Trump resumed the use of anti-Muslim rhetoric and signed an executive ban order against Muslims from Syria, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen and Libya for 90 days This not only reflects on Trump's hatred against Muslims but also how he wants to win the favor of his people in America by showing that he upheld his promise which he made during his election campaign of 2016(Husain).

Therefore, we find that Trump uses language in his Tweets in order to establish and further his agenda against Muslims. Trump uses dehumanizing and derogatory language for Muslims and presents them as the root of social wrongs and ills in America. He makes a series of negative comments against Muslims and to make a complete shutdown to protect America.

Using his hatred for Muslims, he attempts to win public support and to further his political ideologies. In this binary, he places himself as a benefactor of America having an anti-Muslim ideology and his political rivals as pro-Muslims and pro-Islam. According to his view, Muslim-Americans always cheer and celebrate terror attacks and supported terror groups in the United States.

Experts and human rights monitors report that widespread negative representations of Islam, fear of Muslims generally (not just “Muslim” extremists and terrorists) and the security and counterterrorism policies such as the Muslim ban have served to perpetuate, validate and normalize discrimination, hostility and violence towards Muslim individuals and communities. (HRC) The Human Rights Council (2)

In his recent study, Waikar also concludes that Trump believes that radical Islam is the only cause of terrorism worldwide and religious extremism in the West. Thus, Trump Presented himself as a hero and savior of the nation who can fix all problems including radical Islamic terrorism, refugees, and immigration .

The analyses above is a clear evidence of Trump’s anti-muslimism bigotry and racist fear of refugees and immigrants on the one hand and a an indirect call of hatred and violence against this minority group .

Conclusion

The textual analysis of the target discourse of D.T has revealed a lot about his discourse practices. It has shown that D.T uses negative adjectives ,lot of capitals ,punctuation, modal verbs, and special category of terms in order to illustrate his resentment and refusal of the existence of Muslims in the USA , he employs certain adjectives and vocabulary to deliver and construct a bad picture of Muslims and portray them as radical terrorists and criminals . Therefore, it has been identified that terminology as well as grammar forms and syntactic structures reflect hatred, islamophobia and racism in D.T's tweets. All this gives us the proof that his rhetoric can be classified as hateful referring to how hate speech is defined as : insulting, degrading, deframing, negatively stereotyping or inciting hatred. (Brown 419-420).

However, the potential effects of such negative speech about Muslims will be discussed in details in the following chapter.

Chapter Three:

The Impact of Trump's Hate Content on Muslims.

Introduction

Hate speech is more than expressing dislike towards a person or a group of people by delivering or writing couple of offensive words to hurt their feelings especially When they come from such a powerful politician like Trump .hate speech may sometimes become dangerous and a real threat to the target minority group .In this chapter , we will figure out the impact of Trump's negative rhetoric on Muslims in the United States and draw the link between Trumps islamophobia ,hateful tweets and anti-Muslims activities like social discrimination and hate crimes.

1. Understanding Trump's Anti-Muslim Rhetoric

Trump's inflammatory rhetoric on Islam and Muslims , defined much of his campaign and laid the foundation for the policies he would implement, the advisors he would put into place, and the growing fears that American Muslims have for their safety and the safety of their families.

To be sure, there is a long and sorry history of politicians ginning up fear and baseless prejudice against the Muslim community, but later it has made its way to the White House. During the campaign, Trump consistently expressed suspicion and fear of Islam and Muslims: Patel (5)

- He stated categorically that “Islam hates us,” and refused to dismiss the possibility that hate was “in Islam itself.”
- He called for a prohibition on Muslims entering the country.
- He proposed surveilling “certain mosques” and referred approvingly to the New York City Police Department’s (NYPD’s) program of mosque surveillance in the years after the 9/11 attacks, undeterred by the fact that its constitutionality had been challenged in three lawsuits, one of which was recently settled with the police agreeing to changes in the way they conduct investigations and accepting more robust external oversight.
- He repeated saying that Muslims in New Jersey cheered when the World Trade Center buildings fell on 9/11 even claiming, impossibly, that he saw it on television.

- He insinuated that “the Muslim community does not report” terrorists in their midst, a charge that the FBI itself says is flatly contradicted by the evidence.
- He endorsed the idea of requiring Muslims in the United States to register in a special database

Trump has carried his suspicion of American Muslims into office. Most recently, his administration signaled that it planned to rebrand the government’s program on Countering Violent Extremism, or CVE, to focus solely on Islamic extremism. It was highly controversial because in practice it was directed mainly at Muslims and provided ample opportunities for law enforcement to spy on these communities.. Trump’s hostility towards Muslims is particularly striking in light of the very different approach taken by other Republican presidents. Patel (7)

2. Donald Trump Rhetoric and the Theory of Dangerous speech

If hate speech in a given rhetoric is suspected to incite any kind of danger such as hate crimes and violence against a person or a group of people, it is by definition a dangerous speech .Professor Suzan Baensch, an American journalist. Scholar of speech, worked on this correlation so hard ,She is the founder of the dangerous speech project that revealed the correlation between hate message and violence. .Baensch has developed a framework for identifying when speech stops being merely offensive and becomes dangerous .for that escalation to happen, two of the following five factors must be true.

- A powerful speaker with high degree of influence on the audience. (the president of the united states)
- The audience has grievances and fears that the speaker can cultivate. (9/11 attacks)
- A speech act that is clearly understood as a call of violence.(bomb, their oil)
- A social or historical context that is propitious for violence, for any of the variety of reasons, including long standing competition between groups of resources, lack of efforts to solve grievances of previous episodes of violence.

- A means of dissemination that is influential in itself, for example, because it is the sole or primary source of news for the relevant audience. (twitter),(Baensch)

According to Professor Suzan Beansan, most of Trump's anti Muslim content might be classified as dangerous speech. So, Based on the factors mentioned above and all the terrible circumstances Muslims are going through during the age of Trump, it seems right that his anti-Muslim tweets can systematically classified as "dangerous speech" ,a speech that has the power to put the target group in real danger .

3. The Trump effect on Muslims living in America

3.1. Trump Made Americans Hate Muslims Again

In another Tweet, Trump contends, If I'm elected President, I am going to keep Radical Islamic Terrorists out of our country! .Trump has implemented a political rhetoric of one kind .a rhetoric that is characterized extreme islamophobia, This political ideology that fears the other , hates the other, and rejects the other .From a nationalist view that cherishes white supremacy ;Trump thought he would "make America GREAT again" yet, his inflammatory rhetoric have just made " America HATE again ."

Before and after 11 September terrorist attacks in USA, Muslims in America have been suffering great hostility and an increasing militant attitude from Americans. Recently, Islamophobia and violence towards Muslims have increased in great rates in America, including murders, physical and verbal assaults, threats against persons and institutions, and many other acts of vandalism and destruction.

This scary increase of hatred towards Muslims is mainly due to Donald Trump's announcements of many "anti-Muslim statements" since the early days of his presidential campaign, especially with the rise of a lot of terror attacks in many places in the world between 2015 and 2016, including France, Germany, and Belgium, as well as USA. Rather than calling for tolerance and global peace, Donald Trump's "Islamophobic Political Rhetoric" even more fueled the problem of Islamophobia and raised the victims of violence among Muslims, and even other minorities, in the United States of America (Engy 6-25).

Political analysts and experts claim that politicians and statesmen in America are using the Paris attacks as a pretext to justify their Islamophobic speeches, and anti-Muslim extremist attitudes. Anti-Muslim extremists strongly believe that Islam and terror are partners in what they call "civilization jihad", and they have to fight this threatening phenomenon before it pervade the American lands.

During election time for presidency, Donald Trump confirmed his people that he will assure his promises and to take new immigration policies in the next few days of his Presidency. He said in "Understanding the Threat: Radical Islam and the Age of Terror":

To put these new procedures in place, we will have to temporarily suspend immigration from some of the most dangerous and volatile regions of the world that have a history of exporting terrorism... We will stop processing visas from those areas until such time as it is deemed safe to resume based on new circumstances or new procedures .

Engy argued that Americans express hatred towards Muslims more than other religious groups, mainly, due to the fact that the majority of them often relate such views of "Radical Islam" or "Islamic terrorism" to the Muslim community and the religion of Islam. One of Trump supporters once said: "We have a problem in this country. It's called Muslims. (26).

According to the Human Rights Council, The number of anti-Muslim hate groups allegedly grew 197% between 2015/2016. In 2019 (13) .it means that hatred of Muslims reached its climax in the age of Trump.

A published report from the Council on American-Islamic Relations show that 2016 was the worst year on record for incidents in which mosques were targets of bias. In the first three months of 2017, violence, vandalism, and aggression toward mosques doubled compared to the previous year. (52)

3.2. Social Discrimination and Abuse

Muslims in the United States experience the impact of these stereotypes in myriad forms. Individuals have experienced discrimination in housing and employment, or even harassment and attacks from strangers on the street; mosques and Islamic centers across the country frequently report vandalism.

U.S Muslims clearly express concerns about their place in the American society early in the wake of Donald Trump election as president .most of them think that the republican party and Trump as unfriendly towards Muslims .they believe that anti –Muslim discrimination is prevalent in American society.

According to the findings of a survey done by PEW research center in 2017 about the Muslim American experience in the Trump era, Two thirds of the U.S Muslims i.e. 68% say Trump makes them feel worried ,while 45%of them say he makes them feel angry .when they asked some Muslims about their trump .a Muslim woman under 30 said :“we do not feel safe here anymore ,trump is kind of painting a bad picture of Muslims ”another Muslim man 40said : “Donald Trump is a racist. ”

As far as media and the Muslim stereotype are concerned , 60% of American Muslims feel they face unfair media coverage ,while 75% of them say that there is a lot of discrimination against Muslims in the U.S. when the research center asked them what the most important problems facing Muslims today are ,23% said that they are discrimination ,racism and prejudice ,while 13% of them said that ignorance of Islam and misconceptions of Muslims are the main problems .10%of the interviewees declared that viewing Muslims as terrorists is the biggest one.9% of them think that Trumps attitudes and policies towards Muslims in addition to the negative media portrayal are the real trouble .the rest of the interviewees answered that lack of acceptance by society ,hatred ,fear ,distrust of Muslims ,harassment ,abuse ,stereotyping qre among the major daily faced problems .

However , half of U.S Muslims said that they have experienced discriminatory treatments in the Trump era such as ,treating them as suspicious ,calling them offensive names ,attacking them physically or singling them out of public places .they say that it has become more difficult to be Muslim in America in the age of Trump .

According to The Human Rights Council in a research conducted in 2021 entitled *Countering Islamophobia/Anti-Muslim Hatred to Eliminate Discrimination and Intolerance Based on Religion or Belief*, Harmful stereotypes and tropes about Muslims and Islam are chronically reinforced by mainstream media, powerful politicians, influencers of popular culture and in academic discourse. Muslims are generally underrepresented online .This make them face many discriminatory barriers every day in Education for instance many Muslim students are subtler, with teachers lowering expectations for Muslims based on stereotypes of their Muslim origins , thereby investing less time and fewer resources in Muslims, having few

Muslim teachers or no reporting for victims of Islamophobia. They also face Physical barriers, including poor infrastructure and few teachers, may further result in discrimination based on religious identity and contribute to Muslim minorities' lower educational outcomes (11)

When they seek housing, they may experience poor housing conditions because of their socio-economic status. Public and private actors reportedly discriminate against Muslim in housing markets through practices such as charging higher rental prices, rejecting rental applications or physically threatening Muslims. Moreover ,access to adequate housing is particularly challenging for Muslims who – often due to religion-based discrimination – are internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, migrants, or forcibly displaced with little or no compensation.(11)

Moreover ,of islamophobia based racism often lead Muslims to suffer from Economic exclusion, it was reported that Muslims experienced discrimination in their efforts to access goods and services , including public transport, airports, administrative offices, shops and restaurants(9-10)

3.3. Hate Crimes in the Age of Trump

Verbal violence does not always stay in verbal dimensions, but it often turns into hate crimes that cause people to suffer physical harm and even death. . Along with the incitement of direct violence, political opponents vied for votes with promises for the implementation of structurally violent policies targeting Muslims or minorities often perceived as Muslim. With political leaders normalizing hate speech and transforming it into official systematic policy, hate groups felt empowered and hate crimes towards Muslims and related minorities soared. The direct result of this rhetoric was that hate crimes against Muslims increased by 67% according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 2014 to 2015, the year Trump commenced his campaign. (FBI.2016)

As mentioned above, Trump's dangerous rhetoric has proven to be dangerous in many occasions .Evidence indicates that sharing hateful content online can motivate people to commit harmful acts offline such as physical abuse and hate crimes. When the president wrote on twitter «GOOOOO HOME!!!" meant the

Muslims. It is a call to all non-Muslim Americans to push out every single Muslim living in the United States out of the country even if they do not understand the real factors that made the president say so.

Karestan Muller And Carlo Schawars at the University of Warkshire analyzed the relationship between Trumps tweets and anti-Muslim hate crimes by drawing upon a number of data sources including the FBA hate crimes data between the years 1999 and 2016 ,they found that that Donald Trump’s Islamic related tweets may be directly linked to an increase in anti –Muslim hate crimes over the past few years . (Muller and Schawars)

Anti-Muslim rhetoric amplified by Trump himself during the campaign and since the election and inauguration has coincided with a rise in hate crimes. According to the FBI, during 2015, the year the presidential campaign season kicked off, hate crimes against Muslims soared nearly 67 percent to the highest level since 9/11. A published report from the Council on American-Islamic Relations is expected to show that 2016 was the worst year on record for incidents in which mosques were targets of bias. In the first three months of 2017, violence, vandalism, and aggression toward mosques doubled compared to the previous year.

Brian (60)

Perhaps the starkest example of the “Trump effect,” however, comes from the spike in hate crimes after he announced his proposal to ban Muslims entering the United States. On December 7, 2015, Trump posted a statement on his campaign website calling for a “complete and total shutdown of Muslims entering the United States until our country’s representatives can figure out what is going on.” He followed up the online posting with tweets and a public announcement at a campaign rally that evening. In the subsequent five days, anti-Muslim incidents in the United States rose nearly 90 percent as compared to the five days prior to the announcement. Brian (61)

According to a PEW Research Center analysis of new hate crimes statistics in the year 2016, there were 127 reported victims of aggravated or simple assaults compared with 91 the year before and 93 in 2001. it is significant that the number of assaults against Muslims rose between 2015 and 2016 ,easily surpassing the peak reached in 2001,the year of the terror is attacks of September 11th.

The Human Rights Council reports that between 2014 and 2019, over 10,000 Islamophobia incidents were recorded across the US, with both the number and violent nature of cases rising most years, No doubt that this fast increase in the level of hate crimes in the country in this specific period of time "the age of Trump" is due mainly to the overflow of hateful tweets towards Muslims. Trump's Twitter audience has dramatically increased to more than fifty million followers since his election because his tweets became a subject of criticism for his inflammatory content, obviously the tweets of the president holds much influence on the way his followers think and behave. (HRC)

3.4. The Muslim Ban and the New Immigration Policy

Trump's enmity to Muslims has had real effects. As Hassan writes, Once in office, Trump attempted to actualize these concerns about Muslims .through the active securitization of Islam (61), One of the main planks of this strategy was a ban on immigration from Muslim countries. Trump justified this ban for security purposes a response to the recent bombings and attacks in Europe ,San Bernardino ,and California Trump held that Muslim refugees or immigrants could be a "Trojan horse" it was necessary to "suspend immigration from regions" that had historically exported terrorism(61). Trump proposed that once such a suspension ended, America should begin "implementing an 'ideological screening test' for people applying to move to the US in order to 'screen out any who have hostile attitudes' towards the US" and "'because you don't know who is who'" when dealing with Muslim immigrants and refugees Hassan (62.)

Trump sought to set an anti-immigrant agenda with his rhetoric, linking the threat of terrorism to immigration, thus producing the threat of the terrorist migrant. As Waikar states, Trump sought to link a few key themes to deliver his desired policy goal of suspending the entry of Muslim refugees into the United States. The themes he employed were that "radical Islam is the sole cause of terrorism," that "radical Islamic terrorism is a global existential threat," and that "the entry of Muslim refugees and immigrants to the U.S. is a threat to American security. Hassan (63.)

The first Muslim ban targeted Muslims from seven countries Iraq, Iran, Sudan, Somalia, Libya, Yemen, and Syria "banning citizens from these countries for 90 days." The executive order also "indefinitely banned

Syrian refugees.” The ban “exempted religious minorities in Muslim-majority countries” making its intent obvious (64). After several court challenges, Trump released a second Muslim ban this time banning Muslims from five countries for 90 days and Syrian refugees for 120 days⁶⁵. Trump’s second Muslim ban was “largely symbolic” as it targeted five countries (Iran, Syria, Libya, Yemen and Somalia) from which few immigrants come to the United States (66). The current version, upheld by the Supreme Court in June 2018, restricts the migration into the United States of nationals from Chad, Iran, Libya, Somalia, Syria, Yemen, North Korea, and Venezuela. President George W. Bush, it should be noted, instituted the National Security Entry-Exit Registration System a year after the 9/11 attacks. The system applied extra scrutiny to nationals from 24 Muslim-majority countries and North Korea⁽⁶⁷⁾. Trump’s ban is harder and, with its strange patchwork of countries included, more an Islamophobic symbol than an effective national security strategy. Further, Trump’s “extreme vetting” program coupled with a lack of resources given to the FBI to meet his demands has marooned many Syrian refugees in camps in the Middle East. The Trump administration admitted less than half as many refugees in 2018 (a little over 22,000) as had been admitted the year before (45,000) (68.)

President Trump’s focus on Muslim terrorists has created a huge blind spot for far right white extremists to go through. Trump sought to “rename the Countering Violent Extremism program to Countering Islamic Extremism, thus excluding white extremists and solidifying the ‘Muslim threat’”(74). This attempted move previewed a trend.

Conclusion

This chapter discussed and pushed out the main effects of Trump’s anti Muslim rhetoric. Findings reveal the character of the language Trump uses in his rhetoric is hateful and the impact on the Muslim minority is dangerous and inevitable. It has proven the power of the political rhetoric to change lives of people. This part of the research show how words are translated into actions and how sentiments like islamophobia and hatred are pushed out as social abuse, and discrimination. Violence and even hate crimes .in addition to that , it has also revealed how the 45th president of the United States has used his twitter as a tool to establish and put his political agenda into practice like issues related to refugees and Immigrants as a plan for national security .

General Conclusion

The present study has investigated existence of hate speech in Donald Trump's anti-Muslims/Islam tweets and the potential impact of this speech on this minority depending on critical discourse analysis as a methodological approach. The dissertation set two main objectives. The first objective is to shed light on hateful content in Trump's discourse. As for the second objective, the researcher attempted to reveal the effects of this hateful language on Muslims. This study is also based on Fairclough's model of media discourse that emphasizes the relation between language, ideology, society and power.

The textual analysis of the corpus has demonstrated that Trump's use of adjectives is not done randomly, yet holds meaning and ideology. For instance the repeated use of words "radical and terrorism" is frequent and collocates whenever Muslims are mentioned. The use of modal verbs to empower his speech and capitalize some key words like so as to amplify their meaning in the minds of his followers and frame Muslims the way he wants. The study also reveals that Trump chooses his words carefully to promote his agenda that exiles the OTHER and reveres his PATRIOTS to make his AMERICA GREAT AGAIN. To sum up, the analysis have contributed and investigated how Trump significantly played the anti-Muslim card using Twitter to to propagate himself as a more conscious president and savior of the nation.

As mentioned in the second chapter, Trump's discourse for sure contains hateful content that underestimate Islam and Muslims and incites violence and discrimination since it is by definition:

Hate speech is insulting, degrading, deframing, negatively stereotyping or inciting hatred, discrimination or violence against people in virtue of their race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, sexual orientation, disability, gender identity
Brown((419-420) :

In the last chapter, we have relatively correlated anti-Muslims rhetoric with the hard times Muslims are going through both inside and outside America; it has demonstrated the Trump effect on the social life of Muslims, like rise of hatred towards Muslims, social abuse, and discrimination. It has also revealed how the 45th president of the United States has used his political rhetoric as a tool to establish and put his political agenda into practice like issues related to refugees and Immigrants as a plan for national security.

Trump is a politician and president of one kind, similar to neither previous nor following ones. By his inflammatory rhetoric, he has changed the entire character of the political speech, he used language as a tool to found and implement his political agenda. Trump's history of inflammatory anti-Muslim rhetoric theorized that political discourse could change lives and launch sentimental wars against individuals when politicians use language tools that incite hatred, racism, and violence.

By contrast, on September 17, 2001, six days after the attacks of September 11, George W. Bush visited an Islamic Center in Washington, to meet with American Muslim leaders. He gave a speech titled "Islam is Peace," lauding the contributions of American Muslims and urging Americans to treat each other with respect. In the following days, anti-Muslim hate crimes dropped by a substantial margin as compared to the days before the speech. While Trump may not be responsible for every incident of hate and intolerance that occurs in his America, history shows that words do matter. Hamza Yusef; a Scottish parliament member; says "Do not ever diminish the power of words, words move hearts and hearts move limbs". Words in deed are able to give opportunity of life or a way out to death, in other words, twisting tongues can lead to twisting arms.

Unlike Trump, the Democrat nominee "Joe Biden" and from the very beginning of his campaign for the presidency elections, he promised if he was elected the president, that he would protect Muslim American constitutional and civil rights, he would also honor the diversity and contributions of Muslim American communities, he would ensure religious freedom, adequate health care, create a safe environment in school for all children, reform the immigration system and dignity of all Americans. Biden stated clearly that Muslim Americans are essential to the American fabric, their issues of concern are addressed with our democracy.

Once in the White House in his very first order, after taking the oath at office, the new US president removed the travel ban on the banned countries including the Muslim countries placed by his predecessor Donald Trump.

After all, the permanent suspension of President Trump from the Twitter platform on 8TH January, 2021 is the best evidence that his content may be classified as HATE SPEECH that incites hatred, discrimination, and violence against a particular group of people. Respectfully, this suspension took place as a reaction to content that was judged to violate the hateful content policy of Twitter.

As far as hate speech regulation is concerned and for the sake of less verbal as well as physical harms , we need first to signify and amplify the difference between hate speech and free speech .we need a stronger commitment to implementing existing laws and a better understanding of the tools we have now like twitter hate speech regulation policy , The United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech in addition to a deep comprehension of the power of social media , combating online hate speech and extremism presents enormous difficulties, and it cannot be done only within the borders of individual countries. Therefore, international cooperation is essential, and the work of different international associations and networks should be encouraged. Attention should also be paid to educating people about the existing regulation and laws for combating online hate speech, so that each Internet user would be aware of the power they have to make a difference in others entire life .

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Appendix.

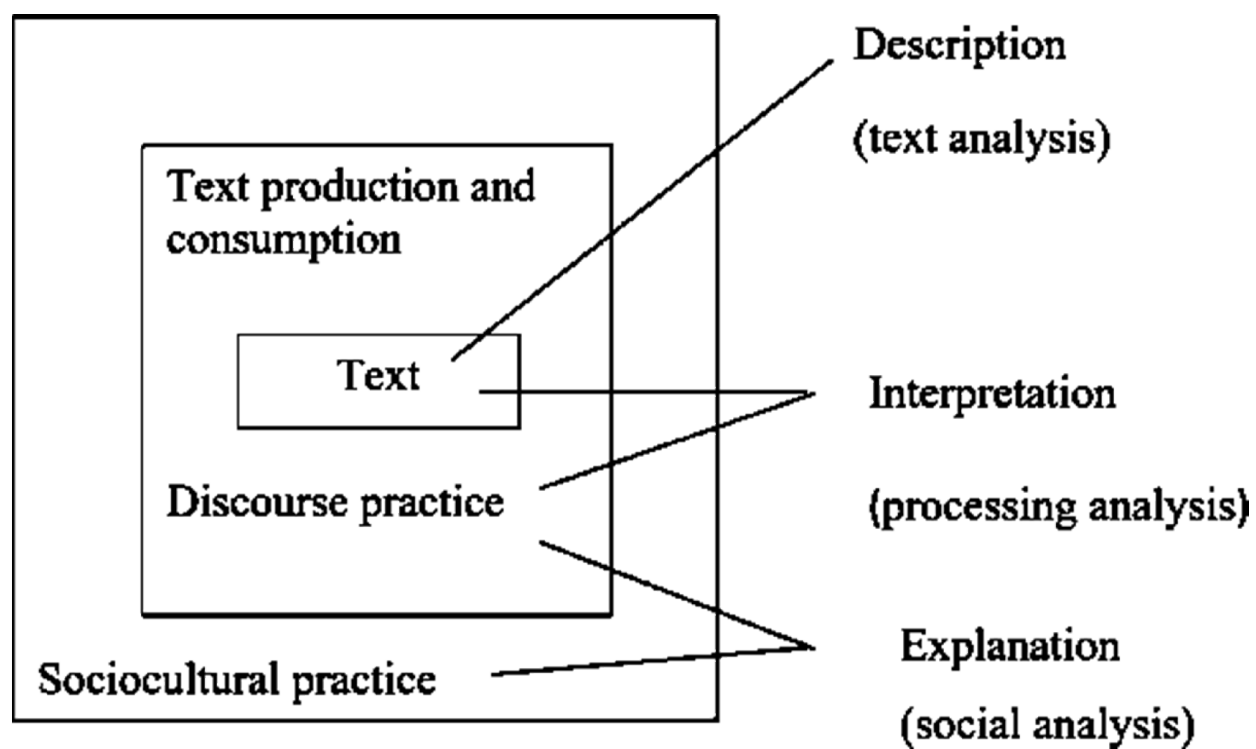
1. Donald Trump Islamophobic Tweets and Retweets . 12 tweets adopted from twitter account @realdonaldtrump

Number	The Tweet	Date
1	Trump tweets “Radical Islamic Terrorism must be stopped by whatever means necessary,” adding that “the courts must give us back our protective rights.”	8/18/2017
2	Trump falsely claims that a rise in UK crime rates is caused by “spread of Radical Islamic terror.”	10/20/2017
3	"the ban was introduced without prior announcement in order to prevent “bad dudes” from rushing into the country.	1/29/2017
4	“Another attack in London by a loser terrorist. These are sick and demented people who were in the sights of Scotland Yard. Must be proactive!”	8/15/ 2017
5	Trump tweets “Refugees from Syria are now pouring into our great country. Who knows who they are some could be ISIS. Is our president insane?”	11/17/2015
6	In a tweet, Trump claims that “ISIS has infiltrated countries all over Europe by posing as refugees”	10/19/2016
7	On Twitter, Trump claims that “a horrible mess” is occurring all over Europe and the world, due to a lack of “strong borders and extreme vetting.”	1/29/2017
8	Trump tweets claim that “77% of refugees allowed into U.S. since travel reprieve hail from seven suspect countries,” adding, in all caps, “SO DANGEROUS!”	2/11/2017
9	Trump retweets user who claims “One of Paris terrorist came as Syrian refugee. Donald Trump is right again. BOMB THEIR OIL — TAKE AWAY THEIR FUNDING	11/15/2015
10	Trump tweets that the Ban “should be far larger, tougher, and more specific-but stupidly, that would not be politically correct!”	9/15/2017
11	Trump tweets “The United Kingdom is trying hard to disguise their massive Muslim problem.”	12/10/2015
12	Trump claims on Twitter that immigrants are using family reunification policies to bring in “truly evil” family members Trump tweeted about stepping up his “extreme vetting” program. <i>Trump tweets: “Study what General Pershing of the United States did to terrorists when caught. There was no more Radical Islamic Terror for 35 years!”</i>	11/1/2017

Source : All tweets from @realDonaldTrump that include the words “Muslim” or “Muslims” since Donald Trump declared his candidacy for president on June 16, 2015(urls are placed in the appendix of this paper)

2. Fairclough's Model of Critical discourse analysis .

(adopted from Fairclough, 1995)



ملخص بالعربية

لقد اثبتت وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي نجاعتها في تغيير ملامح الحياة في كل المجالات بما في ذلك الخطاب السياسي . و من بين كل المنصات الاخرى مثل فيسبوك و انستغرام ، يبدو ان تويتر هو المنصة المفضلة لدى الساسة عموما. و في السنوات الاخيرة ، اصبح دونالد ترامب الرئيس الخامس و الاربعون للولايات المتحدة الامريكية ، اشهر و اكثر رئيس دولة اثارة للجدل بسبب استعماله المكثف لمنصة تويتر. لكن و للأسف، اثبتت الابحاث و الدراسات ان خطابه السياسي بما فيها تغريدا ته على منصة تويتر اعتبرت بشكل او باخر خطاب كراهية . البحث الذي بين ايدينا اذا سوف يسلط الضوء على اثر خطاب الكراهية الموجه للمسلمين و الاثر السلبي الذي قلب موازين حياتهم . من خلال التحليل النقدي لعدد من تغريدات ترامب نطمح الى فك الشيفرة الأيديولوجية و ضمنيّات الكراهية . الهدف من هذه الدراسة هي استخراج معاني الكراهية من خطاب الرئيس من جهة و ايجاد العلاقة بين تغريدا ته الملتهبة و الظروف الصعبة التي يعيشها المسلمون بما في ذلك جرائم الكراهية ، حظر السفر ، قانون الهجرة الجديد ، والعنصرية و التهميش الممارسين ضد هذه الاقلية .