

A Critical Discourse Analysis of Incitement in English News Reports

Zahraa Ali Al-Shammari^{1*} and Nesaem Mehdi Al-Aadili²

^{1*}English Department, College of Education for Human Sciences, Babylon University, Babylon, Iraq

²PhD, Professor, English Department, College of Education for Human Sciences, Babylon University, Babylon, Iraq

E-mail: ¹hum303.zahraa.ali@student.uobabylon.edu.iq, ²hum.nesaem.mehdy@uobabylon.edu.iq

ORCID: ¹<https://orcid.org/0009-0004-6193-6811>, ²<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2844-0705>

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Abstract - The current study aims to investigate incitement found in English news reports (particularly, the direct quotations in the body/lead development of these reports) from a critical discourse analysis perspective. Incitement, which is the form of communication that is viewed as an expression of hatred and as a way to stir up feelings and persuade the hearer to commit a criminal action, has not been studied from a critical discourse analysis view as far as the researcher knows. Consequently, the current study is an attempt to fill this gap by answering the following questions: (1) What is the most dominant general type of incitement utilized in English news reports? (2) Which sub-type of incitement is most frequently employed in English news reports? (3) What are the discursive strategies that are exploited to show incitement in English news reports? (4) What are the frequencies of occurrence of the discursive strategies employed to realize incitement in English news reports? To answer the questions of the study, an eclectic model is utilized to analyze six inciting texts that were originally published on YouTube channels. Hence, Lasswell's Model of Communication and Van Dijk's discursive strategies are activated to accomplish this aim. These strategies illustrate how different ideologies are created across a range of discourses and show how ideologies such as hatred and prejudice motivate incitement in English news reports. Likewise, two methods are employed to analyze the data; namely, the qualitative and the quantitative. The current study comes up with some conclusions, the most important of which are that explicit incitement is the most dominant general type of incitement in English news reports. Incitement is also realized via various discursive strategies including syntactic, semantic, pragmatic and rhetorical strategies.

Keywords: Actus Rea, Incitement, Lasswell Model, and Racial Incitement

I. INTRODUCTION

To conduct a study with such an analytical tendency is to get a clear vision of incitement and hidden ideologies that go beyond a certain discourse pattern. Accordingly, ideologies must serve as an inspiration for discourses produced by those who have social power and/or higher positions. As a field of study, critical discourse analysis focuses on studying the relationship between language, ideology and social power (Van Dijk, 1996).

Investigating the concept of incitement and the hidden ideologies of the inciters is done via the strategies of critical discourse analysis. When using critical discourse analysis to address inciting content, the researcher must possess an in-depth comprehension of the field and its methodologies. This comprehension helps the researcher to choose the ideal method and, to the greatest extent feasible, develop comprehensive conclusions. (Baker, 2012) defines incitement as a process of communication between two or more individuals with the intention to persuade someone to carry out a criminal act. If provocation did not facilitate the spread of ideology and make support easier to obtain, there would not be any acts of terror. There can be no doubt that encouraging terror causes harm to others, as it is more than just a declaration of belief.

Social media communication in all its forms appears to satisfy the mental component of the offence. Whether it is publishing, linking, following, or sharing. The user openly expresses his opinions in all of these modes. Social media sites are utilized by billions of individuals globally, which has the unintended consequence of making incitement easier to spread (Alwajid, 2023). Thus, the current study tackles incitement in English news reports (particularly, the direct quotes by different political figures in the body/ lead development of these reports).

Even though incitement is a significant concept, not enough research has been done on it, especially, in news reports. Moreover, the influence of ideology is a neglected dimension that has not been addressed in any previous studies of incitement. This study aims to fill the gap in the literature by approaching incitement in this genre from the perspective of critical discourse analysis. In light of what is previously mentioned, the researcher attempts to answer the following questions:

1. What is the most dominant general type of incitement utilized in English news reports?
2. Which sub-type of incitement is most frequently employed in English news reports?
3. What are the discursive strategies that are exploited to show incitement in English news reports?

4. What are the frequencies of occurrence of the discursive strategies employed to realize incitement in English news reports?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. The Concept of Incitement

Traditionally, three general inchoate offences were born out of the common law: attempt conspiracy, and incitement in English law and solicitation in U.S. law (Mohammadinasab et al., 2014). Since the word "inchoate" means "just begun" or "underdeveloped," it follows that its primary purpose is to deter activities that are progressing toward the commission of a more serious crime. Inchoate offences refer to the use of language to promote or encourage someone to do illegal actions which may be incomplete (Armnazi & Alegasan, 2024). Inchoate offences are also seen as a source of prospective harm even when they do not cause actual harm. These actions raise the risk that a specific harm will occur. Because of the potential repercussions, it is possible to construe the criminal law's preventative purpose as giving the state permission to prosecute actions that put others in danger (Tao, 2023).

When it comes to incitement, (Ashby, 2017) underscores that incitement is the use of communication to foster hatred based on racial, religious, ethnic, or national origin. Rather than in the outcomes, which are an unreliable indicator of the speaker's aim, incitement is found in the substance, meaning, and force of speech actions. The attempt to persuade another person to commit a specific crime is the essence of the crime of incitement. In addition, the primary behaviour that constitutes this offence may take different forms in conventional common laws such as suggesting, proposing, encouraging, persuading or threatening another to commit an offence (Tao, 2023).

2.2. Elements of Incitement

2.2.1. Actus Reus of Incitement

Tao (2023) points out that the actus reus of incitement is determined in part by the setting in which the act of incitement takes place, how incitement is expressed and the number of people. Consequently, it refers to the physical component of incitement that reveals the fundamental elements of the offence. Also, it may refer to the linguistic expressions.

2.2.2. Mens Rea of Incitement

Mens Rea comes from the Latin word "mens rea", which is translated as "guilty of mind." For (Blockx, 2020), mens rea is used to describe the speaker's intention or mental element, which is required for an offence. An evil or at least guilty mind (intention) is required for the inciter to propose, encourage, or persuade the incitee to commit an illegal act.

2.3. General Types of Incitement

2.3.1. Explicit Incitement

According to (Timmermann, 2015), "explicit incitement" refers to a circumstance in which the words used could reasonably be understood as encouraging criminal activity. Whether incitement succeeds or fails, it is regarded to be explicit and it takes place in circumstances where the commission of criminal acts could reasonably result. Explicit incitement, as defined further in the discussion on the Ad Hoc Committee Draft, is a type of incitement whereby an individual invites or urges other individuals to commit genocide or other criminal acts explicitly.

2.3.2. Implicit Incitement

(Timmermann, 2006) demonstrates that implicit incitement, by contrast, is not literally a call to commit a crime, but the foreseeable (and possibly intended) consequence of the uttering of the words is the perpetration of some criminal offence by the person(s) being addressed (Baghaei et al., 2018).

2.4. Sub-types of Incitement

2.4.1. Racial Incitement

(Antonopoulos, 2016) define racial incitement as the act of inciting hatred and violence through speech in a setting where it puts a certain group of people at significant risk. In other words, racial incitement is the motivation of any action that involves a distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference intent or effect of undermining the recognition, enjoyment, or exercise of any fundamental freedom in the political, economic, social, cultural, or other spheres of public life.

2.4.2. Political Incitement

Political incitement, as (Singh, 2018) underscores it refers to the situation in which someone persuades or encourages a particular group to engage in acts of sedition, rioting, war, or revolt against the political authority. In the words of (Zeitzoff, 2023), when politicians deliberately encourage citizens to rebel against the government or their political opponents, this is referred to as political incitement. Campaign advertisements and social media posts featuring politicians holding guns, weapons, or crosshairs aimed at the likenesses of their opponents are examples of incitement (Feizollahi & Haeri, 2016).

2.4.3. Religious Incitement

Religious incitement, as (Gelber, 2016) argues, can be defined as the encouragement of hatred and violence against a particular religion or individuals who are characterized by their religious affiliation or lack of religious beliefs. A person who shows any written content that is menacing or uses threatening language or behaviour

against religions, intends to incite fear or alarm in others or stir up religious hatred.

2.5. An Overview of Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical discourse analysis is a problem-oriented theory and a collection of 'transdisciplinary' methodologies that have been applied in academic research (Rogers, 2004). This can be attributed to the similarities between CDA and scholarly research. A theory and a methodology, CDA aids academics interested in the relationship between language and society in describing, interpreting, and explaining such links. In contrast to previous approaches, CDA explains why and how discourses function in addition to a description and interpretation of speech in context. For (Weiss & Wodak, 2003), CDA is "diverse and interdisciplinary" and includes a variety of approaches. Particularly, Fairclough's socio-semiotic approach, Van Dijk's socio-cognitive approach, and Wodak's discourse-historical approach. These approaches are the most established ones, as (Hart, 2010) indicates. They are known as "mainstream CDA". The first approach is Fairclough's Sociocultural Approach. One of the most prominent approaches in CDA is Fairclough's three-dimensional approach (1989) since it is based on the work of two important theories: Foucaultian critical theory and Halliday's systemic-functional mode (Alazzany, 2008). For (Flowerdew & Richardson, 2018), Fairclough's method has undergone three significant versions, most of which have been modified in reaction to societal shifts. Fairclough (1989) notes that the first focused on criticizing ideological discourse. The second focused on discourse criticism as a tool for social change, particularly in the context of initiatives to impose top-down neoliberal restrictions (Fairclough, 1992). The third focuses on thoughtful discussion as a component of broader concerns over disagreements over crisis-resolution tactics (Fairclough, 2011).

The second approach is Van Dijk's Socio-Cognitive Approach. Van Dijk believes that the cognitive interface of various mental information, beliefs, and attitudes shapes and is shaped by discourse and social interaction (Van Dijk, 2009). Since CDA tends to focus on individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions and is more interested in questions of power, dominance, and social inequality, it must consider many types of social cognition that these social collectivities share (Al-frijawy et al.,

2023). Van Dijk (1995) proposes two general dimensions of CDA framework analysis: 1. Levels of analysis, macro and micro. 2. Society, cognition, and discourse.

Wodak's primary contributions to the field of CDA centre on the significance of a historical perspective for any discourse or text. Her method is hence known as the "Discourse-Historical Approach" According to (Reisigl & Wodak, 2001), this approach focuses on the political and historical aspects of discursive behaviour. She combines a sociocognitive and a discourse-historical approach in her methodology.

2.6. News Reports

News reports appear as a potent genre of communication that organizes people's perception of the world, however, Jowett and (O'Donnell & Jowett, 1992) contend that news reports are a form of propaganda. They describe propaganda as a "deliberate and systematic attempt to shape perceptions, manipulate cognitions, and direct behaviour to achieve a response that furthers the desired intent [of the ruling authority]". In addition, (Richardson, 2017) regards the process of producing news reports as a cycle in which political parties and governments shape the environment and methods of production, which in turn shapes the opinions of readers and listeners. News reports, as stated by (Fowler, 1991), use language to conflate concepts and views that represent values, propositions, and ideologies rather than world facts. Thus, the utilization of specific linguistic structures in the press's interpretation of ideas embodies the role of language. Consequently, it can be said that an individual's ideologies influence the production of language that attacks others.

III.METHODOLOGY

The study first describes the surrounding contextual elements of the inciting texts before critically analyzing these texts. These elements come from the (Lasswell,1960) Model of Communication. Though the model was designed primarily for mass communication, (Shoemaker & Reese, 1996) note that it can currently be used to explore a wide range of media, including the Internet. The five-part model is utilized as an analytical and evaluative tool throughout the entire process of communication. The answers to the "W" questions constitute the foundation for these components and are displayed in Fig. (1).

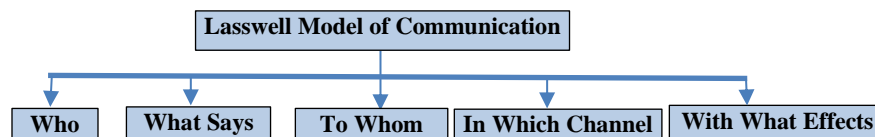


Fig. 1 Lasswell's Communication Model (1971)

Two methods are adopted in the current study, namely; qualitative and quantitative. The first method is accomplished by analyzing the data in question in line with an eclectic model of the study which is based on Halliday's (1971) Systemic Functional Grammar, Van Dijk's (1995,

2001, 2002, and 2005) Ideological Discursive Strategies, Van Dijk's (2006, 2008) Ideology and Discourse, Quirk et al.'s passivization (1985), general types of incitement, and sub-types of incitement by Timmermann (2015). The second method is accomplished by using frequencies and

ratios to calculate occurrences of discursive strategies and types of incitement. Fig. 2 illustrates the eclectic model of the stud.

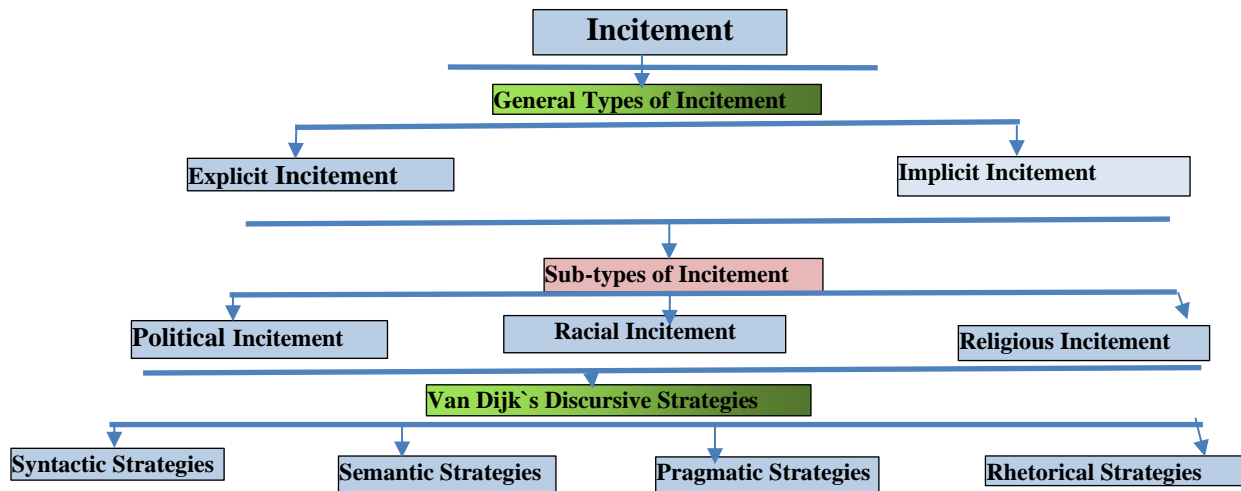


Fig. 2 The Eclectic Model of Analysis

IV. DATA SELECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

4.1. Data Selection

The data which are chosen for analysis in this study, encompass six extracts that are found in the body/lead development of the selected news reports. These extracts are taken from official and authentic websites in a transcript format to analyze incitement critically. In addition, they are also given in different contexts from 2016 to 2023. Moreover, the selected data are mostly taken from a political genre that is published on the networks' official websites. They are a one-way communication created by the inciters and presented as texts that discuss incitement from multiple perspectives. Table (I) shows the number of extracts, the channels, the dates, and the sources from which the extracts are taken.

TABLE I THE EXTRACTS' FACTS SHEET

Extract No.	Channels	Dates	Sources
(1)	News Nation channel	October 2023	https://youtu.be/maqXf2Ckh40?si=t14SdbhAKNCnYLYi .
(2)	PBS News Hour	July 2016	https://youtu.be/BMiCBqWkDIM?si=ENzoEUrrEGhlyTHd
(3)	All Israel News	October 2023	https://youtu.be/vyu9vVO7sSs?si=YeiRsMxEcPCdPHrz
(4)	Forbes Breaking News	October 2023	https://youtu.be/cAkz_VfHlbc?si=vi9GEOf_PwADreqM .
(5)	The News makers	December 2022	https://youtu.be/DkPg1Eb3Fas?si=5ArK7RQNiTzJtoCD .
(6)	Politico Channel	December 2023	https://youtu.be/RKPFjAhd3KQ?s=i=LLNTge0KV5x8afgG .

4.2. Data Analysis

Extract One

Israel must continue until Hamas is removed from power before that incomplete operation premature cease-fire. We will make Hamas ten times stronger in the next war. They knew the use of civilians as human shields would force the international community to big for a cease-fire. Once we removed Hamas from power, the people of Gaza would be finally free from Hamas. We should target Hamas wherever they are. Hamas can't be negotiated with because Hamas leaders aren't only terrorists, they are savages and they have the mentality of 6th and 7th century Arabia. They're motivated by religious dogma to annihilate the set of Israel as a condition to build an Islamic state. Hamas is not a political movement but a spiritual movement that is waging a holy war against the Jewish people (Web Source 1).

Contextual Factors

Who (The inciter): Mosab Hassan is the son of a prominent Hamas politician who made a public conversion to Christianity. Israelis regarded Mosab Hassan as their most significant asset in an intelligence unit that undermined the efforts of the militant political group. For Palestinians, he was the symbol of the ultimate betrayal (Web source 2).

Says What (The content): Mosab, the former Hamas member, uses social media to express his beliefs about the Hamas organization whose name stands for Islamic Resistance Movement. According to Mosab, Hamas has only one goal since its establishment which is annihilating the State of Israel. Consequently, it should be opposed. He intends to send a message that Hamas leaders are destroyers rather than builders since their reactions are only obstructing law

enforcement and destroying the lives of people (Web source 1).

In Which Channel: On November 10, 2023, Mosab says Hamas cannot be negotiated with because it is a terrorist movement. He states that it is a mistake to negotiate openly or secretly, through intermediaries. All you are doing is adding strength to Hamas and its plan. The inciter's speech is broadcast on the News Nation Channel on Youtube (Web source 1).

To Whom: The former Hamas member declares his speech to the public when speaking about Hamas. He encourages the Palestinian and Israeli people in Gaza to continue fighting Hamas and remove its authority. Also, he shows that the ceasefire proposal is a trick to make Hamas stronger than before. Mosab thus, motivates Israel to reject ceasefire and continue opposing Hamas (Web Source 2).

With What Effect: The inciter undermines Hamas by portraying it as a terrorist organization that commits numerous atrocities in Gaza. Mosab's speech also depicts Hamas as a violent and bigoted movement that uses aggressive tactics to destroy the State of Israel. He thus urges people to finish this movement and save the lives of the citizens. Moreover, the inciter insults Hamas leaders by depicting them as *terrorists* and *savages* with a nasty mentality.

General Types of Incitement: This extract illustrates how Mosab explicitly incites acts of violence and hostility against Hamas and how negatively depicts Hamas leaders. Also, this extract explicitly shows the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and Mosab's hatred and prejudice towards Hamas. His hate speech on the Hamas organization is revealed publicly and without vagueness.

Sub-types of Incitement: Mosab urges Israel and the populace to eradicate Hamas leaders who brutally destroy the country. Thereby, his speech contains racial incitement. Also, inciting enmity and violence against those people requires Mosab to employ many linguistic strategies which aid him in achieving his goal. Furthermore, this extract contains religious incitement because he depicts Hamas as a religious movement that seeks to establish an Islamic State.

Discursive Strategies

Syntactic Strategies

Transitivity: Various process types are exploited by Mosab Hassan to attack Hamas. For instance, the material process is activated by Mosab Hassan to send a message that Hamas leaders are destroyers rather than builders since their reactions are only obstructing law enforcement and destroying the lives of citizens. This process is also activated by Mosab to motivate the public to eradicate Hamas leaders who are presented as out-group members. Mosab also utilizes the relational process to present Hamas negatively. Furthermore, the mental process is utilized to shed light on

the inappropriate behaviours of Hamas leaders. This process highlights the inappropriate things that are done by those destructive people. Also, employing this process aids Mosab in depicting himself, the Israelis, and the Palestinians as victims who suffer from irrational procedures and actions that are committed by Hamas.

Passivization: When analyzing the speech under investigation, the active or passive constructions are analyzed based on how the agency is assigned to a specific communicative event. Mosab seeks to convey a sense of ability, activity, responsibility, and power by using the most active sentences. This might be seen as an application of the fundamental strategy of presenting a positive presentation and a negative presentation. This strategy is adopted by Mosab to play on the emotions of people and to incite them to think that Hamas leaders are merely interested in destroying democracy and dividing society.

Semantic Strategies

Modality: In this extract, modality is activated to give higher emphasis to the vital issue that is related to the Hamas movement and encourage Israel to keep attacking Hamas. And taking off its power. Mosab exploits this strategy to demonstrate that the proposed ceasefire is merely a trap to make Hamas stronger than before and urge people and Israel to eradicate Hamas and get their freedom.

Categorization: This strategy is evident in Mosab's speech. He regards Gazans and Jews as in-groups, while Hamas leaders as out-groups. Mosab presents Jewish people as innocent people, while Hamas leaders as barbaric ones who do awful things.

Negative Lexicalization: To positively present Israel and negatively present Hamas, Mosab exploits certain lexical expressions. Concerning the strategy of negative lexicalization, he uses many negative words to stir up hatred and violence against Hamas. This extract contains several negative lexicalizations that reflect a biased view towards Hamas organization and its policies as in "*war, target, and annihilated*". The inciter uses the word "*terrorists*" to send a message that Hamas leaders are destroyers rather than builders since their reactions are only obstructing law enforcement and destroying the lives of people.

Derogatory words: It is shown that Mosab keeps focusing on the negative things of the Hamas organization; thus, the strategy of derogatory words is utilized. He exploits many derogatory words to belittle Hamas leaders. He criticizes them as having nasty mentalities. Mosab describes Hamas leaders as having 7th-century mentality whereas, Israel is very advanced therefore, the gap is huge.

Polarization: The former Hamas member intends to emphasize the good of Israel's leadership and the negative of Hamas's leadership. Consequently, the strategy of polarization is activated to present Hamas leaders as out-group members, whereas Israel and the Palestinians as in-

group members. Polarization here reveals Mosab's hatred and prejudice towards the Hamas movement.

Pragmatic Strategies

Speech Acts: To accomplish his goal of inciting hostility and violence against Hamas leaders, Mosab employs the representative speech act of asserting and accusing. The inciter activates the representative speech act of asserting in order to motivate the public and Israel to destroy Hamas and remove it from power. The inciter, for the most part, employs the representative speech act of accusing to undermine Hamas leaders. He accuses Hamas leaders of being "racist" and "terrorists" who want to harm the lives of the Palestinian people and Israeli people. Mosab employs the speech acts of accusing to criticize Hamas leaders and incite people to be against them.

Presupposition: Extract 15 manifests that Mosab employs the strategy of presupposition to shed light on the inappropriate things that are done by the destructive people (Hamas leaders), and incite the Israelis and the Palestinians to eradicate Hamas leaders. The sentence "*Israel must continue until Hamas is removed from power before that incomplete operation premature ceasefire*" presupposes that Israel has already started waging a war against Hamas which committed numerous atrocities against innocent people. Mosab also encourages Israel to continue fighting Hamas and remove its power before declaring a ceasefire.

Rhetorical Strategies

Hyperbole: To highlight the inciting effect, Mosab activates the strategy of hyperbole. The inciter uses the words "*ten times*" to put a higher emphasis on the critical issue that is related to the ceasefire proposal. He states that the proposed ceasefire is merely a trick to strengthen Hamas. Israel thus should reject it and keep on fighting Hamas leaders. This strategy is also employed by Mosab to incite the Israelis and the Palestinians, in particular, and the whole world, in general, to be against the Hamas movement.

Extract Two

Lastly and very importantly, we must immediately suspend all immigration from any nation that has been compromised by terrorism. Until such time has proven varying mechanisms have been put in place. We don't want them in our country. My opponent has called for a radical 50% increase in Syrian refugees. Think of this think of this, this is unbelievable but this is what happening. Syrian refugees, on the top of the existing, massive refugee flows coming into our country under the leadership of President Obama. I only want to admit individuals into our country who will support our values and love our country. Anyone who endorses violence, hatred, or pressure is not welcomed in our country and ever never will be (Web source 3).

Contextual Factors

Who (The inciter): Donald Trump served as the country's president from 2017 to 2021. Trump attracted significant media coverage throughout his career as a politician, businessman, celebrity, and personality. Trump, the Republican Party's nominee for president in 2016, defeated Hillary Clinton, the Democratic Party's nominee, despite losing the popular vote (Web source 3).

Says What (The content): Trump made a number of contentious public comments about immigration during his rise to the presidency. He tells his supporters that Mexico would pay for the wall and gives them a promise to strengthen the border. Also, Trump claims in his speech that the illegal immigrants are waging an "invasion" of the country. Consequently, he incites people to dismiss them (Web source 4).

In Which Channel: This extract demonstrates how Trump uses social media to draw attention to the improper actions of the immigrants who live in the U.S. and motivate American citizens to take action against them. On July 22, 2016, the inciter released his speech that was broadcast on PBS News Hour Youtube channel (Web Source 3).

To Whom: Trump addresses the American people who are citizen and nationals of the U.S. He aims to achieve two goals; the first goal is to put an end to illegal immigration and completely secure the border. The second one is to initiate a new legal immigration system that protects American wages and advances American values. Achieving these two goals requires Trump to motivate Americans to dismiss the immigrants (Web source 3).

With What Effect: Although, Trump makes harmful changes to the U.S. immigration policies, his speech has a great impact on the American people. This impacts on people because of his political position. In this extract, Trump linguistically humiliates the immigrants for bringing crimes and drugs into the country. Also, Trump belittles the immigrants by claiming that they poison the blood of the country by committing numerous offensive acts; he intends to put restrictions on immigration. He depicts them negatively to be assaulted by people. In addition, Trump indirectly criticizes the policies of President Obama that neglect this important duty.

General Types of Incitement: It is perceived that Trump explicitly criticizes the inappropriate behaviours of the immigrants in this extract; he is explicitly inciting hatred against the immigrants stating that they pose a threat to the U.S. national security. Since he explicitly advocates for the immigration ban, incitement is seen as explicit. Trump also incites American citizens to be against president Obama's policy stating that it supplies healthcare only to illegal immigrants. Thus, he develops feelings of hatred between the American people and president Obama on one side, and between the American people and the immigrants on the other side. Moreover, he uses social media to spread his

message concerning immigration. Incitement is therefore public.

Sub-types of Incitement: In this extract, incitement is racial because Trump directs his speech towards a group of individuals based on their race, nationality (including citizenship), ethnicity, and place of origin. Trump encourages the American community to admit only individuals who support the country and its values. In addition, he argues that immigrants who endorse violence, hatred or pressure are not welcomed in the country.

Discursive Strategies

Syntactic Strategies

Transitivity: Persuading the American community that his leadership can work hard to fight individuals who cause chaos and destruction in America and inciting people to be against the immigrants require Trump to exploit various processes. First, he employs the material process to motivate the populace to put an end to immigration in the U.S. Second, Trump activates the verbal process to enhance incitement against the immigrants in America. Additionally, Trump utilizes various processes such as mental and relational processes while attempting to incite Americans to stand against the immigrants. Moreover, Trump activates this strategy to shed light on the negative ideology of Obama's leadership and the immigrants, and the positive ideology of his policies.

Passivization: Trump seeks to convey a sense of ability, activity, responsibility, and power by using the majority of active sentences. This could be seen as an application of the fundamental strategy of presenting a negative picture of others while creating a positive image of oneself. It seeks to change attitudes by varying the amount or degree of active/passive use. Active voice is used to show Trump's hatred against immigrants and encourage people to ban immigration.

Semantic Strategies

Modality: To persuade the American populace about his goals that are related to the prohibition of immigration, Trump exploits two modal verbs: the first one has the meaning of obligation. Trump mentions that immigration should be prohibited, and he implicitly incites people to dismiss the refugees who are regarded as offenders. While in the second position, Trump mentions that the immigrants who love and support the nation will be welcomed; if not, they will be turned away. In the second position, the modal verb has a predictive meaning.

Negative Lexicalization: Trump misuses his freedom of expression by spreading false information about immigration (Thompson, 2012). He attempts to discredit the immigrants to dismiss them and discourage others from "engaging" with the immigrants. Therefore, Trump employs negative words to urge people to dismiss them from the country. All these

negative terms and lexical items are utilized to portray the immigrants as bad social members who belong to the out-group.

Disclaimer: Regarding the disclaimer strategy, the speech under investigation makes multiple use of this ideological strategy for ideological orientations. Disclaimers attempt to threaten face by briefly highlighting refugees' negative characteristics before concentrating almost entirely on their positive characteristics to incite violence and hatred against the refugees. By utilizing this strategy, Trump encourages people to harm the refugees who flow into the country with their crimes and dismiss them.

Pragmatic Strategies

Speech Acts: The inciter employs the representative speech act of asserting when he asserts that the details he provides about the immigrants are true rather than just his opinion. Consequently, the claim accurately portrays the inciter's objective; that is, he intentionally targets the refugees to dismiss them from the country. In closing, he adopts the representative speech act of asserting. Trump asserts that the Democrats give healthcare to immigrants and this aids to spread chaos. He thereby encourages people to reject the immigrants' existence in the country.

Rhetorical Strategy

Metaphor: The use of the metaphorical word "flow" is intended by Trump to demonstrate the immigrants' threat in the country. Trump links the arrival of the illegal immigrants to a flood or water rushing into the nation. Trump hopes to inform anybody about the complicated issue of the immigrants who cross the border by using this strategy. Also, he aims to persuade the Americans that the current American leadership is not working hard. In other words, Trump indirectly criticizes the policies of president Obama that neglect this important duty.

Number Game: In order to further influence people and strengthen the inciting effect, Trump utilizes the number game strategy in his speech. This strategy is used to highlight the vast numbers of the illegal immigrants who bring drugs, cash, guns and people across the border. Also, Trump uses this strategy to demonstrate the massive problems of the illegal immigrants who should be dismissed from the country. He incites people to stand against the government of Biden which is regarded as the worst and weakest one.

Extract Three

It is a time for war, a war for our shared future. Today, we draw a line between the forces of civilization and the forces of barbarism. It is the time to decide where they stand. Israel will resist the forces of barbarism. Holocaust Hamas murdered children in front of their parents, murdered parents in front of their children, and they burn people alive. They raped women and they beheaded men. They committed the most horrific crimes. Every civilized nation should stand with Israel. The calls for ceasefire are calls for Israel to surrender

to Hamas, to surrender to terrorism, and to surrender to barbarism that will not happen (Web source 6).

Contextual Factors

Who (The inciter): Netanyahu is an Israeli politician who holds the position twice, from 2009 to 1996, and has served as the country's prime minister since 2022. With more than 16 years of office, Netanyahu is the prime minister with the longest term of any leader in the nation's history. Additionally, he is the first prime minister to be born in Israel following the establishment of the nation (Web source 7).

Says What (The Content): Netanyahu, the prime minister of Israel, dismisses the growing calls for a ceasefire, saying that it will be the same as giving in to terrorism. Claiming that the truce will make Hamas more vigorous than before, Netanyahu describes Hamas leaders as criminals who commit numerous horrific actions. Hence, he incites people to oppose Hamas and remove its power. He portrays Hamas leaders as terrorists who do not care for human life (Web source 6).

In Which Channel: On October 31, 2023, Benjamin Netanyahu, the prime minister, makes an address. He claims that Israel will not consent to a three-week ceasefire in Gaza, where it keeps heavily attacking the area. All Israel News Channel presents a demonstration of his speech. He urges people to keep up the battle against Hamas because of their numerous horrific deeds (Web source 6).

To Whom: The prime minister, Netanyahu, addresses a joint meeting of Congress. He urges everyone who support Israel to reject the proposed ceasefire and continue opposing Hamas. The inciter stirs up the public to help Israel with their mission against Hamas. He also incites people to eradicate Hamas in Gaza (Web source 6).

With What Effect: Hamas is belittled, dismissed, and delegitimized for their terrorist actions. The prime minister, Netanyahu, intends to underestimate Hamas leaders. He also tries to lower Hamas in the eyes of people.

General Types of Incitement: Incitement is made explicit in Netanyahu's speech because of his numerous references. He explicitly urges all the people who support Israel to fight for their country's reconstruction. In addition, the prime minister publicly declares his hatred for Hamas and calls on his supporters and all other nations to oppose Hamas organization that spreads chaos and death among people. As a result, incitement is explicit and public in this extract.

Sub-types of Incitement: It is evident that Netanyahu's language incites hatred against individuals based on their race and ethnicity. What makes Netanyahu's incitement racial is that he promotes hatred and violence against a specific group (Hamas group). He claims that Hamas exacerbates the problem of segregation, even among Palestinians. Consequently, Israel should keep attacking Hamas until it loses all of its authority. Racial incitement is present in

Netanyahu's speech since it encourages the populace to be against a specific individual or group. Also, Netanyahu asserts that Hamas officials carry out numerous heinous crimes and utilize civilians as human shields. Thus, Israel should totally annihilate them.

Discursive Strategies

Syntactic Strategies

Transitivity: In order to highlight how awful the current social atmosphere is and encourage all the people to unite and fight for a better future, Netanyahu activates a lot of material processes in his speech. The inciter's genuine attempt to enlist the public's support in the battle against extremism, rage, bigotry, lawlessness, violence, disease, unemployment, and hopelessness is evident in all the processes. Netanyahu uses a lot of material process to incite violence against Hamas. In addition, the inciter's description of Hamas exposes his harsh ideas against this group through a relational process.

Passivization: By examining the active or passive construction of the sentences in the analysis of the speech under consideration, Netanyahu uses more active phrases to express a sense of skill, activity, responsibility, and authority. This can be seen as applying of the basic strategy of giving a positive presentation of oneself and a negative presentation of others.

Semantic Strategies

Modality: Two different types of modality occur in three different positions while analyzing Netanyahu's speech. The first type is predictive, meaning things like "*Israel will resist the forces of barbarism*" are expressed in two different ways. Netanyahu uses the modal verb "will" to convince people of his authority and duty by asserting that Israel will combat the forces of barbarism. He also employs this strategy to encourage people to execute Hamas officials due to their numerous unlawful actions. The inciter makes the point that Hamas will become even more potent as a result of the ceasefire.

Negative Lexicalization: Netanyahu utilizes this strategy to show the ideology of negative other-presentation and positive self-presentation. This demonstrates that Netanyahu uses of more negative words to characterize other people in his speech. The negative lexicons such as "*war, barbarism, murdered, burn, beheaded, horrific crimes, terrorizing, surrender, and terrorism*" are employed by Netanyahu to delegitimize the behavior of Hamas leaders. He uses negative words to attack Hamas and incite people to stand against Hamas.

Pragmatic Strategies

Speech Acts: Netanyahu's use of the representative speech acts, like asserting and stating, can help to demonstrate the inciter's intention to incite hatred and violence against Hamas. The inciter uses a representative speech act of asserting to portray Hamas negatively and provoke people to

continue opposing Hamas. The inciter asserts that the ceasefire will make Hamas more robust than before. Consequently, he urges people to keep bombing Hamas until it is decimated. Netanyahu asserts that Israel will not surrender to the terrorist organization.

Rhetorical Strategy

Repetition: Politicians use repeated phrases and ideas to give the impression that their positions are common sense. Netanyahu draws attention to himself by repeating his comments. This forceful repetition tries to control the authority by shaping his opponents' perceptions, ideas, attitudes, and actions to present Hamas negatively and embrace his ideals and values. To reinforce the Opposition's ideology in the Prime Minister's disputes with Congress, Netanyahu utilizes repetition in his stirring speech.

Extract Four

Biden is the worst president in our country, he's the worst president. He is the most incompetent president. When I am back in the White house, the United States will stand with Israel all the way 100% without hesitation, qualification and any apology. We will fully support Israel in their mission to ensure that Hamas is decimated and these atrocities will be Avenged. They will be Avenged. Joe Biden's shortcomings caused the attack on Israel and his weaknesses, incompetence everywhere he goes Biden's weakness provokes war and death. You have to be strong; otherwise, they will be taking over. When I am back in the White House, American's enemies should know that if you try to kill our citizens, we will kill you we will kill you (Web source 8).

Contextual Factors

Who says (The inciter): Following his father's footsteps, Trump begins a notable career as a real estate developer and businessman. Then, he leads the country as its 45th president (Web source 3).

Says What (The content): President Joe Biden's criticism of Donald Trump in his first 2024 campaign address provokes a response from Trump. Trump considers Biden as an obvious threat to democracy. Biden is accused by Trump of urging ideas that may undermine U.S. national security, calling him actually very close to insane. Therefore, he encourages people to re-elect him so as to serve the country and support Israel (Web source 8).

In Which Channel: On October 29, 2023, Trump's speech focusing on attacking Biden's administration is broadcasted on Forbes Breaking News you tube channel (Web source 8).

To Whom: The American community is being addressed in this extract. Trump tells the populace that Joe Biden's history is one of constant incompetence, corruption, weakness, and failure. He also demonstrates that Biden is a weak person and he is actually not strong enough to be president and support Israel. Trump urges the crowd to be against him and help Israel with their mission which is the decimation of Hamas

(Web source 8).

With What Effect: The effect that results from Trump's speech on Biden's administration is the creation of enmity and violence against Biden. This is done by inciting the crowd and urging them to be against Biden. At a campaign rally, Trump used abusive language to disparage Biden in an effort to portray him in a negative light and make him seem like a failure.

General Types of Incitement: Trump explicitly warns American society to be aware of Biden's leadership because it leads to the destruction of the country. He presents Biden as the worst president of the U.S. by prioritizing his inappropriate procedures. Furthermore, Trump explicitly encourages American society to assist Israel in eradicating Hamas and building its State. In conclusion, it is seen that Trump aims to draw the picture of being a hard worker who fights for the security of America.

Sub-types of Incitement: Trump delivers an important speech regarding Biden's leadership and the offences that are committed under his authority. He portrays Biden as an undesirable president that the American people ought to oppose. In this extract, he incites the populace to be against a political person. Consequently, the type of incitement is political. At the same time, Trump incited people against the Hamas group. Incitement is thereby considered racial in nature. Trump asks people to give a hand to Israel to put an end to Hamas.

Discursive Strategies

Syntactic Strategies

Transitivity: Trump makes use of a range of process types to persuade American society that the current American leadership is terrible and is not working hard to save innocent people and support Israel. Trump, for instance, makes use of the relational process to negatively depict Biden because he fails to run the country in a good way and fails to support Israel. The inciter characterizes Biden as "*terrible*", "*worst*" and "*incompetent*" through the relational process, speculating about its origins. Additionally, Biden is portrayed by the inciter as an out-group member who cannot advocate Israel through the material process. Furthermore, the mental process is activated to describe Hamas and Biden's supporters negatively.

Passivization: Regarding the passivization strategy, it is realized that Trump exploits both active and passive constructions to encourage the American people to stand against Biden's government and support Israel. Through the use of active voice, Trump conveys his capacity and actions to confront the government effort as well as his strong position as the Opposition's leader. Also, Trump makes use of passive voice to indirectly persuade the Americans to be against Hamas which is regarded as an enemy of America and Israel.

Semantic Strategies

Modality: Trump exploits two kinds of modality to express his views and feelings. The concepts of power, ideology, and incitement are illustrated through the elements of prediction and obligation. The context lends credibility to Trump's speech in which he argues against Biden's administration. By using this strategy, Trump tries to persuade people to accept his ideas and attitudes that are related to supporting Israel and at the same time, he tries to incite them to eradicate Hamas.

Negative Lexicalization: The inappropriate descriptions that are given to Biden and Hamas lead to the initiation of the strategy of negative lexicalization; for instance, the words "*atrocities, decimated, and avenged* " are employed by Trump to legitimize Hamas and depict its behaviour negatively. This strategy serves to highlight the misdeeds committed by Biden, the president of the U.S., throughout his administration. This extract also reveals the negative ideology of Biden's leadership.

Derogatory Words: Trump's derogatory words are associated with an increase in acts of violent crimes among his supporters, including incitement to violence against Biden's government. Derogatory words are used to present Biden as an inferior, weaker president and incite people to stand against his government which creates chaos and tragedy in the country. The effectiveness of derogation comes from Trump's ability to make his target appear smaller, less clever, and, hence, less qualified to be the country's leader.

Pragmatic Strategies

Speech Acts: Trump uses representative speech acts, including accusing and asserting to persuade the listener to agree with the arguments, viewpoints, and ideas he presents in his speech. The inciter first asserts that Joe Biden is a weak and incompetent president by using the representative speech act of asserting. Trump incites the populace to oppose Biden's government and support Israel. Another speech act utilized by Trump is the representative speech act of accusing. Trump wants to demonstrate how Biden's improper actions resulted in the deadly attack on Israel.

Presupposition: As for presupposition strategy, this extract clarifies that Trump presupposes that chaos, destruction, and all the atrocities in the nation are the results of Biden's weaknesses and incompetence. He contends that Biden is a member of the out-group who is not suit to be the president of the United States. Therefore, by adopting this strategy, Trump incites the American people to be against Biden and also urges them to decimate Hamas which is regarded as a terrorist organization.

Rhetorical Strategies

Hyperbole: Hyperbole is an ideological strategy which plays an essential role in the positive presentation of Trump and the American citizens, and the negative presentation of Hamas. This strategy is activated by Trump to gain attention, achieve his political benefits and incite the populace to be against

Biden's leadership. Trump uses the exaggerated words "*all the way and 100%* " to show his loyalty towards Israel and at the same time, incite the populace to be against Hamas.

Extract Five

Sweden is banning religious schools. A new bill prevents private religious schools from expanding. We have had problems here in Sweden with Islamic schools, most of them run by extremists; for example, even the State Security Police have flagged that, and also I would say the Islamic schools in Sweden contributes to the problem of segregation that we have. This is not good for the integration of people with immigrant backgrounds and society. These schools should be subject to more rigorous inspection (Web source 9).

Contextual Factors

Who (The inciter): Omar Makram is an Egyptian-Swedish activist. He is a broadcaster and columnist in Stockholm. He says that Sweden should ban the Islamic schools that violate the gender equality principles and promote values that are against the Swedish laws (Web source 9).

Says What (The content): To encourage "*anti-Islamic speech*" and purportedly "*put an end to privatization*" in education, the Swedish government plans to shut down more schools controlled by the country's Muslim community. Throughout this speech on banning Islamic schools in Sweden, the inciter emphasizes the need to close these religious schools. Omar provides evidence that the curricula in these schools are in violation of Swedish law. For this reason, these schools should be inspected (Web source 9).

In Which Channel: On December 8, 2022, Omar Makram, the broadcaster, calls for the ban of religious schools in Sweden. He says that these schools are run by extremists who assist the problem of segregation. His speech is broadcast on The News Makers channel (Web source 9).

To Whom: The Swedish community is being addressed in this extract. Omar encourages the Swedish people to take action against those who aid the issue of segregation. He calls for the prohibition of religious schools in Sweden because these schools violate the values and rules followed in Swedish schools. Also, Omar contends that the extremists' only goals are to split society and destroy education in Sweden. Consequently, the government should ban those schools (Web source 9).

With What Effect: The inciter tries to belittle the Islamic schools by saying that those schools contribute to the problem of segregation in Sweden. Those schools are underestimated by the inciter by saying that the extremists control those schools. He also mentions that the Islamic schools break the rules of the nation and threaten individuality; that is way, he incites the government to close down those schools in Sweden.

General Types of Incitement: Omar explicitly stirs up Swedish society to be against the expansion of religious

schools; thus, incitement is explicit in this extract. His hate speech against the Islamic schools is made clear and public. Omar argues that the extremists' only goals are to split society and destroy education in Sweden. Therefore, the government should continue banning Islamic schools in Sweden or put inspections on these schools. He explicitly incites people in Sweden to be against those independent schools.

Sub-types of Incitement: Religious and racial incitement are apparent in Omar's speech. This extract contains religious incitement because Omar incites hatred and violence against Islam. He claims that Islam violates secularism in educational laws and assists the problem of segregation. Consequently, the Islamic schools should be closed down in Sweden. Racial incitement is also found in his speech because Omar incites people against a specific group. He encourages hostility against particular individuals who run those schools.

Discursive Strategies

Syntactic Strategies

Transitivity: It is seen that Omar activates various processes to criticize the policies of Islamic schools in Sweden. The material and relational processes are employed to demonstrate the negative impacts of the Islamic schools on the Swedish education, in particular and the Swedish country, in general and motivate people to shut down those schools in Sweden. Omar uses also the verbal process to incite the government to ban those religious schools in Sweden because they are against the values and rules of Sweden.

Passivization: Through the use of more active sentences, Omar communicates his determination to close down the Islamic schools. He makes use of more active sentences in his speech to demonstrate his ability to persuade listeners and stir up them against Islamic schools. Omar encourages the populace and the government to put pressure on these religious schools. Claiming that secularism, chaos, and breaking the rules of Sweden stem from those Islamic schools. Furthermore, Omar's use of passivization influences how significant the argument is. Omar uses the passive constructions to stir up people against Islamic schools that are depicted negatively. He draws people's attention to Sweden's problems by using passive construction.

Semantic Strategies

Negative Lexicalization: Omar attacks religious schools in general and Islamic schools, which are found in Sweden in particular, by utilizing negative lexicons such as "*banning and prevent*". The inciter utilizes these negative words to urge the government to close down those schools and prevent those schools from expanding in Sweden. Omar uses the negative words as in "*Extremists, segregation, bad and rigorous inspection*" to present people who are responsible for these schools as terrorists who break the rules of Sweden.

Pragmatic Strategies

Speech Acts: Various speech acts are exploited in this extract; namely, the representative speech act of stating, asserting, and the directive speech act of commending. With the representative speech act of stating, Omar starts his argument on banning Islamic schools. He states that religious schools in Sweden have negative impacts on the Swedish education, in particular and the Swedish society, in general. Consequently, those schools should be closed. Also, utilizing the representative speech act of asserting shows Omar's power in portraying the Islamic schools in a negative way. This strategy reflects the inciter's discrimination and prejudice against the Muslims. Finally, the inciter makes use of the directive speech act of commanding to urge the government to put pressure on these schools.

Rhetorical Strategy

Repetition: What has been prioritized in this extract is that Omar keeps showing the negative things of religious schools in Sweden. Therefore, by using this strategy, Omar attempts to attract people's attention to the negative effects of the religious schools on Swedish people and incite them to be against those schools. The repeated phrases contribute to an ideology or belief system which is part of the larger plan to highlight the speaker's positive attributes while minimizing their negative ones. Since Islamic schools are portrayed as a threat to the Swedish people, the inciter encourages people to ban expanding those schools.

Extract six

You know when they let, I think the actual number is 15 or 16 million people, into our country. When they do that we got a lot of work to do. They are poisoning the blood of our country; that is what they have done. They poisoned mental institutions and prisons all over the world not just in South America, but all over the world. They are coming into our country from Africa from Asia all over the world. They are pouring into our country. Nobody is even looking at them. They just come in. The crime is going to be tremendous. The terrorism is going to be tremendous (Web source10).

Contextual Factors

Who (The inciter): As the 45th president of the U.S., Trump is a controversial businessman and former reality TV personality whose administration is characterized by conflicts over the nature of reality itself. In this extract, he incites people and the government to reject the existence of the immigrants in the U.S. Metaphorically, he says that immigrants are poisoning the blood of his country (Web source 3).

Says What (The content): Trump intends to change U.S. immigration law if he is re-elected radically. He criticizes immigration and the mixing of races. Also, Trump describes the immigrants as criminals by claiming that they bring drugs and commit numerous illegal acts. He tells the crowd that immigration is a threat to the national security. Therefore, he

encourages people to confront the danger and the risk of the immigrants. He calls for the wall along the U.S. Mexico border, to end the birthright citizenship of children born to the illegal immigrants (Web source 10).

In Which Channel: Trump presents his speech on immigration on December 29, 2023. He depicts the immigrants as illegal aliens who cause havoc and offend the nation. Therefore, the government should put a policy to ban immigrants from entering the country. Trump's speech is broadcasted as a news report on Politico Channel (Web source 10).

To Whom: Trump attacks the immigrants during a New Hampshire speech. He addresses the crowd and incites them to build a wall to prevent the immigrants from entering the country. He tells the crowd at a rally in New Hampshire that the immigrants poison mental institutions. Also, he points out that he will put specific policies to restrict immigration. Trump incites hatred against the immigrants who come from different countries (Web source 10).

With What Effect: Trump assaults the immigrants and harms their picture by describing them in the worst way. He underestimates those immigrants by portraying them as barbaric criminals who commit illegal acts and violate the rules of the nation; these descriptions thereby increase incitement against the immigrants.

General Types of Incitement: In this extract, Trump addresses the American society in an indirect manner, what makes incitement implicit. Trump makes a terrifying and ambiguous comment regarding immigration. Trump implicitly incites the government to widely implement severe immigration policies, which can limit both legal or illegal immigration. Also, he implicitly supports the U.S. government's decision to erect a wall and ban immigration from other countries.

Sub-types of Incitement: In this extract, the inciter targets a group of people based on their race, nationality (including citizenship), ethnicity, or place of origin. He incites hatred and violence against certain groups. Trump claims that the immigrants poison the blood of the country by making a mess and carrying out many crimes. Consequently, he incites the American people and the government to be against those immigrants. Incitement is racial in this extract because Trump incites the populace to be against certain groups (immigrants).

Discursive Strategies

Syntactic Strategies

Transitivity: The processes and the participants represent how Trump attempts to portray immigrants negatively and as an out-group whose actions are dangerous to the in-group. The material process is employed to show immigration risk on the country and encourage people implicitly to re-elect Trump. Trump points out that the immigrants threaten the life of the American people because of their illegal acts.

Furthermore, the mental process is also exploited by Trump to highlight the increasing number of the immigrants and their threat to the country by employing this strategy. He incites people to reject the existence of the immigrants in the country because of their destructive impacts on the American citizens.

Passivization: Through the utilization of the active constructs, the intended positive/negative polarization can be understood as a means of carrying out a more comprehensive strategy of positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation, also known as in-group membership and out-group membership. The active sentences are employed to present the immigrants negatively and show their dangerous influence on the people. Hence, Trump adopts this strategy to persuade people to re-elect him and incite them to be against this immigration policy. Semantic Strategies

Negative Lexicalization: In an attempt to incite people to be against the illegal immigrants who come from different countries, Trump employs the strategy of negative lexicalization. Trump uses negative words like "*poison, crimes, and terrorism*" to depict the immigrants as illegal activity-carrying terrorists. Trump draws attention to the terrorist threats made by the undocumented immigrants, who ought to be dismissed from the nation.

Pragmatic Strategies

Speech Acts: The inciter uses the representative speech act of asserting to demonstrate the immigration risk on the citizens. Trump also uses of the representative speech act of stating to provide some facts that support his position and incite people and the government against the immigrants. Additionally, he encourages the authorities to put sever polices on immigration.

Rhetorical Strategies

Metaphor: Trump metaphorically utilizes the word "*pouring*" as a substation for "*coming*" to show how negatively the undocumented immigrants affect on the American population. He draws a comparison between the influx of the illegal immigrants to water or a flood which is pouring into the nation. Trump in addition uses this strategy to further incite people and the government to be against the immigrants who bring drugs and commit numerous atrocities in the nation.

Discussion of the Result

After analyzing the data qualitatively, it is time to examine them quantitatively. Thus, Tables (II) and Table (III) demonstrate the frequencies and ratios of the general and sub-types of incitement in English news reports.

TABLE II FREQUENCIES AND RATIOS OF THE GENERAL TYPES OF INCITEMENT IN ENGLISH NEWS REPORTS

General Types of Incitement	Frequency	Rate
Explicit Incitement	5	83%
Implicit Incitement	1	17%
Total	6	100%

Table II shows that explicit incitement is the most dominant general type of incitement in the selected data since it occurs in 5 extracts with the rate (83%), whereas, the implicit type occurs in 1 extract with the rate (17%). These findings indicate that many inciters exploit their authority to explicitly incite racism, prejudice, and bigotry against a specific person or group. Using explicit language aids the inciters in keeping the addressees engaged and make them think about a particular individual or group differently.

TABLE III FREQUENCIES AND RATIOS OF THE SUB-TYPES OF INCITEMENT IN ENGLISH NEWS REPORTS

Sub-types of Incitement	Frequency	Rate
Racial incitement	5	62.5%
Religious incitement	2	25%
Political incitement	1	12.5%
Total	8	100%

Table III displays that racial incitement is the most frequent sub-type of incitement in the selected data since it occurs in 5 extracts with the rate (62.5%), in comparison, the political incitement occurs in one extract with the rate (12.5%) and the religious incitement found in 2 extracts with the rate (25%). Consequently, the results reveal that a lot of inciters encourage violence and hatred towards particular people based on their race, ethnicity and affiliations. In this study, it is observed that many speakers utilize racist remarks to attack a specific individual or organization. Table (IV) states the frequencies and ratios of the discursive strategies used to realize incitement in English news reports:

TABLE IV FREQUENCIES AND RATIOS OF THE DISCURSIVE STRATEGIES IN ENGLISH NEWS REPORTS

Discursive Strategies	Frequency	Rate
Transitivity	6	14%
Passivization	6	14%
Modality	4	11%
Categorization	1	2%
Negative Lexicalization	6	14%
Derogatory Words	2	5%
Disclaimer	1	2%
Polarization	1	2%
Speech Acts	6	14%
Presupposition	2	5%
Repetition	2	5%
Hyperbole	2	5%
Number Game	1	2%
Metaphor	2	5%
Total	42	100%

Table IV illustrates that the syntactic and semantic strategies are used more frequently to realize incitement in English news reports. Incitement requires the vile and vicious use of language is shown through the semantic strategies of negative lexicalization, derogatory words, disclaimer, polarization and modality. Further, the syntactic strategies of transitivity and passivization also play a role in framing certain individuals

as out-group members and motivating people to take action against those individuals.

V. CONCLUSION

This study comes up with the following findings:

1. Explicit incitement is the most dominant general type of incitement in English news reports as far as the current work is concerned. This answers the first question, which reads *"What is the most dominant general type of incitement utilized in English news reports?"*. This indicates that the inciters in the news reports, based on their position and power, explicitly encourage people to do illegal actions towards specific individuals or organizations. Also, the inciters' attempts to provoke violence in public against particular people are an obvious sign of their prejudice and animosity for those people.
2. Racial incitement is the most frequent sub-type of incitement in English news reports. This is the answer to the second question, which reads *"Which sub-type of incitement is most frequently employed in English news reports"*. This conclusion demonstrates that many speakers, in the current study, utilize racist remarks to attack a specific individual or organization. It is crucial to show that this type of incitement stokes division and fear, often for political purposes, and at immense risk to communities. This conclusion also illustrates that the ultimate goal of most inciters in the current study is to foster an atmosphere of hatred and fear, which can lead to prejudice against specific people.
3. Inciting contents found in news reports include: a) the syntactic strategies of transitivity and passivization, b) the semantic strategies of derogatory words, negative lexicalization, modality, polarization, disclaimer and categorization, c) the pragmatic strategies of speech acts, and presupposition, d) the rhetorical strategies of hyperbole, number game, metaphor and repetition. This answers the third question, which states *"What are the discursive strategies that are exploited to show incitement in English news reports?"*.
4. The syntactic and semantic strategies are the most frequently utilized strategies in the analyzed data and other strategies such as pragmatic and rhetorical strategies are less frequently used. This is the answer to the fourth question, which reads *"What are the frequencies of occurrence of the discursive strategies employed to realize incitement in English news reports?"*. This conclusion indicates that the inciters, in the selected data, mostly employ the syntactic and semantic strategies to shed light on the positive ideology of their policy and the negative ideology of a particular individual's. Further, it shows that these two strategies are utilized to motivate people to stand against specific groups or religions. More precisely, the inciters consistently exploit the semantic strategies to highlight the negative traits of certain individuals and accuse them of untrue information. The inciters also use the syntactic strategies to shed light on their ability in

inciting hatred and violence against those who are perceived as members of the out-group.

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