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CDA IN THE PERCEPTIONS OF THE PUBLIC SPACE OF IMMIGRATION: THE IDEOLOGY AND ELEMENTS OF HALLIDAY'S THEORY (SFG) IN THE INTERPRETATION OF MIGRATION NARRATIVES IN THE US PUBLIC SPACE

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Abstract:

The key point of this article is to provide an interpretation of the selected immigration narratives of two periodical New York Post and New York Daily News, focusing on CDA and the ideological issues approached from the perspective of critical linguistics relies on SFL Halliday (1985) and Hart (2014). This article applies the theoretical understanding and concepts associated with CDA, to the interpretation of media literature and periodicals. Because CDA and SFG have a common relation in the link between language and society. Accordingly, the study investigates a number of statements/ texts in the public space in America by means of critical methods associated with CDA; the aim is to discover the mechanisms by means of which tabloids manage to persuade/ manipulate a certain target audience of Western readers.

Key words: CDA in The Grammar and Ideology, US Migration, Periodical Journals, Immigration.

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Introduction

The concept of Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) and Ideology is derived from the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) model of Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday (Halliday 2002). Halliday viewed language as a kind of semiotic system, as he explained, "not in the sense of a system of signs, but as a systematic source of meaning" (Halliday 1985:192). He further believed that language was full of an abundance of "potential meaning", and this is particularly evident by his definition of linguistics as the study of "how people exchange meaning through 'nonsense' (Halliday 1985:193). Halliday considered himself a 'generalist', as much as what attempted to "look at language from every possible point of view" and believed his research and analysis were "walking around the highways and sub-languages of language" (Halliday 2002:7, 14). More specifically, however, he emphasized that "as much as I preferred Which one angle, it was social language: language as the creature and creator of human society" (Halliday 2002: 6). This article contains an interpretation of the selected immigration narratives of two periodicals New York Post and New York Daily News, focusing on CDA and the ideological issues approached from the perspective of critical linguistics relies on Halliday (1985) and Hart (2014). Each of the following periodical narratives opens with a brief theoretical account of the perspective taken. However, there are large amounts of controversy over interpretations therein, especially relating to Halliday himself.

This article applies the theoretical understanding and concepts associated with CDA to the interpretation of media literature and periodicals. CDA and SFG have a common relation in the link between language and society. CDA applies SFG as an instrument to analyze texts and discourses. As mentioned by Le and Wang (2009):

[...]while other linguistic models are useful to CDA, Systemic Functional Linguistics is of special interest to CDA, mainly due to its focus on language use, its informative and social functions. Other linguistic models are also useful to CDA but they may lack strong attraction to CDA analysts due to their emphasis on syntactic structure and less on functional aspects of language (Le & Wang 2009: 27).

Hence, this article constitutes the article in which the use of and methodology of CDA is applied. It is critical to understand the importance of three concepts as they apply to critical discourse analysis when examine, analyze, interpret the language of some articles in some American periodicals, placing them in their proper contexts (contextualization is important) that will be reviewed herein. These concepts include power, critique, and ideology. These aspects are intimately interconnected. As Renkema describes, a critique of a specific text or discourse using CDA aims to identify problems or inconsistencies, including paradoxes, contradictions, and dilemmas specifically in the structure of the text itself. Socio-diagnostic critiquing aims to demystify the persuasive or manipulative components of a text(Renkema2009:41-59).

KhosraviNik discusses various discursive strategies used by British newspapers between 1996 and 2006, to frame refugees, asylum-seekers, and British immigrants. He reviews world events impacting the periodicals' representation of immigrants, contributing to the development and writing of a significant number of publications about refugees and immigrants. Specifically, KhosraviNik chooses some articles to investigate two major events and composing as a sample with which to dissect using CDA. Those two events represent the Balkan conflict in 1999 and the British general election in 2005 as reflected in British tabloids such as The Times, The Guardian, and Daily Mail. The article is part of a larger project on the representation of these periods between 1996 and 2006 in British newspapers—throughout the major similarities in the micro-linguistic categories during

those periods. For instance “the metaphors, the overall communicated messages are not similar and the macro structural contexts behind the processes of interpretation of these discourses play a determining role in transferring certain meanings” (KhosraviNik 2009:477).

Despite differences identified and resulting from various ideological viewpoints, all newspapers were found to contribute to a similar understanding and construct of refugees and asylum-seekers that was unintentionally stereotypical. For example, there are significant similarities between anti-Semitic rhetoric regarding Jewish immigrants in the 1920s while the arguments and rhetorical strategies used in the discourse of the 1970s about immigration, arguing in both historical cases news discourses were based on some false xenophobic arguments. An example is the argument that more immigration will lead to racism within the country towards already settled immigrants (KhosraviNik 2009). In other words, while asylum-seekers were not portrayed as blatantly stereotyped or marginalized, the periodicals were found to stereotype asylum seekers more subtly and less blatantly, for example, KhosraviNik (2009);

The Guardian’s article headlined ‘Election 2005: Howard in TV clash over race and immigration’ (19 April 2005) does what can be seen as opposite strategies to the conservative accounts. The event which is referred to as a blatant ‘set up’ by the Daily Mail is called here ‘a clash over race and immigration’ in the headline. It adds to it the element of ‘race’ to insinuate that the debate involves issues beyond ‘just’ immigration and ‘numbers’ (KhosraviNik 2009: 492).

Said differently, even though the periodicals were relatively liberal, they still painted an image of asylum-seekers as ‘other,’ understanding these ‘other’ groups to be of a lower socioeconomic standing, and thereby contributing to marginalizing such groups. Liberal periodicals make a great effort to learn about diversity and to benefit from human rights, morals and human values (KhosraviNik 2009). He demonstrates, in a useful manner, how critical discourse analysis has been applied, globally, as a means to better understand how publications contribute to discrimination, and how specific rhetoric can be adapted or amended to better support human rights and equality.

Another article explored, through applied critical discourse analysis, how ableism, neocolonialism, and racism, are demonstrated and exemplified in Canadian immigration policies (El-Lahib 2015:209-228). The article and researchers used postcolonial and situated critical social work theory, as well as anti-colonial frameworks. The study focused specifically on Canadian immigration, which built Canada on “welcoming” immigration policies. However, when examining this assumption more closely through the lens of critical and postcolonial disability, this assumption can be challenged. Specifically, this paper aims to show how the use of mainstream health discourses as an exclusionary mechanism adopts people with disabilities, especially those from countries in the Global South, as disallowed ‘others’, specifically areas that have not received ample attention in recent modern social work practice and inquiry. Findings of the researchers indicated that critical discourses in the periodicals relating to protection and risk were key, and were found to influence the inadmissibility and admissibility of immigration applicants. Hence, a gap was found between best practice policies and the actual practice and discourse in Canadian news publications, which impacted attitudes and ontological frameworks towards those with these disabilities (El-Lahib 2015:209-228). The gap refers to postcolonial disability which states the need to examine issues of North-South power relations as they intersect with experiences of disability (El-Lahib 2015:54-55). This will better inform the practice of social work and other supporting professions such as settlement services. The prevailing health,

risk and protection discourse, which is reflected and reinforced by Canadian immigration policies and practices, particularly medical standards, considers PWD as 'not allowed'. Delanty et al. published a book called *Identity, Belonging, and Migration*. Delanty et al. (2008) evaluated European communities, nations, and the social interaction throughout history taking place in these communities, as it has been influenced by public discourse and media publications. Specifically, Delanty et al. (2008) evaluated Islam. The research focused on CDA and the application of critical discourse to understanding the marginalization of Middle Eastern minorities. It deals with talking about a new policy of racism in European societies that they call Euro-racism or symbolic-racism. As it is a widespread agreement in Europe that racism is on the increase and that one of its characteristic features is hostility on migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers who are positioned as exclusionary discourse as the new 'Others'. Correspondingly, alongside this research, analysis in looking at ideology often carries a pejorative meaning and reinforces the views of certain social groups that hold an us/other mentality, as is proof in the case of the immigration debate, where it refers to US citizens more specifically and often refers to political conservatives in the United States, while others refer to immigrants.

Critical discourse analysis has even been applied in contexts in which violence was sought to be understood as it was displayed the crucial to our understanding of the relationships of power and actual domination in society such as immigrants. In such contexts, critical discourse analysis revealed, through an evaluation of historical text, that violence perpetrated against migrants by those involved in the Golden Dawn was seldom investigated or prosecuted by authorities of Greek society at the time. Norms of Greek democracy largely marginalized immigrants (Karamanidou2016:1). Today, violence being executed at the border including the deportation of immigrants may be a byproduct of such longstanding perceptions towards immigrants. Nonetheless, it is rationalized as an attempt to protect America's economy from unauthorized individuals (Karamanidou 2016:1-15).

Researchers also note that critical discourse analysis, at times, calls for an increased application of contextually-oriented analysis, that specifically addresses cultural influences, relationships between readers, texts, researchers, producers of texts, and also, the need to address other fields and modalities in a more intra-disciplinary manner. To overcome this limitation, critical discourse analysis may be combined with positive discourse analysis—because it involves a detailed investigation of texts-contexts to disclose mystified ideologies that are precisely carried out through the use of particular linguistic peculiarities. Besides, the interpretations given in this article for the two linguistic options for periodicals were largely based on insights from the SFG (Functional Linguistics) presented by Halliday in 1985 and later developed by other researchers such as Hart (2014: 23). In other words, the idea is to move towards a more generative analysis or critique, and to pay increased attention to culture in the construction of discourse analysis, reflexivity of the researcher, and a critical understanding of how CDA is continually evolving and redefining itself (Catalano and Waugh 2020). Semantics and grammar influence how a reader absorbs or understands the text, while cultural background, biases, and the interests of the authors or stakeholders publishing a media article influenced the grammar and type of semantics and linguistics that are used.

For example, news broadcasting companies today are influenced by political interests; bribed by monetary incentives, and entangled in complex relationships with politics, politicians, bureaucracy, and major corporations. For this reason, media that is publicized is usually in the interest of politicians and large corporations. The phrasing, tone, grammar, and language used in texts may not only or necessarily reflect the stance of the author. Authors may be under the pressure of a chain of stakeholders, all of whom are further under the pressure to serve the financial and political interests of funding organizations. For instance, news reporters may be under the pressure to fulfill the roles and responsibilities of

the job, and thus may publish content in a certain manner so as not to lose their position, paycheck, or standing. For this reason, it is important to assert these factors of influence when evaluating what is wrong with a text.

Hart's notion of the self-referential nature of interpretation and the manner in which audiences receive non-verbal (such as visual and spatial cues from speech) also relates to budding theories regarding synesthesia and language. In other words, language, when taken beyond semantics and into the mystification realm, is very much itself a synesthetic experience (Hart2014:15-20). Synesthesia refers to the blending of sensory interpretations. For instance, seeing sound, feeling sounds, tasting color, and other sensory overlaps. Language is a phenomenon in which meaning or perception, as a sensory interpretation, is affiliated with sounds and also with characters.

Therefore, language is a synesthetic experience and humans' capacity for synesthesia is thought to be an instigator of early hominoid developments in language (Cuskley & Kirby 2013:1-3). Hart discusses how audiences extract linguistic meaning from visual and special cues they perceive from a speaker or orator(Hart2014:71). Furthermore, speech is contextualized by the use of pronouns and the engagement of deixis. This understanding of language as a synesthetic experience as it relates to Hart's theory is relevant to this thesis considering the manner in which public audiences extract interpretive meaning from media publications such as tabloids, which use a heavy amount of deixis, subjective language, inferential language, and mystification (Hart2014:1-2). Hence, the reports of these tabloids and articles—though they attempt to appear reliable and credible by appealing to the culturally learned assumptions and interpretations of mass citizens and readers, actually lack hermeneutic objectivity, fact, and logic.

Naturally, concepts such as ideology and power are prominent throughout these texts because of the obvious manner in which these concepts can be pragmatically observed. This is why so many of these texts attempt a somewhat more pragmatic approach. Indeed, cultural studies, as well as literary studies as a whole, emphasize language as it impacts readers, but there is more to it than that. CDA would discard many of these components and instead focus on addressing core issues like racism and inequality. Oftentimes, though, this is easier said than done. This is one of many reasons why interpretation trumps grammar in importance, as will be shown.

Watson, Akins, Spiker, Crawford, and Enns discuss how language learning and the phenomenon of synesthesia are profoundly interconnected—an assumption that supports Hart's suggestions regarding the culturally learned perceptions associated with various grammatical constructs or linguistic phrases(Watson et al.,2014:1-15). In other words, Watson et al.'s research attest to language interpretation as a subjective experience and meaning associated with language as being a learned process, influenced by the manner and context in which language is used.

Such an assumption leads to the use of language as mystification, and the invoking of narratives and metanarratives for purposes of persuasion and hegemony, which further re-instills unanimously accepted narratives—non-factual as they may be, including many of the narratives surrounding immigration. Furthermore, this use of language combined with the modern political system in America and the global psychological framework at large seems to give rise to a dualistic interpretation of these narratives (Ar 2015:63-78; Cuskley & Kirby, 2013:1-3). Ar (2015) shows the great relation between language and the global, specifically economic global. He clarifies that nowadays semiotic systems considered the engines of globalization and new global economies. As language has played a more essential role in the age of globalization a number of scholars have certainly dealt with the discursive dimension of globalization. nevertheless, "what is absent in Most of this globalization etiquette is that scholars do not theorize and analyze globalization as a form of discourse. If they do, their discussion often lacks textual analysis" (Ar 2015). Because, Discourse can distort and confound globalization which awarding a confounding and deceptive impression. For instance,

immigration is viewed primarily through the lens of one of two dualistic perspectives: democratic (liberal) or republican (conservative), with little validation of or consideration for possible alternate perspectives. Such as, when New York Daily News by, Warren (2014), framed Obama's immigration speech: the article and the way it contributes to societal metanarratives, specifically a dualistic narrative, is the use of the term problem to describe immigration.

In contemporary discourse analysis, Systematic Functional Grammar and Ideology (CDA), transitivity, and mystification refer to what Hart understood as "the type of process designated in the clause and the consequences of this for the types of participants that can occur in the clause" (Hart 2014: 22). Accordingly, both transitivity and mystification function as part of a linguistic system with multiple entities that promote critical interactions between speakers or writers and their audience. Transitivity, in other words, describes the process of a clause and the role it plays concerning material and verbal processes (Ping & Lingling, 2017; Mazid, 2014). Transitivity also entails a process by which speakers analyze specific types of events as comprised of three distinguished elements—participants, process, and circumstance—realized at the lexicogrammatical level (Hart 2014:22; Mazid 2014: 66).

But differently, transitivity is the basis from which linguistics perform a discourse analysis by deconstructing speeches in multiple ways. Transitivity, therefore, provides linguists with a wide range of options to analyze the ideological components of clauses used in speeches (Hart 2014:22-30). However, transitivity also refers to the assignment of personal agency, causation, and responsibility to clauses used in formal speeches (Mazid, 2014: 65). Valdés-Miyares noted how transitivity informs CDA in suggesting that orators delivering speeches act as agents of change who urge an audience into taking action by drawing from classical rhetorical strategies to make their central argument(Valdes-Miyares 2018:50-60). However, transitivity often works when orators used loaded language by appealing to emotions or stereotypes (Mental—processes that are internalized, such as thinking or feeling). By contrast, Liao and Han observed how transitivity belongs to the sub-system of linguistics known as systemic functional grammar (SFG) insofar as linguists perform discourse analyses by evaluating the rhetorical value of literary works, advertisements, media reports, and political speeches(Liao and Han 2019:800-806).

For instance, linguists may perform a discourse analysis of speeches delivered by Presidents George W. Bush, Barack Obama, and Donald Trump and juxtapose them against the political speeches delivered by Chinese President Xi Jinping or Iranian President Hassan Rouhani to distinguish between the rhetorical devices used by all five leaders of nation-states (Kazemian & Hashemi 2014:1178-1187; Liao & Han 2019:800-806; Sharififar & Rahimi 2015:343-394). While transitivity applies to the categorization of process types used in political speeches or various media formats, it also reflects the embodiment of material and mental processes that illustrate how emotional reactions represent a particular state of consciousness (Mazid 2014: 65-68).

What is important to note here, within these texts, is that they encourage something of a dualistic perspective, but this is not to say that they are the same. Indeed, as this textual analysis has shown, and will continue to show, many of these sources approach the issue from a pluralistic standpoint, while others argue from a somewhat more pragmatic and utilitarian point of view. Even when the content of the messages is much the same, it is possible to observe both commonalities and differences. Likewise, even in sources where the conclusions are different or opposed, clear commonalities in methodology say more than even the overarching message here.

Ping and Lingling noted further how transitivity often includes an interpersonal function from which individuals express views about the world and engage in communication toward achieving effective change (Ping and Lingling2017:28-36). The interpersonal function of transitivity also indicates that linguists who perform a discourse analysis must consider

how individuals use language to reinforce social positions through the expression of opinions toward events and others involved with them. By paying close attention to the interpersonal function of transitivity, linguists may more effectively analyze speech delivery, mood, and mode while assessing the value of rhetorical strategies in speeches delivered by major political leaders (Ping & Lingling 2017:28-36; Sharififar & Rahimi 2015:343-349). Furthermore, linguists who draw attention to the interpersonal function of transitivity consider how the “voice” of an orator produces a structural awareness of lexicogrammatical functions in speeches (Sharififar & Rahimi, 2015: 344). To the extent transitivity in CDA involves linguists assessing the rhetorical value of material, relational, mental, verbal, behavioral, and existential processes in speeches, discourse analysis must continue to account for ideological persuasions inform the construction of institutional identities that align with a socially constructed reality (Mazid 2014:65-68).

However, the textual function includes the theme in which the former represents the point of departure and the first functional element of a clause while the latter is a lexicogrammatical constituent specific to the remainder of a clause. Since the unmarked constructions of an active voice involve an orator delivering given information in a speech, the rheme serves to indicate the introduction of new information while the theme serves to contextualize a clause based on its location and orientation (Hart, 2014:31; Bello 2016:1-23). Conversely, the ideational function of voice aims to define speech topics as unique entities that also represent a theme. The ideational function also informs how linguists may emphasize mystification through nominalization and process types to analyze speeches in terms of mode and metaphor (Hart 2014:30-33; Kazemian & Hashemi 2014:1178-1187). Through nominalization, linguists may perform a discourse analysis by defining speeches as sources for creating grammatical metaphors that constitute information received by audiences (Kazemian & Hashemi 2014:1178-1187). Linguists may also consider how the ideational function of voice encourages orators to use nominalization as a resource for conveying ideas by expressing them through objectification, abstraction, and formality.

As such, mystification in discourse analysis indicates that linguists must consider how orators rely on markers of prestige and power in encouraging their audience to adopt a specific ideological framework (Ar, 2015; Hart, 2014; Liao & Han, 2019; Kazemian & Hashemi, 2014). Orators may, furthermore, rely on markers of prestige and power to express opinions on events as representing ideological threats that receive attention from media sources (Hart 2014:33). Yet, media sources may broadcast only highlights of a speech made by political figures to reinforce the discursive functions of mystification.

Especially in a political context, mystification may result in leading political figures operationalizing concepts like globalization to their advantage when achieving hegemonic goals. While mystification may reproduce ideological views to obscure the original intent of a speech, this linguistic function may also contribute to the production of a discourse analysis that calls for resistance against global hegemony (Ar, 2015:63-78; Loadenthal 2019:74-105). Accordingly, mystification produces and reproduces hegemonic ideological constructions when orators rely on loaded language to effectively dehumanize political and cultural enemies who may presumably damage a national fabric (Loadenthal 2019:80-90). As explained further, however, mystification has the potential to operate in conjunction with transitivity by informing CDA scholarship about how orators draw from rhetorical strategies and apply specific linguistic frameworks toward achieving their desired ideological goals. The research literature on CDA suggests that orators may use transitivity and mystification to the fullest possible extent when using loaded language as a rhetorical strategy for convincing an audience that resistance against hegemony will achieve broader political goals. However, the use of loaded language may lack systemic value when orators do not prescribe methods for securing victories over perceived or real enemies (Valdés-Miyares 2018:50-60).

Regarding transitivity, the material processes used by orators who make emotional appeals imply that an audience may have agency only by actively resisting hegemony for legitimate reasons (Hart, 2014; Mazid 2014; Valdés-Miyares, 2018). For instance, an orator who espouses nationalist views may express in a speech that immigrants are directly responsible for the rise in unemployment while political leaders in power do nothing to solve this major economic problem. An orator may say, "Immigrants are causing us Americans to lose our jobs while many of our bravest citizens are risking their lives to fight for our basic freedoms." This statement indicates that immigrants are the actor and subject while their causing Americans to lose jobs represents the material process and finite-predicator (Hart, 2014, p. 26). The goal and complement of such an assertion refer to the bravest citizens, whereas the circumstance and adjunct refer to the risking of life to fight for basic freedoms. Ping and Lingling noted how, during the 2016 presidential election in the United States, candidates Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump issued speeches implying that actions proposed to resolve employment issues must result in a brighter future (Ping and Lingling 2017:28). Regarding transitivity, Hart noted how most researchers in CDA aim to conceptualize this linguistic function by using visual instantiations of grammatical systems. As explained in the research, transitivity in CDA has a unilateral influence on lexicogrammatical analysis when orators express a "point of view" that requires audiences to read visual texts when orators make grand speeches (Hart 2015:239).

1. CDA AND IDEOLOGY, A THEORETICAL APPROACH

A CDA in grammar and ideology was chosen because of the pragmatic value to society at large, especially among marginalized groups. CDA is intimately linked with ideology because CDA actively entails countless concepts relating to both macro and micro concepts here. For instance, one of the relations between CDA and ideology is that they tackle oftentimes intrinsic or unseen components such as racism, although their scope is oftentimes even broader than that. Moving on to an understanding of ideology from Hart's perspective, ideology is conceptualized broadly and is closely associated with the concept of perspective. When prior to Hart (2014), Halliday (1994, 1967) discusses the meta-functions of language, it is clear that he refers to the innate ability of language to instigate change through many of these aforementioned subtle mechanisms such as transitivity and mystification or social actors. In many ways, an individual's, or society's ideology may be associated with that party's cognitive or psychological perspective. A party's ideology shapes the manner in which that party perceives reality should exist or be (Hart, 2014; Bello, 2016). Hence, Hart posits that language is ideological when used to promote one perspective rather than another because the promotion of a perspective at the exclusion of another assumes that one ideal is dominant, or as it should be while another is not (Hart 2014:2).

As Hart continues to describe within the context of ideology and the CDA of language, an ideology is not merely any worldview. Rather, an ideology often holds pejorative meaning and fosters perspectives of specific social groups carrying an us/ other mentality, as is evident in the case of the immigration debate, where us refers to U.S. citizens and more specifically and often to political U.S. conservatives, while them / other refers to immigrants. For example, Trump referred to Haiti and African nations as 'shithole' countries--speaking with lawmakers about an immigration agreement, Trump asked, "Why do immigrants from shithole countries come to us? Why do we need more Haitians? (Vital et al. 2018). Hence, an ideological divide is linguistically constructed between the U.S. citizen reader and the immigrant, while the same is true from the perspective of potential immigrant readers. This dualistic perspective is seen in almost all aspects of U.S. society. The term democratic is commonly used to refer to social liberals, while the term gay may be as well. Moreover, one party will often associate its polar opposite (them or other) with the term bad while associating us or self with the linguistic term

of good, in a self-edifying or justifying manner. Hence, it is clear how the polarization has contributed to a dualistic ideology—within the representational dimension of language. It is only justifiable (from an empirical standpoint) to consider and explore discourse from all levels of social strata and a diverse variety of social contexts. Moreover, discourses are inherently ideological because of the sheer fact that discourses are often in competition with one another (Lee, 1992).

According to Wodak, CDA critically evaluates language patterns and grammar structures of power figures because such structures often encourage and legitimize harmful social action (Wodak2001:1-13). In other words, one useful application of CDA is to better understand micro-level discourses that are used to promote biased social stigmas (disapproval or discrimination) and ideologies. For example, The mass arrests and deportations of immigrants, the confinement of their children in cages and their removal from their families, and the threat to impose the question of citizenship in the general census of the United States are all clear examples of Trump's racist tendency that previous administrations tried to hide its impact on American society despite its inherent existence. As further stated, Wodak notes that the relationship between discourse and what may be called Dominant Discourse is characterized by normalization. This occurs through the repetition of Discourse in micro-levels of discourse, so that macro Discourses or metanarratives then go unnoticed and are merely accepted as common sense. In other words, such macro Discourses are normalized(Wodak2001:1-13). This normalization is seen quite apparently through the discourse on American immigration.

A final relevant note regarding CDA, ideology, and grammar models in the context of Hart's theories and notions of transitivity and mystification, is that CDA is incredibly interdisciplinary—because it includes the study of all forms of communication that in its primary role focus on power and its relationship between inequality and society. Bearing in mind the vital influence that language produces on the trends of the group, whether external or internal. For instance, one article published on immigration may focus on immigration in the context of politics but may use a grammar model that attempts to reinforce a specific ideology by recounting a narrative story of an immigrant and their experience. In this way, a CDA approach to the publication would naturally consider both politics and psychology (emotional appeal via recounting a narrative story to the reader), to begin with. Further analysis may reveal that the article will include mention of immigrants' influence upon the economy, which ties in a financial disciplinary perspective. Additionally, analysis of the linguistic used would not only consider these disciplines discussed but also would consider the disciplines involved in the ontological perspectives of the grammar model, that the use of transitivity and mystification incite. Furthermore, political leaders use mystification and transitivity repeatedly to weave together threads of multiple disciplines into emotionally evocative speeches that use psychologically persuasive grammar models (Hart, 2015; Mazid, 2014; Kazemian & Hashemi, 2014; Liao & Han, 2019).

2. THEORY APPLIED TO DATA

2-1 SANCTUARY POLICY AND ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

An article recently published in the New York Post by Dedaj presents the idea that U.S. sanctuary policy may have protected an illegal immigrant before a murder of a California woman “even though immigration officials had tried to detain him, documents provided to Fox News on Thursday suggest”. The first observation about this article, which can initially be seen through the publication's, is the use of passive voice through the phrase “The illegal immigrant arrested in last month's murder of a California woman apparently had been protected by the county's sanctuary policy” (Dedaj 2019:1). In this case, passive voice is arguably used as a tool for concealing the journalist's intent which is biased. Moreover, the use of passive voice abdicates responsibility(Hart 2014:30-33). In contrast and within the context of mystification,

active voice emphasizes material processes while passive voice or nominalization places the focus on actors. In this way, the reader's or audience's focus is upon the actor of the story rather than the author's intent, which discretely minimizes the assumption or perception of orator bias (Hart 2014:23-36).

Dedaj proceeds, through the periodical publication, to recount the story of an illegal immigrant's arrest for the alleged murder of a woman in California, noting that the defendant had been protected by U.S. sanctuary policy despite the fact that immigration officials attempted to detain him. The article continues to generally use material processes describing the murder and the documents that were provided to Fox News.

"The illegal immigrant arrested in last month's murder of a California woman apparently had been protected by the county's sanctuary policy before the killing...; [...]An Oct. 9, 2018 detainer notice from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), shared with Fox News and "The Ingraham Angle" by a source with close ties to the San Jose Police Department, noted that Carranza, 24, was to be deported – but a second document dated the following day was stamped with a notice that the request was "NOT HONORED PER COUNTY POLICY." The second document showed the request had been sent to Santa Clara County. (Dedaj 2019; New York Post)

Though the murder may very well have happened, the story is amplified and used as a metaphorical tool to promote the conservative, Republican narrative that immigrant actors, ideologically speaking, pose a threat to the safety and well-being of the American people—even though murders also happen, every day, that are committed by American citizens towards other Americans as well as immigrants. Dedaj continued to emphasize stigmatizing rhetoric in describing the illegal immigrant, as portrayed by the article's use of the term "homeless" and "stalked" (Dedaj 2019:1). Verbs and verbal idioms like described as a homeless, stalked, had been deported, detained all expressing about material processes, they used to denote positive deeds that, however, carry negative consequences or which are carried out in favor of the wrong beneficiary.

[...] Carranza, described as a homeless man who had "stalked" Larson before the killing, had been deported in 2013, after DHS detained him at the Texas-Mexico border, but he later managed to re-enter the U.S., Garcia said. (Dedaj 2019; New York Post)

As descriptive terms for the defendant, which further associate the immigrant with distasteful, dangerous demographics thereby promoting the fear-driven ideology towards immigration. Dedaj continued to describe how the defendant was linked to a string of crimes since 2015. The article also described how the immigrant had been accused of illegal drug possession, and that several authorities had failed to ask the immigrant about his immigration status. Critical discourse analysis provides a clear insight into the specific philosophies and even biases that are apparent within many of these articles, including this one. They enable the layman to be able to examine these articles and come to a more retrospective understanding of how and why they maintain the level of influence that they do, for better or worse. More simply, CDA elucidates duality within these articles in many cases, while in others that claim duality, they show a more singular philosophy.

The use of critical discourse analysis in evaluating Dedaj's article makes the observation clear that these two aspects of the subject's identity maintain primary focus. Potential aspects that are not focused on but could potentially contribute to the subject's criminal nature may potentially relate to hardships the subjects have encountered or other demographic factors. In other words, the way in which the Dedaj uses mystification and narrative causes the reader to

assume a natural correlation between immigration and criminal activity when this may factually not be the case. In this way, linguistic mystification is used to promote an anti-immigration narrative.

Dedaj concluded the article by stating and reinforcing the fact that American citizens and law-enforcement officials are present in order to protect law-abiding citizens,

[...]We are here to protect and embrace our otherwise law-abiding, undocumented residents. We are not here nor should we be here to shield admitted gangsters or violent criminals regardless of immigration status... (Dedaj 2019; New York Post)

Through the use of passive voice and nominalization, the Dedaj uses a disarming linguistic tone to seemingly present facts that suggest law-enforcement officials should not protect immigrants but instead should only protect law-abiding citizens, insinuating the danger of the immigrants such as the subject of the article. The way in which Dedaj portrays the immigrants exemplifies Loadenthal's discussion of the use of rhetoric and strategic labeling within political contexts. Loadenthal's discussion of how stigmas are strategically perpetuated and promoted through the use of strategic and thoughtful rhetoric is exemplified by Dedaj's article (Loadenthal 2019:74-105). This instance is a powerful representation of how language is used by the media to shape public opinion, and in this case, contribute to the polarization of public political perspectives and narratives.

Another important aspect to assert about Dedaj's article is the fact that it increases emotional appeal in a seemingly pragmatic manner. Linguists compare politician speeches but less compared are the writings and periodical contributions of authors such as this. Each equally uses mystification to increase emotional appeal (Kazemian & Hashemi, 2014; Liao & Han, 2019; Shariffar & Rahimi, 2015).

2.2. OBAMA'S IMMIGRATION SPEECH AND THE GOP

Warren (2014) wrote an article commenting on President Obama's speech on immigration which was allegedly a speech in which Obama was preaching to a small church. Obama's speech was essentially aimed at helping undocumented immigrants obtain immigration status. Especially when he mentioned that "our immigration system is broken" and needs to be repaired and help undocumented immigrants and stop tracking, arresting and deporting millions of people is unrealistic. For this reason, it was extremely controversial. Warren's article exemplifies a bias towards a pro-immigration narrative and assisting the necessity to assist immigrants in achieving legal citizenship status. Within the publication, the reporter uses the term dreamers to communicate an emotionally charged word associated with the stereotypical American Dream narrative.

In addition, he'll tell viewers of Univision, MSNBC, and CNN (among the few to cover him live) that as many of one million more will be potentially helped, including so-called "Dreamers," or young immigrants who came here as children. [...] round up millions of people who raise their hand so that their families will not be divided and then deport them. (Warren 2014, New York Daily News)

In this way, Warren appeals to patriotic readers as well as the socially liberal, supporting the notion of an American dream by using material processes are resorted to, marked by verbs such as will be potentially helped, will not be divided. The Warren also uses the nominalization Dreamers to promote an ontological narrative of freedom and independence. Warren) applies a systematic functional grammar model to initially appeal to socially liberal readers while transitioning in the article to demonstrate a biased opinion of why Obama may be discredited and invalidated to carry out the actions he claims to be able to achieve. The Warren goes on to

discuss how it is unlikely that Obama will be able to “round up millions of people who raise their hand so that their families will not be divided and then deport them” (Warren 2014:1). Warren concludes by suggesting that President Obama needs to face, rather than ignore, the scope of the immigration problem in human terms: the problem being the fact that many parents are facing separation from their children. The president is also criticized in the sense that it is suggested that he ought to demonstrate a functional approach to solving the issue. In this way, the article incorporates both pro and anti-immigration sentiments into the text. However, what is most interesting about the article and the way it contributes to societal metanarratives, specifically a dualistic narrative, is the use of the term problem to describe immigration in the use of mental processes.

He thinks that, as an act of persuasion, Obama needs to show "the scope of the problem in human terms (parents facing separation from their (American) kids) and also make clear how "his approach is well within the scope of his powers of prosecutorial discretion," namely that it's legal. (Warren 2014, New York Daily News)

The use of nominalization seems to communicate the idea that immigration is either good or bad; another example of a dualistic perspective. An alternative approach would be to find a C solution to the otherwise A/B, polarized perspective. In this way, the use of dualistic language contributes to the polarization of American social systems. Individuals within public social systems naturally, from a psychological standpoint, demand mental processes such as that portrayed in these periodicals, which reinforces and justifies their own opinions or polarized sides, so to speak (Sharififar & Rahimi 2015:343-349).

Looking at these different articles makes it clear that the concept of rhetoric, and the intention behind it, is of the utmost importance. This rhetoric can oftentimes be elucidated by examining the surrounding party interests, especially when these interests are political in some manner. These elements of rhetoric, it could be argued, actually eclipse grammar in overall importance because they serve as a foundation upon which more in-depth understanding of these authors and their statements.

2.3. OBAMA ON IMMIGRATION IN ACTION

An article published in the New York daily news by MARK and DURKIN Discusses how a New York City Council accused President Obama of failing to take more immediate action regarding immigration policy. Nonetheless, the New York City Council urged Obama to continue to move forward despite his Democratic losses in the midterm elections. The article portrays President Obama's failure to take more immediate action as the cause of increasing numbers of immigrant families being split at the border. The article then goes on to accuse Obama of failing to take action and failing to fill a prior promise Obama made to aid millions of immigrant families by the end of the summer of 2014. The article then goes on to state that Obama “reversed his vow” (Mark & Durkin, 2014).

“President Obama had promised to make immigration changes via executive order by the end of the summer, potentially allowing millions of undocumented immigrants to stay in the country without the threat of deportation if they have been in the country long enough or have close relatives who are citizens. But he reversed the vow and delayed action until after the election, fearful such an order could hurt Democrats in the midterms. Democrats ended up losing control of the Senate anyway...” (Mark & Durkin, 2014, New York Daily News)

In this case, accusatory language towards the president such as the use of vow and promised demonstrates a non-factual use of linguistic and the use of loaded language for emotional appeal assigned mental processes. Finally, the article concludes by stating that the president has another chance to transform his immigration rhetoric into a reality urging that the president must act immediately (Mark & Durkin, 2014).

For too long, communities throughout the country have been waiting for Congress and President Obama to make good on their promises of immigration reform and it's long past due for them to finally deliver, she said. "The President has a chance once again to turn his immigration rhetoric into reality and he must act now. We can't wait. (Mark & Durkin, 2014, New York Daily News)

The use of emotionally loaded language (by using framing mental processes) once again assumes the meta-narrative the immigration is a problem rather than a simple phenomenon that must be dealt with, or a phenomenon that has been in existence for centuries throughout human history. Once again the article fails to take an objective approach considering a hermeneutic perspective. Instead, the publication takes a narrow-minded approach to the issue appealing towards one of two polarized groups of readers.

The article also demonstrates Ping and Lingling's discussion of how transitivity has an interpersonal function enabling individuals to express views about the world and communicate in a way that achieves a certain agenda or change (Ping and Lingling 2017:29-31). Mark and Durkin demonstrate this through the use of communication positioned from one party or actor to another within ideal logical perspectives. The interpersonal function of transitivity suggests that linguists performing CDA are required to consider how authors use language to reinforce social positions via the expression of opinions towards specific events and individuals. In this way, the authors of the article use language and the element's language entails, such as mood, speech delivery, and mode, to reinforce emotionally charged issues which in this case include human rights, immigration, and Public Safety.

CDA moves toward the role that words as a whole play from a social standpoint, as well as their pragmatic effects. This element is important when it comes to the examination of the contribution that CDA as a whole plays. In terms of racism, stereotypes, and prejudice in general, then, it is made clear that the whole of CDA is much greater than the sum of its parts. Naturally, CDA reveals inequality within language messages, but the overarching implication of this inequality is what is so important, because unveils the intentions that exploit or use racism or inequality as a framework to change the perspective or attitude towards a certain party or power, and is why it is fundamentally so important.

2.4. AMIGRANT'S TICKET TO THE U.S.

Brown recounts the story of how an allegedly doomed immigrant boy's father assumed that his son would be his ticket to freedom into the United States. The article published by Brown plays on the narrative of immigrants as a population and demographic to be pitied. The article begins by taking a pro-immigration perspective, noting and describing how an eight-year-old Guatemalan boy died while in customs and suffered from vomiting, flu, and fever. The Brown describes how the father of the boy attempted to come into the US illegally, using his son as leverage after hearing rumors that immigrants with children are allowed into the U.S., even without documentation. The article continues to recount the fact that the father of the boy allegedly attempted to use his son as an opportunity to access the US and obtain a better life for both himself and his son, gaining access to financial opportunity (Brown, 2018).

Brown continues to describe the amount of money the immigrant father made, noting that he earned a mere five dollars a day as a farmworker in Guatemala. The article then describes how

the father owed more than \$6000 in debt. Repeatedly, the article sites, through multiple instances, the use of the words dream and better future.

[...]He was going to work to repay the loan and give his son a better future," Gomez Lucas added to CNN...; [...]My father started to cry," Gomez Lucas told the Washington Post of her father's reaction, adding that he said, "It can't be. Don't abandon me here. We have a dream to fulfill.... (Brown, 2018, New York Post)

The use of idiom verbs like a better future, have a dream, started to cry refer to the mental processes that framed by the reporter give, abandon. The repeated and systematic repetition and use of these phrases reinforce the ideological narrative of the American dream and the notion of America as a land of opportunity for immigrants.

After describing the hopes and dreams of the father and child that were crushed after the son died, Brown begins to describe how the son "fell sick" (Brown, 2018) just days after he was taken to the hospital and separated from his father.

[...]He fell sick six days later and was taken to the hospital, where he was diagnosed with a cold and a fever and prescribed amoxicillin and ibuprofen. He was released that afternoon but returned later the same day with nausea and vomiting and died there just after midnight, CBP said. (Brown, 2018, New York Post)

The cause of death remained unknown, but the Brown described repeatedly how sick the boy was. Loaded language and emotionally charged terms by using verbal idioms of mental processes were continually used throughout the article after a description of the boy's sickness, in which the Brown described how the father started to cry. Terms such as crying, abandonment, and a dream to fulfill are repeatedly used.

My father started to cry, Gomez Lucas told the Washington Post of her father's reaction, adding that he said, "It can't be. Don't abandon me here. We have a dream to fulfill." (Brown, 2018, New York Post)

Brown's article concludes by describing how the family of the subject in the article hopes that the father, Augustina Gomez, will still be allowed into the US to work with his brother Virginia to pay off his debt. In conclusion, the article poses the question of how Gomez will survive, as allegedly asked by Gomez's wife. Once again, Brown continues to use emotionally-loaded language or mental processes to conjure up ideological conceptualizations of the American dream in the reader. Brown also emphasizes many of the very same components that are emphasized throughout the proper application of CDA, including identification of power structures and the ways that these structures can influence the world around them. This article functions as an effective test, in this regard, within the purview of CDA and its implications.

2.5. THE IMMIGRATION WALL

Coming at the issue of immigration from an explicitly and observable anti-immigration standpoint, McCaughey makes the argument that America cannot afford to not build the US-Mexico border wall with the intent of stopping illegal immigrants from entering the country. The first way in which McCaughey linguistically takes a stance that promotes anti-immigration rhetoric and perspectives is through the initial linguistic description of President Trump's battle for border security. However, verbal processes.

President Trump launched another battle for border security on Monday, calling for \$8.6 billion in funding for the Wall in his proposed federal budget for next year. Predictably, top Democrats came out swinging, bashing a border wall as “expensive and ineffective.” (McCaughey, 2019, New York Post)

McCaughey then immediately polarizes the demographic groups surrounding perspectives on the issue, noting that Democrats immediately bashed initiatives for the construction of the wall as expensive and ineffective. McCaughey continues to take the polarized approach to discussion, reinforcing the ideology of dualism and politics, by describing that Democrats are failing to be honest with the public about the billions of dollars already being spent on shelter, food medical treatment, and diapers for children of migrants who are allegedly sneaking across the border via way of claiming asylum.

[...]Truth is, the Democrats aren't leveling with the public about the billions we are already forced to spend on shelters, food, diapers, medical care, and child care for migrants sneaking across the border and claiming asylum... (McCaughey, 2019, New York Post)

Immediately, to the linguist using critical discourse analysis, the use of loaded language is observable and apparent. The use of verbal processes verbs such as sneaking, bashing, and claiming, are emotionally charged that lack objectivity and instead appeal to a polarized audience in conflict with the so-called other, the opponent. In this case, to Democrats the other are Republicans. To Republicans, the other are Democrats who oppose wall-building.

While it may be true that the wall would pay for itself, it may also not be true. Facts are not thoroughly explored and presented in terms of the actual costs spent on items such as medical supplies, food, and diapers, and how quickly those costs would diminish, and how many or how much of those costs are directly related to immigrants allegedly sneaking in. Comprehensively, objectivity lacks, and many questions are left for the critical, skeptical reader as well as the linguist using critical discourse analysis. In this way, it becomes apparent that McCaughey Uses so-called facts and figures and quantitative notations to increase the perceived credibility of communication in the periodical article. When examining this article, the importance of CDA within the purview of grammar and ideology emerges. CDA provides a retrospective examination of intimate components of this writing, among others, leading to clear examinations surrounding power structure here.

McCaughey sprinkles semantic terms such as a slap in the face, bizarre ruling, such as,

[...]Legal immigrants also want to better their circumstances, but they play by the rules. What a slap in the face to see migrants jump the line....; That bizarre ruling won't stand....(McCaughey, 2019, New York Post)

and other non-objective terms into the article with the intent of emotionally capturing the attention of, and fostering the perspectives of anti-immigration readers. Comprehensively, as the other articles have done which have been examined thus far, this publication also takes a strictly dualistic perspective and mental processes verbs towards immigration, failing to consider alternative perspectives or a hermeneutic approach to the immigration phenomenon that has been labeled an issue.

Similar uses of loaded language and emotionally charged rhetoric have repeatedly been carried out through talk and text by presidential candidates in both inauguration speeches as well as in campaign addresses. Hillary and Trumps' recent running campaign speeches were a prime example of this use of language, especially in their attacks towards one another (Ping & Lingling 2017:28-36). This will be explored in greater detail throughout the following articles.

Within the context of mystification (passive voice and nominalization) as a theory, linguistic clauses are emphasized in order to conceal the original intent of an author, at certain times. It may be already argued that through the above articles, certain emotionally charged and loaded language phrases are used in order to divert readers' attention from the author's intent and to the suggested severity of the phenomenon at hand. For instance, within the context of mystification as a theory, linguistic clauses are emphasized in order to conceal the original intent of an author. Additionally, the use of active voice often represents marked material construction whereas passive voice or nominalization emphasizes the goals of the actors within a story (Bello, 2016; Hart, 2014). The use of such transitivity processes, passive or nominalization, and active voices demonstrated through the articles explored herein and described above demonstrates the authors' evasion of responsibility for the so-called claim is being made by the article.

2.6. ASYLUM SEEKERS AND TRUMP'S ADMINISTRATION POLICY

An article published in the New York Daily News by Feldman discusses how migrants crossing the land border near San Diego are currently being sent back to Mexico while they wait for their immigration hearing. The article then goes on to describe the case of a specific man from Honduras who was sent back to Mexico to await his hearing which was the result of Trump's new policy regarding immigration handling. The subject discussed in the article is a 55-year-old male named Perdomo. Feldman specifically uses quotes from the subject such as "I don't know what is happening and I don't know what will happen in this case" (Feldman2019:NewYorkDaily News). The article also discusses how Perdomo feels that he has spent so much time working so hard to achieve something that he wants that will further his advantages in life and his dream—American citizenship. The article describes how Perdomo feels he has gone backward rather than forward after all his work. Specifically, the article emphasizes how Perdomo has spent an incredible amount of time battling for citizenship status outside of his country, only to come to the U.S. and be sent back.

The article uses quotations from the subject that are carefully handpicked in order to cater to the narrative of pro-immigration. The article clearly opposes Trump's anti-immigration rhetoric, and more importantly, paints Trump's policies as anti-immigrant. Justified as the article may be considering the inhumane, non-hermeneutic, and poorly supported arguments of anti-immigration rhetoric, this article nonetheless makes clear its polarized view through the use of linguistic. whereas protesters from the congress against non-hermeneutic Trump's immigration policies raised banners reading, these are not detention centers, but real concentration camps and Children's place is not in cells. Pictures from these centers revealed the extent of the tragedy experienced by immigrants and their children because of Trump's racist campaign to deport them, which prompted the Commissioner United Nations human rights chief Michelle Bachelet to harshly criticize the US administration for the conditions in which migrants are detained and children are forced to sleep on the floor in overcrowded centers without access to health care or food in poor sanitation conditions.

The new order enacted by Trump mandated that border patrols send undocumented immigrants back across the border until their hearing, rather than allowing them to stay in the US while they wait. When examining articles such as this, context is important. In fact, one could even argue that context is key. This is because of the ways that intentions can be elucidated from even subconscious writings within many of these sources, and this is where the concept of interpretation comes into play. Countless articles have been written that each takes different sides on social issues such as immigration, and yet, despite all of the fluff within many of them, it is easily possible to read between the lines, so to speak, by examining intention and its relation to context.

The article quotes a secretary of Homeland Security Kiersten Nielsen who attested to implementing the Trump administration action due to the fact that it will address a so-called humanitarian security crisis at the southern border. Nielsen noted that the migration protection protocols represented a methodical commonsense approach to help the crisis. Essentially, the secretary of Homeland security noted that the policy was instigated in order to de-incentivize migrants from crossing the border.

Interestingly, while the article begins by taking a pro-immigration stance, the language used is nonetheless dualistic and concludes by insinuating an anti-immigration perspective as brought forth by the secretary of Homeland security. Also interesting is the use, once again, of loaded language and emotionally charged rhetoric through using verbal processes because verbal processes point out of cultivating thoughts or mental processes into words. This is evident in the article's use of words such as crisis, humanitarian, and security crisis,

[...]We have implemented an unprecedented action that will address the urgent humanitarian and security crisis at the Southern border. This humanitarian approach will help to end the exploitation of our generous immigration laws," Secretary of Homeland Security Kirstjen M. Nielsen said in a statement.; The Migrant Protection Protocols represent a methodical commonsense approach, exercising long-standing statutory authority to help address the crisis at our Southern border. (Feldman, 2019, New York Daily News)

While the state of immigration affairs may indeed compromise the security of individuals from a humanitarian perspective, the labeling of the phenomenon of increased immigration as a crisis only exacerbates the dualistic nature with which the phenomenon is perceived.

Finally, because the article concludes this by stating that Trump's policy is supposed to de-incentivize immigrants from crossing the border, the article seems to suggest that the policy is not completely destructive. In this way, although the article assumes a primarily pro-immigration position, it still paints the picture of the idea of us versus other, or us versus them. This idea of us versus other, the other in this case being immigrants, and us being American citizens, cultivates the dualistic perspectives of social groups in the US. (Hart2014:3).

Finally, it may be stated that the use of this purgative linguistic perspective in the connotation of the us/them mentality according to Hart's, exemplifies an ultra-nationalist discourse (Valdes-Miyares, 2018:50-60). Mention of theme and rheme is also relevant to a discussion of Feldman's (publication). The rheme discussed by Feldman's publication is obviously that of immigration and the crisis it allegedly presents. The theme, in this case, is ideologically oriented. The theme contextualizes the concept by polarizing it (Bello 2016:1-23). The rheme introduces the new information about deportation and Trump's new administrative policy, while the theme contextualizes it as an issue and a facet of the perceived border crisis which is just that: perceived rather than a factual phenomenon. The crux herein is the perception of the phenomenon as a crisis, rather than simply an evolution and a demographic characteristic of the U.S. Once again, emotionally loaded language and evocative statements are used to contextualize the topic.

2.7. TRUMP'S ALLEGED CORRECTNESS ON IMMIGRATION

One article that is incredibly interesting from a linguistic and critical discourse analysis perspective is that authored by Gouveia and Edelman in the New York Post, titled, I'm an Immigrant and Trump is Right on Immigration. The article tells the story of a woman who immigrated to New York at the age of seven who is now 39, gay, black, and newly conservative. The article tells the story of this woman and her recount of her mother who worked incredibly hard to earn her way into the US and earn citizenship. The subject of the article allegedly reports that she feels it is unfair that immigrants today may be granted access

to the US without having to work as hard as her mother did. The article tells an emotionally evocative narrative of how the subject suffered a difficult journey to citizenship, concluding with a recount of how she feels ostracized because she is a Republican-conservative supporting Trump, but is also a gay, black woman in America.

What is most interesting about this article is that it seems to defy stereotypes in order to play to the power of the Republican stereotype. In other words, the article seems to overturn the stereotype of the conservative Republican by telling the intimate story of a woman who defies the stereotype because she is black, gay, an immigrant, and a woman. The processes used by the reporter are relational, physiological, and psychological behavior that are actually a dynamic version of mental and verbal processes. In this way, the writer frames and uses verbal and mental processes facets (verbs) in the story to make it increasingly believable.

[...] we can't give you the visas," he told my mom. "You have a sick child. If you brought her to the United States, it would be a huge government expense. And you can't abandon her."... My sister, Vera, 9, had cerebral palsy. She couldn't walk or talk and was mostly bed-bound. But she smiled and laughed. When I got a spanking for misbehaving, I would hug Vera, who was 17 months older than me, for comfort... I didn't fully understand how the left and right operated. I was always fed the narrative that since I was a person of colour... But speaking my mind became isolating. People with whom I had shared many amazing years of friendship allowed politics to divide us. Dozens of my liberal friends stopped talking to me or un-friended me on social media... Mom was the nervous one — she did not have a formal education and the thought of taking an exam terrified her (Gouveia and Edelman 2018, New York Post).

The juxtaposition of unexpected elements (such as mental and verbal processes) of the story in this way, causes the reader to question preconceived notions and stereotypes. The contrast of stereotypes and the contradiction of so-called stereotypes causes the reader, naturally, to consider their narrative from a new perspective. While such a position and approach taken by Gouveia and Edelman made at first glance seem to defy the political dualism promoted by mass media, it actually still promotes anti-immigration rhetoric, thereby catering to the polarized nature of American politics. In this way, the article seems to attempt to persuade and harness the attention of Democrats, or social liberals who are pro-immigration. It uses the element of mental and verbal processes to tell a story that is relatable to this audience and this demographic: the liberal Democrats. In doing so, it likely causes Democratic readers to question the validity of their own beliefs. In other words, if someone of their own kind can switch views, and someone they think they support has an opposing view to them, why would they not consider an alternate opinion? While the article is plausible in its approach toward persuasion, it still fosters a polarized political climate through using verbal and mental processes among readers, thereby exacerbating the pre-existing social and cultural conditions and ideological perspectives.

Gouveia and Edelman tell a convincing story, yet they failed to incorporate objective facts. Their failure to incorporate fact and reliance upon emotional appeal as a tool of persuasion, testifies to their use of rhetoric and transitivity, as well as mystification in order to reinforce hermetic perspectives. Ar and Hart discuss how linguists engaging in critical discourse analysis must consider how authors rely on markers of prestige to promote various perspectives. Hart also emphasizes how authors rely on these markers of prestige to encourage their audience, or readers, to adopt specific ideological frameworks. In this case of the above article, Gouveia and Edelman rely on the element of prestige demonstrated by The gay, black, immigrant woman. Her suffering, her endurance, and her credentials seem to give her an element of prestige and garner the reader's attention.

CDA extends beyond the merely theoretical, and this is the way it is oftentimes used within more concrete scientific applications. To elucidate and fundamentally understand these articles, then, this concept of CDA becomes something of a Rosetta Stone which can be used to lead to greater amounts of understanding of what these articles truly mean, from a more political standpoint especially. These methodologies within CDA can be extrapolated to apply beyond this purview.

CONCLUSION

As demonstrated through the texts evaluated above, and through the application of critical discourse analysis, it has been made apparent that the hypothesis initially discussed in this thesis was validated. The hypothesis originally discussed posited that through the analysis of texts one must contrast those texts with other options and choices. First, it became apparent that all the texts evaluated herein, most of which were published by the New York Daily News and the New York Post, all showed a dualistic, polarized political perspective, regardless of whether or not they supported pro- or anti-immigration ideology. In this way, ideological contrast existed between the articles explored.

The recounts were subjective, emotionally loaded, emotionally evocative, and used excessive loaded language by using mental or material processes. Many of the articles also used rhetoric repetition to reinforce perspectives. The use of passive, nominalization, or transitivity as a means for the authors to evade responsibility for the perspectives promoted was also prevalent in many of the publications discussed.

CDA has enabled proper understanding of the theoretical implications within these articles, as well as the ways that the authors of these articles understand and apply these same concepts. Fairly simple grammatical or interpretive approaches are heavily implemented by most of these articles in some regard. They function as clear evidence of the true salience of CDA and how it can actively be twisted to adhere to any sort of agenda, even if these applications might not appear obvious at first glance. Therefore, understanding outside elements of these articles and the implications that can be obtained therein are essential in order to ensure a more retrospective understanding.

As far as context-based observations are concerned, it was discovered that the context of many of the narratives described in the periodicals herein was individualized. In other words, the characters described in stories were either highly individualized or highly generalized. Objective facts were seldom reported, and instead, the emotionally loaded stories of individuals were either told, or, generalizations were made and imposed upon demographic groups such as immigrants, criminals, or gang members. These generalizations were used to stigmatize social stereotypes, while the individualization of subjects was used to foster the emotional appeal of stories.

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