

**Constructing the Migrant as the Other in Media:
A CDA of Discourse and Power in The Daily Telegraph**

تصوير المهاجر باعتباره الآخر في وسائل الإعلام: منهج التحليل النقدي
للخطاب في صحيفة الديلي تلغراف

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Abstract:

The aim of the present study is to examine the way in which The Daily Telegraph portrays migrants as 'Others' by employing a discourse and power dynamics perspective. It attempts to identify and analyse the predominant discursive strategies, social context implications and power dynamics that the newspaper employs to represent this group of individuals. The study uses a descriptive qualitative research approach, along with critical discourse analysis, adopting Fairclough's three-dimensional framework as a research instrument for analysis.

This framework allows for a thorough analysis of the text, and its social context. Consequently, the results gained from the examination, revealed that the Daily Telegraph used various discursive strategies to construct migrants as others in a negative way, employing metaphor, hyperbole, and othering strategies.

As regards the discursive practices, social context implications and power dynamics at play, the study showed that migrants are believed to

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be an uncontrollable "other" that necessitates border control. The marginalisation and exclusion of migrants from the holding society were frequently the result of the recurrent use of negative stereotypes by the daily Telegraph. It is possible that this will lead to unfair policies and the maintenance of power relationships by making these migrants seem different or dangerous.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, construction, power dynamics, The Daily Telegraph, the other.

ملخص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة الى بحث الطريقة التي تصور بها صحيفة الديلي تلغراف المهاجرين على أنهم «آخرون» من خلال استخدام منظور الخطاب النصي وديناميكيات القوى. كما يحاول تحديد وتحليل الاستراتيجيات الخطابية السائدة في تمثيل هذه المجموعة من الأفراد. قام الباحث بتوظيف منهج تحليل الخطاب النقدي، باستعمال مقاربة نورمان فاركلاف كأداة منهجية لتحليل النص. أظهرت النتائج المكتسبة من الفحص، من حيث التحليل النصي، أن الديلي تلغراف استخدمت استراتيجيات خطابية مختلفة لتصوير المهاجرين على أنهم آخرون بشكل سلبي، وذلك بدمج الاستعارة وصيغ المبالغة واستراتيجيات أخرى بما في ذلك نزع الصفة الإنسانية وازدواجية المعايير.

كما أظهرت الدراسة أيضا أنه يُعتقد أن المهاجر بوصفه كـ «آخر» لا يمكن السيطرة عليه، ولذلك وجب مراقبة الحدود كاحتياط أولي. كما أنّ تهمة استبعاد المهاجرين من قبل المجتمع المستضيف لهم غالبا ما يكون نتيجة للحكم المسبق والصورة النمطية السلبية للمهاجر التي تستعملها صحيفة الديلي تلغراف. وعليه، فإن هذا يؤدي لا محالة الى سياسات غير عادلة وجعل هؤلاء المهاجرين يظهرون كأشخاص مختلفين وخطرين في نفس الوقت، وكل ذلك كان لغرض حفظ علاقات القوى.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التحليل النقدي للخطاب، تصوير، ديناميكية القوى، صحيفة التلغراف، الآخر.

1.Introduction

The construction of migrants in the media has been a topic of research for many decades, with numerous scholars and academics striving to mirror the lives of these individuals under challenging circumstances. Their work echoes the suffering endured by migrants and the dehumanising lens through which they are commonly perceived. The present research paper examines the discussion on migration in one of the leading British broadsheet publications due to its substantial impact on public opinion and its position as a conservative voice in the British media, the Daily Telegraph. Specifically, it examines how this newspaper constructs the migrant as the “Other”, a distinct and very often negatively defined group of individuals. By understanding how the migrant “Other” is represented in Media, we can achieve valuable insights about the ways and processes through which prejudice, unfairness, social distinctions and differences are achieved.

Using descriptive qualitative research along with critical discourse analysis (CDA) that allows for a deep exploration of the underlying ideologies and power structures rooted within texts. The study implements Norman Fairclough’s three-dimensional framework that will guide the researcher’s analysis of the construction of the “Other”, showing its different elements and digging deep in details with the text and its various dimensions.

Accordingly, conducting a meticulous and precise examination of the components related to text and the establishment of power, this study aims to critically examine how The Daily Telegraph constructs migrants as the "Other" through discourse and power dynamics lens. More specifically, it tries to identify and analyse the dominant discursive strategies employed by this newspaper to represent this entity of individuals. This, essentially, meant to answer the following research questions: 1) What are the dominant discursive strategies employed by The Daily Telegraph to represent the migrant as the Other? 2) How does The Daily Telegraph construct the migrant as the Other in its reporting through implied discursive practices? 3) How does this representation contribute to the construction of power relations?

2. Theoretical Overview

2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

Critical Discourse Analysis, as an interdisciplinary method, looks at language as a social practice. It is a discourse analysis approach that has recently grown in popularity and influence. It emerged as a distinct field of research in the 1970s and 1980s. (Fairclough, 2013).

CDA as a domain of language that aims to change linguistics as the study of language by introducing critical perspectives on language derived from critical theory in the social sciences, as well as to contribute to critical social analysis by focusing on discourse. This contributes to a better understanding of the connection between discourse and the exercise of power within society, discourse and ideologies, and social institutions, and social identities, as well as a more effective analysis of these relationships. (Fairclough, 2013).

Following the same line of thought, Wodak & Meyer go on to claim that Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), along with Critical Discourse Studies (CDS), is an interdisciplinary research movement, school, or field (Wodak & Meyer, 2009, p. 3). It seeks to analyse the concealed, unclear, and visible patterns of dominance, discrimination, power, and control as it is expressed in language. (Wodak & Meyer, 2015). Its aim is to critically analyse the interplay of language, ideology, power, and social structure, particularly, how social inequality is built, reproduced, legitimized, and contested through language and various forms of communication. (Catalano & Waugh, 2020, p.2)

It is a combination of techniques that studies the relation between discourse (language use) and the individuals who generate and utilize it, and also the social and political settings, structures, and practices in which it takes place. (Catalano & Waugh, 2020, p.1)

Also, Fairclough's (1995) definition is widely considered to be the most comprehensive representation of CDA's definition, nature, and objectives. By the critical analysis of language, Norman Fairclough refers to an examination that seeks to systematically investigate the frequently obscure causal relationships between (a) discursive practices, events, and texts, and (b) broader social and cultural structures, relations,

and processes; to critically evaluate the ideological influence and emergence of these practices, events, and texts from power relations and power struggles; and to investigate the ways in which the obscurity of these connections between discourse and society contributes to the maintenance of power and hegemony. (Fairclough, 1995)

By examining discourse critically, it highlights how language is linked to issues like ideology and power that shape language use, its impact, and how it reflects, supports, and develops the viewpoints, values, and interests of those in positions of authority. (Catalano and Waugh, 2020, p.2.

2.2 Origins of Critical Discourse Analysis

The foundations of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) are rooted in certain schools of social theory, as well as previous discourse analysis, text linguistics, and interactional sociolinguistics. As per several academics, Wodak (2001), (Chilton, & Wodak, 2005), critical discourse analysis as a theory and research method is comparatively new. Its beginnings, however, trace back to critical linguistics produced in the UK and Australia throughout the 1970s. It constituted the initial foundational element of CDA derived from linguistics. During that period, some scholars at the University of East Anglia were engaged in social and political concerns studied linguistics as their discipline; hence, systematic methods for analysing the political and social implications of the text were established. (Chilton, & Wodak, 2005).

Far along, they would focus on other texts of relevance especially in the mass media. This did not mean only a change from linguistic criticism to critical linguistics; the new name implied a new approach which is the researcher's obligation and commitment against social injustice. The British functionalist linguistics introduced by Firth, whose successor was Michael Halliday, the initiator of the Formalist and Structuralist approaches to linguistics, who developed Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) and Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG). Hence, they projected the Hallidayan linguistics for the analysis of news texts, similarly, transitivity and modality as staples in this new discipline.

CDA also draws from social theory in order to examine ideologies and power relations involved in discourse. Karl Marx's critique of the

capitalist manipulation of the working class, his historical dialectical method, his definition of ideology, and his concept of language as "product, producer, and reproducer of social consciousness" are all factors that influence the advocates of CDA. (Fairclough & Graham (2002), as cited in Tenorio (2011), p. 188-189).

Likewise, Gramscian hegemony (1971) has an impact on a number of CDA scholars. It proposes that power can be exercised and domination can be achieved not only through authoritarian pressure, oppression, and exploitation, but also through the persuasive potential of discourse, which results in harmony and collaboration.

Similarly, 'Validity claims' are unconditionally acknowledged in all discourse, which is Habermas's most significant contribution to the theory of communicative action (1981). He also argues that language can be employed in a strategic or understanding-oriented manner. In a communication situation that is free from coercion, is solely based on rational argument, and allows access to all involved in the discourse, 'validity claims' can be defended. Critical Discourse Analysis's focus is on challenging the strategic use of language, as these characteristics are not present in the strategic use of language. (Habermas (1981), as cited in Tenorio (2011), pp 188-189)

In contrast to Marx and Habermas, Tenorio suggests that consciousness is the determining factor in the social production process. He is of the opinion that the individual should be involved in the practical realization of power relations, despite his opposition to the existence of an autonomous subject. Discourses are generated by all individuals, particularly those who possess the authority to utilize all resources. (Tenorio 2011, p. 188-189).

After all, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) emerged as a network of scholars in the early 1990s, following a symposium in Amsterdam in January 1991, supported by the University of Amsterdam. Scholars such as T. van Dijk, Norman Fairclough, Gunther Kress, Theo van Leeuwen, and Ruth Wodak came together to discuss theories and methods of Discourse Analysis, specifically CDA. This meeting allowed for the exchange of distinct and different approaches, which have evolved significantly since 1991 but remain relevant (Catalano & Waugh, 2020).

2.3 Fairclough's Critical Language Study Model

Fairclough (1989, p. 1) initially associated with the founders of the English School, later aligned his work with the Vienna school, aiming to raise awareness of social injustices by analysing language. He developed his analytical framework drawing from Halliday's systemic functional linguistics, Foucault's order of discourse, Gramsci's concept of hegemony, and Habermas' theory of colonization of discourses. Fairclough's approach has been central to critical discourse analysis for the past two decades, considered one of the most comprehensive frameworks in the field, combining social sciences and linguistics into a single theoretical and analytical framework (Sheyholislami, 2001).

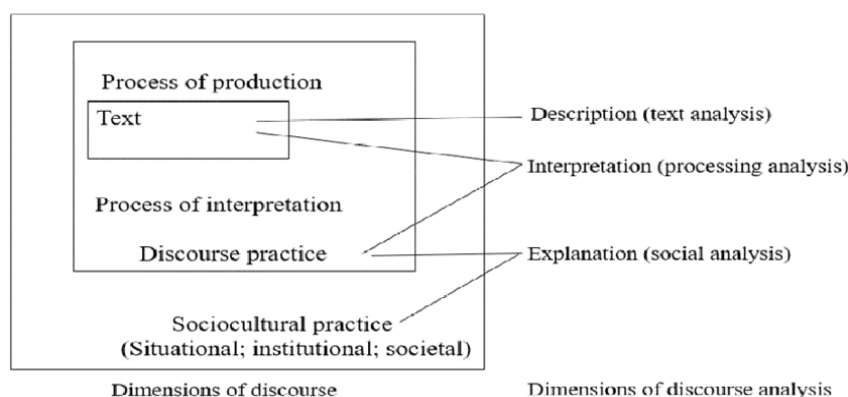
Critical discourse analysis, according to Fairclough (1989, p.109), involves a three-step analysis comprising textual analysis, the interaction of text production, consumption, and distribution, and contextual analysis. The analysis involves examining discourse at micro, meso, and macro levels to uncover different levels of connectivity, guided by a set of questions (Fairclough, 1989, pp.110-111). Fairclough uses the term "discourse" to encompass the entire social interaction process, suggesting that the text is just one part of it.

The first phase, description (micro analysis level), involves examining the stylistic and formal features of the text. In the interpretation stage (meso analysis level), the same questions are used to analyse intertextual relations and situational contextualization, revealing explicit and implicit references in the discourse to these contexts. The final stage, explanation (macro analysis level), seeks to understand how the discourse relates to the social context and its intentions with language. By examining the macro context with the same question set, the analysis aims to determine whether language is used to uphold or challenge the status quo (Fairclough, 1989, p. 97)

Mumby (1987) indicates that ideological analysis needs the examination of the manner in which socially constructed concepts are presented as natural facts, and the portrayal of the interests of a group as universal. During the analysis, these elements are examined in the text's structural elements, word selection, and assumptions from other texts to

uncover the underlying meanings that lie beneath the superficial expressions.

Figure N°1: Norman Fairclough's Three-dimensional Framework



Source: (Fairclough, 1995, p. 98)

According to the above figure, the CDA approach emphasizes three dimensions of discourse: text, discourse practice, and socio-cultural practice. The analysis will encompass three dimensions through the following processes: description (text analysis), interpretation (processing analysis), and explanation (social analysis).

Fairclough is one of the most influential and impressive practitioners in CDA, and he has knowingly contributed to the development of the field. His Dialectical-Relational Approach to CDA is significantly influenced by Marxist concepts, as evidenced by his books *Language and Power* (1989, 1995) and *Critical Discourse Analysis* (1995), which contain terms such as hegemony, ideology, resistance, and dominance. Fairclough is interested in social structures, specifically social conflict in discourses, its practices, and events. This is also reflected in his interest in critical language awareness, which he considers to be crucial in the context of education. His primary area of interest is the structural analysis of the text and the context, as well as the analysis of agents, tense, transitivity, modality, and visual images. (Tenorio, 2011, p. 189-190). For instance, Fairclough's Dialectical Relational Approach is "a rather grand-theory-oriented position: Fairclough focusses upon social conflict in the Marxian tradition and tries to detect its linguistic

manifestations in discourses, in specific elements of dominance, difference, and resistance" (Wodak & Meyer, 2009, p. 27).

3. Review of Literature

3.1 Previous CDA Studies on the construction of the migrant as the 'Other' in Media

Many researchers approached the concept of the 'Other' representation in news discourse, endeavouring to identify various forms and varieties of the term and to disclose its inner workings. For instance, KhosraviNik (2009); Isentyeva (2023), Rashidi & Souzandehfar (2010), Merskin (2004); Sarisakaloğlu (2020), Pasha (2011), Pandey (2004), Irham & Wahyudi (2012). All of this research enhanced the comprehension of the other representations in media discourse. Consequently, it is essential to examine them to uncover the concepts that underpin this form of representation.

Initially, KhosraviNik (2009) investigated the manner in which refugees and migrants were depicted in British newspapers during the period of 1996–2006. This period involved significant global events that influenced the representation of these communities. The study employed CDA as a method to analyse the linguistic choices made by British newspapers during that period. Additionally, it integrated both qualitative and quantitative methodologies for data analysis. The analysis revealed that the ideological attitudes of the newspapers had a negative impact on the representation of refugees and migrants. A more thorough examination revealed that the distinction between "us" and "them" was exceedingly significant. This differentiation strategy is responsible for the negative perception of them as the illegitimate "other."

Moreover, Merskin (2004) conducted an analysis of Bush's speeches following the September 11 attacks. The research employed the model of enemy image construction proposed by Spillman and Spillman (1997) as a framework for data analysis. This model systematically outlines the evolution of the Arab enemy image within Bush's rhetoric over time. The analysis indicated the presence of derogatory terms and images that effectively dehumanize individuals, rendering any negative reactions

towards Arabs and Muslims seem both natural and rational. Following the September 11 attacks, the American film industry portrayed Arabs through imagery linked to 'barbarism' and 'cruelty.' The research findings indicated that the negative portrayal of Arabs and Muslims strengthened the ideological division of 'good' versus 'evil' and 'Us' versus 'Them'.

Additionally, Sarisakaloğlu (2020) examined the concept of the 'cultural Other' to clarify the processes of cultural otherness and identity formation in relation to media representations, and to understand the cultural distinctions between the 'Self' and the 'Other.' The paper outlines the concepts of identity and 'Othering,' along with the constructs of cultural identity within the context of 'Othering.' It then contends that the news media plays a crucial role in the building of the "Other" by setting agendas and framing issues through its portrayal and treatment of news. The study ultimately demonstrated that news media discourses of cultural otherness are characterized by stereotypical representations, prejudice, and hate speech. This outcome stems from cultural differences that delineate boundaries for the out-group, designating it as the culturally inferior "Other" through the inclusion or exclusion of specific cultural traits, in contrast to the in-group.

Besides, Pasha (2011) also conducted a comprehensive investigation of Egyptian ideology through the lens of Van Dijk's ideological square, which is distinguished by its emphasis on positive self-representation alongside a negative portrayal of others. For example, the Muslim Brotherhood was characterized as "unofficial", thereby portraying them as an illegitimate entity. Consequently, any endeavours undertaken by this group would be deemed unlawful. The analysis further examined the social and discursive representations of Islamists within the context of Egyptian newspapers. The research demonstrated that the representation of the 'Other' was predominantly negative, as Van Dijk's ideological square of 'we' being good and 'they' being bad emerged as a consistent theme throughout the news reports. Ultimately, the research determined that the Egyptian regime has consistently wielded influence over the Muslim Brotherhood by perpetuating a negative portrayal of them as 'malevolent' and a 'danger'. This unfavourable perception contributed to the stereotypes that all members of the Muslim Brotherhood are negative, thereby rendering them 'unofficial'.

Similarly, another research study that focuses on the linguistic analysis of the politics of representation and exclusion in freshmen writings in which the researcher referred to Pandey's (2004) distinction between representations of the Self and the Other. She studied the extent to which college freshmen's writings attempt to reflect and construct distinctions between the two groups. The data sample of the study comprises more than 100 freshmen's writings on a diverse array of subjects that span a three-year period. The framework of analysis employed is derived from critical discourse analysis (Fairclough, 1995; van Dijk, 1993). Her research subsequently determined that lexicalizations are indicative of a distinctive critical perspective expressed by the student writer, who creatively employs these linguistic representations of "others" to challenge the status of othering practices. Access to and the utilisation of othering strategies are powerful rhetorical instruments. Hence, the lexicalizations of outsiders, of others, in the writings of freshmen can frequently indicate univocal attitudes of impersonalization, disdain, or ambivalence.

In addition, Irham and Wahyudi (2012) in Netanyahu's address regarding the peace agreement at the United Nations General Assembly in 2011, examined the "Self" and "Other" representations which reveal the underlying disclaimer strategy employed. Disclaimers typically function as discursive strategies where the speaker articulates a positive assertion and subsequently negates it using a word such as "but" (Van Dijk, 2003). In order to investigate the delegitimization of the Palestinian people, the study adopted a critical discourse analysis (CDA) approach. It examined the potential of discourse to be employed to enforce the ideology of dominant groups by examining the macro and micro rules of discourse. The research demonstrated that Netanyahu utilized the disclaimer "but" as a discursive device to portray his political stance in a favourable light, while simultaneously diminishing the "Other" group.

Also, Rashidi and Souzandehfar (2010) employed the comparative data analysis (CDA) method to investigate the fundamental ideologies of the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates in 2008 regarding the ongoing conflict in Iraq. They implemented van Dijk's framework for communicating the "Self" and the "Other." The study revealed that republican candidates effectively employed polarization, lexicalization,

and rhetoric to support the war. The findings indicated the presence of an underlying ideology in the candidates' discourse.

As can be seen from the literature above, many studies investigated political and academic discourses, analysing the ways in which diverse subjects are portrayed in media coverage. These studies have generally focused on the different implications used by media tools to construct specific descriptions that often reflect particular underlying structures of power and ideological agendas.

3. Methodology

As any other research in critical discourse analysis, an account for the presentation of the corpus, choice of the method, and data analysis procedures are determinant factors in the interpretation of the results. A discussion of these important research aspects is provided in the following subsections.

3.1 The corpus

The corpus of the present study, after filtering the data collected, is made up of 100 Daily Telegraph news articles; yet, for the sake of brevity, only an analysis of 10 articles emerges in the present research paper. This small sample size will not influence the quality of the research, as the CDA approach is mainly a qualitative explanatory and interpretative method that excels at uncovering hidden meanings in media texts, and the chosen articles successfully reflect the discursive patterns needed. The purpose of this latter is to deconstruct their discourse strategies, the power dynamics and the hidden meanings lie inside, and to systematically analyse, not only the written texts, but also the “discourse practice involving the production and the interpretation of text” and the “social practice” of the discursive event (Fairclough, 1993, p.136).

For this aim, the researcher used a purchased account of LexisNexis news database, ensuring access to an authentic and widely recognized source. The articles were listed by relevance and the search was narrowed down with a set of keywords related to migrants' portrayals as the ‘Other’ was used, and some duplicate versions and irrelevant ones were skipped. All the relevant news texts available in The Daily Telegraph newspaper during the period of one year (from January 1st

2016 to December 31st 2016) were selected regardless of their length. These texts were downloaded, edited, and converted into text files for further treatment. It should be noted that the researcher did not use any software for analysis. The files were named according to their appropriate titles and relevant themes and were used for discourse and power dynamics exploration by means of a qualitative analysis perspective that links the text to the social beliefs in order to gain a well-rounded picture and a clear understanding of the corpus in hand.

3.2 Choice of the Method

The researcher set out, first of all, to conduct an extensive literature review into CDA of discourse and power in the Daily Telegraph's news articles published in a period between January 1st, 2016 and December 31st 2016; one year of news coverage on the migrant being portrayed as the 'Other'. The current study is, then, an exploratory study that attempts to explore, describe and analyse a corpus of collected articles found in a leading British newspaper. Accordingly, it is based on key themes representing the migrant as the 'Other' implicitly or explicitly, besides keyword searches of the words 'Migrant', and 'Other'; following as such a descriptive qualitative analysis perspective using Norman Fairclough's (1995) discourse analytical framework. This latter is used as a research tool to analyse and identify the type of discourse used, its social practices as well as the power dynamics used inside. Its three dimensions are respectively known as: textual analysis (micro-level): in which there is a description of the linguistic features and text structure, discourse practice analysis (meso-level): consists of interpretation; in which the process of production, distribution, and consumption are discussed, in addition to the sociocultural practice analysis (macro-level): is an explanation of social processes hidden in the discourse.

The study is delimited by focusing on this specific period mentioned before, which was selected because it covers the peak of the duration of the news event. This period is striking in that it is marked by a sharp growth in the level of political and public debate around the Brexit, the other and the Syrian Refugee Crisis with the migration issues in general and hence in the amount of media coverage.

3.3 Data Analysis Procedures

The researcher set as her main goal in this section to present the various steps of the analysis levels and gives further considerations to qualitative analysis perspectives and interpretations of how the Daily Telegraph presents migrants as the "Other." Accordingly, as it is previously mentioned; Fairclough's three-dimensional framework is going to guide the present data analysis phase through its different dimensions presented in the corpus under consideration.

4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

In this section the researcher tries to answer the questions raised at the very beginning of this paper, aiming at: first, to explore the ways in which The Daily Telegraph discursively constructs the migrant as the Other in its news reporting. Second, to analyse the dominant discursive practices employed by The Daily Telegraph to portray migrants as the Other. And third, to understand how this representation contributes to the construction of power relations.

The issue of the way in which migrants are represented in media is of great importance, because something is enclosed inside those texts and discourses leads scholars to have the interest in delving deep in details to unfold it in terms of the different linguistic features, the discursive strategies used, and the power dynamics exercised. The present research study, then, critically assesses ten articles from The Daily Telegraph newspaper delivered between January 1st 2016 to December 31st 2016.

As it is mentioned in the first section of the present research paper; the analysis process of the selected texts contains three steps in which the researcher adopts Fairclough's model of CDA. The first step is textual analysis which is concerned with exploring the linguistic features and the discursive structures in which the migrant 'other' is constructed by the newspaper. It, hence, deals with othering strategies used in the text including, dehumanization, dichotomization, metaphor, and hyperbole, referring, at the same time, to the "Deserving" vs. "Undeserving" migrant to make a distinction between refugees fleeing persecution and economic migrants seeking a better life. Then, it proceeds with the discursive practices and social context analysis which is concerned with both dimensions of interpretation and explanation. This means that The Daily Telegraph's ideological features and power dynamics are explored in all the selected texts.

4.1 Textual Analysis

This part is concerned with the choice of the linguistic features and the discursive strategies used in the sample texts from The Daily Telegraph Newspaper. Given the absence of a comprehensive critical discourse analysis framework, only some examples of these features are selected and explained in the following discussion.

4.1.1 Constructing the Other

First, the researcher examined all the occurrences of the words that express othering strategies, namely, dehumanization using language that reduces migrants to objects, statistical numbers or a force of nature. It includes *"a stream of migrants into a flood"*, *"tide of migrants"*, *"treating the symptoms of this crisis"*, *"around 13 per cent of the 1.1 million people registered as migrants last year"*, and other expressions that make the migrant really treated as the other that has no human traits, only a digit or a mass that contributes in their increasing sufferance. They are clearly constructed in terms of an increasing number of people that they are afraid of all the time, implying the idea of invasion. Describing them in this way helps to represent them as an inseparable mass rather than human beings.

In view of that, it is relevant to understand the dehumanization and immoral treatment of 'others'. As has been shown in the present expressions, migrants are constructed as a stream that floods into their society and a disease that spreads in the human body with its different symptoms, creating a serious crisis. As a natural force that involves 'a tide', this does not mean that they only equate migrants to a wave as a natural event. However, the size and extent of this form of wave are conveyed by the word 'tide', which means that this wave referred to is extremely large and associated with the idea of disaster and catastrophe. It, in turn, is a technique used to allow for a certain distance between two sides, as it can dehumanize or even degrade the individuals we are talking about. Moreover, in order to prepare for this unavoidable threat, one has to take measures that will keep this danger as far away as possible.

Likewise, dichotomization is a clear distinction between 'us' and 'them', the native British people versus the migrants. The Daily Telegraph did not leave any room without mentioning these two dichotomies whenever

possible. As can be noticed in the following expressions; *'And too many of their new neighbours see their identity threatened by the alien cultures of others.'* *'This policy threatens the identity of many of the country's voters'*.

So, there are always two sides, the first that considers itself threatened and the second as a strange and foreign other, that is, the in-group and the out-group. It is worth noting that this distinction continues throughout all of The Daily Telegraph's articles.

4.1.2 Metaphor

Another important aspect of these articles is the use of the rhetorical device metaphor. In The Daily Telegraph migrants are very often represented using metaphors, namely *'tide of migrants'*, *'wave of migrants'*, *'stream of migrants'*. Obviously, these are natural references to migrants as normal occurrences happen in nature and are not directly caused by humans. For them they pose a threat that is hard to manage, and this natural threat cannot be ignored; instead, they should take precautions to protect themselves. Moreover, as everyone is aware, migration is a constant phenomenon on a global scale, but it is especially believed to have suddenly started in the UK. This opinion supports the idea that migrants are an odd phenomenon. They are viewed as an unanticipated threat to civilization rather than as a normal component of it.

4.1.3 Hyperbole

Another leading language aspect of The Daily Telegraph is the rhetorical device hyperbole; which is a deliberate exaggeration of actions and ideas for the sake of emphasis. This means that these devices are used to exaggerate the threat migrants are posed inside their country on purpose, and for them, it really creates a problem out of control, these expressions are: *'the continent is on edge'*, *'at war'*, *'have collapsed'*. In so doing, the media can control emotions by establishing a sense of urgency, fear, and sometimes outrage. And hence, they can change and manipulate public opinions and political discourses due to the seriousness of a problem.

4.2 Discursive Practices and Social Context

It is important to keep in mind that discourse is produced within discursive practices that govern its rules and norms. In the current research paper, the special newspaper chosen has particular ideological perspective, certain institutional practices, and different kinds of readers. The Daily Telegraph is a conservative, right-wing broadsheet newspaper. It is one of the most popular newspapers in the UK and its highest selling and influential quality paper. Additionally, this newspaper is available throughout the world via a digital edition of the newsprint as well as on the internet with a reputation for excellent reporting.

This information is relevant because it makes us aware of the possible aims of those producing the news. The question that is being asked here is: what are the discursive practices used by The Daily Telegraph to portray migrants as the 'Other'?

Looking at how The Daily Telegraph handles the discursive practices in its news articles; we can see that it consistently emphasizes the marginalization of migrants in its news items:

First, the application of metaphors. The newspaper often utilises metaphors related to natural processes, such as “tide,” “wave,” “stream,” and “crisis,” to characterise migrant flows. These metaphors convey important implications, including the othering of migrants, portraying them as different and threatening to the host society. They can contribute in the objectification of these migrants through depicting them as simple objects, reducing them to impersonal forces rather than recognizing them as individuals with motivations and experiences. Moreover, these metaphors often essentialize migrants indicating that they are naturally homogenous and possess certain characteristics like being uncontrollable and overwhelming persons. Second, the use of othering strategies as it is mentioned earlier, like dichotomization and dehumanization, the two common forms of othering that are frequently utilised in The Daily Telegraph’s selected texts. This is meant for constructing certain groups as different, inferior, or a source of threat to the dominant group. On the one hand, dichotomization establishes clear boundaries between the ‘us’ and ‘them’, that they become later on oppositions of the ‘good’ and ‘evil’, the ‘civilized’ and ‘barbaric’.

On the other hand, it creates the reinforcement of the in-group and out-group relation, i.e., it supports the sense of belonging to the in-group and

marginalizing the other out-group. Accordingly, this is going to be used as a justification for biased and discriminatory practices against the out-group. Moreover, the chosen texts portray dehumanization as a denial of the human traits of the migrant other, such as intelligence, empathy, or morality. This can mean calling these migrants as animalistic or subhuman persons that suggest they are a large and undifferentiated mass, rather than individuals with experiences and particular stories. Third, the use of hyperbole as a rhetorical device is meant first and foremost to distract the public opinion from the complexities and details of some of the circumstances that migrants may face.

Hence, by concentrating on the most extreme parts of their problems, media sources may fail to deliver a balanced and informative analysis. Furthermore, when newspapers like The Daily Telegraph use hyperbole, this often implies oversimplifying the suffering of migrants and their complicated problems by degrading them into easy and uncomplicated stories. This may result in a distorted understanding of reality and make it difficult for people to engage in nuanced debates about their important issues. Besides, it is also a powerful tool for manipulating emotions. This involves creating a sense of fear, panic, and sometimes anger among the public regarding the threat posed by these migrants viewed as others and strangers. This could lead to more restrictive policies on civil liberties. Consequently, the emphasis is on the implications of the language employed in the news articles in question, rather than presenting a solution to the linguistic structures used or the terminological debate.

The representation of migrants as the 'Other' is influenced by a complex interplay of social and political factors as well as power dynamics level. The analysis in this way focuses on understanding the broader context of the previously mentioned elements under which the discourse of the selected texts operates.

At a social context level, the texts opted for analysis suggest that under economic conflicts, competitions and the danger of employment stability will influence several viewpoints towards migrants. For instance, during periods of hardship, especially after the migration crisis 2015. Migrants may be criticized for occupying employment opportunities and troubling social services. Also, rapid demographic transformations in terms of the increasing number of migrants may give rise to social anxieties and tension regarding cultural diversity. Which may lead to strong nationalist

feelings that can cause migrants to be perceived as a menace to the national identity and, hence, regarded as outsiders or others.

Concerning the power dynamics at play, the selected texts suggest that the Daily Telegraph's way of dealing with this issue is represented in the inequality of powers between migrants and the host society, that can totally change how migrants are portrayed; sometimes they are depicted as powerless victims in need of support, but a threat to the dominant group at the same time, this threat should be controlled and limited. Likewise, the construction of migrants as the 'Other' in the texts under analysis, in terms of dehumanization and dichotomization strategies contribute to their marginalization and exclusion from the regular society they live in.

This will lead, for sure, to negative consequences like discrimination, prejudice and then poverty and social isolation. They will definitely be deprived from gaining access to education, healthcare and employment. Following the same line of thought, all the previous discursive practices used and the linguistic features applied by the Daily Telegraph, as a discussion surrounding migrants and migration issues can contribute in the discourse control of this latter on the public opinion and strengthen dominant narratives, as they may amplify them through biased reporting. Overall, migration and migrants viewed as others, may also be taught in schools as a threat or a source of danger portraying them negatively, and thus receiving less coverage.

5. Discussion of the Data

The current research study is conducted with the objective of identifying and analysing the dominant discursive strategies employed by the Daily Telegraph newspaper to represent the migrant as the Other. As it tries to examine, at the same time, how this entity of individuals is constructed through the lens of discourse practices exercised and the strategies of power used. The preceding study of the chosen texts from the Daily Telegraph helped the researcher to address her previously stated study questions.

The first question requires an answer about the dominant discursive strategies employed by The Daily Telegraph to represent the migrant as the Other. The analysis showed three dominant discursive strategies

through which the newspaper represents the migrant as the other; this includes two rhetorical devices; metaphor '*tide of migrants*', '*wave of migrants*', '*stream of migrants*', three examples that help us understand that there is an implied comparison of two unlike things, a natural reference to migrants as normal individuals live in nature with a real threat that is hard to manage, and cannot be ignored at the same time. This leads us to recognize that there is an objectification of these migrants through portraying them as simple objects, reducing them to impersonal forces. Hyperbole '*the continent is on edge*', '*at war*', '*have collapsed*' used to exaggerate the threat migrants are created inside their country on purpose, and for them, it really creates a problem out of control. besides, two othering strategies; dehumanization "*a stream of migrants into a flood*", "*tide of migrants*", "*treating the symptoms of this crisis*", "*around 13 per cent of the 1.1 million people registered as migrants last year*", in which we find the reduction of migrants to objects and statistical numbers or a force of nature. Dichotomization in which the Daily Telegraph separates the two sides of 'us' and 'them' as it can be noticed in these expressions "*and too many of their new neighbours see their identity threatened by the alien cultures of others*", "*This policy threatens the identity of many of the country's voters*". All these discursive strategies applied in the selected texts can make us gain a deeper understanding of how The Daily Telegraph constructs migrants as the 'Other'.

Furthermore, the above analysed features are worth to be mentioned in order to answer the second question that asks for the way in which The Daily Telegraph constructs the migrant as the other in its reporting through implied discursive practices. Apparently, under the achieved operational findings, the present study uncovers an implied overview regarding these discursive practices, which led the researcher to have a well-defined picture about the way this newspaper portrays the migrant as the other and the side that it takes when it comes to talk about everything that concerns this group of people. This also signifies that this newspaper has a strong recourse to consider migrants as strangers and out-group individuals.

The salient outcome marked when answering the third question about the way in which the portrayal of migrants contributes to the construction of power dynamics at play is that the Daily Telegraph's depiction of

migrants often reflects the power imbalance between them and the host society. Migrants are sometimes depicted as helpless victims, while at others, they are perceived as threats that must be controlled. The marginalisation of migrants, which results in discrimination, prejudice, and social isolation, is a consequence of this 'othering' through dehumanisation and dichotomisation. These representations have the potential to influence public opinion, thereby reinforcing dominant narratives to portray migrants in a negative way.

Conclusion

In the present study, the researcher has discussed how the Daily Telegraph, a prominent British tabloid, portrays the migrant as the 'other', a controversial issue in contemporary media discourse. The study has also examined the selected texts for analysis under Norman Fairclough's (1995) three-dimensional framework in terms of description, interpretation, and explanation. This framework helped the researcher to put the data in question under investigation with regard to discursive strategies that entail metaphor, hyperbole, othering strategies (dehumanization and dichotomization), as well as the most important discursive practices, social context implications and power dynamics at play. As a result, the study has demonstrated that migrants are perceived as an uncontrollable 'other' that needs to be controlled by borders. The daily Telegraph frequently employed negative stereotypes, dehumanization, and dichotomization which lead to the marginalization and exclusion of migrants from the holding society. This may additionally result in the establishment of unfair policies and the reinforcement of existing power relations by portraying migrants as basically different or threatening.

On the whole, throughout the present study the researcher aimed to encourage critical media literacy and make more people aware of how important it is to think wisely about news media and gain a comprehensive understanding of complicated subjects like the migration crisis, asylum seekers' suffering and the like. Additionally, we should take all this into our classrooms and teach students to understand the meanings conveyed between the lines through words, images, videos, and sounds. Moreover, we could use these analytical abilities to help students of specialty at universities ethically create their own media. It is

also important to train teachers on how to make use of language analysis in their programs. Because, as daily media consumers we must be aware of possible biases and framing in news coverage.

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