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Abstract

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Keywords: Textual Analysis, Trump, Trump's discourse, Twitter's floor, Janks' Linguistic Categories

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Trump's White Rage on Twitter's Discursive Floor: A Textual Analysis



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Abstract

Trump's discourse stands out for his use of divisive language and combative style of communication, and his preference for Twitter (now X). He is more often than not under discussion for being a racist and a white supremacist. Drawing on the concept of White Rage given by Anderson and the analytical tools of linguistic categories by Hillary Janks (2005), the study examines the key linguistic characteristics in Trump's tweets and what White Rage is for him. The study is qualitative in nature and the data set consists of Donald Trump's tweets during his first presidency. The analysis reveals that Trump's White Rage is more than Anderson's conceptualization of the phenomenon that extends beyond race, and is closely tied to power preservation and political expediency.

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Keywords: *Textual Analysis, Trump, Trump's discourse, Twitter's floor, Janks' Linguistic Categories*

Introduction

Background of Study

This inquiry into Donald Trump's Twitter discourse was prompted by prevailing media representations and critical commentaries characterizing his rhetoric, especially on his platform of choice Twitter, as racially exclusionary and explicitly aligned with white nationalist ideologies. Donald Trump has stood out in the line of presidents who sat in the Oval Office because, firstly, he financed his own election campaign which Chomsky (2017) labels a positive predictor of election results, and secondly, he projected his image as an honest and fearless populist leader for "the portrayal of ordinary people as heroic defenders, focus on presumptive enemies, for characterization of a type of government that threatens the people and apocalyptic confrontation" (Brandt, 2020, p. 303) to achieve the glory of a mythical past.

Despite being labelled "a mendacious, narcissistic sociopath, with no understanding of economics or appreciation of democracy" (Stiglitz, 2021, para. 3), he rose to the top as the "man of the moment" (Brandt, 2020), and used language to create a dichotomy of 'us versus them' that defended the rights of his Americans to "Make America Great Again" (as cited in Tumulty, 2017) against the racialized other. Trump's communication style saw him using "aggressive, divisive and dehumanizing language" (Nacos, Shapiro & Yaeli, 2020, p. 48) to oppose and attack minority groups. Trump's comments for the Blacks resonate with the white supremacist history of America (Pu, 2017). His desire to tear down what he cannot abide saw him turning to Twitter which gave him the freedom to exercise that desire and deserves an in-depth analysis based on Enid Logan's comment that the president uses his rhetoric to "harness and to amplify the winds of white racial resentment for political gain," (Logan, 2020, para. 2). Trump's win to become the 47th President of the United States of America again, is testament to his success in erecting and



maintaining the differences between everyone else and his Americans by using platforms like Twitter, and where it all started.

Purpose Statement

The study explores how Trump's White Rage takes shape using Twitter's discursive floor by studying his discourse on Twitter between 2016 and 2021 through Carol Anderson's *White Rage* and by using Hillary Janks' textual analysis. The study discusses what White Rage is for Trump, and how the linguistic categories of quoted speech and turn-taking aid him on the platform to contribute to the understanding of Trump's discourse on race, and the brand that Trump is as seen on Twitter.

Significance of the Study

Language is always ideologically slanted and never objective, embodying specific ideologies, and provides a glimpse into specific schools of thought. Language can be employed to persuade and impact the audience, or even manipulate them, making it a crucial object of study. The nuanced manner in which White Rage is articulated on social media platforms such as Twitter (now X) can bring about a marked change in the way the audience perceives it, and it is essential to understand and highlight these patterns in order to grasp the manner in which they operate at the level of the text. In the contemporary world, anyone can use the Twitter's discursive floor as their own and push forward any narrative they build, and can influence the world at large, and issues like White Rage can be lost in the myriad other issues of injustice vying for space and attention.

Research Questions

The research questions that the study intends to answer are as follows:

- How does Trump's White Rage on Twitter's floor take shape in light of Hillary Janks' categories?

Literature Review

Scholarship on political communication and digital discourse highlight how social media platforms enable a de-professionalized, highly antagonistic style of rhetoric that Donald Trump used to cultivate a populist, "anti-politician" celebrity brand grounded in unchecked impulsive tweeting, frequent falsehoods, and strategic distraction (Enli, [2017](#); Schneiker, [2019](#); Ecker et al., [2020](#); Rattner, [2021](#)). Rather than adhering to conventional diplomatic protocols, his digital strategy relied on systematic negative campaigning, character assassination, and uncivil discourse, effectively transforming public engagement into a spectacle that eroded traditional norms of soft power and political civility (Ott, [2017](#); Simunjak & Caliandro, 2019; Ross & Caldwell, [2020](#); Surowiec & Miles, [2021](#); Cornut et al., [2022](#)).

Research has shown that the way he spoke changed over time, using simple language and emotional appeals to control the news and create a divide between the so-called "forgotten white majority" (Murni, [2017](#); Clarke & Grieve, [2019](#); Zompetti, [2019](#); Coe & Griffin, [2020](#); Wells et al., [2020](#); Shurma, [2020](#); Ayomi, [2021](#); Khan et al., [2021](#); Schertzer & Woods, [2021](#); Hamed, [2022](#); Akram, [2025](#)), and the people he blamed for all the problems. He used a range of techniques to get his message across, including using certain words and phrases to make people feel a certain way, and to make the news talk about what he wanted them to. However, most studies just look at this as a way to get attention or to build his personal brand, rather than as a way to express deeper feelings of racism and anger towards certain groups of people. This is what Carol Anderson ([2017](#)) calls "White Rage", and it's an important part of understanding how Trump used language to put his particular message across. By analyzing what he tweeted, the current study would look at how he used words to create a sense of us versus them, and to blame certain groups for certain problems. This is not just about politics or personal style, but about how language can be used to express and reinforce racist ideas.

This gap becomes even more pronounced when examining how digital platforms intersect with broader dynamics of systemic anti-Blackness, white privilege, and institutional backlash. Literature across critical

theory, media studies, and sociology demonstrates that Black democratic progress consistently triggers escalations in overt white hostility, which are subsequently reinforced by discursive apparatuses like "white tears," "white victimhood," and pervasive racial denial that hide historical violence and re-wrap white power structures as the aggrieved party (Kolber, 2016; Sinykin, 2020; Phipps, 2021; Englund, 2022; Hite, 2022; Perry et al., 2022). At the same time, research on Twitter's sociotechnical architecture reveals how its instant dissemination, algorithmic engagement, and low barriers to uncivil discourse disproportionately amplify high-emotion content, allowing political actors to bypass institutional gatekeepers through "Twiplomacy" and broadcast unfiltered rhetoric directly to networked audiences (Sloan et al., 2015; Al-Saggaf et al., 2016; Alvarez-Carmona et al., 2018; Chhabra, 2020; Amrute, 2022; Newitz, 2022; Varol, 2022). While existing literature thoroughly maps Twitter's sociotechnical mechanisms and documents Trump's stylistic hostility, it fails to analyze how his presidential Twitter output systematically operationalized Carol Anderson's theoretical framework of White Rage and how Twitter's floor allowed him to do it with ease. By analyzing his complete presidential tweet corpus through Textual Analysis, this study directly fills the empirical gap at the intersection of Trump's White Rage and Twitter's affordances, to weaponize, encode, amplify, and enact White Rage in real-time against Black advancement.

Twitter

Twitter (now X) has gained traction over the years for a platform that is open for "political contestation and public discourse" (Mudahlarah, Sutrisno & Soraya, 2026) as its floor allows its users to post messages in up to 280 characters which gave rise to simple sentence structures. The ease to send messages to millions in one click also made it a space criticized because it "privileges discourse that is simple, impulsive and uncivil" (Ott, 2016, p. 60). Donald Trump used this platform in a "de-professionalized, informal use" (Ross & Rivers, 2018, p. 3) which no one had done or seen before, as it let him bypass the mainstream media, so much so that his success in 2016 has been attributed to Twitter which he used as "a political tool that had helped get him elected" (Shear et. al, 2019, para. 1) and "a digital howitzer that he relished firing" (para. 2) after becoming the 45th president of USA. He used Twitter as the medium to propagate his ideology of a "homogenous people and a homeland threatened by the dangerous other" (Kreis, 2017) and his impolite campaign debates across television and Twitter have become a part of the cyber culture of America (Sembodo et al., 2026). Trump also employed Twitter as a strategic instrument to play power politics against the Blacks, which broke away from the norms enacted and inherited from post-World War II international order (Tshidzumba & Nthate, 2026) and which also resulted in his presidency being called the "Twitter Presidency" (Ott & Dickinson, 2019).

Theoretical Framework

Carol Anderson's (2017) White Rage gives a way forward to understand how the white supremacists of the American society feel about how it has changed whereby people of color have gained some degree of freedom to pursue their own path. She describes White Rage as the anger exhibited by the white extremists and which originates from their feeling of white privilege and white supremacy (Durham, 2019). It is the hatred that channels itself through the courts, law and governance at every instance the Blacks make economic and political progress or retaliate against any injustice or oppression enforced upon them. Donald Trump communicated with his followers and supporters who "want[ed] to wage war against outsiders and live[d] in parts of the country with racial resentment" (Thompson, 2016). Trump used "rally speeches and tweets" (Hughes, 2020, p. 4830) as medium for his campaigns against all who are not white Americans, and found platforms like Twitter as fertile ground for his discourse.

Research Method

Adopting a qualitative design, this study investigates how White Rage is linguistically operationalized across Donald Trump's Twitter discourse from January 20, 2017 to January 20, 2021, through Hilary Janks' linguistic categories, which are listed below:

Quoted Speech

Janks' framework (2005) talks about how when we look at how writers use quotes, we can see how they bring in other people's voices. They can do this in different ways, like directly quoting someone, paraphrasing them, or even just hinting at what they said. They might also use "scare quotes" to show they don't really mean what they're saying. By looking at who gets quoted and who doesn't, and how the writer chooses to report what others say, we can figure out what the writer really thinks and feels. We can see if they're being sarcastic, if they're agreeing or disagreeing with someone, and even if they're trying to make someone look bad. On social media platforms like Twitter, where people can choose exactly whose voices they want to share and whose they want to mock, looking at how they use quotes can tell a lot about what they believe in and how they want to influence others. It's a way to see the power dynamics at play and how they're trying to shape the conversation.

Turn-taking

When we look at how people communicate, taking turns is a big part of it. It's not just about who gets to talk, but also about who gets to decide what's important and whose voice is heard. As Janks comments, this category helps to investigate who stays quiet, who gets to speak, and whose rules are being followed. We also need to consider who gets to choose the topic and control the conversation. By looking at how people take turns, we can see how power affects the way we understand things. It is like seeing who is in charge and how that changes the way communication takes place. This can help researchers understand how some people's voices are silenced or ignored, and how others get to dominate the conversation.

Data collection

The study's primary dataset was extracted from TheTrumpArchive.com, a widely recognized digital repository valued for its comprehensive preservation of Donald Trump's public discourse (Brown, [2021](#)). To ensure analytical precision and focus strictly on original linguistic choices, the corpus was refined from a broader timeline into a targeted dataset of 46,694 original tweets posted during his presidential term, spanning January 20, 2017, to January 8, 2021. Retweets, external media URLs, and video links were systematically excluded to isolate text directly authored by Trump.

Delimitations

The study delimits itself by analyzing the data in light of two categories; the quoted speech and turn-taking because these provided the lens that I need to filter the tweets to study Trump's taking of Twitter's floor to enact White Rage. The study also excludes the re-tweets from analysis as they may or may not be Trump's original thought.

Analysis

The analysis was conducted by looking at how Trump used Twitter's floor and Janks talks about different linguistic features that are employed by the writers, as discussed in the following sections.

Quoted Speech

Hillary Janks explores how quoted speech is used in writing to convey the voices of others. She raises important questions about the impact of quoted speech on the reader. In this study, we'll be using Janks' model to examine how quoted speech affects the audience, and we'll be interpreting the events through our own understanding, as allowed by Janks' framework. Donald Trump often quotes others in his tweets, taking advantage of the platform's freedom to do so. He quotes people in three different ways: when he agrees with what they've said, when he disagrees, and when he wants to emphasize a point. After quoting someone, Trump then adds his own commentary, either to praise, criticize, or mock them from his own perspective. By looking at how Trump uses quoted speech, we can gain insight into his communication style and how

he engages with others on Twitter. Janks' model will help us understand the effects of Trump's quoted speech on his readers, and what this reveals about his approach to communication.

The killing of George Floyd sparked widespread protests across the country, with many African Americans taking to the streets to express their outrage. However, not everyone was sympathetic to their cause. When Joe Biden and the Democrats described the protesters as "peaceful", President Trump was quick to disagree. He tweeted, "They are not 'peaceful protesters', as Sleepy Joe and Democrats call them" (Trump, [2020](#), Sept 8), using quotation marks to emphasize his disagreement with the Democrats' characterization of the protests. By doing so, he effectively dismissed their perspective and refused to acknowledge the protests as a legitimate form of expression. The protests didn't just stop at the streets, though. African American football players in the National Football League (NFL) also used their platform to make a statement. During games, they would kneel instead of standing when the national anthem was played, as a way of protesting racial inequality and police brutality. President Trump took issue with this form of protest, quoting a Fox News commentary that said, "Players take knee, raise fist, stay in locker room, during National Anthem" (Trump, [2020](#), Sept 14). He then responded to the quoted text with a tweet of his own saying, "No thanks, tell them to 'protest' some other time!". This remark came across as dismissive and mocking, belittling the struggles of African Americans and their desire to be heard. It was a taunt from the President of the United States, and it only served to further inflame tensions and underscore the deep divisions in the country.

Donald Trump often uses quotes from other people to make his own points seem more valid. For example, he tweeted a quote from Chad Wolf, saying that the protests were no longer peaceful, but had turned into "violent mobs taking over cities" (Trump, [2020](#), July 6) run by Democrats. He then tagged several people and organizations, including the New York Governor and Mayor, in an attempt to add weight to his argument. Similarly, he quoted someone else saying that "Seattle's CHOP is just the latest example of liberal cities caving in to lawlessness" (Trump, [2020](#), June 18). He also quoted a Black Lives Matter leader, but took their words out of context, saying that they would "burn down the system" (Trump, [2020](#), June 25) if their demands weren't met, without explaining what those demands were. Just a few minutes later, he tweeted about a book called "How Trump Is Making Black America Great Again", calling it "a great new book" (Trump, [2020](#), June 25). The title of the book is ironic, as the idea of a 'Black America' has never been a reality, and it is not like things were great for black people before Trump came along. It is like he is trying to rewrite history to make himself look good. Trump's use of quotes from other people is a way of trying to convince his followers that his views are shared by others, and that he's not just anyone tweeting out his own opinions. But close analysis shows how he often takes things out of context, or uses them to further his own agenda.

People who joined the protests after police took black people away unfairly are saying that local governments should take money away from police departments. They think this is a good punishment for the police being racist and brutal to black people. Trump said "Democrats and activists want to defund police departments. They've gone so far left that they're hurting their own people" (Trump, [2020](#), June 9) and he mentioned a journalist named Miranda Devine, a TV show called Fox & Friends, and a newspaper called the New York Post. By quoting someone he agrees with, Trump is trying to make his argument against defunding the police stronger. This is especially important because some mayors, like Eric Garcetti and Bill de Blasio, have promised to reduce funding for police departments.

Donald Trump took a shot at Joe Biden, quoting something Biden said about the Latino community being incredibly diverse, unlike the African American community. Trump shared a video link and then went on to mock Biden, saying he'd just lost the support of the entire African American community. He called Biden's comment "dumb" (Trump, [2020](#), Aug 6), putting the word in quotes to emphasize just how outrageous he thought it was. It is clear Trump was trying to make a point about Biden's supposed insensitivity, but his own response came across as pretty inflammatory.

Quoting others usually serves as a rhetorical strategy to validate arguments, to enhance one's credibility, and assert authority in discussions to prove one's worth, and Trump uses this technique as often as he can. Throughout the Twitter discourse with reference to quotes, Trump has been consistent. He quotes

other people to either berate them after quoting them with regards to the Blacks and their plights against police brutality.

Turn-taking

Turn-taking is a big part of how people talk to each other in real life. It's when one person speaks, then the other person gets a chance to respond, and it keeps going back and forth like that. But on Twitter, it doesn't really work that way. When a writer posts something, they are just putting their thoughts out there, and other people can respond with comments, but it is not like a real conversation where they take turns talking. Twitter as a platform allows its users to talk to millions of people at once and Trump uses it to say whatever he wants to whoever he wants, without having to actually talk to them in person. There are some questions that Janks thinks are important to ask when looking at how turn-taking works on Twitter.

The questions Janks feels need to be addressed to analyze turn-taking can be answered exactly in the order she has asked them which are as follows:

- Trump has the floor. Different people do not get any turn to comment or have a conversation mainly due to the default mechanism of Twitter wherein you get to say what you want to. Re-Tweet feature of Twitter allows for the floor to be shared by the writer, in this case Trump, and he gives the floor to tweets by other people who he agrees with, but because the re-tweets have not been made part of the data for analysis, this feature can just be commented upon once only.
- Twitter audience is the silent recipient of the speakers' messages, and is called an imagined audience. Occasionally, Trump does send a message to silence someone or some entity but never are they allowed to interfere in his commentary.
- No one can interrupt Trump, and he says what he wants to say without fear of any interruption owing to Twitter's default mechanism which allows its users to have a one-sided conversation with their followers and readers.
- Trump's points are heard and only his commands and statements are followed through. He comments on other people's interviews and/or comments, but in the end, it is the points that he raises that are metaphorically heard loud and wide.
- Only Trump's rules are being followed, and the only rule he follows is that he commands the conversation, but this has more to do with the Twitter feature than anything else. In fact, Twitter gives Trump the perfect space to say exactly what he wants to say, how he wants to say it, and disseminate the messages that he wants to put across.
- Trump controls the topic and his topics are dependent on what he deems necessary to comment upon in the moment.

The floor of the Twitter platform is, by default, the writer's domain and he is allowed to start, break or stop a conversation and hence, gets the floor without sharing it with anyone else, or get entangled in the intricacies of turn-taking. Trump makes full use of this feature where he is the master communicator stating what he wants to and when he wants to without having to worry about anyone and everyone. He is also saved from letting anyone save-face which is a common practice in a day-to-day conversation between people where both parties are obliged to show courtesy to their listeners. The 'imagined audience' of Twitter is treated as an entity which does not need to be catered for when Trump takes to it for passing on his ideas, beliefs and dictates.

Twitter's Unique Features

Donald Trump's ability to dominate the conversation on Twitter was pretty clever. He used the platform's features to his advantage, combining them with some key language techniques. For example, he would often use quoted speech and turn-taking to get his point across. Because Twitter lets you publish directly, without anyone else's approval, Trump could jump into the conversation whenever he wanted, interrupting the usual flow of news and flooding people's feeds with his claims of election fraud (Mustafa, [2025](#)). Trump also used Twitter's @tagging feature to pull other people into the conversation and by quoting them or

tagging them in his tweets, he could force them to respond, putting them on the defensive. This way, Trump could control the narrative and make himself seem like the authority on the topic. It was a pretty effective strategy, and it's worth thinking about how he used Twitter to get his message across.

Discussion and Conclusion:

Discussion

Trump's Twitter discourse demonstrates a patterned and consistent use of linguistic categories of quoted speech and turn-taking (Janks, 2005) for amplifying his White Rage.

Trump uses high frequency of quoted speech with attribution in his Twitter discourse. This particular stylistic strategy corresponds to the mechanism of "Social Proof": by presenting his arguments with quotes from other people's points of view, Trump "achieves, at one stroke, distance from the need to provide factual evidence and claims to have the backing of the many" (Clarke & Grieve, 2019, p. 16; Lakoff, 2017). As Lakoff explains, quoted speech as a principle of "justified belief" to make unfounded claims believable to his followers since they are part of a pre-existing conversation, rather than individual claims. Thus, this quoted speech does not simply report information by him, but it seems to be used pragmatically to create intimacy between the in-group. The use of quotes reinforces the persona Trump has created for himself that he is a person who has no qualms of saying exactly what he wants and talk about anyone he wants.

The category of turn-taking, as described by Janks, sees the platform of Twitter as a space which by default, only allows the producers of the tweets the floor indefinitely. Twitter allows its users to post messages in the form of tweets in real-time which result in messages that are spontaneous and resemble day-to-day life conversations and this unique feature gives the user complete authority to tweet and re-tweet content. Trump ensures a "monologic dominance" over the discursive network by effectively silencing all opposition through flooding the system with raw, high-frequency messages making the best use of this feature and revels in his ability to tweet incessantly or at his leisure about anything and everything. On Twitter's platform, Trump is the un-contested master of messages he wants to send out to his audience in general and his supporters in particular, who are silent recipients of these messages. Twitter's platform provides Trump with the fertile ground to control the topics of conversation, and saves him from engaging in the intricacies of saving face. Hence, there is no turn-taking involved and Trump always has the floor. This kind of communicative autonomy allows Trump to establish his own rhetorical universe, which resonates strongly with what Richard Hofstadter called "the paranoid style" in his 1964 book, a style of communication marked by an exaggerated perception of threats and exclusivist thinking (also see Hart, 2022). He is so used to having the floor to himself that after he was banned from Twitter in January 2021, and later re-instated after a poll by Elon Musk, he launched his own platform by the name truthsosial.org, which allows him similar affordances, those of bypassing any and all turn-taking.

Twitter as a platform has shown its potential as a safe space for the users to have freedom of speech. For Trump, it did more than that when it provided him with the tool to be used for a constant monologue and a constant stream of tweets, which proved to be the best choice (McClennen & Moore, 2023) for him as he is not just on the platform but also a product of the digital media hype he created. With the advent of twitter and other social media platforms, the landscape of spreading mis/dis information took a new turn and they were criticized for creating a highly polarized society. Trump used it to further his election campaign-reach by amassing followers and fit right into the characteristics of indulging in incivility and impulsivity (Ott & Dickinson, 2019), that gives him the means to say what he wants to say without waiting for any outside force to re-evaluate or re-check what he should say before going online.

A key way White Rage manifests itself in Trump's selected discourse is Trump's attitude towards black progress. The resistance by the Blacks against major instances of police brutality marks their progress from powerless slaves to an active politically conscious community. Trump exhibits White Rage by seeing this resistance as a threat and an attack against the state. He relied almost entirely on a 'law and order' (Jabeen & Akhtar, 2023) paradigm to comment upon Black protests. By framing the right to protest almost exclusively in terms of criminality and law and order, his discourse served to obscure the underlying grievances that gave rise to the movement, essentially disconnecting it from its sociopolitical drivers.

Trump views these instances of black power wherein they stand up for their rights against mighty organizations at the cost of possible financial ruin, as managerial issues or issues that require crisis management, and not as voice of black resistance. Trump views the black protests against police brutality as a breakdown in the smooth running of affairs and suggests technocratic solutions to them, all because he can't dur to Twitter's discursive floor. Instead of focusing on the 'why' behind the kneeling, or refusal to play, he defaults to the language of the boardroom, demanding that athletes be 'fired' as he sees their demands as insubordination (Campoy & Guyon, 2017), and he does not have to cater for anyone's opinion on any matter regarding the Blacks.

Twitter as a platform played a major role in Trump's need to reach out to his people. Twitter afforded him the convenience to communicate whenever he felt the need, hence Twitter's impulsivity matches Trump's impulsivity. Studies have found that Twitter users are "information processing systems" with very limited cognitive capacity. When the volume of information surpasses this capacity, a condition known as Information Overload is created. In this situation, users tend to favor a minuscule number of sources, effectively consigning all else to oblivion (Gomez-Rodriguez et al., 2014).

Trump's use of Twitter for his communication with his supporters and fan-base extends to his use of truthsocial.org for the same purposes. Studies conducted by Hughes and Weninger (2025), and Clarke and Grieve (2019) indicate that Truth Social was built to maintain the particular kinds of communication that allowed Twitter to be an effective vehicle of populism through its high-frequency, unfiltered, and continued streaming broadcast (Maringka, 2022) form that bypasses traditional journalistic gatekeeping by allowing him to own the floor.

Trump's discourse on Twitter shows how he uses words to color the readers' perceptions about things and people and how Twitter aids him in disseminating his agenda. In addition to the texts by writers having designs on the readers, it can be surmised that Twitter also has designs on its users: forgetting on part of the reader or burying information under a barrage of tweets on part of the writer. As Teevan et al. (2011) argue, Twitter's search mechanism is designed for the 'now,' prioritizing real-time engagement over archival precision, and is used by Trump to its maximum effect.

Conclusion

This study takes a closer look at how Donald Trump used Twitter during his first term as the 45th President of the United States. Specifically, it examines his tweets through the lens of two categories outlined by Janks. The analysis reveals that Trump made full use of Twitter's unique features, quoting people on his own terms and presenting their statements in a way that suited him. He also leveraged this platform to express his outrage towards protesters, while at the same time portraying himself as the ultimate champion of the white nation. By doing so, Trump tapped into a sentiment that can be described as White Rage, using Twitter to amplify his message and shape the narrative to his advantage. It's not just racialized communities that bear the brunt of Trump's anger - he also lashes out at anything that threatens his authority, accomplishments, and carefully crafted public persona. When you consider these aspects of his language together, it becomes clear that Trump's White Rage is about more than just pushing back against demands for racial equality, as Anderson suggests. Instead, it's deeply rooted in his need to maintain his own power and dominance, and he'll fiercely defend that at all costs.

Limitation

The online world where we get our main information has changed a lot since Elon Musk took over Twitter in 2022. Right now, people are talking about 'X' and how it shares information, which is related to how Trump uses social media like 'X' and Truth Social. But this study looked at the platform before Musk was in charge, specifically from 2017 to 2021, when Trump was president. The study wants to keep a close eye on how Trump's words and messages were used during that specific time to understand what was going on back then, without getting mixed up with the changes that happened later. By focusing on that period, we can get a clear picture of how Trump communicated during his presidency, without the influence of the new Twitter (now X) ownership.

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