

Radicalism in the Eyes of Linguistics: Bibliometric and Systematic Literature Review Methods

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Abstract

This research was conducted to review global research developments related to articles on radicalism in linguistic analysis. Linguistics talks about language and language used by human to express their ideas/ideologies. For this reason, language could also be used to recognize ideas, including radical ideas or radicalism. Radical is an adjective that is often used to describe people or groups who have different thoughts or ideas from those people in general or the authority. Meanwhile, radicalism is a movement that seeks to change existing conditions (social, economic, political, etc.) in various ways, including violence. Apart from that, radicalisation attempts to spread and persuade others to embrace radicalism. This research uses bibliometric methods combined with a systematic literature review to find the research trends and gaps in the specific topic, radicalism in linguistics. Bibliometric analysis shows that the dominant topic talked about in radicalism in linguistics is radicalisation. The subject of radicalisation is widely discussed in extremism and terrorism. A radical language built a grouping dichotomy between us (in group) and them (out-group/ people outside in group). This grouping will give identity to a group and raise the difference between in-group and out-group. Radical groups would use the dichotomy to show victimhood, they would claim that the authority has been badly treating them so they are forced to counter by act violence. In communicating this, they use persuasive language, hate speech, insult, violent language, justification from selected scripture, and metaphor with distorted meaning.

1. Introduction

The word radical is often associated with acts of violence and terror/terrorism. In Google search engine, for example, the top 57 findings discuss radicals related to terror behavior. Based on The Concise Oxford Dictionary (1987), the root of the word radical comes from the word radix, radice in Latin which means 'root', 'source', or 'origin'. At the beginning the word radical used to mean root, such as the root of a problem, the root of a disease, etc.. This means there is no visible connection between radicalism and violence or extremism. Previous literature also stated that the word radical was originally developed in the field of medicine, not social sciences, and does not have a negative connotation (Schmid, 2013). However, in the late 1790s, the term radicals used to describe a political attitude (Botticher, 2017). The previous test using Google shows that radical meanings related to politics are more popular nowadays.

Radicalism opposes hegemonic sociopolitical systems or people, organizations or institutions that are in power in a particular context (Karell & Freedman, 2019). Therefore, radicalism will oppose the authorities or general norms in social relations. In the history of the word, radicalism led to the rise of national and republican groups that opposed the aristocratic and monarchical post-1815 status quo and

promoted individual and social freedom and liberation. During that era, radicalism was primarily against the monarchy, against the clergy, and unquestionably in favor of democracy (Botticher, 2017). Nowadays, this meaning is swift except for the opposition to the authorities.

First article obtained through searching Internet about radical (used as keyword) was an article published in 1966 with the title, "The Attitudes of Students Towards International Affairs". In this article, no correlation was found with radicalism in the political or linguistic context. Likewise in the second article, "Pragmatic radicalism", which was published in 1979. Both articles are in the Psychology field. First article which talked about radicalism connected to politics and language use is the third article, "Transition or transformation? Personal and political development of former Berkeley Free Speech Movement Activists that published in 1979". So does the next article that published in 1988, "Ghana: The IMF's African Success Story?" Through the time, radical articles about politics continue to develop.

The widespread use of the internet in radicalization has attracted interest for academics. Numerous previous studies have highlighted the pervasive dissemination of radicalism and extremism ideologies via internet media (Araque & Iglesias, 2020; De Pablo et al., 2020; Derbas et al., 2017; Litvinova et al., 2018). Online radicalization, which involves the propagation of extremist ideologies and belief systems through internet platforms, is recognized for its potential to transform an individual's views into extreme convictions, often accompanied by the endorsement of violence to impose these beliefs. This extreme view will rise the intolerance, thereby destroying the order of national and state life (Awan, 2017; Khisbiyah, 2018). Consequently, these dynamics have prompted governments in various countries to enact regulations aimed at curbing the spread of radicalisation and extremism that could lead to terrorism.

Online radicalization carried out via the Internet through articles mainly uses language as a tool to express their ideas. Analysis of a few linguistic frameworks has revealed patterns in the linguistic choices of groups that unite political, social and cultural values (O'Regan and Betzel 2016). There are three problems that will be discussed in this research, namely:

1. What is the development/trends in research on radicalism in linguistics from the beginning of the research until 2023?
2. Based on the research connected to radicalism in linguistics, what is the meaning of radical, radicalism, and radical discourse?
3. What are the linguistics characteristics in radical groups language as described in previous research?

Research related to radicalism has been carried out in various aspects of scientific fields, such as politics, psychology, religion, social and linguistics. This research will carry out literature analysis using bibliometric methods on literature related to radicalism in the field of linguistics. This research chooses linguistics because of the relation between language and power. Bourdieu (1990) stated that language is not just a means of communication but a vehicle through which power is exercised, negotiated, and maintained in society. Language is a tool that humans possess and use to express the ideas/ideologies they adhere to. Linguistic analysis is one of the options to reveal the idea behind a discourse. This research aim is reviewing global research developments related to articles on the topic of radicalism in the realm of linguistic analysis.

2. Method

This research uses bibliometric methods combined with a systematic literature review. These two methods are secondary research methods based on previous literature. The bibliometric method is a mathematical/quantitative analysis of literature data (Yan & Zhang, 2023). Bibliometric data analysis involves using quantitative methods to explore and understand patterns in bibliometric data (Donthu et al., 2021). This research looks at co-occurrence analysis by identifying keywords that frequently appear (repeat) together in publications to understand topic trends and developments in a field. The number of times a keyword appears shows how often the topic with that keyword is discussed in publications. The bibliometric methods will be used to answer research question number 1. To carry out bibliometric analysis, the Bibliometrix/Biblioshiny application are used as analysis tools in this research.

Bibliometric analysis is able to combine with other frequently used review such as systematic literature reviews (Donthu et al., 2021) Bibliometric analysis will give a quantitative analysis while systematic literature review will explain the pattern qualitatively. In this research, systematic literature review methods will be used to answer research question number 2 and 3. To obtain literature data, a literature search process was carried out. This research conducted title, abstract, and subject search in Scopus databases. Scopus are chosen because of broad coverage, ease of operation, and suitability for the field. The search formula is prepared based on the research topic. There are two main points in this research topic, namely (1) radicalism; (2) linguistics (and its branches of science). The string utilized is

TITLE-ABS-KEY ((radicalis* AND(linguistic OR phonology OR morphology OR syntax OR semantic OR pragmatic OR "discourse analysis" OR "corpus linguistic" OR "forensic linguistic" OR "critical discourse analysis" OR sociolinguistic))) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , "ar") OR LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , "cp")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE , "English")). Two restrictions were made in this search, namely the type of document and the language used. Restrictions on the form of articles and conference papers are made to obtain the latest sources and primary literature. Meanwhile, restrictions on English were made due to the researcher's limited ability to understand the language. Figure 1 illustrates the protocol followed in this research.

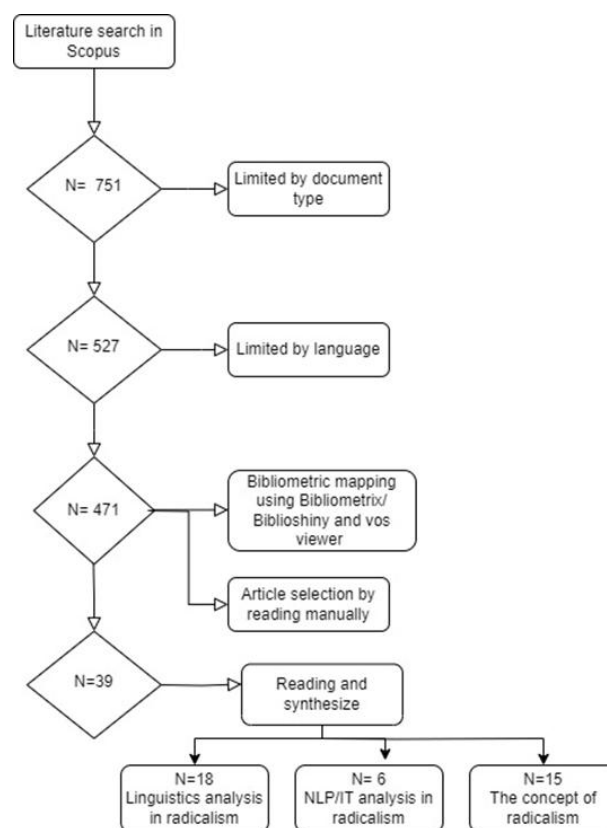


Figure 1. Research Protocol

The data retrieval process in the Scopus index machine was carried out on October 20, 2023. The metadata results of the findings and limitations of 471 articles were entered into the Bibliometrix/Biblioshiny application. After that, by reading the article title, keywords and abstract, articles were selected based on the criteria for relevance to the research topic. In the end, 39 articles were obtained that were related to this research. However, of the 39 articles, only 18 articles discussed linguistic analysis of the language of radicalism or extremism. There are 15 articles discuss the concept of radicalism or the development of radicalism movements in Indonesia. While the remaining 6 articles discuss linguistic analysis/language of radicalism in the fields of computing (NLP). In the end, 39 articles were obtained which would be analyzed using the systematic literature review method.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Bibliometric Analysis

After inputting the data/metadata from the search results to Bibliometrix/ Biblioshiny, the main information obtained is as follows.

Table 1. Main Information of Data

No	Main Information	
1	Timespan	1966—2023
2	Source	373
3	Documents	471
4	Annual growth rate	6.27
5	Authors	727
6	Authors of single-authored document	293
7	International co-authorship	7.006%
8	Co-authors per doc	1.63%
9	Authors keywords	1494
10	References	22.958
11	Document Average age	7.4
12	Average citations per doc	12.78

Through the Bibliometrix/Biblioshiny application, main information related to the data as seen above is obtained. The first article published was in 1966, while the last article published when data collection was carried out was in 2023. There were 471 articles published from 373 journals or conference proceedings. The average growth of articles per year is 6.27%. The increase in articles each year shows that research on this topic is still being carried out and new articles are published every year. Meanwhile, the comparison and number of articles published each year can be seen in the following Annual Scientific Production chart.

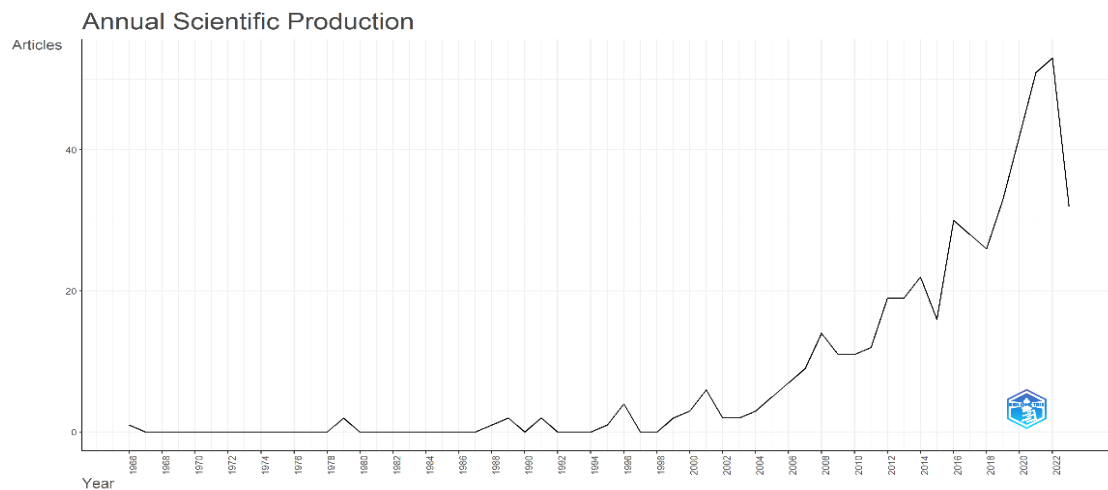


Figure 2. Annual Scientific Production Chart

The chart above shows that from 1966 to 2002, there were articles published each year, but the numbers were not many and were relatively consistent in number. After 2002, there was an increase in research trends on this topic. The data in Scopus shows that from 1966 to 2002 there were only 33 articles published with the largest number published in 2001, namely 7 articles. After that, research on this topic even experienced a quite sharp increase, especially from 2018 to 2022.

The highest number of articles published was in 2021 with 84 articles. The year before, the number of articles was 57, while in the following year, articles published decreased slightly to 66 articles. However, this number could rise again in the next following year (data collection was carried out before 2023 ended).

The large number of articles in 2021, with difference of 18 articles from a year before, raises the assumption that there is a connection with the COVID-19 pandemic that has occurred since 2020. This hypothesis is in line with research which states that radicalization on social media is also growing and continues to increase during the pandemic COVID-19. The head of the National Counter Terrorism Agency stated that during the pandemic COVID 19, the challenge from terrorism is online radicalization because during this period, terrorism maximizes online activity. Total, there are 12 articles connected to online radicalization in 2021 (Peng & Hu, 2022). Other research state that in 2020, although COVID 19 pandemic have become the main focus in everybody lives, radicalization is still attracted the attention of researchers (Peng & Hu, 2022). This condition shows that the process of radicalization has been an important topic because it has continued to be practiced. This assumption previous assumption that this topic is still one of the topics where research continues to be carried out today with an increasing trend. In other words, there are still opportunities in this topic for further research.

To get deeper analysis, conceptual structure was built in two constructions: theme mapping and co-occurrence networks based on keywords created by the author. Keywords reflected as the central summary, major idea, and subject matter (Peng & Hu, 2022). Through this mapping, the developments of topics discussed in linguistic analysis research themes on radical/radicalism and the connection between topics can be identified.

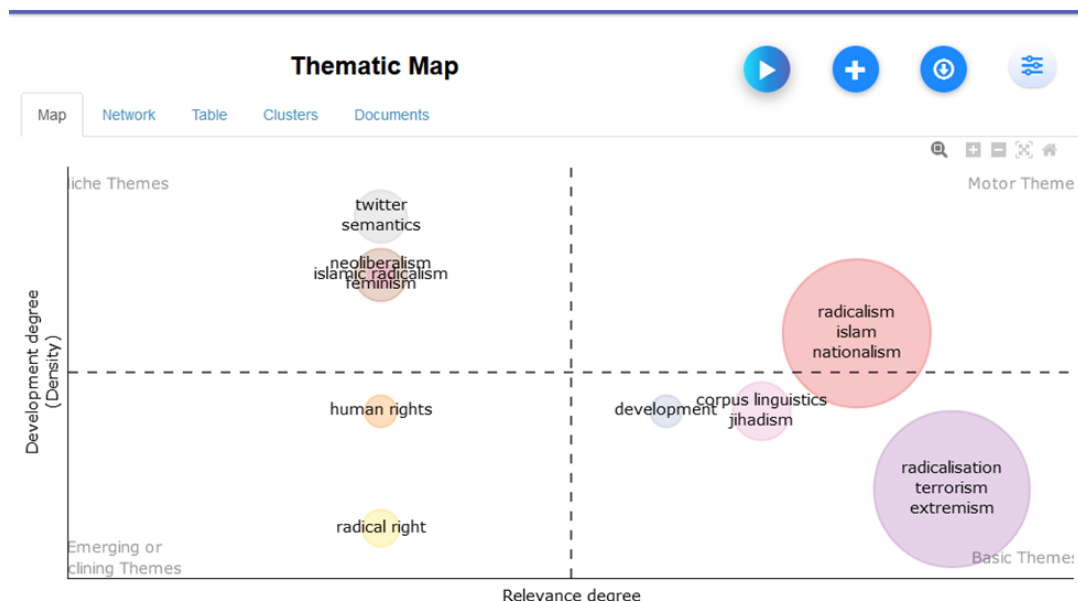


Figure 3. Thematic Map

There are four quadrants in this map, namely basic themes, motor themes, niche themes, and emerging or declining themes. Each quadrant showed the position of keywords.

1. Motor themes: topics that are well-developed and important research field. These topics are considered as the core research topics. They appear in the upper right quadrant.
2. Niche themes: very specialized and isolated topics. These themes are located upper left quadrant.
3. Emerging or declining themes: topics that either decreasing subjects or in early developing. They appear in the lower left quadrant.
4. Basic themes: topics that are same important as motor themes, however not well-developed yet. Located in the lower right quadrant, these themes are baseline topics. (Bachtiar & Setiawan, 2023; Kaiser & Kuckertz, 2023) (Mühl, D. D., & De Oliveira, L., 2022)

The basic research themes have three and half clusters of topics (1) radicalization, terrorism, extremism; (2) corpus linguistics and jihadism; (3) development; (4) radicalism, Islam, nationalism. Basic research is research that is quite influential in research theme trends. As mentioned in the Introduction,

radicalization is considered the beginning or process of becoming extremism and terrorism (Chiluwa, 2015). The radicalization process causes a person to be exposed to radical ideas and if someone accepts these ideas, they can act in extremism or even become terrorists. The size of clusters shows that this topic is popular and has been written many times.

The second basic themes are corpus linguistics and jihadism. The small size showed that the number of publications in this topic is relatively low. Corpus linguistics is the answer for a research method that can help manage large amounts of digital linguistic data. Corpus linguistics facilitates analysis of large datasets so that researchers are able to draw conclusions from research results (Bartley, 2022). This method is suitable for the current era of big data. However, the amount of this research shows that this method has not been used a lot and could develop more with the amount of data in big data era.

There is one cluster that half in basic themes and half in motor themes, radicalism, Islam, and nationalism. This cluster is also the only cluster in motor themes. Radicalism is an ideology held by certain groups. The group that is often associated with radicalism is Islam (Samaie & Malmir, 2017). Apart from that, nationalist groups were also mentioned. From the context in the articles that use the keyword nationalism showed this keyword refers to colonialism and/or radical right. So, the keywords showed connection between the ideology (radicalism) and the groups. There are two groups that considered radicals, namely Islam and nationalism.

For Niche themes, there are two cluster of keywords, namely: (1) twitter and semantics; (2) Neoliberalism, Islamic radicalism, feminism. The first cluster talked about linguistic analysis in a specific source, Twitter. This condition is in line with statement about online radicalization that the Internet provide facility for radicalization activity: communication, propaganda, action, interaction, recruitment and coordination (Alava et al., 2020). At the last quadrant, the emerging or declining themes, there are two clusters, namely, (1) human rights; (2) right radical.

Apart from conducting a thematic map analysis, a co-occurrence analysis of author keywords was also carried out with the following results. From co-occurrence analysis, the connection between keywords is shown.

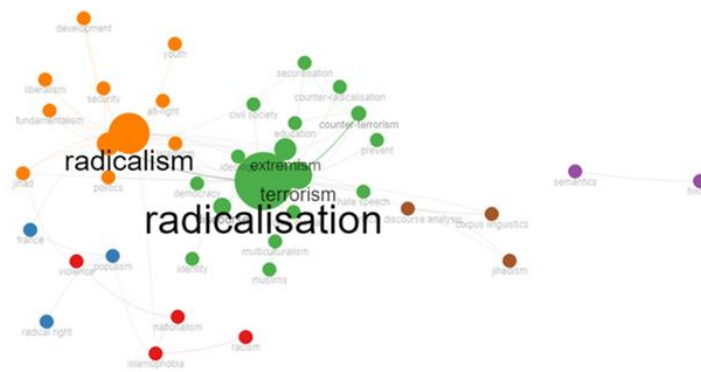


Figure 4. Co-occurrence Analysis

The biggest/often used keyword is radicalization. Other keywords that also often occurring include Islam, radicalism, terrorism, and extremism. This demonstrates how frequently certain subjects are discussed. Meanwhile, lines illustrate the link between the keywords. The terms radicalization, radicalism, extremism, terrorism, and Islam are associated with one another and create two sizable clusters (yellow and green) in the figure above. This demonstrates that these subjects have been discussed considering other subjects including politics, fundamentalism, civil society, Muslims, and counterterrorism.

Based on the color, there are 6 keyword clusters, 2 large clusters and 4 small clusters. These small clusters are formed by 2-4 keywords, thus indicating that there is a gap or opportunity to discuss the topic

in relation to or from a new point of view that has never been discussed. One cluster even forms an outlier and is disconnected from the other clusters, which shows that the topic has not been seen to be related to other aspects in the image. There are four small clusters, namely:

1. Radical right, populism, France
2. Semantics, twitter
3. Violence, Islamophobia, Nationalism, Racism
4. Critical discourse analysis, corpus linguistics, jihadism

This shows that although the topics of semantics, critical discourse analysis (CDA), and corpus linguistics have appeared, there are not many of them and they are not much related to other topics. Corpus linguistics related to CDA and radicalization. CDA is related to corpus linguistics and jihadism. Semantics is only connected with Twitter and Twitter also only connected with Semantics. This means that there is an opportunity to discuss this topic by relating it with other topics.

Bibliometric analysis shows that the dominant topic talked about in radicalism in the field of linguistics is radicalization. The second topic talked about in this field is radicalism. Through theme analysis in bibliometric, the topic of radicalization is widely discussed in relation to extremism and terrorism. Meanwhile, the topic of radicalism was discussed in relation to Islam and nationalism. Linguistic analysis mentioned in this topic are CDA, corpus linguistics, and semantics. However, there are not many topics or points of view associated with this analysis so there are still opportunities to conduct linguistic analysis research on radicalism.

3.2. Radicalism, Radicalisation, and Radical Discourse

Even though the term radicalism has been around since the 18th century, there is no consensus regarding its definition. Every country has their own way on define radicalism (Botticher, 2017). This led to confusion. This condition makes people confused the difference meaning between fundamentalism, radicalism and extremism, which are often used with the same connotation (Tijani Boulaouali, 2020). Besides that, the lack of a clear definition of radicalism has been used by some organizations to construct their own meaning of radicalism and radicalization (Bafadhal et al., 2020). To construct the meaning, these are some definitions on radical, radicalism, and radical discourse that are taken from previous research used as data in this research.

Table 2. Definition of Radical, Radicalism, and Radical Discourse

No	Source	Definition of Radical
1	(Awan, 2017)	Radicalization is a complex process and has been defined by the UK Government as “the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism” (HM Government, 2011: 108).
2	(Boulaouali, 2020)	Radicalism is usually to do with a willingness to pursue profound changes in society. Radicalism gives bigger emphasis on moral or intellectualism that might not be a particular alteration to reality. This condition is different from extremism, which tries to accomplish radical change frequently using non-democratic ways, such as violence and coercion. Radical movements may embrace ideological change without using force.
3	(Karell & Freedman, 2019)	Generally, radicals are defined as persons or organizations that participate in extra-institutional resistance to an external, usually dominant goal; with a focus on changing the behavior of individuals inside society. Radicalism is concerned with both the subject and the return, or reversion, to the goal.
4	(Zamroni et al., 2021)	Radicalism is a movement that uses violence to defend its beliefs.
5	(Chiluwa, 2015)	I shall define ‘radicalist discourse’ broadly as language use by radical movements and rebel groups, either written or spoken

No	Source	Definition of Radical
6	(Syam et.al, 2020) (Mensut and Vula, 2023)	Radicals are defined as people or groups who have extreme or revolutionary thoughts related to social, political, ideological or economic issues and confront the authorities to make changes Radicalism refers to an ideology that wants changes to the social, political and ideological order using any means, including violence
7	(Derfoufi, 2022)	“Radicalization” was used to describe forms of protest that blended legal and illegal activities, but in ways that were not necessarily violent Academics throw a distinction between radicalization of thought (or cognitive radicalization) and radicalization of action (or behavioral radicalization). Radicalization of thought is a view within individuals that some way extreme compared to mainstream groups. There are assumptions that as an individual “radicalized,” their will have more support for terrorism. While radicalization of action is the stage that individuals are ready to engage in terrorism. Radicalizations are able to be conceptualized as the process of developing a critical awareness that leads people to accept standards that are progressively different from those of mainstream groups—such as the effectiveness of non-lethal or at least very non-harmful direct action.
8	(Atton, 2002)	Radical media allows those who are usually shut out of mainstream media to voice their mind about problems that concern them. Radical media's main goal is to provide protest organizations with access to the media. Radical media attempts to break away from the authority, namely the government and other prevailing institutions.
9	(Syam et al., 2020)	Conceptually, according to Taher (Azca 2013, p. 24), radicalism is not synonymous with terrorism. Instead of being viewed as only an individual psychological phenomenon, radicalism should be understood as a collective political phenomenon.
10	(Ushama, 2017)	One of type of systematic propaganda that intentionally discredits Islam and Muslims is the attribution of terminology like "extremism," "radicalism," and "terrorism" to the religion.
11	(Abbas, 2017)	Understanding viewpoint and context is essential to comprehending radicalization. Radicalism can also refer to some routes. In others, it has to do with the results. Moreover, radicalization and terrorism are not necessarily synonymous. [9] Within the context of this conversation, radicalization encompasses both the actions and results of violent extremism.
12	(Chua & Wilson, 2023)	Suggesting the further adoption of extreme ideologies. Such a process, known as radicalisation, is highly correlated with extremism and terrorism (Borum, 2011; McCauley & Moskalkenko, 2008).

From the definitions above, there are differences of opinion regarding whether or not there are elements of violence in radicalism. This inconsistency even gives rise to new perceptions, radicalism of thought and radicalism of action (Derfoufi, 2022). Most academics state that radicalization is a process, but there are also those who state that radicalization is both a process and a result. Radicalization is stated to influence people's thoughts and behavior so that they will act towards extremism and terrorism. The connection between radicalism and extremism and terrorism is so close that some people often confuse and equate the three.

Radical is an adjective that attached to nouns, so this word is often used to describe people or groups who have different thoughts from those in general or in power (Karell & Freedman, 2019; Syam et al., 2020). Meanwhile, radicalism is a movement that seeks to change existing conditions (social, economic, political, etc.) in various ways, including violence (Abbas, 2017; Awan, 2017; Boulaouali, 2020; Karell & Freedman, 2019; Zamroni et al., 2021). Apart from that, radicalization is an attempt to spread and persuade others to embrace radicalism.

Discourse can be in the form of opinions, articles, or others. This radical discourse generally becomes a way of radicalization. Radical discourse may be defined as any discourse (text or nontext) whose contents

discuss the idea of radicalism. Therefore, radical texts are likely to introduce ideas that support or encourage revolutionary change.

Radical groups grow and develop because of differences in understanding/values and the desire to realize (political) change. However, someone who has a different view from the existing political situation cannot necessarily be said to be radical. To recognize attitudes and understanding of radicalism, there are several visible characteristics:

1. intolerance (not wanting to respect other people's opinions and beliefs),
2. fanatical (always feeling right; thinking other people are wrong),
3. exclusive (differentiating oneself from others in general), and
4. revolutionary (tends to use violent means to achieve goals)

(National Counter Terrorism Agency, n.d.)

These characteristics of radicalism form certain patterns in the language they use. Radical discourse can be simplified into the language used by radical and rebel groups, whether written or spoken (Chiluwa, 2015). The discourse of radicalism shows high ideology and generally shows the assertion of group identity; radical demands for social justice; rejection of religious tolerance and demands for the restoration of the rights/privileges of individuals or groups deemed neglected by the government or institutions (Chiluwa, 2015). This will be manifested in their discourse or messages. Messages that are categorized as radical on social media are messages that have some or all of the following characteristics: (1) expressing hatred towards other parties, (2) expressing intolerance towards other parties, (3) opposing the existing legal order/system, (4) contains revolutionary elements, (5) contains elements of violence, (6) contains threats to other parties (Khisbiyah, 2018).

3.3. Linguistic Analysis in Radicalism

Research in the field of discourse studies has shown that religious texts and political propaganda can be identified through their portrayal of narrow, dogmatic ideologies used to challenge societal norms. Therefore, some linguistic characters can help identify and trace their spread or influence (Patterson, 2022). When it comes to propaganda, persuasion is the key (Benítez-Castro & Hidalgo-Tenorio, 2022). Some online radicalization techniques include direct propaganda, spreading misinformation regarding government agencies, brainwashing and training vulnerable individuals in chats, discussion forums, and interactive games that promote violence (Neelamalar & Vivakaran, 2019).

Out of 17 articles, the data that was widely used was data on the language of radical groups and news related to radical or extremist groups or events. Radical group language data consists of utterances on social media, conversations/communication, speeches, radical language corpus, and articles/magazines. Meanwhile, the radical/extremist groups mentioned in this research are ISIS, Boko Haram, Salafi Jihadists, and Far-Right/Right Wing extremism. As previously mentioned, radicalism is often associated with certain Islamic movements (Karell & Freedman, 2019; Samaie & Malmir, 2017). Apart from Islam, previous literature shows that currently the radical movement that is also developing is the far right/right wing movement. However, some people would group this movement as a political movement (Müller et al., 2022). Through literature analysis of 17 previous studies, the following characteristics of radical language were obtained at Table 3.

Radical discourse shows dichotomy between in-group and out-group (Bartley, 2022; Etaywe, 2022; Müller et al., 2022). This dichotomy builds identity construction from the perspective of the in-group (radical/extremist groups and people who have an ideology that in line with them) and out-group (people who have different ideology with theirs or people that considered as a threat) (Bartley, 2022; Müller et al., 2022). Dichotomy used to sharpen the difference between two groups. Dichotomy with other are strategies where grammatical choices are used to legitimize aggression and hostility towards outgroups. This condition achieved in radical discourse through specific syntactic structures that frame narratives in a way that promotes violence and negative stereotypes (Etaywe, 2022). One of the ways to show dichotomy is

using pronouns. First-person pronouns (I, we, our, us) refer to the in-group, while third-person pronouns (they, their, them, he, his) refer to outgroups (Etaywe, 2022).

Table 3. Radicalism in Linguistics

No	Bibliographic	Linguistic characteristics
1.	(Bartley, 2022; Benítez-Castro & Hidalgo-Tenorio, 2022; Etaywe, 2022; Müller et al., 2022)	There is a division into groups (in-group) and outside groups (out-group), one of which will be seen in the use of personal pronouns
2.	(Patterson, 2022)	Using the same metaphor in Islam, but with a distorted meaning
3.	(Paton et al., 2022)	Using violent language
4.	(Benítez-Castro & Hidalgo-Tenorio, 2022; Patterson, 2022)	Using persuasive language, propaganda, emotional persuasion, metaphor
5.	(Bartley, 2022)	When talking about their group using violent means, the S+V pattern changes to nominalization
6.	(Benítez-Castro & Hidalgo-Tenorio, 2022; Etaywe, 2022)	The words <i>they</i> were portrayed as agents of perpetrators who hurt <i>us</i> so that <i>we (us)</i> were forced to retaliate
7.	(Neelamalar & Vivakaran, 2019)	Using Scripture-based and spiritual references to excuse aggressive behavior
8.	(Riebe et al., 2018)	Insults
9.	(Fajri, 2019; Samaie & Malmir, 2017)	The words <i>Islam</i> and <i>Muslims</i> usually linked to negative issues such as radicals, violence, and war.

Pronoun we and us will strengthen the feeling of identity as a group. Emphasizing group differences through the use of in-group and out-group pronouns is used by the in-group to place themselves as the victims and suppress the out-group as perpetrators of crimes against them. This is the reason that the in-group is forced to respond the out-group with radical and violent behavior. (Bartley, 2022; Benítez-Castro & Hidalgo-Tenorio, 2022; Etaywe, 2022). However, even though they have put themselves as the victims, they would change the pattern S+V in sentence into nominalization when discussing about their groups in violent matters. These changes would shift the focus from the action (of violence) to the concept or process. For example, the sentence "The soldiers decided to..." (S+V) can be nominalized to "The decision of the soldiers...". This construction will take the focus from what the soldiers do to the process of making decisions.

The dichotomy of us and them are also used to persuasive in jihadist discourse in Islamist radicalization. As said before, this dichotomy created a sense of identity and belonging amongs the readers. The mistreatment and injustice faced by the muslims creating the sense of victimhood. Emotional persuasion that based on sympathize and justify violence eventually become the sense of fighting to defend the true and pure Islam (Benítez-Castro & Hidalgo-Tenorio, 2022). Another way to persuade in a jihadist context is using scripture. Radical discourse would use scripture to support their ideology. Neelamalar & Vivakaran (2019) shows that radical discourse would quote from Quran and Hadith but with contextual misinterpretation or without providing the necessary context. For example, Quran said, "Warfare is ordained for you, though you dislike it"

(Al-Baqarah: 216). In the radical magazine, this Quran verse was quoted without the context. This could be misleading for the reader. They also emphasize martyrdom. They also use scripture from Quran and Hadith to glorify martyrdom as a noble sacrifice that makes a person become a hero. Other than persuasive and the use of scripture, jihadist also use metaphor in their communication. However, the meaning of the metaphor used was distorted. The research show that the semantic and pragmatic difference in these metaphors are able to manipulate conceptualizations, i.e. to embody the principles of jihadism (Patterson, 2022).

Speaking of violence, in radical discourse, violent intent is often expressed, and hate speech is an integral part of digital conversations (Paton et al., 2022). Paton (2022) did research on media participation on Twitter related to two radical groups, Far Right and Islamist radical ideologies, in 7 European countries. The research shows that there are differences in the language used for expressing violence in the two

groups. Far right users, actively use violent language and content against minorities and immigrants. They could even encourage others to do violent, as in a Tweet Norway, "Cannot be integrated. Kill all of those who do not go home. Bomb women and children" #visomstøtterlisthaug#frp. This is different, Islamist radical users did not show an explicit language to violence. Instead, they more focus on lifestyle and religious propagation, which includes the encouragement of martyrdom. In topics of violence, Islamist radicals will talk about how their members are treated violent. This contrasts sharply with the Far Right's aggressive rhetoric. It is also shown that there are two types of discussing violence: (1) shows intent or encouraging to do violence, and (2) as a victim of violence. It is said that some users do not hesitate to share explicit photos or videos about the mistreatment their group member received.

Beside the dichotomy of in-group and out-group, nominalization, negative stereotypes, hate speech, persuasive, use of scripture, metaphors, victimhood, and violence, language characteristics on radical discourse is insult. Riebe et al. (2018) research about insults in language among supporters of the Alternative für Deutschland (AfD) on social media. AfD is a right-wing political party in Germany. The research shows that insulting comments have increased than before from 17% in 2014 to 52% in 2017. This means that insults have become a common expression. However, insulting usually correlates with certain issues, such as immigrant and races. One of example in the research is comments towards Muslim immigration.

The previous research shows that Islamist radicals did not show encouragement to do violence. However, other research shows that Islam and Muslims are often misrepresented in US media (Fajri, 2019; Samaie & Malmir, 2017). The research shows that Islam and Muslims are often connected with negative concepts, which are radicals, violence, conflict, extremism, and terrorism. In Samaie & Malmir (2017) research, five of the collocates of the word Islam is Radical, War, Islamic, Anti, ISIS, while four of the collocates of the word Muslims is Islamic, Attacks, Violence, Extremist. This shows that the word Islam and Muslim were thematically associated with radical Islamists and Islamic militants.

Radical discourses are easily found in the internet since radical groups used the internet to influence their readers through propaganda and rhetorical language. Besides propaganda, they also expressed their language in the form of violent, insults, and justification through scripture references. Islamist radical group also use metaphors as it is used in Islam, but with distorted meaning. In the discussion of radicals, the word Islam and Muslim are often connected to negative issues even though in social media they did not show an explicit language to violence.

4. Conclusion

Bibliometric analysis shows that the dominant topic talked about in radicalism in the field of linguistics is (1) radicalization and (2) radicalism. The topic of radicalization is widely discussed in relation to extremism and terrorism while the topic of radicalism was discussed in relation to Islam and nationalism. Linguistic analysis mentioned in this topic are CDA, corpus linguistics, and semantics. However, there are not many topics or points of view associated with this analysis so there are still opportunities to conduct linguistic analysis research on radicalism.

Radical is often used to describe people or groups who have different ideas from those in general or in power. Radicalism is a movement that seeks to change existing conditions (social, economic, political, etc.) in various ways, including violence. Apart from that, radicalization is an attempt to spread and persuade others to embrace radicalism. A person that has been radicalized could turn to support radicalism, in the mind or action. Radical discourse may be defined as any discourse (text or nontext) whose contents discuss the idea of radicalism.

From previous research it is known that radical language shows some language characteristics. Radical discourse built a grouping between them (in group) and people outside them (out group). This grouping at the end shows violent, insults, metaphors, normalization and justification through references to scripture. Apart from that, they also try to influence their readers through propaganda and rhetorical language.

Linguistic characters can help identify radical discourse. Identifying radical discourse would help the awareness of radicalization in people. One of research that could help this is finding linguistic characteristics in radical discourse that will help identify it.

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