

# Portrayal Of Pakistan On The Silver Screen: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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## ABSTRACT:

Media is one of the most influential instruments of propaganda now a days. Countries, nations and organisations adopt this tool to influence the minds of the masses in favour or against some individual or group. The current study attempts to investigate the anti-Pakistan sentiment as depicted in the film media, mainly in the Hollywood movies. It is hypothesised that a hostile and biased image of Pakistan is portrayed and represented in Hollywood cinema. Under the guise and garb of entertainment, film industries have become propaganda tools to serve vested interests of the powers that invest in the industry to malign Pakistan and to portray a negative image of the country. To unearth the hidden motives and to deconstruct the meanings encoded in the dialogues of the movies against Pakistan, Fairclough's 3 D model of critical discourse analysis is employed. The study examined five Hollywood movies (aired post 9/11), purposefully selected for the analysis. The dialogues pregnant with anti-Pakistan theme were chosen for the analysis. It was concluded that the movies are a deliberate attempt to represent Pakistan's stereotypical image as a terrorist state. It was further revealed that the purpose behind the antagonistic portrayal of Pakistan is to mutilate its impression across the globe. The study is an eye-opener for the Pakistani viewers of Hollywood cinema and is an attempt to make them able to detect the invisible powers working under the garb of entertainment and to counter their propaganda by not getting influenced.

## Keywords:

anti-Pakistan sentiment, Hollywood cinema, Fairclough, CDA

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The present research aims at inspecting the negative representation of Pakistan in the Hollywood film media. After the incident of 9/11, the world has witnessed the opening of a new era that has contributed towards constructing new identities particularly of Muslim countries. The incident of 9/11 has been propagated to produce strong anti-Pakistan sentiment by the anti-Pakistan forces, and movies have been greatest instrument in this regard. Through the lens of anti-Pakistan sentiment, the masses of the world, particularly Americans are made to perceive Pakistan as the 'other', the concept of 'othering' is given by Spivak (1985). For Hegel, the dialectic relation between other and self is that of a master and a

slave. In the words of Lister "*Othering helps to define the self and to affirm identity*" (Jensen, 2009). The construction of us/them dichotomy is maintained to show the 'other' different from 'own self'. The same dichotomy of us/other has found its way in Hollywood movies that present a stereotypical image of Pakistan.

The language of media can be scrutinized to disclose power structure, especially where language seems transparent and neutral. In recent days, media has gained a lot of power as a public discourse and its language can be explored to divulge its influence on the beliefs, prejudices, values, opinions and ideologies of the people. The two-way process exists between media discourse and power structures. The discourse of the media

contributes towards maintaining or challenging the existing power structures prevailed in the social world. At the same time, media discourse also takes shape under the influence of powerful structures of the society.

Undoubtedly, cinema has influenced the minds of the masses to shape their opinions in favour or against any individual or a nation (Elizaj, 2019). Miller (2007) speaks of Hollywood as “not only does Hollywood have a negative impact on society, but it is also becoming an obsession with people living normal lives all around the world”. Goziah, Sunender, and Rashid (2018) are of the view that movies are a great tool to develop and spread ideological biases in the society. O'Donnell (2013) states that through films, many impossible and improbable realities are made acceptable. According to Shah (2011), the impact of movies in creating identities and ideologies is far greater than those of newspapers and other such materials. Film media is controlled by the elite and the powerful and unconsciously influence those who are not in power (Soares, 2017).

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Movies and films have been the centre of attention for critical discourse analysts. Rahimi and Amirian (2017) have analysed a Hollywood movie ‘Not without My Daughter’ applying the tools of critical discourse analysis. They concluded that in the movie, Iranian are misrepresented and their image is deliberately tarnished. Amirian et al (2012) came up with the conclusion that movies create divide on the basis of ‘in-group’ and ‘out-group’ in the films, representing a derogatory picture of the ‘out-group’ to malign and defame them. They further opine that introducing such analysis in the classroom make the students develop a critical mind to look at various sides of the same picture. Rozzaq and Ratnadewi (2016) analyzed the movie ‘The Judge’ applying CDA and came out with their findings regarding the presentation of power structures and their representation through characters to influence the minds of the audience. Xu (2018) working on the movie ‘Argo’, concluded that the movie propagated Western ideology. Stam (2000) narrates that US Cinema portrays derogatory representation of the ethnic minorities and draws on them as ‘othering’.

Several other studies have been conducted on movies to analyse gender differences (Faradila, 2008; Rey, 2001), power and identity (Quyyum et al, 2020), power and domination (Goziah, Sunender, & Rashid, 2018), etc.

## OBJECTIVES

The objective of the study is to examine how Pakistan is being depicted in Hollywood movies. The objectives of the study can be summarized as follow:

- To investigate the role of language, symbols and visual signs to reflect anti-Pakistan sentiment in Hollywood films
- To show the usefulness of CDA as a powerful tool to dissect the language of film media on micro, meso and macro levels
- To explore the language of Hollywood film media as constitutive of social practices
- To enable the readers to differentiate between the entertaining and manipulative mode of media discourse

## Research Questions

Working within the framework of Fairclough's model of Critical Discourse Analysis, the present study attempts to investigate the following specific questions:

- What is the role of language, symbols and visual signs to reflect anti-Pakistan sentiment in Hollywood movies?
- Can CDA be useful in dissecting the language of media on micro, meso and macro levels?
- What is the significance of the language of Hollywood film media in the construction of social practices?

## METHODOLOGY

The study is based on the content analysis of the world's most powerful film industry, i.e. Hollywood, regarding the negative portrayal of Pakistan. The study comprises an analysis of the textual, visual, discursive and social practices extracted out of the movies. In this connection, particularly the films containing anti-Pakistan sentiment are selected for the purpose of study. The prominent three-dimensional model of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) by Norman Fairclough is applied for the analysis.

## Selection of the Movies

Movies constitute the most prominent part of the media discourse. The current study chose five Hollywood films for the analysis using purposive sampling, i.e. the Hollywood movies with an anti-Pakistan sentiment were selected. The period opted to choose Hollywood films was post 9/11. The reason behind selecting this particular time period is that in the construction of new identities of the Muslim countries as 'others', the period is considered significant, and among these Muslim countries, Pakistan appears to be the most targeted country as 'other'.

### Analysis

Selected dialogues were analysed on the textual, visual, discursive and social practices of the discourse systematically.

#### Movie 1 - The War within (2005)

The story is about a Pakistani engineering student Hassan, in Paris who is arrested by American Intelligence Services and is tortured brutally in suspicion of being involved in terrorist activities. He undergoes a radical change and after being released on proving innocent, he plans to avenge America through a suicidal bomb attack.

#### Textual Analysis

**Extract 1.** *Hassan: You are Americans now and America has been good to you. It has become your home, the country you love but the life you live is born from the blood of our brothers and sisters throughout the world. Your government take actions of which its people are unaware but ignorance is not innocence.*

**Background.** Hassan writes a letter to his friends before the suicide attack.

**Analysis.** The tone of Hassan is giving a clear evidence of hatred towards America. He is narrating to his friends in the letter that now they are Americans and America is good for them. It has become their home town and they love this country. He is describing that the government of America takes some decisions about which its people remain unaware but that ignorance cannot be regarded as innocence. The country in which his friends are living, has come into being after taking the bloods of many people. The extract is establishing the belief that the government of America has shed blood of many innocent people throughout the world for the safety of its country.

**Extract 2.** *Hassan: Now this moment has arrived I am not scared. I am relieved. Something*

*has become very clear what I am doing, I am doing for Allah. What I am about to do is what I am. This life we are now living is put a drop in the ocean compared to the life here after. I will be soon in Jannah.*

**Background.** Hassan is going for a suicide attack and narrating his ideas as such.

**Analysis.** Hassan is feeling happy and is not scared of losing his life; he is doing all this for Allah and after doing suicide attack, he will be in Jannah. The dialogue is wrongly highlighting the belief of Pakistani Muslims related to Jihad that after killing non-Muslims, they can go straight to Jannah.

**Extract 3.** *Khalid: We are here for one reason. This is what Allah has willed for us.*

**Background.** Khalid, the companion of Hassan in planning explosion, expresses his views.

**Analysis.** The pronoun 'we' is used for both Khalid and Hassan. Khalid is saying that they both are here in America just for one reason and that is the destruction of America through bomb attacks. This is the will of Allah and they are just obeying Him. Again the extract is giving the impression that to attack in the name of Allah is His will for them.

**Extract 4.** *Things are so bad then why isn't any one going home because Pakistan is a shit hole.*

**Background.** Hassan starts to live at his friend's home, named Sayeed. In America, at a family gathering on Eid, a friend of Sayeed expresses his scornful emotions for Pakistan.

**Analysis.** Although the speaker also belongs to Pakistan but he is full of hostile feelings for Pakistan. In his view, all these people are not going back to Pakistan because the circumstances are not favorable in Pakistan. So, Pakistan is not a suitable place to live in. The dialogue of the speaker is establishing the idea that even the Pakistanis living in America do not wish to come back in their native country because of its worst conditions.

#### Analysis of Discursive Practices

The film maker has tried his best to bring to light the false belief of Pakistanis related to Jihad. Only propaganda discourse has found its way in the discourse that is of spoiling the image

of Pakistan globally. The discourse is based on the existing practices of hostility towards Pakistan.

### **Analysis of Social Practices**

The discourse is situated in the country of America but showing evil intentions of Pakistani nation. The language of discourse is substantiating the notion that Americans are innocent people and continuing on repressing the less powerful.

### **Movie 2 - A Mighty Heart (2007)**

The story is about two American journalists of Wall Street Journal, Daniel and Marianne Pearl, in Pakistan. Daniel, the husband of Marianne, being kidnapped by the terrorists in Karachi and the rest of the story is an account of Marianne's search for her husband.

### **Textual Analysis**

**Extract 1.** *Marianne: Danny and I stayed. Reporting on nuclear weapons, ..., secret Jihadi training camps and the million refugees still living in Peshawar, the birth place of the Taliban. As the hunt for The terrorist continued in the mountains of Tora Bora, many fighters slipped back across the border into Pakistan, looking for a safe place to regroup. And many people in Pakistan saw America as the enemy and the Taliban as their Muslim brothers.*

**Background.** In the opening scene of the movie, Marianne is narrating the reason of her stay in Pakistan with her husband Daniel.

**Analysis.** The speaker is narrating in a normal tone the reason behind her stay with her husband Daniel, in Pakistan. As journalists, they are reporting on the nuclear weapons and secret jihadi training camps in Pakistan. According to her belief, Peshawar the city of Pakistan, is the birthplace of the Taliban. As the Americans are attacking the mountains of Tora Bora in search of The terrorist, so many Mujahedeen have entered Pakistan after crossing the border. Now, in Pakistan they are rearranging to form new groups. The narrator is articulating that many people in Pakistan consider the Taliban as their brothers and America as their enemy. The dialogue is in active voice and the sentence is assertive. The extract is an embodiment of the mental processes going on in the mind of the speaker. The dialogue shows a high level of subjectivity on the part of the speaker and formulates that Pakistanis consider Americans as their enemy.

**Extract 2.** *It says Danny is suspected of being a Mossad agent and of having relations with India's Intelligence Agency.*

**Background.** In the Jang, the news of Daniel's missing is published and an investigation team member reads it out.

**Analysis.** It is the description of the news about the kidnapping of Daniel that it is suspected, Daniel was an agent of Mossad, having relations with the Indian Intelligence Agency. The news is published in the Jang. The news is presented in passive voice and the agency is missing in the statement. The idea behind this statement is conveying of the message that a Pakistani newspaper is misrepresenting an American journalist by exposing his relations to intelligence agencies.

**Extract 3.** *The National Movement for the Restoration of Pakistan Sovereignty has captured CIA officer Daniel Pearl who has been posing as a journalist of the Wall Street journal. Unfortunately, he is at present being kept in very inhuman circumstances, quite similar, in fact, to the way that Pakistanis and nationals of the other sovereign countries have been kept in Cuba by the American Army. If the Americans keep our countrymen in better conditions, we will better the conditions of Mr. Pearl and other Americans that we capture.*

**Background.** Marianne receives an e-mail from the kidnappers of his husband.

**Analysis.** The National Movement for the Restoration of Pakistan Sovereignty has taken the responsibility of kidnapping Daniel Pearl by suspecting him a CIA agent of America. The e-mail discloses that he has been kept in very desperate conditions as America has kept the citizens of Pakistan and other countries in Cuba. The kidnappers are giving the guarantee that if America will keep their countrymen in good conditions, they will also make the conditions better for Daniel and other imprisoned Americans. They are also revealing the fact that they have many other Americans in their custody. The opening sentences show objectivity without mentioning any name but the last sentence describes subjectivity by using the pronouns 'we' and 'our'. The e-mail is maintaining the idea that Pakistani people are responsible for kidnapping



the American journalist Daniel, in the name of restoring the sovereignty of Pakistan.

**Extract 4.** *This cycle will continue and no American journalist could enter Pakistan.*

**Background.** This is an excerpt from another e-mail of kidnappers.

**Analysis.** The word ‘cycle’ is alluding to the kidnapping of American citizens by Pakistanis. It is said in the e-mail that the cycle of kidnapping the American citizens will continue so that no American dare to enter Pakistan again. The agency is missing in the statement. Modal verb ‘could’ is used to indicate the possibility. The statement is setting the impression that the Americans are no longer safe in Pakistan and they should not take the risk of entering Pakistan ever.

**Extract 5.** *Two days before Danny was kidnapped the US asked Pakistan to hand over Omar Saeed Sheikh. Now Omar was supposed to have sent money to Muhammad Atta prior to 9/11. Now rumors are that this money came from Lieutenant General Mahmood Ahmad who was the head of the ISI. On October 7<sup>th</sup> Musharraf dismissed the General. Now was that because of his involvement?*

**Background.** Omar Saeed Sheikh, the leader of the terrorist organization, has taken the responsibility of kidnapping Daniel. The following extract is a speech of an investigation member of the Denial’s case who is revealing some facts about Omar Saeed Sheikh in the cited words.

**Analysis.** This is the previous detail of Omar Saeed Sheikh given by an investigation member working on Daniel’s case. According to his information, two days before the kidnapping of Daniel, the government of the United States had asked Pakistan to hand over Omar Saeed Sheikh to it. He is disclosing a rumour that the head of Pakistan ISI, Lieutenant General (retd) Mahmood, was suspected of providing money to Muhammad Atta before 9/11 for terrorist activities. On 7<sup>th</sup> October, Musharraf, the president of Pakistan, dismissed the General. Then he poses a question from other members of the team whether this is because of General’s involvement in the case that he had been dismissed from the army. There is no subjectivity shown in the dialogue instead there is just revealing of the facts about Omar Saeed Sheikh.

The dialogue is maintaining the idea that Pakistan’s ISI agency is in touch with terrorist organizations.

### **Analysis of Discursive Practices**

The political and propaganda discourses are at work with the entertainment discourse in the movie. The discourse is linked with the political issues like kidnapping of US journalist in Pakistan by giving the impression that Americans are not safe in Pakistan. The link of ISI with terrorists is also shown in the movie to project propaganda against Pakistan. This is a visible effort of the film makers to circulate negativity about Pakistanis especially against Pakistani agencies. The language of the discourse is clear indication of this fact.

### **Analysis of Social Practices**

The context of the discourse is purely political in nature describing the typical image of Pakistan after 9/11 in the minds of the Americans. The discourse is sustaining the picture of Pakistan as a ‘terrorist state’.

### **Movie 3 - G. I. Joe Retaliation (2013)**

A man, Zartan, in the disguise of US president plans a scheme of world’s conquest but is defeated by the team of Joe Squad, is the whole plot of the film.

### **Textual Analysis**

**Extract 1.** *Violence continues across Pakistan in the capital of Islamabad following the assassination of the president. The future of the country and control of its nuclear arsenal appear to be up in the air as the vacuum created by the killing remains.*

**Background.** A News channel is reporting about the assassination of the president of Pakistan.

**Analysis.** The news channel is reporting that after the assassination of the president of Pakistan, a wave of violence has moved across its capital Islamabad. Now the future of the country Pakistan and its nuclear assets are at stake. The assassination of the president has made an unbridgeable gap which has left everything in chaos. This is an objective news report in which the agency is missing. The report is meant to state that Pakistan’s nuclear assets are no longer safe after the killing of the president.

**Extract 2.** *1<sup>st</sup> Member: There are nuclear warheads that sit amidst the chaos. We can't let our enemies get those warheads first.*

*US President: Recommendations?*

*2<sup>nd</sup> Member: Go in. Now.*

**Background.** A meeting is being held at Washington D.C. to discuss about the insecurity of nuclear arsenal of Pakistan.

**Analysis.** At the meeting, one member expresses his views that after this chaos every country will try to overtake the nuclear assets of Pakistan. But we cannot let our enemies do that and then start a war with us. US President asks about the recommendations to avoid the nuclear war and he is suggested by another member to steal Pakistan's nuclear arsenal immediately. This is a planning of depriving Pakistan from its nuclear possessions.

#### **Visual Analysis**

The scene is of operating of Joe Squad in Pakistan's nuclear cell without any hindrance and stealing of nuclear arsenals after killing so many Pakistani officers is a conflicting act. The portrayal of Pakistan as a failure state, unable to secure its nuclear possessions and the killing of Pakistan's president are a few examples that throws negative light over Pakistan.

#### **Analysis of Discursive Practices**

The film maker has deliberately tried to prove Pakistan a failure state by projecting the incident of the assassination of the president and disability of the state to guard its nuclear possessions. A low level of discursivity is part of the media discourse. Only propaganda discourse is linked with the present discourse. The acts rather than the language of the discourse are the indicative of spreading negativity. The propaganda discourse leaves the impression of Pakistan as an unstable country where anyone can do operation and can steal its nuclear possessions.

#### **Analysis of Social Practices**

The background of the discourse is normal. There is nothing special about the settings of the discourse. The superiority of the elite country is being portrayed through the discourse and less powerful country is displayed as being oppressed.

#### **Movie 4 - Zero Dark Thirty (2012)**

'Zero Dark Thirty' describes the investigation efforts of CIA to locate and kill The

terrorist in Pakistan, with the help of the United States Naval Special Warfare Development.

#### **Textual Analysis**

**Extract 1.** *Joseph Bradley: How do you like Pakistan so far?*

*Maya: It's a kind of (abuse).*

**Background.** Joseph Bradley, station chief of CIA, meets Maya at the CIA office in Pakistan.

**Analysis.** Joseph Bradley asks Maya who has just arrived in Pakistan whether she liked Pakistan or not. In return, she expresses the feelings of contempt by using an abusive language about Pakistan. The dialogue reveals the abhorrence of Maya for Pakistan.

**Extract 2.** *The CIA's top spy in Pakistan has been pulled out of there. He has been receiving death threats after being named publicly in a lawsuit by the family of a victim of a US drone attack.*

**Background.** Pakistani people are protesting in front of US embassy against a CIA's agent.

**Analysis.** It is narrated that a CIA's top agent has been receiving death threats because of being named in a lawsuit by the family who are the victim of a US drone attack in Pakistan. Hence, that agent has been driven out of Pakistan for security reasons. Pakistani people can be seen as holding banners on which slogans and threats against the agent are imprinted. Expressions of helplessness can be seen on the face of that CIA agent, Joseph.

**Extract 3.** *Maya: ISI (abuse) you.*

**Background.** After the above report is narrated, Maya looks at Joseph and expresses her emotions.

**Analysis.** Maya says to Joseph that Pakistan's ISI has proved a failure in providing support to him and now he has to move away from Pakistan. She uses abusive words for ISI to show her hatred for the elite spy agency.

**Extract 4.** *Maya: Our current hypothesis is that he lives somewhere along the highway, in one of the towns, or a medium sized city called Abbottabad or up near Kashmir. Kashmir's interesting because it's a way station for the Tribal. Abbottabad is interesting because we know from detainee reporting that Abu Faraj stayed there briefly in 2003.*

**Background.** Maya is talking about her hypothesis related to the presence of The terrorist in Pakistan.

**Analysis.** The pronoun 'he' is pointing towards the terrorist. Maya is talking about her recent hypothesis that the terrorist is either living somewhere in a town along the highway or in a city Abbottabad near Kashmir. In her view, Kashmir is important for Tribal people because they cross the border through that way. On the other hand, Abbottabad is also important and interesting due to the fact that Abu Faraj, a Taliban, stayed there in 2003 for a short while. This is a kind of report presented by a CIA agent working on the case of The terrorist. This report is strengthening the belief of Americans related to the presence of The terrorist in Pakistan.

**Extract 5.** *Maya: Any American in Pakistan is a target. They don't necessarily know I'm CIA.*

**Background.** Maya, a CIA agent, is being attacked by some people when she is about to leave the US Embassy but she remains safe and speaks to her officer.

**Analysis.** After being attacked by some people, Maya in a state of shock, articulates her thoughts that every American in Pakistan is on the hit list. Americans are no longer secured in Pakistan. Those people even aren't aware of the fact whether she is a CIA agent or not, but blindly attacked on her because she is an American. The pronoun 'they' is referring to the people who attacked Maya. The indirect reference is made here to point out that the attackers can be of Al-Qaida because they were conversing in Arabic. This dialogue is meant to convey that Pakistan has proved a failure to provide protection to Americans and they can be targeted easily by Al-Qaida.

**Extract 6.** *Maya: He is living in a house in Abbottabad, Pakistan.*

**Background.** Maya is briefing action commandos who are ready to raid on the compound of the terrorist.

**Analysis.** Maya is very much certain that The terrorist lives in a house in Abbottabad, a city of Pakistan. She is sharing her confidence related to the presence of The terrorist in Pakistan with US Naval commandos.

**Extract 7.** *Officer: So they gonna ask if The terrorist is at the end of this rainbow, is the Pak military with him?*

*Maya: The question isn't, "Are the Paks protecting The terrorist? The question is, "Would he allow himself to be protected by the Paks?"*

**Background.** At a meeting, Maya and a CIA officer discuss about The terrorist.

**Analysis.** CIA officer tells Maya that the senior officers of CIA would ask her if The terrorist is being protected by Pakistan or not. In reply, Maya states that the question is not whether Pakistan is protecting The terrorist or not but whether he would allow himself to be protected by the Pakistani people. The conversation is maintaining the impression that unintentionally Pakistan government is providing protection to The terrorist.

### **Visual Analysis**

The hostility against Pakistan can be noticed in the following events. In a scene, when the CIA agents arrest the terrorists of Al-Qaida, in the background, Azaan can be heard. Hollywood movie makers exploit Pakistan in the name of religion. Tribal territories in Northern Pakistan especially Abbottabad are highlighted as favourite place of the terrorists to hide in Pakistan. In addition, there is mentioning of the fact that the key financier of Al-Qaida organization lives in Lahore to present Pakistan as a home town of terrorists.

### **Analysis of Discursive Practices**

The discourse is consumed by the audience as a reality that confirms the existence of the leader of Al-Qaida in Pakistan. For that purpose, there is shown a long series of evidences and above all the operation of Commandos on The terrorist's compound in Pakistan is a big proof of it. There is high level of inter-discursivity such as political discourse, propaganda discourse in collaboration of media discourse. It presents propaganda against Pakistan as protecting The terrorist and political in the sense that America had taken the issue of The terrorist very seriously and his presence in Pakistan is developing negative feelings against Pakistan.

### **Analysis of Social Practices**

The context of the discourse is political that is related to the existence of The terrorist in Pakistan. The powerful social class has

marginalized the less powerful not only by the language of discourse but also by serious actions of commandos in the territory of Pakistan.

### **Movie 5 - Charlie Wilson's War (2007)**

The story is about Charlie Wilson, a congress man, who with the help of a rich woman Joanne and a CIA agent Gust Avakotos, manages to provide funds to Afghan immigrants settled in Pakistan, to fight against Russia.

#### **Textual Analysis**

**Extract 1.** *Joanne: We sold Pakistan F-16s, but didn't give them look-down shoot-down radar.*

**Background.** Joanne talks about Pakistan, with Charlie Wilson in these words.

**Analysis.** Joanne is sharing her views with Charlie that although 'we' the Americans sold F-16 to Pakistan but did not sell them radars. The use of pronoun 'we' suggests that the statement shows a high degree of subjectivity. The tone of the speaker is full of pride and she is unveiling the fact that Americans are so intelligent that they did not give Pakistan the radars of high quality to defend their country.

**Extract 2.** *Gust: He is not trying to defeat Soviets, Congressman.*

*Charlie: What do you mean, he's not trying to defeat the Soviets?*

*Gust: Well, he wants to bleed them. Payback for Vietnam. Make it so they just have to keep sending troops in, keep sending money, and troops and money, until they just go out of their (abuse) mind, the way they did.*

**Background.** This conversation is between Charlie and Gust Avakotos about the President of Pakistan.

**Analysis.** Gust is talking about the president of Pakistan that he himself does not want to defeat Soviets. On asking the reason of this, he tells Charlie that Pakistan just wants to take money and troops from America and nothing else. The repetition of the words money and troops indicate that the utmost desire of Pakistan is just to receive these two things from America. After receiving these things, the Soviets will be out of the minds of Pakistanis as they used to do in the past. There is a use of abusive language about Pakistan.

**Extract 3.** *Zia: You want me to go into business with the Israelis?*

*Charlie: Just for this one purpose, yes, Mr. President.*

*Zia: I need to trust that this arrangement will remain secret. Pakistan and Israelis would have to be enemies in the public eye.*

**Background.** At the meeting for arrangements for funds Zia, the president of Pakistan, shows some signs of insecurity to Charlie about the dealings with Israelis.

**Analysis.** On hearing the news that Charlie wants the president Zia to go in a deal with Israel, the president shows intense emotions of shock and amazement. Charlie assures him that it would be just one dealing. President Zia reminds him that arrangement must remain a secret because Israelis are the open enemies of Pakistan. This conversation is establishing that Pakistan can make a deal secretly with Israel if its own purpose is being fulfilled.

**Extract 4.** *Joanne: President Zia did not kill Bhutto. In the time that he's been the president, the fortunes of Pakistan have changed radically.*

**Background.** Joanne introduces the president of Pakistan in the sarcasting words to the audience of the US.

**Analysis.** These introductory remarks about a president are surprising and disgusting. Joanne is highlighting a political issue in front of the audience in the disguise of an introduction of the Pakistani president by stating that he did not kill Bhutto. At that time the case of Bhutto, ex-president of Pakistan, was a burning issue and some people are spreading the rumours that president Zia has killed Bhutto. She is saying ironically that during the era of president Zia, there can be seen a steadfast change in the fortunes of Pakistan. After hearing this introduction, Charlie stumbles over his glass and serious expressions can be noticed on the face of the president Zia but Joanne takes it lightly and walks away.

**Extract 5.** *Member: Charlie, nobody gives a shit about a school in Pakistan.*

**Background.** Charlie at a meeting, with members of Congress, asks for the reconstruction of a school but the reaction of a member is so hateful.

**Analysis.** The member reminds Charlie that nobody even cares to give money to Pakistan



regarding the construction of a school. The feelings of disgust and hate can be felt in the remark of the member.

### **Analysis of Discursive Practices**

There is a link of political war discourse to the entertainment discourse of the movie. The film shows a clear effort of the makers to sustain the supremacy of the US over the other countries. The acts of providing arms to Afghan migrants, arranging meetings for rivalries for the cause of seizing the war, reconstruction of Afghan schools and many others serve as testimony in this regard. The discourse is based on the previous discourses that display America as the well-wisher of all countries but indirectly there are many references that demonstrate negativity about Pakistan. The American film maker has tried utmost to achieve his target of broadcasting America as a super power and in return this discourse has been received by the audience having hearts full of gratitude for USA and pity for Pakistan.

### **Analysis of Social Practices**

The setting of the discourse is the war between US and USSR. Americans supply arms to Afghan immigrants of Pakistan and wage indirect war against Soviets. The powerful class of society is trying to maintain its superiority over the less powerful groups through the language of discourse. America is imprinting the impression over the audience that the war is going towards its end by the efforts and support of the US. All the other countries are subordinate to US and do what America wants them to do. The rest of the countries especially Pakistan are very helpless to fight against Soviets and look for the help from US. Without the help of Americans, Pakistan is unable to take any action in war and Pakistanis are living very miserable lives.

## **RESULTS**

The analyses reveal that the world of Hollywood sees Pakistan as a terrorist and extremist country ready to do suicide attacks in the name of Jihad and there are scoundrels who hate and kill Americans. Hollywood movies after the incident of 9/11 are accustomed to look at Pakistan through a different lens that is of terrorists. The movie 'The War within' shows that Pakistani people just come to America for the explosions of bombs and nothing else. 'A Mighty

Heart' and 'Zero Dark Thirty' reveal the hatred of Pakistanis for Americans especially for CIA agents. Along with this, the political issues like the assassination of Pakistani president and the presence of The terrorist in Pakistan accompanying other terrorists, are the hot topics of discussion in Hollywood movies. There is a repetition of the fact that tribal areas of Pakistan are the homeland of the terrorists because the terrorists especially those belonging to Al-Qaida took refuge there. One religious factor that is highlighted again and again is the sound of Azaan in the background whenever something wrong or unexpected is going to happen. For example in the movie 'Zero Dark Thirty' at the time of arresting terrorists of Al-Qaida organization, in 'Charlie Wilson's War' at the meeting of Charlie with Pakistani president in Pakistan sound of Azaan can be heard clearly. So in a nutshell, it can be stated without fear of being opposed that Hollywood movies deliberately portray Pakistan's negative image in the world just to malign and defame it to achieve certain nefarious ends of the US.

## **IMPLICATIONS**

The analysis and conclusions of this research are limited only to the movies having anti Pakistan sentiments. There is an intentional effort to select these movies that serve the purpose fully. Therefore, the same conclusions cannot be extended to other international films. The present study opens up new doors for the future researches in the field of CDA in relation to movies. The other power relations, ideologies and exclusion techniques can also be revealed by using CDA in the sphere of interactional media like films. Such researches can be introduced in language classroom for better understanding of how films manipulate and influence cultures or even help in understanding them in a multicultural atmosphere (Nadaner, 1981).

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