
**A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF EDITORIAL CARTOONS, IN
THE CONTEXT OF INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONSHIP**

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ABSTRACT

The Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) of carefully chosen editorial cartoons have been critically analyzed to expose the hidden, estimated and intended meaning, which are veiled in the discourse used in editorial cartoons. Its analysis clarifies the ideology and its social relevance to its people. The interpretation, tool, text analysis and social analysis are enough to expose the inequality as in the language among the highly placed over the lowly placed. Thus, the use of language reflects injustice, dominance, power, and inequality. Critical Discourse Analysis has been an extensive discipline from the last few decades to analyze diverse sides of the various current discourses in the society through newspapers, media and movies and so forth. The editorial cartoons in "The times of India" have been analysed to depict the elements of framing and multi-modality in the cartoons in which the relationship of Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) with terrorists has been established to foreground the strings among these power sectors in Pakistan.

Keywords: Critical discourse analysis, Multimodality, Editorial cartoons, Terrorism, Foregrounding.

INTRODUCTION

Van Dijk explained (1988a) that CDA is an arena and related with reviewing and evaluating the spoken and written texts to disclose the discursive Sources as dominance, inequality, bias and power. It observed how these are maintained and reproduced within specific political, social and historical contexts; similarly, Fairclough (1993) illustrated it as: "Discourse analysis analytically discover most often

the opaque associations of determination and causality between (a) discursive practices, texts, and events (b) cultural structures and broader social relations procedures; to investigate how such practices, events and texts ascend and are ideologically formed by the relationships of struggles over power; and it explores how the opaqueness of these relations between society and discourse is a feature obtaining hegemony and power”.

To make it more clear, CDA targets often to transparent the links amongst discourse Practices, social practices, and social structures and links that may be opaque to the Lay person (1993b; 2004). The method through which we identify and recognize language is the basis of our social structure and individual or group interactions, and readings in sociolinguistics have explained this connection amid the usage of language and the significance of perceptions (1993b; 2004). A particular discourse, spoken or written, can shoot out from dissimilar causes such as power, cultural or social background, region or social status (1993b; 2004). Politics is a tussle to gain power in order to enforce certain political, economic and social ideas into practice. In this procedure, it shows a vital part, for every political action is organized, complemented, inclined and played by language by Van (1993b; 2004).

Akimboyewa (2011) and Olowu et al.(2014) revealed that Cartoons usually shape or influence and project the opinions. Their research chiefly is about the depiction of the Nigeria Police Force in cartoons. They have the opinion that cartoon is like a “visual grammar”, speaking “more volume than a whole essay on the subject. As in the end of 1970, discourse as discipline was chiefly studied and used in UK and Australia (Mey 1985, Fowler et.al.,1979). CDA complements several disciplines like psychology, sociolinguistics and social sciences and so forth. In order to advance them critically in 1970s (Hymes 1972; Thomas 1993; Calhoun 1995; Turkel 1996; Singh 1996; Wodak 1996; 2009; Fox and Prilleltensky 1997; Ibanez and Iniguez 1997).

PROBLEM STATEMENT

As the result of notion people have on cartoons; this work aims at enlighten them and proving to them, that cartoons go beyond entertaining, educating and informing, but also that the use of discourse, intentionally by the cartoonist, has some things or carry

issues it portrays. The cartoons have been extracted from the *Times of India* newspaper. Specifically the works of Sandeep Adhwaryu and Ajit Ninan of the same newspaper *Times of India* (TOI). This particular newspaper has been chosen, since it is considered as one of the top newspapers in India. *The Times of India* (TOI) is an Indian English-language daily newspaper. It is the third-largest newspaper in India by circulation and largest selling English-language daily in the world according to Audit Bureau of Circulations (India). It is the first and oldest English-language newspaper in India still in circulation and it has strong impact and quiet appealing. The BBC placed it among the world's six top newspapers. It is administered and published by Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd. Which is governed by the Sahu Jain family. In the Brand Trust Report 2012, *The Times of India* was rated 88th among India's most reliable and trustworthy brands and consequently, according to the Brand Trust Report 2013, *The Times of India* was ranked 100th among India's most trustworthy brands. In 2014 however, *The Times of India* was ranked 174th among India's most important brands according to the Brand Trust Report 2014, a study conducted by Trust Research Advisory. This newspaper has a hawkish approach towards Pakistan and its content including the editorial cartoons are clear examples as how they try to manipulate every incident to frame the thinking of masses which is already colored with biasness.

The modern newspaper is a great public educator. Its impact is not so powerful in an illiterate and half-educated country but in country like America the common man receives his information from it alone his mind is strongly influenced by the opinions expressed in the pages of the favorite newspaper and it forms the public opinion collectively. The propaganda value of it is outstanding, it can accomplish any feat; it can create war today and establish peace tomorrow. Wilful perversion of facts, prejudice of caste; religion and creed and malicious propaganda are the other evils that go to defeat the Nobel cause of the newspaper. They also retail a lie, suppress truth inflame passions and misguide the innocent people. So far as the term terrorism is concerned The Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary explains it as "Organized System of Intimidation". Terrorism is Terrorism. It recognizes no creed religion, caste, race ethnicity or political and physical boundaries .it stalks a global threat. But

terrorism is always associated with Pakistan that it is a terrorist country which is producing terrorist and a safe place for such illaudable activities without understanding the geopolitical scenario, both countries have been confronted three times and faced war like situations so many times and its ratio is increasing day by bay in the extremist government of Narendra Modi. He has acknowledged his interference in Baluchistan specifically. India is always eager to fight a war to overpower Pakistan but it forgets that it will be an extinction of both the countries where there will be none to rule south Asia. India is behaving like the super champions of jingoism.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The research has following objectives:-

- To analyze the hidden and veiled meanings and ideologies of the cartoons and their captions
- To point out all the hidden positive and negative meanings of images and text
- To mark as how print media influences effects readers by employing numerous techniques
- To create the critical approach of the reader by giving their awareness

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Whether Pakistan and ISI have been depicted in these cartoons?
- Whether cartoons have been used to strengthen their ideologies?

DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- The researcher has chosen related cartoons to analyze the research quotations.
- Such the cartoons have particularly been examined which are about Pakistan establishment and agencies.
- Selected cartoons are full of meanings to convey their ideology.
- Multimodality is key approach to analyse these cartoons.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

CDA is a wide discipline which studies many critical approaches into it. CDA provides the several techniques and approaches to study and analyze the various kinds of text and images. It gives models for the different sorts of discourses in the society including news, movies and media (Harris, 1981).

Some facts about critical discourse analysis:

- It was first introduced by Zelling Harris in 1952 to observe.
- a) the language beyond the level of the sentence

- b) relation between linguistic and non-linguistic behaviour
- Examines patterns of language across texts as well the cultural and social contexts the texts takes place.
- It ranges from textually-oriented views of discourse to socially-oriented views of discourse.
- Social constructionist views

Important Concepts related to Discourse Analysis

- The Knowledge about language, beyond the word; clause, phrase and sentence; required for effective communication
- Relationship between language and context
- Pragmatic view of language at the core of discourse analysis
- The discourse structure of texts
- Cultural ways of speaking and writing e.g., Cultural ways of buying and selling (Harris, 1981)

Different Views/Aspects of Discourse Analysis

Discourse as the social construction of reality Discourse and socially situated identities. The ways, we make a visible and recognizable who we are and what we are doing and always involve more than just language.

Discourse and Performance ‘A Discourse is a ‘dance’ While we say something, we also do it:

- Discourse and intersexuality
- CDA ‘contains a description and interpretation of discourse in context; it offers an explanation of why and how discourses work.
- ‘It takes us beyond the level of description to the profound understanding of texts and offers an explanation of why a text is as it is and what it is targeting to do’
- The procedure of an analysis rest on the research situation, question and texts (Harris 1981).

Critical Discourse Analysis and its Genre

- The choice of genre may reflect a particular discourse goal,
- Examples: policy reports, speeches, commission reports; public fore; exhibitions, information leaflets, videos and so forth.
- Has text gone beyond the normal boundaries for a genre to create a certain effect?
- Promotion campaign of HK as a world class city – the use of the language of ‘telling’ instead of that of ‘asking’ or ‘consulting’ in the public consultation document e.g., use of the modal verb ‘will’ – voice of authority which also discouraged dissent from the view promoted.
- The mix of traditional Chinese and Western music on the soundtrack to give both an Asian and an international feel.
- Different genres put together to impose, rather than negotiate a certain point of view (Theo Van, 1993).

Critical Discourse Analysis and Framing

- It is the way in which the content of the text is offered and provided to its audience, and the sort of perspective, angle and slant the writer or speaker is taking e.g., Images of 9/11 on TV – compressed distance and brought experiences into people’s homes moved the viewer from the position of a ‘spectator’ to a position of ‘witness’.
- Very much a feature of print genres (background, setting, use of colour and lighting) presentation of gender identities in the print media
- Advertisements – not only selling product but also selling values (Theo Van, 1993).

Foregrounding: What is chosen to emphasize?

Back-grounding: What is chosen to de-emphasize or leave out of the text? It can be identified in the reporting of newspapers easily.

Presupposition: The background knowledge, suppositions, attitudes and opinions that the text assumes.

Topicalization: What has been put at the front of each sentence to indicate what it is about?

Agency: Who initiates the action? Agent-patient relationship – which does what to whom who is powerful in the discourse. What agents have left out of sentences, when the passive voice was used and why

Choice of words: Connotations of particular words or phrases

HISTORY OF CARTOONS

The term “cartoon” has been evolving with the passage of time. Its origin is found in fine art of the late Middle Ages and Renaissance, where it has been referred to an introductory drawing for a piece of art, as in a painting or tapestry. Later, it was referred to humorous artworks in newspapers and magazines in nineteenth century while in the early 20th century: it is usually used to denote comic strips. Further, in modern avatar; generally mentions and refers to the animated programs for TV and motion picture in the world of media. Now a days, a cartoon is a slice and piece of art mostly in print media, which is not only humorous in intent but also, has very deep and hidden meaning. This usage starts from 1843 when well-known and best-selling magazine and newspapers applied and exploited it to humorous drawings in its Pages, Predominantly the sketches by John Leech. There is found a modern single panel cartoons or gag cartoons made by Charles Addams and stirred them to syndicated comic strips. Moreover, the editorial cartoons are established entirely in news public cartoons and new websites, though they must arise humour. They are full of irony and satire in vivid and hidden manner explicit and implicit with a serious tone and message in it. Comic strips, are known as cartoon strips in the UK, Found daily in newspapers globally. These are in sequence of short stories of cartoonish illustrations, though these books with cartoons are generally republishes of newspaper cartoons. The first known picture cartoons were creature of political leaders, in which the press found another source of criticizing these corrupt leaders via picture cartoons instead of writing against their deeds Greenberg (2002).

What is the True Nature of Cartoons?: Mostly cartoons are observed as humorous pieces intended to arouse laughter. These are drawn in a technique that one would just laugh. Cartoons are helpful to satirize the policies of government and help to build a particular mind set in terms of something very special, in short they are used to frame the ideas .The ideology of this famous newspaper becomes a clear regarding Pakistan as how they see Pakistan and its people and how

this paper is preparing its reader to make them think in a certain scenario. It is basically a right wing newspaper which has very stubborn and rigid narrow thinking and ideology about Pakistan. Who sell and preach their negativity to take their ulterior motives (Abraham, 2009).

Types of Cartoons: Cartoons have diverse categories, as used in changed context for changed purposes. The crux of a cartoon is about to tell a story of something, this story originates in dissimilar parts. Moreover, century artists such as William Hogarth used to create a set of humorous (funny) drawing which were about political subjects as poverty, elections, riots and war in the seventeenth century. And those prints were not known cartoons at that time, but they were beneficial to pave the way to modern political cartoons in newspapers. Political cartoons are on the editorial page of maximum newspapers, though fewer are on the regular comic strip page (Abraham, 2009).

Mostly the cartoons employ visual metaphors and caricature to handle complex political circumstances and this summarizes the current happening with humorous or emotional pictures. Mostly their content contains stereotypical, demonizing portraits or biased of events and people; there are two types of cartoons as political cartoon and editorial cartoons in modern era of political cartooning, though their technique, style or view point may be the different. Editorial cartoonists point out the significant social and political problem. The second category of cartoon is the political cartoons often displayed real politicians or other well-known people. One method to make these characters easy to identify- was to draw some of their features larger or lesser, for instance; if a politician had a long nose and a double chin, a portrait artist would make the nose small and the chin bigger. Comic strips are usually tell funny stories in a sequence of pictures and web comics are comic strips which are posted on internet, but they are made the different by special effects. Similarly movie cartoons are the recent animated movies formed by using computer graphics instead of those hand drawn cartoons. A cartoon for operationalization benefits and purpose is a 'political' or 'editorial' cartoon, which is used in newspapers, as contrasting to a comic strip or animated cartoon. It is an interpretation and rendition of any condition, happening or person inside a political, social or economic context and recording the social world and playing a serious role in political discourse and dialogue,

through exaggeration, caricatures and in many settings laughter. It tinkers and makes fun at the influential sections personality or of society from politicians to other social personalities through perceptive drawings encapsulating an event into an outstanding single caricature. DeSousa and Medhurst (1982), suggested four main roles for cartoons which are aggression-reduction; entertainment and framing, agenda-setting. Greenberg (2002), narrated this type of (visual) communication as 'visual opinion discourse' with a single objective of providing a stage for the transmissions of sites in a visual format. The efficiency of this medium can be distinguished by the category of offerings articulated by Langeveld (1981), namely: selection, distortion, criticism and prediction for constructing reality. Abraham (2009), defined cartoons this manner: "It is in the nature of cartoons to be complex. They are intended to condense and reduce complex issues into a single, memorable image often pregnant with deeply embedded meanings".

Editorials denote the official / public opinion of people, guide them on how things can acquire and improved, so also is the editorial cartoons. An editorial cartoon speaks more than the editorial itself because, issues which can't be uttered in words- is represented through pictures. Abraham (2009), in his study on the 'Effectiveness of Cartoons as a Uniquely Visual Medium for Orienting Social Issues', placed cartoons in the theoretical frame of visual semiotics and persuasion, by displaying how effective cartoons are in political expressions and public opinion formation. Cartoons are seen as platforms for creating and framing the social realities, and that cartoonists are in the occupation of producing and manipulating and exploiting the public opinion.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Editorial cartoons have been selected by the famous cartoonist to identify the hidden agenda and ideology which have been propagated. Times of India is considered a pro-government newspaper which plays key role in framing the anti-Pakistan mind set according to their ideology.

CDA and Multimodality: It is the combination of words with other modalities (e.g., pictures, sound, colours, video or film images etc.) Multimodal discourse creates proximity and involvement with events and people.

As images of 9/11 on TV, compressed the distance and brought experiences into people's homes and moved the viewer from the position of a 'spectator' to a position of 'witness' it is very much a feature of print genres (background, setting, use of colour and lighting presentation of gender identities in the print media. Advertisements are not only about selling product but also selling values. CDA analysts are gradually needed to account for multimodal Marvels created by the language and other the resources (e.g., images, sound and music) and to make a relation with higher-level critical understandings on the social Incentives of these texts to their recognitions in lower-level explicit phenomena, and vice versa by O'Halloran et al. (2010), it helps to attain these aims. From its infancy, the study of semiotics has deliberated the necessity to improve holistic and socially aware theories and descriptions of semiotics, appropriate to all signs and sign systems but also proficient of taking into account the significant features of dissimilar semiotic phenomena. Saussure (1916), foresaw the need for a 'science that studies the life of signs inside the society'. Language is a precious gift bestowed from God to humans; it declares us supreme from other creatures. Although, these other creatures have a language, yet they do not have the abilities to communicate not only intentionally but also habitually and sensitively as usually human beings do. Language is basically vocal and a set of symbols, it enables us to converse effectively. Moreover, the use of language in an appropriate context is called Discourse. As we have discussed the above that CDA examined the use of language in areas as power abuse dominance and dominance and cartoons especially in newspaper, and they are taken as source of entertainments rather they are pregnant with information, a social awareness and entertainment.

It aims to rectify the imbalance usage of language in the society between the honored over the poor, the dominant and influential over the low.

According to Kress (2005), who is a renowned advocate of multimodality, is of the view that it consists of two major hypotheses. A Communication is always and inevitably multimodal. It means that in a process of communication numerous activities are taking place at the same time to generate intended meaning. Secondly, "each of the modes available for representation in a culture- provides specific potential for communication". It means that every meaning-making

resource is formed by the culture in which it is always used and performed.

ANALYSIS

These images have been extracted from the renowned newspaper times of India. These images have taken in an important context when Pakistan was accused and blamed by Indian government that the terrorist attacks in PATHANKOT, URI were actually planned by Pakistan. Indo-Pak relations are very critical from 1947 onwards when Pakistan came into being. Both the nations are unable to build a sustainable peace process. Such the terror attacks have also been done as SAMJHOTA EXPRESS and attacks on parliament, TAJ hotel previously and surgical strikes currently, which were pre-planned by their own agencies to entangle Pakistan so that they may prove their point of view that Pakistan should be declared a terrorist country and a danger for world. Moreover, their associations, relations, animosity and detestations are projected through media, either electronic or print.

PAKISTAN TO SEND SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TEAM TO INDIA



FIGURE-1. ON THE RELATIONSHIPS OF PAK ARMY AND TERRORISTS

They consider the terrorists and Pakistan establishment the same as two sides of one coin, in a simple way, both are synonym of each other. Army has been drawn in a big size which shows its dominance

and power and other are in small size, depicts them as powerless and intimidated, when this incident occurred Pakistan- gave a suggestion that he would a delegation to examine the place and proofs, the newspaper has projected the members as terrorist who have been just shaved by the army and they are the same people who were engaged in the heinous activity. Here, we can see a clear resemblance of these cartoons with known personalities as Hafiz Saeed, Mustafa Kamal, and Haqqani etc. This is the example of caricature. All the cartoons have very devilish smile on their faces. TOI is of the view that this delegation will not do any justified investigation because they ate all the part of the terrorist establishment. The caption is showing the thinking of cartoonist and his intentions that what he wants to show its people. The big raiser in the hands of army man displays that command and power is in the hands of army which is also behind this incident.



FIGURE-2. IN THE CONTEXT OF PATHANKOT INCIDENT

This picture is related to the same context of Pathankot. It shows that army, Taliban and Hafiz Saeed are in powerful position of command and control. Army is in big size than Taliban and the third one Hafiz Saeed is in smaller shape. It shows their control on power. All are in the costume of judiciary and weapons are behind their backs

which exhibit that ever measure and step towards peace process is in the hands of these three parties and the fourth one is democratic government which is helpless in front of them: he is pleading in their court and cannot do anything freely. Nawaz Sharif has been caricatured in this picture. The caption is clearly portraying it when he says that “the ball is in your court Milords”. They are sitting on a higher position as compare to govt.

JUST LIKE THAT AJIT NINAN



They all want retirement benefits.
FIGURE-3. SHOWING ISI ESTABLISHMENT AS THE DONOR OF TERRORISM

Here, we can see a recruitment center where the officials of ISI are sitting. There is a flag of Pakistan on the table with the stamp of ISI. A group of fully equipped people with weapons and masks on their faces - are coming to offer their demands in a center which is known for suicide mission. These terrorists are demanding the retirement benefits without understanding that would be going to die very soon. The officials are in surprised posture on their demand. There is a board with the names of the different countries that are recruiting these terrorists all over the world and Pakistan is like a Centre of such safe place like heaven for such hideous activities. It is a business and people are employed which is not a matter of jihad. India has been placed in top of the list which is on the hit list of these terrorist and Pakistan is the responsible for all the damage.

This picture is depicting the true mentality of Indian media in which is showing that Pakistan is manufacturing terrorism and terrorists are wilfully choosing their favourite destination and persona. It is working like a factory to produce terrorism. The caption shows that they are on the holy pilgrimage and do not export terror in Kashmir. TOI is of the view that Pakistan is sending them to valley to destroy the peace in Kashmir on the name of jihad and they are not the people of Kashmir who are fighting for their freedom but they are terrorists. Muzaffar Burhan Vani is the icon of youth which is fighting for freedom against Indian army. This cartoon is nothing, but propaganda against Pakistan to develop hatred in the mind of Indian people.



FIGURE-4. DEPICTING THE DUEL ACTS OF ISI

In this picture, ISI has been blamed for the unrest in India. As ISI is attacking India through Haqqani network. As Haqqani al-Qaida and Taliban groups are getting the instructions from Pakistan Army which is monitoring these activities. The rocket has been fired from Afghanistan to India and the trigger is in the control of Pakistani ISI.



FIGURE-5. KASHMIR ISSUES IN THE CONTEXT INDIO-PAK RELATIONSHIP

Kashmir is facing an occupation from India which is subjugating them with power and terror, but this picture is totally different from the real context, TOI is trying to propagate its own agenda by bluffing masses of India. It has been drawn on the occasion of India's independence day as how Modi has been drawn in a very authoritative manner who is giving order to Pakistan establishment that he must leave Kashmir with its buddies to make it an independent place. The word "BUDDIES" who are the terrorist and allies of Pakistan as we can see Nawaz is coming from Kashmir and terrorist are behind him like Children, thumbs in their mouths as they have not their own will and doing it on the command of Pakistan. Nawaz has caught hand secretly who is one of them, which shows that terror is being planting in Kashmir by Pakistan. Nawaz has very annoying expressions of resentments on his face that he is doing it in complete helplessness. TOI is displaying that all the activities of PAK to prevail peace is just deception.



FIGURE-6. INDIA AS IN COMMANDING POSITION

This picture clearly shows that the major images are of India's PM MODI and Pakistan's PM Nawaz Sharif, Modi has an olive branch in his hand while Sharif is lying on the bed caught in several stripes as clergy, US, opposition, jihadi, ISI and army. He is on the bed which has four pillars apparently which consists of terrorists groups mainly and the fifth and big heightened part on the back of his head shows an army man again. Here, the cartoonist is of the view that Pakistani establishment is in the shekels of these elements and its base is built on these groups while Pakistani army is the head of all these people. Olive branch is considered very sacred thing and it is in the hands of India which indeed is Kashmir. So if Pakistan will interfere in the issues of it he will have to face serious consequences. Nawaz government is already not more than a puppet and it shows its destabilizing condition. Nawaz is in pain due to the sensation of olive branch.

LINE OF NO CONTROL

SANDEEP ADHWARYU

**FIGURE-7: PAK ARMY IN AN ANIMALISTIC WAY**

The main heading of this picture is Line of Control, it indicates LOC which is border line of cease fire between India and Pakistan and which is not in control because according to India Pakistan doesn't respect this line and export terror. The major image shows dominance, threat and power. This man is General Raheel Sharif who is army chief of Pakistan, it is a caricature of him who has been shown naked with long hair on his body like an animal he has a cap on his head a long nose to make him funny and a badge on his hand to indicate his rank. The other images are small and short, displays them as powerless figures. Both are Pakistani government and jihadi; They are also naked and trying to cover themselves with the leaf which is symbol of Kashmir. The cartoonist wants to deliver this message that Pakistan covers its darkness behind the issue of Kashmir so that the world could not see its true colors. The army man has a caption that "we would be exposed but for this leaf". It means that the army has not any serious regard for Kashmir they consider it a useless thing which would unveil their masks and nothing else. There we can see a big letter of "K" on this green leaf to indicate it as Kashmir. Besides the pronoun "WE" has been used to show collectively that it is about all the Pakistanis without any distinction.

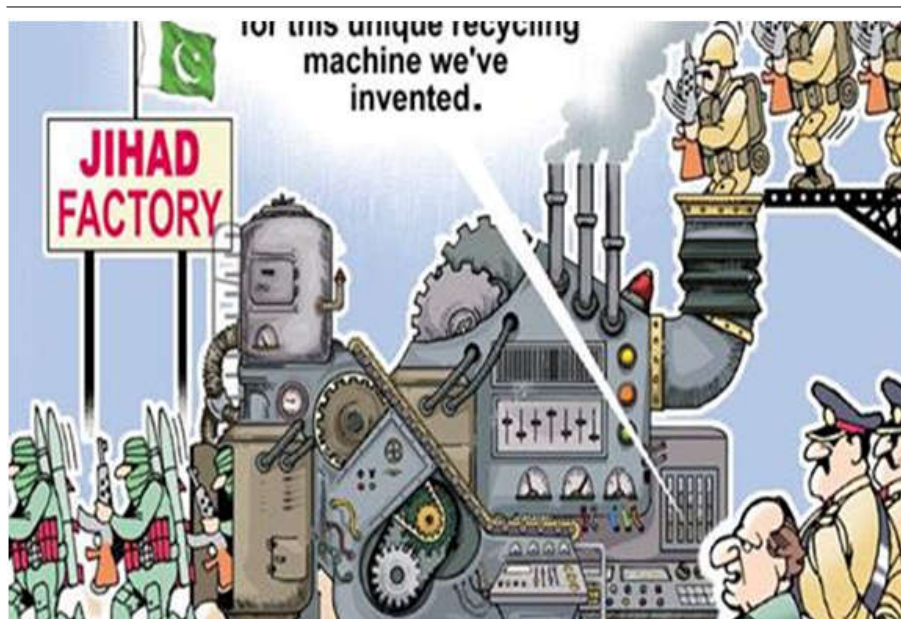


FIGURE-8: PROJECTING PAK AS THE FACTORY OF TERRORISM

Ninan has again drawn this cartoon to justify the ideology of his newspaper that Pakistan is running a factory of producing terror. The caption is that "I wonder if there's a market for this unique recycling machine we've invented". There are words as "invented" indicates that Pakistan is the founder of it and words like market ,recycling machine are used for manufacturing the goods for the betterment of people but here it has been called a 'JIHAD FACTORY' to destroy the peace of world. "We" indicating collectively as Pakistan army and government are partners and have equal share in this factory. They have been shown quite excited by its working and armed forces -have been depicted as terrorists who are going through of this process of terrorism it is a kind of swapping. The images of Nawaz Sharif, ISI chief and COAS can clearly be seen in it. Armed forces of Pakistan are terrorists in their eyes and they are trying to inculcate it in the minds of their people.

LINE OF NO CONTROL

SANDEEP ADHWARYU



FIGURE-9: SHOWING THE PATHETIC SITUATION OF PAK ARMY

This cartoon has been drawn in the context surgical strikes which are claimed by India. The government is making fun of army chief that “your face savers were pretty convincing”. Face saving means that Pakistan army is just hiding the truth by veiling its pathetic plight with the help of “befitting reply”. Indian paper is showing what it wants to propagate to its masses who are told the lies repeatedly that they have no choice but to believe in it.

CONCLUSION

This research focused the selected cartoons from a very privileged newspaper of India so that this research may prove the point of view that it has an ideology to spread hatred against Pakistan army and Pakistani people. They convey this propaganda that Pakistan is sponsoring terrorism in India, Kashmir and Afghanistan. ISI is known as best intelligence agency, but here it has been defamed as the factory of producing terrorists. Pak army has a great worth in the hearts of Pakistani people and it is fighting to regain peace not only in Pakistan, but also in all over the world. This newspaper is persistently developing this thought that Pakistani government, army and ISI are from the devil’s party and it is a great threat for whole world as well.

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