

Power, Conflict, and Resistance: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Pakistani Diplomatic Cypher (March 07, 2022)

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Abstract

The present study aims to analyze critically the Pakistani Diplomatic Cypher released by The Intercept news agency. The document consists of the conversation that took place between Pakistani Foreign Ambassador Asad Majeed and the Assistant Secretary of State for the Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs, Mr. Donald Lu. The present study is qualitative and descriptive. The study has adopted the critical discourse analysis model of Norman Fairclough (1989). The study has found that the exercise of power, direction, and resistance is evident in the conversation of both officials. The US narrative seems dominant, as is it exercising power and hegemony in the running conflict of Russia-Ukraine. Aggressive behavior, threats, and dominance of own perspectives are evident in the Cypher directed by the US. At the same time, resistance is shown by the Pakistani official Asad Majeed against the US policies in the Cypher. The present study explores the imbalance of power stretches, and the existence of the imbalance relationship between tow nations, showed and inlaid in the presented discourse of the Cypher.

Key Terms: *Power, Conflict, Resistance, Critical Discourse Analysis*

1 Introduction

The Intercept released the Pakistani Diplomatic Cypher (conversation between the US official and Pakistani foreign Ambassador in document form), claiming that someone had delivered it to publish (The Intercept, 2023). It was sent to the Pakistani Foreign Office from the Pakistani Ambassador in the US on March 07, 2022, which is comprised of a conversation that took place between The Ambassador of Pakistan in the US, Mr. Asad Majeed, and the Assistant Secretary of State for the Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs, Mr. Donald Lu (The Intercept, 2023). The discussion is based on the diplomatic concerns of many international crises.

Cypher references the back-and-forth conversation in the Pakistani Foreign Office in the United States. The document comprises the questions and answers discussed between Pakistan's Official Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Asad Majeed Khan, and the United States Assistant Secretary of State for the Bureau of South and Central Asia, Donald Lu. The conversation focuses on the concerns over Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan's visit to Russia while ignoring the concerns of the United States as Russia's primary competitor in stretches of global power. The Prime Minister of Pakistan at the time, Mr. Imran Khan, took an extremely neutral posture in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and did not denounce the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Thus, the United States perceived Pakistan's Prime Minister negatively with respect to the US narrative. The conversation brings to light significant questions regarding the United States version of events, which the Pakistani prime minister has chosen to ignore during the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. However, US officials have stated (as coded in the Cypher), "If the political regime in Pakistan is changed, then everything can be forgiven."

On the other hand, the Pakistani Ambassador expressed national concerns with respect to the UN charter of "pressure-free foreign policy." The discussion continued to expand on Pakistan's attitude toward Kashmir and Afghanistan. However, the US official expressed concern primarily about Pakistan's neutral stance on the conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

Pakistani officials (at the time of Imran Khan's regime) claimed that the language of the Cypher was a threat and direct intervention in the state affairs of Pakistan by the US. The claim led towards stretches of power, discussions and changes in the political scenario in Pakistan (Zayar, 2023).

The Pakistani officials' claim was regretted, but on August 09, 2023, at the time of the dissolution of the Pakistani National Assembly, the Cypher was discussed, and the US Secretary of Foreign Affairs confirmed it (The Wire Staff, 2023). Thus, discussions started on the language analysis of the Cypher to decode it. The present study is conducted to analyze the language of the Cypher critically, which approach is known as critical discourse analysis (CDA).

Discourse analysis investigations known as Critical Discourse Analyses (CDAs) concentrate on how texts and conversations in socially and politically conscious as well as how the contexts operate, suggest, reproduce, and address issues of hegemony, inequities, and communal power abuse (van Dijk, 2004). It attempts to demonstrate how certain linguistic structures in texts serve as a mask for ideological presumptions (Machin & Mayr, 2012). When analyzing political discourse that employ a range of theories and concentrations, critics who employ CDA methods frequently examine and talk about the ways in which the language expresses ideological notions (Fairclough, 1992). Additionally, CDA is used to look into the ways that certain social-political groups are portrayed or have the potential to be misrepresented in institutional, gender, political, and news media discourses (Wodak, 2004).

The present study tends to explore power and resistance in the global stretches of power inlaid in the Pakistani Diplomatic Cypher (Released by The Intercept News Website on August 09, 2022)..

1.1

Statement of the Problem

Stretches of power, particularly in the global Cold War, led to directions and resistance relationships. Particulars of power are exercised through language choices from developed countries to underdeveloped countries. Language of power and resistance exposes the imbalances of power and the exercise of power that do not accept the resistance.

1.2 Research Objectives

- To understand the exercise of power through particular discourse inlaid in Pakistani Diplomatic Cypher.
- To explore the intended resistance in a globally conflicted situation in Pakistani Diplomatic Cypher.

1.3 Research Questions

1. How power and resistance is exercised in Pakistani Diplomatic Cypher?
2. What type of discourse is inlaid in the Pakistani Diplomatic Cypher?

1.4 Significance of the Study

The present study is intended to explore the discourse of power and resistance inlaid in the Pakistani Diplomatic Cypher. Cyphers are sent to foreign offices for secret discussions and directions, which need to be decoded. The present study helps us understand the hidden discourse of power and resistance under the global conflict scenario. The study makes the reader understand the

2 Literature Review

Power

Power is known as the degree of relations between two or more individuals or groups (Robert, 1975). The term is used unlike “influence” and “control” between the subject (applier) and object (on whom power is applied).

Conflict

Conflict is known as the “incompatibility of interests, goals, values, needs, expectations, and/or social cosmologies (or ideologies)” (Berger & Luckmann, 1991).

Resistance

Resistance in politics is known as the process of implying disobedience deliberately (Doctor, 1993)

Critical Discourse Analysis

Fairclough (1992) defined critical discourse research as an assemblage of approaches for examining texts and languages as social and ethnic practices (Fairclough, 1992).

Three major theoretical frameworks form the basis of the CDA: First of all, it is predicated on post-structuralist theories, which hold that language plays a constructive role in the formation of human identity and behavior. Second, Bourdieu's social assumptions—that in certain social circumstances, textual activities and discussions with text become “Embodied Forms” of “Cultural Capital” of “Exchange Value”—are the foundation of this theory. Thirdly, it is predicated on the tenets of Neo-Marxist cultural theory, which holds that speech is generated and managed within the framework of political economy and that its application results in and communicates more expansive covert ideological goals (Hall & Du, 1996).

Afzal & Chishti (2021) researched “Exploring Image of China in the Diplomatic Discourse: A Critical Discourse Analysis”. The main objective of the current study was to analyze the diplomatic discourses used by Pakistan and India to characterize China. The official speech employed in both states' diplomatic dealings is composed of data. With a special emphasis on Bhatia's (2006) work, the thorough analysis looks for insights from the foundations of Critical Discourse Analysis as proposed by van Dijk, Fairclough, and Wodak. The study shows that, even though the dynamics of bilateral relations between China, India, and Pakistan are very different, the image of China has always been given precedence in Indian and Pakistani diplomatic discourse. The sensitivities involved in these bilateral relations are reflected in the Indian and Pakistani diplomatic discourses. Despite Pakistan's already established and solidified ties with China, Indian diplomats have avoided making any concessions regarding the core principles of bilateral relations with China by employing the linguistic strategies of “positivity,” “evasion,” and “influence and power.” While growing disputes over CPEC, BRI, and OBOR have not stopped Pakistani diplomatic efforts from strengthening an already solid relationship. Therefore, the diplomatic fronts of both nations adopt linguistic choices that are ideologically charged to consolidate their diplomatic relations with China (Afzaal & Chishti, 2021).

Hassaballah et al. (2017) studied “Power and Hegemony in Legal-Diplomatic Discourse: A Genre Critical Discourse Analysis of UN Documents”. The paper explored how hegemony and power are present in legal-diplomatic discourse, specifically in the context of resolutions passed by the UN Security Council (UNSC) and rulings rendered by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on armed conflict and the spread of weapons. This paper examined the move structure and syntactic and stylistic elements of such documents, drawing on genre analysis and CDA, in particular, Bhatia's (1993) Move Analysis model and Fowler's (1985) checklist to reveal how particular language patterns and particular information structure organization represent power and hegemony in these

texts. It also looks at the parallels and discrepancies between ICJ rulings and UNSC resolutions. The 24 UN documents on armed conflict and the spread of nuclear weapons from 2015 to 2017 were selected as the source of the data; nine of them are from ICJ rulings, and fifteen are from UNSC resolutions. The documents were gathered from the UN's official website (www.un.org/en/docs). The results demonstrated how particular word, sentence, and textual choices—most notably lengthy, complicated clauses, modal verbs, technical, foreign, and archaic vocabulary—reflect the power and predominance of the UNSC resolutions and the ICJ rulings. These tools give the impression that such texts are only one sentence long, with several paragraphs broken up by commas and semicolons. Furthermore, these types of documents are separated into three main sections: defining the case and resolution and arguing the case, which has two sub-moves: putting out arguments and determining the ratio decidendi and rendering a decision or announcing the resolution. Ultimately, it is seen that, with a few minor variations, the move analysis and linguistic elements of the UNSC resolutions and the ICJ verdicts are remarkably similar (Hassballah, Saad, & Attia, 2017).

House et al. (2023) did a study, “Aggression in diplomatic notes – a pragmatic analysis of a Chinese-American conflict in times of colonization”. This study looked at speech actions as a lens through which to view concealed aggressiveness in the use of diplomatic language. More precisely, the researchers looked at how a tiny corpus of diplomatic notes between a US American and a Chinese diplomat, written between February and May of 1844, uses the speech act of “tell” to realize aggressiveness. Tell provides a “neutral” informational illocution by default. But in diplomatic disputes, especially when threats are made, realizing tell frequently improves the aggressor's ability to convey threatening messages while projecting an air of politeness. Additionally, tell is frequently combined with other speech acts like requesting and complaining, which are also used to express aggressiveness. This work closed a knowledge gap by examining aggression in a context where aggressiveness operates within the confines of the ritual frame of a diplomatic genre by modeling the aggressive function of Tell in the ritual genre of diplomatic notes (House, et al., 2023).

Khan et al.(2017) have expressed that print media acts as a tool in the hands of capitalists. Ramzan and Khan (2019) have suggested that stereotyped ideological constructions are enhanced by nawabs in Baluchistan. Further, Ramzan et al.(2021) have indicated that there is a manipulation and exploitation of the public in the hands of politicians and powerful people. Ramzan et al. (2020) suggest that in the digital age, English dominance is visible in technology and the internet. Bhutto and Ramzan (2021) have claimed that there is a collusive stance and

pacifier agenda of media wrapped in the strategy of power. Nawaz et al.(2021) have said that power is striving for negative them and positive us.

Ismailov et al. (2020) researched “Analysis of political and diplomatic language in linguistic, cognitive and pragmatic aspects”. Through the use of comparative qualitative research methods, the study sought to analyze the linguistic, cognitive, and pragmatic components of political and diplomatic language analysis. Because of this, the meanings of English diplomatic terms in the singular are created similarly to the meanings of the original words, albeit with some variations; context determines whether a term has a terminological or non-terminological meaning. In conclusion, the ancient Turkic worldview is the source of the heritage of the Kazakh political language’s metaphorization of figurative and abstract concepts (Ismailov, Rayeva, Koblanova, Yelikbava, & Yessenova, 2020).

Temesas (2022) researched “The Use of Pronouns in Diplomatic Discourse: An Appraisal of Speeches of some Cameroonian Diplomats”. The purpose of this article was to examine how pronouns are used, particularly how some Cameroonian diplomats utilize personal pronouns in their diplomatic discourse. Scholars are very interested in diplomacy since it is a tool for international communication and agreements. The use of first-person pronouns like “I” and “we” to communicate persuasively with their audience and to strategically employ inclusion and exclusion of their audience are the key points of emphasis here. In their productions, “self” and “group” participation are used. The diplomats’ aims are made clear, and the use of personal pronouns further enhances their image. The speeches were chosen from the Cameroonian Ministry of External Relations’ official website. In order to ascertain the context in which the personal pronouns (I and we) were employed in the speeches of Pierre Moukoko Mbonjo and Lejeune Mbella Mbella, the ministers of external relations for Cameroon, Critical Discourse Analysis was employed. The results demonstrate that there are minor variations in the frequency of the personal pronouns “I” and “we” in the utterances of the two speakers, especially when it comes to certain usage circumstances. In their output, they frequently utilize the pronoun “we” rather than “I.” This suggests that different pronouns are employed to accomplish various goals. They serve to present a favorable picture of his nation and disclose the diplomat’s motivations, attitude, and social standing (Temesas, 2022).

3 Research Methodology

The present study is qualitative, and it discusses social and descriptive concerns in textual form. Gay et al. (2012) call qualitative research a study that discusses issues in descriptive and textual form (Gay, et al., 2012). The study has adopted the critical discourse analysis model of Fairclough (1989) which discusses the language and power stretches.

A critic can use the CDA method to observe and investigate asymmetrical impact in discourses. It aims to increase public awareness of these concerns by showing racism’s manifestations in various socioeconomic classes. A new institute of discourse research has revealed “the relationship between power and bias in political languages” (Luke, 1995). According to van Dijk (2001), “Critical Discourse Analysis is the synthesis of many micro-sociological theories and

theories of power and society based on Michael Foucault's definition of power" (van Dijk A. T., 2001). A thorough analysis, justification, and critical examination of writers' textual strategies for normalizing speech are offered by CDA. We acknowledge that discussions regarding the application of different ideologies need to be less politicized and more sensitive (van Dijk, 1997).

3.1 Fairclough's Model of Discourse Analysis (1989)

Fairclough (1989) presented the framework of CDA with its functions. Three of the dimensions are presented in his framework:

- Text (it can be written, spokes of the visual images)
- Production of discourse, its consumption, and distribution
- Socio-cultural practices of the produced discourse

To critically analyze the discourse, Fairclough (1989) believes that three certain aspects should be kept in concern:

1. The linguistic description of the produced text
2. The interpretation of the text for discursive/interactional purpose
3. The explanation of the produced discourse with the cultural and social realities

Fairclough (1989) elaborates on the notion of power in the framework of CDA. Various dimensions of power relations and language focuses are discussed, elaborating power/language concerns as power in discourses and power behind discourse. Power in discourse is elaborated as the discourse is the aspects in which the power relations are experienced, exercised, and enacted. In contrast, the power behind discourses focuses on the creation of certain discourses and ideologies that constitute the power (Fairclough, 1989). Negm (2015) clarifies that the powers behind discourse "*power behind discourse means that the whole social order of discourse is put together and held together as a hidden effect of power. One dimension of this is standardization*" (Negm, 2015, p. 285).

3.2 Population

The present study's population is all Pakistani diplomatic Cyphers sent to the Pakistani foreign office.

3.3 Sample

A sample is the representative part of the population. The sample is selected to generalize the research due to certain characteristics of the population (Tongco, 2007). The process of selecting a sample is purpose, which means what is required is selected. The sample is the selected extract from the Pakistani Diplomatic Cypher.

3.4

Tool of Research Data Collection

Data is collected through observation, and the Cypher is selected from the website of “The Intercept”.

3.5 Process of Data Collection and Analysis

Data is collected by studying the Cypher, and the parts of the texts are extracted for analysis. The data is analyzed using Norman Fairclough’s Critical Discourse Analysis (1989) model.

4 Data Analysis

“Don referred to Pakistan’s position on the Ukraine crisis and said that “people here and in Europe are quite concerned about why Pakistan is taking such an aggressively neutral position (on Ukraine), if such a position is even possible. It does not seem such a neutral stand to us.” He shared that in his discussions with the NSC, “it seems quite clear that this is the Prime Minister’s policy.” He continued that he was of the view that this was “tied to the current political dramas in Islamabad that he (Prime Minister) needs and is trying to show a public face.””

Analysis

Fairclough (1989) discusses the discourse as a social practice loaded with power that stretches relationships. Referring to Don’s statement, *“people here and in Europe are quite concerned about why Pakistan is taking such an aggressively neutral position (on Ukraine), if such a position is even possible. It does not seem such a neutral stand to us.”* states that the text is interpreted in a persuasive way as the standardization of the views and ideology of “Europe and” Western Countries,” elaborating that eastern countries, especially “Pakistan” would follow the rules and the set-regulations of the Western countries. Textual interpretation shows that the narrator is intended to disclose the “anger” and “resistance” in the statement against the Prime Minister’s policy on Russia-Ukraine war. Interpretation of the text is loaded with ideologies, as Pakistan would follow Western policy at every cost. The discursive practices through the discourse of the Don are intended to prove its supremacy and hegemony in Pakistan’s affairs.

On the other hand, the discursive practices through the particular discourse are threatening and gain the sympathy of the opposite member (Asad Majeed). Social practices through the particular discourse are to prove the US narratives as “True” and the narrative of the Pakistani Prime Minister of the times as “Wrong” and unappropriated. This loaded discourse, such as *“It does not seem such a neutral stand to us”* and *“It seems quite clear that this is the Prime Minister’s policy,”* shows that the narrator is exercising power over Pakistan’s foreign policy. Here, the exercise of power as a legitimation of “own policy” and creation of resistance with respect to the political change in the country describes the official of the US in the discussion is not discussing while the person threatening and experiencing the power over the official stance of neutrality of “Pakistan” on Russia-Ukraine War.

said that “I think if the no-confidence vote against the Prime Minister succeeds, all will be forgiven in Washington because the Russia visit is being looked at as a decision by the Prime Minister. Otherwise, I think it will be tough going ahead.” He paused and then said “I cannot tell how this will be seen by Europe but I suspect their reaction will be similar.” He then said that “honestly I think isolation of the Prime Minister will become very strong from Europe and the United States.” Don further commented that it seemed that the Prime Minister’s visit to Moscow was planned during the Beijing Olympics and there was an attempt by the Prime Minister to meet Putin which was not successful and then this idea was hatched that he would go to Moscow.”

Analysis

Discourse is used for the exercise of power and discursive practices (Fairclough, 1989). Interpretation of the text as is the discourse of Donald Lu shows that the narrator intended to show the power of his group and is intended to disclose that the issues and the aspects of the running situation are not acceptable for the US. The line “He said, “I think if the no-confidence vote against the Prime Minister succeeds, all will be forgiven in Washington because the Russia visit is being looked at as a decision by the Prime Minister. Otherwise, I think it will be tough going ahead” presents the discourse for the discursive practices of hegemony over the policy of a country. Discourse practices through the discourse can be observed as the narrator is threatening and “has power” to control the different aspects. The narrator wants to prove that the belonging state (US) has the power to award or punish. The threat of punishment is disclosed through the discourse, and the narrator intends to make it clear that the opponents are not in a position to face the counters made by the US. The opponent is shown as Imran Khan, who was the prime minister of that time. The use of specific discourse such as “Otherwise, I think it will be tough going ahead” presents that resisting elements of power and supremacy over the “free zone of foreign policy in eastern countries”. The narrator intends to put away the international power of the block and make it clear that “his group would be joined.” Power loaded in the discourse shows that the narrator wants to prove his “supremacy” and claims the “future as own” rather than of Imran Khan. The discourse “I suspect their reaction will be similar” shows that the narrator presents himself as the true representation of West and Western countries and views the Pakistani narrative as unacceptable in the West. The line “honestly I think the isolation of the Prime Minister will become very strong from Europe and the United States” shows that the social-cultural practices are presented telling the listener the Western countries and the Western narratives are the utmost reality, which can be proven as fruitful for Pakistan. The power exercises are that the US and Western countries still have the power to change the political phenomenon in Pakistan, and the consequences can be far more dangerous for Pakistan. “Don further commented that it seemed that the Prime Minister’s visit to Moscow was planned during the Beijing Olympics, and there was an attempt by the Prime Minister to meet Putin, which was not successful, and then this idea was hatched that he would go to Moscow” elaborates that Western narratives would be adopted. The power exercise is there that Western countries prefer to avoid the meetings of Pakistani officials with China and Russia. The discourse practices through this particular discourse are “threatening,” “assuring,” “warning,” and “adopting the Western policies” at every cost.

said that over the past one year, we had been consistently sensing reluctance on the part of the U.S. leadership to engage with our leadership. This reluctance had created a perception in Pakistan that we were being ignored and even taken for granted. There was also a feeling that while the U.S. expected Pakistan's support on all issues that were important to the U.S., it did not reciprocate and we do not see much U.S. support on issues of concern for Pakistan, particularly on Kashmir. I said that it was extremely important to have functioning channels of communication at the highest level to remove such perception. I also said that we were surprised that if our position on the Ukraine crisis was so important for the U.S., why the U.S. had not engaged with us at the top leadership level prior to the Moscow visit and even when the UN was scheduled to vote. (The State Department had raised it at the DCM level.)”

Analysis

Asad Majeed (Pakistani official) is the narrator in the lines telling the US official about Pakistan's stance. The text is interpreted as requesting, assuring, and justifying Pakistan's position. Fairclough (1989) says that discourse presents the power exercises with the discursive practices. In the line, the narrator intended to justify the position: “*I said that over the past one year, we had been consistently sensing reluctance on the part of the U.S. leadership to engage with our leadership. This reluctance had created a perception in Pakistan that we were being ignored and even taken for granted*”, which shows that the narrator is not showing the power describing the official narrative of “acceptance and ignoring” by the US officials in the different segments of politics. narrator is unable to practice the power as “tends to gain ethical sympathy” by the selection of specific words as “*There was also a feeling that while the U.S. expected Pakistan's support on all issues that were important to the U.S., it did not reciprocate and we do not see much U.S. support on issues of concern for Pakistan, particularly on Kashmir*”, which show that the power is still in the hand of listener while the narrator (Asad Majeed) is not in a position to disclose the inner anger and the inner feeling of the county due to “passivity”. This passive intention is seen in the narrative of Asad Majeed which describes that the adopted discourse is “persuasive for empathy gaining, soft complaint and wanting the favour in different issues of Pakistan including Kashmir”. It can be said that the narrator is taking turns from one theme to another and thinks it to be persuasive as “the power is in the hand of the opponent”. The line “*I also said that we were surprised that if our position on the Ukraine crisis was so important for the U.S; Why the US had not engaged with us at the top leadership level prior to the Moscow visit and even when the UN was scheduled to vote*” describes the persuasive constitution of the discourse, plaining and complaining. The neglect of Pakistani officials is made by US officials over the past years, which shows that the narrator's discourse is about “keeping themselves with the US” rather than isolation. The turn is taken from the scenario of the Ukraine war. It is asked about engagement, which shows that the narrator wants to be ethically engaged in the situation rather than by suppressive or threatening aspects.

“I reiterated our position that countries should not be made to choose sides in a complex situation like the Ukraine crisis and stressed the need for having active bilateral communications at the political leadership level.”

Analysis

Fairclough (1989) describes the discourse as the social practices through the embodiment of power. Power is the ultimate reality in the selection of the particular words for discourse constitution. The line *“I reiterated our position that countries should not be made to choose sides in a complex situation like the Ukraine crisis and stressed the need for having active bilateral communications at the political leadership level”* shows that the narrator intends to reconcile with US policy and wants to take the intention for own favour. The turn is also taken here, where a Pakistani official intends to have significant relationships with the US. The discursive practice shown here is that Pakistani officials are intended to divert the situation and re-complain the complaint of the US. Power exercise is the ethical power and retrieving of sympathy rather than facing threats and anger. The reflex portion is described here, describing the position of the country as *“having active bilateral communications at the political leadership level,”* showing that the power is in bilateral communication rather than in isolation. The narrator is intended to engage both of the officials for mutual interests.

5 Conclusion

The dominant and power-stretched discourse is constructed in the diplomatic Cypher in order to facilitate the construction of the instrumental functions. There are several instances of resistance and linguistic function in the language that is used in the Cypher and the inlaid story. The Cypher contains characteristics that might be interpreted as narrative tactics, including social, cognitive, and memorial components. Following the story that the United States and Western nations presented in the discussion, Donald Lu was barred from performing the power exercise. Through the presentation of this story, the social and public goals that the Prime Minister of Pakistan would adopt in opposition to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine are presented.

5.1 Findings

- Textual interpretation reveals that the narrator intends to reveal the “anger” and “resistance” that is included inside the remark that is directed against the Prime Minister’s position about the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. In light of the fact that Pakistan will do whatever to adhere to Western policies, the interpretation of the text is littered with ideas. In order to demonstrate Don’s dominance and hegemony in Pakistan’s affairs, the discursive activities that are carried out through the discourse are supposed to be used.
- While the official of the United States in the discussion is not discussing the personal threatening and experiencing the power over the official stance of neutrality of “Pakistan” on the Russia-Ukraine War, the exercise of the power of the United States as a legitimization of “own policy” and the creation of resistance with respect to the political change in the country describes the official of the United States.

- The meetings of Pakistani officials with officials from China and Russia are a source of contention for Western nations since they are seen as instances of power exercise. Within the context of this particular discourse, the practices of discourse include “threatening,” “assuring,” “warning,” and “adopting the Western policies” at whatever cost.
- The fact that US officials have neglected Pakistani officials over the previous few years demonstrates that the narrator’s rhetoric is more about “keeping themselves with the US” than it is about isolating yourself from others.
- The scenario of the conflict in Ukraine serves as the basis for this shift. The fact that it is asked about engagement demonstrates that the narrator is interested in being morally engaged in the circumstance rather than being influenced by frightening features or the suppression of others.
- The discursive practices are being demonstrated here that the Pakistani officials intend to shift the situation and re-complain the complaint that the United States has made. Rather than confronting threats and wrath, power exercise is the process of gaining compassion and exercising ethical power and authority.
- The study describes the reflex component, which describes the position of the country as “having active bilateral communications at the political leadership level.” This demonstrates that the power lies in bilateral communication rather than in isolation. The storyteller intends to engage both of the officials for the purpose of providing mutual benefits.

5.2 Recommendations

- CDA can expose the hidden power and Ideology of diplomatic documents.
- Power stretched, and the resistance can also be explored through applying CDA theories to the text.
- Power and Ideology inlaid in the text can be expounded so that CDA can predict the national and international position of power after applying CDA to the text.

5.3 Gap for Further Research

The diplomatic Cypher can be the subject of stylistic analysis, figurative language analysis, semantics, and pragmatic interpretation. Conversational analysis and semantics can also be studied.

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