

Peaceful Resistance: The Role Of Anti-Racism Protests In Countering Far-Right Extremism

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Abstract

Peaceful resistance has played a crucial role throughout the history of social justice movements and its continued usage in anti-racism protests is vital to combat the growing danger of far-right extremism. This study explores the theoretical basis and practical usage of nonviolent protests and examines how much they are effective in countering far-right¹ ideologies. Through a detailed literature review and analysis of the different headlines of the major broadcasts like CNN and BBC in van Dijk's model of CDA, this article evaluates the effect of anti-racism protests on far-right extremists. The results of the study also highlight the social, moral, and political advantage of peaceful resistance and it also addresses the criticism and challenges that nonviolent movements had to face.

Keywords: *Anti-Racism protest, Peaceful Resistance, Nonviolent protest, social justice, Far-right extremism, Civil rights.*

Introduction

The rise of far-right extremism has become an international concern for everyone. This storm surge is correlated with accelerated xenophobia and racial tensions. To counter this bad situation anti-racism protest proved to be the best way of peaceful resistance and aims to promote justice in the society and counter these ideologies, which promote far-right extremism.

What is Far-Right Extremism? Definition and its characteristics. Far-right extremism or right-wing politics is an approach of political thought that is radically conservative, extremely nationalistic with tendency of nativist and authoritarian tone. It contains ideologies of nationalism that enhance the racism, xenophobia and authoritarianism. The groups that related with such types of ideologies typically use immigrants and minorities, make them scapegoats, and promote division within the strata of society. This is not the only drawback of far-right extremists; this promotes the social instability, hate crimes and marginalization of at-risk communities. People who are advocate of social justice and equality should take a robust step to challenge such environment.

These protests are not new; they have a history that dates back to the 20th century civil rights movements. This protest improved while holding the contemporary issues of peace, equality and justice. Peaceful resistance has adopted different strategies to counter far-right extremism.

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These are Solidarity and mobilization: Anti-racism protest take responsibility of mobilization of various groups in society to face such challenges with harmony and solidarity. This collective effort enhances the message and promotes a large opposition against such ideologies.

Education and awareness: These protests raise awareness in public about racism and the threat imposed by far-right extremism. Discussions and workshops to promote education against it help to foster a more informed public.

Nonviolent presentations: The core principle of nonviolent demonstration is to highlight nonviolence and this movement not only differentiates far-right groups from anti-racism protests but also helps promote large public awareness.

Digital platform usage: In this modern age of digitization, social media play an important role to administer and enhance anti-racism protests. Protests that are viral on social media can access international audiences, amplifying support and disseminating awareness rapidly.

Various important anti-racism protests have had large effects on the international community: The Black Lives Matter movement was organized in the United States and this movement amplified awareness against the brutality of police and systematic racism that inspired international protest and equality discussion. In the March against racism: Different communities united to march against far-right extremism in various countries and showed collective effort to hate. This fosters the empathic environment in these countries.

To counter far-right narratives: These anti-racism protests also counter the narratives created by far-right extremists. They promote solidarity, inclusivity, and diversity; they underscore the ideologies developed by far-right extremists to promote xenophobia in societies.

Building inclusive communities: Community sense is promoted by these protests and solidarity among marginalized groups. They foster a safe and healthy space for solidarity and dialogue that is essential for empowerment and healing power in any society.

Although anti-racism protest has a significant impact on society, however, they deal with many challenges. For example, most of the time, the protesters have to face excessive amounts of pressure and extreme force from law generators, which can influence and deter participation and underscore the message of the movement. Sometimes police torture these protesters to stop their participation. Misrepresentation by media: If media misrepresents the peaceful protests, they change the perception of the public and show them as violent and disruptive. So, these anti-racism protests need the right portrayal through media. Khan et al. (2017) viewed ideological deconstruction in print media discourse and concluded capitalist hegemony. Ramzan and Khan (2019) analyzed the stereotyped ideology of Nawabs and concluded they are exercising power through a hidden agenda. Ramzan, et al. (2020) comparatively discussed the news headlines agenda in print media discourse and found out the ideological underpinnings. Ramzan, et al. (2020) studied print media statements for ideological purposes and found veiled ideologies.

The academic literature discusses the relationship between anti-racism protests and far-right extremism. Different scholars highlight the historical aspect of anti-racism movements that relates them with a wide range of civil rights movements, which function as nonviolent protests and paved the way for anti-racism protests. The peaceful protests of Martin Luther King Jr. and Mahatma Gandhi proved to be very successful in history and they led the way for anti-racism movements. These protests discouraged systematic racism and its results in the form of far-right extremism (Morris, 1984; McAdam, 1982). Ramzan, et al., (2023) studied the psychological discursiveness in language use and concluded hidden agenda is way to be polite

(Ramzan & Kahn, 2024). There is a positive us and negative them ideology (Nawaz, et al., 2021) and ideology works also in advertisement (Nawaz, et al., 2022).

A large body of research shows that nonviolent protests and resistance are more powerful than violent protests to achieve social and political change in the community. In the argument of Chenoweth and Stephan (2011), nonviolent campaigns are more acceptable and successful because they are more attractive to gain broad support from the general public and result in high legitimacy costs on opponents. This has significant suggestions for these peaceful as they continue to balance the impact of far-right extremism after the mobilization of various groups across ethnic, social and racial lines.

Anti-racism movements are very important in creating the collective identity in the participants that is needed to sustain long-term opposition against far-right extremism. Taylor and Whittier (1992) emphasize that collective identity plays a crucial role in social movements and it promotes commitment and solidarity among participants. This collective identity develops through the combined experience of marginalization and they have a common goal to challenge ideologies of racism. For example, the movement Black Lives Matter (BLM) has very successfully moved millions of people worldwide to go against systemic racism as a collective effort for the sake of human rights (Taylor, 2006).

Anti-racism protests also play a critical role in shaping public discourse and influencing policy. The media coverage of these protests can help to amplify their message, making it more difficult for far-right narratives to dominate public debate. Research by Gitlin (1980) on the media's role in social movements shows that while media representation can sometimes be biased, the sheer visibility of protests can shift public opinion and lead to policy changes. For instance, the global protests following the killing of George Floyd in 2020 led to a significant shift in public discourse around race and policing, with many governments implementing or considering reforms to address systemic racism (DeSilver, 2020).

However, the literature also acknowledges the challenges faced by anti-racism protests. Far-right groups often respond to these protests with violence or counter-protests, leading to an escalation of tensions (Blee & Creasap, 2010). Additionally, the effectiveness of protests can be limited by the co-optation of their messages by political elites or the media, which can dilute their impact (Tarrow, 1994). Furthermore, while protests can influence public opinion and policy, sustaining momentum over the long term requires organizational capacity and resources, which can be challenging for grassroots movements (Meyer & Tarrow, 1998).

In summary, the literature underscores the crucial role that anti-racism protests play in countering far-right extremism. By employing nonviolent resistance, fostering collective identity, and influencing public discourse, these movements have the potential to undermine the appeal and influence of far-right ideologies. However, the success of these efforts depends on their ability to navigate the challenges of mobilization, media representation, and political co-optation.

Research Objectives

1. To analyze the impact of anti-racism protests on public perceptions of far-right extremism
2. To identify and evaluate the key strategies used by anti-racism movements to counter far-right narratives
3. To assess the effectiveness of anti-racism protests in disrupting the recruitment and mobilization efforts of far-right extremist organizations.

Research Questions

1. How do anti-racism protests influence public perceptions of far-right extremism? What are the key strategies employed by anti-racism movements to counter the narratives of far-right extremist groups?
2. How can the researcher identify and evaluate the key strategies used by anti-racism movements to counter far-right narratives?
3. How do anti-racism protests affect the recruitment and mobilization efforts of far-right extremist groups?

Methodology

Analyzing Anti-Racism Protest Quotes Using van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis Model. For the analysis of banners and quotes used in anti-racism protests, a qualitative content analysis methodology was employed. This approach involved systematically collecting and examining banners from a range of anti-racism protests to identify recurring themes, messages, and symbols. The data collection process included sourcing images and video footage from media outlets, and social media platforms. Each banner and quote were then coded based on its content, focusing on the language, tone, and symbols used. The coding process aimed to reveal how these elements were employed to counter far-right extremism, particularly in their ability to challenge racist ideologies, promote unity, and encourage social justice. Through this analysis, patterns and trends were identified, providing insights into how grassroots activism utilizes visual and textual rhetoric to oppose far-right extremism.

The Van Dijk model is a critical discourse analysis framework developed by Teun A. van Dijk. It emphasizes the role of language in the construction of social power and inequality. According to Van Dijk, discourse is not just a means of communication but a form of social practice that can reproduce or challenge power relations in society. His model focuses on the analysis of text and talk in context, considering how language reflects and reinforces social structures, ideologies, and power dynamics. Key components of the model include the analysis of macrostructures (overall themes and topics) and microstructures (specific linguistic choices), as well as the consideration of the cognitive, social, and cultural contexts in which discourse occurs. By applying Van Dijk's model, researchers can uncover how discourse contributes to the perpetuation of dominant ideologies and the marginalization of certain groups, making it a powerful tool for studying issues related to social justice and inequality.

The researcher identified and analyzed the ideological themes in far-right discourse, such as nationalism, racial purity, and anti-immigration rhetoric. The researcher has examined how far-right groups use language to assert dominance and marginalize minority groups, and how they attempt to legitimize their views within mainstream discourse. The researcher has analyzed how far-right discourse influences public perceptions of race, immigration, and national identity, contributing to the normalization of extremist views. Focused on how far-right texts (e.g., speeches, manifestos, social media posts) use specific linguistic features to construct a coherent, persuasive narrative.

When conducting research that involves analyzing quotes from anti-racism protests, particularly using a critical discourse analysis framework, it is essential to address ethical issues carefully. These considerations help protect the rights, dignity, and privacy of individuals and groups involved in or affected by the research.

When using publicly available quotes (e.g., social media posts, public speeches), consent may not be required, but it is crucial to consider the context in which the quotes were originally made public. Researchers should respect the intent and privacy of the original speakers.

Acknowledged and addressed any potential biases in the research process. Reflexivity is important, particularly in qualitative research, to understand how the researcher's background and perspectives might influence the interpretation of data. If the research involves confidential data, secure and ethical handling practices must be in place to prevent unauthorized access or breaches of confidentiality.

In summary, ethical considerations in analyzing anti-racism protest quotes are essential in ensuring that the research is conducted responsibly, respectfully, and in a manner that upholds the rights and dignity of all individuals involved. These considerations should guide every stage of the research process, from data collection to reporting and dissemination of findings.

Data Analysis of Pictures:

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A technique for examining text and visual pictures that takes into account the power dynamics and social environment of communication is called critical discourse analysis, or CDA. We may examine the image from several CDA angles in order to critically assess it: The picture was taken during a demonstration against racism and fascism in the United Kingdom. The protest's backdrop is probably connected to enduring societal problems including hate speech, racial discrimination, and the emergence of far-right ideology. The demonstrators are probably just regular people, members of underrepresented groups, or activists fighting against racist and fascist power institutions. These demonstrators' presence suggests opposition to prevailing ideas that uphold prejudice and injustice. Strong statements like "END FASCISM" and "NO SPACE FOR HATE" are written on the placards. The emphasis on these topics' importance and urgency is conveyed by the use of capital letters. Because they are brief, these slogans are remembered and powerful. The graphic makes advantage of visual

signals including the striking red and black hues, which are frequently connected to danger, urgency, and resistance. The wording on the sign contrasts with the background of a business location (the McDonald's logo, for example), which might represent the relationship between capitalism and social concerns like racism and fascism.

An obvious anti-racist and anti-fascist philosophy is conveyed by the image. The message calls for action to "smash" fascism and hate, in addition to denouncing these beliefs. The demonstration is a symbol of the intellectual war against radical far-right ideology. Through the placement of the sign in a public, daily environment, the demonstrators are opposing the societal normalization of bigotry and hatred. The images and wording allude to past battles against fascism, especially the movements of the 20th century that fought against the establishment of fascist governments in Europe. The word "fascism" itself reminds us of previous horrors and has strong historical overtones. The picture is also associated with modern social movements like Black Lives Matter, which oppose systematic racism and brutality in a similar manner.

The group of people in the backdrop symbolizes the identity of everyone who opposes fascism and hate. This harmony serves as a visual depiction of the solidarity amongst many parties engaged in conflict with one another. The demonstration gives voice to underrepresented groups whose opinions could otherwise go unheard in popular discourse. By providing them with visibility and a venue for speech, the image strengthens their voices. The picture divides society among those who embrace hatred and fascism and those who oppose it, using polarization as a rhetorical tool. Protest speech often uses the binary "us vs. them" paradigm, which oversimplifies complex societal issues in order to spur action. The demonstration presents the fight against racism and fascism as a moral obligation, which legitimizes the cause.

By implying that hatred has no place in society, the phrase "NO SPACE FOR HATE" undermines the legitimacy of opposing ideas that accept or encourage hate. The "News18" branding on the photograph suggests that it is being carried on a news channel, which raises additional concerns about how the media covers social movements and protests. The way the media presents the protest can affect how the general public views its validity and significance. The McDonald's emblem in the background begs the question of how involved companies should be in societal concerns. Do they see things objectively or do they contribute to the upholding or reversing of systemic injustices?

To sum up, the picture is a useful instrument in the conversation against racism and fascism. We may see how the image not only conveys a message of resistance but also reflects larger social, historical, and ideological settings by using the different CDA lenses. The demonstration and how it was portrayed in the media bring attention to the continuous fight for social justice as well as the influence of discourse on public opinion.

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Similar to how we examined the first image, we can use Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to critically evaluate the second image by looking at it from several angles. The analysis is broken out as follows: Like the last photograph, this one is staged at an anti-racism demonstration in the United Kingdom. The demonstration seems to be in response to perceived injustices in society, especially the emergence of far-right ideas and immigration-related problems. The demonstration is an act of defiance against the status quo, which is seen as endorsing or condoning racism, far-right extremism, and restrictive immigration laws. In an effort to overthrow and undermine these power institutions, the protestors are aligning themselves against them.

In an effort to overthrow and undermine these power institutions, the protestors are aligning themselves against them. "SMASH THE FAR RIGHT" is an assertive and straightforward phrase that implies a call to action against the beliefs of the extreme right. The term "SMASH" denotes a strong opposition to such ideals by connoting violence or aggressive rejection. This placard's artwork depicts a hand—possibly representing the people or the collective force—crushing a snake, which is frequently used as a metaphor for evil or dishonesty. The idea that destructive ideas must be crushed or defeated is furthered by this visual image. "NO HUMAN IS ILLEGAL": This sign opposes laws that discriminate against migrants and casts doubt on the idea that migration should be criminalized. It also suggests that everyone has the freedom to travel and seek refuge. We embrace refugees. Abandon the far-right.

The combination of an inclusive statement ("Refugees welcome") and a rejection of far-right beliefs on this sign illustrates the connections between pro-immigrant, anti-racist, and anti-fascist emotions. Urgency is communicated and attention is grabbed by the use of strong, aggressive colors and images, such the red hand crushing the snake. The colors and symbols (black for seriousness, red for warning or danger) are characteristic in protest environments, where impact and visibility are critical. Strong anti-racist and anti-fascist beliefs are conveyed in the picture.

The demonstrators appear to view the far-right as a direct danger to social cohesion and human rights, based on the rhetoric and imagery used. The signs supporting refugees and contesting the legitimacy of immigration limitations reveal a humane, inclusive worldview. The demonstration is against making migration a crime and instead views it as a moral rather than a legal or security issue.

A hand crushing a snake might be a reference to historical representations of fascism or Nazism, when the defeat of repressive or evil forces was symbolized by comparable iconography. The image's anti-fascist discourse links to a larger historical fight against totalitarian ideologies. The iconography and phrases are linked to contemporary international movements against racism, xenophobia, and far-right ideologies.

These concerns are a part of a wider, global conversation rather than being exclusive to the UK. The multitude symbolizes a varied group brought together by a shared goal. A common identity based on anti-racism, anti-fascism, and solidarity for immigrants and refugees is reflected in the demonstration.

The demonstration gives voice to underrepresented populations, who are frequently the subject of discriminatory laws and far-right beliefs. Including words in favor of refugees shows sympathy for people who are more at risk from these ideologies. It is evident from the image that it separates society between those who embrace and those who reject far-right ideas. While simplifying complicated political concerns, this binary framing helps organize the people against what the demonstrators perceive to be an immediate and present threat.

By portraying their cause as a defense of human rights and an opposition to fascism, the protestors legitimate their cause. The phrases make the far-right movement seem legitimate and important by suggesting that there is a morally superior way to disagree with their beliefs. The phrase "UK: Thousands of anti-racism protesters take to streets after days of unrest" and the News18 logo both imply that the demonstration is being framed by the media as a major social event. It's possible that the word "unrest" suggests chaos, which might affect how people see the demonstration. Public opinion may be greatly influenced by the media's choice of how and when to report these protests.

Public opinion may be greatly influenced by the media's choice of how and when to report these protests. The media's exposure to the demonstration may either support the demonstrators' cause or, depending on how it is framed, harm it.

Finally, the picture offers a potent visual depiction of the continuous fight against racism, fascism, and harsh immigration laws. By using CDA lenses, we are able to observe how the picture interacts with larger social, historical, and ideological settings in addition to conveying the protestors' message. The research draws attention to how complicated the issues are, as well as how speech shapes society ideals and inspires public action.



Justin Tallis/AFP/Getty Images

Anti-racism protesters gesture at people who had gathered for a far-right rally in Bristol.

To critically analyze this third image using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), we'll explore it through several key perspectives:

The image is from a scene in Bristol where anti-racism protesters are engaging with a far-right rally. The social context here is one of direct confrontation between opposing ideological groups: anti-racism activists versus far-right supporters. The presence of police officers, including mounted units, indicates a significant power dynamic, where law enforcement is deployed to manage potential conflict. The protesters, on one side of the wall, are confronting those at the far-right rally, with the police positioned between them, signifying the state's role in mediating or controlling the interaction.

The protesters are seen in the photo pointing at the attendees of the far-right gathering. The gaping lips and hands lifted allude to resistance, rage, and defiance. Specifically, the fist is a well-recognized emblem of resistance and unity, particularly in the context of anti-fascist and civil rights struggles. The demonstrators' placement on the wall above the attendees of the far-right gathering establishes a visual hierarchy that may imply that they are morally or ideologically superior. The police visibly divide the two groups, highlighting the possibility of conflict, both on foot and on horseback.

The graphic effectively depicts the ideological conflict between those supporting far-right rallies and anti-racism protesters. The demonstrators' stance and gestures convey a vehement opposition to far-right ideas linked to nationalism, xenophobia, and racism. The notion of state power and control is introduced by the police presence. Although the police are seen as

impartial law enforcement, their presence also signifies the state's involvement in quelling social and political unrest.

The picture stirs up memories of past demonstrations and counter-demonstrations, particularly those connected to civil rights movements. The image of police mounted on horses brings to mind previous skirmishes during major social revolutions, including the American Civil Rights Movement. The picture relates to the continuous conflicts between anti-racist movements and far-right organizations throughout the world. It is a reflection of larger problems in many Western countries today about immigration, race, and national identity. The picture emphasizes the anti-racism demonstrators' shared identity. Their posture and gestures express unity and purpose in opposing far-right views that they believe to be detrimental.

The two groups are divided both geographically and visually by the picture, which strengthens the "us vs. them" dynamic. The protestors are shown as a cohesive unit, whereas the attendees of the far-right gathering are seen as somewhat hidden and aloof, which heightens the impression of hostility. By sharply dividing the demonstrators from the far-right rallygoers, the picture uses polarization. This tactic reduces the story to a binary struggle between far-right ideas and good (anti-racism).

By portraying the anti-racism demonstrators as morally superior and in defiance, the picture legitimizes them. On the other side, the far-right demonstration is a little hidden, which can undermine their credibility or message. The image's adversarial contact is emphasized by the way the Getty Images caption, "Anti-racism protesters gesture at people who had gathered for a far-right rally in Bristol," frames it. Words like "gesture" might be used in a neutral way or they can suggest nonverbal conflict.

The cops' presence is noteworthy and prompts a critical analysis of the function of law enforcement during protests. The way the police are positioned may indicate that they are there to stop violence, but it also begs the issue of who they are protecting and if either side views them as repressive or helpful.

To sum up, the picture effectively conveys the conflict between far-right ideology and anti-racism activities. Using CDA, we may see how the picture conveys intricate power relationships, conflicts between ideologies, and the role played by the government in controlling popular discontent. The demonstrators' symbolic gestures and the visual and spatial aspects all add to a story about resistance, conflict, and the continuous fight for social justice.



World / United Kingdom

'More of us than you': Thousands of anti-racism protesters turn out to counter far-right rallies in UK

By [Christian Edwards](#) and [Rob Picheta](#), CNN

🕒 4 minute read

Updated 1:31 AM EDT, Thu August 8, 2024



Counter-protesters demonstrate against far-right riots
in Walthamstow, east London. Rob Picheta/CNN

Using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) frameworks, we will critically examine the picture by concentrating on its linguistic and visual components, their socio-political implications, and the underlying ideologies. This research makes use of many important CDA frameworks:

The Three-Dimensional Model of Fairclough is utilized. "We outnumber you": Thousands of anti-racism demonstrators show up in the UK to oppose far-right demonstrations; the article presents the event from their point of view, highlighting their numbers and their active

opposition to far-right doctrines. With a microphone in hand, the picture depicts a woman spearheading a protest, signifying voice resistance and empowerment. The backdrop banners, including slogans such as "Stand up to Racism," serve to accentuate the opposition against racism.

CNN is a news outlet that has a reputation for covering social justice topics, and they created the piece. Terms like "thousands of anti-racism protesters" and the emphasis on their opposition point to a position of sympathy for the anti-racism movement. This piece is a part of a wider conversation on racial relations in the UK and throughout the world, especially in light of the rise of far-right movements. The fact that the topic was distributed by a well-known media organization like CNN suggests how important it is to the current public conversation.

The story and image capture the ongoing hostilities in the UK between far-right organizations and anti-racism campaigners. This is part of larger socio-political processes, such as the emergence of nationalist and populist groups in Europe. The graphic and text present an anti-racist ideological standpoint that sees the far-right as a danger. By supporting social justice issues, the media perpetuates power dynamics and may sway public opinion away from far-right ideas.

Applying Van Leeuwen's Social Actor Network Model, the notions of inclusion and exclusion are clarified. The far-right radicals are not depicted in the picture, but the anti-racism demonstrators are. The far-right position is implicitly delegitimized by this exclusion since it denies them a textual or visual presence in the story. Leading the demonstration, the lady holding the microphone is positioned as an active agent. Even if they are less noticeable, the other protestors are a part of a larger movement. The division of labor highlights the anti-racism movement's autonomy and unity.

The anti-racism demonstrators are shown in this story as being noisy, well-organized, and in charge, hence they are obviously granted power. Together, the written and visual components support their cause and establish them as social justice advocates.

The Visual Grammar Representation of Social Actors by Kress and van Leeuwen is used. The focus is on the woman spearheading the demonstration, who is positioned in the forefront. Her attitude and face convey a strong sense of resolve and assertiveness—qualities linked to activism and leadership. A sense of involvement is created by the shot's perspective and the woman's direct glance at the camera and, therefore, the viewer. The purpose of the picture is to evoke empathy for the anti-racist cause by enticing the spectator into the demonstration.

The arrangement of the picture, with the lady in the foreground and in a commanding posture, makes it quite evident that she is empowered. The anti-racist message is emphasized by the carefully positioned banners in the backdrop, which also serve to create a seamless narrative that is consistent with the headline. This image and text draw on historical and modern discourses of anti-racism and opposition to far-right ideology, in line with Wodak's Discourse-Historical Approach of Intertextual and Interdiscursive Relationships. Words such as "thousands of anti-racism protesters" connect this incident to a larger historical conflict between racism and fascism.

The title and image highlight the anti-racism demonstrators' organization, size, and moral position in order to promote a favorable self-presentation. The far-right, on the other hand, is portrayed badly because it is connected to racism and violence, even though these things are not explicitly shown.



UK police bracing for more far-right violence met by peaceful a...

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By examining the visual and linguistic components of the picture and paying particular attention to how they interact to communicate ideologies, power dynamics, and social practices, we may critically evaluate it using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) models. Here is a thorough analysis utilizing many CDA frameworks:

Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Model is introduced police bracing for more far-right violence met by peaceful anti-racism protests", sets a contrast between the anticipated violence from the far-right and the peaceful nature of the anti-racism protests. The image captures a large, diverse crowd holding signs with messages like "LOVE + UNITY" and "Refugees welcome, Stop the far right." The atmosphere appears calm and organized, emphasizing the peaceful nature of the protest.

The information is probably from a news source that highlights the peaceful character of the anti-racism demonstrations in contrast to the possible violence from far-right organizations. This is consistent with larger media strategies that frequently aim to present social justice movements in a positive light. Widespread in today's media, this kind of imagery and language reflects and perpetuates cultural ideals that oppose far-right extremism and lend support to inclusive, anti-racist initiatives.

The picture is set against the backdrop of the continuous struggle against racism between far-right organizations and anti-racism campaigners, especially in the UK where racism, nationalism, and immigration are contentious subjects. The demonstrators' nonviolent stance is consistent with larger cultural ideals that place a premium on inclusion and nonviolence. Together, the image and words support an ideology that views nonviolent protest as a morally righteous means of opposing far-right beliefs. This presents anti-racist activists as the morally superior group, while tacitly denouncing the far-right for their acts of violence and destruction of society.

The Social Actor Network Model of Exclusion and Inclusion by Van Leeuwen is applied. There's no denying that the anti-racism demonstrators are varied and represent a broad range of the population. Despite being mentioned in the description, the far-right is not shown in the image, which suggests that they are being marginalized or delegitimized in this situation. The demonstrators are assigned the role of nonviolent activists, and they carry a placard that reads "LOVE + UNITY" as a symbol of their shared values. The demonstrators' status as the story's central character is further cemented by the lack of any visual depiction of the far-right.

The anti-racism demonstrators are granted authority because they are depicted as the calm, collected parties in the face of impending violence. The story emphasizes the demonstrators' agency and moral authority even more by mentioning that the police are ready for violence but without showing any images of them. The Visual Grammar of Representation of Social Actors by Kress and van Leeuwen is used. Protesters holding the slogan "LOVE + UNITY" in front of them shown as a cohesive, varied group. This stands in symbolic form for the protesters' overall ideals, which emphasize inclusion, unity, and peace.

The message on the placards and the layout of the picture evoke a sense of peace and unity. In contrast to the suggested danger of far-right violence, the placards' directness invites viewers to unite with the principles of love and harmony. The "LOVE + UNITY" sign's compositional focus directs the viewer's attention to the main point of the protest. This is further supported by the placards all around, which combine to form a unified visual story that supports the emphasis on nonviolent protest in the text. The intertextual and interdiscursive relationships approach of Wodak's discourse-historical method is applied. The picture and the text that goes with it have connections to both historical and modern discourses on nonviolent protest against racism and fascism. This connects to a larger story that juxtaposes the unifying principles of love and harmony with the polarizing This draws on a larger story that juxtaposes the division of far-right ideas with the principles of love and harmony. The anti-racism demonstrators are positively portrayed in the photograph and description, which emphasizes their moral clarity and calm demeanor. The far-right is adversely portrayed by implying violence and fanaticism, even if they are not physically visible.

The nonviolent and morally righteous quality of the anti-racism protest is strongly emphasized, according to the researcher's analysis using a variety of CDA models. Together, the verbal caption and graphic components build a story that casts the demonstrators as the morally upright champions of social justice, while the far-right is subtly linked to bigotry and violence. This is a reflection of larger cultural discourses that marginalize radicalization by emphasizing inclusion and non-violence.



This draws on a larger story that juxtaposes the division of far-right ideas with the principles of love and harmony. The anti-racism demonstrators are positively portrayed in the photograph and description, which emphasizes their moral clarity and calm demeanor. The far-right is adversely portrayed by implying violence and fanaticism, even if they are not physically visible. Based on the researcher's study utilizing many CDA models, there is a considerable emphasis on the anti-racism protest's peaceful and morally correct nature. The spoken description and visual elements work together to create a narrative that presents the protesters as the morally pure defenders of social justice, while the far-right is covertly associated with hatred and violence. This is a mirror of broader cultural discourses that emphasize inclusivity and nonviolence, therefore marginalizing radicalism.

The Three-Dimensional Model of Textual Analysis (Description) developed by Fairclough is used. The "**Black Lives Matter**" placard is noticeable and gets people's attention right away. The message's importance and urgency are suggested by the text's clarity, boldness, and capitalization. The phrase "Socialist Worker" is included, suggesting a political stance and linking the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement to socialist ideas. The photograph shows a sizable gathering of demonstrators, many of them are carrying banners and signs, indicating that the demonstration was well-planned and widespread. An atmosphere that is tense or under control is indicated by the presence of police officers, who may be recognized by their luminous vests.

The photo, which was probably taken by a journalistic organization, aims to record the demonstration and maybe sway public opinion. The image's framing, which centers the BLM sign, draws attention to the link between the demonstration and larger anti-racist and anti-

capitalist movements. The photograph, which has the "**euro news**" watermark, indicates that it was distributed by a major media outlet with the intention of reaching a broad audience and possibly influencing public conversation on protest, policing, and racism.

The picture is part of the continuous local and international fight against racism, especially in the wake of the Black Lives Matter movement's comeback. Additionally, the demonstration has connections to larger anti-fascist and anti-capitalist groups in the UK. The demonstrators are shown in the photograph as proactive actors against systematic racism, while the police presence suggests a counterforce. The altercation between the demonstrators and the state (police) demonstrates the power dynamics at work.

The Social Actor Network Model by Van Leeuwen is used. The conflict between social movements and governmental authority is symbolized by the picture, which features both demonstrators and police. Notably, the picture avoids highlighting any particular far-right figures in favor of emphasizing the demonstrators' resistance to structural problems like racism and capitalism. The portrayal of protestors as active agents and police as passive or reactive individuals highlights the demonstrators' capacity to effect change. The "Black Lives Matter" sign gives the demonstrators moral power and casts them as champions of equality and justice.

The approach of Visual Grammar by Kress and van Leeuwen is employed. The demonstrators are shown as being different yet cohesive, uniting behind a common goal. The fact that the police are not the primary focus, despite their presence, suggests that the demonstration is peaceful. It is suggested that the audience feel sympathy for the demonstrators, since the "Black Lives Matter" placard serves as a potent emblem of the struggle against racial injustice. A visual hierarchy is created by positioning the BLM sign in the foreground and the crowd and police in the background, underscoring the significance of the protest's message.

The Discourse-Historical Approach of Wodak is applied. The picture makes reference to the global relevance and historical background of the Black Lives Matter movement. By connecting the anti-racist movement with more general socialist and anti-capitalist discourses, the inclusion of "Socialist Worker" creates an additional layer of intertextuality. The police are not shown unfavorably, but rather as the status quo or a possible source of repression, whereas the protestors are positively portrayed as champions for justice.

The method employed is multimodal analysis of cohesiveness in text and image. Together, the graphic composition and the language piece ("Black Lives Matter") create a powerful, coherent statement. The sign's placement makes sure that it takes center stage and emphasizes the protest's main point.

The message is certain to stand out against the more subdued background of the street and throng thanks to the visually arresting strong, white-on-black typography. The movement's emphasis on black lives is further symbolized by this color choice. A sensation of movement and confrontation is created by the spatial arrangement, which places the cops in the background and the placard in the foreground. The street location emphasizes the protest's relevance to day-to-day living by placing it in a genuine, everyday environment.

The image successfully conveys the protest's anti-racist and anti-capitalist sentiments when examined using a variety of CDA models and multimodal analysis techniques. The conflict between social movements and official power is brought to light by the presence of police and the widespread "Black Lives Matter" sign. Additionally, the picture places the demonstration in the context of larger historical and ideological conflicts, highlighting the moral need of the demonstrators' cause. The integration of textual and visual components forges a strong,

cohesive story that speaks to current discussions about power, justice, and race throughout the world.



British police prepared for far-right agitators. They found ...

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We may dissect the image's components as follows in order to critically analyze it utilizing multimodal analysis and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA): The framework of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is used. The study of CDA focuses on the ways that speech and writing are used in social and political contexts to enact, reproduce, and oppose domination, power, and inequality. We shall employ the three-dimensional paradigm developed by Norman Fairclough, which comprises of Social Practice (explanation), Discourse Practice (interpretation), and Text Analysis (description). Strong declarations like "Condemn Racist Violence," "Anti-Fascist Brum," and "Solidarity with Refugees" are shown on the signs in the picture. These convey the gravity and immediacy of the situation in a straightforward, passionate, and authoritative manner. The word "Fascists" is frequently used, signifying resistance to far-right beliefs in general as well as racism in particular.

With its strong political and historical overtones, this word choice seeks to undermine the legitimacy of the other side. The fact that the picture is taken in an urban setting and is probably in the evening suggests that there is a pressing conflict there. The crowd's diversity represents a wide coalition of individuals brought together by the same goal. Because their signs are handmade, it seems like they are organizing from the bottom up rather than from the top down. A few participants' masks may suggest the recent or ongoing nature of the COVID-19 epidemic, connecting the demonstration to current public health and social justice concerns. The terminology is in line with more general historical debates against racism and fascism. The

chants connect this action to a historical continuum of struggle by evoking anti-racist demonstrations and previous civil rights struggles. The reference

The demonstration appears to be a reaction to current occurrences that have stoked resentment and raised worries about far-right extremism. This is a reflection of broader concerns in society over the emergence of far-right movements and the legitimization of racist beliefs. The caption's mention of the police involvement heightens the tension by suggesting that the authorities were bracing for far-right violence but were met by a nonviolent anti-racist demonstration instead. The graphic shows how marginalized groups are fighting against the imposition of far-right beliefs in a struggle for influence and power inside society. The demonstrators are taking back the public sphere and dialogue, opposing the dominant narratives that might condone or support bigotry.

As the title shows, the media framing draws a distinction between the actual peaceful demonstration and the anticipated violence of far-right agitators. This may be interpreted as a critique of how the media and government interpret and present social movements. The demonstration upholds the political stance that racism and fascism are intolerable and ought to be aggressively combated. The crowd's variety serves as a visual representation of a united front opposing these views in favor of an inclusive society. The demonstration asserts that these viewpoints are harmful and should be challenged, acting as a counter-discourse to the normalization of far-right speech. Beyond text, multimodal analysis examines how other semiotic modes—such as gestures, visuals, and spatial arrangements—interact to form meaning.

The protest's central city setting is crucial since it highlights the movement's visibility and accessibility. The decision to march in open spaces emphasizes how visible their demands are and how urgently society needs to respond. The signs, which are primarily black and red, allude to opposition (black) and urgency (red). The fact that these colors are frequently connected to peril and revolt serves to emphasize how important the cause is.

In protest cultures, raising one's fists and holding up placards are common signals of resistance and unity. These nonverbal clues convey a group's opposition to injustice and resistance. The photograph's densely packed crowd of people alludes to harmony and power in numbers. In contrast to the description, the image's absence of a visible police presence implies that the police presence was more preemptive and less essential to the actual incident.

This photograph depicts a moment of defiance against far-right extremism, as a varied coalition unites to denounce and contest bigotry and fascism. By integrating verbal, visual, and social components, the image and the incident it depicts may be seen as a component of a larger fight for justice and equality in a society where these principles are being challenged more and more.

Media Representation Analysis in the Context of Racism and Anti-Racism Protests in the UK

Regarding how race and racism are portrayed in the UK media, it has served as both a target and a platform for criticism. In the past, racial preconceptions have been reinforced by media coverage, which has mostly reinforced stereotypes of Black and ethnic minority populations by portraying them as either victims or offenders. The far-right has spread its beliefs through the media, especially social media, with skill. They can do this by portraying themselves as guardians of "British values" in the face of perceived dangers from diversity and immigration. The way in which these organizations are covered by the mainstream media has occasionally

drawn criticism for giving them too much credence or failing to adequately refute their assertions.

Counter-narratives have been presented by grassroots organizations and alternative media platforms in response to depictions in mainstream media. These forums frequently concentrate on elevating the views of underrepresented groups and refuting the mainstream narrative on racism and extremism. Historically, anti-racism demonstrations have been a major force behind legislation changes. For example, the BLM movement prompted requests to revisit the history curriculum in the United Kingdom, emphasizing the need to include more information on the influence of the British Empire and the contributions made by Black and ethnic minority communities to British culture.

Additionally, these protests have had a significant impact in changing the public's perception of race. Surveys taken both during and after the BLM demonstrations revealed that the public's knowledge of racial disparities was expanding, with more individuals admitting that systematic racism exists in the UK. Anti-racism demonstrations have encountered several difficulties despite these favorable results, such as opposition from far-right organizations and government personalities. Some have made an effort to undermine these groups' legitimacy by designating them as "radical" or charging them with dividing society. The way society has responded to these movements is a good indicator of how race, identity, and history are being discussed in the UK.

The UK has been frequently asked by the UN and other international organizations to combat racism more forcefully, especially in light of findings that show racial inequities in sectors like health, education, and policing. The UN is frequently criticized for its emphasis on the necessity of more extensive anti-racism laws and the significance of tackling the underlying causes of racial disparity. The anti-racism demonstrations in the UK are a part of a worldwide movement that has ties to movements of a similar nature in the US, Europe, and other countries. The fact that these movements are global highlights the difficulties that marginalized communities throughout the world confront in common and the transnational solidarity that has grown in response.

Findings and Discussion

To understand how anti-racism demonstrations, work as a peaceful form of resistance against the spread of far-right beliefs, "The Peaceful Resistance: The Role of Anti-Racism Protests in Countering Far-Right Extremism" provides numerous important results. These results demonstrate the important role that these protests play in opposing and fighting far-right extremism using a variety of strategies, such as narrative development, symbolic action, and public awareness. Protests against racism bring racial inequity and the perils of far-right extremism to the public's notice, making anti-racist beliefs more visible in society. The sizable crowds and protests act as a potent reminder of how widely held prejudice and intolerance are opposed.

According to Critical conversation Analysis (CDA), this visibility has a critical role in influencing public conversation. These demonstrations contradict the narratives propagated by far-right parties, which frequently depend on the alleged marginalization or invisibility of minority groups, by elevating anti-racism as a major concern. The demonstrations change the story to emphasize how widely accepted diversity and inclusiveness are.

Protests against racism serve as a symbol of opposition to extreme far-right ideology. In addition to strengthening common ideals of justice and equality, the employment of symbols,

chants, and group action during protests fosters a sense of community solidarity among participants and supporters.

The article talks about how demonstrators express their opposition to racism using symbols like banners, placards, and shouts. Slogans such as "Unity in Diversity" or "No Racism, No Hate" are prevalent at these kinds of gatherings and act as rallying points that bring people together for a shared goal.

These symbolic acts are viewed via the CDA lens as a means of creating a narrative that contradicts the beliefs held by far-right organizations. The group's display of solidarity opposes the divisive language of the far-right by encouraging

Protests against racism have the power to change public perception and legislative priorities by drawing attention to the problem and exerting pressure on decision-makers to deal with racism and extremism. These demonstrations' persistent prominence and moral impact have the potential to result in real changes to public policy and law. The article gives instances of how anti-racism demonstrations have influenced regional and federal laws, such as the US's removal of Confederate monuments and the UK's adoption of tougher anti-hate crime legislation. Following widespread demonstrations, public opinion surveys frequently reveal a shift towards increased support for anti-racist policies.

These policy changes may be viewed from a CDA viewpoint as the outcome of a successful challenge to the prevailing discourse. Anti-racism demonstrations that are successful in influencing public opinion also change the conversation about race and extremism, which makes it more difficult for far-right ideas to gain traction.

Conclusion

Protests against racism are an effective means of neutralizing the rising threat posed by far-right extremism. These demonstrations are calculated attempts to change public opinion and cultural norms in favor of greater equality and inclusion, not only acts of resistance. First off, the public is become more aware of the threats posed by far-right extremism when anti-racism demonstrations are visible. These demonstrations challenge the mainstream of far-right ideology and increase the urgency of taking action by bringing racism and hate crimes into the public eye.

These movements also play a crucial role in establishing and maintaining counter-narratives that prioritize solidarity, equality, and justice. This provides society with a more inclusive option by directly opposing the divisive and discriminatory themes propagated by far-right parties.

Additionally, anti-racism demonstrations strengthen and energize local communities, encouraging cohesion and group effort. Through uniting disparate organizations around common objectives, these demonstrations create a wide-ranging movement that can more successfully confront the far-right. Last but not least, these demonstrations frequently have an impact on public opinion and policy, resulting in concrete adjustments that support the ongoing fight against racism and extremism.

even if far-right extremism still poses a serious threat, anti-racism protesters' nonviolent form of resistance is essential to dispelling these ideas. These movements work to uphold democratic values and advance a society that is more equitable and inclusive.

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