

Local for Locals or Go Global: Negotiating how to Represent UAE Identity in Television and
Film

Submitted by Xenia Tabitha Gleissner to the University of Exeter

as a thesis for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy in Arab and Islamic Studies

In August 2012

This thesis is available for Library use on the understanding that it is copyright material and that no quotation from the thesis may be published without proper acknowledgement.

I certify that all material in this thesis which is not my own work has been identified and that no material has previously been submitted and approved for the award of a degree by this or any other University.

Signature:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Xenia Gleissner', written in a cursive style.

Abstract

This dissertation in Middle East Studies explores the creation of national identity through visual media in the contemporary United Arab Emirates. Within a framework of cultural and media studies the thesis analyses how forms of representation are negotiated by Emirati media producers. The research tests the applicability of cultural theories developed by Appadurai and Eickelman in the context of the Gulf Region.

The UAE media industry is considered within a network of global media companies. The local industry's interaction with global media production companies illustrates a constructed divide between local and global identities. This creates specific patterns of media making and influences local audience perceptions of different narratives and representations.

The research uses qualitative methods, based on interviews and focus groups conducted between September 2009 and April 2010 in Abu Dhabi and Dubai. The interviewees were Emirati media professional and Students of Media Communication. They discuss how media producers and television presenters try to reconcile their notions of what a national media should be with the restrictive structure of the industry. The interviews demonstrate the challenges of a government-controlled national media for the development of a public dialogue on national identity and confirm that the state-controlled television and film industry, does not account for the diversity of the Emirati community of nationals.

The criticism of Emirati representation in the media is accompanied by a feeling of stagnation and inability to change the existing patterns. It results in their turning away towards commercial media. Going beyond an analysis of restrictive media praxis, the research provides an inside perspective on the complex issue of contemporary Emirati identity.

Contents

Introduction	9
Research aim and questions	11
Relevance and contribution to the field	13
Methodological considerations	18
Fieldwork: context and outline	21
Media Professionals	23
Students of Media and Communications	24
Chapter outline	26
1 Imagining and visualising nationhood: the dialogical character of imagined community and the legitimisation of a ruling elite	33
1.1 Imagining the nation	35
1.1.1 National identity as a negotiation between ideology and experience	36
1.1.2 The political setup of the UAE: strengthening the ruling elite and defining its citizens	39
1.1.3 The definition of tribes and a class-system based on ethnicity	41
1.1.4 Identities and the dialogue between formal and practical ideologies	48
1.1.5 The extent of imagination: subsidiary imagined communities	51
1.1.6 Imagined communities and imagined face-to-face communities	54
1.2 Dialogue with, and control of, media	57
1.2.1 Imported mass-media challenging local legitimacy	59
1.2.2 Securing local loyalties and deflecting foreign interference	64
1.2.3 Establishing a media infrastructure for the nation building project	68
2 Enforcing a narrative of reconciliation between past and present	75
2.1 The naturalisation of an invented identity through an official discourse	77
2.1.1 The official narrative of the UAE's cultural journey	78
2.1.2 The myth of the urban Bedouin: a narrative of legitimisation	81
2.1.3 The acceptance of Sheikh Zayed as figurehead of Emirati identity	86
2.2 Ways of experiencing reality and forming new imagined communities	91
2.2.1 Trans-national TV reshuffling imagined communities	92
2.2.2 Global media practices to preserve locality: the power of brands and master narratives	95
3. Controlling and securing the media: the balance between global outreach and local interests ..	103
3.1 Negotiating global and local media as host or co-operator.....	104
3.1.1 <i>Dubai Media City</i> : an attempt for global cooperation or branding tool?	105
3.1.2 Imagine an image-nation, but within limits	110
3.1.3 "Collective dialogue" orchestrated by the government	113
3.1.4 The <i>Baynounah</i> failure	117
3.1.5 Local TV with global profile: a comparison between Abu Dhabi's and Dubai's channels	122
3.2 Modifying forms of censorship	129
3.2.1 A media law to 'protect' the country's integrity	130
3.2.2 An atmosphere of uncertainty and anticipatory compliance	134
3.2.3 Deflecting public scandals	136
3.2.4 A new style of journalism: reporting 'with an angle'	140
3.2.5 Distraction from socio-political topics through mass-entertainment	143
4. A screen for representation: Emirati TV presenters as symbols of national identity	147
4.1 The role of 'Emirati presenter': sticking to the script	148

4.1.1 A hierarchy of values legitimising the lack of media power	150
4.1.2 Presenters in a state of immaturity and dependence	153
4.1.3 Feeling part of the nation's pioneer-spirit	156
4.2 Just an image: The presenters as symbols of Emirati national identity	160
4.2.1 Women's visibility as nexus for class-distinctions	161
4.2.2 Female visibility as symbol of a 'developed' nation	166
4.2.3 The burden of representation and how it creates 'ways of seeing'	170
5. The disrupted dialogue between the national media and Emirati audiences	179
5.1 "Who watches TV anyway?" The loss of relevance for a national community	180
5.1.1 Local TV losing control over audiences of global media	182
5.1.2 The co-existence of sub-communities and mass audiences under the umbrella of a 'national' audience	187
5.2 Beyond detachment: media as a 'foreign' parallel discourse	192
5.2.1 How the 'Lebanese Media Mafia' is held responsible for the insufficiencies of the local media	194
5.2.2 The 'Media Mafia' as scapegoat for the government's tight grasp on the media sector	199
5.2.3 The excitement about "mixed marriages": how sensitive issues erupt into the official media discourse	204
6 Trying to make a difference: media personalities and their ways to fame	211
6.1 The 'middle way' approach: changing the media from within	214
6.1.1 <i>Khutwa</i> : Changing society or strengthening the image of its TV channel?	216
6.1.2 The monologue of authority: validating a dominant discourse	219
6.1.3 If live shows are not 'real': can the local media be of real value for Emirati identity?	224
6.2 The Maverick approach: how to become a media celebrity	229
6.2.1 Emirati cartoons and their makers: an overview of trend setters	231
6.2.2 Wrapping criticism into comic relief or becoming main stream: what kind of humour is acceptable?	235
6.2.3 The trouble with financiers and censorship for film makers	240
6.2.4 Nourishing and widening a fan base: the self marketing game of getting myself out there ...	244
7. Let's go global: buying into global media culture	251
7.1 The Need for Diversified Local Media and profitability of Mainstream Cinema	253
7.1.1 Reconciling profitability: independent film industry or Hollywood Mainstream	255
7.1.2 The Hollywood narrative applied to a local story	260
7.1.3 "City of Life" as a local translation of the Hollywood narrative	263
7.2 Representing Emiratis via stereotypes	267
7.2.1 Reactions to images of Emiratis <i>à la</i> Hollywood	268
7.2.2 The global gaze of scrutiny.....	271
7.2.3 Experiencing 'the gaze' first hand	274
7.2.4 The global gaze experienced through watching a film	277
7.3 Mainstreaming films to represent 'our city' as a brand	279
7.3.1 Government attempts to mainstream local and global films	281
7.3.2 'We appear like this, but...' Reinterpreting stereotypes to create a global identity	285
7.3.3 Acceptance and internalisation of the global gaze	290
7.3.4 Shifting from stereotypes to self-orientalisation?	293
Conclusion	299
Confirmed and challenged frameworks	301
How will the media landscape develop?	304

Sources	309
Primary sources.....	309
Personal interviews	309
Student focus groups	312
Secondary sources	315
Online Sources	336
Blogs and Online Forums	354
Films and TV Shows	355
Images	356
Appendix	359
The change of Abu Dhabi's media brand in pictures	359
The change of the Abu Dhabi TV brand	359
Selection of brands from the TV channels of Dubai	360