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The SARS Case Report as a Genre: How It Figures in Anti-SARS Social Practice

Hailong Tian

Discourse has drawn the joint attention of linguistics and social sciences as a result both of the linguistic turn to the social (Kress 2001) and of the social turn to discourse (Wetherell et al. 2001; Jaworski and Coupland 1999). Despite its diverse definitions (e.g. Stubbs 1983, 1; Brown and Yule 1983, 1; Fasold 1990, 65; Foucault 1972), discourse is seen in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as (part of) social practice and at the same time representation of social practice (Van Leeuwen 1993; Fairclough 2001, 2003; Chouliaraki and Fairclough 1999). In other words, CDA argues that discourse functions as social practice on the one hand, and as a way of representing social practice or as the things people say about the social practice on the other. Due to limited space, this chapter will focus on discourse as social practice in terms of analyzing SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) case reports. Such an analysis is to highlight the indispensable role the case report played in the governmental management of the SARS crisis.

One way to explore discourse as social practice is to examine how it is realized in generic structure (Van Leeuwen 1993; Fairclough 2003). This approach mostly stems from the perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). The term "genre," which used to refer to "types of literary productions," such as short stories, poems, novels, and plays, is broadened in SFL to include everyday as well as literary genres, in both written and spoken modes. Thus, everyday conversation, meetings in various types of organizations, political and other forms of interviews, and book reviews are all different genres. What is essential of genre for this study is that genre is functionally defined in terms of social purpose. "Genres are diverse ways of acting, of producing social life, in the semiotic mode" (Fairclough 2001, 235), and "different genres are different ways of using language to achieve different culturally established tasks, and texts of different genres are text which are achieving different purposes in the culture" (Eggins and Martin 1997, 236). In this sense, discourse as social practice

constitutes genre, and reading from genre, analysts may construct the social practice of which discourse is a part.

The SARS case report is taken as a genre in this study as it fulfills social tasks, and by analyzing this genre the study examines how the SARS case report acts as part of anti-SARS social practice. Such an analysis, termed as genre analysis (Van Leeuwen 1993), consists of register analysis, generic structure analysis, and the analysis of the interplay between generic structure and language metafunctions. Register analysis concerns the lexico-grammatical realizations in which the clause patterns (e.g. transitivity, mood structure, and theme structure) reflect and construct context. According to SFL, these linguistic patterns can be matched with their corresponding contextual variables: transitivity matched with field, mood structure with tenor, theme structure with mode. Register analysis will focus on how the lexico-grammatical patterns construe contextual variables of field, tenor, and mode. Generic structure analysis, then, focuses on the stages through which the text performs its speech acts. By a comparison of the obligatory and optional stages in a specific SARS case report in China with one from Canada, differences in purpose of the two case reports are examined. The principle for the analysis of generic structure comes from the SFL suggestion that "the major linguistic reflex of differences in purpose is the staging structure by which a text unfolds" (Eggins and Martin 1997, 236). In other words, "texts which are doing different jobs in the culture will unfold in different ways, working through different stages or steps" (Eggins and Martin 1997, 236). The principle for the comparison stems from a recent foregrounding of modeling relations among genres and the research methods applied in generic structure analysis (e.g., Kong 2001; Eggins and Martin 1997; Martin 1997).

The third step of genre analysis concerns the interplay between language metafunctions and the generic structure. With ideational metafunction further classified into the experiential and logical metafunctions (Thompson 2004), the metafunctions of language turn to be four, the other two being interpersonal and textual. In SFL, the four kinds of meaning are not only realized at the clause level, but also at the text level. Consequently, four types of text structure are recognized: orbital, serial, prosodic, and periodic (Martin 1997, 17). Both orbital and serial structures belong to the particulate structure that organizes text segmentally. Orbital structure takes one segment as nuclear, and associates other segments with this nucleus as satellites. With serial structure, there is no nuclear segment on which others depend; on the contrary, the text unfolds step by step, with each step dependent on the immediately preceding one(s). Prosodic structure is supra-segmental; it spreads itself across a text, more or less intensely as required, in a way akin to tone contours in phonology. Periodic structure is wave-like; it organizes a text into a rhythm of peaks and troughs, as the demands of information flow prescribe. These four types of text structures, according to SFL, relate to the different metafunctions or functional meanings. Martin (1997, 17), for example, suggests that experiential meaning revolves around one main

element, its nucleus, and several dependent elements, the satellites; logical meaning involves multiple (and serial) nuclei; interpersonal meaning is realized prosodically and "reverberates" through the text, and textual meaning sets up undulations, or waves of prominence. Iedema (1997, 87) also suggests that "each structuring principle has a particular contextual value [valeur], and that the social/institutional context will redound in some way with the prevailing structuring principle."

The SFL study of the interplay of metafunctions with generic structures provides much insight for genre analysis and, therefore, the suggested genre analysis of SARS case report in this study does not stop where the lexico-grammatical realization of field, tenor and mode is made, nor does it stop where the stages of the text are identified and the generic structures of different and/or same genres are compared. Rather, the genre analysis of SARS case report takes an essential step further to analyze the interplay between register and generic structure, that is, to relate register analysis with generic structure analysis. It is hoped that this step of the genre analysis may help reveal more about how SARS case report figures in the anti-SARS social practice.

The SARS crisis and the SARS case report

The genre analysis outlined above will be applied to investigate how SARS case report figures in the social practice that constitutes government management of the crisis. Admittedly, there are many measures initiated by the Chinese government that contributed to controlling the epidemic. For example, the authorities devised regulations to direct the fight against SARS in accordance with the law. They also organized a committee, with Wu Yi the vice premier as head, to streamline efforts and resources. On the one hand, they put SARS on the list of epidemic diseases so that all travelers, whether on planes, trains, or buses, were monitored for the disease to prevent its spread. They also used both traditional Chinese medicine and Western science in the search for a cure. The management of the SARS crisis has been studied from various perspectives (Kleinman and Watson 2006). This study, however, approaches the governmental management of the SARS crisis from the linguistic perspective, that is, by analyzing the text of a SARS case report issued by the government.

SARS, also called atypical pneumonia in China, was a contagious disease that turned into a crisis with global and national as well as local impact. Since its breakout in the southern province of Guangdong at the end of 2002, SARS rapidly spread to 25 provinces, municipal cities, and autonomous regions of China and to other countries as well in the following few months. The situation reached a critical stage in the second half of April 2003 when the number of patients in Beijing became so great that hospitals seemed unable to provide patients with effective treatment. What was worse, more and more doctors and

nurses became infected by the SARS virus and become patients themselves. Furthermore, SARS could also be taken as a crisis more for economic and political reasons than medical ones. Economically, according to Wong and Zheng (2004, 19–21), SARS exerted a negative impact on services and retail sales. For example, it threw the tourism and transportation sectors into a tailspin. Politically, SARS was a challenge to China's top leadership that had just taken office.

Taken as an economic and political crisis, SARS became the top priority of the country's top leaders. It is then not surprising to see that, with all possible measures mobilized, the spread of SARS slowed down within a month. On May 20 the newly-reported number of patients in Beijing decreased to 12, much less than that on April 21, which had 145 cases. On June 24, the World Health Organization (WHO) removed Beijing from its list of SARS-infected areas and lifted its travel advisory on the city.

The News Office of the Chinese Ministry of Health reported SARS cases to the public every day. Reporting began on April 21 and continued daily for several months. Over the first few days, they were reported at different times of the day, but soon became fixed at 4 pm and made public by various news outlets. The case reports are based on those infected with SARS reported to the Ministry from all provinces, municipal cities, and autonomous regions of the country. The cases were first statistically presented in the form of diagram, which simply contained the number of SARS cases. Then these case numbers are reported by the News Office in the form of text. The diagram and text were made public through newspapers and other media every day. As time went on, the News Office produced a continuum of SARS case reports, but in this study one such SARS case report is linguistically analysed to explore the way of handling the SARS crisis as this case report is taken as a genre.

The SARS case report as data for study

The data for analysis in the present study is the SARS case report produced by the News Office of the Chinese Health Ministry on May 9, 2003. In the report, items include diagnosed cases and suspect cases. With the diagnosed cases are provided, in more detail, the number of patients (including medical staff), the number cured, and the number dead, each with daily added numbers and accumulated numbers. With the suspect cases are provided the numbers of the newly added on the day, the released and the total. These items are summarized in Table 4.1 (see p. 75), which is actually the head part of the statistic diagram that bears the reported case numbers. The corresponding text of the SARS case report, with its ranking clauses numbered by Arabic numerals and embedded clauses numbered by bracketed English letters, is provided in Text 1 (see p. 76) as data for a detailed genre analysis.

Table 4.1

Items reported on the SARS case statistic diagram by the News Office of Health Ministry

全国内地非典型肺炎疫情统计表（截至5月9日10时）

Statistic table for the atypical pneumonia situation in mainland China (up to 10:00 am May 9)

序号	省别	临床诊断病例		其中医务人员		出院人数		死亡人数		疑似病例		
		新增／（其中由疑似转为临床临诊断数）	累计	新增	累计	新增	累计	新增	累计	新增	排除	合计

序号：No.
省别：Provinces/municipal cities/automatic regions
临床诊断病例：diagnosed cases
新增／（其中由疑似转为临床诊断数）：newly added cases (transferred from suspect cases)
其中医务人员：medical staff in diagnosed cases
出院人数：released from hospital
死亡人数：the dead
疑似病例：suspect cases
新增：newly added on the day
累计：accumulated up to the day
排除：the released
合计：total

It should be noted that the May 9 case report may represent to a great extent other case reports since the items are about the same except for the change of case numbers from day to day. Therefore, the selection of this case report for analysis is expected to be of general significance. It should also be noted that the original Chinese version is analyzed in this study so as to avoid the possible problems that Stubbs (2002) believes are caused by using translated texts to present data. However, an English version is provided in Appendix 4.2 (see pp. 96–97) for readers' reference. The translator attempts at an equivalence in terms of verb processes, sentence subjects, and the total/corresponding number of clauses in the English and Chinese versions. Efforts have also been made to make the voices (passive and active) and the amount of clauses and sentences identical in both versions.

Text 1: News Office of Health Ministry reporting the atypical pneumonia situation of mainland China on the afternoon, May 9 (Source: http://www.sina.com.cn 2003年05月09日16:00 中国网).

1(a)5月9日，全国内地14个省份有非典型肺炎病例报告，(b)其中8个省份报告有新增临床诊断病例和疑似病例，(c)1个省份报告有新增临床诊断病例，(d)5个省份报告有新增疑似病例。2(a)其余17个省份报告没有新的病例。3(a)截至5月9日10时，(b)报告有疫情的省份为25个。4(a)海南、贵州、云南、西藏、青海、新疆6个省份未发现疫情。5(a)在报告有疫情的省份中，(b)黑龙江没有临床诊断病例报告；(c)安徽、上海、湖北、湖南、甘肃、宁夏等省份，累计临床诊断病例在10例以内；(d)江苏、浙江、重庆、福建、辽宁、江西、山东等省份，累计临床诊断病例在5例以内。6(a)福建已经连续31天没有新发病例报告，(b)湖南连续18天没有新增临床诊断病例报告，(c)山东连续15天没有新增临床诊断病例报告，(d)广西连续7天没有新增临床诊断病例报告，(e)宁夏连续6天没有新增临床诊断病例报告，(f)江西连续5天没有新增临床诊断病例报告。

7(a)5月8日10时至5月9日10时，全国内地共报告新增非典型肺炎临床诊断病例118例（(b)其中62例为疑似病例转为临床诊断病例），(c)治愈出院53例，(d)死亡6例。8(a)临床诊断病例中，北京48例（(b)其中28例为疑似病例转为临床诊断病例，(c)20例为新发病例），(d)治愈出院16例，(e)死亡2例；(f)天津9例（(g)其中5例为疑似病例转为临床诊断病例），(h)死亡1例；(i)河北9例（(j)其中4例为疑似病例转为临床诊断病例），(k)治愈出院2例，(l)死亡2例；(m)山西11例（(n)其中6例为疑似病例转为临床诊断病例），(o)治愈出院15例；(p)内蒙古20例（(q)其中10例为疑似病例转为临床诊断病例），(r)治愈出院3例，(s)死亡1例；(t)福建治愈出院1例；(u)河南治愈出院1例；(v)广东17例（(w)其中7例为疑似病例转为临床诊断病例），(x)治愈出院15例；(y)四川2例（(z)为疑似病例转为临床诊断病例）；(aa)陕西1例；(ab)甘肃1例。9(a)截至5月9日10时，全国内地累计报告非典型肺炎病例4805例（(b)其中医务人员925例），(c)累计治愈出院1582例，(d)死亡230例。10(a)目前在医院接受治疗的2993例。11(a)5月8日10时至5月9日10时，各地报告新增非典型肺炎疑似病例(b)144例。12(a)其中北京54例；(b)天津11例；(c)河北6例；(d)山西14例；(e)内蒙古10例；(f)上海4例；(g)江苏1例；(h)安徽2例；(i)山东、湖北各1例；(j)广东38例；(k)四川、陕西各1例。

13(a)5月8日10时至5月9日10时，各地还报告排除疑似病例164例，(b)其中北京87例；(c)广东36例；(d)山西22例；(e)内蒙古5例；(f)上海4例；(g)河北3例；(h)宁夏2例；(i)天津、浙江、山东、广西、陕西各1例。14(a)截至5月9日10时，全国内地非典型肺炎疑似病例累计为2566例。

A genre analysis of a SARS case report

The realization of register variables of field, tenor and mode in lexico–grammatical patterns

Realization of register variable of field in ideational metafunction

According to SFL, the function of lexico-grammar at clause level is to represent processes and relations in the experienced and imagined world. Thus the clause may reflect and impose order on the endless variation and flow of events. The grammatical system by which this is achieved, according to Halliday (1985), is transitivity, which is a system of meaning choices that together make up the "meaning potential" for this system. These process types, in Halliday's illustration of English, provide semantic choices between material and mental processes, with the former referring to "outer" experiences of actions and events and the latter to "inner" experience of consciousness. Material and mental processes contrast with relational processes, which provide choices between meanings such as classifying, identifying, and equating. Other processes are behavioral process, verbal process, and existential process. Behavioral processes are those that represent outer manifestations of inner workings, the acting out of processes of consciousness and physiological states. Verbal processes are symbolic relationships constructed in human consciousness and enacted in the form of language, like saying and meaning. Existential processes refer to all those meanings that have to do with being, existing, and happening (Halliday 1985, 106–107).

Drawing on SFL's theory of realization between the organization of language and the organization of context, it can be assumed that the processes selected by speakers in constructing the texts of SARS case reports are in effect a construal or interpretation of social action. Put in another way, through the analysis of verb processes in the texts, the way the text represents social actions can be better understood. Accordingly, the use of verb processes in the reports is examined and a resultant statistical summary is shown in Table 4.2 (see p. 78). It should be noted that there might be slight difference concerning the labeling of verb processes in English and Chinese[1] and in this respect the findings in Peng's (2000) research on Chinese is considered when it comes to identify and group the process verbs.

As Table 4.2 indicates, in the text of the May 9 case report, relational process counts for as much as 84.62 percent of the total verb processes. Other processes are material (2.56 percent) and verbal (12.82 percent). Mental, behavioral, and existential processes are not found in the text. Some of the examples of the found processes (the Chinese characters and English verbs expressing processes are underlined) are listed in the following section for examination.

Table 4.2
Summary of verb processes in the text of May 9 SARS case report

Types	Number of processes	Percentage	Examples
Material	2	2.56%	发现 (find) 接受 (receive)
Mental	0		
Verbal	10	12.82%	报告 (report)
Behavioral	0		
Existential	0		
Relational	66	84.62%	有 (has), 在 x 例之内 (be ... within) 为 x 例，（是）x 例 (be), BE-omission
Total	78		

Relational Processes:

(1) [3(a)] 截至5月9日10时，[(b)]报告有疫情的省份为25个。
([3(a)] Up to 10:00 am of May 9, provinces and municipal cities [(b)]that hav
reported SARS cases are 25.)

(2) [14(a)] 截至5月9日10时，全国内地非典型肺炎疑似病例累计为2566例。
([14(a)] Up to 10:00 am of May 9, the accumulated number of suspect atypic
pneumonia cases is 2566.)

(3) [8(a)] 临床诊断病例中，北京48例（[(b)]其中28例为疑似病例转为临床诊断
例，[(c)]20例为新发病例），[(d)]治愈出院16例，[(e)]死亡2例；(process verb "t
be" omitted in clauses [(a) (d) (e)])
([8(a)]Among the diagnosed cases, 48 are in Beijing ([(b)]28 are case
transferred from suspect cases and [(c)]20 are new cases), [(d)]and 16 are th
cured [(c)]and 2 are the dead;)

(4) [10(a)]目前在医院[(b)]接受治疗的2993例。(process verb "to be" omitted i
clause [(b)])
([10(a)] Those [(b)]who receive treatment in hospital are 2993.)

(5) [(b)] 安徽、上海、湖北、湖南、甘肃、宁夏等省份，累计临床诊断病例在1
例以内；
[(b)] In Anhui, Shanghai, Hubei, Hunan, Gansu, Ningxia and othe
provinces, the accumulated diagnosed cases are less than 10;

(6) [1(a)] 5月9日，全国内地14个省份有非典型肺炎病例报告，
[1(a)] On May 9, 14 provinces and municipal cities in the mainland hav
atypical pneumonia cases reports,

(7) [6(a)] 福建已经连续31天没有新发病例报告，
[6(a)] Fujian has had no new cases for 31 days,

Material Processes:

(8) [4(a)] 海南、贵州、云南、西藏、青海、新疆6个省份未发现疫情。
[4(a)] Six provinces such as Hainan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Qinghai and Xinjiang have not found any SARS cases

(9) [10(a)]目前在医院[(b)]接受治疗的2993例。
([10(a)]Those [(b)]who receive treatment in hospital are 2993.)

Verbal Processes:

(10) [3(a)]截至5月9日10时，[(b)]报告有疫情的省份为25个。
[3(a)] Up to 10:00 am of May 9, provinces and municipal cities [(b)]that have reported SARS cases are 25.

(11) [7(a)]5月8日10时至5月9日10时，全国内地共报告新增非典型肺炎临床诊断病例118例。
([7(a)]From 10:00 am of May 8 to 10:00 am of May 9, various parts of mainland China reported 118 diagnosed atypical pneumonia cases.)

Since relational process concerns "state" rather than "action," the greater amount of relational process in the text suggests that the producer of the case report is more interested in "being" than "doing" or "acting." In fact, in producing the report, the News Office was setting up a kind of relationship between SARS cases and the places/time where/when they occur. It was found that 66 out of 78 process verbs involved are 有 (has), 在 x 例之内 (be . . . within), 为 x 例 , (是) x 例 (be), and "zero verb" which build the relationship in terms of either identifying or attributing. As a report, the involvement of a verbal process is unavoidable, but the extent to which verbal processes are applied is comparatively less (12.82 percent) and only one process verb (报告 report) is involved. Material processes only involve two verbs (发现 find, 接受 receive) and are kept to a minimum (2.56 percent) in the text next to zero use of mental, behavioral and existential processes. As such, the dominance of relational processes, together with the less involvement of material processes, may well suggest a kind of objectivity and stability in the case report. The producer does not intend to put personal opinions or actions about SARS into the case report. On the contrary, the producer is just stating what the SARS cases were, where, and when they occurred.

Realization of the register variable of tenor in the interpersonal metafunction

The social relation in verbal interaction is called tenor, which is realized in the grammatical system of mood and modal adjunct. According to Halliday (1985, 72), mood "consists of two parts: (1) the Subject, which is a nominal group, and (2) the Finite operator, which is a part of verbal group." The finite element

of verb operators like *can, must* expresses modality, "the speaker's judgment o the probabilities, or the obligations, involved in what he is saying" (Hallida 1985, 75). Modal adjuncts are one exponent of tenor in that adjuncts lik "probably" or "unfortunately" in English are most closely associated with th meanings constructed in the mood system. Adjuncts further classified as mood adjuncts, for example, are associated mostly with polarity, modality, temporality and mood. Adjuncts further classified as comment adjuncts are more associated with the speaker's attitude to the proposition they are making. Drawing on SFL's account of English mood structure and Peng's (2002) examination of Chinese mood structure, the use of subject can be examined in terms of animate and inanimate, and the use of modal adjuncts can be examined in terms of mood adjunct and comment adjunct. How they are used is summarized in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3
Summary of mood elements in the text of May 9 SARS case report

Type	Number	Examples
Subject		
Animate subject	0	
Inanimate subject	75[2]	省份 (provinces); x 省市 (a definite province); 全国各地 (various parts of the country); x 例 (a definite number of cases); 病例 (cases) 在医院接受治疗的 (those who receive treatment in hospital); 治愈出院 (the cured and released from hospital); 死亡 (the dead)
Modal adjunct		
Comment adjunct	0	
Mood adjunct	14	共 (totally), 共 (still), 连续 (on end), 累计 (totally), 没 (no), 未 (not)

The statistics are significant. With all the subject of clauses in the text being inanimate, the case report producer is obviously trying not to be involved in the information that is being publicized. Thus, by making use of choices between animate and inanimate subjects, the News Office keeps a distance from the audience. For example, to maintain the status of outsider to the situation, the Office chooses definite provinces (the underlined part) as subject in:

(12) [4(a)] 海南、贵州、云南、西藏、青海、新疆6个省份未发现疫情。
([4(a)] Six provinces such as Hainan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Qinghai, and Xinjiang have not found any SARS cases.)

instead of "我们 (we)" as subject in:

(13) 我们没有在海南、贵州、云南、西藏、青海、新疆6个省份发现疫情。
(We have not found SARS cases in the six provinces of Hainan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Qinghai and Xinjiang.)

where there is certainly an involvement of subjectivity as "we" obviously refers to the producer of the case report.

With inanimate subjects in all the clauses, the News Office leaves the public with an impression of being objective. And such an impression is reinforced by the avoidance of using the single comment adjunct. The mood adjuncts applied are also kept within the association of polarity (no, not), usuality (totally, on end) and time (still). It is evident that this choice of inanimate subjects and lack of comment adjuncts echoes the application of relational process discussed above and, as will be seen in the following, is also in line with the choice of marked themes.

Realization of register variable of mode in textual metafunction

The register variable of mode is realized in the grammatical system of thematic structure which consists of theme and rheme. "The theme is the element which serves as the point of departure of the message; it is that with which the clause is concerned" (Halliday 1985, 37). According to SFL, the theme is unmarked when it also serves as the subject of the clause. It is unmarked in the sense that it is natural and not emphasized. However, when it is not the subject of the clause and takes the form of, say, an adjunct, the theme is marked. In this case, the marked theme plays a special role in directing the reader's attention to the message the speaker intends to communicate.

Based on these SFL assumptions, the thematic structure of the text of the May 9 case report can be examined in terms of marked and unmarked theme. Table 4.4 (see p. 82) is the statistical result of such an examination.

The statistics show a contrast between the use of unmarked theme and marked theme in number. The total number of unmarked themes is only four while there are ten marked themes, over two times higher than the former. On the average, every 1.4 independent clause contains a marked theme while the average occurrence of an unmarked theme is 1/3.5. This high frequency of marked theme may be explained in the way in which the producer of the text intentionally directs the reader's attention to certain messages. Then what are the messages the Office directs readers to? A close look at the marked theme reveals that in the text, nine out of ten marked themes are time adjuncts and place adjuncts. For example:

(14) [1(a)]5月9日，全国内地14个省份有非典型肺炎病例报告。
([1(a)] On May 9, 14 provinces and municipal cities in the mainland have atypical pneumonia case reports.)

(15) [3(a)] 截至5月9日10时，[(b)]报告有疫情的省份为25个。
([3(a)] Up to 10:00 am, May 9, provinces and municipal cities [(b)]that have reported the epidemic are 25.)

(16) [11(a)] 5月8日10时至5月9日10时，各地[(b)]报告新增非典型肺炎疑似病例144例。
([11(a)] From10:00 am of May 8 to 10:00am of May 9, various parts report [(b)] that the newly emerged atypical pneumonia suspect cases are 144.)

(17) [5(a)] 在报告有疫情的省份中，[(b)]黑龙江没有临床诊断病例报告；
([5] In the provinces and municipal cities [(a)] that report the epidemic [(b)] Heilongjiang has no diagnosed cases;)

(18) [(c)] 安徽、上海、湖北、湖南、甘肃、宁夏等省份，累计临床诊断病例在10例以内；
([(c)]in provinces like Anhui, Shanghai, Hubei, Hunan, Gansu, Ningxia, and other provinces, the accumulated diagnosed cases are less than 10;)

(19) [8(a)] 临床诊断病例中，北京48例，
([8(a)] Among the diagnosed cases, 48 are in Beijing.)

Table 4.4
The distribution of themes in the text of May 9's SARS case report

Types	Number	Occurrence	Examples in their numbered clauses
Unmarked theme	4	1/3.5	2: 其余17个省份 (The rest 17 provinces); 4: 海南、贵州、云南、西藏、青海、新疆6个省份 (Six provinces such as Hainan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Qinghai and Xinjiang); 6: 福建 (Fujian); 10: 目前在医院接受治疗的 (Those who are now receiving treatment in hospital)
Marked theme	10	1/1.4	
time adjunct	7		7, 11, 13: 5月8日10时至5月9日10时(From 10:00 am of May 8 to 10:00 am of May 9); 3, 9, 14: 截至5月9日10时 (Up to 10:00 am of May 9); 1: 5月9日 (on May 9)
place adjunct	2		5: 在报告有疫情的省份中(In the provinces and municipal cities that report the epidemic); 8: 临床诊断病例中(among the diagnosed cases)
conjunctive adjunct	1		12: 其中(Among them)
Independent clauses	14		

In (14)–(16) the marked themes (the underlined elements) are time adjuncts, which may lead readers to pay increased attention to the period of time that this case report is addressing; in (17)–(18) the marked themes (also the underlined elements) are place adjuncts, which directs the reader's attention to the places where the cases occurred. Thus, it can be assumed that the producer focuses more on the time and place than on anything else.

The register analysis, undertaken as analysis of the realization of field in transitivity, tenor in mood structure and mode in thematic structure, indicates that the text of the May 9 SARS case report remains objective to a great extent. The preference of relational process to material process in transitivity, the abundant use of inanimate subject and the absence of comment adjuncts in the grammatical system of mood and modal adjunct, and the much higher frequency of marked themes in the form of time and place adjuncts, suggest that this SARS case report, seen as a single text on a single day, is "distanced" from the producer. This objectivization of the case report is a necessity for it to act as a part of SARS prevention measures. To report SARS cases as they occurred builds up public trust in the government, this trust being essential for the successful management of the epidemic.

Generic structure analysis

The second step in genre analysis is generic structure analysis, which examines how social practice is constructed in the generic structure of the case report. The ranking/independent clauses (excluding embedded clauses) are the basic units of analysis and are grouped into different stages in the generic structure. The grouping is based on the speech act each of the clauses performs and on the purpose it fulfills, and the resultant generic structure is shown in Table 4.5 (see p. 84), where the stages are labeled according to their functions, and the clause domain and purpose of each stage are provided together with their key linguistic realizations.

Stages, according to van Leeuwen (1993), are sequences of speech acts that cluster together, and the boundaries of a stage can be identified either by the presence of an initial and/or final speech act or by a shift in the pattern of combination. Thus, the ten stages identified are presenting SARS information either by stating the SARS cases (suspect and diagnosed) of the day and up to the day, or by stating them at the national level and local level. For example, the first stage (Presentation 1) is presenting the overall epidemic situation of the country by stating that day's situation in each of the 14 provinces that have SARS case reports. Presentation 2 then turns to stating the newly added diagnosed cases of the day while Presentation 4 is stating the newly added suspect cases of the day. Occasionally, there are further details legitimizing the statements made in the presenting act (e.g. in Presentations 1 and 2), but with

Table 4.5
Stages in the generic structure of the text of the May 9 case report

Functionally labeled stages of generic structure	Clause domain	Purpose of stages	Key linguistic realizations
Presentation 1	1–2	To state the overall epidemic situation of the country on and up to the day	Relational process (have) describing the situation; time adjunct as marked theme
Presentation 2	3–4	To state the number of the (un)affected provinces	Relational process (be); inanimate subject
Presentation 3	5–6	To state the situation in affected area	Relational process (be) describing the situation
• sub-presentation 1	5	To list provinces with no more than 10 cases	be ... within
• sub-presentation 2	6	To state provinces having no new cases for a certain period of time	constantly, have no newly diagnosed cases for ... days
Presentation 4	7	To state the newly added diagnosed cases of the day	Relational process (be); time adjunct as marked theme
Presentation 5	8	To state the distribution of the diagnosed cases	Relational process (with elliptical be); inanimate subject
Presentation 6	9–10	To state the accumulated cases up to the day	Relational process (with elliptical be); inanimate subject; time adjunct as marked theme
Presentation 7	11	To state the newly added suspect cases	Relational process (with elliptical be); time adjunct as marked theme; inanimate subject in material process
Presentation 8	12	To state the distribution of newly added suspect cases	Relational process (with elliptical be); connective adjunct as marked theme
Presentation 9	13	To state the released suspect cases	Time adjunct as marked theme; relational process (with elliptical be)
Presentation 10	14	To state the accumulated number of suspect cases	Time adjunct as marked theme; relational process (be)

most stages, the statements presented are so plain that it seems there is no need for a justification or further exemplification. What deserves attention is that this act of presenting is not performed by a material process but by relational processes (the verb "to have"). In fact, all the presenting stages are realized by the relational process (see the key linguistic realizations in Table 4.5). This strategy of indirect speech act backgrounds the action of presenting to a certain extent, as relational process is more associated with "state" than "action." In addition, beginning the clause with a time adjunct "On May 9", the first stage (and other stages, too) in the generic structure has orientated the audience's attention to the reporting time rather than, say, to a purpose realized by a potential use of infinitive clause. In this way, the case report producer has presented a situation which is believed as free of subjective involvement.

The presenting purpose fulfilled in this generic structure of the text of the May 9 case report may become more obvious when it is compared with the generic structure of a case report released from the Canadian government. A text of a Canadian SARS case report is selected for comparative analysis. It was issued on May 7, and selected for analysis only because it is closest to the Chinese data in date.[3] The case report is presented as Text 2 and its generic structure in terms of stages is shown in Table 4.6.

Text 2: Summary of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) Cases: Canada and International (May 7, 2003) Canada
(Source: http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/sars-sras/eu-ae/sars20030507_e.html)

[1]Since yesterday, no additional probable cases of SARS have been reported.

[2]The total number of probable cases reported to date in Canada, by reported symptom onset date and type of exposure (where known), is provided below (Figure 1).[4]

[3]The current status of all probable and suspect cases in Canada as of May 7, 2003 is presented in Tables 1 and 2.

[4]Of the 329 probable and suspect SARS cases identified to date, most (73%, 239 of 329) have been discharged from hospital or have recovered at home.

[5]An additional 18 of the 329 (6%) suspect and probable cases are currently stable or recovering at home.

[6(a)]Most of the case fatalities reported have occurred in patients with underlying illness, [(b)]and nearly all were elderly patients over the age of 70 years.

[7(a)]As of May 7, 2003, a total of 146 individuals [(b)]who meet the probable case definition and 183 [(c)]who meet the suspect case definition of SARS have been reported, including 23 deaths (Table 3).

[8(a)]One new suspect case has been reported in Ontario, [(b)]and one previously excluded suspect case in Saskatchewan has been relisted as a suspect case.

Table 4.6
Generic structure stages in the text of the Canadian May 7 case report

Functionally labeled stages of generic structure	Clause domain	Purpose of stages	Key linguistic realization
Presentation 1	1–2	To state the total number of the probable cases to the date	Passive voice is applied; time adjunct as marked theme
Legitimization 1	Fig. 1	To provide the diagram	Factual numbers are provided
Presentation 2	3	To state the status of the probable and suspect cases	Passive voice is applied; (tables are used)
Legitimization 2	Tables 1&2	To provide two tables	Factual numbers are provided
Legitimization 3 (explanation and reason)	4–6	To explain the situation and provide reasons	Passive voice is applied; materail process (occur); relational process (be); past and present prefect tense
Presentation 3	7–8	To state the total number of the cases on the day	Passive voice is applied in present prefect tense; tim adjunct as marked theme
Legitimization 4	Table 3	To provide the table	Factual numbers are provided
Account 1	9	To explain the mode of transition	Material process (suggest) relational process (be)
Legitimization 4	10–17	To provide examples of case transition	place, time and connecti adjuncts as marked them passive voice; material an relational processes
Account 2	18	To state the effect of infection control measure	Connective adjunct as marked theme; passive voice in present perfect tense
Account 3	19–26	To state infect still occurring in hospitals	Marked theme; passive voice
Account 4	27–28	To account for the situation in British Columbia	Relational process, and material process in passive voice
Account 5	29	To account for the situation in Ontario and the other provinces	Material process (return, account)

9(a)The current evidence suggests (b)that respiratory droplet transmission, requiring close contact with a case of SARS, is the main mode of transmission.

10Based on data available from 42 probable or suspect cases with a single known contact with a SARS case, the mean incubation period is 5 days (median 4 days, range 2 to 10 days).

11In the province of Ontario, the majority of cases have been associated with specific transmission settings, such as household, hospital, and specific community groups or settings.

12(a)In community settings, a total of 20 probable and 11 suspect cases of SARS were identified in a religious community group (BLD cluster), however among these, (b)exposure was attributed mainly to health care and household settings.

13(a)Four members of the index family (b)who are members of this religious group had contact with a SARS case in the emergency room of a Toronto hospital on March 16, 2003.

14(a)Three of these developed SARS after the exposure, (b)and the infection subsequently spread through their extended family.

15(a)By April 12, 2003, all members of the religious group were quarantined, in an effort (b)to contain any further spread within and outside of this social network.

16In total, fourteen members of the index family, 3 health care workers and 14 other religious group members have been identified as probable or suspect cases of SARS.

17The religious group has since completed their quarantine with no further cases identified through extensive case finding and contact tracing efforts.

18Following the implementation of strict infection control measures in all Ontario hospitals, transmission of SARS to hospital workers has decreased substantially.

19Despite these measures, there have been reports of transmission to hospital workers.

20In 3 different hospitals, transmission has been attributed to exposure during difficult intubations.

21In two, undiagnosed patients were identified as the source of transmission for 7 hospital workers.

22Compliance with infection control precautions by staff may not have been complete.

23In the third, a SARS patient was identified as the source of infection for 9 hospital staff during a difficult intubation.

24In addition, transmission of SARS to 6 hospital staff has also been identified in 5 different low-risk SARS units.

25(a)Initial investigation suggests (b)that transmission in these settings has occurred (c)while staff were wearing required personal protective equipment and following all recommended infection control precautions.

26A comprehensive investigation is presently underway involving experts from Health Canada, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Province of Ontario, and Toronto Public Health.

[27(a)]In British Columbia, the fourth probable case (onset April 4, 2003) was a health care worker [(b)]who was exposed to the second travel-related probable case in that province.

[28]There are no further cases associated with this 4th probable case.

[29(a)]Travelers [(b)]who have returned from an affected area in Asia and their close contacts account for the remaining cases in Ontario and the other provinces.

As can be seen in the table, the Canadian case report begins, as does t Chinese report, with the stage of presenting. In the first three stages, the repo presents the total number of the probable cases to the date, the status of t probable and suspect cases and the total number of cases up to the dat However, the generic structure also reveals some differences in performing t act of presenting. First, in contrast to the Chinese case report whe legitimization is not found, the Canadian case report applies legitimization each stage of presentation. To put it more exactly, in all the three stages presentation, each act of presenting is supported either by figures and tabl or by explanation and reasons. Second, apart from the presenting purpose, t case report also performs an act of accounting. For example, the case repo account for the mode of transmission of SARS cases (Account 1) by providi examples of case transmission; it states the effect of infection control measur taken (Account 2) but also admits the continuous infections in hospital (Accou 3); it also provides reasons for the cases in British Columbia (Account 4 Ontario and the other provinces (Account 5). A third difference in gener structure is that while the Chinese case report separates the diagram and te in format, the Canadian case report just puts the diagram inside the text as sub-stage of legitimization. For example, in Presentation 1, the report does n present the case numbers in detail as does the Chinese report. Instead, it ju states that 'The total number of probable cases reported to date in Canada, reported symptom onset date and type of exposure (where known), is provide below (Figure 1)'. In so doing, the case report leaves the readers to understan the situation themselves by reading the diagram. This is a contrast to the Chine case report in which the News Office presents the case numbers himself.

The generic structures of the two texts of SARS case reports are formulate in linear form as follows (the sign '^' indicating the pattern of stages; squar brackets '[ ]' indicating optional stages):

Text 1 (May 9's case report in China):
Presentation 1 ^ Presentation 2 ^ Presentation 3 ^ Presentation 4 ^ Presentation 5 ^ Presentation 6 ^ Presentation 7 ^ Presentation 8 ^ Presentation 9 ^ Presentation 10

Text 2 (May 7's case report in Canada):
Presentation 1 ^ Presentation 2 ^ Presentation 3 ^ [Account 1 ^ Account 2 ^ Account 3 ^ Account 4 ^ Account 5]

It can be clearly seen that the generic structures of the two case reports have similarities as well as differences. These variations in the generic structure can be attributed to the different contextual variables involved. For example, the obligatory stage of presentation in both case reports arises because both of the two case reports are doing the same thing, that is, reporting SARS cases. This implies that the two case reports are of the same genre. The optional stages that only occur in the Canadian case report, on the other hand, mark the difference between the two case reports. It suggests different shades of emphasis and thus different ways of presenting the SARS information. While the Chinese case report takes the presentation of the SARS cases as its sole purpose, the Canadian case report focuses not only on the presentation, but also on explaining the reason and providing ways of avoiding being infected. The sole stages of presentation, we may argue, suggest that Chinese report is strictly confined to the field of SARS case-reporting. It does not extend itself to moral advice by applying subjective comment and explanation as is the case with the Canadian report.

The interplay between language metafunctions and generic structures

In the above step in our genre analysis, we examined the generic structure of a Chinese SARS case report and compared it with the generic structure of a Canadian case report. In so doing, we recognized the text of the SARS case report as a staged goal-oriented social practice, which, in the case of our data with the Chinese case report, has the characteristic of presenting the case numbers while not being involved in the presentation. This finding complies with what we found from the register analysis, and the two findings will be reinforced if we make a direct link between the generic structure and the ideational, interpersonal and textual mode of meaning in the language. We would therefore examine the interplay between register and genre in this third step of our genre analysis.

As genre is situated beyond register as a wider plane of context, register functions as the expression form of genre, just as language serves as expression form of register. In other words, "[R]egister can then itself be organized with respect to field, tenor and mode, reflecting metafunctional diversity in its expression form, leaving genre to concentrate on the integration of meaning engendered by field, tenor and mode as systemically related social processes" (Martin 1992: 495). Based on this assumption, Martin (1997: 17) identifies four types of structure in his attempt to associate the various structuring principles of genre with the metafunctions of language, namely, orbital, serial, prosodic and periodic, in relation to modes of meaning (see the part of introduction in this article). Martin's suggestion provides a possible link between the generic structure and the metafunctions of meaning through register.

In the case of our data, the generic structure of the text of the May 9 c
report is a serial type, that is, the text unfolds stage by stage, with each st
dependent on the immediately preceding stage — no nuclear segment on wh
other stages depend. Put more specifically, the ten presentation stages evo
one after another, each relating to its previous one. Thus, Presentation 1 evo
into Presentation 2, which in turn evolves into Presentation 3, and so on u
the text reaches its end. In the text, there is not an element as nucleus to wh
other elements as satellites hang, as is the structure of an orbital type, nor i
structure supra-segmental or wave-like, as is with the structure of a prosodic
periodic type. It is a typical serial structure with multiple stages as multi nucle
Even in the third stage, which includes two sub-presentations, there is not
umbrella-like clause that serves as a covering, as is the Canadian case rep
where a covering clause like 'The total number of probable cases reported
date in Canada, by reported symptom onset date and type of exposure (wh
known), is provided below (Figure 1)' is provided. In the case of our data (
May 9 case report), the two sub-presentations are parallel both to each oth
and to the one preceding and the one thereafter.

This serial pattern of multi-nuclear structure may suggest two things. Fi
the News Office is in a dominant social position. This may be seen in the gen
structure of Text 1 where there is less exemplification as stages in its presentati
of case numbers. In such a serial pattern, according to Iedema, the speake
writer "has no need for exemplification, specialization, explanation
justification" (1997: 88), and therefore can be interpreted as a result of "a la
status difference" (1997: 88). Second, the May 9 case report builds on the logi
meaning of the text. The logical meaning is a type of ideational meaning a
thus a forth metafunction of language. According to Thompson (2004: 3
"whereas the other three metafunctions relate mainly to the meanings that
express in our messages, the logical metafunction relates to the kinds
connections that we make between the messages." As such, the logic
metafunction may operate at levels other than just between clauses, and can
expressed in a serial pattern of generic structure. In the case of Text 1 (the t
of the May 9 case report), the logical metafunction is seen to have operat
along two lines: the text evolves in the direction of time and types of SARS cas
Along the line of time, for example, the first stage reports the situation on t
day of May 9, then in the second stage the text moves to reporting the situatio
up to 10:00 May 9. It can be seen through a chain of time adjuncts as marke
themes in Stages 1, 2, 4, 6, 7,13, 14, the text builds up a logical link throughou
the stages. Whereas the period of time concerned remains the same, the te
evolves along the line of case types. For example, relating the period betwee
10:00 May 8 and 10:00 May 9, the text first present the diagnosed cases, th
recovered and the dead (Stage 4), then it states the distribution of the diagnose
cases (Stage 5). The logical evolution of the text is also seen in a clo
dependence of one stage upon the preceding one. Stage 6, for example, close

relates itself to the previous stage in terms of total number of SARS cases: in Stage 6 the total case numbers (including the recovered and dead) up to the date is presented while in Stage 5 the total number of the diagnosed, recovered and dead in various provinces is reported. Thus, it is clear that this serialization of generic structure maps on the logical meaning of the text.

Conclusion

The genre analysis of the May 9 SARS case report may come to a close with Hank's quotation that genres "derive their practical reality from their relation to particular linguistic acts, of which they are both the products and primary sources" (1987, 671). Indeed, the SARS case report examined in this chapter acts as part of anti-SARS social practice both because it is the source for and product of linguistic acts. The SARS case report as genre provides various linguistic strategies for the News Office, such as the relational process, inanimate subject, and time adjunct in grammatical structures, the presenting acts in generic structures and the logical meaning built in the serial pattern. All these are necessary for a genre that reports SARS cases in a way in which the purpose of reporting is achieved. As product, the SARS case report as a genre brings about a practical effect on anti-SARS social practice. As is indicated in the study, the SARS case report fulfills its purpose of reporting in an objective way. Put more concretely, the lexico-grammatical analysis reveals the realization of a personal distance through the choices of relational process, inanimate subject, and time adjunct as marked theme; the generic structure shows that the report is particularly concerned with the field of SARS cases; and the serial pattern indicates that the case report builds up a logical meaning. In this sense, the News Office reports the number of SARS cases as they were reported to the Office, void of any possible involvement of subjective commitment.

The objective way of reporting SARS cases was important for anti-SARS actions. It has been noted that in the Canadian May 7 case report there are optional stages of "account." If these stages had occurred in the Chinese May 9 case report, the objective reporting gained from the application of lexico-grammatical strategies would have been ruined, and the objectivity of the case report might have been doubted. In that case, the SARS case report might not be taken as seriously by readers, and the report's intended effect would have been greatly reduced.

It is important to note that, through such objective reporting of SARS cases, the case report as genre acts as part of social practice in which the Chinese government managed the SARS crisis. In a situation where both domestic chaos and international pressure mounted, the case report itself has become a timely means by which the Health Office handled the crisis to a satisfactory extent. The genre analysis of the May 9 case report in this chapter explains the way in

which the case report contributed positively to the management of the SA
crisis.

Notes

1. Peng (2000) identified some of the differences in Chinese and Engl
process verbs, e.g., the omission of relational process verb BE in Chin
which he labeled as a "zero verb" (2000, 238). We take his findings in c
study and consider, for example, the BE-omission as a relational ve
process.
2. Note that the total number of clauses is 78, and the exponent here is
The reason is that Clauses 3(b) and 5(a) are not considered to have subje
in Chinese. Clause 8(z) has a shared subject.
3. The Canadian May 9 case report is not found on the same website wh
the May 7 case report is found, so the May 7 case report is used for
comparison.
4. This figure, as with the following two in this report, is not printed here
the reason of space.

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Appendix 4.1: Diagram of the reported numbers of SARS cases on May 9

全国内地非典型肺炎疫情统计表（截至5月9日10时）

序号	省别	临床诊断病例		其中医务人员		出院人数		死亡人数		疑似病例		
		新增／（其中由疑似转为临床诊断数）	累计	新增	累计	新增	累计	新增	累计	新增	排除	合计
1	北京	48(28)	2177[1]	3	372	16	168	2	114	54	87	1425
2	天津	9(5)	141	2	66	0	2	1	6	11	1	123
3	河北	9(4)	156	0	15	2	11	2	8	6	3	109
4	山西	11(6)	400[2]	0	76	15	69	0	17	14	22	138
5	内蒙古	20(10)	284[3]	3	42	3	16	1	17	10	5	193
6	辽宁	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
7	吉林	0	26	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	7
8	黑龙江	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
9	上海	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	12
10	江苏	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	23
11	浙江	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
12	安徽	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	13
13	福建	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
14	江西	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
15	山东	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
16	河南	0	15	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	14
17	湖北	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	15
18	湖南	0	6	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	3
19	广东	17(7)	1502	1	345	15	1288	0	56	38	36	414
20	广西	0	20	0	0	0	9	0	3	0	1	3
21	重庆	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
22	四川	2(2)	13	0	0	0	4	0	2	1	0	17
23	陕西	1	12	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	27
24	甘肃	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
25	宁夏	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	5
合计		118(62)	4805	9	925	53	1582	6	230	144	164	2566

(1) 北京排除原临床诊断病例7例（其中医务人员1例、转疑似病例2例）。

(2) 山西排除原临床诊断病例2例。

(3) 内蒙古排除原临床诊断病例2例。

Appendix 4.2: English equivalent of Text 1 (May 9 case report)

1(a)On May 9, 14 provinces and municipal cities in the mainland have atypical pneumonia case reports,(b) including 8 that report new diagnosed and suspect cases, 1 new diagnosed cases and 5 new suspected cases.

2(a)The rest 17 provinces report no new cases.

3(a)Up to 10:00 am May 9, provinces and municipal cities (b)that have reported SARS cases are 25.

4(a) Six provinces such as Hainan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Qinghai and Xinjiang have not found any SARS cases.

5(a)In the provinces and municipal cities(b) that report the epidemic, Heilongjiang has no diagnosed cases;(c) in Anhui, Shanghai, Hubei, Hunan, Gansu, Ningxia, and other provinces the accumulated diagnosed cases are less than 10;(d) in provinces like Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Chongqing, Fujian, Liaoning, Jiangxi and Shandong, ect. the diagnosed cases are less than 5.

6(a)Fujian has had no new cases for 31 days on end, (b) Hunan has no new diagnosed cases for 18 days on end,(c) Shandong has no new diagnosed cases for 15 days on end, (d) Guangxi has no new diagnosed cases for 7 days on end,(e) Niangxia has no new diagnosed cases for 6 days on end and(f) Jiangxi has no new diagnosed cases for 5 days on end.

7(a)From 10:00 am of May 8 to 10:00 am of May 9, various parts of mainland China reported 118 diagnosed atypical pneumonia cases(b) (including 62 cases that are transferred from suspected cases),(c) the cured and released from hospital are 53, (d)the dead are 6.

8(a)Among the diagnosed cases, 48 are in Beijing ((b)28 are cases transferred from suspect cases and (c)20 are new cases), (d)and 16 are the cured (e)and 2 are the dead; (f)9 are in Tianjin ((g)5 are cases transferred from suspect cases), (h)and 1 is dead; (i)9 are in Hebei ((j)4 are cases transferred from suspect cases), (k)and 2 are the cured (l)and 2 are the dead; (m)11 are in Shanxi, (n)6 are cases transferred from suspect cases, (o)15 are the cured; (p)20 are in the Inner Mongolia,(q)(10 are cases transferred from suspect cases), (r)3 are the cured; (s)one is the dead; (t)one is the cured in Fujia; (u)one is the cured in Henan; (v)17cases are in Guangdong; ((w)7 are cases transferred from suspect cases), (x)15 are the cured); (y)2 are in Sichua; ((z)which are cases transferred from suspect cases); (aa)one case is in Shan'si; (ab)one case is in Gansu.

9(a)Up to 10:00 am of May 9, an accumulated number of 4805 atypical pneumonia cases are reported in various parts of mainland China ((b)925 are medical staff), (c)the accumulated cured and released from hospital are 1582 (d)and the dead are 230.

10(a)Those (b)who are now receiving treatment in hospital are 2993.

11(a)From 10:00 am of May 8 to 10:00am of May 9, various parts report (b)that the newly emerged atypical pneumonia suspect cases are 144.

12(a)Among them 54 are in Beijing, (b)11are in Tianjin; (c)6 are in Hebei; (d)14 are in Shanxi; (e)10 are in Inner Mogolia; (f)4 are in Shanghai (g)one is in Jiangsu; (h)2 are inAnhui; (i)One in Shangdong and Hubei respectively; (j)38 are in Guangdong; (k)one is in Sichuan and Shan'xi respectively.

13(a)From 10:00 am of May 8 to 10:00 am of May 9, various provinces of mainland China also reported 164 released suspect atypical pneumonia cases. (b)among which

87 are in Beijing, [c]36 are in Guangdong, [d]22 are in shanxi, [e]5 are in Inner Mongolia, [f]4 are in Shanghai, [g]3 are in Hebei, [h]2 are in Ningxia and [i]one is in Tianjin, Zhejiang, Shangdong, Guangxi, Shan'xi respectively.

[14(a)]Up to 10:00 am of May 9, the accumulated number of suspect atypical pneumonia cases is 2566.