

中美主流媒体关于亚投行英文报道中的 转述言语分析

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摘 要: 以 2014 年以来中美关于亚投行的 20 篇新闻报道为语料, 中美新闻两两对应, 报道内容、时间相同, 字数相近, 涵盖了亚投行形成的十个重要阶段。通过历时和共时、定性和定量相结合的分析方法, 对新闻语篇中转述言语的转述形式、转述动词和消息来源三个方面进行互文性分析。统计数据和典型例子分析表明新闻语篇看似是不偏不倚的信息传递工具, 实则被赋予了意识形态意义。因此, 在阅读新闻报道中读者应该提高批评意识和敏感度。

关键词: 亚投行; 新闻语篇; 转述言语; 互文性

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一、引言

新世纪以来, 各国的发展速度极不均衡。为了更好地发挥新兴国家在世界经济和全球金融治理中的作用, 改革原有的国际金融制度, 中国倡议设立了首个政府间性质的亚洲区域多边开发机构——亚洲基础设施投资银行 (Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, AIIB, 简称亚投行)。由中国主导筹建的亚洲基础设施投资银行备受世界瞩目, “亚投行”一度成了国内外媒体的热词。本文拟对中美主流媒体有关亚投行新闻报道中的转述言语进行考察, 从转述形式、转述动词和消息来源三个方面分析双方在亚投行的建立过程中立场态度的发展变化。我们选取了 20 篇相关报道,

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其中 10 篇来自《人民日报》和《中国日报》，10 篇来自《纽约时报》和《华盛顿邮报》，中方的报道以 C1, C2……C10 标记，美方以 A1, A2……A10 标记，双方语料时间跨度为 2014 年 10 月 24 日至 2016 年 8 月 31 日。这 20 篇中美新闻报道两两对应，报道的时间和内容相同，字数相近，涵盖了亚投行形成的十个关键点或事件。其中 A1 和 C1 是关于首批意向创始成员国代表在北京正式签署《筹建亚投行备忘录》，A2 和 C2 是关于英国宣布成为亚投行意向创始成员国，A3 和 C3 是关于法、德、意三大欧洲力量成为创始成员国，A4 和 C4 是关于韩国成为创始成员国，A5 和 C5 是关于澳大利亚成为创始成员国，A6 和 C6 是关于美国财政部长杰克·卢访华，A7 和 C7 是亚投行接收新意向创始成员国申请截止后的报道，A8 和 C8 是 2015 年 4 月 6 号关于亚投行的不同报道，A9 和 C9 是关于《亚洲基础设施投资银行协定》签署仪式在北京举行，A10 和 C10 是关于加拿大宣布加入亚投行。通过话语分析旨在提高民众对语言使用的敏感度，更重要的是揭示西方社会中存在的各种不合理现象，从而逐步引发社会变革，改变社会现状（辛斌等，2018）。

二、转述形式

1 转述形式的分类

转述形式指报道者在转述他人话语时所采用的方式，本文主要分为三种方式：直接转述（direct report, DR）、间接转述（indirect report, IR）和混合转述（mixed speech, MS）。直接转述往往带有引号，表示引用的是被转述者的原话。例如：

(1) The head of the European Union Chamber of Commerce in China, Jörg Wuttke, agreed, saying, “If Britain walks through that door, others will follow swiftly. I am sure Luxembourg and the French are next.” (*The New York Times*, 2015-03-13)

在直接转述中作为引导句的转述者话语和被转述的话语之间界限分明，前者对后者的介入或影响程度最小，因而被认为是转述方式中最客观的一种。在上面的例子中引导句出现在被转述话语之前，其实在新闻报道中它也常常出现在其后甚至中间。例如：

(2) “It will give a lot of ammunition to those who have been pushing for it,” Mr. Hahm said. (ibid.)

(3) “This is the U.K.’s sovereign decision,” a spokesman at the National Security Council said. “We hope and expect that the U.K. Will use its voice to push for the adoption of high standards.” (*China Daily*, 2015-03-13)

间接转述是指转述者引用时只忠实于原文的内容而不是措辞，如例（4）。有一种间接转述 Leech 和 Short（1981）称为“言语行为的叙述性转述”（narrative report of speech act），主要特征是仅转述所实施的言语行为，而不是具体说了什么。例（5）

中的转述动词 propose 和 pledge 即为言语行为动词。

(4) The administration has also suggested that, given China's record on the environment and lack of transparency, the new bank would not meet the standards of existing institutions. (*The New York Times*, 2015-03-28)

(5) China proposed the bank in 2013 to finance investment in infrastructure across Asia and had pledged to put up most of its initial \$50 billion in capital. (*Washington Post*, 2015-03-19)

混合转述主要有两种:一种是间接言语加上直接言语,转述者似乎以前者作为过渡,顺理成章地引出后者,如例(6);另一种混合转述是在间接言语中将个别词语加上引号,如例(7)和(8)。辛斌(2005)认为,像例(6)这样的混合引语是一种微妙的改变受话人观点的方式,因为转述者显然是在用自己的声音引导读者理解直接言语。第二种转述言语也被称作警示引语(scare quotes)或者嘲讽引用(snigger quotes),引号或者表示强调,或者表示转述者欲与引号内的词语拉开距离,不同意或不赞成其表达的内容等。

(6) Barack Obama said the country looked forward to collaborating with the new development bank “just like we do with the Asia Development Bank and the World Bank” in April. (*People's Daily*, 2016-06-29)

(7) US Treasury Secretary Softens Views on China-Led Infrastructure Bank, But Stresses ‘High Standards’ in Asia Society Address (*The New York Times*, 2015-03-31)

(8) China launches development bank for Asia, calls it first step in “epic journey”. (*Washington Post*, 2015-06-29)

2 转述形式的频率和分布

对 20 篇中美双方新闻报道中三种转述形式使用频率与分布的统计结果(见表 1 和 2)表明,间接言语在中美报道中的使用次数最多,频率最高,分别占三种转述形式总量的 63.2%和 53.7%。这跟新闻媒体追求新闻报道的时效性有关,为了快速及时地报道最新发生的事情,对于报道者来说删减、编排和简化他人的话语显得十分必要。间接转述也有助于新闻媒体发挥自己媒介的作用,报道者往往通过间接言语帮助读者理解他人话语,并同时不可避免地会掺入自己的立场和态度,从而影响读者对报道内容的接受。

中美报道中直接言语的使用频率也很高。直接转述能使读者听到被转述者原来的声音,可有效增加新闻报道的真实性和客观性,同时也使得报道更加形象生动。从表 1 和 2 可以看出,虽然中方报道中间接言语的比例远高于美方,但美方报道中的混合引语则明显多于中方,而且从中美报道对混合引语的使用上能明显感觉到双

方对亚投行的不同立场和态度。

表 1 中方报道中转述形式的频率与分布

次数 编号	IS (%)	DS (%)	MS (%)	总计
1C	14 (78%)	4 (22%)	0	18
2C	17 (65%)	7 (27%)	2 (8%)	26
3C	11 (69%)	3 (19%)	2 (12%)	16
4C	12 (57%)	7 (33%)	2 (10%)	21
5C	10 (77%)	1 (8%)	2 (15%)	13
6C	18 (100%)	0	0	18
7C	6 (33.3%)	7 (38.9%)	5 (27.8%)	18
8C	5 (29.4%)	9 (53%)	3 (17.6%)	17
9C	7 (54%)	3 (23%)	3 (23%)	13
10C	10 (71.4%)	3 (21.4%)	1 (7.1%)	14
总计	110 (63.2%)	44 (25.3%)	20 (11.5%)	174

表 2 美方报道中转述形式的使用频率与分布

次数 编号	IS (%)	DS (%)	MS (%)	总计
1A	10 (67%)	2 (13%)	3 (20%)	15
2A	15 (56%)	9 (33%)	3 (11%)	27
3A	10 (34.5%)	9 (31%)	10 (34.5%)	29
4A	11 (85%)	2 (15%)	0	13
5A	13 (68%)	2 (11%)	4 (21%)	19
6A	9 (45%)	6 (30%)	5 (25%)	20
7A	13 (59%)	8 (36.4%)	1 (4.6%)	22
8A	11 (84.6%)	1 (7.7%)	1 (7.7%)	13
9A	8 (32%)	9 (36%)	8 (32%)	25
10A	2 (28.6%)	2 (28.6%)	3 (42.8%)	7
总计	102 (53.7%)	50 (26.3%)	38 (20%)	190

(9) In March, Lou Jiwei, the Chinese finance minister, said the bank would “mainly focus on infrastructure construction,” whereas the World Bank and Asian Development Bank “put their priorities more on poverty reduction.”(*The New York Times*, 2014-10-24)

2014 年 10 月 24 日, 当 21 个首批意向创始成员国代表在北京正式签署《筹建亚投行备忘录》时, 美国持强烈的质疑和反对态度, 认为亚投行是中国用来对抗美日主导的世界银行和亚洲发展银行的武器, 并且鼓动其同盟远离亚投行。在例 (9) 的混合引语中有两部分直接引语, 而英语连接词 *whereas* 的使用将报道者对这前后两处直接言语的不同态度暴露无遗, 即明显质疑前者而赞赏后者。

(10) But the chancellor of the Exchequer, George Osborne, made it clear Thursday

that Britain was intent on joining, calling it “*an unrivaled opportunity for the U.K. and Asia to invest and grow together.*” (*The New York Times*, 2015-03-13)

(11) The Chinese Finance Ministry warmly welcome the British announcement, saying on its website on Friday that if all went well, Britain would formally become a “*prospective founding member*” of the bank by the end of March. (*China Daily*, 2015-03-13)

2015年3月12日,英国不顾美国反对正式申请作为意向创始成员国加入亚投行,成为首个申请加入亚投行的欧洲国家,也是首个申请加入亚投行的主要西方国家。作为美国亲密的传统盟友,英国此举令美国始料未及。例(10)对英国财政部长乔治·奥斯本部分话语的直接转述以及转述动词 *calling* 的使用显然表达了保留或质疑态度。例(11)中的直接转述部分则意在强调作为亚投行发起者的中国对创始成员国的重视和对英国此举的赞赏。

继英国之后,法德意、韩国、澳大利亚等美国盟友纷纷加入亚投行,美国除了表达不满之外颇显无奈。为了缓和对亚投行的抵触态度,也为了维护美国的国家利益,2015年3月30至31日,美国总统奥巴马特别代表、财政部长雅各布·卢访华,表达了对亚投行有条件的支持。

(12) Lew said, adding that the US would welcome the AIIB provided that it “*complement existing international financial institutions.*” (*The New York Times*, 2015-03-31)

(13) Lew said that co-financed projects between the AIIB and existing financial institutions would “*help demonstrate a commitment to the highest standards of governance.*” (*ibid.*)

上面两例中加引号的直接转述部分才是雅各布·卢所要强调的重点,即亚投行应该把自己定位为现存(以美国主导的)国际金融体制的补充,不应另起炉灶,应该追求最高的管理标准。在接下来的4月2日和4月6日美国媒体连发两篇相关评论:《蜂拥加入中国的发展银行甚至震惊了创始国》(*Stampede to Join China's Development Bank Stuns Even Its Founder*)和《如何停止担忧,爱上亚投行》(*How to stop worrying and love the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank*),进一步缓和了美方对亚投行的抵触态度。2015年6月29日,亚投行的57个意向创始成员国代表在北京出席《亚洲基础设施投资银行协定》签署仪式,中美双方媒体都作了报道。

(14) But President Obama insisted in April that the idea that the United States had opposed the bank was “*simply not true,*” arguing that if the AIIB adopted global best practices, including environment and social safeguards, and invested in good

infrastructure, “then we’re all for it.” (*Washington Post*, 2015-06-29)

(15) While stating that the U.S. will not join the AIIB at present, U.S. Present Barack Obama said the country looked forward to collaborating with the new development bank “just like we do with the Asia Development Bank and with the World Bank” in April. (*People’s Daily*, 2015-06-29)

例(14)和(15)中的引号起强调作用, 强调美方始终支持亚投行的立场。但是例(14)中以转述动词 *arguing* 引导的间接言语部分作为背景信息才是美国的真实态度, 即亚投行应采取全球最好的做法, 包括环境、社会保障和投资方面, 这是美国支持亚投行的前提条件, 美国今后可以随时以这些条件未得到满足为理由来反对亚投行。例(15)中方报道中的混合引语则完全是以积极正面的态度来转述奥巴马总统的话语, 其中引号的主要作用是突出美方对亚投行的接受或认可态度。

从以上分析可以看出不同的转述形式在中美主流媒体关于亚投行的新闻报道中的使用频率和分布传达出不同的立场和态度。实际上, 任何一种转述形式在话语中都有其特殊的语篇语用功能, 无论是单独出现还是交替混合出现, 都是说话者根据自己的交际意图有意识或下意识作出选择的结果。

三、转述动词

1 转述动词的分类

转述动词为被转述的言语提供直接的语境, 在不同程度上表达转述者对所转述话语的态度或立场, 在转述言语中扮演着重要的角色。高小丽(2013)将转述动词大体分为三类: 中性转述动词、心理转述动词和言语行为转述动词。中性转述动词指的是几乎不带有任何感情色彩和评价态度的动词, 报道者选择这样的动词往往是为了保持客观中立, 不以自己的立场态度来影响读者对转述言语的解读。英语中最常用的中性转述动词是 *say*, *tell*, *report* 等。例如:

(16) Speaking at Monday’s ceremony, Finance Minister Lou Jiwei said the new bank will uphold high standards and follow international rules in its operation, policies and management to ensure efficiency and transparency. (*People’s Daily*, 2015-06-29)

心理转述动词主要指的是用来表达说话人心理活动的动词, 英语中最常见的是 *think* 和 *believe*。与文学语篇不同, 新闻话语往往追求的是真实性和客观性, 因此报道者很少采用这一类转述动词, 下面是语料中的一个例子。

(17) He believes that’s as far as the US government would go at this moment. (*China Daily*, 2015-03-27)

言语行为转述动词指的是那些行使转述功能的施为动词 (*performative verb*)。这类动词在用于转述他人话语时通常只是告诉读者谁说的或者如何说的, 而不涉及

具体的内容。Leech 和 Short (1981) 把这样的转述方式叫作“言语行为的叙述性转述”。不同的言语行为转述动词传达出不同的语力 (illocutionary force), 报道者在对这类转述动词作出选择时通常会掺入自己的思想感情或立场态度。言语行为动词是一个开放性系统, 数量众多, 使用广泛。例如:

(18) “China is not deliberately seeking a veto power,” Shi stressed. (*People's Daily*, 2015-06-29)

(19) The Asian Development Bank's president, Takehiko Nakao, disputed that view on Thursday. (*The New York Times*, 2014-10-24)

2 转述动词的频率和分布

三类转述动词在语料中的频率与分布如表 3 (括号内数字表示两次以上的出现次数), 可以看出中美报道中转述动词的使用既有相同之处, 也存在差异。首先, 双方最明显的共同之处是转述动词的使用频率基本相当, 美方使用的转述动词数量 (174) 占报道总字数 (7 713) 的 2.26%, 中方为 2.24% (169/7 026), 这不仅意味着双方引用他人话语的次数相当, 也意味着转述言语在双方的新闻报道中所占比例均很高。这符合新闻报道的体裁特征, 即“新闻的这条基本原则可以表述为某件事如此是因为某个人说它如此” (Fishman, 1980: 92)。其次, 双方报道中使用最多的是中性转述动词, 最少的是心理转述动词。这也合乎新闻话语的体裁特征, 即客观性通常是主流媒体坚持的基本新闻报道原则。报道者在引用他人话语时选用中性的转述动词有利于营造中立的立场, 留足协商对话的空间, 以便读者独立地去解读所转述的话语, 并判断新闻事件的是非曲直。心理转述动词反映的是转述者的认知活动或者心理状态, 往往带有较强的主观性和个人感情色彩, 因此在新闻语篇中出现的频率较低。

双方转述动词的使用也存在差异。首先, 中方媒体使用的中性转述动词比例远高于美方, 而美方所使用的言语行为转述动词比例远高于中方。这说明中方的报道更加重视客观性, 注意掩盖自己的立场和态度, 为读者留下更多的协商对话空间。其次, 美方报道明显带有负面或消极意义的言语行为转述动词的数量和出现次数远多于中方。这表明美方的报道引用了更多对亚投行持负面或消极态度的他人话语。这些消极的言语行为转述动词不仅反映了其与中方截然不同的态度, 也反映了其立场和态度的先后变化。例如:

(20) Xi stressed inclusiveness and multilateralism in the development of the AIIB, saying that all countries with interest are welcome to join the bank and that the AIIB should work together with other multilateral development organizations to promote prosperity in Asia as well as the world at large. (*China Daily*, 2014-10-24)

表 3 中美报道中转述动词的频率与分布

转述动词 新闻语篇	中性转述动词	心理转述动词	言语行为转述动词
美方	say (79), according to (5), add (4), report (2), tell (2), quote, speak, make it clear, point out, estimate	see (2), expect (2), characterize, view, decide, worry, believe	announce (9), express (6), criticize (4), indicate (3), urge (3), write (3), cite (3), pledge (2), argue (2), acknowledge (2), oppose (2), warn (2), praise (2), refuse (2), note (2), agree, accuse, counter, conclude, call, describe, deny, dispute, insist, inform, lobby, offer, promise, provide, point out, question, rewrite, stress, suggest, underscore, write
总计: 174	97 (55.7%)	9 (5.2%)	68 (39.1%)
中方	say (85), according to (8), tell (6), add (5), report (4), specify (2), make it clear, give clear signals, brief	believe (5), hope (2), expect, view, worry	announce (4), express (4), cite (3), stress (3), emphasize (2), warn (2), confirm (2), reiterate (2), state (2), urge (2), argue, assert, agree, approve, bring up, criticize, comment, cast doubt, decline, echo, label, lobby, learn, note, refer, refuse, suggest, support, show, voice
总计: 169	113 (66.9%)	10 (5.9%)	46 (27.2%)

(21) In March, Lou Jiwei, the Chinese finance minister, said the bank would “mainly focus on infrastructure construction,” whereas the World Bank and Asian Development Bank “put their priority more on poverty reduction.” The Asian Development Bank’s president, Takehiko Nakao, disputed that view on Thursday. (*The New York Times*, 2014-10-24)

这两个例子均来自中美双方 2014 年有关亚投行的报道，在例（20）借助 stress 突出了亚投行的包容性和多边主义，而例（21）借用带有负面情感的言语行为转述动词 dispute 表达了对亚投行的质疑。美方报道中对亚投行的这种负面态度和评价持续到 2015 年上半年。

(22) The National Security Council in Washington implicitly criticized Britain’s decision, in an indication that Prime Minister David Cameron’s conservative government had forged ahead with little if any consultation with the United States. (*The New York Times*, 2015-03-13)

在例（22）中美国对英国宣布成为亚投行意向创始成员国的决定提出了批评（criticized），而同一天《中国日报》的报道则出现了英方对这种批评的反驳。

(23) Mr. Cameron emphasized when he took office five years ago that Britain would

not be a loyal but not slavish ally of the United States, a popular view here after what is regarded as the fiasco of the Iraq war and the miasma of the decade-long Afghan war. (*China Daily*, 2015-03-13)

2015年的6月之后美方的态度开始有了转变,这也反映在美方报道中言语行为转述动词的选择上。例如:

(24) But President Obama insisted in April that the idea that the United States has opposed the bank was “simply not true”, arguing that if the AIIB adopted global best practices, including environmental and social safeguards, and invested in good infrastructure, “then we’re all for it.” (*Washington Post*, 2015-06-29)

例(24)通过使用 *insist* 和 *argue* 两个相对中性的言语行为转述动词传达一种积极正面的态度,表示美国反对亚投行绝非事实,争辩说如果亚投行采取了先进的经验,就会得到支持。虽然很难判断这种转变是否真心,但至少质疑和反对的态度有所缓和。

四、消息来源

1 消息来源的分类

消息来源指的是转述者提供的被转述话语的出处,张健(1994: 85-89)将消息来源分为三类:具体确切的消息来源、含蓄不露的消息来源和似真非真的消息来源。具体确切的消息来源指的是报道者有名有姓地交代被转述话语的发出者,既可能是个人,也可能是组织机构等。在转述他人话语时提供具体确切的消息来源是新闻报道的基本要求,这样能够有效增强报道的真实性、客观性和权威性。例如:

(25) Thomas Wright, director of the Project on International Order and Strategy at the Brookings Institution, wrote that the US approach toward the AIIB had been “confused and contradictory,” while Paul Haenle, director of the Carnegie-Tsinghua Center in Beijing, said the administration had “played it very badly.” (*Washington Post*, 2015-03-19)

含蓄不露的消息来源指的是报道者在转述他人话语时不提供具体明确的出处,而只是用一些含糊不具体的词语来加以暗示。使用像下例中 *experts* 和 *officials* 这样的复数名词来笼统地交代消息来源是当今新闻报道中一种常见的做法。例如:

(26) Several experts pointed out that the United States had long urged China to take a stronger leadership role in global affairs but then had raised objections when Beijing did just that. (ibid.)

(27) Chinese officials have reiterated that rather than being a competitor, the new bank will complement the current international economic order and enable China to take

more global responsibility. (*People's Daily*, 2015-06-29)

似真非真的消息来源指的是报道者或者对消息来源并不清楚,或者觉得不重要,或者故意隐瞒,却又要故作姿态,以表明报道的客观性和准确性,而使用一些含糊不清的惯用短语来交代被转述言语的来源,如 *it's said*, *it's reported*, *it's learned* 等这样的表达方式。

(28) It is expected that the prospective founding members will complete the signing and ratification of the Article of Agreement in 2015 and the AIIB will be formally established by the end of 2015. (*China Daily*, 2014-10-24)

(29) It is widely believed that Australia made this decision following its senior ministers previously initiating talks on whether Australia should revise its former position and follow suit with Britain, Germany, France and Italy to join the AIIB as a founding member. (*People's Daily*, 2015-03-24)

使用过多含糊不清的消息来源会降低新闻报道的真实性和客观性,给读者一种似是而非的感觉,主流媒体一般都会尽量避免使用。在一些情况下报道者出于某种目的也会故意模糊或隐瞒消息来源,Edelman (1977)把这种做法叫作引证虚构群体 (*reference to mythical groups*)。Menz (1989: 236)指出,要查证这样的消息来源几乎是不可能的,引证虚构群体的目的往往是宣扬或者强调报道者的立场观点。许多新闻机构对消息来源的使用都有具体的规定,如美国的《丹佛邮报》(*The Denver Post*)规定记者只要可能必须点明每一篇报道的信息来源,如有特殊情况必须跟编辑和报社的律师进行详尽的讨论 (Anderson & Itule, 1984: 66)。新闻机构作出这种严格规定的主要目的不仅是确保向公众提供真实可靠的信息,也是为了自保,避免不必要的法律纠纷。正如《底特律自由报》(*The Detroit Free Press*)的编辑舍恩所说:“这里所涉及的并不是一个信任的问题,而是保护职员和报社避免一些可能的麻烦。消息来源必须在报道中点明,除非有压倒一切的理由不这样做。” (ibid.)

2 消息来源的频率和分布

上述三类消息来源在语料中的频率和分布如表 4,可以看出中美双方报道中使用最多的都是具体明确的消息来源,似真非真的消息来源使用最少。相比较而言,中方使用的具体明确的消息来源比例更高,而美方使用的含蓄不露的消息来源比例几乎是中方的两倍。为了进一步了解这些具体明确消息来源的性质,按身份将其分为七类:美国政府、中国政府、外国政府、新闻媒体、组织机构、专家学者和文件记录 (见表 5)。

表4 中美报道中转述动词的频率与分布

消息来源 新闻语篇	编号	具体明确的消息来源	含蓄不露的消息来源	似真非真的消息来源	总计
美方	A1	13 (86.7%)	2 (13.3%)	0	15
	A2	17 (70.8%)	7 (29.2%)	0	24
	A3	21 (84%)	4 (16%)	0	25
	A4	10 (83.3%)	2 (16.7%)	0	12
	A5	16 (84.2%)	3 (15.8%)	0	19
	A6	20 (100%)	0	0	20
	A7	15 (78.9%)	4 (21.1%)	0	19
	A8	8 (61.5%)	2 (15.4%)	3 (23.1%)	13
	A9	20 (95.2%)	1 (4.8%)	0	21
	A10	5 (83.3%)	1 (16.7%)	0	6
总计		145 (83.3%)	26 (15%)	3 (1.7%)	174
中方	C1	16 (88.9%)	0	2 (11.1%)	18
	C2	20 (83.3%)	4 (16.7%)	0	24
	C3	15 (93.75%)	1 (6.25%)	0	16
	C4	20 (100%)	0	0	20
	C5	8 (61.5%)	3 (23.1%)	2 (15.4%)	13
	C6	16 (89%)	2 (11%)	0	18
	C7	18 (100%)	0	0	18
	C8	15 (15%)	0	0	15
	C9	11 (84.6%)	2 (15.4%)	0	13
	C10	13 (92.9%)	1 (7.1%)	0	14
总计		152 (89.9%)	13 (7.7%)	4 (2.4%)	169

表5 中美新闻语篇中具体明确消息来源的性质

新闻语篇 消息来源	美方	中方
美国政府	48 (33.1%)	35 (23%)
中国政府	23 (15.9%)	29 (19.1%)
外国政府	28 (19.3%)	31 (20.4%)
新闻媒体	8 (5.5%)	6 (3.9%)
组织机构	26 (17.9%)	24 (15.8%)
专家学者	10 (6.9%)	22 (14.5%)
文件记录	2 (1.4%)	5 (3.3%)

虽然中美双方引用各自政府官方话语的比例均最高,但美国政府在中方所有的消息来源中占比最高,说明中方重视美国政府强大的国际话语权。中美双方都十分注意引用第三国政府的话语来宣传或支持自己的立场,中方尤其如此。例如:

(30) Singapore's Deputy Prime Minister Tharman Shanmugaratnam, on behalf of all the foreign representatives, expressed appreciation for proposing and leading the establishment of the inter-governmental regional development institution in Asia. Shanmugaratnam said the establishment of the AIIB will be a milestone and strongly improve the infrastructure and long-term development in Asia. (*China Daily*,

2014-10-24)

与美方相比,中方还特别注意专家学者的观点,在中方消息来源中所占的比例远高于在美方消息来源中的比例(分别为 14.5%和 6.9%)。非利益攸关的第三方立场和专家学者的观点往往有助于消除各方误解,增加互信,中方媒体比较善于运用这类消息来源来增强己方话语的说服力和立场观点的权威性。

中方的努力有了成效,越来越多的国家,尤其是一些西方发达国家纷纷加入亚投行,美国财政部长于 2015 年 3 月 31 日访华,这一天正好是亚投行接收新意向创始成员国申请的截止日期。美国政府第一次对亚投行表示了较为积极的态度,而中方媒体不失时机地将美国财政部长所代表的美方态度理解为美国期待与新银行的合作。

(36) U.S. Treasury Secretary Jack Lew offered a gentler approach to China's proposed Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) today, saying "the U.S. stands ready to welcome new additions to the international development architecture." (*The New York Times*, 2015-03-31)

(37) Lew, who is visiting China as President Barack Obama's special envoy, said on Monday that Washington is looking forward to cooperating with the new bank, Xinhua News Agency reported. (*China Daily*, 2015-03-31)

五、结语

本文以 2014 年以来中美关于亚投行的 20 篇新闻报道为语料,以历时和共时、定性和定量相结合的方法,从转述形式、转述动词和消息来源三个方面对比分析了这些报道中的转述言语。中美双方媒体通过言语转述表现出了对亚投行不同的立场和态度,中方作为亚投行的倡导者自始至终展现出积极开放的姿态,而美方的立场则从一开始的消极抵触到后来的无可奈何,最终转变为合作与支持。

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本期主要学术论文英文题目及摘要

An Analysis of the Distribution and Function of Linguistic Processes in the Intertextuality of American Newspaper Reports on China's 9.3 Parade

XIN Bin

Abstract: It's necessary to make a distinction between types of writing and literary genres, the former includes narrative writing, expository writing, descriptive writing, argumentative writing, various utility texts, etc., while the latter poetry, novel, drama, essay, etc. Intertextuality refers to the co-occurrence or mixture of features of different genres from either classification. This paper attempts to make a critical discourse analysis of the distribution and function of the linguistic processes in the intertextuality of American newspaper reports on China's 9.3 Parade, and shows that the reporters deployed and exploited different linguistic processes and intertextual resources express a rather negative, if not hostile, attitude towards the parade and the rapid development of China in general.

Key words: American reports; generic intertextuality; linguistic processes; 9.3 parade

The Construction of Confucius Institute and Chinese Culture from the British and American Medias: A Critical Discourse Analysis of News Reports in *The Guardian* and *The New York Times*

JIAO Jun-feng & LIU Mei-lan

Abstract: News discourses represent social power relations and ideology. Based on attitude of the appraisal and critical discourse analysis, as well as the news reports from *The Guardian* and *The New York Times*, this paper studies the possible stereotype of Confucius Institute and Chinese culture, and the underlying ideological motivation. It shows that *The Guardian* constructs and justifies Confucius Institute as an organization for Chinese cultural transmission overseas, while *The New York Times* regards Confucius Institute as a propaganda tool to deviate from the reality. The critical discourse analysis of these reports will possibly break the stereotype of, thus reinforce the confidence in Chinese culture.

Key words: news discourse; Confucius Institute; power relations; stereotype

An Analysis of Reported Speech in the Chinese and American English News on Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

LÜ Yi-zhe

Abstract: This paper chooses 20 Chinese and American news reports concerning the

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) at the same periods since 2014 in ten stages in the history of AIIB. Through synchronic and diachronic, qualitative and quantitative analyses from the aspects of reporting modes, reporting verbs and news sources, the paper finds out that news reports, the seemingly objective and impartial tool to spread information, are in fact ideology-loaded. Therefore, the readers should improve their critical sensibility and awareness.

Key words: AIIB; news discourse; reported speech; intertextuality

Discursive Construction of Gansu Image in *China Daily*

ZHANG Ya-ping & REN Yu-xin

Abstract: Based on the news reports on Gansu image in *China Daily* from May 1, 2015 to May 31, 2018, this paper investigates the construction of Gansu image from the theme, mode and inclination of discourse. The theme includes culture, economy, eco-environment, politics and people's livelihood to reveal different aspects of Gansu image, and people's livelihood is mostly reported. Multimodal discourse of text and picture is mostly used in *China Daily* to construct Gansu image. The inclination of discourse is positive, negative and neutral. The positive image of Gansu is mainly constructed in the reports on culture, economy, eco-environment and politics, and the reports on people's livelihood tend to be neutral. The study may be helpful for the active construction of regional image and city image in the global context.

Key words: news reports; discursive construction; Gansu image

On the Thinking Paradigm of Non-subject Discourse Translation in *The Analects*

BAO Tong-fa & ZHANG Shen-shen

Abstract: The viewpoints in *The Analects*, the precious and original scripture of Chinese culture, has already soaked into such social events as Chinese personality cultivation, political and religious system, social customs, mental habit, behavior and conduct, etc. This paper, based on the isomorphism theory of Wilhelm von Humboldt's philosophy of language and Sapir-Wolf Hypothesis, considers the subjectless sentences in *The Analects* demonstrate how our ancient minds understand the world events and their life values. Therefore, the translation involves not only linguistic form, but also their world views and philosophical schema of life. Based on the translations of subjectless sentences of *The Analects* in four versions of Liu Dianjue, James Legge, Gu Hongming and Arthur Waley, the paper analyses the relevance and difference between linguistic form and thinking schema to help target readers grasp the thinking paradigm and spiritual charm in value judgment of *The Analects*.

Key words: Confucianism; thinking schema; subjectless sentence; translation method; spirit of Chinese scripture

The Translation of Chinese Literary Classic Works and Dissemination of Cultural Soft Power

ZHOU Xiao-mei

Abstract: The translation and internationalization of Chinese classic works, a narration