

英语新闻语篇体裁互文中的语言过程分析

——以美媒关于2015年中国9.3阅兵报道为例

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摘 要: 在谈论体裁时有必要区分文章和文学体裁,前者包括记叙文、说明文、描写文、议论文、应用文等,后者包括诗歌、小说、戏剧、散文等。体裁互文可以指任何一种分类中不同体裁特征在同一文本中的混合。以美国两份报纸关于中国2015年9.3大阅兵的报道为语料,对新闻语篇体裁互文及语言过程的分布与功能进行分析,以揭示报道者如何通过调配这些语言和互文资源来实现自己的报道意图和目的,发现无非是宣扬“中国威胁论”和“中国崩溃论”。这两个目的看似相互矛盾,实则所反映出的报道者近年来对中国现代化发展的心态是一致的。

关键词: 美媒报道; 体裁互文; 语言过程; 9.3 阅兵

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一、引言

Bahktin (1981: 264) 在谈到小说的典型风格特征时指出:“小说通过话语类型的社会多样性和在此条件下活跃的各种个体声音把它的主题和所描述表达的全部事物和思想有机和谐地结合起来。……各种话语和语言之间的这些独特的联系和关系,主题的这种通过不同语言和话语类型的发展运动,它向社会异体语言各细枝末节的扩散,它的对话性——这是小说风格的基本特征。”这就是 Bahktin 所说的异质语(heteroglossia),本文称之为体裁互文(generic intertextuality)。不仅文学语篇如此,

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任何语篇都充满了不同的声音和各种语域、风格、语类特征的混合交融。本文拟以美国《华盛顿邮报》(*The Washington Post*)和《洛杉矶时报》(*Los Angeles Times*)关于中国2015年9.3大阅兵的九篇报道为语料,对新闻语篇体裁互文以及语言过程的分布与功能进行分析,以揭示报道者如何通过调配这些语言和互文资源来实现自己的报道意图和目的。

二、体裁、语类和语料

Swales (1990) 和 Martin (1992) 认为,体裁(genre)是在特定社会文化背景下对人类交际事件进行分类的结果。所谓交际事件,就是人们按照特定目的和程式运用语言在社会中做事的实例,有着共同目标的一组交际事件便构成一类体裁。在Eggins (1994) 看来,体裁是语言使用中有步骤、有目的的活动类型,在文化中有多少种已被承认的社会活动就有多少种体裁。Bhatia (1993) 持类似观点,认为体裁是一种可辨认的交际事件,它不是一般的交际事件,而是一种内部结构特征鲜明、高度约定俗成的交际事件,在建构语篇时必须遵循某种特定体裁所要求的惯例。尽管体裁有其惯例和制约性,内行人仍可在体裁规定的框架内传递个人的意图和交际目的。

传统上人们一直坚持体裁的纯洁性和清晰的分界,但Bahktin (1984: 106) 认为,体裁既具有相对的稳定性,又随时代的变化而变化,“一种体裁总是与以往相同又不同,总是同时是旧的又是新的”。20世纪80年代以后人们对体裁的性质和功能有了更清晰的认识。Fowler (1982) 认为,各种体裁之间没有明确的界限,一个语篇可以属于一种体裁而同时又带有其他体裁的特征。而Kames则以颜色来比喻体裁之间的这种关系:“文学作品正像颜色一样相互重叠:在色泽浓重时它们很容易区别;但是它们有如此多的变化和如此多的不同形式,以至于我们无法弄清何处是一种的结束另一种的开始。”(Fowler, 1982: 37)

在谈论体裁时我们有必要区分文章和文学体裁,前者包括记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等,后者包括诗歌、小说、戏剧、散文等。话语分析中的体裁主要指文章体裁,也叫语篇类型(discourse type, 简称语类),而体裁互文可以指任何一种分类中的不同体裁特征在同一文本中的混合。Werlich (1982) 按语言的功能将文章体裁分为几种基本类型:描写的(descriptive)、叙事的(narrative)、说明的(explanatory)、议论的(argumentative)和指示的(instructive)。本文所说的体裁互文性指的是一个语篇在整体上属于某一语类,但内部或多或少地带有其他语类的特征。

Bell (1991) 区分了四类新闻体裁:硬新闻(hard news)、特写(feature article)、特殊主题新闻(special-topic news)与标题(headline)、小标题(crosshead or

subheading)、作者姓名 (byline)、图片解说 (photo caption)。硬新闻指比较客观、严肃的对具有一定时新性事实的报道, 这些事实往往与我们的日常生活直接相关, 如事故、冲突、犯罪、通告、发明和发现等。特写一般只摄取新闻事实中最富有特点和表现力的片断进行生动地刻画, 使之具有强烈的感染效果。特殊主题新闻是按社会领域或方面分类的新闻, 如体育、商业、艺术、农业、计算机等方面的新闻。张健 (1994) 把新闻分为三大类: 消息、特写和新闻评论。这里的消息类似于 Bell 分类中的硬新闻, 张健又将其分为单一事件报道、综合报道、连续报道和深度报道四类。本文所说的体裁互文也包括 Bell 分类中各种特殊主题新闻之间的互文, 在语篇中往往体现为涉及不同社会领域或方面话题之间的转换和穿插。本文分析的语料是《华盛顿邮报》和《洛杉矶时报》2015 年 9 月 2-4 日对中国 9.3 大阅兵所作的报道 (见表 1)。

表 1 《华盛顿邮报》和《洛杉矶时报》的相关报道

编号	标题	来源	字数
1	China's Xi uses parade to show he's in charge and pursuing national revival	<i>The Washington Post</i> , 2015.9.3	1 187
2	China to cut 300 000 soldiers, speed up military modernization	<i>The Washington Post</i> , 2015.9.3	1 248
3	China showcases advanced ballistic missiles at military parade	<i>The Washington Post</i> , 2015.9.3	501
4	China's military parade was a 'peaceful' show of force	<i>The Washington Post</i> , 2015.9.4	528
5	China should come clean about its history	<i>The Washington Post</i> , 2015.9.4	254
6	At military parade, Chinese president says nation will cut 300 000 troops	<i>Los Angeles Times</i> , 2015.9.2	678
7	China's Xi Jinping could use the diversion of a big military parade	<i>Los Angeles Times</i> , 2015.9.2	1 093
8	China flaunts military might, says it will cut 300 000 troops from army	<i>Los Angeles Times</i> , 2015.9.3	376
9	China's troop-cut plan is more about modernization than peace, analysts say	<i>Los Angeles Times</i> , 2015.9.3	1 232

三、体裁互文分析

第四篇报道是社论, 属于新闻评论, 其余八篇基本上既可归为 Bell 分类中的特殊主题新闻 (军事或政治新闻), 又可归为张健消息类中的单一事件报道。但不管属于哪一类, 它们都在叙事的框架下带有明显的评论体裁特征, 这在其中一些报道的

导语 (lead) 中显而易见 (例子后面括号内的数字表示报道编号)。

(1) Chinese President Xi Jinping waves as he reviews troops from a car during a military parade at Tiananmen Square in Beijing. (6)

(2) A parade commemorating the 70th anniversary of Japan's surrender during World War II held in front of Tiananmen Gate in Beijing on Sept. 3. (5)

(3) Xi Jinping starred in a spectacular military parade in the Chinese capital Thursday, revealing more about his vision for the country and making an announcement designed to show, yet again, that he is a man in control. (1)

(4) Tanks, missiles and troops in lock-step filed past Beijing's iconic Tiananmen Square in a massive parade Sept. 3, 2015 commemorating Japan's World War II defeat 70 years ago and underlining President Xi Jinping's determination to make China the pre-eminent Asian power. (8)

如果说例 (1) 和 (2) 中的导语基本属于叙事体裁, 具有记叙文的基本要素, 即时间、地点、人物、起因、经过、结果, 例 (3) 和 (4) 则在很大程度上属于夹叙夹议, 它们并非纯粹讲述阅兵事件或过程, 其中还夹带着大量的评论。

(5) In foreign relations terms, however, the timing of the parade was not ideal. The event came amid regional tension over rival maritime claims and just ahead of Xi's high-profile visit to the United States. (2)

(6) Xi kicked off the proceedings with a speech at the iconic Tiananmen Gate in the heart of Beijing, flanked by Chinese leaders and foreign dignitaries. (8)

(7) So parading a raft of new missiles and tanks through Beijing is an opportunity to offer optic evidence that Chinese leaders at least are taking decisive measures to ensure such national embarrassments are not repeated. "Domestically, this is aimed at fostering a unity or togetherness of the Chinese people; it's about realizing the 'Chinese Dream' and building strength together," said Xu Guangyu, a retired Chinese military officer and consultant to the China Arms Control and Disarmament Assn. (7)

在例 (5) 中报道者列举了两个事件来支持第一句话中的观点, 即从对外关系看, 阅兵式选择的时间并不理想, 属于举例论证。这些报道中充斥着对阅兵式的猜忌与嘲讽。在例 (6) 中用 kick off (足球中线开球) 表示开始, 从而将庄重的阅兵式类比为了一场足球赛, 属于比喻论证。在例 (7) 中引用中国专家的话语来证明对阅兵目的和效果的猜测, 属于引用论证。

在夹叙夹议的框架下, 这些报道也不可避免地带有其他语篇类型的特征, 如描写和说明。以第三篇报道为例, 记者认为中国的弹道导弹无疑会对美方在太平洋领

域的利益造成威胁,接着就描写了阅兵式上所展示的新型军事装备。

(8) The first variant of the DF-21 became operational in 1991... the 21D is unique for a number of reasons, notably though because of its strike range—roughly 900 nautical miles—and the targets it is intended for: aircraft carriers... (3)

这些具体细致的描写通常是作为举例论证用于支持报道者的评论。说明文具有下定义、分类别、举例子、做比较、引言论的特点,所有这些手段都是为了直观形象、简单明了地说明事物的性质和特点,以增强报道的客观性和评论的权威性。

(9) In a surprise move, Xi announced that China will cut 300 000 soldiers from its more than 2-million-strong armed forces, part of an ongoing effort to modernize the military, by, *for instance*, moving resources from ground to air forces. (1) (举例子)

(10) *Billed as a commemoration of China's role in World War II*, Thursday's tightly choreographed event moved between growling militarism and solemn calls for peace... (1) (下定义)

(11) China has 2.3 million troops, compared with the 1.3 million members of the U.S. armed forces. (9) (作比较)

(12) President Xi Jinping's announcement Thursday that China will cut its military by 300 000 troops was couched in the language of peace. Yet analysts say that it was intended as a move to modernize and strengthen, not diminish, the country's armed forces. (9) (引言论)

除了不同语篇类型的混合,各种特殊主题新闻话语的穿插混合也是体裁互文的表现形式。媒体对阅兵式的报道通常主要属于军事或政治话语,但在美方媒体的报道中可以发现其他话语特征,如例(6)的体育话语,另外还有经济、政治、法律、金融、商业、航运等涉及不同社会领域的话语。

(13) Only a month later, the tragedy was followed by a steep decline in China's stock market. Many investors only started buying stocks this spring, after state-run media urged the masses to buy into a raging bull market, and felt burned by the sudden reversal of fortune. (7)

像例(13)这样与阅兵貌似不相关的话题转换在九篇报道中十分常见,这应该属于 Lemke (2004) 所说的主题互文性 (thematic intertextuality)。Lemke 认为,互文性不仅指语篇之间客观存在的形式关系,更主要指由读者所识别并被社会实践所支持的语义关系。“一个语篇的互文本是我们用以理解意义的所有他者文本,其中一些文本共享命题内容的相同主题模式,另一些可能例示相同的人际或价值取向,还有一些属于相同活动结构中的另一个成分或具有相同的体裁结构。” (Lemke, 2004:

6) 但我们的语料中报道者转换的话题绝大部分严格来说并非 Lemke 所说的主题互文性, 因为它们与阅兵式并没有太大关系, 报道者硬把这些话题扯进来似乎只是为了表达或者佐证自己的某些立场或观点。

(14) In early June, the nation was consumed by the story of a ferry sinking on the Yangtze River... (7)

(15) After Tianjin, China's stock markets took another plunge, and authorities decided to slightly devalue China's currency, the renminbi. (7)

报道者引入这些有关中国社会近期发生的一些消极负面事件无非是想告诉受众中国并非像阅兵式表现的那样步调一致, 威武强盛, 而是依然问题重重, 危机四伏。这正如 Bakhtin (1981: 291-292) 在谈到异质语时所说的, 不同体裁的话语进入同一文本中便会按照作者的意图组织成统一的整体, 互相呼应, 成为“有序的异质语”, 共同为文本的主旨和作者的意图服务, 体现出作者的社会背景和思想立场。

四、互文中语言过程的分布与功能

Halliday (1978) 提出语言的三大元功能: 概念功能 (ideational function)、人际功能 (interpersonal function) 和语篇功能 (textual function)。人们用语言来讨论他们对世界的经验, 描述周围所发生的事情, 这就是语言的概念功能。语言的概念功能主要通过语篇的及物系统实现, 而及物系统的作用就是将经验世界划分成一组组容易操作的过程, 并规定每类过程的参与者和环境成分。Halliday (1985) 将及物系统分为六类过程: 物质过程 (material process)、心理过程 (mental process)、关系过程 (relational process)、言语过程 (verbal process)、行为过程 (behavioural process) 和存在过程 (existential process)。任何过程原则上都由三种成分组成, 即过程本身、过程的参与者和与过程有关的环境。这些语言过程并非穷尽了现实中发生的所有事情, 两者也没有严格的对应关系, 选择何种语言过程来表达现实取决于说话者对事件的理解和交际意图。我们所分析报道中各类过程出现的数量与分布如表 2 所示 (统计数据中不包含直接言语 (direct speech) 中的各种语言过程)。

Fairclough (1992) 认为, 选择哪种语言过程来描述具体的事件具有重要的文化、政治和意识形态意义。阅兵式是一种重大活动, 关于它的报道本应该调用较多的物质和行为过程以制造强烈的动态感。但从我们的统计可以看出, 在这些报道总计 573 个语言过程中, 物质和行为过程合计 162 个, 占比只有 28.3%。这两种过程主要出现在对阅兵式过程的描写中。物质和行为过程的动态感增强了描写的生动性和真实性, 容易给受众留下深刻的印象。

表 2 相关报道中各类过程出现的数量与分布

过程 语篇	物质 过程	行为 过程	心理 过程	关系 过程	存在 过程	言语 过程	合计
1	9	6	1	18	3	6	43
2	28	1	9	25	10	17	90
3	10	5	3	12	1	14	45
4	7	4	9	24	1	6	51
5	4	1	1	12	1	5	24
6	11	3	3	18	2	5	42
7	19	7	6	35	2	25	94
8	14	6	12	36	5	23	96
9	23	4	7	28	1	25	88
合计	125	37	51	208	26	126	573

(16) Helicopters *zoomed* overhead in an array forming the number 70. (8)

(17) Moments later, with Xi back at Tiananmen Square, the parade *began*: goose-stepping soldiers from across China and a handful of other nations, four columns of tanks *spewing* black smoke, then missiles—many missiles, both “nuclear and conventional.” Then *came* the planes: They *flew* low over the heart of the old city, rattling buildings along the wide, empty boulevard, *leaving* candy-colored smoke trails over the Forbidden City and the shuttered alleyways beyond. And finally: doves. Seventy thousand doves were *set* free against an azure sky—all *watched* by a small group of dignitaries and carefully chosen spectators, with images *beamed* across the nation and around the world. (1)

关系过程出现的数量最多(208个),占比36.3%,如果再加上26个存在过程,比例就更大了(40.8%)。关系过程相对于物质和行为过程的这种数量优势尤其体现在《华盛顿邮报》2015年9月4日的China's military parade was a 'peaceful' show of force这篇新闻评论里,通篇51个语言过程中物质和行为过程只有11个,占比21.6%,远低于平均比例。其实这并不奇怪,关系过程通常用于定义或评价人或事物,表达性质或状态。它们在这九篇新闻报道中的数量优势恰恰证明了报道者在叙事框架下对阅兵式的性质、目的和意义进行了大量的评论。

(18) The public spectacle *was* part militarism, part memorial...At home, the parade *was* an effort to instill political loyalty and national pride... (2)

(19) Domestically, the message *was* that..., Xi *is* very much in charge, an heir to Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping. (7)

(20) The spectacle *involved* more than 12 000 troops, 500 pieces of military hardware and 200 aircraft of various types... (8)

(21) As *a gathering of leaders*, the event was *an embarrassing flop*. (4)

过多地使用关系过程会有效降低报道的动态感，如果同时使用大量的名词化(nominalization)表达，效果会更加明显。例(21)是对阅兵式的定性评价，其中充满了报道者的消极态度和负面情感。在英语中名物化是典型的转换(transformation)，指说话人本可以使用动词短语或句子，但却采用了名词短语或名词性成分来表达某种意思。名词化可在很大程度上削弱语篇的动态感，它们通过省去情态成分，模糊时间概念，隐藏动作参与者而将行为或事件概念化，从而制造一种强烈的物化和固化的效果。在制造物化和静态效果上，存在与关系过程具有异曲同工的作用。

(22) *There were* also olive branches, floral arrangements in the shape of doves and talk of the “sunshine of peace.” (2)

有些存在过程表示某些事情发生或者可能发生。例(23)和(24)有宣扬“中国威胁论”之嫌，例(25)是在指责阅兵式举行的时机不当，是在向他国示强，而例(26)则在唱衰中国的经济发展前景。

(23) In this sense, the parade was about much more than what *happened* 70 years ago. (2)

(24) ...the country's military spending *is rising*. (1)

(25) The event *came* amid regional tension over rival maritime claims and just ahead of Xi's high-profile visit to the United States. (2)

(26) Concern *is mounting* that the country will not be able to meet the target for 7% economic growth this year... (7)

Short (1988) 在谈到言语转述时认为，新闻报道与小说不同，很少出现思想转述。小说家在创作故事时享有进入人物思想的特权，而新闻记者却无法直接进入被采访人的内心世界，窥视其心理或思想，因此只能转述其言语。但在我们考察的这些报道中还是出现了不少心理过程(51个)，其中有些展现中国如何看待自己，或者世界如何看待中国。

(27) Many Chinese citizens *see* Xi as a forceful, charismatic leader whose campaign to root out corruption in the Communist Party is welcome and long overdue. (7)

(28) This year, some veterans from the Nationalist army were invited to play a role in the parade, as part of what Rana Mitter, a professor of Chinese history at Oxford University and the author of “Forgotten Ally: China's World War II, 1937-1945,” *sees* as a broadening of China's narrative about the war... The state was also signaling how it *sees*

itself... (2)

有些心理过程具有烘托“中国威胁论”之嫌,如例(29)。但更多的(约21个)是有关中国9.3大阅兵及其相关事务和活动的设计、筹划、意图或目的。例(30)和(31)臆测中国人民解放军裁军30万并非为了和平,而是有其他目的,因此像例(32)说的那样未能令世界相信中国是在和平崛起。

(29) China views modernization of its army as essential to achieving great power status and what Xi calls the “Chinese Dream” of national rejuvenation. (7)

(30) ...the slimming of the army is *intended* to make it more effective... (1)

(31) Beijing may have *planned* the troop cut “in the name of efficiency and cost saving...”

(32) By commemorating the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II with revisionist history and a military parade, China’s Communist leaders failed to *reassure* the world that China would rise to become a peace-loving responsible power. (5)

新闻报道在很大程度上是记述人们所说的话以及怎样说的, Fishman (1980: 92) 将此视为新闻的一条基本原则, 即“某件事如此是因为某个人说它如此”。从我们的统计数据来看, 这些报道中言语过程出现的次数仅次于关系过程, 达126次, 约占22%, 其中相当一部分都出现在评论中, 用于转述他人话语, 以表达或支持自己的立场或观点。

(33) Yet analysts *say* that it was intended as a move to modernize and strengthen, not to diminish, the country’s armed forces. (9)

(34) “Showing off their military capabilities in this way, just before you come to the U.S., is negative from the public opinion standpoint,” *said* Susan Shirk, chair of the 21st Century China Program at the University of California at San Diego. (1)

这些转述言语被从原来的语境中剥离出来植入新的语境, 主要是用作论据来支持报道者的论点。Anderson (1986) 把这种功能叫作言据性 (evidentiality), 即说话者为自己所说的话或表达的立场或观点提供证据, 或者为所传递的信息提供来源。Sakita (2002: 206-207) 指出: “在英语中言语转述是言据性的一种体现形式”, “因为言据性表明说话者的知识来源和其可靠性, 说话者可以通过转述他人的话语来支持自己的观点”。

英语里的转述动词 *say* 在感情色彩上属中性, 在新闻报道中往往出现频率最高, 在我们的语料中也是如此, 共计出现55次。其他比较中性的转述动词出现13次, 如 *write*, *report*, *add*, *ask*, *express*, *make no mention* 等。Geis (1987: 130-132) 把英语中一些常用的转述动词按其可能引起的感情色彩分为积极的 (positive) 和消

极的 (negative)。参照 Geis 的分类, 在我们识别的 126 个转述动词中积极的几乎没有, 而带有消极意义的转述动词却出现多达 29 次, 其中有 25 次是用于转述中方人士的话语, 如 (括号内数字表示出现两次以上) call (4), claim, assert, urge, pledge, require, shout (4), pitch (2), reclaim, recast, complain, criticize, vilify, deny (2), come clean (2), couch, 可见这些报道在态度和感情色彩上有多么消极负面。例 (35) 中 pitch 的意思是 (竭力地) 推销、叫卖, 而例 (36) 中的 come clean about 则是全盘招供的意思。

(35) Xi *pitched* the plan, and the entire event, as a peace offering... (1)

(36) China should *come clean* about its history. (5)

五、结语

对语篇互文性的分析最终必定指向互文背后蕴含的社会意义以及由此产生的后果。根据巴赫金的对话理论, 任何互文都意味着对话, 意味着不同观点、立场、信念的交织。这九篇关于中国 9.3 大阅兵报道中不同语篇类型和特殊主题新闻的混合交融都是服务于相似的报道目的, 报道者调配各种互文资源无非一是宣扬“中国威胁论”, 二是向受众表明中国在阅兵式的步调一致、威武雄壮的表面下隐藏着各种严重问题, 这应该属于“中国崩溃论”。这两个目的看似相互矛盾, 实则所反映的报道者近些年对中国现代化发展的心态是一致的。

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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