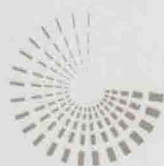


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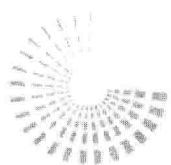
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中英国际政治新闻 语篇对比分析

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导 读

本书旨在对国际政治新闻这一新闻语篇的次语体从功能语法和批评分析的角度进行对比分析。书分为四章,主要内容如下:

第一章是对国际政治新闻语篇研究的文献综述。本章首先追溯了国内外对新闻语篇的研究发展。新闻语篇的早期研究主要是对新闻文体特征的研究。王佐良、丁往道、Brook、Crystal、Davy 在他们各自的文体学论著中总结了新闻语篇的文体特征。随着 Halliday 的系统功能语法的流行,尚媛媛、陈冬纯、梁鲁晋等学者将系统功能分析的理论应用于新闻语篇的分析。新闻语篇分析从文体描写发展为注重新闻语篇的社会功能的功能分析。自问世以来,批评语篇分析一直被广泛应用于新闻语篇的分析。Van Dijk、Fowler、Fairclough、陈中竺、辛斌等学者为新闻语篇的批评性分析做出了贡献。Scollon、刘宓庆、刘其中等学者都曾致力于新闻语篇的对比分析。随着对新闻语篇了解的加深,研究者们开始将注意力转向新闻语体这一合成语体的次语体研究。国际政治新闻语篇作为次语体之一开始受到人们的关注。杨雪燕研究了国际政治新闻语篇的文体特征,她的研究生邓小文将系统功能语法应用于英语国际政治新闻的汉译的诊断性研究。前人的不断努力使新闻语篇的研究取得了丰硕成果,但是在这个领域还有许多工

作要做。本书选取国际政治新闻语篇作为研究对象,这也是该次语体第一次被作为对比研究的对象。

第二章概述了国际政治新闻语篇对比分析的理论框架和研究方法。本书的对比分析理论框架是功能语篇分析和批评性语篇分析的综合。本章简要介绍了系统功能语法和批评性语篇分析的基本理论和相关概念。这两种理论之所以能结合在一起是因为两者在语篇分析目标上的共同点以及在分析方法上的互补性。例证法和量化分析作为本书的主要研究方法以保证分析结果的效度。

第三章主要从功能分析和批评性分析的角度对中英国际政治新闻语篇进行实例对比分析。为保证对比分析的信度,本书的语料来源于中国官方媒体和《卫报》的官方网站。这二十篇新闻语篇都是有关美国中情局“黑狱”事件的系列报道。本章从分类、转换、及物系统、互文性、情态、主位结构、衔接和修辞方式等方面对语料进行了对比分析。研究发现,中英国际政治新闻语篇在过程类型分布以及转述引语方面的相似点都是由国际政治新闻语篇的文体特点决定的,而中英语篇在分类、转换、互文性、情态和主位结构方面的不同点则是由中英两国在“黑狱”事件中的不同立场和角色决定的。另外,两种语言本身的特点决定了在中文语篇中转换和显性衔接手段都少于英语语篇,而成语和比喻性表达则多于英语语篇。

第四章力图将第三章中英国际政治新闻语篇对比分析的结论应用于国际政治新闻的翻译和教学实践。报纸中的国际政治新闻报道往往代表政府的声音,并且与政治问题和国家的国际影响密切相关。因此,国际政治新闻的翻译要格外谨慎。译者要根据本报纸的立场和目标语读者的要求对新闻原稿进行相应的调整。当前的研究仅限于二十篇对一个国际事件的报道,因此对国际政治新闻翻译的启示不可

能形成一套系统的翻译策略。笔者希望本研究能为本领域的研究者一些启发,并通过共同的努力形成一套系统的国际政治新闻翻译策略。报刊选读已经成为许多高校英语系的专业课程。在选用的教材中国际政治新闻语篇占了很大的比重。本章依据前面所做的分析对国际政治新闻的阅读理解 and 教学提出了一些建议。

本书首次从系统功能语法和批评性语篇分析的角度对国际政治新闻报道这一新闻语篇的次语体进行对比研究。为这一文本类型的对比分析提供了新的角度。在这个领域还需要更多的研究以加深我们对新闻语篇的了解,并进一步完善新闻语篇的翻译和教学实践。

目 录

CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Chapter 1 Literature Review	3
1. 1 Studies on News Discourses	3
1. 1. 1 Studies on News Discourses in China	4
1. 1. 2 Studies on News Discourses Abroad	11
1. 2 Studies on International Political News Report Discourses	16
Chapter 2 The Theoretical Framework	19
2. 1 Theories Adopted in the Contrastive Study on International Political News Report Discourses	20
2. 1. 1 Functional Discourse Analysis	20
2. 1. 2 Critical Discourse Analysis	23

- 2.2 Methodology: Contrastive Illustration and Quantitative Statistics 27
- 2.3 The Scope and Significance of the Contrastive Study of International Political News Report Discourses 28
 - 2.3.1 The Scope of International Political News Report Discourses 28
 - 2.3.2 The Significance of the Contrastive Study of International Political News Report Discourses 31

Chapter 3 The Contrastive Analysis of Chinese and British International Political News Report Discourses 34

- 3.1 The Sample Discourses 34
 - 3.1.1 Sample Collection 34
 - 3.1.2 The Background Story of the Samples 35
- 3.2 The Contrastive Analysis of the Samples 39
 - 3.2.1 Classification 39
 - 3.2.2 Transformation 43
 - 3.2.3 The Transitivity System 52
 - 3.2.4 Intertextuality 60
 - 3.2.5 Modality 71
 - 3.2.6 Thematic Structures 74
 - 3.2.7 Cohesion 76
 - 3.2.8 Rhetorical Devices 79
- 3.3 Summary 83

Chapter 4 Implications of the Study	84
4. 1 Implications for the Translation of International Political News Report Discourses	84
4. 1. 1 Translation at the Lexical Level	86
4. 1. 2 Translation at the Sentential Level	88
4. 1. 3 Translation at the Textual Level	90
4. 1. 4 Tips for Translators	92
4. 2 Implications for the Comprehension and Teaching of the International Political News	93
 Conclusion	 97
 Bibliography	 100
 Appendix I	 105
 Appendix II	 143

Introduction

The viewpoint of the contrastive discourse analysis in this thesis has evolved from the studies of my supervisor, Prof. Yang Min, and her graduate students, Miss Ji Aimei, Miss Jiang Yiqun, Mr Wang Junjie, Miss Gao Shan and Miss Liu Na. I venture to make further development of the studies by applying Halliday's systemic functional grammar and theories of critical discourse analysis to the contrastive analysis of Chinese and British international political news report discourses.

The previous studies of my supervisor and her graduate students set good examples for me on contrastive analyses of text types like Qilu tourism culture discourses (Ji Aimei, 2002), entrepreneurs' discourses (Jiang Yiqun, 2003), Shandong corporate texts (Wang Junjie, 2003), state leaders' discourses (Gao Shan, 2004) and TV talk shows (Liu Na, 2005). With the instruction of my supervisor, I choose the international political news report discourses as the subjects of my study.

The studies of news discourses have received much scholarly interest from mass communication researchers, linguists, stylists, and discourse analysts. This attention is justified when we realize how important news is

in our everyday life. Most of our social and political knowledge and beliefs about the world are derived from the dozens of news reports we read or see every day. In such an age of information and communication globalization, the international political news report discourse, which informs us of the happenings in the other countries, such as foreign affairs and the bilateral or multilateral relationships, etc. serves as a window to the world and a window for the world to our country at the same time.

Having specified the scope of the study, I collect my sample discourses from the official websites of prestigious newspapers to ensure the credibility of the analysis. Research methods like illustration and quantitative statistics are adopted to guarantee the validity of the results of the analysis. Through the contrastive analysis of the international political news reports, it is revealed that there are differences and similarities between the Chinese and the British sample discourses and I strive to find out the reasons for these differences and similarities. The conclusions of the contrastive analysis are applied to give some implications for the translation and teaching of the international political news report discourses.

This tentative study is an initial endeavor to conduct contrastive analysis of the international political news report discourses as a sub-variety of news discourses from the perspectives of the systemic functional grammar and critical discourse analysis. I hope the present study can give some inspiration to the future researchers in this field.

Chapter 1 Literature Review

1.1 Studies on News Discourses

The news discourse as a frequently used and very practical genre has long draw the attention of linguists and stylists. As a complex subject, the news discourse has been studied from different perspectives, with abundant achievements and still a lot of work to be done in future studies.

These are various kinds of classifications of the news discourse according to different standards. For instance, to classify according to the topic that is covered, there is business news, sports news, political news, entertainment news, science and technology news, etc, and according to the place that the news takes place, there is international news, national news and local news. Furthermore, there are various news styles for journalism, such as news reports, features, editorials, etc. Although this thesis takes only one sub-variety of the news discourse as the subject of the study, a survey of what have been done in the study of the news discourse

as a whole will shed light on my study.

1. 1. 1 Studies on News Discourses in China

The studies on news discourses in China at the beginning are restricted to the study of the stylistic features at the lexical level from the perspective of rhetoric. For instance, Zong Aizhi (1985) studies the artistic effect of the vivid diction of journalism English on the readers, and Lin Jue (1987) studies the emotive elements in diction, semantic choices and metaphor in journalism language. These rhetoric studies focus on rhetoric devices and the influence of the language on the readers, but neglect the relationship of the different components in the discourse. Therefore, these studies based on traditional rhetoric are comparatively superficial and cannot reveal the nature of news discourses.

Hou Weirui (1987) analyzes the stylistic features of the language in the headline, the lead and the body of the news report. For instance, the different ways of typesetting and font can make the headline more attractive and the rhetorical devices like pun, alliteration, rhyme, etc. are of help to draw the readers' attention. His study takes a step further to analyze the sentence pattern and text structure of the body of the news report.

In their monograph on stylistics, Wang Zuoliang and Ding Wangdao (1987) introduce the stylistic features of news reports from perspectives of the sentence structure, vocabulary, and the discourse structure. Their analysis is influenced by theories of Chomsky's TG grammar and the formalistic stylistics. They use the method of stylistic statistics to analyze

the language features in the news discourse such as the length of the sentence, the structure of verb phrases and noun phrases, the complexity of vocabulary, etc., which has secured the validity of the analysis. Sentence is still the basic unit of their analysis, and their analysis of the discourse structure is limited to the conclusion that in news report discourses, the first few sentences usually contain the most important information in order to attract the readers. The analysis focuses mainly on the language features of the surface structure and pays little attention to the socio-cultural elements in the news discourse.

With the popularity of Halliday's systemic functional grammar in China, a lot of researchers and linguists adopt Halliday's theories in the study of news discourse analysis. Context is one of the most frequently used concepts in news discourse analysis. Shang Yuanyuan (2001) analyzes a corpus of news headlines in order to compare and indicate the impact of the variables of context on both generic structural potential and specific language forms. Based on the contextual theories of the systemic functional grammar, the article explores the language features of news headlines and investigates the relationship of context, generic structure features and the reflection in language forms of these features. The study illustrates the functional view on language, that is, language form is the realization of the meaning potential.

Nie Renfa and Du Chunzi (2002) analyze the context of some Chinese news discourses. They point out that the contextual elements, namely the temporal elements, spatial elements and actor elements, serve as a connection to the world outside the discourse, and the analysis of these

elements reveals how discourses are connected with the external world. They analyze the characteristics of the contextual elements in news discourses and conclude that these features reflect the objectivity and the close connection of news discourses with the world outside the discourses.

Cheng Dongchun (2002) analyzes the language features of the headlines of new discourses from perspectives of typesetting, diction and the sentence pattern based on the theories of functional analysis. Through the analysis of some samples of news headlines, the article studies how the choices at the three levels reflect the communicative function and meaning of the headline of the news discourse, and draws the conclusion that the choices made in language forms reflect the newspaper's position and view point, and the objectivity of the news press is relative.

Liang Lujin (2003) studies coherence in English news discourses. Through the analysis of English news discourses selected from *Time*, the article points out that coherence in news English is realized by the cohesive devices that present the characteristics of news English. The conclusion is thereby drawn that coherence is restricted by the purpose to be realized in the text as well as the extratextual context. The article also proposes the concept of "coherence field" and illustrates that the agreement of the coherence field created by the writer and that by the reader is the guarantee of the realization of the textual purpose. The factors of textual characteristics, coherence devices and textual purposes all participate in the creation of the coherence field.

Han Yuping (2004) adopts the theory of register to analyze the three elements of the situational context in news discourses, namely the field of

discourse, the tenor of discourse and the mode of discourse, and attempts to analyze the realization of the function of the news reports at levels like the lexical level, the sentential level and the textual level.

Zhou Junlan (2004) studies the interpersonal functions of feature reports from the perspective of interaction. Based on Halliday's systemic functional grammar and relevant journalistic theories, the paper holds that feature reporters have, at their disposal, a variety of techniques to enhance the interpersonal function of the news discourse, despite the lack of face-to-face, overt contact between the reporter and the reader. The article analyzes these techniques in interpersonal style in feature reports in *Time*, and makes comparison with those in *Beijing Review*. The author comes to the conclusion that there is much room for improvement in *Beijing Review* in the area of interpersonal effectiveness. Also argued is the point that in English writing courses in China, especially English journalistic writing courses, attention should be paid to cultivating students' interpersonal awareness.

These analyses are no longer restricted to the study of the language form itself like that of the formalist stylistics. They emphasize the connection of the language form in the text and the world outside the text, and the relationship between language use and the social functions of the text. The analysis of the news discourse has developed from stylistic description to functional analysis that pays attention to the social function of the news discourse and analyzes the social and functional reasons for the choice of specific language forms at different levels of the news discourse. However, this kind of functional analysis has its shortcomings. The

description of the language form is inadequate and the language features stated in the analysis are usually impressionistic.

Critical linguistics or critical discourse analysis came into being in the 1970s. It has great effect on the analysis of the news discourse.

Chen Zhongzhu (1995) adopts the critical linguistics in his critical analysis of news discourses. The article takes two news reports concerning the same event from newspapers of different political standings as the subjects of the study and performs critical discourse analysis from the perspective of the three meta-functions of discourse proposed by Halliday. The analysis of the article reveals the relationship between news discourses and ideology, that is, the reporter can manipulate devices like grammar, reported speeches and textual structures to achieve the goal of propaganda.

Zhang Yanxu (1998) adopts theories of critical discourse analysis to analyze the language features of news discourses from *Time*, *News Week* and *US News & World Report* from perspectives of categorization, modality and oral model and reaches the conclusion that categorization and modality are tools of encoding ideology in the news discourse and the use of oral models enhances the readability of the news discourse and helps to influence the reader. Then the article adopts the method of content analysis to investigate the content of reports about China in *Time* and further reveals the impact of ideology on the language features.

Xin Bin (1998) analyzes two news discourses from the angle of critical linguistics and focuses on the study of the textual and pragmatic functions of the reported speech in news discourses and the way in which the reporter manipulates the reported speech to convey their own