

A Corpus-based Critical Discourse Analysis of G20 Hangzhou Summit in Chinese and Western Media

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Abstract. Critical discourse analysis aims to explore the ideology hidden in the discourse and reveal the relationship between discourse, powers and ideology. From the perspective of critical discourse analysis, this paper analyzed news report of Hangzhou G20 Summit in *U.S. Official News*, *Los Angeles Times*, *The Washington Post*, *British Broadcasting Company*, *The Guardian* and *China Daily*. By analyzing the similarities and differences between Chinese and western news reports on the G20 Summit, this paper explored the stance of China, the United States, the United Kingdom, and other countries on the G20 Summit, and investigated the hidden ideology in news discourse.

Key words: Hangzhou G20 Summit, Chinese and Western media, corpus, critical discourse analysis.

Introduction

The Group-20 Summit, a high-profile and highly influential international conference that discusses key issues, has been attended by important figures from the world's major economic countries. From September 4 to September 5, 2016, the Group-20 Summit (hereinafter referred to as the G20 Summit) was held in Hangzhou, China. This was the first time that China had held the G20 Summit. It was also one of China's most important domestic diplomacy in 2016. The G20 Summit held by China is a manifestation of the rising status of non-Western countries in the modern international community and China's increasingly important role in global governance.

An Overview of Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is the way of exploring the reflection of social inequality in discourse and approaching to observe power and ideology through textual analysis (Martin, 2000). The relationship between obvious or implicit discrimination, power and control in discourse constitutes an important part of critical discourse analysis (Wodak, 2001). According to its different theories, critical discourse analysis can be divided into different factions. The British school represented by Fairclough (2003) is based on the sociology, social semiotics and system functional linguistics as its theories and linguistics. Van Dijk (1998) focused on textual linguistics and cognitive linguistics, and devotes to studying discourse from a social-cognitive perspective. From a historical point of view, Martin and Wodak (2003) placed discourses in the historical context (social and political) and analyzed them in discourse-history mode. Critical discourse analysis by Chilton's (2005) was rooted in cognitive science and developmental psychology.

In the past three decades, criticism linguistics, also known as critical discourse analysis, has made great strides. Fairclough (1995) argued that early studies of critical linguistics did not give due attention to "hearer-interpreting activities". In other words, critical linguistics assumed that hearers interpreted texts in the same way as analysts (critical linguists) interpreted. Van Dijk (2001: 353) pointed out, "critical discourse analysis is not a specific research direction, so it cannot have a unified theoretical framework." Critical linguists thought that the language in use has three major functions simultaneously: conceptual function, interpersonal function and textual function. The introduction and research on critical linguistics in China appeared in the 1990s. Chen

(1995a, 1995b) and Xin (1996) have published the first three academic papers that introduce critical linguistics in China. Since the beginning of the 1990s, Xin (1996) has continuously introduced the research achievements of critical linguistics. In 2005, *Critical Linguistics: Theory and Applications* was published by Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press. This is the first book in China that introduces the critical discourse analysis, and this has important reference value for the critical research and teaching of Chinese and English articles.

Corpus-based Critical Discourse Analysis at Home and Abroad

“Media discourse” was first formally proposed by famous discourse analyst Van Dijk in the 1980s and gradually attracted the attention of linguists under the guidance of systematic functional linguistics and critical discourse analysis (Fowler, 1991; Fairclough, 1995). Media discourse refers to the way of social practice under the news context. It includes not only the news language, but also various news communicative context elements, such as news sources, news contextual factors and news identity (Van Dijk, 1988a).

Media discourse influences the production and understanding of meaning in such discourses as news reports or commentary. Social construction is an important feature of Media discourse. Most media discourse analytical scholars focus on the ideology, analyze the relationship between language and power, and explore the hidden identity construction. Other scholars consider the media discourse as the problem of communicative event, such as communicative principle and pragmatic strategy.

In the recent two decades, more and more scholars have applied corpus technology to media discourse mainly through the observation of word frequency, concordance, keywords, collocations and cluster in the text, and the observation of vocabulary patterns and grammatical structures to explore the inner meaning of discourse.

Louann and Lombardo (2009) analyzed the television discourse of the United States, the United Kingdom and Italy on the 2003 war in Iraq to explore the media's assessment and stance on the war based on corpus. Baker (2013: 346-359) used the analytical methods, such as corpus index lines and keywords, to carry out the empirical study of Muslim images in the British media. They have found that British media treated Muslims more negatively and their anti-Muslim complex became more and more serious after September 11. In political discourse analysis, O'Halloran (2009) analyzed the European Union's eastward expansion in the British media based on *The Sun* as a corpus source. They clarified the impact of cultural reproduction on immigrants from Eastern Europe. Kim (2014) analyzed the U.S. media's discourse construction on the image of North Korea through the words pattern, index lines and phrase types based on the corpus, whose text was extracted from American popular media, such as *CNN*, *Newsweek* and *New York Times*.

In China, Qian (2010) collected the corpus involved in terrorist discourse before and after “9.11” from *The Sun* and *People's Daily*. Its aim was to study the construction of terrorist discourse based on Chinese-British newspapers through word clusters, index lines and collocation. Cheng and Lam (2013) analyzed the Western media's perceptions of and relations with Hong Kong a decade after the reversion of the sovereignty from Britain to China in 1997. Shao (2014) extracted Western media reports on “China Dream” from the “LexisNexis News Database” and built “Chinese Dream” corpus by himself. By means of corpus analysis such as index line and collocation network, Shao explored the western media's interpretation, evaluation and discourse construction of “Chinese Dream” from the perspective of demonstration. Based on the reports of the U.S. government, Zhi et al. (2016) built the corpus of U.S. economic policy towards China in

the past 15 years, and conducted a critical analysis of the historical changes of U.S. economic policy discourse with the help of corpus technology.

Material and Methods

This chapter aims to introduce research method and data collection. It would introduce in great detail how the data is selected and analyzed.

Research Method

In the present study, the corpus consists of 138 news reports of G20 Summit such as *BBC*, *The Guardian*, *US Official News*, and *China Daily*, etc. from August, 2016 to September, 2016. This paper used software AntConc (Version 3.3.4.0) developed by the Laurence Anthony Company. AntConc mainly has 5 programs, namely Concordance, Cluster, Collocates, Word List and Keyword List. Thanks to AntConc, the automatically computed statistics can help to make the research result more objective.

Specifically speaking, the program Concordance, also known as key words in context, queries the examples of the use of a word or phrase in the corpus, and then list all the eligible cases and context.

The program Collocates is a term used to refer to the combination of words that have a certain and mutual expectancy. In other words, words regularly keep company with other words. When a collocation appears with a greater frequency than chance, then it is called a significant collocation.

According to the Wordsmith, the Word-list is a program that generates word list based on one or more plain text files. Word lists are shown both in alphabetical and frequent order, which can be saved for later use, edited, printed, copied to your word-processor, or saved as text files.

Keywords list refers to the list of words whose normalized frequency in one corpus (observed corpus) is significantly higher or lower than that in another comparable corpus (reference corpus). The purpose of this program is to locate and identify key words in given text. To do so, it compares the words in the text with a reference set of words usually taken from a large corpus of text. Any word which is found to be outstanding in its frequency in the text is considered to be “key”. The key words can be divided into two parts, namely positive keywords and negative keywords.

Corpus-based way of using corpora for the critical discourse analysis is used in the present study where qualitative analysis is combined with quantitative analysis. Four ways of corpus-based analysis have been introduced by Qian (2016), namely key words, word frequency, collocation and concord. This paper generally uses these four methods. In regard to the application of the critical discourse analysis, this paper analyzes news reports of the G20 Summit in Hangzhou by discussing language, power distance and ideology. In addition, the news reports on the same topics can provide a more comparable analysis and increase the reliability of results.

Data Collection

In order to make the contrastive analysis more reliable, this paper collected the English and Chinese reports of the same news events relevant to the important media event “G20 summit” and set “G-20” or “G20” as the keyword, according to the frequency of occurrence, different countries and different medias, based on the texts from the large database LexisNexis. Through this way, the paper collected the English reports of western media during the G20 Summit from August, 2016 to September, 2016. Based on that, this paper built a corpus and studied the G20 Summit corpus from the respective of critical discourses to reveal the relationship between discourse, power and ideology in both Chinese and English media news.

Due to the lack of abundant material from LexisNexis database, this paper also made good use of the website of national mainstream media to search for relevant news reports. These news reports mainly came from British and American media that gain much fame from the world such as *The Los Angeles Times*, *U.S. Official News*, *Guardian*, *Washington post*, and *BBC*. However, Chinese news reports are comparatively monotonous, mainly from *China Daily*.

Certain standards were taken into consideration, such as the fame and popularity of the media, the worldwide influence of it, its abundance of the reports relevant to the G20 Summit, and the representation of discourse within language world. According to the standard of selection, 95 pieces of western media reports and 43 pieces of Chinese reports were chosen as the object of study. In addition, in regard to the different areas of the news reports, the corpus of American news reports, British news reports and Chinese news reports were built up respectively.

Recent years, China has played an increasingly important role in the stage of world, which attracts the attention of people from all over the world. The great influence of the G20 Summit in Hangzhou can be represented through the data of this paper, and the information of data is shown in the Table 1.

Table 1. Information of Western and Chinese Newspaper

Media	Number of News Items	Area of News Items
BBC	26	U.K.
The Guardian	10	
Washington Post	4	U.S.
US Official New	45	
Los Angeles Times	4	
Wall Street Journal Abstracts	6	
China Daily	43	China
<i>Total</i>	138	

In order to explore the Chinese and western media’s reporting focus of Hangzhou G20 Summit, the data of keywords would be collected and analyzed in the following chapter.

Keywords are words that appear statistically more often in one text than others. A word can be called “key word” if it occurs in a text at least as many times as a user has specified as a minimum frequency and its frequency in the text when compared with its frequency in a reference corpus is such that its statistical probability as computed by an appropriate procedure (Baker, 2004: 346). The analysis of keywords is considered to be an effective way to focus attention on element in texts. It can reduce the potential prejudice and provide a solution to complex analysis of linguistic phenomenon. The tables of keywords, combined with the further analysis, are shown in the following chapter.

Results

Critical Discourse Analysis of G20 in Chinese and Western Media

1. Keywords Analysis of News Report of G20

In order to explore the Chinese and western media’s reporting focus of Hangzhou G20 Summit, this section attempts to make keyword lists. The table of keywords are as follows (Table 2):

Table 2. Keywords in the Chinese Corpus of “G20”

Rank	Keyword	Frequency	Rank	Keyword	Frequency
1	China	286	16	Zhejiang	57
2	Summit	168	17	trade	52
3	Hangzhou	154	18	Xi	49
4	Growth	103	19	international	47
5	World	98	20	research	42
6	Global	96	21	important	34
7	innovation	90	22	action	31
8	economy	84	23	cooperation	30
9	economic	81	24	Sustainable	30
10	New	74	25	policy	29
11	province	68	26	high	28
12	countries	67	27	strong	26
13	investment	62	28	finance	25
14	president	62	29	taken	22
15	development	58	30	climate	21

As shown in Table 2, top 30 keywords have been listed with the help of Chinese corpus of G20. As a whole, the 30 keywords can be classified into 3 groups: the first group is *China, summit, Hangzhou, Xi, Zhejiang, Province, countries*, which shows the background information. Being the host city of this summit, *Hangzhou* which is located in *Zhejiang province, China*, is repeatedly mentioned in the reports. *Xi Jinping*, as chairman of China, plays host to the leaders from various *countries*. The second group is *global, innovation, economy, development, research*, which introduces the main aim of this summit. Its aims are to promote constructive discussions and *research* between industrially developed and emerging market countries in order to seek cooperation and promote *global* growth of *economy* and *innovation* in the technology. Other words belong to the third group, namely *new, investment, president, trade, international, important, cooperation and so on*, are used to imply the content and characteristic of “G20”. Such words as *new, strong, sustainable*, and *important* reflect that Chinese media hold a positive attitude towards G20 Summit. The words like *taken, action, climate* show that “*action taken on the climate*” is one of the most important topics discussed by the G20 members.

Table 3. Keyword in the British corpus of “G20”

Rank	Keyword	Frequency	Rank	Keyword	Frequency
1	China	253	16	Chinese	79
2	Summit	171	17	new	79
3	World	142	18	xi	66
4	economic	111	19	Russian	65
5	president	111	20	Turkey	63
6	Russia	106	21	south	51
7	Countries	99	22	energy	49
8	Putin	91	23	investment	47
9	international	87	24	make	47
10	development	85	25	relations	47
11	cooperation	84	26	climate	46

12	Global	84	27	climate	46
13	Growth	80	28	political	43
14	Hangzhou	80	29	financial	42
15	Trade	80	30	foreign	42

As shown in Table 3, top 30 keywords are similar to those of table 2, indicating some similarities between Chinese and western news reports. The 30 keywords can be divided into 3 groups: first group should be *China, Xi, summit, Hangzhou*, which shows the background. The second group should be *Russia, Putin, Chinese, Russia, Turkey*. Through the focus on the relationship between *China, Russia, and Turkey*, British media wants to illustrate the aim of this summit and the importance of cooperation, and to some degree, to expresses its suggestion to British government. The example sentence is as follows:

“It was not we who decided to discontinue relations with the United Kingdom; it was the UK who preferred to ‘freeze’ our bilateral contacts in various fields. If the United Kingdom considers it necessary to start a dialogue on certain issues, we are ready for that, we are not going to pout or sulk. We take quite a pragmatic approach towards cooperation with our partners and we believe that it would be beneficial for both our countries” pointed out by Vladimir Putin (BBC, Sept. 5, 2016).

From the example shown above, we can know that Russia has a strong desire to make a good relationship with the British government. And Russia hops that they can cooperate with each other in various fields.

It is known to the world that China and Russia have been a friendly relationship with each other for a long time as shown in the following sentence show:

“Russia and China also cooperate in mechanical engineering, high-speed railway transportation, lumber processing, nuclear energy production” (BBC, Sept. 5, 2016).

Therefore, the comprehensive national strength of Russia and China can develop so fast, through which British media convey the information of importance of cooperation. And the relationship between Turkey and Russia has been “frozen” for many centuries, but this time, according to the reports by British media, it’s not hard to find that the tie between Turkey and Russia tend to get eased as shown in the following sentence:

“The normalization process that began in the ties between Turkey and Russia once again paved the path for Turkey’s de facto and active participation in the operations in Syria” (BBC, Sept. 1, 2016).

Other words should be grouped into the third group, namely *new, energy, financial, trade, foreign, growth*, and so on. Such words as *new, energy, financial, and growth* reflect that British media hold a positive attitude towards G20 Summit. Words like *climate, trade, political, investment* and so on show the main issues discussed by the G20 members.

Table 4. Keyword in the American corpus of “G20”

Rank	Keyword	Frequency	Rank	Keyword	Frequency
1	Commission	597	16	Dealers	149
2	Rules	444	17	Transactions	148
3	Foreign	309	18	Application	139
4	Rule	289	19	Compliance	138
5	Global	261	20	Firms	137
6	China	253	21	Obama	137
7	States	251	22	Market	122

8	United	242	23	World	121
9	Financial	220	24	Action	118
10	Market	215	25	Regulation	113
11	International	198	26	Trade	113
12	Benefits	186	27	Domestic	102
13	Climate	170	28	Economic	94
14	Reporting	170	29	Change	92
15	Requirements	163	30	Development	92

According to Table 4, it is not hard to find that the focus of American media, in some way, varies from Chinese media and British media, which may offer a guess that there may be some difference between Chinese and western news reports. There are mainly two focuses of American media: one is related to rules like the words: *rules, regulation, change, action* and another is related to economy, such as the words: *trade, firms, dealers, transaction, financial, market, benefits*. The focuses of American media reveal the ambition of American, because unsatisfied rules change for American may become a big threat to its place in the world. Besides, unsettled global financial system is also a threat. The example sentences are as follows:

“Taken together, these steps reinforce *U.S. leadership* in the rules-based global economic system that has prevailed since the end of World War II” (U.S. Official News, Sept, 2016).

“At the Pittsburgh Summit in 2009, President Obama and his counterparts made the decision to elevate the G-20 as the premier forum for international economic cooperation, ensuring that major emerging economies would *have a seat at the table* for the world's key economic policy decisions” (U.S. Official News, Sept, 2016).

Therefore, American media may be nervous about the sensitive words “rules” and “economy” rather than “cooperation”.

Based on the result of keyword analysis, the emphasis of the report among Chinese and western media is different. According to the table shown above, Chinese and British media share something in common. Firstly, they both introduce the background information of G20 Summit. Secondly, they both reveal the aim of this summit, which illustrate the importance of cooperation. Thirdly, they both hold a positive attitude towards this summit. However, American media differ from Chinese and British media in the reporting focus. American media pay more attention to the economy and rules, both of which may influence its domination in the world, while Chinese media and British media pay more attention to the cooperation.

2. Linguistic Realization of G20 in the Media

Corpus linguistics focuses on language use. Firth (1957: 1-32) emphasized the importance of context in the study of collocation of words. He regarded the meaning of words as a result of the choice of context (collocation). Firth (1957: 11) asserted: “The meaning of words can be known through the companion of that.” In other words, there was a mutual expectation and mutual anticipation between words and their co-occurrence words. As Partridge (1961: 31) put it, “no word is an isolated island.” That is, Western media's assessment and attitude toward “Hangzhou G20 Summit” are embodied in the evaluation of the surrounding words. Therefore, in order to analyze the Western media's assessment of “G20”, this paper can start from observing the appraisal and critical meaning of the surrounding words. The corpus indexing tool provides the convenience of observing the surrounding words of “G20”.

2.1 Realization in Chinese Media Report

In order to get better understanding of Chinese report's attitude, this part of paper sets out to make a corpus based on the Chinese reports, with the help of which Index Line can be done, so that we can observe the surrounding words, including adjective, verb, noun, and adverb. Table 5 below, based on the software Antconc 3.4.4, is index line. It is extracted from the corpus on the Chinese "G20 Summit" reports.

Table 5. Index Line for "G20" of Chinese Report

1	<i>important</i> for China as it is for other	G20	countries. Its <i>importance</i> can be captured
2	It's <i>interesting</i> that this	G20	Summit is taking place in China
3	made innovation a key theme for the	G20	Summit, providing a new <i>impetus</i> to policy
4	some can't wait to view the <i>beautiful</i>	G20	host city with their own eyes
5	Hangzhou has <i>skyrocketed</i> after the	G20	, making the eastern city become
6	new trains and adding carriages. The	G20	Summit has <i>boosted</i> Hangzhou's tourism
7	<i>interconnected</i> development, so that	G20	cooperation will deliver <i>benefits</i> to
8	making full use of the role of the	G20	as the <i>premier</i> forum for international
9	In the process, the	G20	can become more <i>important</i> by finding
10	a journey for future global growth, the	G20	should not only <i>help</i> the world coordinate
11	The just concluded Group of	G20	Summit in China was held at the <i>highest</i>
12	The future of the	G20	is of <i>particular importance</i> to Argentina,
13	China's role in international bodies like	G20	is really, really <i>important</i> in understanding
14	<i>pioneering</i> significance in the ...of	G20	are expected to make the global economy
15	<i>pragmatic</i> action plans such as the	G20	Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for

From Table 5, we can come to know that Chinese media reports tend to use such "positive" words to describe "G20 summit in Hangzhou" as *impetus*, *important*, *beautiful*, *skyrocketed*, *boosted* and so on. It shows that Chinese media holds a supportive attitude towards this G20 Summit held in Hangzhou and praises the important role played by China in the stage of world business.

As the table shown, G20 summit helps boost the tourism in China, because an increasing number of people from all over the world get to know Hangzhou City with the beauty of Hangzhou shown on the TV and Internet, and they would like to pay a visit to the city. In addition, this summit plays an important role in the growth of world economy, because its aim is to promote open and constructive discussions and research on substantive issues between industrially developed and emerging market countries in order to seek cooperation and promote international financial stability and sustained economic growth. Specific examples are as follows.

“The G20 Summit has *boosted* Hangzhou's outbound tourism as well” (China Daily, Aug. 30, 2016)

The word “boosted” literally means promote, which shows that the holding of G20 Summit brings the benefit to China’s tourism and to some degree enliven the economy.

“Our knowledge on these new fields and their benefits are still limited, but G20 countries *strive to* achieve greater inclusion” (China Daily, Sept. 3, 2016).

The word “strive to” here shows the will of G20 members that they would spare no effort to achieve greater mutual comprehension, which perfectly reflect the Chinese governments’ cooperative principle.

“Call to action: China's Xi Jinping seeks to *rally* G20 leaders around global growth cause” (China Daily, Sept. 4, 2016).

The word “rally” here literally means “call on, come from behind to win, and recovery”. It shows that President Xi Jinping launched the Group 20 Summit with a call to take concrete action to boost economic growth and not allow the event to devolve into empty talk. It reflects that China has confidence in bringing the energy to the world economy with joint effort of G20 members.

2.2 Realization in Western Media Report

Table 3 is index line made based on the British corpus, which helps us have a scientific and objective observation of British report.

Table 6. Index Line for “G20” of British Report

1	it is <i>necessary</i> for the	G20	to further transform from a mechanism
2	advancing with the times can the	G20	maintain its <i>vigour</i> .
3	attend the annual summit of <i>powerful</i>	G20	grouping in China's Hangzhou where India
4	Under China's leadership, this year's	G20	has had a <i>strong</i> focus on climate
5	The nations that form the	G20	are highly <i>influential</i> in achieving
6	the work of	G20	can be even more <i>inclusive</i>
7	With our joint efforts, the	G20	summit meeting has achieved <i>fruitful</i>
8	has full of <i>expectations</i> for the	G20	and places <i>big hopes</i> for the current
9	The	G20	needs to constantly <i>improve</i> the
10	This year we have <i>restarted</i> the	G20	international financial framework
11	The	G20	bears the <i>expectations</i> of various countries
12	make an effort to <i>build well</i> the	G20	and grasp well the major direction
13	Tayyip Erdogan will use the upcoming	G20	Summit in China as an <i>opportunity</i> to
14	community a <i>positive</i> signal of the	G20	members working together to <i>promote</i>
15	<i>good</i> play the role of the	G20	as a main forum our international

From Table 6, it is found that British media reports also adopt some “positive” words to describe the summit, such as vigor, powerful, strong and so on. As shown in the table, G20 Summit, in the eyes of British media, is regarded by some presidents as an opportunity to brief the world’s most powerful leaders. The G20 Summit has been bestowed with the expectation by international community to play a positive role in boosting the world economy. And British reports use the word “vigor” whose meaning is

powerful, energetic, and robust to describe G20 Summit. It shows positive attitude of British media towards this summit held in China. Specific examples are as follows:

“With our joint efforts, the G-20 summit meeting in Hangzhou has achieved *fruitful* results and has come to a *satisfactory* conclusion” (BBC, Sept. 5, 2016).

The words “fruitful” and “satisfactory” respectively mean productive, and acceptable. It shows that China’s unceasing efforts put in the G20 Summit and world business has gained the acceptance from British media.

“Under China's leadership, this year's G20 has had a *strong* focus on climate-related issues, establishing a green finance study group” (The Guardian, Sept. 5, 2016).

The word “strong” is used to decorate the word “focus”. It reflects that in the eyes of British media, China is a big country that puts the environmental protection into priority and, to some degree, stands in all human beings’ shoes.

May is *fortunate* that her first BIG international occasion is the G20. The G20 affords the new prime minister not only many more bilateral meetings in the margins, but a more accurate representation of the world that faces the UK in its post-EU future” (The Guardian, Sept. 6, 2016).

The words “fortunate” can be seen that Theresa May’s attending G20 Summit, in the eyes of British media, is lucky for her, because she has been prime minister only for 2 months. Moreover, in another way, British media express their supportive attitude towards G20 Summit in China.

However, not all western media hold a positive attitude towards China’s role played in the stage of world business, and G20 Summit is not an exception. Next part analyzes the attitude of American media based on the corpus through observing the surrounding words.

Table 7. Index Line for “G20” of American Report

1	The status quo is no solution:	G20	governments <i>must take the lead</i> in
2	efugee crisis reveals how <i>little</i> most	G20	countries have done to share <i>responsibility</i>
3	On China's watch,	G20	leaders have again <i>failed</i> to set a
4	very <i>little progress</i> . The world needs	G20	leaders to set a 2020 deadline to
5	President Obama to protect the	G20	commitment from <i>polluter-friendly</i> trade
6	members of the	G20	who have been moving, albeit <i>slowly</i> ,
7	Since 2009, the	G20	has also established itself as an <i>invaluable</i>
8	society <i>crackdowns</i> in China and other	G20	member nations.
9	shared rings very <i>hollow</i> , since many	G20	countries are <i>not shouldering</i> their fair
10	Right now many	G20	countries are actively <i>blocking</i> global
11	At the	G20	Governments... <i>champion</i> new approaches
12	This weekend will <i>kick off</i> the	G20	Summit in Hangzhou, China,
13	Should the	G20	choose to take up the <i>mantle</i> of climate
14	unsettled financial markets this year,	G20	countries have continued to <i>abide</i>

15	Since the crisis, the	G20	has confronted	<i>slowdowns</i>	in
			Emerging		

From the Table 7, it is known that American media holds a comparatively “negative” attitude towards China’s holding G20 summit, because a number of negative words are adopted to depict it, such as *little*, *slowly*, *failed to* and so on. As the table shown, “G20 members must take the lead in...” give people such an impression that every country has the ambition to compete with others to dominate the world, and most G20 members bear little responsibility in addressing the refugee crisis. It shows that G20 members are derelict of duty. What’s worse, American media express their hidden ideas that G20 Summit is an invaluable forum. So many examples have shown that American media hold a cold eyes and negative attitude towards G20 Summit. The specific examples are as follows:

“In Hangzhou, President Obama reiterated the United States' support for an open, integrated global economy, underpinned by a level playing field that gives workers and businesses an opportunity to *compete*” (U.S. Official News, Sept. 5, 2016).

The word “compete” has shown that American viewed the G20 Summit as a chance for all members to compete rather than cooperate. That reflects American’s ambition to dominate the world.

“From a climate perspective, *what would a successful G-20 summit look like? Is anything substantial likely to change?*” (U.S. Official News, Sept. 1, 2016)

These two sentences apparently look like questionable sentences, but they are in fact affirmative sentences. The G-20 Summit held in China is not so successful and there is nothing substantial likely to change.

“On China's watch, G20 leaders have *again failed to* set a deadline to end fossil fuel subsidies, despite first agreeing to do so in 2009” (U.S. Official News, Sept. 5, 2016).

These words “again failed to” shows that American media laughed at G20 leaders for their effort failing to meet their expectation, which conveyed a sense of irony and disappointment.

“The G20 Hangzhou Summit Declaration calling for greater “burden-sharing” to address the refugee crisis reveals *how little* most G20 countries have done to share responsibility so far” (U.S. Official News, Sept. 9, 2016).

The word “how little” shows that American media satirizes most G20 members for their doing nothing and turning their back to refugee. In fact, G20 countries and other countries have been sparing no effort to assist these countries that are in poor and in need. Therefore, American media, to some extent, distort the fact.

3. Critical Discourse Analysis of G20

In this part, this paper explored the views of media towards the G20 Summit and revealed the hidden ideology in news discourse by analyzing the similarities and differences between Chinese and western news reports on the G20 Summit.

3.1 Similarities in Chinese and Western News Report

As the Index Line and Keyword shown above, it can be found that Chinese and western media have something in common. First, both Chinese and western news reports tend to hide their opinion or ideology in the reports. Their attitudes can be found through the observation of surrounding words, including adjective, noun, verb and adverb. Examples are as follows:

“The summit adopted the G20 Blueprint on Innovative Growth and formulated *pragmatic* action plans such as the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to deliver the consensus” (China Daily, Sept. 7, 2016).

In this piece of news, Chinese media use the word “pragmatic” to describe the G20 Action Plan, which shows that G20 members tend to seek truth from the facts and the action is realistic.

“G-20 has an impact on the immediate *vital* interests of all member states and it also affects the future of the world economic development, and that only by adapting to change and advancing with the times can the G-20 maintain its *vigor*”(BBC, Sept. 5, 2016).

As this news shown, British media uses the words like “vital” and “vigor” to describe the impact of G20. Vigor has the meaning of energy, power and force, while vital has the meaning of essential and important. The hidden attitudes show that British media hold supportive view to this summit.

“In fact, adopting such a practice would be a *plausible* evolution for members of the G-20, who have been moving, albeit *slowly*, toward an accurate price on carbon” (US Official News, Aug. 29, 2016).

American media also would like to hide their ideology in the words. In this piece of news, American media use these words like “plausible” and “slowly” to describe G20 members’ movements. “Plausible”, in the dictionary, means well-spoken and apparent, but often deceptive. It reveals American media’s negative towards the action of the G20 members.

The contrast of country power in reality determines the structure of international relations. The power relations between nations lead to the formation of specific country relations, and the unequal power relations among nations are reflected, maintained, and consolidated in social practice such as news discourse.

The media discourse can reflect the relations between countries and countries, and country relations may influence the media discourse. As shown in the tables, both Chinese media and British media tend to adopt the positive words to describe the G20 Summit held in China, because chairman Xi had paid a state visit to the United Kingdom. It would be the first official visit by a Chinese president for a decade, and helped to build a good relationship in the area of technology, education, food, economy and so on before the openness of G20 Summit in China. However, China has been regarded as the competitor by American governments whether in education, economy, technology, science or something else. And recent years, with the advancement of technology and the improvement of comprehensive national strength, China has been playing an influential role in the world stage, which may become a threat to American’s dominant position. So, American media influenced by the local governments tend to use some negative words to describe this summit.

The images of “G20” are intensified through various discourse strategies, for example, the quotation of other people’s words. Examples are as follows:

“The G20 Hangzhou Summit Declaration calling for greater “burden-sharing” to address the refugee crisis reveals how little most G20 countries have done *to share responsibility* so far, *said amnesty international*” (US Official News, Sept. 5, 2016).

Just as this piece of news shown, American media adopt the words by Amnesty International to support their ideas. It helps to reveal the hidden attitude in the ideology. In the eyes of American media, most G20 members are irresponsible and lack of immediate action to the refugee crisis.

China has shown *strong* climate leadership by incorporating green finance into the agenda of G20, and the outcome of the summit will further push the Paris Agreement to come into force, *climate experts said* (China Daily, Sept. 9, 2016).

Chinese media quote the sentence by climate experts to convey their idea. It reveals, from the perspective of Chinese media, the character of a great power to take the voluntary responsibility for global warming.

Differences in Chinese and Western News Report

As the Index Line and keywords shown above, it can be found that Chinese and western media have something different.

Firstly, according to the keyword, the focus of Chinese media is different from that of American media. More attention paid by American media to the economy and rules, both of which may influence its domination in the world, while Chinese media pay more attention to the hot issues in aboard and domestic and seek cooperation between developed countries and developing countries.

Secondly, according to the table of keyword, Chinese media focus their attention on the G20 Summit, reporting the background information, the aim of summit and hot issues discussed in this summit. Besides this information mentioned before, British media also pay attention to the relationships among China, Russia, and Turkey, while American media focus on the relationship between China and United States.

Thirdly, according to the Index Line, China media tend to use positive words to describe the event while American media tend to use comparatively negative words, because American views China as a competitor whether in technology, education, economy or comprehensive national strength, and even treats China as its threat while China takes the United States as a friend, and hopes that China and American can cooperate with each other and make mutual progress. Examples are as follows:

“The G20 Summit has *boosted* Hangzhou's outbound tourism as well” (China Daily, Sept. 8, 2016).

The word “boosted” literally means promote. It shows that the holding of G20 Summit brings the benefit to China’s tourism and to some degree enlivens the economy, which reveals Chinese media’s active attitude towards the G20 event.

“China's watch, G20 leaders have *again failed to* set a deadline to end fossil fuel subsidies, despite first agreeing to do so in 2009” (U.S. Official News, Sept. 5, 2016).

These words “again failed to” shows that American media laughed at G20 leaders for their effort failing to meet their expectation, which conveyed a sense of irony and disappointment.

Fourthly, the images of G20 Summit in the eyes of Chinese media are different from that in the eyes of American media. Chinese media view G20 Summit as a chance to cooperate with other countries through the face-to-face discussion so that it can promote international financial stability and sustained economic growth. However, American media tend to take this summit as an opportunity for all members to compete in any fields. The example sentences are as follows:

“In Hangzhou, President Obama reiterated the United States' support for an open, integrated global economy, underpinned by a level playing field that gives workers and businesses an *opportunity to compete*” (U.S. Official News, Sept. 5, 2016).

“...work in the spirit of partnership to promote *mutual help* and *win-win cooperation*, and concentrate our minds and energy to pursue strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth” (China Daily, Sept. 6, 2016).

Conclusion

Appraisal meaning hidden in the media discourse affects the people's thoughts and concepts in a subtle way. Because of its hidden nature, it is difficult for traditional methods to conduct large-scale empirical research. The combination of corpus and critical discourse analysis remedies the limitations of traditional media discourse analysis. This paper adopts the corpus-based method to analyze the discourse of G20 Hangzhou Summit in the eyes of Chinese and western media from the perspective of critical discourse analysis. With the help of related concepts and theories, the present study analyzed six English newspapers, namely *U.S. Official News*, *Los Angeles Times*, *The Washington Post*, *British Broadcasting Company*, *The Guardian* and *China Daily* responded to the G20 held in China. Individual research on "G20 Summit" can be divided into the corpus-based analysis of keyword and linguistic realization. Furthermore, similarities and difference between the Chinese and western news report also has been discussed.

Although this paper has made a detailed analysis, it has the following limitations. Firstly, the lack of related theoretical framework may affect the findings and the accuracy of research result. Secondly, the LexisNexis news database was collected based on the news reports from August, 2016 to September, 2016, which may make the research on the images of G20 incomplete. Still, the present study still has its significance. After a close examination of the data about "G20", the following findings can be concluded. Firstly, the focus of Chinese media may have some similarities with the western media but differences also exist between them. Secondly, the relations between countries and countries may influence the use of media ideology. Thirdly, the images of "G20 Summit" in the eyes of Chinese media and British media are positive while American media hold negative attitude towards this summit. Chinese and British media view G20 Summit as premier forum, which can promote the all-round society, while American media view G20 Summit as China's approach of seeking hegemony.

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