Unpacking the label "Made in China": a critical discourse analysis of Chinese and US news discourse
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## APPENDIX 1

### Corpus of major Chinese English-language newspapers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspaper</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Introduction</th>
<th>Number of articles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China Daily (CD)</td>
<td>Mainland</td>
<td>CD is an authoritative newspaper under the Publicity Department of the Communist Party of China, which serves as a guide to state ideologies and sticks to faithful reports on political, economic and social issues occurring in China.</td>
<td>3,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Times (GT)</td>
<td>Mainland</td>
<td>GT aims to present facts and views to help the readers better understand China by not avoiding touching upon conflict and confrontation.</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shenzhen Daily (SD)</td>
<td>Mainland</td>
<td>SD features “soft news”, including more reports on lifestyle, business, society, culture, regional stories and opinion (Yu, 2019).</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South China Morning Post (SCMP)</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>SCMP is Hong Kong’s newspaper of record, which has reported on China and Asia for more than a century since 1903 with global impact. It tends to report controversial issues and give critical comments (Xie and Ding, 2016).</td>
<td>1,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xinhua Financial Agency (XFA)</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>XFA is a professional financial platform to share the information concerning China’s business world.</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The China Post (CP)</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>CP is the first English language newspaper in Taiwan, which was founded in 1952.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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7. [https://www.globaltimes.cn/about-us/](https://www.globaltimes.cn/about-us/)
10. [https://chinapost.nownews.com/](https://chinapost.nownews.com/)
### Topics and sub-topics from the top 100 high-frequency noun lemmas in each Chinese sub-corpus (per 10 thousand occurrences of noun lemmas & number of different noun lemmas)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics and sub-topics</th>
<th>Period 1</th>
<th>Period 2</th>
<th>Period 3</th>
<th>Chinese noun lemmas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>242.6 (19)</td>
<td>277.4 (21)</td>
<td>308.4 (17)</td>
<td>CHINA_n, CHINA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country and continent</td>
<td>94.9 (6)</td>
<td>181 (10)</td>
<td>237.1 (9)</td>
<td>HONG_n, KONG_n, BEIJING_n, CITY_n, SHANGHAI_n, MAINLAND_n, PROVINCE_n, NEW_n, MAINLAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global area</td>
<td>126 (9)</td>
<td>62.2 (7)</td>
<td>36.2 (4)</td>
<td>WORLD_n, WORLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>8.2 (2)</td>
<td>28.3 (3)</td>
<td>29.6 (3)</td>
<td>REGION_n, PLACE_n, SPACE_n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics and sub-topics</th>
<th>Period 1</th>
<th>Period 2</th>
<th>Period 3</th>
<th>Chinese noun lemmas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>222.9 (29)</td>
<td>201.7 (26)</td>
<td>206.3 (18)</td>
<td>INDUSTRY_n, TECHNOLOGY_n, CAR_n, FOOD_n, SERVICE_n, VEHICLE_n, UNIVERSITY_n, FILM_n, ART_n, ENERGY_n, WINE_n, SCHOOL_n, TOY_n, INTERNET_n, ROBOT_n, INFORMATION_n, MILK_n, MOVIE_n, DATUM_n, PLATFORM_n, DRUG_n, MUSIC_n, EDUCATION_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product</td>
<td>113 (12)</td>
<td>100.8 (12)</td>
<td>78.4 (6)</td>
<td>PRODUCT_n, MANUFACTURING_n, BRAND_n, QUALITY_n, PRODUCTION_n, DESIGN_n, WORK_n, FACTORY_n, SAFETY_n, STANDARD_n, PROBLEM_n, EQUIPMENT_n, SHOW_n, PLANT_n, LINE_n, SCANDAL_n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Profession

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics and sub-topics</th>
<th>Period 1</th>
<th>Period 2</th>
<th>Period 3</th>
<th>Chinese noun lemmas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>164.7 (19)</td>
<td>167 (17)</td>
<td>247.3 (21)</td>
<td>ARTIST_n, DESIGNER_n, STUDENT_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>44.5 (5)</td>
<td>54.1 (5)</td>
<td>68.4 (7)</td>
<td>MARKET_n, CONSUMER_n, PRICE_n, SALE_n, CUSTOMER_n, VALUE_n, DEMAND_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entity</td>
<td>42.7 (5)</td>
<td>47.5 (4)</td>
<td>66.5 (5)</td>
<td>COMPANY_n, GROUP_n, FIRM_n, MANUFACTURER_n, ENTERPRISE_n, SHOP_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>49.7 (5)</td>
<td>38.5 (5)</td>
<td>66.9 (6)</td>
<td>TRADE_n, BUSINESS_n, EXPORT_n, GOOD_n, COST_n, TARIFF_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>20.7 (3)</td>
<td>19.2 (2)</td>
<td>26.9 (2)</td>
<td>YUAN_n, INVESTMENT_n, MONEY_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-sub-categorized lemma</td>
<td>7.1 (1)</td>
<td>7.7 (2)</td>
<td>18.6 (1)</td>
<td>ECONOMY_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Development</strong></td>
<td>105 (18)</td>
<td>168.1 (24)</td>
<td>251.6 (27)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>29 (5)</td>
<td>84.9 (14)</td>
<td>112.1 (13)</td>
<td>SYSTEM_n, WAY_n, INNOVATION_n, PROJECT_n, REPORT_n, COOPERATION_n, RESEARCH_n, PRESIDENT_n, REFORM_n, MODEL_n, EFFORT_n, OPPORTUNITY_n, DIRECTOR_n, CENTER_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>36.5 (5)</td>
<td>40 (5)</td>
<td>44.9 (5)</td>
<td>PERCENT_n, CENT_n, PART_n, NUMBER_n, TIME_n, LOT_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>18.6 (4)</td>
<td>12.7 (1)</td>
<td>46.2 (6)</td>
<td>GROWTH_n, POWER_n, WAR_n, CENTRE_n, LEADER_n, ROLE_n, SECURITY_n, LEVEL_n, RESULT_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus</td>
<td>14.9 (3)</td>
<td>14.4 (3)</td>
<td>22.1 (2)</td>
<td>AREA_n, SECTOR_n, THING_n, ISSUE_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-sub-categorized lemma</td>
<td>5.9 (1)</td>
<td>16 (1)</td>
<td>26.2 (1)</td>
<td>DEVELOPMENT_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time</strong></td>
<td>76.2 (6)</td>
<td>57.8 (4)</td>
<td>59.8 (4)</td>
<td>YEAR_n, TIME_n, MONTH_n, DAY_n, YESTERDAY_n, WEEK_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Politics</strong></td>
<td>30.2 (4)</td>
<td>33.6 (5)</td>
<td>102.8 (12)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>4.1 (1)</td>
<td>5.1 (1)</td>
<td>60.2 (7)</td>
<td>POLICY_n, PLAN_n, STRATEGY_n, INITIATIVE_n, MADE_n, BELT_n, ROAD_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute</td>
<td>20.4 (2)</td>
<td>24.3 (3)</td>
<td>24.2 (2)</td>
<td>GOVERNMENT_n, PARTY_n, STATE_n, CENTRAL_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official</td>
<td>5.7 (1)</td>
<td>4.2 (1)</td>
<td>18.4 (3)</td>
<td>OFFICIAL_n, TRUMP_n, LI_n, XI_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Society</strong></td>
<td>39.3 (5)</td>
<td>28 (3)</td>
<td>11.9 (1)</td>
<td>PEOPLE_n, LIFE_n, CHILD_n, CULTURE_n, HEALTH_n, FAMILY_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>880.9 (100)</td>
<td>933.6 (100)</td>
<td>1188.1 (100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The (sub-)topics and the lemmas are listed according to the relative frequency (per 10 thousand) in descending order.
### APPENDIX 3

Number of articles per US newspaper between 2006-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NYT</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSJ</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA-T</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>116</strong></td>
<td><strong>328</strong></td>
<td><strong>169</strong></td>
<td><strong>110</strong></td>
<td><strong>168</strong></td>
<td><strong>118</strong></td>
<td><strong>157</strong></td>
<td><strong>106</strong></td>
<td><strong>113</strong></td>
<td><strong>113</strong></td>
<td><strong>149</strong></td>
<td><strong>234</strong></td>
<td><strong>369</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,250</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Appendices

## APPENDIX 4

Topics and sub-topics from the top 100 high-frequency noun lemmas in each US sub-corpus (per 10 thousand occurrences of noun lemmas & number of different noun lemmas)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics and sub-topics</th>
<th>Period 1</th>
<th>Period 2</th>
<th>Period 3</th>
<th>US noun lemmas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>187.1 (23)</td>
<td>174.6 (22)</td>
<td>261.3 (24)</td>
<td>TRADE_n, BUSINESS_n, GOOD_n, COST_n, TARIFF_n, EXPORT_n, IMPORT_n, DEAL_n, TAX_n COMPANY_n, GROUP_n, STORE_n, MANUFACTURER_n, MAKER_n, BANK_n, FIRM_n, RETAILER_n, SHOP_n, SUPPLIER_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>49.2 (6)</td>
<td>50 (7)</td>
<td>121.1 (9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entity</td>
<td>67.3 (7)</td>
<td>64.8 (7)</td>
<td>70.2 (7)</td>
<td>COMPANY_n, GROUP_n, STORE_n, MANUFACTURER_n, MAKER_n, BANK_n, FIRM_n, RETAILER_n, SHOP_n, SUPPLIER_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>46.9 (5)</td>
<td>44.1 (5)</td>
<td>37.8 (4)</td>
<td>MARKET_n, CONSUMER_n, PRICE_n, SALE_n, CUSTOMER_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>17.1 (4)</td>
<td>7.8 (2)</td>
<td>19.7 (3)</td>
<td>INVESTMENT_n, MONEY_n, INVESTOR_n, DOLLAR_n, CURRENCY_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-sub-categorized lemma</td>
<td>6.6 (1)</td>
<td>7.9 (1)</td>
<td>12.5 (1)</td>
<td>ECONOMY_n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Geography**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics and sub-topics</th>
<th>Period 1</th>
<th>Period 2</th>
<th>Period 3</th>
<th>US noun lemmas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country and continent</td>
<td>178.5 (13)</td>
<td>184.7 (15)</td>
<td>253.9 (13)</td>
<td>CHINA_n, U.S._n, UNITED_n, STATES_n, COUNTRY_n, CHINA^[S]_n_other, AMERICA_n, JAPAN_n, MEXICO_n, KOREA_n, EUROPE_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City and province</td>
<td>139.4 (7)</td>
<td>144.9 (9)</td>
<td>210.4 (8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global area</td>
<td>25 (4)</td>
<td>24.7 (4)</td>
<td>23.8 (3)</td>
<td>BEIJING_n, CITY_n, NEW_n, YORK_n, WASHINGTON_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific area</td>
<td>14.1 (2)</td>
<td>10.7 (1)</td>
<td>12.4 (1)</td>
<td>WORLD_n, WORLD^[S]_n_other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Production**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics and sub-topics</th>
<th>Period 1</th>
<th>Period 2</th>
<th>Period 3</th>
<th>US noun lemmas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Product</td>
<td>203.1 (27)</td>
<td>167.8 (29)</td>
<td>136.4 (18)</td>
<td>PRODUCT_n, FACTORY_n, MANUFACTURING_n,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>122.7 (17)</td>
<td>85.2 (14)</td>
<td>58.6 (9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

157
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value 1</th>
<th>Value 2</th>
<th>Value 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>67.8 (8)</td>
<td>64.2 (12)</td>
<td>61.3 (7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>12.6 (2)</td>
<td>18.4 (3)</td>
<td>16.5 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td>106.6 (20)</td>
<td>92.4 (18)</td>
<td>144.5 (25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>44 (8)</td>
<td>36.6 (7)</td>
<td>63.6 (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>28.5 (5)</td>
<td>25.6 (5)</td>
<td>17.5 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>13.2 (3)</td>
<td>9.6 (2)</td>
<td>41.4 (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus</td>
<td>20.9 (4)</td>
<td>15.8 (3)</td>
<td>18 (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-sub-categorized lemma</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.8 (1)</td>
<td>3.9 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politics</td>
<td>49.1 (8)</td>
<td>44.7 (9)</td>
<td>134.4 (13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute</td>
<td>33.9 (5)</td>
<td>27.2 (5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Official</td>
<td>6.5 (1)</td>
<td>9.5 (2)</td>
<td>60 (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>8.8 (2)</td>
<td>7.9 (2)</td>
<td>23.3 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>67.9 (5)</td>
<td>68.7 (6)</td>
<td>66.4 (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society</td>
<td>29.7 (4)</td>
<td>14 (1)</td>
<td>12.5 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>822 (100)</td>
<td>746.9 (100)</td>
<td>1009.4 (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The (sub-)topics and the lemmas are listed according to the relative frequency (per 10 thousand) in descending order.
### APPENDIX 5

**Noun lemmas in the topic Industry (per 10 thousand occurrences of noun lemmas & number of different noun lemmas)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Period 1</th>
<th>Period 2</th>
<th>Period 3</th>
<th>Noun lemmas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Automobile</td>
<td>7 (1)</td>
<td>13.6 (2)</td>
<td>18.6 (3)</td>
<td>CAR_n, AUTO_n, VEHICLE_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and drug</td>
<td>18.7 (4)</td>
<td>8.4 (2)</td>
<td>4.7 (1)</td>
<td>FOOD_n, DRUG_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High tech</td>
<td>4 (1)</td>
<td>4.3 (1)</td>
<td>17.8 (1)</td>
<td>TECHNOLOGY_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toy</td>
<td>18.4 (1)</td>
<td>5 (1)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>TOY_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11.3 (2)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ART_n, FASHION_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>6.2 (1)</td>
<td>3.8 (1)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ENERGY_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.3 (1)</td>
<td>STEEL_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bag</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.2 (1)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>BAG_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>3.9 (1)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>TREE_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.3 (1)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>SERVICE_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-sub-categorized lemma</td>
<td>9.6 (1)</td>
<td>10.2 (1)</td>
<td>14.8 (1)</td>
<td>INDUSTRY_n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 6

Occurrences of “2025” in Period 3 (relative frequency & raw frequency)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>1.3 (13)</td>
<td>1.14 (16)</td>
<td>4.50 (118)</td>
<td>8.94 (379)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**APPENDIX 7**

**Topics in the Chinese corpus (per 10 thousand occurrences of noun lemmas and percentage of the topics)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>Period 1</th>
<th>Period 2</th>
<th>Period 3</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>242.6 (27.5)</td>
<td>277.4 (29.7)</td>
<td>308.4 (26)</td>
<td>828.3 (27.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>222.9 (25.3)</td>
<td>201.7 (21.6)</td>
<td>206.3 (17.4)</td>
<td>630.9 (21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>164.7 (18.7)</td>
<td>167 (17.9)</td>
<td>247.3 (20.8)</td>
<td>579 (19.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td>105 (11.9)</td>
<td>168.1 (18)</td>
<td>251.6 (21.2)</td>
<td>524.7 (17.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>76.2 (8.7)</td>
<td>57.8 (6.2)</td>
<td>59.8 (5)</td>
<td>193.8 (6.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politics</td>
<td>30.2 (3.4)</td>
<td>33.6 (3.6)</td>
<td>102.8 (8.7)</td>
<td>166.6 (5.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society</td>
<td>39.3 (4.5)</td>
<td>28 (3)</td>
<td>11.9 (1)</td>
<td>79.1 (2.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>880.8 (100)</strong></td>
<td><strong>933.5 (100)</strong></td>
<td><strong>1188 (100)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# APPENDIX 8

## Topics in the US corpus (per 10 thousand occurrences of noun lemmas and percentage of the topics)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>Period 1</th>
<th>Period 2</th>
<th>Period 3</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>187.1 (22.8)</td>
<td>174.6 (23.4)</td>
<td>261.3 (25.9)</td>
<td>623 (24.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>178.5 (21.7)</td>
<td>184.7 (24.7)</td>
<td>253.9 (25.2)</td>
<td>617 (23.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>203.1 (24.7)</td>
<td>167.8 (22.5)</td>
<td>136.4 (13.5)</td>
<td>507.3 (19.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td>106.6 (13)</td>
<td>92.4 (12.4)</td>
<td>144.5 (14.3)</td>
<td>343.5 (13.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politics</td>
<td>49.1 (6)</td>
<td>44.7 (6)</td>
<td>134.4 (13.3)</td>
<td>228.2 (8.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>67.9 (8.3)</td>
<td>68.7 (9.2)</td>
<td>66.4 (6.6)</td>
<td>203 (7.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society</td>
<td>29.7 (3.6)</td>
<td>14 (1.9)</td>
<td>12.5 (1.2)</td>
<td>56.2 (2.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>822 (100)</td>
<td>747 (100)</td>
<td>1009.4 (100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exclusive high-frequency noun lemmas in the two corpora

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics and subtopics</th>
<th>Exclusive noun lemmas in CN corpus</th>
<th>Exclusive noun lemmas in US corpus</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Development</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus</td>
<td>AREA_n, SECTOR_n</td>
<td>CASE_n, CONCERN_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>COOPERATION_n, EFFORT_n, EXECUTE_n, NEWS_n,  PRACTICE_n,  PROGRAM_n, RULE_n, OPPORTUNITY_n, PROJECT_n, REFORM_n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>CENT_n</td>
<td>RATE_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>CENTRE_n, LEADER_n, RESULT_n, ROLE_n</td>
<td>AGREEMENT_n, CHANGE_n, PARTNER_n, POINT_n, THREAT_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entity</td>
<td>ENTERPRISE_n</td>
<td>BANK_n, MAKER_n, STORE_n, SUPPLIER_n, RETAILER_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>YUAN_n</td>
<td>CURRENCY_n, DOLLAR_n, INVESTOR_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>DEMAND_n, VALUE_n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td></td>
<td>DEAL_n, IMPORT_n, TAX_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geography</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City and province</td>
<td>HONG_n, KONG_n, MAINLAND_n, WASHINGTON_n, YORK_n, MAINLAND'S_n</td>
<td>other, PROVINCE_n, SHANGHAI_n, SHENZHEN_n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country and continent</td>
<td>ASIA_n, CHINESE_n, GERMANY_n, AMERICA_n, KOREA_n, MEXICO_n, NATIONAL_n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendices</td>
<td></td>
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<td>------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Global area</strong></td>
<td>INTERNATIONAL_n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Others</strong></td>
<td>REGION_N, SPACE_n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industry</strong></td>
<td>DATUM_n, EDUCATION_n, FILM_n, AUTO_n, BAG_n, FASHION_n, STEEL_n, TREE_n, INFORMATION_n, INTERNET_n, MILK_n, MOVIE_n, MUSIC_n, PLATFORM_n, ROBOT_n, SCHOOL_n, SPACE_n, UNIVERSITY_n, WINE_n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Product</strong></td>
<td>SCANDAL_n, LEAD_n, MATTEL_n, PAINT_n, PART_n, PROPERTY_n, RECALL_n, SITE_n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profession</strong></td>
<td>ARTIST_n, STUDENT_n, JOB_n, WORKER_n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Politics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institute</strong></td>
<td>CENTRAL_n, ADMINISTRATION_n, AGENCY_n, COMMERCE_n, COMMISSION_n, DEPARTMENT_n, HOUSE_n, WHITE_n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Official</strong></td>
<td>LI_n, LEADER_n, OBAMA_n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy</strong></td>
<td>BELT_n, INITIATIVE_n, MADE_n, ROAD_n, LAW_n, STRATEGY_n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Society</strong></td>
<td>CULTURE_n, LIFE_n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time</strong></td>
<td>YESTERDAY_n, DECADE_n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Author contributions


*Yingjie Wang* collected the data, analyzed it, summarized the findings as well as the literature on the topic, wrote the first draft, and revised the manuscript. *Matt Coler* and *Gisela Redeker* reviewed, commented, and revised the manuscript, and approved the submitted version.


*Yingjie Wang* and *Wenyu Liu* collected the data, analyzed it, summarized the findings as well as the literature on the topic, revised the manuscript, and approved the submitted version.


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English summary

Media discourse surrounding the increasingly used label “Made in China” (MIC) reflects and influences political and public opinions about China and Chinese products and therefore requires research at the intersection of linguistics, economics and politics. This dissertation explores MIC in Chinese and US newspapers between 2006 and 2018 with the goal of revealing the underlying ideologies at play. To those ends, the analyses employ a corpus-based Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach, exploring the topics and semantic prosodies, as well as the involved linguistic devices and discursive strategies. Additionally, a case study on the 2007 Mattel toy recalls is undertaken to investigate the portrayal of MIC during a crisis. This summary provides an overview of the development of MIC and the key findings from each chapter, culminating in a discussion of the contributions to the literature and avenues for further research.

The development of MIC presents the evolution of China’s manufacturing prowess. It highlights pivotal moments such as China’s economic reform in 1978 and its accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001. Since the above two crucial events, China has transformed into the global manufacturing hub, earning a reputation as the “world’s workshop”. However, this rapid development brought forth challenges, including product quality concerns, resource consumption, and an aging population. To address these issues, the Chinese government introduced the Made in China 2025 plan (MIC 2025), with the goal of elevating China’s manufacturing industry from “Made in China” to “Created in China.” With the increasing significance of MIC in the global economy, the trade relationship between China and the United States evolved in a more deteriorating way. Remarkable events are the US ban on the Chinese companies in 2010s (e.g., Zhongxing Telecommunication Equipment Co., Ltd and Huawei) and the US-China trade conflict in 2018.

Chapter 2 focuses on the representation of MIC in Chinese English-language newspapers
During 2006 and 2018, using a corpus-based CDA approach, this chapter reveals that Chinese newspapers highlighted the topic of Geography, which mainly indicates international and regional relations, and emphasized the achievements and advancements of MIC. MIC was portrayed as a source of national pride, with positive language highlighting innovation and progress. This favorable framing reflected China’s aspiration to showcase its economic growth and technological advancements on the global stage. It was aligned with President Xi’s advocacy of “Chinese Dream” of national rejuvenation since his presidency in 2013. The chapter also reports that the negative semantic prosodies regarding product safety and quality concerns were prevalent in the aftermath of product recalls in 2007. These mixed portrayals reveal the complex representation of MIC within China’s media landscape, influenced by the product events and socio-political changes.

In Chapter 3, the same methodology is used to analyze the representation of MIC in US newspapers during the same period. The analysis demonstrates that US newspapers weighed the topic of Economy, which particularly describes the US-China trade relationship and the company development in markets, and highlighted the challenges and controversies associated with MIC. The newspapers frequently framed MIC in the context of product safety concerns, intellectual property theft, and unfair trade practices. The negativity was captured by the constant majority of negative semantic prosodies associated with MIC throughout the 13-year period. This pronounced negativity was particularly evident during 2015 and 2018. The critical tone reflected the apprehensions and criticisms raised by US policymakers and businesses regarding China’s trade behaviors. The advocacy of “America First” and the measures to bring manufacturing back to the US are important political factors that fueled the collision and contributed to the US-China trade conflict in 2018.

Chapter 4 compares the representation of MIC in Chinese and US newspapers as presented in the preceding two chapters. Newspaper media are able to reflect power dynamics, frame ideologies, and shape public perceptions. Chinese newspapers are seen as serving the government’s goal of maintaining social stability, while US newspapers act as watchdogs aiming to protect democracy and public interests. In terms of the coverage of China in the US newspapers, it tends to be influenced by geopolitical factors and historical contexts, often resulting in varying attitudes. The different systems and ideologies of the news media contribute to the distinct and different illustrations of the same event. The research identifies seven topics shared in both Chinese and US newspapers, which reveal different perspectives associated with MIC, and presents how these topics vary in frequency and trends over time. The exploration of the semantic prosodies reveals a shift in attitudes toward MIC in Chinese
newspapers and consistently negative attitudes in US newspapers, with US newspapers generally expressing a more negative viewpoint compared to Chinese newspapers. In general, this chapter emphasizes the stark differences in how MIC was represented in Chinese and US newspapers, underscoring the influence of contrasting ideologies and national interests.

Chapter 5 undertakes an in-depth examination of the 2007 Mattel toy recalls as a case study, offering a microcosmic view of the portrayal of MIC during a crisis. The recalls initially centered on Chinese manufacturers’ excessive use of lead paint but later shifted blame to Mattel’s design flaws. This complexity led to diverse descriptions of the event, but there was little difference in portraying MIC. Chinese newspapers framed the recalls as a challenge that China was addressing responsibly, downplaying its responsibility for the lead paint issue. In contrast, US newspapers placed greater emphasis on China’s role in the recalls and concerns about Chinese product safety. Toys labelled MIC were represented as being dangerous and low-quality due to Chinese manufacturer’s use of hazardous lead in the first stage, and then being tainted and stigmatized in the following stages, as it emerged that a significant proportion of the recalls were attributable to Mattel’s design flaw. This, in turn, led to the assumption that the exaggeration of the lead issue was a strategic means to cover up Mattel’s problem. By applying framing theory and CDA, this chapter unveils how newspapers construct frames during crises and the influence of these frames on the representation of MIC.

Overall, this dissertation emphasizes the significance of media discourse in constructing social reality and underscores the role of media in the representation of MIC. The studies highlight the common topics, semantic prosodies, discursive strategies, and linguistic means used in the representation of MIC in both Chinese and US newspapers between 2006 and 2018. They also explore the representation in the framing of the Mattel toy recalls, revealing the complexities of media narratives during crises. The contributions to the literature include the illustration of the usefulness of combining corpus techniques and framing theory with CDA to uncover divergent ideologies present in different media systems, and a deeper understanding of how media discourse shapes perceptions of economic and trade issues, especially in the context of US-China relations. Lastly, I hope that the dissertation will stimulate further research, which can illuminate more of the multifaceted nature of media discourse surrounding MIC and its profound implications for global economic relations.

Hoofdstuk 2 richt zich op de representatie van MIC in Engelstalige Chinese kranten in 2006 en 2018. Via een corpus-gebaseerde CDA-benadering onthult dit hoofdstuk dat Chinese kranten de nadruk legden op het onderwerp Geografie, wat voornamelijk internationale en regionale betrekkingen aanduidt, en de prestaties en vooruitgang van MIC benadrukt. MIC werd voorgesteld als een bron van nationale trots door
middel van positieve taal die de innovaties en vooruitgang benadrukte. Deze gunstige framing weerspiegelden de aspiraties van China om zijn economische groei en technologische vooruitgang op het wereldtoneel te tonen. Het slot aan bij de pleidooien van president Xi voor de “Chinese Droom” van nationale wederopleving die hij sinds het begin van zijn presidentschap in 2013 hield. Het hoofdstuk vermeldt ook dat de negatieve semantische prosodieën met betrekking tot zorgen over productveiligheid en kwaliteit in 2007 overheersten in de nasleep van productterugroepacties. Deze gemengde bevindingen laten de complexe representatie van MIC zien in het medialandschap van China, die beïnvloed is door incidenten rondom gebrekkige productkwaliteit en sociopolitieke veranderingen.

In Hoofdstuk 3 wordt dezelfde methodologie gebruikt om de representatie van MIC in Amerikaanse kranten te analyseren gedurende dezelfde periode. De analyse toont aan dat Amerikaanse kranten het onderwerp *Economie* als belangrijk beschouwden, dat met name de handelsrelatie tussen de VS en China en de bedrijfsontwikkeling op markten omvatte, en de uitdagingen en controverses benadrukten die met MIC geassocieerd werden. De kranten frameden MIC vaak in de context van zorgen over productveiligheid, diefstal van intellectueel eigendom en oneerlijke handelspraktijken. De negativiteit was zichtbaar in de constant overwegend negatieve semantische prosodieën die gedurende de 13-jarige periode met MIC geassocieerd werden. Deze uitgesproken negativiteit was het meest duidelijk in 2015 en 2018. De kritische toon weerspiegelden de zorgen en kritiek die werden geuit door Amerikaanse beleidsmakers en bedrijven ten aanzien van het handelsgedrag van China. Het pleidooi voor “America First” en de maatregelen om productie terug te brengen naar de VS zijn belangrijke politieke factoren die de botsing tussen de VS en China hebben aangewakkerd en hebben bijgedragen aan het handelsconflict tussen de twee landen in 2018.

Hoofdstuk 4 vergelijkt de representatie van MIC in Chinese en Amerikaanse kranten zoals die gerapporteerd is in de twee voorgaande hoofdstukken. De pers is in staat machtsdynamieken te weerspiegelen, ideologieën te frameen en de publieke perceptie te vormen. Chinese kranten kunnen worden gezien als media die de regering ondersteunen bij het handhaven van sociale stabiliteit, terwijl Amerikaanse kranten fungeren als waakhonden die de democratie en het algemeen belang willen beschermen. De berichtgeving over China in Amerikaanse kranten lijkt beïnvloed te worden door geopolitieke factoren en historische contexten, wat vaak leidt tot uiteenlopende houdingen. De verschillende systemen en ideologieën van de nieuwsmedia dragen bij aan de verschillende illustraties van dezelfde gebeurtenis. Het onderzoek identificeert zeven onderwerpen die in zowel Chinese als Amerikaanse kranten te vinden zijn en verschillende perspectieven onthullen die geassocieerd werden met MIC, en geeft tevens aan hoe deze onderwerpen variëren in frequentie en trends over tijd. De analyse van de semantische prosodieën laat een verschuiving in houding van Chinese kranten zien ten opzichte van MIC en onthult een consistent negatieve houding in Amerikaanse kranten, waarbij Amerikaanse kranten over het algemeen een negatieve visie uitdrukken dan Chinese kranten. Over het algemeen benadrukt dit hoofdstuk de scherpe verschillen in de wijze waarop MIC in Chinese en Amerikaanse kranten werd geregistreerd, waarbij de invloed van tegenstrijdige ideologieën en nationale belangen wordt onderstreept.

Hoofdstuk 5 omvat een casestudy waarin de speelgoedterugroepacties van Mattel uit 2007 uitgebreid worden geanalyseerd. Het biedt daarmee een microkomsisch perspectief op de representatie van MIC tijdens
een crisis. De terugroepacties werden aanvankelijk in verband gebracht met het overmatige gebruik van loodverf door Chinese fabrikanten, maar later verschoof de schuldtoewijzing naar ontwerpfouten van Mattel. Deze complexiteit leidde tot uiteenlopende beschrijvingen van het incident, maar er was weinig verschil in de manier waarop MIC werd gerepresenteerd. Chinese kranten frameden de terugroepacties als een uitdaging die China op verantwoorde wijze aanpakte en minimaliseerden de verantwoordelijkheid van China voor de problemen met de loodverf. Daarentegen legden Amerikaanse kranten meer nadruk op de rol van China in de terugroepacties en op de zorgen over de veiligheid van Chinese producten. Speelgoed met het MIC-label werd aanvankelijk voorgesteld als gevaarlijk en van lage kwaliteit vanwege het gebruik van gevaarlijk lood door Chinese fabrikanten en werd later als besmet en gestigmatiseerd beschouwd omdat duidelijk werd dat het merendeel van de terugroepacties het gevolg was van ontwerpfouten bij Mattel en werd aangenomen dat de overschatting van het loodprobleem werd gebruikt om het probleem van Mattel te verdoezelen. Door gebruik te maken van framing theorie en CDA laat dit hoofdstuk zien hoe kranten frames construeren tijdens crises en wat de invloed van deze frames is op de representatie van MIC.

In het geheel benadrukt deze dissertatie het belang van mediadiscours bij het construeren van de sociale realiteit en benadrukt het de rol van de media in de representatie van MIC. De studies van dit proefschrift belichten de gemeenschappelijke onderwerpen, semantische prosodieën, discursieve strategieën en taalkundige middelen die worden gebruikt in de representatie van MIC in zowel Chinese als Amerikaanse kranten tussen 2006 en 2018. Ook onderzoeken ze de representatie van MIC in het frame van de speelgoedterugroepacties van Mattel, waarbij de complexiteit van medianarratieve tijdens crises wordt onthuld. Als methodologische bijdrage levert dit onderzoek een illustratie van hoe het combineren van corpus-technieken en framingtheorie met CDA kan helpen bij het blootleggen van uiteenlopende ideologieën in verschillende mediasystemen. Inhoudelijk en theoretisch levert het een beter begrip van hoe mediadiscours de percepties van economische en handelskwesties vormt, vooral in de context van de betrekkingen tussen de VS en China. Ten slotte hoop ik dat deze dissertatie verder onderzoek zal stimuleren dat meer inzicht kan geven in het veelzijdige karakter van de mediadiscours rond MIC en de diepgaande implicaties ervan voor mondiale economische betrekkingen.
Yingjie Wang completed her BA in English Language and Culture (major in English and Italian and minor in Japanese) at Liaoning Normal University. In 2015, she was recommended to Dalian University of Technology exempt from the admission exam and she started her master study in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) under the supervision of Prof. Wenyu Liu. She obtained her MA degree with a thesis that focused on the discursive construction of overseas returnees’ collective identity in Chinese newspapers. Meanwhile, she participated in a project using CDA to investigate cyber trolling and bullying, which was led by Prof. Wenyu Liu and supported by the National Social Science Fund of China. In late 2018, she started as a PhD student at the Center for Language and Cognition at the University of Groningen, supported by the China Scholarship Council. Her PhD project focused on the representation of “Made in China” in Chinese and US newspapers. During her PhD studies, she actively participated in the academic training, workshops, and conferences, and she managed to submit and publish several articles related to her PhD project or to her other research interests. In the future, she is planning to stay in academia and to continue contributing to the research on Chinese product image by combining CDA with other relevant theories and methods.
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<table>
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<th>No.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
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