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One Coin has Two Sides: A Comparative Appraisal of New York Times and China Daily's News Coverage of Alleged Internet Hacking

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ABSTRACT

News reports, a popular information access, are supposed to be objective and emotionless. However, there is a controversy that the reporter's attitude and ideology can always be found in news reports. Concerning the conveyance of ideology maintained by news reports, the present study explores the distribution of appraisal resources in 32 news coverage from New York Times and China Daily (English version) under the guidance of engagement system, a sub-system of Appraisal Theory. The statistic analysis is conducted to obtain and explain the distribution of various appraisal resources, and qualitative analysis is to examine and interpret the appraisal resources in the selected news. The findings suggest that similar distributions of engagement resources in the news reports are adopted when engaged in an ideological attitude. Additionally, China Daily and New York Times hold different attitudes to Internet hacking. The attitude by China Daily changes before and after Snowden Event, while New York Times remains the same.

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1.0   Introduction

At the end of 1950s, Americans invented the ARPA net for the Cold War with the Soviet Union. The ARPA net is the predecessor of the Internet. Now, Internet has become an international computer network. And it may be the most convenient and fast way for us to make access to the latest news, keep us informed of what is happening around the world. Though it has become a more and more essential means of communication, Internet also confronts a lot of challenges, such as information security and internet hacking. Issues like internet hacking has attracted the attention from media all over the world. Media is an important access through which people can get a large amount of information, including the attitude, stance and viewpoint from the reporters.

The researches on media discourse from the paradigm of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) have established media as a discursive institution which regulates and organizes social life as well as the production of social beliefs and values through linguistic means (Van Dijk, 1993; Fairclough, 1995; Fowler, 1991). According to Fairclough, reported speech is an ideological process of considerable social importance, and that the finer detail of discourse representation, which on the face of it is merely a matter of technical properties of the grammar and semantics of text, may be turned to social determinants and social effects. (Fairclough, 1995, p. 65) Bednarek also claims that 'embeddedness' is one of the most characteristic features of newspaper language (Bednarek, 2006: 15). In addition to this, (Bell, 1991) observes that within the context of journalistic discourse, a large proportion of what journalists report is not action but what he calls 'talk about talk' (p. 60), such as announcements, opinions, reactions, appeals, promises, criticisms, etc. That is to say, media discourse has the function of ideological construction to control one's thought or ideology.

It is widely known that news reporting in western world is deeply influenced by editorial line of the media in which they appear. Conversely, the medium in China is believed to be heavily controlled by the State. It may be said that most news reporters are somehow restrained of presenting their views or opinions absolutely freely. However, (Van Dijk's model, 2006: 125) shows how every detail in the encodings of discourse entail choices based on ideology. That is to say, the reporting of news is equally loaded with journalists' views and beliefs in whatever language, even when they try to remain emotionless. The view of journalistic objectivity in reporting is a long-standing myth openly acknowledged by journalists themselves (Bell, 1991; White, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006; Rodrigo-Alsina, 2005) and as well as unveiled by linguistic studies (Van Dijk, 1985, 1988; Fowler, 1991; Fairclough, 1995, 1998).

Appraisal Theory was conducted by James R. Martin. The research project, called Write It Right, first attempted to investigate the literacy requirements of the discourses of science, technology, media, history and so on (Martin & Rose, 2003; White, 1998). It primarily explores the semantics of interpersonal aspects. After this research, Martin develops the framework of Appraisal together with White, Iedema, and Rothery. It concentrates on the linguistic resources by which writers or speakers can show their attitudes, take part in propositions, and classify the assessments of meanings. It is a multi-dimensional system which is made up of attitude, engagement, and graduation.

As a relatively new approach to linguistics, Appraisal System is compatible with the features of news reports. This study selects the reports of Internet hacking from New York Times and China Daily (English edition) as the object of research with the purpose of revealing the distribution of engagement resources in the news reports by both quantitative research and qualitative interpretation, so as to uncover the reporter's manipulation of language and propaganda of certain ideology. The significance of the current research lies in the following aspects: firstly a detailed description and analysis of news reports based on Appraisal System can be drawn, which may make readers get a better understanding of the main features of news reports. Secondly, from the perspective of theory, the current study proves that Appraisal Theory is effective in analyzing news discourse. It shows that Appraisal Theory is easy to apply to the analysis of news discourse.

This thesis is divided into five chapters systematically. Chapter One briefly introduces the background of the research, aims and significance of the thesis as well as the general layout of the thesis. Chapter Two serves as the literature review which gives a brief account of the previous studies on media discourses and the detailed framework of Appraisal Theory, especially the engagement system. Chapter Three provides the data collection and research methodology for the analysis. The data background and instruments are put forward in this chapter as well. Chapter Four is the main part of the study. A quantitative and qualitative study of the distribution and frequency of the engagement resources in Internet Hacking news are conducted respectively to explore the ideologies and subjective stance encoded in the news texts. Chapter Five is the conclusion part, in which the major findings and implications of the study are made clear.

2.0   Literature review

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is one of the most popular approach in news discourse analysis. It first emerged as a pragmatic development in European discourse analysis spearheaded by scholars such as van Dijk and Fairclough and is applied to analyze the media discourses by focusing on investigating how societal power relations are established and reinforced through language use.

Van Dijk (1985) explores the structures and linguistic features of news in a more systematic and comprehensive way. He examines the textual and contextual components of news discourse, focuses on the importance of investigating and analyzing the structures of news discourse (Van dijk, 1988, 2006) and provides us with a systematic strategy for investigating and analyzing the linguistic units in a text while taking into account of the contents in which the text is created. Taking an example of this analytical method: (Van dijk, 1988) challenged to systematically analyze the racial prejudices and racist views at different levels presented in various newspapers – from words to global structures – and demonstrated that the intricate relationship between the linguistic devices and ideologies or motivations of the media institutions, which are inevitably situated within a large socio-political context.

Fairclough put forward the three-step procedure (description, interpretation, and explanation) which is widely adopted as the framework of CDA (Fairclough, 1992). His research tries to increase news readers' critical awareness to struggle for social emancipation. Fairclough (1995 p.74) sees discourse as a complex combination of three elements: text, discursive practice (text production, distribution and consumption) and social practice. Corresponding to the three layers of discourse, Fairclough proposes three dimensions of CDA: description, interpretation and explanation. This model can be illustrated by the following figure:

Figure 2.1 Dimensions of discourse analysis (Fairclough, 1995a)
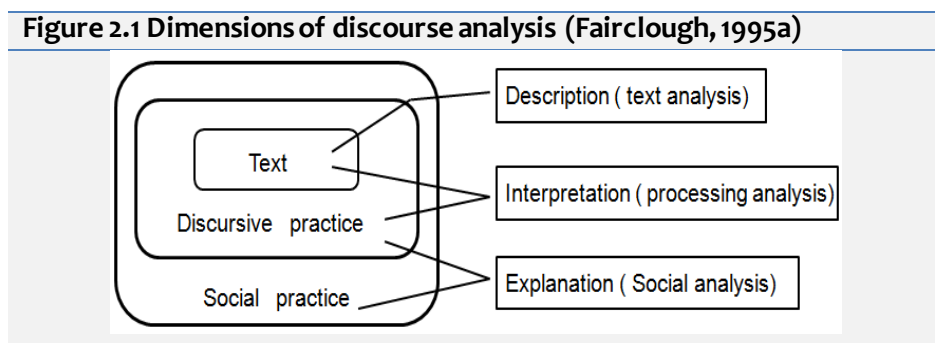
As the figure shows, description concerns with the text analyzing; interpretation deals with the relationship between text and discursive practice and explanation deals with the relation between text and discursive practice.

Systemic-Functional Grammar (SFG) is also a popular approach to analyze journalistic discourse, which is put forward by Halliday. According to him, "Systemic" refers to the view of language as a network of systems or interrelated sets of options for making meaning while "functional" refers to the view that

language is as it is because of what it has evolved to do. Systemic-Functional Grammar has the functions of ideational, interpersonal and textual (Figure 2.2). The ideational function is the function for construing human experience. The interpersonal function relates to a text's aspects of *tenor* or interactivity and the textual function relates to the internal organisation and communicative nature of a text.

Figure 2.2 Systemic-Functional Grammar (Halliday 1985)
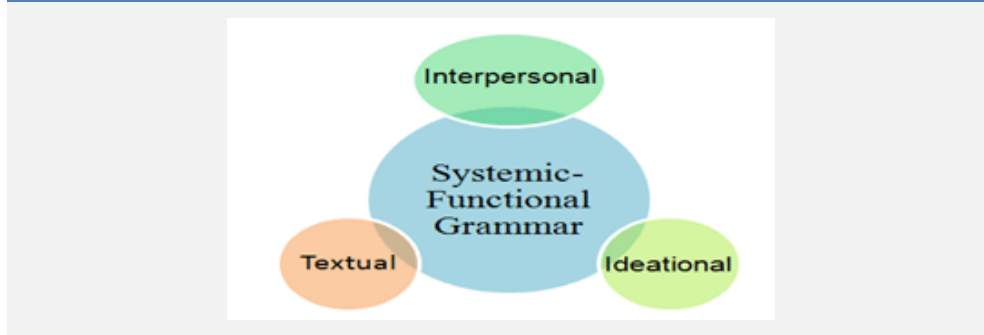
Appraisal theory is a breakthrough in the study of interpersonal meaning in discourse analysis, typically in news discourse. As a new approach to linguistics, appraisal theory is considered as the combination application of Critical Discourse Analysis and Systemic-Functional Grammar (Liu 7 Lihua, 2007). Appraisal System was put forward by Sydney University linguist, James. R. Martin in 1990s. Appraisal , an evaluative use of language, is a special method of exploring, describing and explaining the way language is applied to evaluate, to adopt stances, to construct textual personas and to manage interpersonal positioning and relationships (White, 1998). White (1998) focuses on the rhetorical potential of news item by adopting Appraisal Theory. He attempts to investigate how the recurrent patterns of semantic choice and text organization influence readerships and to enhance social values. Coffin (2000 & 2002) adopts Appraisal system to analyze historical discourses. She discovers that the voice of a common history discourse has a consistent pattern of preference for judgment values, but the voices differ in different stages.

The Appraisal Theory offers a thorough model of analysis to identify and describe the writer's attitude towards the content of the discourse under analysis. Such a model includes three main systems (ATTITUDE, ENGAGEMENT and GRADUATION), which are in turn subdivided into subcategories focusing on specific attitudinal and linguistic aspects. The layout of Appraisal Theory is presented as follows:

**Figure 2.3 Appraisal theory** (Martin & White, 2005:38)
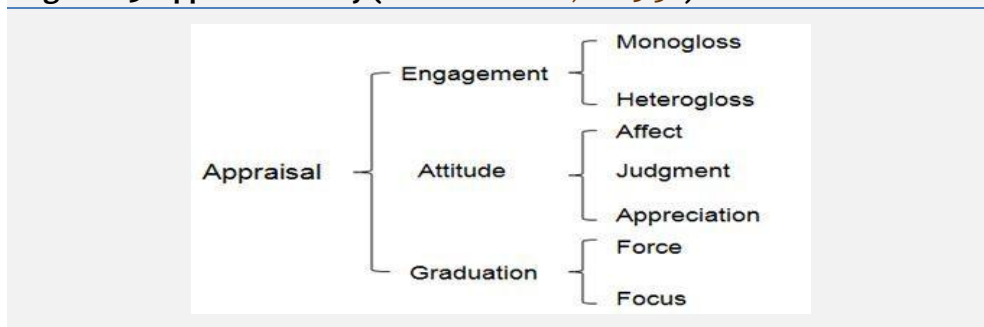
According to Martin and White, attitude system can be classified into affect system, appreciation system and judgment system (Martin & White, 2005:35). Affect system plays the major role in attitude system because all the responses made by human beings are from people's feelings. People can have their judgment and appreciation for others' actions when emotions are influenced by feelings. While graduation is concerned with the values that act to provide grading or scaling (Martin & White,

2005:136), which is used to show the different levels of appraisal power and the involvement grades of attitude.

Engagement refers to that the speaker or writer presents himself/herself as engaged dialogically with the alternative viewpoint (Martin & White, 2005). Martin believes that engagement can be realized by monogloss and heterogloss to convey attitude. The monogloss takes what the writer or the speaker holds as the unique standpoint and ignores the diversity associated with all utterance. While dialogic heterogloss acknowledges in some way that the diversity is associated with other utterances (Miller, 2004). Martin (2005:102) further proposes that heteroglossic engagement can be grouped into two broad categories "dialogically expansion" and "dialogic contraction" in their inter-subjective functionality. They can be further divided into several subcategories which configure the engagement system. An overview of engagement system is provided in Figure 2.4.

Figure 2.4 Engagement system (Martin, 2005)
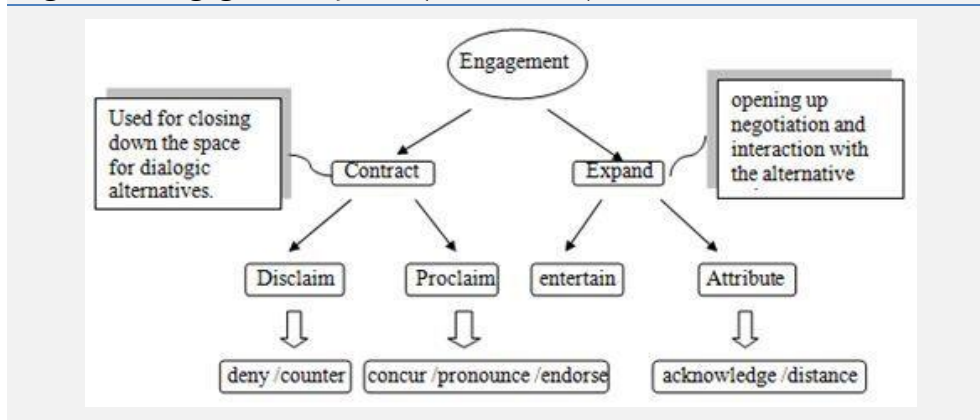
In Figure 2.4, dialogic contraction refers to the resources that are used to close down the space for dialogic alternative and to challenge, fend off or restrict actual or potential contrary positions by the writers or speakers. The dialogic contraction can be divided into Disclaim type and Proclaim type. Disclaim indicates the resources by which some prior utterance or some dialogic alternative is directly rejected, replaced or held to be unsustainable, which includes two subcategories: Deny (e.g. *no, didn't, never*) and Counter (e.g. *yet, although, but*). Proclaim refers to the resources by which actual or possible dialogic alternatives are challenged or confronted and hence headed off through some authorial interpolation, emphasis or intervention. There are three subcategories of proclaim: Concur[3] (e.g. *naturally, of course, obviously, etc*); Pronounce[4] (e.g. *I contend, the facts of the matter are…, indeed*); Endorse[5] (e.g. *the report demonstrates/shows/proves that…*).

Dialogic expansion indicates the resources employed by the writer or speaker to entertain those alternative voices internally or externally manifested in written discourse. It is divided into entertainment and Attribute. Entertainment refers to the formulations by which the authorial voice indicates that its position is but one of a range of possible positions and thereby, to greater or lesser degrees, makes dialogic space for those possibilities. (e.g. *perhaps, it's probable that, this may be, must，it seems to me, apparently, etc*); Attribute represents proposition as grounded in the subjectivity of an external voice, the textual voice represents the proposition as but one of a range of possible positions and thereby it entertains or invokes the dialogic alternatives (White & Martin, 2008). Attribute can be further divided into two subcategories: acknowledge[6] (e.g. *Halliday*

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[3] Concur involves formulations which overtly announce the addresser as agreeing with, or having the same knowledge as, some projected dialogic partner.

[4] Pronounce covers formulations which involve authorial emphases or explicit authorial interventions or interpolations.

[5] Endorse concerns with the resources by which propositions sourced to external sources are construed by the authorial voice as correct, valid, undeniable or otherwise maximally warrantable.

[6] Acknowledge concerns with those locutions where there is no overt indication.

argues that, many Australian believe that… it's said that, the report states , etc) and Distance[7] (e.g. *claim, rumor, and myth or certain uses of 'scare' quotes*)(Martin & White, 2008).

3.0   Data and Method

3.01   Corpus description

The corpus is made up of the internet hacking news, drawn from major international newspaper, China Daily and New York Times from February, 2013 to December, 2013. In February, 2013 an cyber security company of US, Mandiant, claimed that China's army controls some of the most prolific hackers in the world, and that a host of cyber attacks was traced back to a building in Shanghai in New York Times. This accusation, naturally, raised great controversy and triggered radically different reactions in China. According to China daily, China has become the biggest victim of Internet Hacker. The deluge of information that followed the accusation began at that time. While on June 17, 2013 *Edward Snowden*, a previously unknown American man, told to the world about PRISM project conducted by US government. PRISM project is a clandestine anti-terrorism mass electronic surveillance data mining program launched in 2007 by the National Security Agency (NSA). Since then, the accusation of internet hacking confronts a different situation.

We seek to have an even corpus of news reports representing the American view (New York Times) and the Chinese perspective (China daily); besides, to compare the different attitudes before and after Snowden event between the two newspapers, two time limits are chosen. One is the news after February 1, 2013 and the other is after June 17, 2013. As a result, four corpora were set up. (See figure 3.1) For Corpus I, corpus II and corpus III, each of them contains 10 news reports. While for corpus V, although I have tried my best to search, only 2 can be found related to this topic.

Figure 3.1 The four corpus with source, size and no. of words

| Corpus	Source	Size	Words	Date
CD I	China Daily	10 news	3,586	Fr. Feb.1,2013
NTY II	NY Times	10 news	9,026	Fr. Feb.1,2013
CD III	China Daily	10news	5,259	Fr. Jun.17,2013
NTY V	NY Times	2 news	1,420	Fr. Jun.17,2013

A shortcoming of the whole corpus is that corpus V is significantly smaller. The reasons for this drawback may be, first, the reduced number of American news about internet hacking, beyond this, the avoidance of admitting their PRISM project.

3.02   Instrument

The UAM Corpus Tool 3.0, developed by computational linguist Mick O'Donnell, is adopted as the analytical instrument. The instrument provides functionalities for coding several documents at multiple annotation layers and it has been tested to be a useful text analysis tool. Figure 3.2.1 is the operation window of The UAM Corpus Tool 3.0.

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[7] Distance presents the authorial voice as explicitly declining to take the responsibility for the proposition and maximize the space for dialogistic alternatives.

Figure 3.2.1 The window of the UAM corpus tool 3.0.
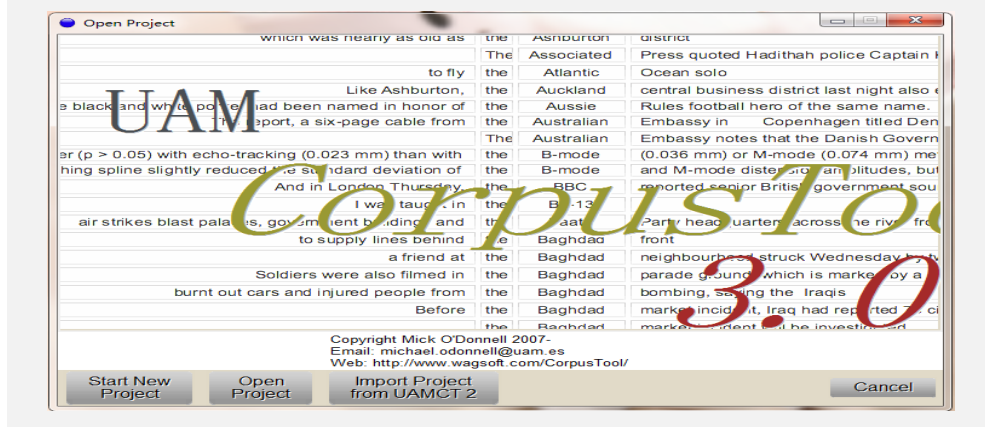
This instrument is primarily used in the quantitative analysis of the present study. First, linguistic features or categories are defined in a hierarchical system (Figure 3.2.2); then the hierarchical network is changed into a fundamental scheme, according to which the text will be coded; and next the UAM Corpus Tool will show the results of the coding's statistically by using the built-in comparative statistics programs.

**Figure 3.2.2   Engagement scheme in the UAM Corpus Tool 3.0**
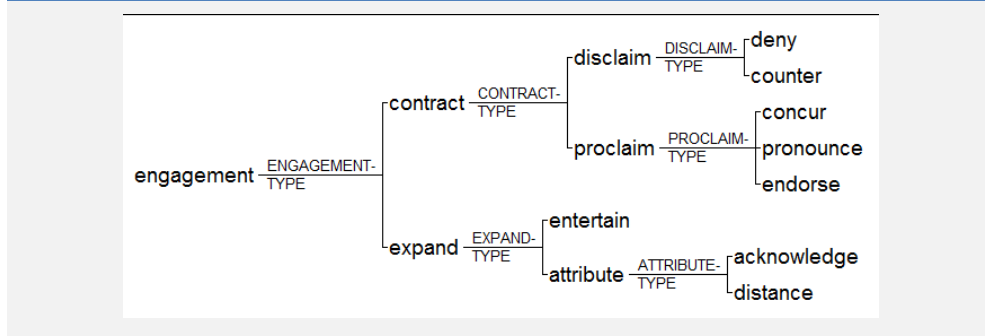
3.03   Research method and procedures

This study adopts both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The statistical analysis is firstly conducted to obtain and explain the distribution of various engagement resources. And qualitative approach is worked by means of detailed examination of appraisal resources in the selected news reports.

In order to achieve the aim, three steps are adopted in the analysis. Firstly, the entire internet hacking news from China Daily and New York Times are divided into four corpora according to their source and date and the appraisal resources of these news are further defined and grouped into categories according to the definition of engagement subsystem . Secondly, with the help of UAM Corpus Tool, frequencies and distributions of each subcategory of engagement in the corpus are calculated and manifested in the form of tables and figures. Finally, the quantitative results are interpreted to explore how such materials are used to engage in an ideological attitude. To compare the attitudes between China and America before and after Snowden event, the results of the four corpora are compared step by step. (See figure 3.3.1).

3.3.1 The flow of comparison study among the four corpora
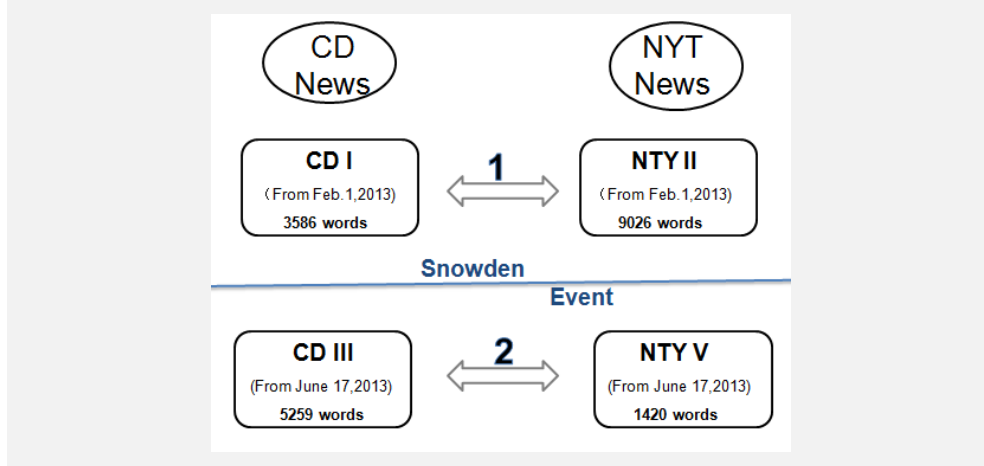
4.0   Results and discussion

4.01   Realization of engagement resources in the four corpus

News reporting has the general features to transfer information, express different viewpoints to make the readers learn what has lately happened and more importantly to establish their own standpoints. Here 32 pieces of internet hacking news are analyzed in four corpora within the framework of engagement system. The general research results are shown in the following table 4.1.1 and 4.1.2:

Table 4.1.1   The statistics results in CD and NTY II (per file statistics)

Feature	CD I China daily (Feb.1,2013).txt		NTY II NY Times (Feb.1,2013).txt	
	N	Percent	N	Percent
ENGAGEMENT-TYPE		N=204		N=375
contract	40.69%	83	44.80%	168
expand	58.82%	120	54.67%	205
CONTRACT-TYPE		N=204		N=375
disclaim	34.80%	71	38.13%	143
proclaim	5.88%	12	6.67%	25
DISCLAIM-TYPE		N=204		N=375
deny	26.96%	55	24.27%	91
counter	7.84%	16	13.87%	52
PROCLAIM-TYPE		N=204		N=375
concur	0.49%	1	0.80%	3
pronounce	1.47%	3	3.73%	14
endorse	3.92%	8	2.13%	8
EXPAND-TYPE		N=204		N=375
entertain	14.22%	29	16.80%	63
attribute	44.61%	91	37.87%	142
ATTRIBUTE-TYPE		N=204		N=375
acknowledge	34.31%	70	31.73%	119
distance	10.29%	21	6.13%	23

Table 4.1.2   The statistics results in CD III and NTY V (per file statistics)

| | CD III | | NTY V | |
| | China Daily (June17,2013) .txt | | NY Times (Jun.17,3013).txt | |
Feature	N	Percent	N	Percent
ENGAGEMENT-TYPE		N=184		N=59
contract	37.50%	69	47.46%	28
expand	62.50%	115	52.54%	31
CONTRACT-TYPE		N=184		N=59
disclaim	33.70%	62	44.07%	26
proclaim	3.80%	7	3.39%	2
DISCLAIM-TYPE		N=184		N=59
deny	21.74%	40	23.73%	14
counter	11.96%	22	20.34%	12
PROCLAIM-TYPE		N=184		N=59
concur	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
pronounce	2.17%	4	1.69%	1
endorse	1.63%	3	1.69%	1
EXPAND-TYPE		N=184		N=59
entertain	26.63%	49	15.25%	9
attribute	35.87%	66	37.29%	22
ATTRIBUTE-TYPE		N=184		N=59
acknowledge	32.61%	60	37.29%	22
distance	3.26%	6	0.00%	0

The statistics in table 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 record the distributions of each sub-type within engagement system. According to the data, contract values 40.69% , 44.80%, 37.50% and 47.46 respectively in the four corpora, while expand values 58.82% , 54.64%, 63.50% and 52.54%. These figures show that dialogic expansion takes up a lager percentage than dialogic contraction in all of the four corpora. Figure 4.1.3 from UAM corpus tool can also demonstrate that contract type values more than expand type. The figure shows each of the text stream in the four corpus with the red color referring to dialogic contraction and green color dialogic expansion. According to White (2003), "dialogical contractive" tends to close down the space for dialogic alternatives and "dialogical expansion" is used to open up negotiation and interaction with the alternative voice. Therefore, the statistics demonstrate that, to engage in an ideological attitude, the writers prefer adopting dialogic expansion to open up negotiation to dialogic contraction to close down the dialogic alternative space.


Figure 4.1.3 The text stream of contract and expand type in UAM
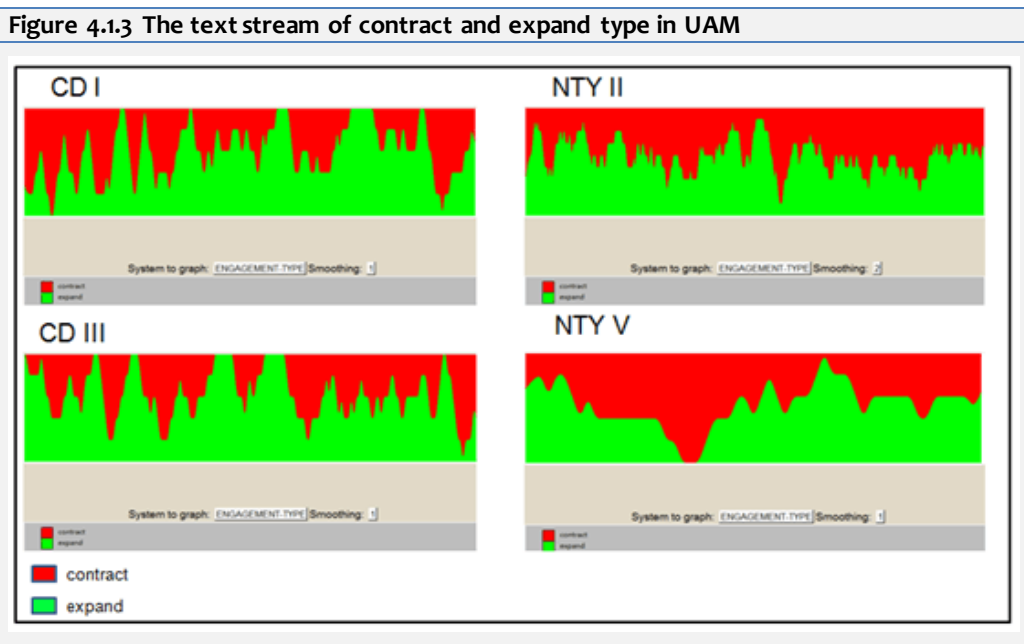
Dialogical Contractive includes resources of disclaim and proclaim. Disclaim is construed as "the textual voice which positions itself at odds with, or rejects some contrary position (Martin & White, 2005, p.97). It values 34.80%, 38.13%, 33.70% and 44.07% in the four corpora. Proclaiming means the writer represents a proposition as highly warrantable, and rules out alternative positions (Martin & White, 2005, p.98). Proclaim values 5.88%, 6.67%, 3.80% and 3.39% in the four corpora. The statistics show that disclaim is preferable by writers to express their ideology. The reason may be that, with deny and counter resources of disclaim type, some prior points or some contrary proposal can be brought in so as to reject, replace or keep unsustainable. While through the use of proclaim resources, the writers challenge the standpoints of readers by strongly supporting the advanced proposition. To influence readers by their ideology rather than challenge them, the writers adopt less proclaim resources.

Dialogical expansion includes resources of entertain and attribute. Entertain assessments are those words by which the authorial voice indicates that its position is but one of a number of possible positions and thereby, to greater or lesser degrees, makes dialogic space for those possibilities (Martin & White, 2005, p.104). In the four corpora, entertain values 14.22%, 16.80%, 26.63% and 15.25% respectively. Entertain represent the authorial voices that invoke alternative voices internally and they based on some individual subjectivity. Attribute resources are those formulations which disassociate the proposition from the text's internal authorial voice by attributing it to some external sources. This is most typically achieved through the grammar of directly and indirectly reported speech and thought (Martin & White, 2005, p.III). It values 44.61%, 37.87%, 35.87%, 37.29% separately. The statistics show that attribute takes up a larger percentage than entertain in expand type. Miller (2004) argues that the attribute resources can recognize the possibility of a proposition's truthfulness, and meanwhile they can disassociate the author from the proposition by representing it as open to question.

To summarize, with all these aspects taken into account, a rough conclusion can be made that as to Internet hacking, the usages of Engagement resources in the news reports from China Daily and New York Times are very similar. The distributions of expand resources are more than contract resources, disclaim more than proclaim and attribute more than entertain (See figure 4.1.4). This result proves the idea of Van Dijk (1998), that news reports across the world are rather similar under the influence of format of the reports of international news agencies.

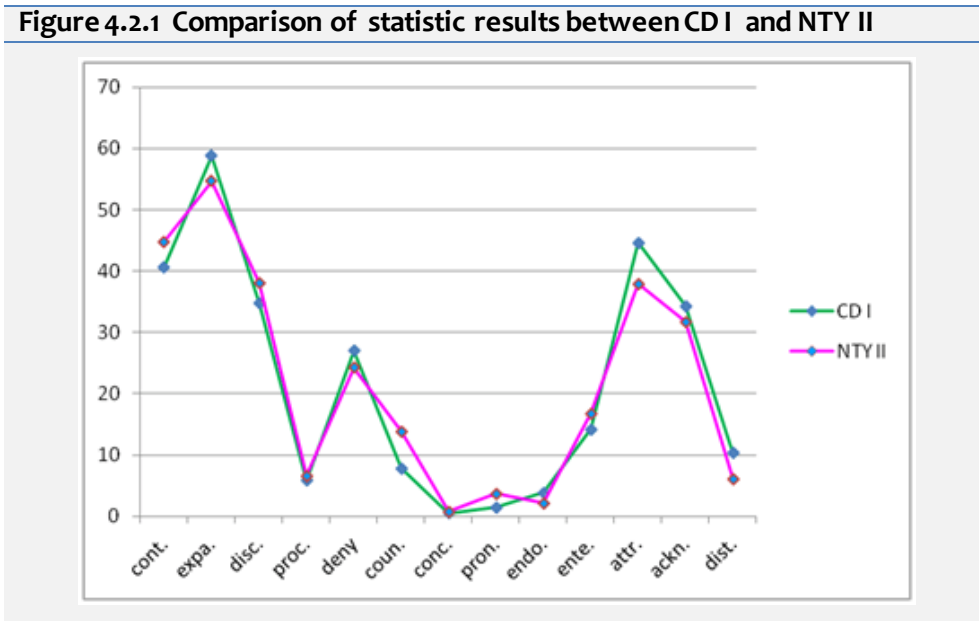**Figure 4.1.4 The distributions of engagement resources in the four corpora**
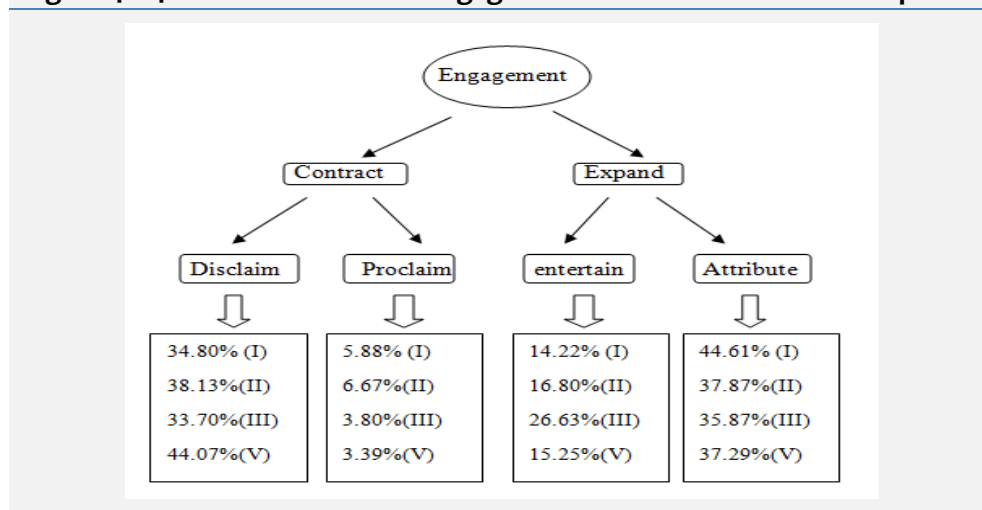
4.02   Comparative analysis of engagement resources in the news reports

In the above part, the quantitative results are presented and interpreted to explain how news reports are used to engage in an ideological attitude. For this part, comparison of the attitudes between China and America before and after Snowden Event are conducted step by step. Firstly, CD I and NTY II are

compared to see what attitudes America and China hold concerning internet hacking before Snowden Event. Secondly, CD III and NTY V are compared to investigate that after Snowden Event if they will change their attitudes.

4.2.1 Comparative analysis of CD I and NTY II

In order to investigate the attitudes on internet hacking held by China Daily and New York Times before Snowden Event, the distributions of Engagement resources used in China Daily I and New York Times II are compared. Figure 4.2.1 presents the comparison between CD I and NTY II.

Figure 4.2.1 Comparison of statistic results between CD I and NTY II

From Figure 4.2.1, we can find that the distribution of engagement resources in the two corpora are similar, which has been proved in 5.1 part. However, there still exist some differences. There are two significant differences between China Daily and New York Times. Firstly, the different usages of contraction and expansion. As we know that Contract acts to challenge, fend off or restrict the scope of the alternative positions and voices; whereas Expand actively makes allowances for dialogically alternative positions and voices. Therefore New York Time's more use of contract values shows that it takes a determinative attitude by leaving less space for readers to think about while China Daily tends to express its own opinions rather than restrict the readers' viewpoints.

Secondly, the different usages of Counter values and Attribute values. In Contract system, New York Times uses more Counter values than China Daily. In Expand system, China Daily uses more attribute values than New York Times. Counter is used to introduce a contrary position which is said not to hold and also operate in conjunction with denials. Attribute shows external voices and is mainly realized through indirect speeches. (Martin & White, 2005). That is to say, China Daily is more objective about internet hacking by adopting more external voices as neutral standpoint while New York Times pays more attention to persuading the readers to change their previous mind and agree with the writers of the news reports. To get a more detailed and clear understanding, a sample text of attribute resources in CD I and counter resources in NYT II is listed below.

Attribute resources in CD I
(1) " The accusations are unreasonable and irresponsible," said prof. Zhou Shijian, a senior researcher with the center for US-China relations of Tsinghua University in Beijing. **[attribute: acknowledge]**
(2) *The New York Times and Wall Street Journal last week claimed that they had detected cyber attacks from China-based hackers.* **[attribute: distance]**

(3) *In 2012, according to CENTER, 73,286 overseas IPs were involved in hacking China's 14.19 million IPs, among which 10.5 million received attacks from US-based servers, 780,000 from South Korea and 778,000 from Germany.* **[attribute: acknowledge]**

(4) *Earlier on Wednesday, China's military spokesman also said the country's armed forces had never backed any hacking activities, denouncing US cyber security firm Mandiant's report as groundless both in facts and legal basis.* **[attribute: acknowledge]**

(5) *Wen Weiping, a professor at the School of Software and Microelectronics at Peking University, said cybersabotage targeting China is raising rapidly, but Beijing has seldom accused other countries of launching the attacks.* **[attribute: acknowledge]**

Counter resources in NYT II

(1) *Despite Beijing's denials, there is little doubt that Chinese hackers have taken aim at a range of range of government and private systems in the United States, including the power grid and telecommunications networks.* **[disclaim: counter]**

(2) *Mandiant, a private security company that helps companies and government agencies defend themselves from hackers, said the attacks had resumed but would not identify the targets, citing agreements with its clients.* **[disclaim: counter]**

(3) *But it did say the victims were many of the same ones the unit had attacked before.* **[disclaim: counter]**

(4) *But over the past two months, they have gradually begun attacking the same victims from new servers and have reinserted many of the tools that enable them to seek out data without detection.* **[disclaim: counter]**

(5) *But in the weeks that followed, the group picked up where it had left off.* **[disclaim: counter]**

From the above analysis and sample text, we can get a general idea that China Daily pays more attention on clarifying its innocence on the accusation of Chinese hacking While New York Times emphasis to assure readers that Chinese government's cyber-attacks against US internet.

4.2.2   Comparative analysis of CD III and NTY V

To compare the attitudes between China Daily and New York Times after Snowden Event on internet hacking, the distribution of Engagement resources used in CD III and NYT V are compared. Figure 4.2.2 present the statistic results of CD III and NTY V.

Figure 4.2.2 Comparison of statistic results between CD III and NTY V
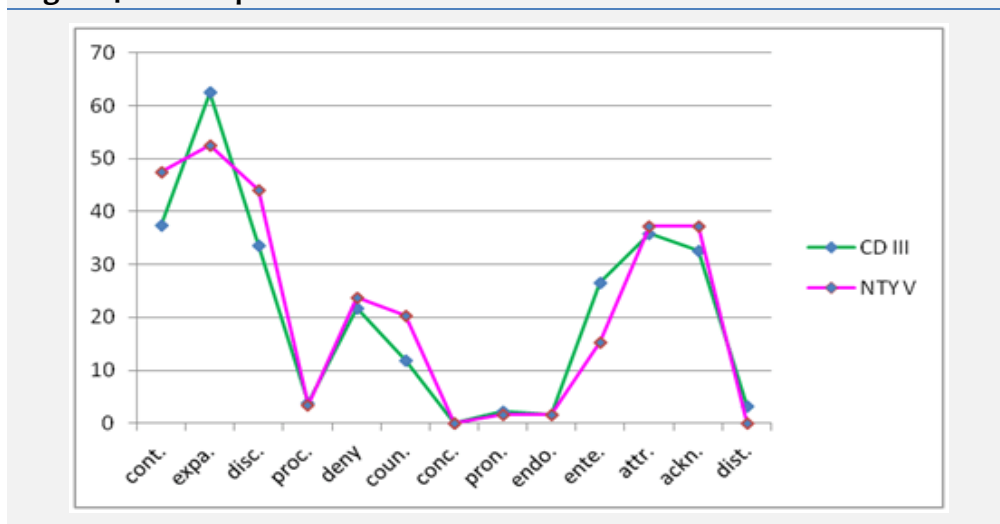
From Figure 4.2.2, it can be seen that the differences between CD II and NYT V are similar. However, there is one more difference shown by figure 4.2.2, that is China Daily adopts more entertain values than New York Times. "Entertain" indicates that its position is but one of a number of possible

positions. (Martin & White, 2005, p. 104). Therefore, it means, after Snowden Event, China Daily adopts more possible positions rather than restrict on itself. A sample text of entertain resources in CD III will help to show it clearly.

Entertain resources in CD III
(1) *A large minority (45 percent) of Americans polled, however, said their government should be allowed to go beyond the current program and "monitor everyone's" online activities if doing so "might prevent future terrorist attacks".*[**expand: entertain**]
(2) *About 37 percent said there could be no legitimate reason for the NSA to review phone records, and 44 percent said the same about online-activity monitoring.* [**expand: entertain**]
(3) *Michael O'Hanlon, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, told CNN on Sunday that he would do the same thing if the US got a hold of someone of this kind from Russia.* [**expand: entertain**]
(4) *"Washington should come clean about its first," it said. "It has to share with the world the range, extent and intent of its clandestine hacking programs."* [**expand: entertain**]
(5) *"The US is the largest source of foreign cyber-attacks on China," Jia added. "Now Snowden's claims show that many such attacks may be backed by the US government."* [**expand: entertain**]

Concerning on the above analysis and sample text, we can draw a conclusion that New York Times didn't change its attitude by still focusing on adopting contract resources and counter resources to persuade readers while China daily changed its attitude by adding more alternative positions to critizise US PRISM project.

5.0   Conclusion

This study explores the conveyance of appraisal – and indirectly of ideology – in news reports which was ideologically loaded from its very onset, namely the America's accusation of Chinese internet hacking. The accusation, naturally, raised great controversy and triggered radically different reactions in China, where Internet behavior is regarded as a normal activity by the Chinese government. Given the polarity this event caused, it was reported quite differently in the two parts of the world. This investigation looks at the way such differences were conveyed in the reporting of the event on both sides, focusing on the role of the sources included in their news reports.

A conclusion can be drawn that the usages of engagement resources in the news reports of China Daily and New York Times both before and after Snowden Event are very similar, authors prefer to use dialogic expansive resources, especially the acknowledge resource to claim the validity, objectivity and authority of the news reports, which shows that the author of news reports pays much attention to interact with and show respect to the audience. Besides this, New York Time's tends to take a determinative attitude to accuse Chinese hacking behavior before Snowden Event while China Daily focuses on expressing its own opinions of innocence. But after Snowden Event, in the second comparison, we found China Daily changes its attitude. It doesn't restrict on expressing its innocence any more, but begin to adopt more external positions to accuse American PRISM project. As for New York Times, it doesn't change its attitude before and after Snowden Event. What need to mention is that NYT V only contains two pieces of internet hacking news, which indicates that New York Times adopts a avoidance attitude on Snowden Event but insist on accusing Chinese hacking behavior.

With the findings in conclusion, it is believed that the study has some enlightening implications for further study of Appraisal Theory and for the critical reading and teaching as well. Firstly, the study shows that it is feasible to take a critical perspective to analyze English news reports by means of Appraisal theory. The effectiveness of Appraisal System is testified in its analysis. Therefore, it enriches the Appraisal study. What's more, with knowledge of the author's preference of appraisal resources in news reports, it is not hard for readers to grasp the main ideas precisely and gain an insight into the ideologies encoded in the texts. Secondly, this thesis also sheds light upon English writing. The findings of this thesis give us enlightenment that different proportions of engagement values are contained

with different writing purposes. The analysis of engagement resources in this thesis can help readers grasp how the writers make use of different engagement resources to present authorial voice, invite alternative voice and construct the relationship with readers. It is helpful for learners to build their own Appraisal framework in the English writing.

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