

**Representation of China's image on The Globe and Mail – a corpus-based
critical discourse analysis from the perspective of van Dijk's Ideology Square**

Mengting Wang

Thesis submitted to the University of Ottawa
in partial Fulfillment of the requirements for the
Master of Arts

School of Sociological and Anthropological Studies
Faculty of Social Science
University of Ottawa

© Mengting Wang, Ottawa, Canada, 2021

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I am really grateful to have studied in the school of sociological and anthropological studies at the University of Ottawa, I am pretty sure that what I have learned and experienced there was totally beyond my expectation, and I will benefit from this experience for the rest of my life.

This thesis was completed under the meticulous guidance and careful instruction of my supervisor, Professor José López. From the selection of the topic, the collection of data, and the writing of the thesis, all his expertise, patience, support, impeccable guidance, and insightful feedback enabled me to grasp the direction of the writing of the thesis and successfully completed it. I would like to express my sincere and deepest thanks to Professor José López.

I would like to express my deepest appreciation to my thesis evaluation committee, Professor Nathan Young and Professor Mireille McLaughlin for their rich and valuable feedback through the oral defense, and I really appreciate their patience and friendliness.

I would like to thank my parents for their unwavering support materially and psychologically during my master's study. Without their unparalleled care and support, I would not have what I achieved today. As always, they will have my back as I will have theirs.

ABSTRACT

In early 2020, the outbreak of COVID-19 in Wuhan put China in the spotlight of international news. China's development in the field of politics, society, and economics still occupies media attention in the context of the global public health crisis. Previous studies have shown that China's image in the western media, including the Canadian media, adopted a generally negative tone. The objective of this thesis is to investigate China's image in one of the mainstream Canadian media platforms, the Globe and Mail, during the whole epidemic year of 2020. This research is based upon news reports published in 2020 by the Globe and Mail and is conducted with the support of corpus linguistic methodology and with the guideline of Critical Discourse Analysis, especially van Dijk's ideology square. In order to discern and identify the image of China as portrayed by the Globe and Mail, the underlying discourse strategies are analyzed. Findings show that "China", "Chinese government", and "Chinese citizens" are the main subjects that make up the broad concept of China's image. And in China's related news report in the Globe and Mail from 31 December 2019 to 31 December 2020, (1) rhetoric devices, including number game, news source selection, illustration, irony, implication, presumption, vagueness, comparison, and history as lesson, are employed to polarize the image of the Chinese government and the Canadian government. (2) China's image in the Globe and Mail is generally negative, which can be described via four aspects: China as a threat, callous, dishonest/untrustworthy, and powerful (3) the China-related news as constructed by the Globe and Mail reflects its own particular national ideologies and interests.

KEYWORDS

The Globe and Mail, Critical Discourse Analysis, Corpus Analysis, Ideology Square, Discourse Strategies, China's Image

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	II
ABSTRACT.....	III
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	IV
LIST OF CHART.....	VI
LIST OF TABLES.....	VI
LIST OF SCREENSHOTS.....	VI
1.INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY.....	1
1.2 SIGNIFICANCE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.....	2
1.3 STRUCTURE OF THE THESIS.....	4
2. LITERATURE REVIEW.....	6
2.1 RESEARCH ON MEDIA AND NATIONAL IMAGE.....	6
2.2 RESEARCH ON CHINA’S IMAGE ON ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MEDIA.....	9
2.3 METHODOLOGY APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF CHINA’S IMAGE ON ENGLISH- LANGUAGE MEDIA.....	12
2.4 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS.....	14
3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.....	18
3.1 CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS.....	18
3.2 COMBINATION OF LINGUISTICS AND CDA.....	19
3.3 VAN DIJK’S IDEOLOGY SQUARE.....	21
4.METHODOLOGY.....	30
4.1 INTRODUCTION OF LEXISNEXIS UNI DATABASE AND LANCSDOX V.6.0.....	30
4.2 SAMPLING MEDIA.....	30
4.3 SAMPLING TIME SCOPE.....	31
4.4 CORPUS CONSTRUCTION.....	32
4.5 REFERENCE CORPUS.....	33
4.6 SIGNIFICANCE TEST.....	34

5. RESULT.....	37
5.1 FREQUENCY AND TREND OF REPORTING CHINA’S RELATED NEWS ON THE GLOBE AND MAIL.....	37
5.2 KEYWORDS.....	40
5.3 KEY N-GRAMS.....	46
5.4 COLLOCATIONS.....	48
5.4.1 POSSESSION AND POSSESSOR RELATIONSHIP.....	51
5.4.2 COLLOCATIONS WITH “CHINA”.....	53
5.5 CONCORDANCE.....	69
5.5.1 CHINESE GOVERNMENT.....	71
5.5.2 CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.....	76
5.5.3 COMPARISON BETWEEN THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND CANADIAN GOVERNMENT....	78
5.6 SUMMARY OF THIS CHAPTER.....	82
6. DISCUSSION.....	85
6.1 SELF-OTHER CATEGORIZATION.....	85
6.2 POLARIZATION OF SELF-OTHER CATEGORIZATION.....	86
6.2.1 POSITIVE SELF- PRESENTATION.....	87
6.2.2 NEGATIVE OTHER- PRESENTATION.....	90
6.3 A PANORAMIC VIEW OF CHINA’S IMAGE IN THE GLOBE AND MAIL: EVEN BEYOND THE SCOPE OF IDEOLOGY SQUARE.....	93
6.3.1 NEGATIVE IMAGES: ANALYSIS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF IDEOLOGY SQUARE.....	95
6.3.2 POSITIVE IMAGES: RELATE TO THE OTHER STUDIES AND RETURN TO THE DATA AGAIN..	97
6.4 IDEOLOGY BEHIND DISCOURSE.....	98
7. CONCLUSION AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY.....	102
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	106
APPENDIX A. REGULAR EXPRESSIONS.....	119
APPENDIX B. PART-OF-SPEECH TAGS: ENGLISH.....	120
APPENDIX C. TITLE AND PUBLICATION DATE OF TGAM.....	122
APPENDIX D. COMPLETE LIST OF 2-GRAMS.....	160

List of Chart

Chart 1 Number and Proportion of China's related news during COVID-19 on the Globe and Mail in 2020	37
--	----

List of Tables

Table 1 Too 100 Keywords of corpus TGAM (without function words)	42
Table 2 Possession and Possessor of selected keywords	52
Table 3 Top 50 collocations with “China” within +/-4 words span	54

List of Screenshots

Screenshot 1 “Chinese government” from Key 2-grams list	48
Screenshot 2 “Canadian government” from Key 2-grams list.....	48
Screenshot 3 Concordance: “China” with “conceal”	55
Screenshot 4 Concordance: “China” with “cover”	56
Screenshot 5 Concordance: “China” with “trust”	56
Screenshot 6 Concordance: “China” with “accuse”	58
Screenshot 7 Concordance: “China” with “denounce”	58
Screenshot 8 Concordance: “China” with “blame”	59
Screenshot 9 Concordance: “China” with “reject”	60
Screenshot 10 Concordance: “China” with “gain”	60
Screenshot 11 Concordance: “China” with “act”	61
Screenshot 12 Concordance: “China” with “detain”	62
Screenshot 13 Concordance: “China” with “press”	62
Screenshot 14 Concordance: “China” with “praise”	62
Screenshot 15 Concordance: “China” with “face”	64
Screenshot 16 Concordance: “Mainland China”	65
Screenshot 17 Concordance: “dependent” with “China”	66
Screenshot 18 Concordance: “second-largest” with “China”	66
Screenshot 19 Concordance: “tough” with “China”	67
Screenshot 20 Concordance: “Australian” with “China”	67
Screenshot 21 Concordance: “geopolitical” with “China”	68
Screenshot 22 Concordance: “Northern Italy” with “China”	68
Screenshot 23 Concordance: “unprecedented” with “China”	69
Screenshot 24 Concordance: Chinese government.....	71
Screenshot 25 Concordance: “Canadian government”	76
Screenshot 26 Concordance: “Chinese citizens”	86

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

A national image is a form of soft power of great importance in the information age (Nye, 2004). Insofar as the image of the country is associated with a positive culture, political values and institutions, and policies, nations are granted moral authority in their interactions with other state actors (Nye, 2004, p. 6). If the national image of a country represents the values that other countries expect, believe in and value, its leadership costs will be reduced (Nye, 2004, p. 6). That is to say, for any country, establishing a good image helps to convince others to accept and follow its diplomatic strategy, and enables a country, with minimum cost, to maximize its political, economic, cultural, and security interests and to achieve its short-term and long-term goals. This, in turn, enhances a country's international influence.

Since China's reform and opening-up in 1978, its importance on the international stage has grown, gradually emerging as a result of its remarkable progress in political, economic, military, diplomatic, cultural, social achievements and the generalized improvement in the Chinese people's livelihoods. China has stood out particularly in the economic area, China overtook Japan as the world's second-largest economy in 2010 and, according to the data from Standard Chartered and International Monetary Fund, China's contribution to global GDP growth in 2019 was 33% in terms of purchasing power parity (Jeff, 2019; NBS, 2020). Despite the rapid progress, there remains a gap between how "China" sees itself and the perception of others. China's self-assessment is far higher than that of the general global perception of China (Ramo et al., 2008). This has especially been the case during the COVID-19 pandemic, when negative global perceptions of China have skyrocketed with the negative view from Canada reaching the highest, at 67%, according to a survey of 14 countries around the world by the Pew Research

Center (Silver et al., 2020).

A country's national image is closely related to media exposure; the media's representation of a country can influence public opinion and, as a result, public opinion on foreign policy, and public diplomacy practice (Boulding, 1958; Kunczik, 1997; Li & Chitty, 2009). COVID-19, one of the most severe public health emergencies of international concern listed by WHO on 31 January, has had a serious impact on public life and health. Due to the speed of transmission, the wide range of its impact, and the difficulty of controlling the pandemic, its changes and development have naturally attracted the attention of society and has become the focus of media coverage. In the early 2020, the outbreak of COVID-19 in Wuhan put China in the spotlight of the international news. China's national image was intensively discussed, and every move China made in the fight against COVID-19 was interpreted from different perspectives. The Globe and Mail, one of the most circulated nationwide newspapers in Canada, also paid attention to China even before COVID-19, as it set up a foreign bureau in China decades years ago. Thus, it provides an advantageous site for studying China's image and facilitates the study of the national image in media discourse practices.

1.2 Significance and objectives of the study

Scholars argue that an understanding of the processes that contribute to the formation and reproduction of an national image can provide an understanding how a country's worldwide reputation affects interactions between nations (Li & Chitty, 2009). Although COVID-19 increased the media exposure of China, it is too early to draw a conclusion if it has had a positive or negative impact on China's national image construction (Li & Chitty, 2009, p. 4). The construction of China's national image by the media and the frames media use have not been formed in one day, they are the product of temporal and spatial accumulation. Existing research on China's image, shows that China's rise as an economy has

been increasingly covered by international media for a long time (Peng, 2004). China's threat coverage, especially from the perspective of military/strategic threat and economic/trade threat, have also dominated the media (Y. E. Yang & Liu, 2012). Thus, the continuing study of China's image from different social backgrounds is also crucial for the study of national image in media.

To reveal what China's image is and how China's image is constructed by the *Globe and Mail*, and how ideology is related to the construction of China's image, this study aims at to explore it from the perspective of critical discourse analysis (CDA) with the assistance of corpus analysis.

CDA, which typically uses qualitative method to analyze a small number of texts has been strongly criticized by researchers for its lack of "objectivity" and its inability to generalize its findings (Widdowson, 1995). In response, a number of CDA researchers have begun to draw on corpus linguistics, combining quantitative methods based on functional grammar with qualitative methods, with the aid of the corpus analysis software, such as WordSmith, AntConc, Lancsbox, etc. (He & Wang, 2021; Joye, 2010; Ono & Yang Jiao, 2008; Tang, 2021; G. Wang, 2018; Xiao et al., 2019; Zhang & Wu, 2017).

To make this MA thesis manageable, the corpus dates stretch from the 31st of December 2019 to the 31st of December 2020. A self-built dataset has been carefully cleaned and tagged by employing both software and a manual reading. For the purpose of providing a comprehensive picture of the semantic characteristics and content, this study follows the steps and methodology of corpus analysis and applies the method of keywords, key n-grams, collocations, and concordance with the aid of Lancsbox 6. To make the keywords, key n-grams, and collocations statistically significant, the log-likelihood test is applied to examine the significance of keywords, and key n-grams, which is achieved by comparing the most frequent words extracted from the self-built corpus with that

from the reference corpus¹. Mutual information, which emphasizes the saliency of content words, is used to determine whether the co-occurrence frequency of a collocation word is statistically significant within a given span of a node word. A detailed descriptive presentation of the findings from the data thus serves as the raw object to be interpreted afterward. In line with current attempts to combine corpus analysis with traditional CDA approaches, this study not only applies the method of corpus analysis but also draws on other CDA theories about ideologies (mainly from van Dijk's ideology square) to enrich the description and interpretation of the data.

The research aims to answer three main questions with the theoretical framework of ideology square: (1) How does the Globe and Mail construct China's image through discourse strategies? (2) What is China's image in the Globe and Mail during COVID-19? (3) How do news reports of the Globe and Mail reflect and serve its country's national interests?

1.3 Structure of the thesis

This thesis is divided into six chapters. The first chapter has presented the background, significance, and objectives of the study. The second chapter presents a brief literature review of the studies on media and national image and discusses the research on China's image from the perspective theory and methodology. The third chapter elaborates the theoretical framework, including the application of important CDA concepts and approaches and their combination with CL. The ideology square and several rhetorical devices are also explored with detailed illustrations. The fourth chapter provides an account of the methodological process that was followed by the author. The fifth chapter presents the detailed results and findings from the corpus analysis. The sixth chapter conducts the critical discourse

¹ In this study, Crown CLOB developed by Beijing Foreign Studies University is used as the reference corpus. For more information, please visit: <https://varieng.helsinki.fi/CoRD/corpora/index.html>.

analysis based on the findings from chapter 5, in which the author analyzes the strategies adopted in the course of discourse construction, summarizes the image of China that emerged from the findings, and the ideologies underpinning the Globe and Mail's reporting on China. The seventh chapter, the conclusion, summarizes the major findings and identifies the limitations of the study, as well as makes some suggestions for future study.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Research on Media and National Image

The media is the most influential and authoritative communication tool in the information age. All communication media, whether it is radio broadcasting that focuses on hearing; TV and movies that highlight vision; newspapers that focus on text; the Internet that emphasizes interaction; or advertisements, magazines, etc., all use symbols to present the “objective” world. The news media is the main channel for people to know and understand the world. The world is so complex and wide-ranging that few can perceive countries, which present diverse geographic environments and ever-changing cultural differences, around the world through personal experience (Taylor, 2002, p. 1). That is to say, people’s understanding of countries in the world often depends on the symbolic world constructed by the media rather than their direct personal experience or the information they research on the Internet (Choi, 2010; Hall, 2000; Taylor, 2002, p. 13). If the news media distort the objective facts themselves, then the symbols people receive from them will inevitably lead to a deviation in their understanding of the real world (Taylor, 2002, p. 1). Thus, the mass media has an important role in shaping and transmitting national images (Kunczik, 1997, p. 47).

The study of national image can be traced back to Kenneth Boulding, who defines image as “the total cognitive, affective, and evaluative structure of the behavioral unit, or its internal view of itself and its universe” (1956, p. 423). In terms of the connotations of a national image, Boulding draws attention to three dimensions of a national image, i.e., geographical space, attitude, and physical strength, which refers to a country’s geographical image, a country’s hostility or friendliness, and a country’s strength or weakness respectively (Boulding, 1958, p. 123; Meng, 2020, p. 3). Scott provides a more detailed account of a national image, the image of a country includes cognitive attributes, which refers to people's perception or

imagination of the country, affective attributes, which is reflected in whether people like or dislike the country, and is usually related to whether people support the country or not, and action attributes, which alludes to a series of responses based on perceived attributes (W. A. Scott, 1965, p. 100). Therefore, national image can be defined as “the cognitive representation that a person holds of a given country, what a person believes to be true about a nation and its people” (Kunczik, 1997, p. 47).

A national image is a combination of a country’s self- perception and other- perceptions (Boulding, 1958, p. 123). In terms of the perceptions of other countries, the image of other countries is related to the image holder’s self-identity and self-interests in relation to the other country (Kleppe & Mossberg, 2005). That is to say, the problem of the national image begins with its encounter with the other and how to properly understand the other. This process of understanding is frequently derived from our mediated experience with other people and nations. Stereotype plays a pivotal role in another nation or people’s knowledge and interest in the other nation or people (Kleppe & Mossberg, 2005). Generally, the unfamiliarity with other countries evokes simplistic stereotypical perceptions of people from other nations (Kleppe & Mossberg, 2005). Image management can also have an impact on the perception of other countries (Li & Chitty, 2009, p. 4). Management does not imply the use of hard power such as threats, but the ability of using persuasion to move people by argument, or the ability of attraction that leads to acquiescence (Nye, 2004, p. 6). Thus, national image is essentially one part of a country’s soft power including culture, political values, and foreign policy goals (Li & Chitty, 2009, p. 4). It is distinguished from hard power, which draws on the military and economic power of a country. In the information age, soft power depends not only on the universality of culture and ideas but also on the channels of communication that a country has because it can have an impact on how images are interpreted (Nye, 2004, p. 31).

Numerous studies have also shown that a country's international image is mainly shaped by international media (Galtung & Ruge, 1965; Kunczik, 1997; Smith, 1971; Tunstall, 1970), and instead of being an objective observer, the media becomes a subjective participant (Li & Chitty, 2009, p. 3). In international communication, the news media construct the image of other countries through the regularity, ubiquity, and perseverance of news reporting (Galtung & Ruge, 1965, p. 64). The symbolic environment created by the media through the selection and processing of information is called a "pseudo-environment," which mediates between the masses and the real environment (Lippmann, 1965, p. 11). Not only do the media selectively transmit information by conveying a specific narrative framework through agenda-setting (Entman, 1993; Tankard, 2001), but also by employing specific discourse strategies that underwrite the penetration of specific ideologies into people's daily lives (van Dijk, 1993a). The image formed by the information environment has been so integrated with the real world and even replaced the social realities that dominate people's cognition of the world (Baudrillard & Maclean, 1985, p. 579) that people are hardly conscious that they are living in an image-based environment (Kunczik, 1997, p. 47). Thus, in this way, media directs the public's attitudes towards foreign countries by drawing audiences' attention to specific social agendas (Pan & Kosicki, 1993) or applying discourse strategies, such as constructivist, preservatory, and justificatory, and transformative strategies (Wodak, 2002, p. 19), or ideology square modules (van Dijk, 1998b, p. 33). Smith (1971) pointed out that the national image is usually formed through indirect contact, with the mass media being the most important intermediary. What is more, mass media are often keen to reinforce stereotypes, highlight conflicts, and select negative images. However, he also found that negative information from news media of low reliability can nudge the national image in a positive direction if the negative information is not as negative as people expected and can usually lead to a negative direction of the nation image if it is as negative as people expected or more serious than people expected (Smith, 1971, p. 123). He, therefore, argues that we need to develop new understandings

about the role of the mass media in promoting international harmony, and that it is premature to accuse the mass media of having no role in improving international relations (Smith, 1971, p. 126). Therefore, the study of national image remains inseparable from the focus on the national image constructed in foreign media.

2.2 Research on China's image on English-language media

As a world language and a tool for international communication, English is not only the official language recognized in 59 countries but also widely used in around 118 countries (Simons & Fennig, 2018). English is the most widespread language in terms of use as a native or second language (Szmigiera, 2021), and accounts for over 54% of all internet contents, which makes it the dominant language on the Internet (Simons & Fennig, 2018). Much remains the same in today's international news landscape: English-language media are still the dominant providers of information about countries around the world, and mass media with English as the primary language remains the most powerful way to construct impressions of the world and shape external perceptions of the world (Meng, 2020, p. 58). Scholars had long stated that the international news flow dominated by Western news agencies provides insufficient and inaccurate information of developing countries (Masmoudi, 1979; H. D. Wu, 2000, p. 111). This situation seems to have changed with many discussions in developing countries and at the UNESCO on the issue of unbalanced media distribution and the initiative to establish a new world information and communication order (known as NWICO), which started in 1970. Since the rapid development of the economy and the globalization of communication brought about by the new media and technologies in the 1990s, the Internet has facilitated the dissemination and flow of information worldwide, causing the U.S. to lose influence in the global media market and the emergence of multi-regional media production worldwide in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Europe, and South America (Tunstall, 2008, as cited in Guo & Vargo, 2017, p.21). Although not as influential as in the past, the United

States still dominates the international news agenda (Guo & Vargo, 2017, p. 21), and foreign news coverage by major English-language media remains strikingly narrow and uniform in its view of the world (Maier, 2020, p. 166). In the increasingly globalized discourse hegemony of Western modernity, it is difficult to represent China outside of the dominant discourse constructed by American-lead world information order, whether it is the news from Japan or India, the Arab world or Southeast Asia (Hwang, 2008). Scholars (Guo & Vargo, 2020; La, 2019; Segev, 2010) have argued that wealthier countries are more likely to decide how other countries will be perceived by the world, and among which U.S. hegemony might be with us for many years (Segev, 2010), especially when it comes to its influence in newspaper platforms (La, 2019). Even in the Internet age, legacy media continue to attract large audiences and hold agenda-setting influence (Maier, 2010, p. 155; Wanta et al., 2004). Especially in the era of the pandemic, more and more people have turned to legacy media for more authoritative and authentic news (Newman, 2020). For these reasons, there is a strong need for scholarly research on China-related coverage in major English-language newspapers. Based on these backgrounds and implications, the following is a review of the literature on this topic.

The specific content and characteristics of English-language media studies on the construction of China's national image are as follows. Scholars generally agree that mainstream media coverage of foreign images reflects the cultural values of the country (Samovar et al., 2016; Wendt, 1995), national interests, and foreign policy (Finnemore, 1996; Gans, 1979; Herman & Chomsky, 1988; Saleem, 2007), international situation and international relationships (Boulding, 1958), journalism systems, belief and philosophy of news reporting (Kaplan, 2006; Liss, 2003; Saleem, 2007), and journalists' perceptions of their role (Giffard & Rivenburgh, 2000; Pan & Kosicki, 1993). In recent years, China's rapid development has led Western media to intensify their China-related coverage (Peng, 2004), and the perspective of media coverage has changed (Ono & Yang Jiao, 2008; Peng, 2004;

Zhang, 2010). Nonetheless, stereotypes of China persist due to ideological differences (Leung & Huang, 2007; Peng, 2004). Existing research on English-language media tends to be event-oriented, i.e., focus on the impact of a single event on the construction of the national image. For example, the construction of national image by global events, including China-related coverage by English-language media during SARS (Y. Huang & Leung, 2005; Leung & Huang, 2007; Luther & Zhou, 2005), during the Beijing Olympics (Gries et al., 2010; G. Zeng et al., 2011), under the Belt and Road Initiative (He & Wang, 2021; Ittefaq et al., 2021; Xiao et al., 2019; Zhang, 2021; Zhang & Wu, 2017), during G20 summit (Zhu & Ji, 2018), during the Sino-US trade war (J. Huang, 2019; MATINGWINA, 2020; W. Zeng & Sparks, 2020), etc. The findings basically point to the sentimental orientations of English media reports on China (MATINGWINA, 2020; Zhang & Wu, 2017), i.e., negative (Liss, 2003; Ono & Yang Jiao, 2008; Peng, 2004; Saleem, 2007), neutral or positive (Leung & Huang, 2007; Su, 2004). The media involved are mainly located in the United States (Liss, 2003; Ono & Yang Jiao, 2008; Saleem, 2007; Su, 2004), and in comparative studies of Chinese images in English-language media (Luther & Zhou, 2005; MATINGWINA, 2020; M. Wu, 2006; Yin, 2007; Zhang & Wu, 2017). There are also a small number of scholars who focus on the construction of China's image in the British media (Sparks, 2010; C. Wu, 2018; Zhang, 2017; Zhou, 2008). In comparison the with abundant studies focused on China's image in the US and British media, research on Canadian media is still rare. Goodrum, A.A., Godo, E., and Hayter, A. (Goodrum et al., 2011) analyzed China-related coverage in the CBC, the Toronto Star, and the local Chinese-language media Ming Pao. Their study finds that despite China's growing influence, the mainstream media in Canada still pays limited attention to China, and most of the coverage of China is negative. Allen, N., Lawlor, A., and Graham, K. (Allen et al., 2019) argue that although Canadian media have increased coverage of China's economic development and decreased coverage of political content, this has not led to a change in Canadians' negative perceptions of China.

2.3 Methodology approaches to the study of China's image on English-language media

From the perspective of methodology, both content analysis and discourse analysis are used in the research. The analytical approach of Tankard's 'list of frames' (2001) and W. Gamson and K. Lasch's "interpretive packages" (1983) are widely used in the studies of the representation of China's image in English-language media by adopting content analysis methods. In studies using Tankard's 'list of frames' analytical orientation (Ha et al., 2020; Leung & Huang, 2007; Peng, 2004; J. Yang, 2003; Y. E. Yang & Liu, 2012), the specific research steps follow the logic of first identifying the frame categories by reading a large number of news reports and the relevant theoretical literature; then coding the specific frames and counting the frequency based on headings, subheadings, pictures, picture captions, introductions, sources, selection of quotations, the emphasis of quotations, identifiers, data graphs, and conclusions; and finally, coder reliability² is tested (Tankard, 2001, pp. 101–104). Tankard also points out that to achieve a qualified coder's level of confidence, it is often necessary to reduce the number of frames, so that the diversity and complexity of frames can be sacrificed (Tankard, 2001, p. 102). The research that employs Gamson and Lasch's "interpretive packages" (1983) approach mainly uses a combination of qualitative textual interpretation and quantitative content analysis, which involves both inductive and deductive processes (Su, 2004; W. Zeng & Sparks, 2020; Zhou, 2008). The studies adopting this method proceed by first reading enough news texts on the selected topic to initially propose the framing package, including which frames may exist, which elements can be used as framing strategies (keywords, slogans, etc.), and inference strategies (causal interpretation and moral judgment, etc.). Then, based on the previously identified framing packages, some texts are selected for testing the generality of the connection between frames and the elements. Finally, all texts are

² There are many ways to examine the reliability of coders in qualitative studies, such as Holsti's coefficient of reliability, etc. For more information, please visit Hansen, A., Cottle, S., Negrine, R., & Newbold, C. (1998). *Mass communication research methods*. NYU Press.

coded to examine the extent to which frames and elements are reflected in the totality of the material by focusing on identifying the frames corresponding to each news story and counting the frequency of each frame (Van Gorp, 2007, p. 72). Abundant studies (Leung & Huang, 2007; Luther & Zhou, 2005; MATINGWINA, 2020; Peng, 2004; C. Wu, 2018; Zhou, 2008) related to the presentation of China's image on media reveal that this type of research is very closely related to this approach. In the study of China-related coverage in the English-language media, some studies (Luther & Zhou, 2005; Peng, 2004; Zhou, 2008) have classified the coverage of China according to its content -political, economic, cultural, social, etc.- and used the existing generic frames (De Vreese, 2005, p. 55)-conflict frame, human-interest frame, economic-consequences frame, morality frame, and responsibility frame (Semetko & Valkenburg, 2000, pp. 95–96) based on the assumption that general social characteristics contribute to news frame and framing. However, various generic frames lack enough proof of their generality and accuracy in studies beyond national borders (De Vreese, 2005, p. 56), especially the studies in the coverage of China (C. Wu, 2018, p. 23). Other studies have randomly created new issue-specific frames based on specific current events, such as frames of political/ media institutional problems, local bureaucratic obstacles, leadership power struggles, and health and living conditions issues related to the case of SARS coverage in China (Leung & Huang, 2007), and peace journalism framing and war journalism framing in the case of US-China trade war (Ha et al., 2020). However, critiques of these studies claim that these frameworks lack adequate explanatory power and in-depth exploration and ignore changing characteristics over time (C. Wu, 2018, p. 257). In addition, the coverage of sentimental propensity (e.g. positive, negative, neutral) has not been well examined due to the category of frames and the uneven proportions of coverage selection (C. Wu, 2018). In this case, most studies reflect the predominantly negative tone of the Western media's portrayal of China, with political and ideological frames (Peng, 2004) and foreign policy frames (Stone & Xiao, 2007) or with issue-specific frames (Leung & Huang, 2007), and positive tone with the

frames of the market economy (Su, 2004).

In addition to the content analysis approach mentioned above, the combination of corpus technology and critical discourse can complement each other and is an effective combination of qualitative and quantitative research. Therefore, many studies on the presentation of Chinese images in the media also make extensive use of corpus-based critical discourse analysis (He & Wang, 2021; Joye, 2010; Ono & Yang Jiao, 2008; Tang, 2021; G. Wang, 2018; Xiao et al., 2019; Zhang & Wu, 2017). These studies usually produce self-built corpora containing coverage from selected news media to investigate the focus and attitude of respective texts in the corpus selected topics and China's projected images by analyzing word frequency, keywords, collocations, and discourse prosody. For example, Tang (2018), when studying the image of China in the U.S. mainstream media from 2008 to 2010, used a self-built corpus and took statistical collocation measures, repeatedly identified the linguistic pattern of 'who does what to China' and 'China does what to whom'. Findings show that a negative projected image has been reinforced by seven typologies of China's role, the Persuaded, the Criticized, the Labeled, the Contained, the Punished, the Helped, and the Praised. He and Wang (2021) built three diachronic corpora to investigate China's image in Dawn, Times of India, and The Himalayan Times. Their study showed that the characteristics of "economic image" beautification and "political image" distortion were presented in the selected media, and the Chinese image was still built from the eyes of the West even after China's 20-years effort of constructing and projecting its own image.

2.4 Statement of the problem and research questions

The literature review draws attention to many studies on the presentation of China's image by the media. It is clear from research that the news media is not the only way to construct a nation's image, alternatives such as intergenerational communication within families and public education can also contribute

significantly to the formation of a nation's image (Boulding, 1958, p. 122). However, as Baudrillard & Maclean (1985, p. 579) argue, in a mediated society, images made up of the information environment have become one with the real world and have even replaced social reality as the objective environment of perception. The universality and persistence of the media make it crucial site for studying international image-making.

International information and communication flow were dominated by the U.S.-led world order for decades, even though it is not as influential as it was after the advent of a new information era driven by new technologies (Guo & Vargo, 2020; La, 2019; Segev, 2010). Scholars (Anunne & Yan, 2018; Ittefaq et al., 2021) discussed the importance of studying China's image in different countries' media as studies showed that countries that are more closely allied to Western powers tend to display a more critical view of China's "imperialistic" ambitions, while those who do not tend to a more positive image of China. So, it is necessary to scrutinize China's image in different countries as this study believes that in the process of representation of China's image in the media, different countries might differ in their presentation of China's image depending on their history, culture, political system, and other national conditions. A single mirror image does not really allow for a comprehensive self-understanding if only the United States is used as a mirror. Only through the comparison of different countries, especially those that share a cultural tradition, such as Canada and The United State who are located close to each other in the Anglo cluster and are linguistically, ethnically, economically, and religiously similar to each other (Dheer et al., 2014), can we truly recognize the differences in detail and confirm the characteristics of China's image. Therefore, the inclusion of Canadian media reports on China's image in the study will help to contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the international image of China.

In terms of the methodology used in the study of China's image in the media, studies

(Leung & Huang, 2007; Luther & Zhou, 2005; MATINGWINA, 2020; Peng, 2004; C. Wu, 2018; Zhou, 2008) that employ the content analysis approach have an essentialist tendency, i.e., they view the Chinese image as a static entity that exists before the text, and these studies merely collate, synthesize, and interpret the textual information about China's representations in the media (C. Wu, 2018). However, critical discourse analysis focuses on social issues and the complex relationship between language, power, and ideology, aiming to investigate how the abuse of power and inequalities are realized through language in the socio-political environment (van Dijk, 1995, pp. 21–23). Due to the globalization of contemporary society and the competition between states, the discourse embodied in news discourse and the ideological tendencies it carries has attracted the attention of an increasing number of scholars who (van Dijk, 1988) propose a critical discourse analysis of news discourse, analyzing how news discourse represents and constructs reality, and analyzing the linguistic choices it makes in the process of representing and constructing. However, the qualitative methodology-based critical discourse analysis is questioned as a result of the limited numbers of the texts and its reliance of on subjective perceptions in the analysis process (Widdowson, 1995). The introduction of Corpus technology allows researchers to use computational tools to process large amounts of textual data at once and to be able to accurately and quickly process the data and interpret a large range of corpus features. Thus, the combination of critical discourse analysis and corpus analysis compensates for the small number of texts, and is increasingly used by scholars in the study of media discourse. Several related studies (He & Wang, 2021; Joye, 2010; Ono & Yang Jiao, 2008; Tang, 2021; G. Wang, 2018; Xiao et al., 2019; Zhang & Wu, 2017) also highlight the advantage of this method. However, previous studies have mainly focused on China's image in the US media and ignored China's image in the Canadian media. Equally, the theoretical framework employed was not developed and exploited from the abundant existing theories from the branch of critical discourse analysis. In this research, the quantitative analysis of Chinese images presented in The Globe and Mail will be conducted by using corpus techniques; in addition, qualitative analysis of the results will be discussed from the

perspective of Van Dijk's ideology square (1998b).

The research questions are shown as follows:

1. Corpus analysis of China's related coverage in The Globe and Mail during COVID-19
 - 1) What is the frequency and trend of reporting China-related news on the self-built corpus?
 - 2) What are the keywords on the self-built corpus with statistical significance?
 - 3) What key N-grams with statistical significance on the self-built corpus are used to point to China's side and the Canadian side?
 - 4) What is the possession and possessor relationship when setting "China" and "Chinese" as node words?
 - 5) What are the verbs, adjectives, and nouns collocate with "China"?
 - 6) What does the concordance analysis show when setting the Chinese government as the node word?
 - 7) What does the concordance analysis show when setting the Canadian government as the node word?
 - 8) What does the concordance analysis show when the Chinese government and Canadian government appeared in the adjacent sentences?
2. Qualitative analysis of China's related coverage in The Globe and Mail during COVID-19
 - 1) What discourse strategies are employed in constructing China's image?
 - 2) What image of is constructed on the Globe and Mail?
 - 3) How do China's related news reports in the Globe and Mail reflect and serve the country's national interests and values?

3. Theoretical Framework

3.1 Critical Discourse Analysis

The emergence of the Critical discourse analysis (CDA) can be traced back to the end of the 1980s and the early stage of the 1990s in Europe (Slembrouck, 2001, p. 34). CDA maintains a critical stance in the analysis of discourse, which means it aims to build the links between linguistic analyses and socio-political contexts (KhosraviNik, 2015, p. 52). CDA not only emphasizes discourse as representing the world or as a carrier of ideology but also accentuates its role in constituting, defining, and characterizing the world and reproducing and reshaping ideologies. It draws on important ideas from authors such as Michel Foucault, Pierre Bourdieu and Jürgen Habermas (KhosraviNik, 2015, pp. 56–65; Slembrouck, 2001, p. 36). By partially agreeing with Habermas's 'ideal-speech situation', CDA assumes that in "modern" society, most people's knowledge of the lifeworld is discursive in form (KhosraviNik, 2015, p. 57). It is the discursiveness of modern society that produces and diffuses the knowledge people acquire and communicate; this knowledge is crucial for the cumulative effect of social cognition (Baker, 2006, p. 13; KhosraviNik, 2015, p. 57; van Dijk, 2003, pp. 88–89). Social cognition, as defined by Van Dijk, is a "system of mental structures and operations that are acquired, used or changed in social contexts by social actors and shared by member of social groups, organizations or cultures" (van Dijk, 2003, p. 89). Thus, the knowledge people gain via discursive interaction is viewed from a perspective that combines cognitive and social aspects, as the process of reaching consensus through communication is associated with cognitive processing in the brain as well as the interaction between social actors and societal structures (KhosraviNik, 2015, p. 57; van Dijk, 2003, p. 89). Also, drawing on Foucault's theory of discourse power, CDA emphasizes that discourse is concrete and historical, and that meaning is constantly changing according to specific times, places, and circumstances (Fairclough, 1992, pp. 56–61). CDA argues that discourse not only

reflects social power relations but also participates in the construction of social reality, i.e., there is a mutually constructive relationship between discourse and society (van Dijk, 1993b, p. 291, 2003, p. 87). Thus, the paradigm of critical discourse analysis moves from a descriptive orientation that accounts for the textual characteristics of the language in use within linguistic analysis towards an interpretative mode of linguistic analysis at an explanatory level, which aims at investigating social inequality and ideology as it is expressed, constituted, and legitimized by language use (KhosraviNik, 2015, p. 52; Slembrouck, 2001, p. 35; van Dijk, 1995, p. 19).

At a practical level, CDA explores patterns of discourse control and access enacted by the institutional power holders that prevent the less powerful from engaging in verbal action or forces them to use discourse strategies shaped by those in power (van Dijk, 1995, p. 21). The former research orientation develops the theoretical framework of social power associated with preferential access to or control over discourse. This contributes to limiting the freedom or rights of participants (van Dijk, 1995, p. 21). The latter research orientation, which this study takes, focuses on the implicit practical knowledge acquired by powerful speakers or discursive platforms such as newspapers. Although readers may have the freedom to interpret the discourse, i.e., they may refuse, or disbelieve the opinions or information conveyed by the discourse that structure new reports, constraints may also apply: for example, a lack of alternative sources of information, a lack knowledge of discourse strategies (van Dijk, 1995, p. 22). Based on the postulation that powerful speakers may control at least some parts of the social cognition of social addressees, this research orientation specifically pays attention to the discourse strategies, such as manipulation, legitimation, and manufacture of consent, that influence the social cognition of potential readers (van Dijk, 1995, p. 23).

3.2 Combination of Linguistics and CDA

Van Dijk argues that news should be studied as a form of public discourse, which cannot always be achieved by content analysis (van Dijk, 1988, p. 2,110). Content analysis is only a quantitative description of a large amount of data, and if the meaning, structure, or impact of mass media messages are expected to be explored in detail, a much more complex multidisciplinary theory and methodology of discourse research will be required (van Dijk, 1988, p. 2). He suggests that the best way to achieve such an approach may be through discourse analysis, which seeks to explain precisely how meaning operates in the cultural and social sphere of text production (van Dijk, 2003, p. 92). In the specific area of practice, the analysis of news discourse can be understood as the transformation of the study of news production and communication processes into a textual study of news discourse, as the implicit ideology can be excavated by the focuses analysis of media messages (van Dijk, 1988, p. 2,15, 1995, p. 24).

CDA has been informed by a variety of linguistic theories and concepts which equip it with a crucial explanatory level where linguistic processes are contextualized in various different contexts (KhosraviNik, 2015, p. 105). Linguistic studies, especially the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) pioneered by Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday (M.A.K. Halliday), which focuses on the interpretation of texts by exploring how grammar contributes to the structuring of discourses, and not just sentences, was incorporated into the news discourse analysis to analyze the structure and meaning of the text, and to explore different ways of interpreting the meaning and the ideological power hidden in the text. SFL contributes useful linguistic concepts for the understanding of ideological texts such as nominalization, transitivity, theme and rheme (Fairclough, 1992, pp. 169–199; To et al., 2015). Some of the linguistic concepts are contextualized in van Dijk's study of ideology and discourse. For example, "nominalization", which refers to the process of transforming a verb or an adjective into a noun (To et al., 2015, p. 136), is developed by Van Dijk as a form of implicitness and coined as vagueness at the level of semantics to indicate the characteristics of nominalization in ideological discourse, i.e., making the agent

completely implicit (van Dijk, 1998a, p. 272, 2008, p. 257, 2013, p. 55). However, although Van Dijk amplifies and expands the formal linguistic devices by providing a more detailed list of redefined rhetorical devices (KhosraviNik, 2015, p. 106), he also states that there is no direct link between the usage of these linguistic forms and ideology. That is to say, the ideology only manifests itself in the semantic contents, and the sentence syntax is only the mechanism for the production of ideological discourse (van Dijk, 2013, p. 58). In the next section, the potential rhetorical devices will be introduced alongside the discussion of Van Dijk's ideology square.

In conclusion, CDA is an examination of the sociological dimension of discourse that builds on insights of SFL, rhetoric, Foucault, and pragmatics among others, that not only appeals to micro-semantics but involves the investigation of ideology and political culture from the perspective of semantics (KhosraviNik, 2015, p. 52). So, in order to investigate the implicit ideology of a certain community constructed by news discourse, it is crucial to conduct an analytical progression of description and interpretation. At the descriptive level, this study borrows methods from corpus linguistics to explore the formal properties of texts and the repeated occurrence of linguistic forms. And at the interpretive level, Van Dijk's ideology square (van Dijk, 1998b) along with the supporting rhetorical devices (van Dijk, 2013) is used to provide a perspective of how news discourse is constructed within the implicit ideology of the certain community.

3.3 Van Dijk's Ideology Square

As one of the theories developed within the scope of CDA, van Dijk's studies of ideology aim to understand discursive power relations. His understanding of ideology refers to the hierarchical discursive structuring of different forms of discrimination, for example, racial or gender discrimination (van Dijk, 1998a, p. 70). The goal of his analysis is to counteract the power relations produced by these forms of discourse. This approach has been applied to studies of western

hegemony, and racial discrimination(van Dijk, 1993a).

Van Dijk's definition of ideology differs from classical theories of ideology, such as Gramsci's view of ideology as hegemony or Althusser's view of ideology as an ideological state apparatus. Althusser claimed that in a capitalist society (whether modern or contemporary), the indoctrination function is achieved through the ideological state apparatus such as for example compulsory education (Daldal, 2014, p. 159). Gramsci stated that civil society and the state apparatus were intermingled with each other, and the state apparatus penetrates civil society through various means—mainly through ideological means with the manifestations of "cultural hegemony", which symbolizes the struggle for ideological dominance (Daldal, 2014, p. 157). However, ideology from van Dijk's point of view is much more neutral. Van Dijk defines ideology as a social belief and representation shared by members of a social group (van Dijk, 2006, p. 116). He suggests that ideology is a stable socio-cognitive construct used by language users to accomplish their daily practices (van Dijk, 1998a, p. 56). Certain words, or discursive framings are constantly repeated in certain contexts, and people become accustomed to the concepts and meanings that they acquire over time so that some concepts with ideological meaning enter people's subconsciousness as a kind of common sense (van Dijk, 1998a, p. 106). Thus, in the study of news discourse, the relationship between cognition and ideology mentioned above can be illustrated from the perspective of news discourse production, and news discourse understanding.

News discourse refers to the process of reproducing past political, social, or cultural events with a type of text or discourse through text, audio, video, and other technical means (van Dijk, 1988, pp. 4–5). It is not an objective reflection of the real world. The news text, not only presents the expression and construction of the newsmakers of the event itself but also reflects the audience's understanding

and cognition of the real event through the text (van Dijk, 1988, pp. 15–16). Although we can assume that journalists always try their best to maintain an objective, truthful, and fair position in their work and strive to present news events truthfully, news can be viewed as an ideological discourse that provides “the pervasively dominant knowledge and attitude structures that make social, political, cultural, and economic models of societal events intelligible” (van Dijk, 1988, p. 182): “The media are not a neutral, common-sensed, or rational mediator of social events by nature, but essentially help reproduce preformulated ideologies” (1988, p. 11). In this case, the reality reproduced by media news itself is a kind of ideological construction.

Van Dijk also emphasizes that ideology does not only make sense of society but also regulates social practice through practical functions such as "persuasion", "manipulation", "legalization", and "hiding" (van Dijk, 1998a, p. 5). When members of a group try to justify, motivate, or explain a group's actions, they usually do it through ideological discourse (van Dijk, 2006, p. 121). The theory of "The Ideology Square" is a summary of the strategies used in discourse practice, and aims to show how discourse practice, as a social practice, contributes to the constructing, solidifying, or changing of ideology.

"The Ideology Square" draws on the ideas from Tajfel and Turner's social identity theory. It argues that in-group favoritism and out-group derogation are also present in discourse as a social practice, as they are in ethnocentrism (van Dijk, 1998a, p. 279). Specifically, people are socialized to assign each other to comparative and normative categories in a given context. Social categorization tends to amplify the similarities of in-group members, and the differences of out-group members. In order to increase self-esteem in the process of social comparison, in-group members deliberately demonstrate their superiority in values over out-group members, thus creating a biased self-concept (Trepte & Loy, 2017). The ideology square is a centralized summary of the discourse strategy of this implicit

ideological process.

Van Dijk's theory of "the ideology square" is found in his critical discourse studies on racial discrimination and discourse prejudice and is a central element of discourse strategies that produce ideology. Van Dijk (1998b, p. 33) first elaborated this theory in his article *Opinions and ideologies in the press*, in which he expressed "The Ideology Square " as follows:

1. Express/emphasize information that is 'positive' about us.
2. Express/emphasize information that is 'negative' about them.
3. Suppress/de-emphasize information that is 'positive' about them.
4. Suppress/de-emphasize information that is 'negative' about us.

Van Dijk calls this the strategy of polarization, which is a positive self-presentation and a negative other-presentation (van Dijk, 1998b, p. 62). This theory aims to show that "we" and "they" are polarized in specific discourse processes and that both ideological sides have the possibility to use this strategy to naturalize and legitimize discourse power (van Dijk, 1998b, p. 24). That is to say, the essence of this strategy is to reveal the naturalization and legitimization of the ideological discourse controlled by human cognition in the process of discourse production, which, from a deeper social perspective, is a contest and confrontation between "we" and "they" in the field of discourse power (van Dijk, 1998a, p. 193, 2013, p. 35).

Abstract ideologies appear only indirectly in news text, which means that 'intermediary' representations between ideologies and discourse are needed to explore and make visible the ideology of the social groups (van Dijk, 2013, p. 19). Van Dijk (1998b, p. 25, 2013, p. 17) provides a schematic structure that helps to derive the ideological schema from the basic properties of the social group.

Membership criteria: Who does (not) belong?

Typical activities: What do we do?

Overall aims: What do we want? Why do we do it?

Norms and values: What is good or bad for us?

Position: What are the relationships with others?

Resources: Who has access to our group resources?

The schema of six categories shares significant similarities with the discourse strategies in research on the representation of Self and Other proposed by Reisigl and Wodak's Discourse-Historical Approach (Reisigl & Wodak, 2017). The five discursive strategies developed by Reisigl and Wodak's Discourse-Historical Approach are listed as follows: nomination strategies focus on the linguistic classification and categorization of social actors, objects, phenomena, and events; predicational strategies, which are associated with the characteristics and attribution of negative or positive traits to completed naming and categorizations; argumentation strategies which are used to justify positive and negative attributions; perspectivization refers to the discourse representation by which speakers express their point of view in a text; and intensification/ mitigation shows how are discursive strategies intensified or mitigated through linguistic means (KhosraviNik, 2015, p. 108).

Comparing the two listed discourse strategies applied to the study of ideology, it can be argued that in the study of the ideology of certain communities, the first step in the study of the ideology of news discourse is to identify the membership or discursive construction of social actors events, and actions (KhosraviNik, 2015, p. 108; Reisigl & Wodak, 2017, p. 95; van Dijk, 1998b, p. 25), i.e., who are the social actors, what are the events, and actions referring to or naming? The discursive qualification of social actors, events, and actions shown as more or less positively or negatively is also important. Evaluative attributions of negative or positive traits are applied with the aim of demonstrating the positive or negative image of the social actor by using

collocations such as predicates, adjectives (KhosraviNik, 2015, p. 109), or omitting the negative information of the ingroup and accentuating the negative information of the outgroup (van Dijk, 1998b, p. 33).

Meanings, according to Van Dijk (2006, p. 126) “are more prone to ideological marking than syntactic structures, because ideologies are belief systems and beliefs characteristically tend to be formulated as meanings of discourse”. That is to say, syntactic structure is not inherently ideological, while semantic properties of discourse are the focus of the ideological investigation (van Dijk, 2013, p. 58). After the categorization is completed, discourse strategies may be used to express the ideological content, so the semantics of the ideological discourse will be investigated by paying attention to the following strategic tools.

In order to achieve the communication goal and the expected communication effect, rhetorical devices such as number game, news resources selection, illustration, irony, implication, presumption, vagueness, comparison and history as lesson (van Dijk, 2013) may be applied in the concrete sentences making and meaning constructing. So, it is necessary to define them all here.

First, number game. As the most used rhetorical device in argument, numbers and statistics are applied to discourse to increase evidentiality and authenticity.

Evidentiality, as claimed by van Dijk (2013, p. 52,63,69), is the proof provided by the speakers to make strong claims of objectivity and reliability. The selection of different numbers will depend on the speaker's intentions. For example, in discourse practice, the specific figures and proportions usually highlight different topics and serve different purposes (van Dijk, 2013, p. 79). Second, another way to enhance evidentiality is to appeal to specific qualities of news source, such as authority (van Dijk, 2013, p. 63). In news discourse, since the source of the news makes up an important part of the speaker's argument, the source is often framed with respect to

authority, expertise, or professionalism to increase the credibility of the discourse or arguments (van Dijk, 2013, p. 52). Third, illustration is also a powerful strategy to bolster evidentiality. The usage of illustration aims to provide intuitive information. Details included in the concrete examples or story narratives directly appeal to people's feelings, and can arouse people's imagination and mental association (van Dijk, 2013, p. 70). This enables the extension and expansion of information from one context to another, indirectly supporting the opinions or news frames (van Dijk, 1988, p. 87).

Fourth, irony is another classical rhetorical device, and it refers to the contradiction or incongruity between the surface meaning and the latent meaning (Fairclough, 1992, p. 123). The use of irony is intended to trigger a strong emotional response to an utterance, which can create a powerful attachment to the underlying claim (van Dijk, 2013, p. 76). This effect cannot be achieved by flat narrative. The deployment of irony in discourse can be shown as recognizable in the speaker's tone in a text (e.g. the usage of double quotation mark), or through the deliberate statement of something contrary to the situation or fact, take the example from Fairclough, saying 'it's a lovely day for a picnic' in a rainy day (Fairclough, 1992, p. 123).

Fifth, implication is also a strategy for the newsmaker to express ideological discourse. Implication alludes to a meaning that remains implicit and that can be easily inferred by the recipients because of the shared social knowledge and therefore shapes their perception of the events represented by the discourse (van Dijk, 2013, p. 74). This device can be used to cloak claims or strategies that are inconsistent with the strategy of positive self-presentation, or claims that are obviously biased. Thus, both negative details about the ingroup and the negatively biased opinion about the outgroup tend to be implicit (van Dijk, 2013, p. 74). Sixth, besides implication, presumption is a subtle variation of implication. It is achieved by presupposing shared knowledge as true and accepted as normal and legitimate (KhosraviNik, 2015, p. 115). Thus, even though the presupposed information can be biased or misleading, it can also produce a seemingly

reasonable result. This can be illustrated by an example from van Dijk's work, "if the police claim to worry about the high crime rate of young immigrant boys", then it contains a possible misleading presumption that young immigrant boys do have a high crime rate (van Dijk, 2013, p. 47). Seventh, the form of implicitness that conveys too little information may also lead to vagueness, which is a powerful ideological tool (van Dijk, 2013, p. 52). The management of clarity and vagueness serves the purpose of avoiding unnecessary details and emphasizing the news framework (van Dijk, 1988, p. 119). From the perspective of audience psychology, readers just expect a general understanding of what is happening when they read the news. Unless one has a special interest in the content of the news, there is no need to explore the details. At the same time, due to the timeliness of news reports, reporters frequently only use some vague words with strong generality. From the perspective of news production, vagueness complicates the process of deciphering the information behind the discourse, and thus make judgements of the truthfulness of the reporting more challenging for the readers (KhosraviNik, 2015, p. 125). In this way, the negative information of the in-group can be concealed (van Dijk, 1993a, pp. 257–258) and the accuracy of the negative information of the out-group is more difficult to contest (KhosraviNik, 2015, p. 125).

Eighth, comparison, not only contrasting between ingroups and outgroups but also the current situation with the past that is referred to 'history as lesson'(van Dijk, 2013, p. 72). History as lesson, frames current understanding on the action of actors in the past (van Dijk, 2013, p. 72). Many of these strategies fall under Van Dijk's framework where "ideologies often emerge when two or more groups have conflicting interests, when there is social struggle or competition, and in the situation of domination"(van Dijk, 2013, p. 49). And this state of confrontation can be realized by the polarization of self and other, which emphasizes good things of ingroups and bad things of outgroups. This rhetorical device is employed as a self-defense tactic to defend against potential doubts or possible objections by comparing our good things with their bad things (van Dijk, 1993a, p. 72).

At the level of news discourse, this study draws on the theory of ideology square and investigates what the Chinese national image is in the news discourse, that is how the discourse strategy of positive self-presentation and negative other- presentation manifests itself in the coverage as a means for reproducing and diffusing the image of China versus Canada as its counterpart. At the level of discourse strategies, this study aims to explore to what extent the the Globe and Mail simplifies complex national image into a dichotomous narrative structure, such as good and bad, strong and weak, rich and poor, people and officials, by applying the above-mentioned rhetorical devices.

4. Methodology

4.1 Introduction of LexisNexis Uni database and Lancsbox v.6.0

LexisNexis has introduced Nexis Uni (*Nexis Uni | Academic Research Tool for Universities & Libraries*, n.d.), which replaced LexisNexis Academic in 2018. As the strength of the LexisNexis Academic service, the Nexis Uni carries on its advantage by providing the access to up-to-date full-text news with a variety of flexible search options. With more than 17,000 news, business, and legal sources in the Nexis Uni database, it also covers a wide variety of publications including major Canadian newspapers such as The Globe and Mail. So, in this research, the target news was retrieved from this database.

The software that was used in this research is LancsBox v.6.0 (Brezina, V. et al., 2021), which is a new-generation software package for the analysis of corpora developed by Lancaster University. This software is free for non-commercial use, which contains powerful performance including frequency wordlists, keywords, data visualization, KWIC tool (keyword in context), N-gram tool, etc. Scholars (McEnery & Hardie, 2011; Weisser, 2016, p. 170) have warned that when researchers want to take advantage of the capabilities of different software, it should be noted that the results may be inconsistent with one another as different software may produce differing results due to the different core algorithms, tagging system, or different definition on “word”. So, LancsBox v.6.0 was used as the only one to conduct the corpus analysis.

4.2 Sampling media

This study collects data from a Canadian mainstream news media, The Globe and Mail. This research chooses this Canadian media to analyze China’s related news reports during the COVID-19 for the following reasons. The Globe and Mail has long been considered one of Canada’s most influential newspapers. According to the

survey of Canada's leading media and consumer research firm, Vividata released its latest survey results on 12th May 2021, and the survey results showed that, in the field from January 2020 to December 2020, The Globe and Mail continues to be the leader in national weekly print and digital readership and has maintained strong audience growth since Spring 2020 (*Vividata Spring 2021 Shows The Globe Is Canada's Top Publisher*, 2021). As a nationally circulated newspaper, The Globe and Mail has played an important role in Canadian politics, economics, culture, and social issues, as its news and editorials are frequently quoted and reprinted in the national and international press. The Globe and Mail also has a team of foreign correspondents to provide a view of the world and global events. The Globe and Mail is owned by The Woodbridge Company Limited, a Canadian private holding company based in Toronto and the principal and controlling shareholder (62.35%) of Thomson Reuters. Though the Globe and Mail's political stance has shifted over the last several decades, today the paper routinely exhibits a center bias (*The Globe and Mail Media Bias Rating | AllSides*, n.d.). It has endorsed both conservative and liberal party members in recent elections, and its reporting is consistently fact-based and balanced. Thus, this research has selected the Globe and Mail to represent the mainstream media in Canada, as the object of study to examine the image of China during the COVID-19.

4.3 Sampling time scope

Regarding this research's timeframe, the outbreak of COVID-19 started on December 1, 2019, when the first Wuhan resident with symptoms of unexplained pneumonia, which was later identified as COVID-19 appeared, and on December 31, 2019, the Wuhan Municipal Health and Wellness Commission informed on its official website about a case of "viral pneumonia" in Wuhan, People's Republic of China. On the same day, The Globe and Mail published a news report titled "Chinese health officials investigating Wuhan pneumonia cases amid SARS rumors. " Thus, this date was used as the starting date for the sample period. At the beginning of the outbreak of the COVID-19, it was called pneumonia, and later it was called coronavirus. The disease

caused by the coronavirus was only announced as well as named COVID-19 by WHO on February 11, 2020, so the keywords pneumonia and coronavirus and COVID-19 were added when selecting samples for the database.

4.4 Corpus construction

In retrieving the relevant data from the Lexis Nexis Uni database, the English keyword combinations "Coronavirus" and "China", "COVID" and "China" and "pneumonia" and "China" were selected in the advanced selection options. The sample period ranged a full year from December 31, 2019 (the first report from The Globe and Mail on pneumonia in Wuhan) to December 31, 2020. "The Globe and Mail" was entered as the news source. The results were retrieved, selected, and downloaded as text and saved as Docx format. Since the maximum download limit is 500 articles in one Docx, all 1885 news articles were downloaded as 5 Docx. The software Beyond Compare 4 was used to compare all 5 Docx, eliminate duplicate text and irrelevant texts, such as news related to sports, books, films, market summaries, and news corrections, and invalid information, such as news sources, copyright information, URL information, etc. Subsequently, all five texts were combined into one document and converted to TXT format by using Ultra Edit. And then hyperlinks, extra spaces, extra blank lines, extra carriage returns, and other non-related symbols were removed from the corpus to get a clean corpus text. Useful information, including news titles, publication date, word counts, section information, bylines, etc., were retained and annotated through the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) in the form of '<>' and '</>' (Meyer, 2002, p. 82). In this process, regular expressions were used for bulk modifications with the function of "find" and "replace" (Weisser, 2016, p. 46), the specific regular expressions this study used is attached in Appendix A. Data containing clean text as well as meta-information was saved separately for specific use in subsequent analyses, with the data containing meta-information being used in the analysis of reporting trends and frequencies to observe changes in the Globe and Mail's coverage of China during the virus outbreak over

time.

Prior to the formal corpus analysis, lexical tagging of the corpus was also undertaken. This step utilized the automatic tagging function of Lancsbox v.6.0 for the initial tagging. It should be noted that the tagging tool used in Lancsbox is Treetagger (see Appendix B), which can achieve an accurate rate of over 95% (Weisser, 2016, p. 112), so the automatic tagging was also checked manually.

At this stage, the corpus named TGAM (The Globe and Mail) contained 702 news articles (see Appendix C for all article titles) was built. Type (the number of different words) of the corpus is 43432, and the tokens (the total number of words) is 642220. Based on this corpus, Lancsbox v.6.0, a corpus analysis software, was used to analyze China-related reports from the Globe and Mail during COVID-19 by means of applying keywords, key n-grams, collocations, and concordance.

4.5 Reference corpus

Reference corpora are mainly used for the generation of keywords lists because keywords are words with a particular word frequency that are counted by corpus software when comparing the word lists of a target corpus with those of a reference corpus (M. Scott, 2016, p. 2). The keywords lists vary by using different reference corpora (M. Scott, 2016, p. 2). For small specialized corpora, the size of the reference corpus should not be smaller than the observation corpus, and a moderate sized reference corpus is sufficient for the task (M. Scott, 2016, p. 11). Thus, the Crown CLOB corpus, a new member of the Brown corpus, was used as a reference corpus. The corpus contains more than 2 million words in total, which is about three times the size of the observation corpus. The corpus was built and revised by Beijing Foreign Studies University in February 2012, following a similar sampling frame of Brown family corpora, which aimed to construct a balanced corpus of written contemporary English. The corpus contains mainly articles published from 2008 to 2010 by authors

from British and American countries and is available for free download in the CoRD Corpus Resource Database (Xu & Liang, 2013, p. 178).

4.6 Significance test

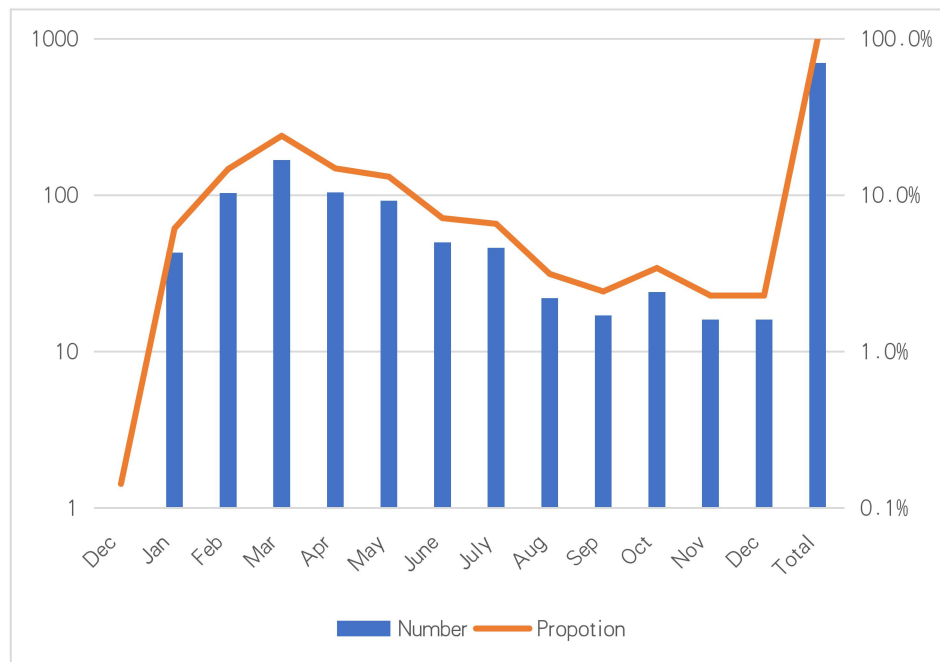
By computing the corpus of the texts, two things are achieved: count word frequency in the corpus and nest the words in the context. The former is termed a frequency list, and the latter, concordance. Keywords and collocations in the analysis can be viewed as the abstraction of the frequency list and concordance respectively (McEnery & Hardie, 2011, p. 41). It is the process of abstraction that needs statistical significance. Statistical significance refers to the appearance of a co-occurrence pattern that is statistically significant (McEnery & Hardie, 2011, p. 125). Generally, the result will be viewed as significant if there is a 95 percent chance that the result is not raised by chance (McEnery & Hardie, 2011, p. 52). The choice of statistical techniques is important for both the significance test of keywords and collocations in corpus linguistics. The most commonly used statistical tests of the general comparisons of large corpora are the chi-squared test or the log-likelihood test, among which the log-likelihood test is preferred in many studies, as it does not assume that data is normally distributed (McEnery et al., 2006, p. 54). Normally distributed is not true in most applications of statistical text analysis unless massive corpora are employed or the analysis is limited to only the most common words (McEnery et al., 2006, p. 214). Log-likelihood test was designed by Dunning (1993) to improve its performance with considerably less text than is required for statistical measures that assume normal distributions, and to allow comparisons between the significance of both rare and common features of words (McEnery et al., 2006, p. 214). In the statistical result, the critical value of the log-likelihood test with 10.83 was considered in the significant levels of 0.001 (McEnery et al., 2006, p. 55), which was used as the statistic test for keywords and key n-grams in this study by comparing between the reference corpus and the self-built corpus.

In addition, in the significance test for collocations, as well as chi-squared, log-likelihood, other statistics can be used as well, such as the t-score, z-score, mutual information (MI), MI3, and log-log. The significance test of collocations aims at testing when the typical co-occurrence patterns of words are exclusive and not because the words commonly appear in the context (Baker, 2006). That is to say, from the perspective of collocational strength, which indicates the calculation of association strength (Gablasova et al., 2017, p. 167; Lehecka, 2015, p. 2), the statistical test enables the reduction of the length of the list by excluding common co-occurring collocations and ranking the collocations in order, with the strongest collocations on the top and the weakest at the bottom. Due to different algorithms, various statistical measures have different advantages in sorting collocation words. For example, when emphasizing high frequency, function words are ranked highly according to the initial frequency, and when emphasizing the saliency of content words, MI, T-score, Z-score, and log-log are used. The usage of log-likelihood and MI3 aims to emphasize the balance between frequency and saliency (Baker, 2006, p. 102). Selected from the significant test measurements provided by Lancsbox v.6.0, this study used MI to emphasize the saliency of content words. This is frequently accomplished by running a significance test to see whether the difference between the frequency-with-node and the frequency-elsewhere is completely random (McEnery & Hardie, 2011, p. 127), which is mainly done by comparing the actual observed frequency with the expected frequency. In a corpus, the original frequency of any two words can be measured, and the expected probability of co-occurrence of two words can be calculated, compared with the possibility of observed co-occurrence, the strength value of the collocation can be obtained. The MI score of 3 or higher to be taken as evidence that two items are collocates (Hunston, 2002, p. 71). So, in this study, the MI score was set as 3 which aims to shorten the list.

Moreover, the change of the span of query words, i.e., the number of words left and right will contribute to slightly different result. Although studies showed that the usage of span varies from two to five in studies served various purposes, the majority

have adopted Sinclair's guideline of a span of ± 4 (Kyle et al., 2013; McEnery & Hardie, 2011, p. 129). Sinclair(1974) showed that when the span exceed ± 4 , there is no strong attraction with the node words. So, in this research, in light of the lexical relationships that need to be observed, i.e., China +verb, verb + China, premodifying adj + China, Chinese +noun, China's, and noun of China, the span of ± 4 was set as an appropriate word span.

5. Result



5.1 Frequency and Trend of reporting China's related news on The Globe and Mail

Chart 1 Number and Proportion of China's related news during COVID-19 on the Globe and Mail in 2020

From December 31, 2019, to December 31, 2020, the Globe and Mail published a total of 702 China's related reports during COVID-19. On December 1, 2019, the first Wuhan resident with COVID-19 appeared, and on December 31, 2019, The Globe and Mail published a news report titled "Chinese health officials investigating Wuhan pneumonia cases amid SARS rumors" on the same day when the Wuhan Municipal Health and Wellness Commission informed on its official website about a case of "viral pneumonia" in Wuhan (*Archived: WHO Timeline - COVID-19, 2020*). On January 11-12, the expert evaluation team from National Health and Wellness Commission of China initially confirmed the coronavirus as the etiology of the outbreak and shared the generic map of the virus (*Archived: WHO Timeline - COVID-19, 2020*). This study finds that there is no news release in the two weeks since the

Globe and Mail published its first report on pneumonia on December 31, 2019, until January 20. As of January 20, a significant increase in its reports on the China-related stories on coronavirus, with 41 reports published from January 20 to 31 can be observed in the Globe and Mail.

On the evening of January 20, the academician Zhong Nanshan, head of the high-level expert group of the National Health Commission of China, stated clearly in a CCTV link that there was the human-to-human transmission of pneumonia from the new coronavirus infection (*WUHAN CORONAVIRUS TIMELINE IN ENGLISH*, 2020). And on January 22, The WHO mission to China issued a statement saying there was evidence of human-to-human transmission in Wuhan, but more research was needed to understand the full picture of transmission (*Archived: WHO Timeline - COVID-19*, 2020). In the days that followed, January 24, 27, 30 the Globe and Mail continually reported on the situation of human-to-human transmission in China and cited declarations from the WHO that there was no evidence showing sustained human transmission outside China. From January 23 to January 31, The Globe and Mail reported on strict quarantine measures and social control, such as lockdowns and how the extended shutdowns in a number of provinces and cities of China impacted the everyday social and economic lives of individuals. This is consistent with the fact that on January 24, many provinces including Hubei Province reported many confirmed cases and activated their Level I responses to public health emergencies (*WUHAN CORONAVIRUS TIMELINE IN ENGLISH*, 2020). At the same time, the first cases of coronavirus were reported in several countries, including South Korea and the United States. The Globe and Mail reported on January 22, the first case confirmed in the U.S.

On the evening of February 6, Dr. Li Wenliang from Wuhan Central Hospital was infected by the new coronavirus and passed away after all-out rescue efforts. This led to a strong response from the public. On February 7, the State Supervisory Commission sent an investigation team to Wuhan to conduct a comprehensive

investigation into the issues related to Dr. Li Wenliang as a response to the public (*WUHAN CORONAVIRUS TIMELINE IN ENGLISH*, 2020). On February 4, 8, 11, and 15 the Globe and Mail reported the death of Dr. Li Wenliang and the relevant events in detail. On February 11, the WHO announced that the new coronavirus was named COVID-19 (*Archived: WHO Timeline - COVID-19*, 2020), which led to a surge in the number of China-related reports from 43 in January to 103 in February. Since February 26, the Globe and Mail began reporting more new confirmed cases of COVID-19 outside of China, and gradually shifted its focus to the world and Canada.

The number of China-related stories peaked at 168 in March. As the COVID-19 spread internationally, the Globe and Mail also shifted its focus to the prevention and control of the international epidemic. With cities in Hubei province unlocked on the 25th of March, China undertook COVID-19 prevention and control measures of the COVID-19 on a regular basis (*WUHAN CORONAVIRUS TIMELINE IN ENGLISH*, 2020). The Globe and Mail thus paid attention to the means of epidemic prevention and control as well as virus-detection issues from the global experience, and became more concerned with more the social and economic effects that the COVID-19 brought to China and its economic impact on the world.

From April onwards, the spread of the epidemic in China, with Wuhan as the epicenter, was largely controlled nationwide (*WUHAN CORONAVIRUS TIMELINE IN ENGLISH*, 2020). After March, the Globe and Mail's reports on the virus outbreak in China dropped off month by month as the outbreak began to spread globally, but the observation showed that it continued to show great interest in China when important events occurred, including the Meng Wanzhou case and the Hong Kong incident. On the morning of May 27, 2020, the British Columbia Supreme Court of Canada, Vancouver, announced the first verdict of Meng Wanzhou's extradition case and found that Meng Wanzhou met the legal standard of double criminality, so the extradition case would continue to be heard (*Timeline: Key Events in Huawei CFO Meng Wanzhou's Extradition Case | Reuters*, 2020). The Globe and Mail, on May 28th

and 30th, published detailed reports on the Meng case. On May 9, 13, 14, 22, 29, the Globe and Mail covered the Meng case frequently and continuously. In May, the China's People's Congress passed a decision to enact a national security law for Hong Kong, and in the last hour of June, the provisions of the Hong Kong National Security Law were published, enacted, and took effect immediately. Thus, during the epidemic, in addition to the focus on the recent situation of the epidemic and its prevention and control in China, the Meng Wanzhou incident and the Hong Kong incident were also reported in the context of the epidemic.

After May, the number of China-related reports was below 90. In October, the Globe and Mail reported the epidemic rebounded in Qingdao, Shandong Province, and conducted continuous tracking reports of the situation in China and published a series of opinion articles commenting on China's performance during the epidemic, such as 'The Western world has had enough of China's hypocrisy' on October 20, 2020 Tuesday, 'China has almost returned to normal - except for places of worship' on October 20, 2020, 'China's recovery shines light on growing rich-poor divide', on October 24, 2020 Saturday, and 'Haven urged for Hong Kongers in peril', on October 26, 2020 Monday, etc. The last two reports retrieved for this study were published on December 31st, 2020, with the headlines "A terrible year, but it had a silver lining" and "On vaccines, Trump did everything right". This shows that the Globe and Mail has shown considerable attention to China in its coverage of the global epidemic, providing timely, uninterrupted, and multifaceted coverage of the real-time progress and impact of the epidemic in China. As can be deduced from the above, the fluctuation of the number of reports was affected by the severity of the epidemic and progress of important events.

5.2 Keywords

Keywords analysis is different from simple word frequency statistics, in which the observed corpus is compared with another larger reference corpus to obtain

significant high-frequency words. Keywords are not necessarily the most used words in the text, but the words with special word frequency, which can help us to distinguish the thematic characteristics of the discourse content in the corpus (Bondi & Scott, 2010, p. 132). That is to say, keywords are words with a particular word frequency that are counted by corpus software when comparing the word lists of an observed corpus with those of a reference corpus (M. Scott, 2016, p. 2). In this process, Crown CLOB was used as the reference corpus to help compute the keywords list by comparing the word list it generated with that of self-built corpus TGAM, and the statistical analysis algorithms, the log-likelihood ratio was employed to compute the result. In this thesis, the corpus software Lancsbox v.6.0 was used to obtain the list of keywords, which set the critical value as 10.83 for the significance levels of 0.001 and ranked them from high to low. After eliminating the function words and selecting the top 100 keywords, The Globe and Mail's reports on China can be divided into the following aspects.

Number	Category	Keywords	Proportion%
1	Place	China, Canada, Canadian, Canada's, Chinese, Wuhan, Hong Kong, USA, Toronto, China's, Beijing, Italy, Ontario, Ottawa, Globe, Hubei, countries, Alberta, province, Vancouver, country's, UK, world, Quebec, Taiwan	26%
2	Virus/Disease	coronavirus, COVID-19, virus, pandemic, disease, epidemic, SARS	7%
3	Person	I, Mr, Ms, Dr, Trump, Trudeau, Biden, Xi, chief, organization, prof, officer, residents, citizens, outbreak, health, cases, vaccine, quarantine, masks, measures, death, crisis, lockdown, testing,	14%
4	Epidemic Progress	confirmed, public-health, emergency, infections, distancing, restrictions, infection, patients, symptoms, spread, medical, healthcare, ventilators, epicenter, respiratory, transmission, supplies	28%

5	Effect	travel, oil, hospitals, economic, Huawei, international, flights, response, workers	9%
6	Political body	officials, government, authorities, minister, communist	5%
7	Time	Monday, March, week, January, 2019, Wednesday, Tuesday, Thursday	8%

Table 1 Too 100 Keywords of corpus TGAM (without function words)

Each media has its own perspective and choice for reporting events and the forms of different topics. The analysis of the keywords can further confirm and make visible the media's choice and bias in reporting of incidents (Bassi, 2010, p. 209). As shown in Table 1, the classification of keywords shows that the Globe and Mail's reporting on China during the coronavirus mainly revolved around the evolution of the epidemic, the impact of the epidemic, time, place, and people. From the above data, it is not difficult to infer that there are four principal foci of attention in the Globe and Mail's China-related reports: First, the progress of COVID-19, which involves viruses and diseases, epidemic progress, etc., the total number of each keyword accounts for 35%. "Coronavirus, COVID-19, virus, pandemic, outbreak, health, spread, deaths, SARS, infected, respiratory, vaccine, global, crisis, public health, emergency, quarantine, masks, distancing, lockdown, testing, restrictions, ventilators, epicenter, supplies." These keywords convey the message that the coronavirus disease 2019, abbreviated as COVID-19, is a transmissible disease characterized by the acute respiratory syndrome. It spread rapidly and became one of the most fatal epidemics in recent human history. The transmission capacity of the coronavirus is greater than that of SARS and contributing to more deaths. The World Health Organization (WHO) announced on January 30, 2020, that the COVID-19 outbreak was a public health emergency of international concern, and on the 11th of March, it was assessed that COVID-19 disease had pandemic characteristics (*Archived: WHO Timeline - COVID-19*, 2020). The diagnosis of the disease was mainly detected by a variety of testing methods. The testing rate was considered one of the most important indicators for

disease diagnosis and epidemic control. In the early stages of the epidemic, there was a shortage of medical supplies such as ventilators, masks, and testing equipment. For epidemic prevention and control, preventive measures to reduce the chance of infection included wearing masks, maintaining social distancing, and vaccination. The progress of vaccine research and development, storage, and vaccination received extensive media attention. From the perspective of national epidemic prevention and control, quarantine and lockdown have been the main measures adopted by the Chinese government.

The second category shows that the Globe and Mail paid attention to the epidemic situation in various regions, of which the keywords referring to the location account for 26%. Among these keywords, a considerable proportion of them refers to China and Canada. Wuhan was the hardest hit area of coronavirus in China. COVID-19 broke out in Wuhan and spread to other areas afterwards. As a result, Wuhan City in Hubei Province is the main focus area for the coronavirus-related reports on media. Early news explored the cause of the virus outbreak in Wuhan, concentrating reports on people traveling to and from Wuhan, and a series of prevention measures carried out in Wuhan. The Globe and Mail continued to track and report on the progress of the Wuhan epidemic and the recovery of social and economic activities in Wuhan. In the news articles, Beijing is also a high-frequency keyword with significance. The term Beijing not only refers to the capital city of China but also refers to the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese government. The Globe and Mail not only paid attention to the epidemic situation and social and economic activities in Beijing, as well as Canadians living in Beijing but also interpreted a series of political signals and social policies released by Beijing as a representative of the Chinese government. Correspondingly, Ottawa in Canada was also referred to as a representative of the authorities. In addition, the first confirmed cases in Toronto, Ontario, Quebec, and Alberta, where the epidemic situation in Canada took on considerable urgency, also, occupied considerable attention. At the same time, the frequency with Hong Kong and Taiwan is also significant. Their occurrence with other Asian countries and regions

often aimed at expressing the situation of epidemic prevention and control in Asia. When they are mentioned with mainland China, more geopolitical implications are suggested. In addition, other countries in the world, such as the situation of the epidemic in the United States, and its impact on the Sino-US trade war and the U.S elections equally received widespread attention. In addition, in Italy, at the beginning of 2020, the severity of the epidemic was second only to that of the United States. At the same time, Italy implemented the largest lockdown in European history which has also received widespread attention.

Third, the keywords related to person accounted for 13%. The source of news can come from individuals, organizations, and statistics. Van Dijk argues that if news claims want to increase their authenticity, they will choose the views of individuals and institutions with higher credibility as the source of information (van Dijk, 2013, p. 63). Hackett has pointed out that the news media has a highly elitist tendency, that is, when reporters report news, their sources will rely more heavily on social elites (Hackett, 1985). Specifically, after an emergency occurs, the media is more inclined to seek interviews with persons with official backgrounds, professional knowledge, and information authority, so as to quickly obtain core information and report in a timely manner. During the COVID-19, attention to the development of the epidemic, government policy formulation, vaccine development, has made the media more inclined to quote social elites such as national leaders, i.e., Trump, Trudeau, Biden, Xi, to comprehensively understand the country and the government's social governance methods in response to the epidemic, and quoting medical experts and scientists, such as Dr., Prof., etc., to understand the development status of the epidemic and the corresponding medical and health research status. At the same time, the World Health Organization has played an important role in communicating about the epidemic, developing vaccines, and cooperating in prevention and treatment among countries. However, it is worth noting that among the high-frequency keywords of persons, there are also words representing non-elite classes such as "citizens" and "residents". These keywords convey the message of the impact of the coronavirus epidemic on ordinary

citizens and residents. In addition, time is also a keyword that frequently appears, such as the month, week, and date, reflecting the staged characteristics of the development of the epidemic.

Fourth, keywords related to the impact of the epidemic account for 9%. It can be seen from the statistical data that the Globe and Mail was concerned with the socio-economic impact of the coronavirus. In some descriptive articles, words such as "crisis, workers, flights, hospitals, supplies, travelers, economic, oil, Huawei" frequently appear. As a public health crisis, the epidemic placed higher requirements on the allocation of medical and health resources in hospitals and also put pressure on the daily operation of hospitals. With the further spread of the coronavirus and the continuous escalation of epidemic prevention and control measures, many companies and factories suspended work and production, many roads were restricted, and some flights were canceled. The normal operation of society was greatly affected. The impact on China's economy and financial markets inevitably spread to other countries in the world. As an important resource, the price and storage of oil were also the focus of media attention. During the epidemic, at a critical period of the Sino-US trade war, the blockade and restrictions on Huawei's 5G and the arrest of Huawei Vice President Meng Wanzhou did not fade out of the media's vision, for example, the Globe and Mail published the report on the epidemic prevention supplies provided by Huawei to Canada, closely linked to the interpretation of the interaction between the two countries around Huawei. The economic and trade communication between the two countries in the initial phase of the epidemic period also inevitably mentioned the extradition case of Meng Wanzhou and the detention of Michael Kovrig and Michael Spavor involving diplomatic relations between China and Canada.

Fifth, the political body in keywords accounts for 5% of the list. The high-frequency use of terms "authority", "government", "communist", "minister" and "officials" related to political entities demonstrate the Globe and Mail's attention to the main bodings taking measures of epidemic prevention and control, i.e., the Chinese

government and the Canadian government.

The COVID-19 epidemic was an emergency in the field of public health, but on the whole, the theme of The Globe and Mail's report on the epidemic in China was not limited to the field of public health. The relevant interpretation perspectives were diverse, covering many fields such as economy, politics, health science, and technology. In its China-related reports during COVID-19, The Globe and Mail not only focused on the factual information about the real-time progress of COVID-19 in China, but also covered the economic ties between the two countries and geopolitical relations around China during and after the epidemic. As a background event, COVID-19 has numerous impacts on social life, while some events were not the protagonist in the reports, but became a stage holding economic and political performances. In this section, a descriptive analysis of keywords in the China-related reports during the COVID-19 period, and a detailed analysis is made of the top 100 keywords. In the following analysis, the field of view will be expanded from words to word clusters, and then collocations.

5.3 Key N-grams

Multi-word expressions, including two-word units (bi-grams), three-word units (tri-grams), are extremely important when describing language since the importance of the meaning of a word subsists alongside other words or the structure the word participates in (McEnery & Hardie, 2011, p. 123). Moving beyond the single word, collocations which refer to the sequence of a wide range of co-occurrence patterns that are extracted from the corpus, possess a family of terms to elaborate the concordance (McEnery & Hardie, 2011, p. 123). These different terms contain n-grams, word clusters, lexical bundles, and lexical phrases and their connotations differ slightly (Weisser, 2016, p. 196). These terms can be classified into two types depending on whether they are composed of function words. The n-grams that fall

into the type of multi-word collocations composed of lexical/content words (Biber, 2009, p. 289), refer to the meaningful sequence of several words in a fixed order (Weisser, 2016, p. 197). And the lexical bundles or lexical phrases belong to the multi-word formulaic sequences which usually incorporate both function words and lexical words (Biber, 2009, p. 276), and refer to those sequences of words that are less meaningful in terms of their syntactic or semantic functions (Weisser, 2016, p. 197). In this study, the multi-word formulaic sequences will receive less attention than the multi-word collocations as the function words predominate in the fixed slots, forming the ‘frame’, while content words predominate in the internal variable slot and fill in meaning (Biber, 2009, p. 277).

In this section, the N-gram function in Lancsbox6 will first be used to identify the contiguous multi-word expressions (Brezina et al., 2015; Gablasova et al., 2017). The n-grams list yielded by corpus TGAM was compared with the n-grams list yielded by corpus Crown_CLOB to get the key n-grams list. Key n-grams refer to the occurrence of N-grams in a corpus at a significantly higher frequency than in a reference corpus (Kyle et al., 2013). The identified key n-grams were realized by using the N-gram function of Lancsbox 6 (Brezina, V. et al., 2021) and the default log-likelihood method was used to identify the significance of key n-grams for the reasons stated in Chapter 4 (McEnery & Hardie, 2011). Thus, in order to achieve the significant levels of 0.001, the key n-grams with the log-likelihood score of more than 10.86 were extracted as discussed above in the section of significance test (McEnery et al., 2006, p. 55).

Abundant studies have shown that the yield of n-grams varies and is determined within a particular span (McEnery & Hardie, 2011, p. 124; Stubbs, 2001). In this study, since the object is to investigate the image of China, and the subject should be words that indicate China, thus the “Chinese” related n-grams have been selected from the key n-grams list. After several rounds of span setting from +/-4 to +/- 2, this

thesis found that when the span was selected as +/-2, the subject that alludes to China and Canada emerged with statistical significance. The screenshot of the selected word clusters with the span of +/-2 is given below, and the complete list is shown in Appendix D.

tested positive	89.000000	0.000000	3.000000	27.518135	227.33807036001...
south korea	113.000000	0.000000	19.000000	13.896319	221.87337329375...
of cases	115.000000	0.000000	21.000000	10.180428	220.39428816217...
health officer	77.000000	0.000000	0	0	218.11900646172...
for covid-19	77.000000	0.000000	0	0	218.11900646172...
he had	65.000000	0.000000	924.000000	2.410979	218.07904782150...
chinese government	95.000000	0.000000	8.000000	18.151275	217.30669312135...
social distancing	76.000000	0.000000	0	0	215.28604455261...
of coronavirus	76.000000	0.000000	0	0	215.28604455261...
of china	124.000000	0.000000	31.000000	8.939832	213.35891689857...
virus and	81.000000	0.000000	2.000000	29.763772	211.70701480179...
communist party	82.000000	0.000000	3.000000	28.398096	207.99252214184...
the wuhan	73.000000	0.000000	0	0	206.7876882870601
the epicentre	73.000000	0.000000	0	0	206.7876882870601

Screenshot 1 “Chinese government” from Key 2-grams list

virus in	62.000000	0.000000	1.000000	37.986840	165.91341189649...
coronavirus cases	58.000000	0.000000	0	0	164.29749532108...
canadian government	58.000000	0.000000	0	0	164.29749532108...
masks and	58.000000	0.000000	0	0	164.29749532108...
china to	75.000000	0.000000	8.000000	17.803633	164.26598784136...

Screenshot 2 “Canadian government” from Key 2-grams list

It can be seen in the screenshots that the Chinese government and the Canadian government have been mentioned many times and are statistically significant. Among them, the Chinese government was mentioned 95 times and the Canadian government was mentioned 58 times, both at a significant level with a probability of 99.9%. Therefore, in the subsequent analysis process, these two 2-grams will be used as query words to examine their concordance.

5.4 Collocations

Language-communication is mainly word-driven, and people's communication activities are mainly to choose appropriate words and carry the grammatical or lexical relationship of words to achieve meaning (H. Yang, 2002). That is to say, the relationship between words and grammar is a co-selection relationship in language use, and certain words and meanings are always shown in certain grammatical forms

(McEnery & Hardie, 2011, p. 213). Therefore, when studying lexical collocations, not only multi-word units must be considered, but also the grammatical relationship of word collocations. Colligation is not an abstraction parallel to word collocation, but a higher level of abstraction which indicates the syntactic structure and category, and collocation is the concrete embodiment of colligation (McEnery & Hardie, 2011, p. 130). From the perspective of syntactic structure, colligation is viewed as a potentially looser pattern of co-occurrence, which means two words that frequently occur in proximity to one another – but not necessarily adjacently or, indeed, in any fixed order (McEnery & Hardie, 2011, p. 123). Collocations are located in the grammatical structure and framework constructed by colligations. Each colligation represents a category of word collocations, which can be called collocational class, collocational type (H. Yang, 2002, p. 101), or collocational framework (Biber, 2009, p. 276; Renouf & Sinclair, 1991). For instance, N+V is one type of colligation, examples such as “data shows”, “heart throbs” are the concrete embodiments of colligation, called collocational class (H. Yang, 2002, p. 101). Collocational framework such as “too + adj + to” represents a type of colligation, and “too good to”, “too easy to”, .etc. are the concrete examples (Renouf & Sinclair, 1991). Common collocation categories are N+V, V+N, ADJ+N, .etc. (Gablasova et al., 2017, p. 168; McEnery & Hardie, 2011). So, in this section, collocational frameworks, such as China +verb, verb + China, adj + China, Chinese +noun, China's, and noun of China will be scrutinized respectively.

Collocation analysis can be extended to the study of semantic prosody. Semantic prosody proposed by Louw refers to a tendency that collocation behavior of words habitually attracts a certain type of words with the same or similar semantic characteristics to form a collocation (as cited from McEnery & Hardie, 2011, p. 136). As the lexical items with similar semantic characteristics repeatedly co-occur with keywords in the text, they have similar semantic characteristics, which makes the context atmosphere special and recognizable. Hardt-Mautner (1995), Baker (2006) believe that the semantic prosody of corpus linguistics has methodological significance in revealing the semantics of discourse and the attitude of language users,

that is, it can show the semantic atmosphere of high-frequency collocation words around node words in the context clearly, and implicitly expresses the attitudes, positions, and ideologies in the discourse of language users, so as to achieve specific evaluation functions. Just as Sinclair stated, “ semantic prosody has a leading role to play in the integration of an item with its surroundings”(J. Sinclair, 2004, p. 34). Specifically, once the node word initiates its own semantic prosody, then a certain semantic atmosphere will be generated accordingly. All the collocates located in the node word’s environment meet the requirements of semantic prosody to be in harmony with the whole semantic atmosphere, and the words that are in conflict with the semantic atmosphere will be excluded from the scope of collocation unless its appearance is to create a certain rhetorical effect. For example, in Stubbs’ study, it was found that “cause” mainly collocates with “accident”, “concern”, “damage”, “death”, “trouble”, etc. These collocations fall into the type of V+N in terms of colligation and paired with words with negative connotations to indicate the meaning of warning (Stubbs, 1996). In this case, since all the collocations express the negative meaning, the semantic atmosphere with the node word “cause” was considered as negative semantic prosody. Following this logic, Stubbs (1996, p. 176) divides semantic prosody into three levels: positive, neutral, and negative. As the name suggests, in negative or positive semantic prosody, almost all words retrieved by the query terms have strong or distinct negative or positive semantic characteristics. The neutral semantic prosody presents intricate semantic features. In this research, the analysis of collocation words needs the assistance of semantic prosody to identify the semantic atmosphere tendency of word collocations.

“China” is the keyword of the corpus. Exploring the semantic characteristics of the collocation words helps to grasp the writing tendency of the whole corpus and the positions and attitudes of authors. Therefore, this study took "China" as the node words and used the GraphColl function of Lancsbox 6 to identify the non-contiguous expressions within the span of a specified word (Brezina et al., 2015; Gablasova et al., 2017). The span of query word was set as +/-4 for the reasons stated in the

methodology section. Thus, four words to the left of the node word and four to the right were set as the window span to identify looser word associations than the key n-gram approach by exploring the following syntactic structures, China +verb, verb + China, premodifying adj + China, Chinese +noun, China's, and noun of China. MI was used to measure the collocational strength to emphasize the saliency of content words. The threshold set for statistics value is above 3 and the collocation frequency is above 5. In order to screen the parts of speech in the following analysis, the search type is set as lemma. Lemma refers to a lexeme or dictionary headword (Stubbs, 2001, p. 25) and represents a combination of base form and parts of speech tag (Weisser, 2016, p. 131).

The results show that China is surrounded by three types of parts of speech, and each category includes several collocation words, arranged in order according to the significance of the collocation. This research first extracted the possession and possessor relationship of China (see Table 2), and then analyzes the three categories of collocations classified by parts of speech (see Table 3). Related concordance analysis is also assisted to the collocation analysis.

5.4.1 Possession and Possessor Relationship

Relationship (MI score>3)		Collocations (Frequency)
1	China's	handling(12),ruling(5),hubei(13),ministry(5),official(5),national(7),action(6),leader(7),most (7),response (5),state (5)
2	Of China	outside (5), republic (10), party(8),out(12), part(6)
3	Chinese	telecom (5),embassy (15),communist (22),authority (66),tourist (7),ambassador (7),foreign (9),restaurant (13),citizen (15),government (97),leadership (8),medium (16),city (24),scientist (7),lab (5),official (28),factory (5),leader (10),community (9),president (14),investment

		(5),capital (6),economy (13),company (16),demand (5),state (10),province (6),people (25)
4	China and	Russia (9), India (5), south (Korea) (5), Hong Kong (8), Italy (5), other (13)
5	and China	The United State (12), Canada (7)

Table 2 Possession and Possessor of selected keywords

In Table 2, "China's" and "Chinese" are entered as the node words to match the first word from the right side, and "of China" and "of Chinese" are searched as node words to observe the first word from the left side. In the corpus, collocations with "China's" are mainly NOUNs except ‘official’, ‘national’, and ‘most’. According to the meaning of the words in the table 2, they can be divided into two categories. One type represents the location of China, leaders, political party, and government, such as “China's Hubei, China's leader Xi”, “China's ruling party”, “China's ministry of state and security”, “China's national health commission”, and “China's state council”, etc. The other type is mainly related to the expression of the coronavirus, such as “China's official count”, “China's handling of COVID-19”, “China's action on wildlife trade”, “China's response to COVID-19”, etc. Collocations related to "of China" mainly refer to word clusters, such as “countries outside of China”, “the people's republic of China”, “the communist party of China”, “out of China”, and “the domestic part of China”. From these words’ clusters, it can be seen that with respect to the progress of the epidemic, The Globe and Mail focuses on the situation around the world, both inside and outside China, on prevention and control measures, and on the initiatives and actions of authorities.

Collocation words related to “Chinese” can be divided into different categories according to semantic characteristics, such as economic activities: “telecom, tourist, restaurant, factory, investment, capital, economy, company, demand”; categories of society: “citizen, medium, city, scientist, lab, leader, community, province, people”, and categories of politics: “embassy, communist, authority, ambassador, foreign,

government, leadership, official, president, state”. It can be seen that the reporting from the Globe and Mail mainly includes China’s economy, society, and politics, among which social and economic activities and their development and changes during the epidemic, and China’s political trends are the focus of the report.

The Globe and Mail’s description of China is also expressed by comparing China and other countries in the world from multiple angles. The third type of grammatical structure, i.e, collocations with "China + and" includes multiple countries and regions, such as Russian, India, South Korea, Hong Kong, Italy. This implies that China has relatively close economic or political ties with many countries and regions in the world and has become an indispensable and important member of the world. It is worth noting that the distinction between China and Hong Kong indicates that the Globe and Mail does not recognize the jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities over Hong Kong. In addition, in the collocation relationship between "China" and "other", China is often associated with descriptive phrases such as “other areas hardest hit by the virus”, “other cheap labor markets”, “other low-wage countries”, “other Asian countries”, “high-risk travel locations”. And these phrases show that China's image is a country with a severe epidemic situation, and at the same time, it is an Asian country with relatively backward economic development in the world. The collocation of "and China", “the United State” and “Canada” are also statistically significant. It is often used to indicate the tension between the two countries, while Russia and China are often used to indicate the alliance relationship between the two, such as “the tension between Canada and China”, “the trade war between U.S and China”, “both Russia and China”, “countries like Russia and China”.

5.4.2 Collocations with “China”

Grammar Structure (MI score>3)	Collocations (frequency)
--------------------------------	--------------------------

China	1	verbs	China as subject or object	conceal(10),match(5),engage(7),inform(6),accuse(11),suspend(9),gain(5),obtain(5),cover(8),cite(7),act(9),report(41),praise(12),denounce(8),detain(10),originate(12),mention(6),trust(5),fly(11),halt(9),reject(5),press(5),travel(24),ship(5),emerge(20),return(24),blame(8),study(6)
	2	Noun	Noun around China	southern(7),sea(18),eastern(7),correspondent(6),outside(5),iran(30),republic(10),brazil(6),handful(6),south(50),relationship(21),russia(27),ambassador(13),communist(19),connection(8),india(16),airlines(6),coffee(5),korea(24),import(6),flight(44),diplomat(8),tie(5),tension(6),traveller(18),post(8),vietnam(6),taiwan(14),land(5),fellow(5)
	3	Adjective	Adj+China or China+adj	Mainland(39),outside(12),dependent(5),tough(6),Australian(6),second-largest(5),geopolitical(5),northern(9),unprecedented(5)

Table 3 Top 50 collocations with “China” within +/-4 words span

(1) VERB

Among the top 50 collocation words with statistical significance, 28 notional verbs appear when “China” is used as the subject or object. Several words are matched with fixed or similar content without obvious semantic prosody. For example, "match" is often used to connect with "the gene sequence of the coronavirus", "inform" is often related to "other countries or individuals about virus information", “engage” is often used with the preposition "in" or "with" to indicate “engagement”, “commitment”, etc. The verbs "suspend", "halt", "fly", "travel", and "ship" are commonly used to explain the suspension of various social services, economic and trade activities during the COVID-19, especially the suspension of international flights. The word "return" is often used to indicate the situation of passengers returning home from the high incidence of the epidemic. "Obtain" often means that individuals or organizations obtain medical supplies and medical services to against the coronavirus. "Report" is

used to indicate the progress of the situation related to the epidemic. The term "mention" is also used to refer to long-term concerned issues of China, such as “industrial espionage” and “human rights”. "Originate" and "emerge" are mainly used to illustrate the origin of COVID-19. The term "study" is used to refer to experts who conduct majors in the Chinese university or the study of China. In addition, the collocation of other verbs in table 3 will be explained one by one.

When examining the concordance of the verb "conceal", it can be found that the word "information" (index 57, 1516, 1552, 1589, 1618, 1743) and "impact" (index 1445) are often connected to the right side of the "conceal", indicating doubts about China’s transparency with respect to epidemic information and the authentic impact of the epidemic. Even if there are sentences suggesting that China has not hidden information about the coronavirus comparing it with China's practices during the SARS period (index 57, 1038, 1456, 1552, 1589, 1618, 1743), it is still pointed out that the transparency of China's information disclosure during the COVID-19 period needed to be improved (index 1445, 1516). Thus, it is undeniable that in the corpus we find evidence of the questioning of the quality of information published by China and the transparency of the Chinese government, from SARS to COVID-19.

Screenshot 3 Concordance: “China” with “conceal”

The verb “cover” shares a similar meaning to "conceal." Except for indicating the meaning of "to cover the face" (index 1025), “cover news of China” (index 1158),

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
57	TGAM.txt	but_CC the_DT organization_NN have_VHZ refuse_VVN to_TO denounce_VV china_NP for_IN conceal_VVG information_NN even_RB after_IN it_PP become_VVD	china_NP	information_NN even_RB after_IN it_PP become_VVD
1,038	TGAM.txt	of_IN health_NN say_VVD that_IN/that unlike_IN sars_NP when_WRB china_NP try_VVD to_TO conceal_VV the_DT extent_NN of_IN the_DT	china_NP	the_DT extent_NN of_IN the_DT
1,445	TGAM.txt	legitimate_JJ reason_NNS to_TO be_VB concern_VVN about_RB whether_IN china_NP be_VBZ conceal_VVG the_DT full_JJ impact_NN of_IN covid-19_NP	china_NP	the_DT full_JJ impact_NN of_IN covid-19_NP
1,456	TGAM.txt	and_CC global_JJ affair_NNS say_VVD he_PP doInt_VVZIRB believe_VV china_NP be_VBZ conceal_VVG infection_NN and_CC death_NN rate_NNS and_CC	china_NP	infection_NN and_CC death_NN rate_NNS and_CC
1,516	TGAM.txt	day_NNS president_NP xi_NN jingping's_NPIPOS communist_NP party_NP of_IN china_NP conceal_VVD destroy_VVN falsify_VVN and_CC fabricate_VVN information_NN about_IN	china_NP	information_NN about_IN
1,552	TGAM.txt	sars_NP the_DT organization_NN have_VHZ refuse_VVN to_TO denounce_VV china_NP for_IN conceal_VVG information_NN about_IN covid-19_NP even_RB after_IN	china_NP	information_NN about_IN covid-19_NP even_RB after_IN
1,564	TGAM.txt	what_WP have_VHD by_RB then_RB become_VV plainly_RB obvious_JJ china_NP have_VHD conceal_VVN distort_VVN and_CC restrict_VVN the_DT flow_NN	china_NP	distort_VVN and_CC restrict_VVN the_DT flow_NN
1,589	TGAM.txt	but_CC the_DT organization_NN have_VHZ refuse_VVN to_TO denounce_VV china_NP for_IN conceal_VVG information_NN about_IN covid-19_NP even_RB after_IN	china_NP	information_NN about_IN covid-19_NP even_RB after_IN
1,618	TGAM.txt	but_CC the_DT organization_NN have_VHZ refuse_VVN to_TO denounce_VV china_NP for_IN conceal_VVG information_NN about_IN covid-19_NP even_RB after_IN	china_NP	information_NN about_IN covid-19_NP even_RB after_IN
1,743	TGAM.txt	but_CC the_DT agency_NN have_VHZ refuse_VVN to_TO denounce_VV china_NP for_IN conceal_VVG information_NN about_IN covid-19_NP even_RB after_IN	china_NP	information_NN about_IN covid-19_NP even_RB after_IN

"cover Chinese who hold negative views of China" (index 328) etc., Most of the time, the connection between "cover" and "up" means concealment, and the lexical

meaning items followed after "cover up" all possess the meaning of concealment, especially hinting the concealment of the initial outbreak of the virus (index 1517,1657,1659,1678,1947). The usage of these terms continues to question the transparency of China's government information and contributes to the image of China's stringent information censorship, thus highlighting the shortcomings of the rigid bureaucracy, the lack of supervision in China's officialdom, and the management style of "responsible to the top but not to the bottom".

Search China Occurrences 8/2,214 (0.12) Texts 1 Corpus TGAM Context 7 Display Text

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
328	TGAM.txt	percentage_NN of_IN people_NNS hold_VVG negative_JJ view_NNS of_IN	china_NP	that_DT also_RB cover_VVZ a_DT lot_NN of_IN chinese_JJ
1,025	TGAM.txt	right_RB away_RB she_PP said_many_JJ traveller_NNS return_VVG to_TO	china_NP	cover_VVD their_PP\$ face_NNS while_IN some_DT tuck_VVN box_NNS
1,158	TGAM.txt	greatly_RB hinder_VVZ the_DT newspaper \$_NN\$POS ability_NN to_TO cover_VV	china_NP	and_CC request_VVD the_DT reinstatement_NN of_IN visa_NNS for_IN
1,517	TGAM.txt	statement_NN it_PP make_VVD that_WDT reject_VVZ allegation_NNS that_IN/that	china_NP	cover_VVD up_RP the_DT virus_NN outbreak_NN as_IN effort_NNS
1,657	TGAM.txt	trump_NP be_VBZ make_VVG it_PP hard_JJR to_TO hold_VV	china_NP	accountable_JJ for_IN cover_VVG up_RP covid-19_NP by_IN connect_VVG
1,659	TGAM.txt	the_DT university_NP of_IN michigan_NP "it be_NN VBZ too_RB bad_JJ	china_NP	cover_VVG up_RP the_DT virus_NN be_VBZ be_VBG conflate_VVN
1,678	TGAM.txt	in_IN a_DT chinese_JJ lab_NN certain_JJ fact_NNS remain.first_NP	china_NP	do_VVD try_VV to_TO cover_VV up_RP the_DT emergence_NN
1,947	TGAM.txt	from_IN @card@_CD to_TO @card@_CD and_CC famously_RB tongue-lash_VVD	china_NP	for_IN cover_VVG up_RP the_DT initial_JJ outbreak_NN of_IN

Screenshot 4 Concordance: "China" with "cover"

This crisis of trust in the transparency and credibility of China's information not only comes from official discourse, the Globe and Mail also indicates that the public casts doubt on the information provided by the Chinese government (index 1876,1897). This point is manifest with respect to the usage of the verb "trust". The word "trust" often has negative semantic prosody. It implies that the credibility of China's narratives of combating COVID-19 and the information shared by China in response to the coronavirus, especially the credibility of published confirmed cases aroused doubts with respect to the freedom of the press and the authenticity of the information in China due to the detaining of citizen journalists (index 1672,1162). In addition, the Globe and Mail also cites survey data and quotes from interviews to show that people in China and abroad doubt and are concerned about the willingness and the ability of the Chinese government to support and protect individual rights when implementing epidemic prevention and control measures (index 1876,1897).

Search China Occurrences 5/2,214 (0.08) Texts 1 Corpus TGAM Context 7 Display Text

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
1,162	TGAM.txt	coronavirus_NN can_MD be_VB trust_VVN and_CC in_IN which_WDT	china_NP	be_VBZ detain_VVG citizen_NN journalist_NNS this_DT send_VVZ a_DT
1,672	TGAM.txt	when_WRB ask_VVN whether_IN she_PP trust_VVD the_DT information_NN	china_NP	be_VBD sharing.on_NP thursday_NP foreign_NP affairs_NPS minister_NP francois-philippe_NP
1,876	TGAM.txt	percentage_NN of_IN people_NNS who_WP say_VVP they_PP trust_VVP	china_NP	plunge_VVD by_IN @card@_CD point_NNS that_DT same_JJ year_NN
1,886	TGAM.txt	leader_NNS to_TO forge_VV a_DT common_JJ front_NN against_IN	china_NP	he_PP ca n't_MD RB be_VB trust_VVN to_TO do_VV it.it be_NN VBZ
1,897	TGAM.txt	i_PP do n't_VVD RB renew_VV it_PP because_IN i_PP trust_VVD	china_NP	say_VVD 40-year-old_JJ peter_NP chan_NP who_WP work_VVZ in_IN

Screenshot 5 Concordance: "China" with "trust"

Index 1162: In a moment in which the world is asking questions about whether China's narrative of fighting the coronavirus can be trusted, and in which China is detaining citizen journalists, this sends a dangerous signal that the Chinese government intends to limit the ability of the foreign press to report on the fight against the virus and the economic impact it is having.(“China expels three WSJ reporters over 'derogatory' headline”, published on February 20, 2020 Thursday)

Index 1897: My BNO passport expired in 2004, but at the time I didn't renew it because I trusted China, said 40-year-old Peter Chan, who works in asset management and waited in line for more than two hours. (“Hongkongers race to apply for temporary U.K. passports as local police reject application for Tiananmen vigil”, published on June 2, 2020 Tuesday)

Index 1876: Even in Australia, waning public sentiment has left China's economic interests unharmed. Last year, a poll showed that the percentage of people who say they trust China plunged by 20 points. That same year, trade between the two countries rose by 20.5 per cent. (“First pestilence, then war? china takes on the world; Since COVID-19 disrupted Beijing's plans for economic strength and global prestige, it has increasingly turned to military force and devastating diplomacy”, published on May 30, 2020 Saturday)

When "accuse" is paired with "China", "China" is often the object of accusations. Content associated with “accuse” includes "hiding information and evidence about the coronavirus"(index 738,744,1429,1535), "dispatching espionage activities"(index 954), “engaging in ‘hostage diplomacy’ ” (index 874), and "illegally obtaining valuable intellectual property rights related to the vaccine" (index 963,1982), all of which points to negative semantic prosody. In particular, it is believed that China has not fulfilled its basic responsibilities of information transparency and information sharing in the traceability of the virus, delaying countries' ability to make judgements on the epidemic, resulting in a worldwide pandemic. Other than that, the Chinese

government's handling of coronavirus pandemic along with the espionage activities, especially the intellectual property of vaccine, construct a negative image of China as irresponsible and tough. Therefore, through the analysis of the high-frequency collocation words "conceal", "cover up" and "accuse", it can be found that the negative semantic prosody infused with these words, contributes to the emergence of an image of China as being irresponsible.

Search China		Occurrences 11/2,214 (0.17)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	TGAM	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
738	TGAM.txt	week's_NN POS round_NN table_NN t_NN mr._NP kenney_NP accuse_VVD	china_NP	of_IN c_NN work_VVG to_TO suppress_VV early_JJ evidence_NN			
744	TGAM.txt	last_JJ week's_NN POS round_NN table_NN mr._NP kenney_NP accuse_VVD	china_NP	of_IN work_VVG to_TO suppress_VV early_JJ evidence_NN of_IN			
844	TGAM.txt	kevin_NP and_CC julia_NP garratt_NP be_VBD detain_VVN in_IN	china_NP	in_IN @card@_CD accuse_VVN of_IN steal_VVG state_NN secret_NNS			
855	TGAM.txt	aspect_NNS of_IN the_DT crisis_NN she_PP said_india_NP and_CC	china_NP	accuse_VVP each_DT other_JJ of_IN instigate_VVG monday's_NN POS fight_NN			
874	TGAM.txt	government_NN have_VHZ call_VVN their_PP5 arrest_NN arbitrary_NN and_CC	china_NP	have_VHZ be_VBN widely_RB accuse_VVN of_IN engage_VVG in_IN			
954	TGAM.txt	say_VVD western_JJ intelligence_NN agency_NNS have_VHP frequently_RB accuse_VVN	china_NP	of_IN dispatch_VVG spy_NNS to_TO other_JJ country_NNS under_IN			
963	TGAM.txt	trump_NP administration_NN to_TO call_VV out_RP cybercrimes_NNS by_IN	china_NP	in_IN july_NP prosecutor_NNS accuse_VVD hacker_NNS of_IN work_VVG			
1,429	TGAM.txt	world_NN rather_RB than_IN listen_VV to_TO those_DT accuse_VVG	china_NP	of_IN a_DT cover-up_NN she_PP say_VVD we_PP should_MD			
1,535	TGAM.txt	liberal_NP cabinet_NN minister_NN irwin_NP cotler_NP have_VHZ accuse_VVN	china_NP	of_IN keep_VVG information_NN about_IN the_DT pandemic_NN from_IN			
1,779	TGAM.txt	similar_JJ notice_NN also_RB on_IN may_NP @card@_CD naming_NN	china_NP	and_CC accuse_VVG beijing_NP of_IN seek_VVG to_TO illicitly_RB			
1,982	TGAM.txt	julia_NP garratt_NP who_WP have_VHD be_VBN detain_VVN in_IN	china_NP	in_IN @card@_CD and_CC accuse_VVN of_IN spying.although_NN the_DT			

Screenshot 6 Concordance: “China” with “accuse”

The collocation of "denounce" usually has an opposite meaning. “Denounce” is always connected with “refuse to”. In terms of the meaning of the expression, it is intended to state that the WHO refuses to accuse China of its reservations about the sharing of epidemic information (index 57, 1552, 1589, 1618, 1743). It believes that China's practice is different from the 2003 SARS concealment of epidemic information. The Chinese authorities' information on the coronavirus is timely and transparent. However, in addition to the epidemic, the term "denounce" has also been used to accuse China of depriving Hong Kong of autonomy (index 891,1873).

Search China		Occurrences 8/2,214 (0.12)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	TGAM	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
57	TGAM.txt	but_CC the_DT organization_NN have_VHZ refuse_VVN to_TO denounce_VV	china_NP	for_IN conceal_VVG information_NN even_RB after_IN it_PP become_VVD			
891	TGAM.txt	foreign_JJ interference_british_JJ prime_NP minister_NP boris_NP johnson_NP	china_NP	for_IN a_DT clear_JJ and_CC serious_JJ violation_NN of_IN			
1,552	TGAM.txt	sars_NP the_DT organization_NN have_VHZ refuse_VVN to_TO denounce_VV	china_NP	for_IN conceal_VVG information_NN about_IN covid-19_NP even_RB after_IN			
1,589	TGAM.txt	but_CC the_DT organization_NN have_VHZ refuse_VVN to_TO denounce_VV	china_NP	for_IN conceal_VVG information_NN about_IN covid-19_NP even_RB after_IN			
1,618	TGAM.txt	but_CC the_DT organization_NN have_VHZ refuse_VVN to_TO denounce_VV	china_NP	for_IN conceal_VVG information_NN about_IN covid-19_NP even_RB after_IN			
1,743	TGAM.txt	but_CC the_DT agency_NN have_VHZ refuse_VVN to_TO denounce_VV	china_NP	for_IN conceal_VVG information_NN about_IN covid-19_NP even_RB after_IN			
1,873	TGAM.txt	international_JJ fury_NN as_IN critic_NNS canada_NP include_VVD denounce_VV	china_NP	for_IN abrogate_VVG the_DT high_JJ degree_NN of_IN autonomy_NN			
2,172	TGAM.txt	on_IN what_WP he_PP call_VVD china's_NN POS unlawful_JJ south_NP	china_NP	sea_NP claim_NNS and_CC denounce_VVD beijing_NP for_IN its_PP5			

Screenshot 7 Concordance: “China” with “denounce”

The use of the term "blame" also indicates that since the epidemic first broke out in China, China has naturally become the object of blame, especially by questioning the accuracy of China's information containing the accusation that China misled the world's judgment on the severity of the coronavirus (index 965). In addition, it is

worth noting that in index 1129, it is stated that China is the birthplace of multiple influenza epidemics. Although China has not been blamed for the Spanish influenza, the Globe and Mail pointed out that the Spanish epidemic was brought to Europe by Chinese workers. In the analysis, it can be found that although the word "blame" contains negative words before its use, which constitutes a phrase structure of "not blame" or rhetorical questions (index 928, 1129, 1131); according to the analysis of the concordance, it is still the case that the meaning behind it contains the suggestion of accusation or blame (index 1129, 1131), especially in the narratives of Mr. Trump's government (index 547, 928, 965, 2060). Therefore, as a result of the fact that the COVID-19 first broke out in China, it cannot escape the discourse of being blamed.

Search China		Occurrences 8/2,214 (0.12)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	TGAM	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left		Node	Right		
547	TGAM.txt	and	CC the_DT announcement_NN have_VHD xenophobic_JJ undertone_NNS blame_VVG	china_NP	and	CC europe_NP for_IN visit_VVG the_DT foreign_JJ virus_NN	
827	TGAM.txt	have_VHZ	cause_VVN other_JJ than_IN continue_VVG to_TO blame_VV	china_NP	and	CC a_DT handful_NN of_IN democratic_JJ governor_NNS who_WP	
928	TGAM.txt	the_DT	u.s._NP have_VHP blame_VVN the_DT virus_NN on_IN	china_NP	do_VVP	you_PP feel_VVP that_DT be_VBZ fair/viruses_NNS be_VBP	
965	TGAM.txt	donald_NP	trump_NP have_VHZ blame_VVN the_DT who_WP and_CC	china_NP	for_IN	mislead_VVG the_DT world_NN about_IN the_DT severity_NN	
1,129	TGAM.txt	where_WRB	everyone_NN expect_VVD such_JJ disaster_NNS to_TO arise_VV	china_NP	be	in't_VBD RB blame_VVN for_IN the_DT spanish_JJ flu_NN of_IN	
1,131	TGAM.txt	still_RB	rise_VVG be_VBZ cause_NN for_IN concern.why_NP have_VHZ	china_NP	be_VBN	blame_VVN as_IN the_DT wellspring_NN of_IN global_JJ	
1,420	TGAM.txt	spread_NN	of_IN this_DT virus.they_NN start_VVD out_RP blame_VVG	china_NP	and	CC now_RB they_PP be_VBP blame_VVG the_DT muslims_NPS	
2,060	TGAM.txt	trump_NP	have_VHZ defend_VVN the_DT u.s._NP response_NN blame_VVG	china_NP	where_WRB	the_DT virus_NN be_VBD first_RB detect_VVN for_IN	

Screenshot 8 Concordance: "China" with "blame"

Index 1129: As the West's horizon in Asia expanded beyond the Mongols to the Chinese, China became ground zero for epidemics. When the Third Plague Pandemic shipped out of Hong Kong in 1894 to infect much of the world, China was where everyone expected such disasters to arise. China wasn't blamed for the Spanish flu of 1918-19, although according to Mark Humphries at Memorial University, new research may suggest that Chinese labourers working behind the lines in the First World War may have carried it to Europe. Outbreaks of the past quarter-century seem only to confirm China's reputation for epidemics. The H5N1 strain of avian flu spread out of China in 1997, again via Hong Kong, killing more than half of those it infected. Five years later came SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome). Less lethal than H5N1, SARS managed to kill one in 10, producing a toll of 774 deaths. ("It came from the East; Why is the West

so quick to blame China when pandemics strike?”, published on February 15, 2020 Saturday)

But at the same time, it is worth noting that in addition to the relevant discourses of accusing and blaming China, there are still considerable discourses intended to show that the international community needs to stop accusing and excluding China and establish international cooperation with China to curb COVID-19 contagion as soon as possible (index 906), or to gain the ability to distinguish whether the information provided by China is reliable (index 1450). The use of "reject" not only has the above-mentioned meaning in the concordance but also contains the meaning that China rejects the assertion that it has concealed information about the COVID-19 when "China" is used as a subject (index 1517). When the non-Chinese side is used as the subject, it tends to suggest that the Chinese side did no better than the west in terms of the prevention and control of the epidemic (index 1554).

Search China Occurrences 5/2,214 (0.08) Texts 1 Corpus TGAM Context 7 Display Text

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
906	TGAM.txt	apportion_VVG blame_NN if_IN we_PP be_VBP to_TO ostracize_VV	china_NP	and_CC reject_VV constructive_JJ engagement_NN now_RB it_PP will_MD
1,450	TGAM.txt	an_DT ability_NN to_TO double_VV check_VV that_IN that information_NN	china_NP	have_VHZ reject_VVN allegation_NNS it_PP be_VBZ conceal_VVG the_DT
1,517	TGAM.txt	statement_NN it_PP make_VVD that_WDT reject_VVZ allegation_NNS that_IN that	china_NP	cover_VVD up_RP the_DT virus_NN outbreak_NN as_IN effort_NNS
1,554	TGAM.txt	president_NP emmanuel_NP macron_NN reject_VVD the_DT idea_NN that_IN that	china_NP	handle_VVD the_DT coronavirus_NN outbreak_NN well_RBR than_IN western_JJ
1,869	TGAM.txt	after_IN mr._NP mahathir_NP reject_VVD the_DT rail_NN project_NN	china_NP	renegotiate_VVN and_CC cut_VVN the_DT price_NN by_IN a_DT

Screenshot 9 Concordance: “China” with “reject”

When "gain" collocates with China, China is constructed as a strong entity that constantly expresses its intention to expand its influence and make profits worldwide. The accompanying words that appear frequently around "gain", such as “territory” (index 948), “foothold” (index 1100), “influence” (index 1859), share a similar semantic meaning, which enhances China's image of as an ambitious nation-state.

Search China Occurrences 5/2,214 (0.08) Texts 1 Corpus TGAM Context 7 Display Text

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
948	TGAM.txt	_NN mao!'s_NP POS @card@_CD war_NN against_IN india_NP help_VVD	china_NP	to_TO gain_VV more_JJR territory_NN in_IN ladakh_NP after_IN
1,100	TGAM.txt	whether_IN it_PP will_MD gain_VV a_DT foothold_NN outside_IN	china_NP	become_VVP endemic_NN and_CC join_VV the_DT regular_JJ soup_NN
1,451	TGAM.txt	elligence_NP service_NP say_VVD he be_PP VBZ not_RB sure_JJ what_WP	china_NP	would_MD gain_VV by_IN play_VVG down_RP infection_NN rate_NNS
1,576	TGAM.txt	the_DT issue_NN have_VHZ gain_VVN new_JJ visibility_NN prompt_VVG	china_NP	and_CC vietnam_NP to_TO shut_VV down_RP large_JJ swath_NNS
1,859	TGAM.txt	on_NNS of_IN china!'s_NP POS image_NN in_IN country_NNS where_WRB	china_NP	want_VVZ to_TO gain_VV influence_NN prof._NP fravel_NP said.and_NN

Screenshot 10 Concordance: “China” with “gain”

When "act" is matched with China, it empowers China with a strong subjective

initiative. Whether “China” shows up as a subject, such as “China act with openness” (index 1518,1738), or appears in the evaluation of China by others, such as “if China had acted earlier” (index 1511,1514), it conveys that China had the ability to take effective measures for the epidemic prevention and control (index 157, 1435). But what makes it different is that China’s self-evaluation conveys that its work is progressing well and that its measures post a positive effect on the world's prevention and control of the epidemic (index 1518, 1738). While others’ evaluations of China tend to indicate that there is still room for progress in the development of China’s performance against COVID-19 suggesting that China could have done more to prevent the spread of the epidemic in the world (index 1511, 1514).

Search China		Occurrences 9/2,214 (0.14)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	TGAM	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
157	TGAM.txt	with_IN other_JJ condition_NNS that_WDT make_VVP them_PP vulnerable_JJ	china_NP	be_VBZ act_VVG more_RBR decisively_RB than_IN it_PP do_VVD			
825	TGAM.txt	china_NP that_IN/that the_DT u.s._NP can_MD only_RB constrain_VV	china_NP	by_IN act_VVG in_IN partnership_NN with_IN all_PDT the_DT			
1,219	TGAM.txt	authority_NNS prepare_VVP well_RB and_CC act_VV swiftly_RB in_IN	china_NP	and_CC elsewhere_RB there_EX be_VBZ little_JJ evidence_NN of_IN			
1,435	TGAM.txt	write_VVD in_IN a_DT recent_JJ internet_NN post_NN once_IN	china_NP	itself_PP begin_VVD to_TO act_VV decisively_RB against_IN the_DT			
1,511	TGAM.txt	coronavirus_NN could_MD have_VH be_VBN dramatically_RB reduce_VVN in_IN	china_NP	have_VHD act_VVN earlier.he_NN also_RB say_VVZ the_DT world_NN			
1,514	TGAM.txt	of_IN infection_NNS could_MD have_VH be_VBN avoid_VVN in_IN	china_NP	have_VHD act_VVN three_CD week_NNS earlier.he_NN call_NNS what_WP			
1,518	TGAM.txt	country_NN and_CC slander_VV the_DT chinese_JJ communist_NP party_NP	china_NP	have_VHZ act_VVN in_IN an_DT open_JJ transparent_JJ and_CC			
1,604	TGAM.txt	the_DT who_WP to_TO act_VV first_RB even_RB as_IN	china_NP	be_VBD shut_VVG down_RP entire_JJ city_NNS and_CC restrict_VVG			
1,738	TGAM.txt	by_IN video_JJ link_NN president_NP xi_NN jinping_NP say_VVD	china_NP	act_VVD with_IN openness_NN and_CC transparency_NN and_CC responsibility_NN			

Screenshot 11 Concordance: “China” with “act”

The subject of the verb "to detain" is China, and its targets include the whistleblower of coronavirus Dr. Li Wenliang (index 1623), Canadian diplomat Michael Kovrig, businessman Michael Spavory, and a Canadian couple, Kevin and Julia Garratt (index 844, 873, 1066, 1162, 1522, 1524, 1912, 1982, 2177). The verb "press" mainly indicates that China and Canada have put pressure on each other in the context of Canada's arrest of Meng Wanzhou and China's detention of Michael Kovrig and Michael Spavory respectively (index 1696,1913). The hardline attitudes of the two sides also illustrate and confirm China's wolf warrior diplomacy and the image of China's rise (index 1858, 1879), and as a response, the world put pressure on China in terms of transparency (index 771).

Search China		Occurrences 10/2,214 (0.16)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	TGAM	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
844	TGAM.txt	kevin_NP and_CC julia_NP garratt_NP be_VBD detain_VVN in_IN	china_NP	in_IN @card@_CD accuse_VVN of_IN steal_VVG state_NN secret_NNS			
873	TGAM.txt	spavory_NP a_DT canadian_JJ businessman_NN be_VBD detain_VVN in_IN	china_NP	day_NNS after_IN the_DT arrest_NN at_IN vancouver_NP airport_NN			
1,066	TGAM.txt	make_VVN thing_NNS bad_JJR after_IN ms._NP meng's_NP/POS arrest_NN	china_NP	detain_VVD canadian_JJ diplomat_NN michael_NP kovrig_NP and_CC businessman_NN			
1,162	TGAM.txt	coronavirus_NN can_MD be_VB trust_VVN and_CC in_IN which_WDT	china_NP	be_VBZ detain_VVG citizen_NN journalist_NNS this_DT send_VVZ a_DT			
1,522	TGAM.txt	entrepreneur_NN michael_NP spavory_NP have_VHP be_VBN detain_VVN by_IN	china_NP	since_IN december_NP @card@_CD in_IN what_WP be_VBZ widely_RB			
1,524	TGAM.txt	spavory_NP and_CC to_TO other_JJ canadian_NNS detain_VVN in_IN	china_NP	in_IN accordance_NN with_IN the_DT safety_NN protocol_NNS of_IN			
1,623	TGAM.txt	theories.here!be_NN/VBZ what_WP we_PP know_VVD at_IN the_DT time_NN	china_NP	have_VHD detain_VVN and_CC punish_VVN whistle-blower_NNS include_VVG dr._NP			
1,912	TGAM.txt	michael_NP spavory_NP who_WP have_VHP be_VBN detain_VVN in_IN	china_NP	for_IN @card@_CD month_NNS on_IN baseless_JJ suspicion_NNS be_VBP			
1,982	TGAM.txt	julia_NP garratt_NP who_WP have_VHD be_VBN detain_VVN in_IN	china_NP	in_IN @card@_CD and_CC accuse_VVN of_IN spying.although_NN the_DT			
2,177	TGAM.txt	continue_VVZ to_TO press_VV other_JJ country_NNS to_TO condemn_VV	china_NP	for_IN arbitrarily_RB detain_VVG two_CD canadian_JJ citizen_NNS in_IN			

Screenshot 12 Concordance: “China” with “detain”

Search China		Occurrences 5/2,214 (0.08)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	TGAM	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
771	TGAM.txt	of_IN them_PP have_VHP an_DT interest_NN in_IN press_VVG	china_NP	for_IN transparency_NN australia_NP have_VHZ do_VVN that_IN that_for_IN			
1,696	TGAM.txt	coalition_NN of_IN support_NN canada_NP marshal_VVD to_TO press_VV	china_NP	to_TO release_VV the_DT two_CD canadian_NNS come_VVD as_IN			
1,858	TGAM.txt	because_IN it_PP be_VBD under_IN total_JJ control_NN of_IN	china_NP	and_CC be_VBD press_VVN to_TO mislead_VV the_DT world_NN			
1,879	TGAM.txt	value_NN in_IN adopt_VVG that_DT approach_NN to_TO press_VV	china_NP	to_TO change.the_VV rise_NN of_IN china_NP be_VBZ a_DT			
1,913	TGAM.txt	be_VBP be_VBG use_VVN as_IN bargaining_NN chip_NNS as_IN	china_NP	press_VVZ mr_NP trudeau_NP to_TO release_VV ms_NP meng.still_NP			

Screenshot 13 Concordance: “China” with “press”

China is often used as an object when "praise" is paired with China, and the meaning expressed mostly includes the following groups of connotations: praising for "the speed of China's response in discovering the outbreak" (index 3, 55, 1423, 1697), “set a new standard for outbreak response with massive lockdowns” (index 25). Although "praise" is also put into a broad context, showing that while the effectiveness of China's response to the epidemic is recognized, it is also important to look into the real-time process of the epidemic and probe the problems that occurred during the epidemic (index 1506,1548,1626). From the extraction of the concordance, it is clear that even though the word “praise” tends to provide a positive meaning, its application occurs in the context of a negative semantic prosody. Especially, the word “transparency” and “very open” with quotation marks gives a very adverse and ironic atmosphere, which implies that China should not be praised for its “transparency” and “honesty”. Thus, China is constructed as a dishonest, disingenuous and deceptive.

Search China		Occurrences 12/2,214 (0.19)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	TGAM	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
3	TGAM.txt	january_NP the_DT world_NP health_NP organization_NP publicly_RB praise_VVD	china_NP	for_IN what_WP it_PP call_VVD a_DT speedy_JJ response_NN			
22	TGAM.txt	three_CD of_IN them.but_NN the_DT committee_NN also_RB praise_VVD	china_NP	for_IN its_PPS commitment_NN to_TO transparency_NN even_RB though_IN			
25	TGAM.txt	who_WP have_VHD just_RB return_VVN from_IN beijing_NP praise_VVD	china_NP	for_IN set_VVG a_DT new_JJ standard_NN for_IN its_PPS outbreak_NN			
55	TGAM.txt	not_RB a_DT vote_NN of_IN no_DT confidence_NN in_IN	china_NP	a_DT country_NN he_PP praise_VVD for_IN its_PPS swift_JJ			
655	TGAM.txt	perhaps_RB but_CC even_RB mr_NP trump_NP be_VBD praise_VVG	china_NP	a_DT couple_NN of_IN month_NNS ago.the_VVG debacle_NN take_VVG			
860	TGAM.txt	no_DT indian_JJ territory_NN have_VHD be_VBN capture_VVN by_IN	china_NP	and_CC praise_VVD the_DT sacrifice_NN of_IN the_DT soldier_NNS			
1,096	TGAM.txt	the_DT cost_NN of_IN do_VVG that_WDT be_VBD praise_VVG	china_NP	then_RB I_PP would_MD do_VV it.the_NN who/be_WPIVBZ director-general_NN			
1,423	TGAM.txt	video_JJ briefing_NN the_DT wholebe_WPIVBZ top_JJ man_NN in_IN	china_NP	gauden_NP galea_NP praise_VVD the_DT chinese_JJ virus_NN response_NN			
1,506	TGAM.txt	a_DT spotlight_NN on_IN the_DT who/be_WPIVBZ relationship_NN with_IN	china_NP	which_WDT it_PP have_VHZ praise_VVN despite_IN initial_JJ chinese_JJ			
1,548	TGAM.txt	in_IN praiseworthy_JJ language_NN only_RB to_TO praise_VV what_WP	china_NP	be_VBZ do_VVG rather_RB than_IN speak_VV honesty_RB about_IN			
1,626	TGAM.txt	hajdu_NP if_IN she_PP be_VBD wrong_JJ for_IN praise_VVG	china_NP	month_NNS ago_RB for_IN be_VBG very_RB open_JJ in_IN			
1,697	TGAM.txt	global_JJ managing_NN partner_NN of_IN consultancy_NN mckinsey_NP	china_NP	before_IN become_VVG ambassador_NN say_VVG he_PP be_VBD a_DT			

Screenshot 14 Concordance: “China” with “praise”

Index 22: The extraordinary early measures the country was taking to contain its spread, after all, seemed wildly out of proportion with Beijing's official numbers of infected and dead. Indeed, months ago, there was reason to worry that China might not be sharing the full extent of its outbreak, and information has

emerged since that all but confirms China again deceived the world. And it did it while the WHO openly praised its commitment to "transparency." ("Canada should look to countries where the virus is controlled, not the WHO", published on April 18, 2020 Saturday)

Index 1548: We're still locked in this tendency to speak only in praiseworthy language, only to praise what China is doing, rather than speak honestly about what is happening. ("PM defends reluctance to question China; Trudeau says now is not the time for criticism of other countries' conduct, but for 'collaboration on the international stage", published on April 18, 2020 Saturday)

Index 1626: Also this week, CTV's Evan Solomon asked Ms. Hajdu if she was wrong for praising China months ago for being "very open" in its early disclosure. ("Canadians have been gaslit on China; Beijing's response to the COVID-19 outbreak hasn't been properly appraised by Ottawa", published on May 2, 2020 Saturday)

In addition to the notional verbs in the list, the study also found that the verb "face" shows negative semantic prosody. "Face" as a predicate verb for China, the right side tends to be paired with words that represent difficulties and crises, such as "challenge" (index 755), "blame" (index 1850), "critical shortage" (index 2131), "massive outbreak" (index 535), "a great reckoning for" (index 737). These words with the same semantic characteristics co-exist with "face" in high frequencies, resulting in negative semantic prosody. It also calls into questions China's emergency response capacity in times of public-health crisis and enhances the discourse construction of worrying prospects for development.

Index	File	Left	Node	Right
535	TGAM.txt	while_IN other_NNS such_JJ as_IN iran_NP italy_NP and_CC	china_NP	have_VHP face_VVN massive_JJ outbreak_NNS because_IN of_IN inaction.we_
681	TGAM.txt	ow_RB it_PP be_VBZ dependent_JJ on_IN import_NNS from_IN	china_NP	north_NP americans_NPS face_VVP the_DT same_JJ dependency_NN for_IN
737	TGAM.txt	_NP council_NP the_NP premier_NP caution_VVD that_IN/that	china_NP	will_MD soon_RB face_VV a_DT great_JJ reckoning_NN for_IN
743	TGAM.txt	ress_NP council.the_NP premier_NP caution_VVD that_IN/that	china_NP	will_MD soon_RB face_VV a_DT great_JJ reckoning_NN for_IN
775	TGAM.txt	resent_NN and_CC for_IN some_DT time_NN to_TO come_VV	china_NP	will_MD face_VV challenge_NNS like_IN never_RB before_IN chinese_JJ
1,002	TGAM.txt	il_JJ security_NN law_NN accord_VVG to_TO the_DT south_NP	china_NP	morning_NP post_NP violator_NNS face_VVP a_DT maximum_JJ possible_JJ
1,486	TGAM.txt	in_PP the_DT people_NNS of_IN hubei_NP province_NN in_IN	china_NP	will_MD face_VV the_DT full_JJ force_NN of_IN covid-19.with_NP
1,682	TGAM.txt	_IN it be_PP VBZ unclear_JJ how_WRB if_IN and_CC when_WRB	china_NP	will_MD face_VV scrutiny_NN the_DT american_JJ public_NN have_VHZ
1,746	TGAM.txt	P jason_NP kenney_NP say_VVD last_JJ week_NN that_IN/that	china_NP	must_MD face_VV a_DT great_JJ reckoning_NN for_IN its_PPS
1,850	TGAM.txt	outbreak_NN inside_IN china's_NP POS borders.outside_NN	china_NP	beijing_NP have_VHZ face_VVN blame_NN for_IN cover_VVG up_RP
1,870	TGAM.txt	↓ possible."for_NP malaysia_NP mr._NP lockman_NP say_VVD	china_NP	have_VHZ show_VVN many_JJ face_VVZ the_DT generous_JJ one.the_NN
2,131	TGAM.txt	C country_NNS that_WDT have_VHD send_VVN aid_NN to_TO	china_NP	themselves_PP face_VVD critical_JJ shortage_NNS beijing_NP then_RB relish_V

Screenshot 15 Concordance: “China” with “face”

(2) NOUN

Nouns around China can be divided into the following categories: representing countries, regions, and geographical regions, such as “Iran, Brazil, Russia, India, (South) Korea, Vietnam, China sea, land, and Taiwan”; representing inter-country connections: “relationship, connection, tie, and tension”; as well as some fixed word clusters, such as “Canadian ambassador”, “communist party”, “people's republic of China”, “China airlines”, “Southern airlines”, “Eastern airlines”, “Canadian diplomats”, “Australian diplomats”, “fellows”, “blog/morning/internet post”; and other nouns don't fall into the above categories, such as “correspondent, click, coffee, import, flight, traveler”. Further analysis reveals that noun such as “Iran, Brazil, Russia, India, (South) Korea, and Vietnam” are used to illustrate the severity of outbreaks and travel bans in those countries. When the “China sea” is mentioned, it is used to illustrate the dispute between China and its neighbors in South Asia. And when “Taiwan” is mentioned, it is also used to illustrate the geopolitical dispute between China and Taiwan. The emergence of commonly used words clusters, such as “communist party”, “people's republic of China”, also confirms the previous possession and processor analysis of "China's", "of China" that political body is the main focus in China's related news reports. As the case in the concordance, the co-presence of the "senior fellow" with "Canadian diplomat", "Australian diplomat", shows that The Globe and Mail is very concerned about China's close ties to

diplomatic relations with Canada and Australia. This conclusion can also be expressed by words such as “tension”, “relationship”, “connection”, etc., which indicate the connection between the two sides. The collocations of "tension between Canada and China", "reset/rebuild with China", indicate that the relationship is very strained, and relationships need to be restored. In addition, information about the suspension of air routes and economics and trade exchanges have also received great attention from The Globe and Mail. The frequent appearance of the word "coffee" in conjunction with "China" comes from an article titled “Tim Hortons inks deal with tech giant to speed China expansion” (May 13, 2020) about Canadian coffee chain Tim Hortons opening in China.

(3) ADJECTIVE

According to table 3, the adjectives co-occurring with "China" are "mainland", "outside", "dependent", "tough", "Australian", of which, the appearance of the "mainland China" adds up to 39 times. And "mainland China" always appears with "Hong Kong" and "Taiwan" to represent the respective ruling government (index 1070, 1145, 1260, 1262, 1267, 1 899). During the COVID-19 outbreak, the statistics are mainly carried out, managed, and published by the governments of each country or region. Thus, while Hong Kong and Taiwan belong to China in China's official discourse, mainland China is distinguished from Hong Kong and Taiwan in the media's representation of the source of the outbreak statistics.

Search China		Occurrences 39/2,214 (0.61)		Texts 1		▼ Corpus TGAM		▼ Context 7		▼ Display Text	
Index	File	Left	Node	Right							
916	TGAM.txt	the_DT same_JJ ethnicity_NN as_IN those_DT in_IN mainland_JJ	china_NP	report_VVD @card@_CD death_NNS per_IN million_CD people_NNS singapore_NP							
1,019	TGAM.txt	first_JJ confirm_VVN case_NNS on_IN wednesday_NP in_IN mainland_JJ	china_NP	people_NNS in_IN @card@_CD province_NNS have_VHP be_VBN diagnose_VVN							
1,070	TGAM.txt	be_VBP root_VVN in_IN hong_NP kong_NP or_CC mainland_JJ	china_NP	or_CC taiwan_NP we_PP risk_VVP create_VVG faction_NNS within_IN							
1,086	TGAM.txt	report_VVD worldwide_RB the_DT vast_JJ majority_NN in_IN mainland_JJ	china_NP	centre_VVD on_IN hubei_NP a_DT single_JJ province_NN with_IN							
1,105	TGAM.txt	include_VVG canada_NP which_WDT attract_VVZ @card@_CD from_IN mainland_JJ	china_NP	a_DT year_NN say_VVZ greg_NP klassen_NP a_DT principal_NN							
1,144	TGAM.txt	concentration_NN of_IN confirm_VVN case_NNS outside_JJ of_IN mainland_JJ	china_NP	the_DT world_NP health_NP organization_NP have_VHZ said_in_NN light_NN							
1,145	TGAM.txt	air_NP canada_NP halt_VVD all_DT flight_NNS to_TO mainland_JJ	china_NP	and_CC its_PPS toronto-hong_NP kong_NP route_NN owe_VVG to_TO							
1,260	TGAM.txt	health_NN monitoring_NN of_IN its_PPS employee_NNS in_IN mainland_JJ	china_NP	and_CC hong_kong_NP as_in_r_PP warn_VVD last_JJ							
1,262	TGAM.txt	defer_VV non-essential_JJ travel_NN to_TO hong_NP kong_NP mainland_JJ	china_NP	and_CC other_JJ specific_JJ area_NNS affect_VVN by_IN the_DT							
1,267	TGAM.txt	to_TO defer_VV travel_NN to_TO hong_NP kong_NP mainland_JJ	china_NP	and_CC other_JJ area_NNS hardest_RBS hit_VVN by_IN the_DT							
1,292	TGAM.txt	@card@_CD in_IN asia's_NP IPOS bad_JJS outbreak_NN outside_IN mainland_JJ	china_NP	the_DT official_JJ death_NN toll_NN rise_VVD by_IN four_CD							
1,592	TGAM.txt	coronavirus_NN in_IN january_NP when_WRB authority_NNS in_IN mainland_JJ	china_NP	put_NN citizen_NNS of_IN the_DT city_NN of_IN wuhan_NP							
1,595	TGAM.txt	its_PPS border_NNS to_TO anyone_NN travel_VVG from_IN mainland_JJ	china_NP	in_IN defiance_NN of_IN dr.tedros_NP early_NP on_IN we_PP							
1,616	TGAM.txt	a_DT proponent_NN of_IN clear_JJ independence_NN from_IN mainland_JJ	china_NP	since_IN @card@_CD taiwan_NP have_VHZ be_VBN exclude_VVN from_IN							
1,815	TGAM.txt	speech_NN and_CC an_DT elect_VVN council_NN that_IN/that mainland_JJ	china_NP	do_VVZ not.the_NN u.s._NP for_IN its_PPS part_NN have_VHZ							
1,899	TGAM.txt	hong_NP kong_NP freedom_NNS not_RB find_VVD in_IN mainland_JJ	china_NP	for_IN @card@_CD years.protesters_NNS demonstrate_VVN against_IN the_DT security_NN							
2,138	TGAM.txt	and_CC later_RBR reappear_VVD under_IN custody_NN in_IN mainland_JJ	china_NP	the_DT type_NN of_IN behaviour_NN that_IN/that in_IN reverse_NN							

Screenshot 16 Concordance: “Mainland China”

The collocation of "dependent" and "China" shows that the world economy is closely related to China's economy. China is an important country in world trade, and many countries have very close cooperation with China in their import and export trade. In particular, as shown in the screenshot 17, China's export of cheap goods meets the daily needs of many countries (index 1752, 1759).

Search China		Occurrences 5/2,214 (0.08)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	TGAM	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
681	TGAM.txt	now_RB it_PP be_VBZ dependent_JJ on_IN import_NNS from_IN	china_NP	north_NP americans_NPS face_VVP the_DT same_JJ dependency_NN for_IN			
986	TGAM.txt	be_VBZ far_RB more_RBR dependent_JJ on_IN chinese_JJ trade_NN	china_NP	account_VVZ for_IN a_DT third_JJ of_IN australia's_NP POS export_NNS			
1,752	TGAM.txt	as_IN as_RB whole_JJ be_VBP strategically_RB dependent_JJ on_IN	china_NP	in_IN @card@_CD category_NNS of_IN good_NNS of_IN which_WDT			
1,759	TGAM.txt	conservative_NP party_NP of_IN canada.becoming_NP too_RB dependent_JJ on_IN	china_NP	for_IN key_JJ commodity_NNS be_VBZ a_DT risk_NN to_TO			
1,763	TGAM.txt	new_NP zealand_NP @card@_CD be_VBD most_RBS dependent_JJ on_IN	china_NP	for_IN different_JJ good_NNS follow_VVN by_IN the_DT united_NP			

Screenshot 17 Concordance: "dependent" with "China"

The emergence of "second-largest" has always been used to describe China's second place in the world economy (index 452, 836,1239,1706,1986), which emphasizes China's importance in the world economy. It is clear that The Globe and Mail chooses the words "dependent" and "second-largest" to describe and classify the world status of China's economy. The construction of China as a powerful economic entity achieved by constantly and repeatedly framing the discourse by different words selections.

Search China		Occurrences 5/2,214 (0.08)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	TGAM	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
452	TGAM.txt	pretty_RB much_JJ shut-in_NN the_DT world's_NN POS second-largest_JJS economy_NN	china_NP	it_PP have_VHZ shave_VVN off_RP economic_JJ growth_NN in_IN			
836	TGAM.txt	initially_RB seek_VVD a_DT rekindle_VVG of_IN tie_NNS with_IN	china_NP	the_DT world's_NN POS second-largest_JJS economic_JJ power_NN australia_NP rely_VVZ			
1,239	TGAM.txt	not_RB from_IN the_DT united_NP states_NPS but_CC from_IN	china_NP	now_RB the_DT second-largest_JJS economy_NN in_IN the_DT world_NN			
1,706	TGAM.txt	noah_NP fraser_NP the_DT group's_NN POS manage_VVG director_NN in_IN	china_NP	the_DT second-largest_JJS economy_NN in_IN the_DT world_NN be_VBZ			
1,986	TGAM.txt	of_IN poverty_NN and_CC do_VVP you_PP know_VVP that_IN/that	china_NP	be_VBZ now_RB the_DT second-largest_JJS economy_NN in_IN the_DT			

Screenshot 18 Concordance: "second-largest" with "China"

The word "tough" is used mainly to illustrate, first, China's difficult situation during the epidemic eased a lot compared to it is during the SARS period (index 1551). Second, the severity of the US-China trade war (index 769, 1666, 2176), and the negative impact of the China-Canada Meng Wanzhou incident on bilateral diplomacy (index 2062).

Search China		Occurrences 5/2,214 (0.08)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus TGAM	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right		
769	TGAM.txt	a_DT trade_NN war_NN to_TO get_VV tough_JJ on_IN	china_NP	without_IN get_VVG tough_JJ on_IN ourselves.it_NN be_VBZ such_PDT		
1,551	TGAM.txt	who_WP have_VHZ be_VBN far_RB less_JJR tough_JJ on_IN	china_NP	than_IN it_PP be_VBD during_IN the_DT sars_NP epidemic_NN		
1,666	TGAM.txt	tolerant_JJ of_IN beijing's_NP POS excesses.but_NN be_VBG tough_JJR on_IN	china_NP	doIn't_VVZ RB mean_VV associate_VVG ourselves_PP with_IN u.s._NP president_NP		
2,062	TGAM.txt	o'toole_NP have_VHP vow_VVN to_TO be_VB tough_JJ on_IN	china_NP	and_CC promise_VVP to_TO ban_VV huawei_NP from_IN canada's_NP POS		
2,176	TGAM.txt	tax_NN cut_VVZ tariff_NNS and_CC tough_JJ talk_NN toward_IN	china_NP	they_PP agree_VVD when_WRB he_PP berate_VVD ally_NNS for_IN		

Screenshot 19 Concordance: “tough” with “China”

"Australian" also has a significant collocation strength with "China", which shows that The Globe and Mail is also concerned about the relationship between China and Australia, as well as the poor diplomatic relations between China and Australia in the year of the 2020 outbreak. The deterioration of relations between the two countries has gradually moved from political confrontation to economic sanctions on both sides (index 1878).

Search China		Occurrences 6/2,214 (0.09)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus TGAM	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right		
607	TGAM.txt	mpt_VVD to_TO charge_VV australian_JJ citizen_NNS in_IN mainland_JJ	china_NP	a_DT @card@_CD australian-dollar_NN fee_NN to_TO be_VB quarantine_VVN		
834	TGAM.txt	tasha_NP kassam_NP a_DT former_JJ australian_JJ diplomat_NN to_TO	china_NP	who_WP be_VBZ now_RB a_DT research_NN fellow_NN with_IN		
840	TGAM.txt	golley_NP director_NN of_IN the_DT australian_JJ centre_NP on_IN	china_NP	in_IN the_DT world_NN at_IN the_DT australian_JJ national_NP		
951	TGAM.txt	they_PP seek_VVD protection_NN in_IN australian_JJ mission_NNS in_IN	china_NP	while_IN diplomat_NNS negotiate_VVN on_IN their_PPS behalf_NN mr._NP		
953	TGAM.txt	om_IN canberra_NP to_TO australian_JJ medium_NNS outlet_NNS in_IN	china_NP	early_NP last_JJ week_NN the_DT australian_JJ government_NN urge_VVD		
1,878	TGAM.txt	tasha_NP kassam_NP a_DT former_JJ australian_JJ diplomat_NN to_TO	china_NP	who_WP be_VBZ now_RB a_DT research_NN fellow_NN with_IN		

Screenshot 20 Concordance: “Australian” with “China”

Index 1878: Even in Australia, waning public sentiment has left China's economic interests unharmed. Last year, a poll showed that the percentage of people who say they trust China plunged by 20 points. That same year, trade between the two countries rose by 20.5 per cent. When it commands such respect on balance sheets and purchase orders, "China doesn't need to win hearts and minds in Canada or Australia or the U.K.," said Natasha Kassam, a former Australian diplomat to China who is now a research fellow with the Lowy Institute, a Sydney-based international policy think tank. ("First pestilence, then war? china takes on the world; Since COVID-19 disrupted Beijing's plans for economic strength and global prestige, it has increasingly turned to military force and devastating diplomacy", published on May 30, 2020 Saturday)

"Geopolitical" collocates significantly with China suggesting that China's geopolitical

environment is also one of The Globe and Mail's focuses. China's economic development underlines the image of the large economic power in the world, so its political expansion has naturally become a topic of concern to the world, especially to its Asian neighbors. When it comes to relations between China and South Asian countries along the South China Sea, China is constructed as a rising global hegemon led by a Communist dictatorship (index 989, 990).

Search China		Occurrences 5/2,214 (0.08)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	TGAM	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
940	TGAM.txt	in_IN @card@_CD china_NP have_VHZ change_VVN the_DT south_NP	china_NP	seal's_NP/POS geopolitical_JJ map_NN without_IN fire_VVG a_DT shot.in_NN			
989	TGAM.txt	as_IN we_PP need_VVP to_TO do_VV more_JJR in_IN	china_NP	geopolitical_JJ theory_NNS of_IN china_NP as_IN the_DT rise_VVG			
990	TGAM.txt	do_VV more_JJR in_IN china_NP geopolitical_JJ theory_NNS of_IN	china_NP	as_IN the_DT rise_VVG global_JJ hegemon_NN die_VVP hard_RB			
1,653	TGAM.txt	aylward_NP testify_VVG have_VHZ nothing_NN to_TO do_VV with_IN	china_NP	or_CC geopolitical_JJ issues.from_NN the_DT outset_NN the_DT canadian_JJ			
2,126	TGAM.txt	cbdc_NP be_VBZ an_DT unsurprise_VVG strategic_JJ move_NN for_IN	china_NP	support_VVG its_PPS geopolitical_JJ and_CC economic_JJ aspiration_NNS a_DT			

Screenshot 21 Concordance: “geopolitical” with “China”

It can be seen that while constructing China's image as the world's essential economic power, the descriptions of the political and diplomatic relations among China-Australia, China-Canada, China-US, and its Asian neighbors have shaped China as a continuously rising economic power who seeks to take advantage of its economic growth to dominate international affairs.

"Northern" and "Italy" frequent appear together, northern Italy and China experienced the virus outbreak earlier than the other countries in the world, so the information on coronavirus and the prevention and control measures is the focus of attention.

Search China		Occurrences 9/2,214 (0.14)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	TGAM	▼ Context 7	▼ Display Text
Index	File	Left	Node	Right			
481	TGAM.txt	italy_NP singapore_NP and_CC south_NP korea.of_NP those_DT only_JJ	china_NP	iran_NP and_CC northern_JJ italy_NP have_VHP be_VBN classify_VVN			
541	TGAM.txt	canadian_JJ government_NN have_VHZ issue_VVN travel_NN warning_NNS for_IN	china_NP	iran_NP northern_JJ italy_NP south_NP korea_NP and_CC japan_NP			
612	TGAM.txt	with_IN two_CD other_JJ jurisdiction_NNS hubei_NP province_NN in_IN	china_NP	and_CC northern_JJ italy.but_NN what_WP i_PP dolri't_VVP/IRB want_VV			
616	TGAM.txt	she_PP said.ms_VVZ liu_NP grow_VVD up_RP in_IN northern_JJ	china_NP	where_WRB the_DT winter_NN be_VBZ long_JJ and_CC cold_JJ			
623	TGAM.txt	bc._NP with_IN those_DT of_IN hubei_NP province_NN in_IN	china_NP	and_CC northern_JJ italy.other_NN model_VVG have_VHZ raise_VVN question_NNS			
643	TGAM.txt	follow_VVZ the_DT pattern_NN of_IN hubei_NP province_NN in_IN	china_NP	or_CC northern_JJ italy_NP but_CC official_NNS express_VVD confidence_NN			
1,268	TGAM.txt	would_MD be_VB wise_JJ to_TO avoid_VV such_JJ as_IN	china_NP	south_NP korea_NP iran_NP northern_JJ italy_NP and_CC japan_NP			
1,290	TGAM.txt	have_VHZ issue_VVN five_CD travel_NN warning_NNS include_VVG for_IN	china_NP	iran_NP northern_JJ italy_NP south_NP korea_NP and_CC japan.as_NP			
1,955	TGAM.txt	system_NN to_TO become_VV overwhelmed.although_JJ early_JJ evidence_NN from_IN	china_NP	and_CC northern_JJ italy_NP suggest_VVD child_NNS be_VBD less_RBR			

Screenshot 22 Concordance: “Northern Italy” with “China”

The term "unprecedented", accompanied by China, is intended to show some of China's unprecedented responses and actions in the face of the virus outbreak, such as “mass quarantines” (index 406), and “cinema closures” (index 495). This word shows that in the face of emergency and unprecedented worldwide pandemic, China is the first

country to have a large-scale epidemic infection, Moreover, China's measures against the virus undoubtedly produced worldwide shock.

Search China		Occurrences 5/2,214 (0.08)		Texts 1		▼ Corpus TGAM		▼ Context 7		▼ Display Text						
Index	File	Left				Node	Right									
112	TGAM.txt	gphin_NP	analyst_NNS	notice_VVD	a_DT	pharmaceutical_JJ	company_NN	in_IN	china_NP	be_VBD	report_VVG	unprecedented_JJ	sale_NNS	of_IN	antiviral_JJ	drug_NNS
406	TGAM.txt	alberta_NP	say_VVD	the_DT	unprecedented_JJ	mass_NN	quarantine_NNS	in_IN	china_NP	be_VBP	clearly_RB	lead_VVG	to_TO	a_DT	lot_NN	of_IN
495	TGAM.txt	in_IN	unexpected_JJ	and_CC	unprecedented_JJ	way_NNS	in_IN	january_NP	china_NP	cancel_VVD	several_JJ	high-profile_JJ	film_NN	release_VVZ	even_RB	though_IN
1,037	TGAM.txt	australia's_NP	PIPOS	university_NP	of_IN	new_NP	south_NP	wales_NP	china_NP	be_VBZ	do_VVG	be_VBZ	unprecedented_JJ	she_PP	say_VVD	we_PP
1,220	TGAM.txt	geneva_NP	after_IN	his_PPS	return_NN	this_DT	week_NN	from_IN	china_NP	whose_WPS	unprecedented_JJ	response_NN	he_PP	have_VHZ	praise_VVN	publicly.chinese_JJ

Screenshot 23 Concordance: “unprecedented” with “China”

In this section, the top 50 collocations with “China” were presented in detail with categorization by parts of speech, among which the VERBs with “China” help to portray China’s image in the media in terms of its performance against COVID-19, the NOUNs with “China” align with the keywords analysis that scope the view of the Globe and Mail, and the Adjectives with “China” both paint China’s image as regard to its economic strength and its relationships with other countries during COVID-19. This section has provided an overview of the systematic analysis of China's image, which will be discussed in chapter 6. In section 5.5, China’s image will be scrutinized in detail by selecting “Chinese government” as a node and highlighting the image of China by comparing it with “Canadian government” with the concordances extracted from the corpus.

5.5 Concordance

Besides the collocation analysis employed in the last section, another way to understand the multi-word expression is to use concordance analysis, which aims at scrutinizing the co-occurring words that frequently appear around query words or node words (J. Sinclair, 1991, p. 170). Following the previous extraction of keywords and key 2-grams that refer to “China”, the target terms “Chinese government” and “Canadian government,” which ranked highly in wordlist, were selected as the nodes to nest them into the context. The span of ten to the right and ten to the left was set to observe what information is contained in the context and how the image of China is constructed. The concordance analysis was made with the help of lancsbox6. Later, some concordances were extracted to support the explanations.

After searching with the keyword-in-context (KWIC) tool of Lancsbox, there are 1117 occurrences displayed when “government” is set as the node word, among which 95 items related to “Chinese government” were discovered, and 58 items related to “Canadian government” were discovered. Other than the distinctive construction of the Chinese government's image and the Canadian government's image by reporting on the news of the two countries separately in different reports, The Globe and Mail also tends to report China and Canada in adjacent sentences. In this section, we describe how the Chinese government and Canadian government were portrayed separately and together.

5.5.1 Chinese government

Search chinese government		Occurrences 95 (1.48)	Texts 1	▼ Corpus	TGAM	▼ Context	10	▼ Display Text
Index	...	Left	Node					Right
1	TC	a speedy response to the new coronavirus and thanked the	Chinese government			for sharing the genetic map of the virus "immediately." Health officials		
2	TC	about the health threat in their midst. So far, the	Chinese government			has not responded to the mayor's allegation. In 2003, officials in		
3	TC	lied about the gravity of the situation around SARS. Now, the	Chinese government			needs to explain-- to its own people and to the		
4	TC	are banned in China. Chinese diplomats have "tweeted lies that the	Chinese government			has been completely transparent throughout the crisis," Republican members of		
5	TC	most crucial takeaways from that outbreak-- that information from the	Chinese government			might be outdated or deceptive-- comes with no straightforward solutions. One		
6	TC	coronavirus finally emerged on the international radar, amid evidence the	Chinese government			had been withholding information about the severity of the outbreak,		
7	TC	many in Canada, awoke to news of the threat. The	Chinese government			confronted with photos of bulletins posted at its own hospitals,		
8	TC	their efforts on official statements, such as data from the	Chinese government			and the WHO. Other sources of intelligence were just "rumours," one		
9	TC	that thousands were likely sick. In the ensuing days, the	Chinese government			shut down all travel into and out of Wuhan, a		
10	TC	because he is worried he could be placed in isolation. The	Chinese government			has a long history of minimizing the seriousness and hiding		
11	TC	François-Philippe Champagne said Canada has offered its assistance to the	Chinese government			to deal with this situation. There are 167 Canadians registered		
12	TC	of millions of people worldwide. Today, there is evidence that the	Chinese government			is using social media to sow disinformation about the coronavirus		
13	TC	Tran said, with more than 3,000 flights cancelled by the	Chinese government			just this past weekend. For oil demand, given the severe travel		
14	TC	the quarantine they will endure to assuage our collective fretfulness. The	Chinese government			has held up Canada as a bulwark of calm next		
15	TC	the outbreak. The federal government is awaiting final approval from the	Chinese government			to fly through the restricted airspace and land at the		
16	TC	China were a significant part of that story, as the	Chinese government			blocked Canadian canola and meat shipments in apparent retaliation for		
17	TC	permanent residents in Canada, so they weren't permitted by the	Chinese government			to take the first flights back to Canada. They travelled		
18	TC	parents, this may be life and death. "According to the latest	Chinese government			figures, there are 34,130 confirmed cases in the country and		
19	TC	11 million residents have been under a lockdown since the	Chinese government			began sealing its borders on Jan. 23. Like many of those confined		
20	TC	the University of Vienna who studies the interaction between the	Chinese government			and public complaints. Now, propaganda workers are "turning it around		
21	TC	time. The family was still optimistic back then, waiting for the	Chinese government			to lift the lockdown. But seeing no sign of that,		
22	TC	have suggested the opposite. Zhong Nanshan, senior medical adviser to the	Chinese government,			told the public in late January that it's important to		
23	TC	by a lack of transparency on the part of a	Chinese government			that has a poor record around trust. And just this Wednesday,		
24	TC	how various countries have responded to their given outbreaks. The	Chinese government			is authoritarian, but that gives it huge advantages in combating		
25	TC	would best assure the health and well-being of Canadians? The	Chinese government,			along with many Chinese-headquartered companies, has engaged in "mask diplomacy,"		
26	TC	diplomacy," sending huge quantities of medical equipment around the world.	Chinese government			officials are eager to portray the country as a co-operative		
27	TC	can be trusted, given the control notoriously exerted by the	Chinese government			over the country's private businesses. The United States, among other		
28	TC	of rights in Hong Kong. "We have seen how the	Chinese government			pushes back aggressively when they perceive weakness. The Canadian government's		
29	TC	from U.S. multinational 3M Co.'s mask plants in Shanghai, the	Chinese government,			not head office back in North America, will decide where		
30	TC	politicians and certain sectors of the commentariat to eviscerate the	Chinese government			for any number of sins. He knows that we may		
31	TC	live animals were sold, there will need to be changes. The	Chinese government			has already made it illegal to sell or eat wild		
32	TC	Canadian diplomat, and entrepreneur Michael Spavor were detained by the	Chinese government			in December, 2018, days after the detention of Ms. Meng		
33	TC	a less-crowded cell in Beijing, on Jan. 14. Shortly after, the	Chinese government			terminated consular access, citing the risk of transmitting the novel		
34	TC	pandemic was made worse through Chinese secretiveness have made the	Chinese government			less popular with Canadians by the day. The strain that		
35	TC	of the measures it took against Canadian canola and meat. The	Chinese government			has warned its people against travelling to Australia, citing a		
36	TC	the city by a new national-security law drafted by the	Chinese government			that threatens life in prison for people accused of provoking		
37	TC	the pandemic. If it does turn out that individuals within the	Chinese government			even contributed to the situation, it will validate the feelings		
38	TC	China. In July, prosecutors accused hackers of working with the	Chinese government			to target companies developing vaccines for the coronavirus and of		
39	TC	Justice Department did not directly link the hackers to the	Chinese government.			But officials said the hackers were probably serving as proxies		
40	TC	China, said Deputy Attorney General Jeffrey Rosen. Mr. Rosen criticized the	Chinese government			for what he said was a failure to disrupt hacking		
41	TC	it is true, has come under severe pressure by the	Chinese government			to toe the line, notably in the matter of the		
42	TC	Taiwan. Ms. Wong said managers wanted more coverage of a	Chinese government			news conference. You can see the meddling, Ms. Wong told RTHK. A		
43	TC	insists that it does not act on behalf of the	Chinese government,			but as a private company, it's difficult to accept this		
44	TC	communities and the politics of other countries," it said. "The	Chinese government			has a number of official organizations that try to influence		
45	TC	makes it all the easier for some opposition to the	Chinese government			to potentially veer toward racial criticisms, the way conspiratorial anti-Semitism		
46	TC	government. On Tuesday, Foreign Affairs Minister François-Philippe Champagne said the	Chinese government			will only allow Canadian citizens travelling on Canadian passports to		
47	TC	on Wednesday where it will wait for clearance from the	Chinese government			to enter Wuhan airspace. The plane is tentatively scheduled to		
48	TC	denied boarding as a result of rises imposed by the	Chinese government.			Anyone who has symptoms, such as a fever or cough,		
49	TC	it. The WHO's director-general, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, has repeatedly hailed the	Chinese government			for its handling of the epidemic, including after meeting with		
50	TC	countries. "That sentiment has since been undermined by reports that the	Chinese government			initially suppressed information about the outbreak, including by detaining Wuhan		
51	TC	long-time WHO staff member-- arrived nearly two weeks after the	Chinese government			first agreed to allow international experts in. However, Michael Ryan, executive		
52	TC	the world that travel restrictions are unhelpful while supporting a	Chinese government			that has effectively locked down Hubei province, home to 57		
53	TC	the University of Vienna who studies the interaction between the	Chinese government			and public complaints. In the early days of the virus outbreak		
54	TC	handling of the virus crisis has shown "elements of the	Chinese government			that are definitely not in the favour of [President] Xi		
55	TC	pointing fingers at China for the coronavirus outbreak. Clearly the	Chinese government			learned something from its botched handling of SARS 17 years		
56	TC	from \$73-million in 2018. AIR CANADA (AC) CLOSE: \$45.00, DOWN \$1.22 The	Chinese government			is expelling three Wall Street Journal reporters from the country		
57	TC	detaining citizen journalists, this sends a dangerous signal that the	Chinese government			intends to limit the ability of the foreign press to		
58	TC	The American Conservative magazine in December, she said: "If the	Chinese government			turned off the spigot, pharmacy shelves would be empty within		
59	TC	as the government of Canada's supplies. It's uncertain yet whether the	Chinese government			will make a similar donation of medical equipment to Canada		
60	TC	media, by many of his own supporters, and by the	Chinese government.			The opposition might have condemned him for overriding the wellfounded		
61	TC	still got ours from Taiwan, thank you very much), the	Chinese government			is intent of snatching victory from the jaws of a		
62	TC	Ghanaians and other Africans in China, and demanded that the	Chinese government			"bring their officials to order." The Kenyan government complained of "unfair		
63	TC	a leading international champion of human rights, is blaming the	Chinese government			for the scale and spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, saying		
64	TC	little evidence to support a co-ordinated, systemic effort by the	Chinese government			to conceal or cover up the severity, the scope and		
65	TC	new 'yellow peril' theories in the disguise of criticizing the	Chinese government,			they simply cannot accept a scenario that China under a		
66	TC	show that Ottawa has been trying, unsuccessfully, to persuade the	Chinese government			to let officials visit the men despite the outbreak. A		
67	TC	he said. "I find it difficult to take that the	Chinese government			could not find a way to ensure the safety of		
68	TC	want the Canadian government to make strong protests to the	Chinese government			to seek to have that remedied as soon as possible." Li		
69	TC	about the "risks associated with partnerships between Canadian universities and	Chinese government			controlled entities." Mr. Genuis, a member of the House of Commons		
70	TC	is "ridiculous" to call the WHO "a puppet of the	Chinese government."			However, it's fair to suggest that "China is seeking greater		
71	TC	pushing a theory that the novel coronavirus originated in a	Chinese government			lab. The U.S. government's accusation is that the virus was		
72	TC	the spread and scale of the worldwide pandemic. I think the	Chinese government			played a significant role in the devastating public health and		
73	TC	Premier isn't the only Canadian public figure to blame the	Chinese government			for the scale and spread of the global COVID-19 pandemic.		
74	TC	rethink their relationships with the Asian country. The fact that the	Chinese government			in response is now becoming even more belligerent with even		
75	TC	of China and works to shore up support for the	Chinese government			abroad. The Maple Leafs website said Global "has likely already caused		
76	TC	China and Globalization, a think tank closely affiliated with the	Chinese government			and its efforts to exert foreign influence, called the ruling		
77	TC	lot of countries around the world. It's not just us. The	Chinese government			is allowing certain categories of people to come back in,		
78	TC	backed by Chinese state television. At the most urgent time, the	Chinese government			has successfully exerted its system's advantages and mobilized the nation		
79	TC	she is accused of fraud related to sanctions against Iran. The	Chinese government			has demanded Ms. Meng's release. After her arrest in Vancouver		
80	TC	government is currently looking into the claims made by the	Chinese government.			Given the ongoing problems with the U.S. and softwood lumber,		
81	TC	this country should do whatever it takes to appease the	Chinese government,			in order to preserve market access. But almost everyone I		
82	TC	and their families to return to China. Since then, however, the	Chinese government			has made no special allowance for Canadians to return. It's not		
83	TC	a virtue in this case, he said. He complimented the	Chinese government			for its pandemic control work, which has allowed life to		
84	TC	program. We're not on the best of terms with the	Chinese government,			said Mr. Radvanyi, who has collaborated with Providence on vaccine		
85	TC	tried to find the source of its latest outbreak. The	Chinese government			said a team of seven virus testing experts was sent		
86	TC	where they work for low wages with few freedoms. The	Chinese government			has said it is confronting radicalization and extremism in the		
87	TC	the eyes-wide-open effect that we need to see Beijing with. The	Chinese government			says it notified the World Health Organization about the new		
88	TC	such as France and Japan banding together to press the	Chinese government			for change. We can't stand idly by when the rules-based international		
89	TC	testing program that has now been abandoned. Some divisions of the	Chinese government			were not clear on whether the vaccine should "go to		
90	TC	proposal," the NRC said in a statement. It said the	Chinese government			changed the process for shipping vaccines out of the country		
91	TC	moment," said Qiao Quan, Communist Party secretary in Midong District. The	Chinese government			has for years encouraged people from elsewhere in China to		
92	TC	Michael Spavor have been incarcerated for 660 days by the	Chinese government			in apparent retaliation for Ottawa's arrest of senior Huawei executive		
93	TC	government preferred to rely on "official" information provided by the	Chinese government			and the WHO, and dismissed intelligence gathering as "rumours." Intelligence experts		
94	TC	country responds well to threats, the consumer confidence also improves. "The	Chinese government			has pointed to the return of individual spending as a		
95	TC	in Hong Kong. Western countries including Canada have accused the	Chinese government			of breaking a treaty with Britain that pledged to leave		

thanked the Chinese government for sharing the genetic map of the virus "immediately." ("China kept key information on virus from frustrated WHO officials", published on June 3, 2020 Wednesday)

Extract 2. Today, there is evidence that the Chinese government is using social media to sow disinformation about the coronavirus outbreak. The state media outlet People's Daily shared an image on Twitter this week purporting to show a recently completed hospital building in the city of Wuhan, epicentre of the outbreak. The U.S. website BuzzFeed News found that the image actually showed an apartment building, more than 1,000 kilometers away. ("Spread of misinformation has long been a global health threat", published on February 1, 2020 Saturday)

Extract 3. The Chinese government's first instinct has always been to hide the facts, especially if they reveal its own failures, so why would anyone believe the data coming out of China now on COVID-19? ("Why would we trust China's official COVID-19 numbers?", published on April 2, 2020 Thursday)

Extract 4. "As a local government," the mayor said in an interview no doubt watched with keen interest by senior officials in Beijing, "we may disclose information only after we are given permission to do so. That is something that many people do not understand." So far, the Chinese government has not responded to the mayor's allegation. In 2003, officials in both Guangdong and Beijing lied about the gravity of the situation around SARS. Now, the Chinese government needs to explain - to its own people and to the world - just how the system is supposed to work in a health crisis and why, once again, it did not work the way it should have. ("China's 'transparency' sees praise by the WHO. Inside China? Not so much", published on February 4, 2020 Tuesday)

Extract 5. Many of those Chinese factories are making masks under licence to foreign firms. One of them, Montreal-based Medicom, produces three million masks a day at a Shanghai factory. But few of those masks, if any, will make their way to Canadians. The company doesn't have any manufacturing capacity

in Canada, although it now plans to set up a domestic factory to produce masks - but not until July. Like production from U.S. multinational 3M Co.'s mask plants in Shanghai, the Chinese government, not head office back in North America, will decide where Medicom's masks will be shipped and where they will not. ("Broken link; As COVID-19 leaves economies reeling and supply chains straining, the enduring result may be the death of globalization, Jeff Rubin writes", published on April 25, 2020 Saturday)

Extract 6. In Windsor, Ont., Joy Li is still hoping for word about when her parents, both 80, might be able to leave Wuhan. Her parents, who live in a seniors' residence in Windsor to be near their adult children, are permanent residents in Canada, so they weren't permitted by the Chinese government to take the first flights back to Canada. They travelled to China in December to visit with friends during the Lunar New Year and were caught in the lockdown in the city of Wuhan, before they could travel home in late January. ("Canadians evacuated from China arrive in Ontario; Group settles into two-week quarantine at military base, while others await word on loved ones remaining in Hubei province ", published on February 8, 2020 Saturday)

Extract 7. It's a useful metaphor when considering how various countries have responded to their given outbreaks. The Chinese government is authoritarian, but that gives it huge advantages in combating the virus; it can set aside considerations of human rights and individual freedom, to say nothing of "cherishing life." Virus control in democratic countries such as Italy, Britain and the United States, where the freedom of individuals is respected, is clearly more difficult and complex. ("The virus in the body politic: We've lost our ability to cherish one another", published on April 4, 2020 Saturday)

Extract 8. In July, prosecutors accused hackers of working with the Chinese government to target companies developing vaccines for the coronavirus and of stealing hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of intellectual property and trade secrets from companies across the world. ("U.S. charges five Chinese citizens in global hacking campaign", published on September 17, 2020 Thursday)

The sentences retrieved from the corpus above describe some of the actions that the Chinese government took in its response to the coronavirus outbreak in China. First, China was "quick" to share the genetic sequence of the virus in the face of the outbreak. In extract 1, although positive words such as "thank" and "praise" are used, the emphasis of the double quotation marks at the end indicates that the Globe and Mail does not approve of the WHO's statement that the Chinese government immediately shared the genetic sequences of the virus with the rest of the world. Thus, the original positive semantics is turned into a negative one. Second, China has utilized social media to trumpet its successes in its campaigns against the virus, such as streaming the construction of temporary hospitals in Wuhan (extract 2). By giving examples, the passage breaks the rosy image constructed by the Chinese government on social media and points out that the Chinese government is spreading untrue information about its progress in handling and controlling outbreaks on social media. Third, China's communication of its progress in the fight against the virus, including information about confirmed cases, needs to be viewed with suspicion (extract 3). Here, the Globe and Mail questions the veracity of the data released by the Chinese government during COVID-19 by alluding to the memories of the Chinese governments' performance in SARS. Fourth, in the face of the epidemic, local governments in China could only release information about the epidemic with the consent of the central government (extract 4). By quoting Chinese officials as evidence, the Globe and Mail criticizes the Chinese government for concealing the disease at the beginning of the outbreak, which led to the tragic spread of the virus. It also questions China's management system, which reveals a lack of information transparency in the Communist Party system. Fifth, the possibility of factories, who rely on Canadian investment, to ship medical supplies, such as masks, to Canada requires the consent of the Chinese government and indirectly demonstrates the Chinese government's rule by might, whose hand may threaten the freedom of enterprise in other countries (extract 5). Sixth, the Chinese government does not allow Canadian citizens to leave China to fly back to Canada (extract 6). Through detailed

narratives of individual experiences, the Chinese government is shown to be cold-blooded, ruthless, and disrespectful of human rights in the face of epidemic prevention and control. Seventh (extract 7), China's success in fighting the epidemic is due to its authoritarian system, which would be very difficult to achieve in a democratic country. Thus, although China has had many successes in fighting the new epidemic, these successes are seen as having been achieved at the cost of Chinese people's human rights and individual freedoms. A negative national image of a dictatorship that violates universal value is constructed. Eighth (extract 8), China is stealing the world's intellectual property rights related to vaccines, which leaves a negative impression: China is irresponsible because its action threatens the global combat against the virus. From these eight features, it can be inferred that The Globe and Mail consistently presents China negatively which may also serve to support the agenda of Canada.

In the portrayal of the Chinese government, the Globe and Mail tends to use a problematic perspective to point out the problems the Chinese government faced when confronted with the coronavirus outbreak and the underlying logic of its anti-epidemic initiatives while neglecting to draw attention to the Chinese government's successful experience in fighting the epidemic. The Globe and Mail labeled “quarantine” under the coronavirus outbreak as a “human rights” violation. After the outbreak of COVID-19, Wuhan was shut down, and many provinces and municipalities activated Level I responses to public health emergencies to minimize the potential for further spread of the virus and effectively contained the spread of the epidemic. The “Wuhan City lockdown” and the nationwide quarantine protests were seen as a decree by the Chinese government to maintain dictatorial rule at the expense of people's freedom and human rights. Thus, one of the Globe and Mail's discourse strategies for constructing an image of China is revealed, namely, by omitting positive information about the Other and emphasizing negative information. Using this discourse strategy, the Globe and Mail also constructs an image of China as a country that is irresponsible in the face of the epidemic, with serious government corruption,

human rights violations, and the destruction of individual freedoms.

5.5.2 Canadian government

Search	canadian government	Occurrences	58 (0.90)	Texts	1	▼ Corpus	TGAM	▼ Context	10	▼ Display Text
l.	File	Left	Node	Right						
1	TGAM.txt	Organization declared the novel coronavirus outbreak a global emergency, the	Canadian government	said it was not ready to release plans for the						
2	TGAM.txt	negative. Results for 39 others are pending. Dr. Tam said.	Canadian government	has already begun evacuating the oldest and youngest family members						
3	TGAM.txt	system. So, when it came to the outbreak in Wuhan, the	Canadian government	had a team of experts capable of spotting the hidden						
4	TGAM.txt	to Siberia. Those alerts were sent to top officials in the	Canadian government	and throughout the international medical community, including the WHO. Countries						
5	TGAM.txt	to be overdramatic, but Canadians have died because of this. A	Canadian government	minister says Ottawa is disappointed that President Donald Trump has						
6	TGAM.txt	the threat of multiple waves, the document called for the	Canadian government	to stockpile everything from ventilators to N95 respirator masks, gowns,						
7	TGAM.txt	follow suit: His mother is Canadian. I am disappointed that the	Canadian government	hasn't done anything... [I am feeling] helpless. Henry Zou's wife, who						
8	TGAM.txt	a city about 100 kilometres from Wuhan. He said the	Canadian government	advised him in an e-mail on Thursday to be ready						
9	TGAM.txt	the plane. "We try to keep families together whenever possible,"	Canadian government	spokesperson Sylvain Leclerc said, "and we have raised this with						
10	TGAM.txt	can make the trip to catch the flight in time. The	Canadian government	is saying they are putting together a jigsaw, and I						
11	TGAM.txt	Beijing might give permission for a plane chartered by the	Canadian government	to fly from Hanoi to Wuhan to evacuate 304 Canadians						
12	TGAM.txt	in Canada. Monte Gisborne, in Coquitlam, B.C. is still hoping the	Canadian government	will help his wife, Danni Luo (Daniela), and nine-year-old daughter,						
13	TGAM.txt	notice and weren't aware they should have registered with the	Canadian government	when they travelled to China, which would have made it						
14	TGAM.txt	was announced. So she didn't start reaching out to the	Canadian government	until she learned about the second plane and that she						
15	TGAM.txt	businesses cancel travel plans to avoid contracting the respiratory illness. The	Canadian government	has issued health warnings about travelling to a list of						
16	TGAM.txt	any analysts say plunging yields on U.S. Treasury bonds and	Canadian government	bonds are a sign of deeper economic trouble to come. Like						
17	TGAM.txt	event that customers are aware of before leaving the country. The	Canadian government	has issued travel warnings for China, Iran, northern Italy, South						
18	TGAM.txt	Huawei looks to be seeking to "maximize goodwill with the	Canadian government	without risking drawing too much public controversy. Hence, the lack						
19	TGAM.txt	Hong Kong residents who have made refugee claims with the	Canadian government	The majority of these claimants are activists who demonstrated against						
20	TGAM.txt	U.S. prosecutors of fraud related to violations of sanctions against Iran. The	Canadian government	has called their arrest arbitrary, and China has been widely						
21	TGAM.txt	but have said, "the facts of the crime are clear." The	Canadian government	says it has worked diligently to secure their release, even						
22	TGAM.txt	Wednesday declared Hong Kong "just another Communist-run city," while the	Canadian government	warned that travellers to the city face "increased risk of						
23	TGAM.txt	supply elsewhere was the safest and smartest option. That's what the	Canadian government	has done, signing contracts with seven manufacturers for a total						
24	TGAM.txt	Hubel province, where Wuhan is located, have registered with the	Canadian government	He said 126 have requested consular assistance. We are looking at						
25	TGAM.txt	power to punish countries that step out of line. Although the	Canadian government	is not banning travellers from China, it is planning to						
26	TGAM.txt	member states not to impose travel restrictions on China. The	Canadian government	has not followed suit. I think it reduces the credibility of						
27	TGAM.txt	to the couple's travel agent, insurance company and checking the	Canadian government	health advisory. With the trip now almost over, she has not						
28	TGAM.txt	trip cancellation or interruption owing to the coronavirus if the	Canadian government	issues a Level 3 or 4 advisory for their destination						
29	TGAM.txt	global aviation business brought on by the novel coronavirus pandemic. The	Canadian government	issued the recommendation Friday as it steps up efforts to						
30	TGAM.txt	they were not authorized to speak publicly on the matter. The	Canadian government	has been monitoring the effects of the coronavirus on the						
31	TGAM.txt	that need assistance to survive the economic slowdown. Over all, the	Canadian government	is seeking to reassure companies that the economy will be						
32	TGAM.txt	just weeks before it was sorely needed in Canada. The	Canadian government	however, says the shipment was an effort to collaborate with						
33	TGAM.txt	sending U.S. troops to its border with Canada after the	Canadian government	said it "strongly opposed" the proposal designed to fight the						
34	TGAM.txt	tested positive, a week after shaking hands with Mr. Putin. The	Canadian government	is spending \$2-billion on additional medical supplies to fight the						
35	TGAM.txt	safety protocols of the relevant Chinese authorities. Documents released by the	Canadian government	last week show that Ottawa has been trying, unsuccessfully, to						
36	TGAM.txt	month since they were detained on Dec. 10, 2018. According to the	Canadian government	the primary purposes of a consular visit include assessing the						
37	TGAM.txt	and the prisoners despite COVID-19... and I would want the	Canadian government	to make strong protests to the Chinese government to seek						
38	TGAM.txt	global economy, said Liu Shijin, vice-chair of the China De-The	Canadian government	is funding a COVID-19 research project led by a University						
39	TGAM.txt	regulatory requirements met, testing would begin with colleagues in Wuhan. The	Canadian government	did not explain why the Wuhan lab was chosen, in						
40	TGAM.txt	accurate if Beijing has under-reported. Mr. Mulrone said he believes the	Canadian government	is worried about retaliation from China. I think they are genuinely						
41	TGAM.txt	do not represent full and meaningful participation in the WHO. The	Canadian government	which has publicly called for Taiwan to regain observer status						
42	TGAM.txt	to do with China or geopolitical issues. From the outset, the	Canadian government	and public health agency relied explicitly on WHO guidance and						
43	TGAM.txt	are a bluntly worded departure from the diplomatic tone the	Canadian government	has adopted toward China, as it seeks masks from Chinese						
44	TGAM.txt	entity he called a "China desk" that would span the	Canadian government	civil society and the private sector. He made his comments as						
45	TGAM.txt	nanotechnology amid international efforts to develop vaccines and other treatments. The	Canadian government	has announced more than \$1.2-billion in support for COVID-19 research						
46	TGAM.txt	a statement that it "acts on the advice of the	Canadian government	on national security issues... to monitor risks and to put						
47	TGAM.txt	respected when she was arrested. It is high time for the	Canadian government	to adopt a much firmer attitude with China: That is						
48	TGAM.txt	Canadian side to investigate the cause and take improvement measures. The	Canadian government	and one of the country's foremost industry groups said logs						
49	TGAM.txt	Lilly and Co. and with \$175-million in funding from the	Canadian government	the lab-produced treatment that mimics antibodies isolated from a recovered						
50	TGAM.txt	advance, Dr. Sidhu says. But without additional funding from the	Canadian government	he adds, it will be made and tested elsewhere and						
51	TGAM.txt	times, thousands of Canadians live in China; in February, the	Canadian government	evacuated more than 400 people from the Wuhan region in						
52	TGAM.txt	leaders from the travel industry and other sectors pushing the	Canadian government	and the provinces to ease travel restrictions they say are						
53	TGAM.txt	networks. Had Dr. Evans not been based in Montreal, though, the	Canadian government	likely would not have found him. Previously, for two decades,						
54	TGAM.txt	draft Ronald Reagan's nuclear strategy- he reached out to the	Canadian government	repeatedly to serve as a kind of informal liaison. Like						
55	TGAM.txt	Sherfield of CIBC. "But it raises the risk... that a	Canadian government	might choose to (also raise taxes) down the road." The biggest						
56	TGAM.txt	leader in providing an international antidote to this new U.S. approach. The	Canadian government	worked with Japan, Australia and other states to rescue the						
57	TGAM.txt	was a critical moment in the looming pandemic, but the	Canadian government	lacked the full picture, instead relying heavily on what Beijing						
58	TGAM.txt	as far as disease detection goes. And I think the	Canadian government	should really be lauded for that. "But, he added, "something happened						

Screenshot 25 Concordance: "Canadian government"

By contrast, the following concordances with the "Canadian government" as the node words were extracted from the corpus as the Canadian government's response to COVID-19. The Globe and Mail's assessment of the Canadian government's performance was much more moderate than its assessment of the Chinese government's performance in the epidemic. In contrast to the negative "problematic" view of the Chinese government's response to the epidemic, the Globe and Mail adopts a positive view of "praise" towards the Canadian government's response to the epidemic. First, the Canadian government evacuated Canadians from Wuhan, the epicenter of the epidemic (extract 9). The Globe and Mail used concrete data to

enhance the image of the Canadian government as responsible. And numbers and statistics were also used to illustrate the Canadian government's investment in research to combat COVID-19 (extract 10). Third, the epidemic hindered the Canadian government's plans to diversify its export trade, and while the Globe and Mail intends to illustrate the impact of the virus on the Canadian economy, it does so by explicitly and implicitly pointing to the idea that Canada has always embraced and supported the diversification of the economy (extract 11). The Globe and Mail's description of the impact of the epidemic on Canada does not focus on the Canadian government's measures to curtail the impact of the virus in terms of the stagnation of the social and economic activities but rather emphasizes only the damage to the diversification caused by the epidemic.

Extract 9. It's not clear how many wish to return. In normal times, thousands of Canadians live in China; in February, the Canadian government evacuated more than 400 people from the Wuhan region in the heart of the initial coronavirus outbreak. ("Canadian businessman in China hopes to be reunited with family", published on July 22, 2020 Wednesday)

Extract 10. Already, a promising discovery has come out of Vancouver based biotech company AbCellera Biologics Inc. - a potential treatment for the virus developed in record time. In partnership with U.S. drug maker Eli Lilly and Co. and with \$175-million in funding from the Canadian government, the lab-produced treatment that mimics antibodies isolated from a recovered patient has already entered into human testing. ("Promising treatments for COVID-19 advanced by Canadian scientists; Innovators hope to translate discoveries into commercial success", published on June 18, 2020 Thursday)

Extract 11. As for diversification, "Canadian governments have been trying to diversify Canada's export markets for the last hundred years, with only limited success," Prof. Hopewell points out. And the pandemic, which has closed borders around the world, makes diversification even more difficult. China - belligerent, aggressive, contemptuous of the rule of law - is hardly an inviting

alternative. (“Our recovery depends on the U.S. We're in trouble”, published on May 14, 2020 Thursday)

From the above analysis, it can be seen that the Globe and Mail's coverage of the Canadian government in China's related reports tends to hide negative information, such as how the Canadian government is responding to the economic and social crisis caused by the epidemic, while emphasizing the positive initiatives of the Canadian government in the fight against the epidemic, such as investing heavily in the research on the new coronavirus. In this way, a relatively positive image of the Canadian government is constructed in contrast to the negative image of the Chinese government in China's related coverage during the COVID-19.

5.5.3 Comparison between the Chinese government and Canadian government

In addition to the separate analysis of the concordances between the Canadian government and the Chinese government, a close look at the specific content of the concordance reveals that the images of the Chinese government and the Canadian government are often constructed in the description of the relationship between the two with adjacent sentences. The concordances extracted from the corpus regarding the relationship between the Chinese government and the Canadian government are as follows.

Extract 12. When the novel coronavirus finally emerged on the international radar, amid evidence the Chinese government had been withholding information about the severity of the outbreak, Canada was conspicuously unaware and ultimately ill-prepared. (“Silenced”, published on July 25, 2020 Saturday)

Extract 13. The goods Canada sent to China included 50,118 face shields, 1,101 masks, 1,820 pairs of goggles, 36,425 medical coveralls, 200,000 nitrile gloves and 3,000 aprons. The supplies were sourced by the Canadian Red Cross as well from as the government of Canada's supplies. It's uncertain yet whether the

Chinese government will make a similar donation of medical equipment to Canada in return. The Globe and Mail asked the Chinese embassy in Canada on Tuesday whether Beijing planned to send masks, medical ventilators or COVID-19 test kits to Canada but did not receive a response. ("Ottawa under fire for giving medical gear to China as WHO warned of spread to Canada", published on March 26, 2020 Thursday)

Extract 14. Still, he (Mr. Barton, the former global managing partner of consultancy McKinsey) said, China is "not a country that can be avoided," pointing to Canadian priorities that include securing the release of Mr. Kovrig and Mr. Spavor, promoting human rights and multilateralism and pursuing opportunities in trade, investment, energy and interpersonal exchanges. He urged the creation of an entity he called a "China desk" that would span the Canadian government, civil society and the private sector. ("Barton takes harder line on China; Canada's ambassador to Beijing says country's conduct undermining its international influence; calls for review of WHO", published on May 13, 2020 Wednesday)

Extract 15. Realists can sometimes ignore that what they call an interest is really a value. A hard-headed (and -hearted) consideration of Canadian self-interest might conclude that this country should do whatever it takes to appease the Chinese government, in order to preserve market access. But almost everyone I (Prof.

Charron) interviewed argued for a tougher approach to China. ("The old order doesn't fit our new world", published on July 18, 2020 Saturday)

Extract 16. The Canadian government has called their arrest arbitrary, and China has been widely accused of engaging in "hostage diplomacy" as it demands the release of Ms. Meng. Chinese officials have disclosed no evidence against the men, but have said, "the facts of the crime are clear." ("I remain resolute and resilient,' Kovrig says in letters to his wife", published on June 23, 2020 Tuesday)

Extract 17. The Chinese are also reported to be making serious progress on a vaccine. Which is maybe why Prime Minister Justin Trudeau has so far resisted calls by opposition politicians and certain sectors of the commentariat to eviscerate the Chinese government for any number of sins. He knows that we may need China in the event it comes up with a drug that could save millions of lives in this country. (“Canadians could be left waiting for a vaccine”, published on May 2, 2020 Saturday)

Extract 18. Conservative MP Garnett Genuis said Canada should speak out more forcefully on the erosion of rights in Hong Kong. "We have seen how the Chinese government pushes back aggressively when they perceive weakness. The Canadian government's statement in response to the arrest of peaceful pro-democracy civil society leaders in Hong Kong was a weak statement. It called for 'close scrutiny' and restraint on 'all sides,'" Mr. Genuis said. (“China condemns Canada for voicing concern over Hong Kong arrests”, published on April 23, 2020 Thursday)

The extracted sentences in the concordance above reveal a clear difference in The Globe and Mail’s construction of the image of the Chinese government and the Canadian government in China’s related reports. It builds a positive image of the Canadian government and a negative image of the Chinese government through controversial issues. First, the Chinese government's concealment of the information of the recent epidemic caused Canada to misjudge the severity of the epidemic and consequentially not to be adequately prepared for it (extract 12). This relationship, i.e., “the Chinese government's concealment of the epidemic” and “the Canadian government's inadequate preparation for the epidemic”, creates a negative and irresponsible image of the Chinese government as a state while excusing the Canadian government's lack of preparation for the epidemic. Second, by exemplifying detailed data, it shows that the Canadian government offered generous help to China during the Chinese epidemic, while it also casts doubt on the possibility of obtaining an equivalent amount of help from the Chinese government (extract 13). In this

contrasting set of discursive constructions, the Canadian government is portrayed as helpful and generous, while the image of Chinese government as being irresponsible and unfriendly. Third, a number of diplomatic affairs between China and Canada, such as the case of the two Michaels and the human rights issue of Hong Kong, indicate that the relationship between China and Canada should be improved by more actions (extract 14). There is a wider scope for cooperation on socio-economic issues such as trade and investment, energy, and interpersonal communications, as well as on political issues such as the release of Mr. Kovrig and Mr. Spavor, promoting human rights and multilateralism. It can be seen that the economic exchanges between China and Canada, especially China's market access (extract 15), are very important to the Canadian government, while in the political confrontation, the Canadian side states that the detention of Mr. Kovrig and Mr. Spavor by the Chinese side is hostage diplomacy in response to the Canadian side's arrest of Meng Wanzhou (extract 16). In this way, China's economic superiority and its progress in vaccine development (extract 17) seems to be a favorable condition for its pursuit of political hegemony, and the *Globe and Mail* emphasizes the image of China as an authoritarian country lacking a respect of lawfulness and detaining citizens arbitrarily, while portraying it as an economic powerhouse. Fourth, in the face of the Hong Kong issue during the epidemic (extract 18), China's wolf warrior diplomacy contrasts with Canada's weak statement, also highlighting China's assertive diplomatic attitude among the international community.

In general, *The Globe and Mail* constructed the distinctive national image between China and Canadian by comparing the Chinese government's response to COVID-19 with the Canadian government's performance. *The Globe and Mail* portrayed the Chinese government in terms of its response to the virus outbreak, drawing attention to China's efforts to brand its success and enlarge its global influence. The way in which *The Globe and Mail* constructs the image of China, i.e., emphasizing the positive information of the Canadian government while drawing attention to the negative information of the Chinese government, may also encourage readers to view

China as a rising country with hegemonic ambitions. In its portrayal of the Chinese government, the Globe and Mail often omits positive information, such as the sharing of successful experiences against the virus (e.g. compulsory lockdown, or nucleic acid testing for everyone), and instead emphasizes the problems the Chinese government had in facing the virus outbreak, such as the early delayed information sharing, etc. When describing the Canadian government, negative messages, such as the government's lack of preparedness for the outbreak, are often deemphasized in favor of emphasizing the Canadian government's efforts in dealing with the outbreak. Thus, a positive image of the Canadian government is created, while the Chinese government is portrayed in a negative light.

5.6 Summary of this chapter

This chapter followed the steps and methodology of corpus analysis to provide a comprehensive picture of the semantic characteristics and content by applying the method of keywords, key n-grams, collocations, and concordance with the aid of Lancsbox 6. First, from the keywords list, it can be concluded that the center of attraction of the Globe and Mail to China is the temporal epidemic progress of the virus in China and its transmission between China and the globe, the effect of the virus on society, economy and politics, China's response to the virus and the evaluation of its performance in fighting the virus. Second, key n-grams, "Chinese government" and "Canadian government" were prominent and statistically significant in the 2-gram list, thus they were chosen as the node words to investigate concordance. Third, the possession and possessor relationship with the query word "China" and "Chinese" produced a further understanding of the topic or issues of concern and the subject of the discussion during COVID-19. The potential subjects that constitute China's image thus includes China, which occupies a high position in the keywords list, the "Chinese government", which stands out in the key 2-grams, and the "Chinese citizens", which showed statistical significance in the possessor relationship with "Chinese".

In addition, the collocations with China were in the service of constructing an image of China. The findings show that the negative semantic prosody is conspicuous through the use of verbs, nouns, and adjectives. To be precise, the usage of "conceal", "cover-up", "accuse", "denounce", "blame", "face", and even "praise" shapes an irresponsible, dishonest, and deceptive national image that intentionally covered up crucial information about the virus, failed to share the information in a timely manner and provided misinformation regarding the confirmed cases. These statements more or less alluded to the non-transparency of China's government information, China's stringent information censorship, the shortcomings of the rigid bureaucracy, the lack of supervision in China's officialdom, unwillingness or ability of the Chinese government to support and protect individual rights, and China's ability to help recover the severe impact of the virus. With the usage of "gain", "act", "detain", "dependent", "second-largest", "tough", "geopolitical", and "unprecedented", China was constructed as a powerful economic country with an ambition to enlarge its influence in Asia, if not say in the world. Besides, the employment of nouns indicating countries, and geographical regions, alongside the adjectives of "Mainland", "Australian", "Northern (Italy)", aims to present the dynamic relationships between countries.

Furthermore, the concordance analysis of "Chinese government" and "Canadian government" revealed that the national image of "Chinese government" and "Canadian government" have significant differences in the China's related coverages, with a negative "problematic" view of the Chinese government's response to the epidemic, and a relatively positive "praise" worthy view of the Canadian government's response to the epidemic. This is achieved by omitting or deemphasizing positive information and emphasizing the problems the Chinese government had in facing the virus outbreak while ignoring negative messages about the Canadian government's ill-preparation for the virus and emphasizing the Canadian government's efforts in dealing with the outbreak. Thus, a positive image of the

Canadian government is created, while the Chinese government is portrayed in a negative light.

This chapter also served as a prologue for the discussion of the findings. In chapter 6, van Dijk's ideology square will be utilized as the theoretical framework to analyze the findings presented in this chapter. As discussed in chapter 3, the ideology square describes the general strategy of polarization of positive self- presentation and negative other- presentation, accompanying this overall strategy, several rhetoric devices are identified that contribute to building the ideological discourse of polarized self and other. These rhetoric devices along with the general strategy of ideology square will be presented in chapter 6.

6. Discussion

The construction of group identity incorporates power relations and ideologies from different perspectives. Various news discourse strategies can contribute to the constructions of Self and Other. According to van Dijk's ideology square frameworks of news discourse, the general strategy of positive self-presentation and negative other- presentation in favor of the speaker's interests while projecting unfavorable conditions and incidents on the others is quite common (van Dijk, 2013). This chapter explores how this general strategy with the aid of rhetorical devices is applied to China related news and to clarify the image of China's constructed by the Globe and Mail, the hidden bias behind the discourse of China's image.

6.1 Self-Other Categorization

Ideological discourse typically deals with self-presentation and other- presentation, so furthering the analysis of what "we" and "they" refer to or is pretty crucial. As van Dijk states, actors may appear in many guises as ingroup ('we') or outgroup members ('they'), and can be identified by their name, group, profession, or function in personal or impersonal roles (van Dijk, 2013, p. 51). This self-other categorization is applied to the discourse constructions of certain actors and is realized by denoting actions and membership with lexically variable terms (van Dijk, 2013, p. 64). In this research, the membership categorization is mainly achieved by substituting the name of an attribute or feature for the name of the membership itself. That is to say, the Globe and Mail often employs this strategy to allude to certain countries, namely, China and Canada. In the Globe and Mail, "the Chinese government", "the Chinese authorities", "communist party of China", "Beijing", "Xi" and many other senior officials are used to represent China as an outgroup member, and the same strategy is used to construct the image of Canada, words like "the Canadian government", "Ottawa", "Trudeau" and many other senior officials are employed to denote Canada as ingroup members. Thus, the Globe and Mail distinguishes and polarizes ingroup and outgroup membership by applying a number of strategies, which will be discussed in detail

below.

Except for the distinction between ingroup members and outgroup members, the strategy of self-other categorization may also apply to the sub-categories of outgroups, as is the case for friends and allies on the one hand, and enemies on the other” (van Dijk, 2013, p. 80). In this study, the distinction within outgroups was implied by creating opposing meanings with words used such as “Chinese citizens” and the “Chinese government”. As shown in the screenshot, the regime of the Chinese or communist government is constructed as the opponent of Chinese citizens, which disenfranchises them by disregarding their demands (index1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12), and tries to convince Chinese citizens about the government’s effort on democratic career (index 2). Since the Chinese communist government of China is constructed as an authoritarian one that ignores the people’s demand and trumpets its achievement, and even as representing a threat to Chinese citizens or Chinese people, it is the government that viewed as the real “outgroup”. At the levels of semantic terms, the representation of the Chinese government is influenced by the overall strategy of negative other- presentation, which will be further elaborated.

Search	Chinese citizens	Occurrences	13 (0.20)	Texts	1	Corpus	TGAM	Context	10	Display Text
1	TGAM.txt	petition, started by Chinese academics and signed by hundreds of	Chinese citizens,	listed five demands of Beijing, including that Feb. 6 be						
2	TGAM.txt	truth. The Communist government owes its very legitimacy to convincing	Chinese citizens	that it does a better job than democratically elected administrations						
3	TGAM.txt	Jun's two-year-old is in Wuhan with his grandparents, who are	Chinese citizens.	Mr. Shi, a Vancouver-area resident, said he is unsure whether						
4	TGAM.txt	journalists working in China.The Chinese outlets, which employ about 160	Chinese citizens	in the .U.S. include the official Xinhua News Agency and						
5	TGAM.txt	went into lockdown after a resurgence in cases blamed on	Chinese citizens	arriving from Russia.In Wuhan's international airport, however, loudspeakers played a						
6	TGAM.txt	ife.It's just deeply disappointing.The U.S. Justice Department has charged five	Chinese citizens	with hacks targeting more than 100 companies and institutions in						
7	TGAM.txt	in a Wuhan seafood market; the fact that polling suggests	Chinese citizens	are keenly aware of the national problem of food-safety standards;						
8	TGAM.txt	symptom-free. The sole exceptions will be Canadian permanent residents or	Chinese citizens	who are the primary caregivers for a Canadian minor.Meanwhile, B.C.						
9	TGAM.txt	the evacuation flights. China is also barring permanent residents and	Chinese citizens	from leaving, unless they are the primary caregiver of a						
10	TGAM.txt	the body cremated at the soonest (as they do for	Chinese citizens).	According to e-mails from Global Affairs Canada to Ms. Yu,						
11	TGAM.txt	acknowledged that about 90 per cent of the cases are	Chinese citizens	returning from abroad.African diplomats in Beijing, in a protest note						
12	TGAM.txt	who clearly know better, and to disregard the plight of	Chinese citizens	suffering under the foot of an oppressive regime.There is, of						
13	TGAM.txt	pointlessly destructive- calling the global pandemic that victimized millions of	Chinese citizens	a "China virus" or a "Wuhan virus," spreading scientifically implausible						

Screenshot 26 Concordance: “Chinese citizens”

6.2 Polarization of self-other categorization

The polarization of self-other categorization, van Dijk argues, is a prominent feature of ideological discourse, which draws analytical attention to how good things regarding the ingroup and bad things with respect to the outgroups are emphasized or

enhanced, and how bad things of ingroup and good things of outgroup are de-emphasized or mitigated (van Dijk, 2006, p. 126). This strategy can be implemented at the level of semantics through the operation of rhetorical figures, such as number game, news resources selection, irony, presumption, implication, comparison/ history as lesson, vagueness and illustrations (KhosraviNik, 2015; van Dijk, 2013). “Polarization may be rhetorically enhanced when expressed as a clear contrast, that is, by attributing properties of “us” and “them” that are semantically each other's opposites”(van Dijk, 2013, p. 80). In this section, the use of rhetorical devices in the discourse to strengthen the positive self-presentation and negative other- presentation will be examined and illustrated with the findings from the previous chapter.

The discussion of the image of the Canadian government is related to the understanding of the Chinese government’s image, since the main focus of the study is China’s image in the *Globe and Mail*, alongside the image of “China” and “Chinese citizens”, the “Chinese government” constitutes one aspect of China’s image, which can be easier to unpack by comparing it with the image of the Canadian government. Consequently, before the discussion of China’s image, which is the ultimate goal of this thesis, it is necessary to summarize the overall strategy of positive self-presentation and negative other- presentation with the assistance of the rhetorical devices employed to construct the Canadian government and the Chinese government.

6.2.1 Positive self- presentation

“Positive self-presentation” is essentially ideological, whether or not it is in conjunction with the “negative other-presentation” as it serves the purpose of impression management of a group, in terms of the “positive self-schema when defining the ideology of a group” (van Dijk, 2013, p. 81). Ideology, as claimed by van Dijk, refers to “the basis of social group cognition”(van Dijk, 1998a, p. 40) and “social practices” (van Dijk, 2013, p. 8). Social groups that hold varying levels of power and prestige or discourse power work with a different framework of social beliefs with respect to both social experiences and practices of social groups and

conflicts of interests between groups. In order to control the social practices that are relevant to the interests or identity of the ingroup, ideologies organize and coordinate attitudes towards the outgroup (van Dijk, 1998a, p. 72). Thus, the overall strategy of “positive self-presentation” is implemented in the discourse to mobilize a positive self-identity which is rewarded with positive self-esteem (Trepte & Loy, 2017). Consequently, according to social identity theory, the ingroups are in favor of their group over other groups, due to the need for positive self-esteem (Oktar, 2001). In the news discourse on national image, “positive self-presentation has been implemented by various forms of national self-glorification: positive references to or praise for the country, its principles, history, and traditions” (van Dijk, 2013, p. 78). In the *Globe and Mail*, such positive self-presentation manifests itself as an emphasis of Canadian positive references, such as responsibility, support of diversification, compliance with the law or international agreements, support of human rights, and even the victimization of China with the rhetorical devices such as number game, news resource selection. In this study, this is not only showcased when news makers emphasize the positive characteristics of the Canadian government but also presents, in the context of comparison between the Canadian government and the Chinese government, a negative score of the outgroup or the positive score of the ingroup on the criteria of the comparison (van Dijk, 2013, p. 65).

Number game. News reports tend to boost credibility and objectivity through the means of numbers and statistics, “which represent the facts against mere opinion and impression”(van Dijk, 2013, p. 79). The representation of the Canadian government in the *Globe and Mail*, as noted above, can be investigated from the angle of a single form or the comparative form, that is, accentuate the efforts that the Canadian government has made in terms of the measures against COVID-19 by exemplifying its actions or comparing its actions with the Chinese government. Extract 9 represents the single form: the *Globe and Mail* illustrates with numbers that the Canadian government evacuated the Canadian citizens who wished to return to Canada from China with an exact number 400, and it provided a stronger impact than when

illustrating the proportion of the evacuated to the non- evacuated. Similarly, the \$175 million is considered huge funding if it is not compared with funding from other governments (extract 10), for example, the 2 billion from the government of the U.S. In the later angle of the comparative form, the precise number was given to highlight the generous donation of supplies to China while questioning the same offer from China to Canada (extract 13). In this process, a specific type of semantic implication is produced implying the possibility that Canada will get nothing from China even after having donated so many supplies. Thus, the Canadian government is not only viewed as a friendly government that helps others in difficult circumstances but is also constructed as the victim of the Chinese government in terms of the donation exchange between countries.

News source selection. Another way the newsmaker enhances the credibility and evidentiality is by “mentioning authorities to support their case, usually organizations or people who are above the fray of party politics, or who are generally recognized experts or moral leaders”(van Dijk, 2013, p. 63). As in extract 11, Prof. Hopewell’s was selected as the news source to prove Canadian government’s aspiration and long-term efforts to diversify its export markets. Similarly, in extract 14, Mr. Barton, the former global managing partner of consultancy McKinsey, was also cited as the expert to illustrate Canadian commitment to its priorities, such as human rights and multilateralism and pursuing opportunities in trade, investment, energy, and interpersonal exchanges, which were impeded by China. China in this way, cannot be avoided and is difficult to deal with especially in the aforementioned aspects. With this comparison, Canada has been constructed again as a victim of China, especially in the field of market access (extract 15). In addition to quoting experts, the politician, i.e., Conservative MP Garnett Genuis was also cited to contrast the Canadian government with the Chinese government in respect of each country’s response to the human rights issue in Hong Kong. And again, the Canadian government was shaped less intensively in the matter of diplomatic attitude.

To sum up, rhetorical devices such as number game and news source selection were used to construct a motivated and positive Canadian image striving to improve the living conditions of citizens and domestic development in a severe situation in COVID-19, friendly to others in need, and a victim of China, especially when it comes to the donation exchange, market access, and the issue of human rights.

6.2.2 Negative other- presentation

As stated above, the polarization of self-other categorization contains the connotation of negative other-presentation, according to Van Dijk, the strategy of negative other-presentation is also termed as “strategy of derogation” (van Dijk, 2013, p. 78). This strategy, to put it simply, operates as the opposite of the strategy of positive self-presentation, which means drawing attention to the bad qualities of outgroups. In this study, compared with the positive self-presentation of Canada, China is the negative other-presentation, and in contrast to the Chinese citizens, the Chinese government is constructed through derogation. Moreover, by elaborating the concrete examples listed in the above chapters, the strategy of irony, comparison, presumption/implication, news source selection, vagueness, history as lesson, and illustration are employed as the means to present a negative Chinese image.

Irony. As Van Dijk(2013, p. 76) states, accusations are more powerful when they are presented in the seemingly milder form of irony rather than presented outright. When speaking about China, the Globe and Mail uses irony to derogate the Chinese government. As in the case of extract 1, the phrase “for what it called” and "immediately" with a quotation mark. These devices imply that the speedy response the Chinese government took is not the truth, but only a statement that the WHO made for some reason (as the reason stated in index 1743, inappropriate relationship between the WHO and China), and that the genetic map of the virus the Chinese government shared could not be viewed immediately. And these two phrases were

used to imply that the Chinese government did hide information about coronavirus and did not release the genetic map of the virus on time. The rhetoric strategy of **implication**, as stated by Van Dijk, is “to not express information the recipients already have or may easily infer ”(van Dijk, 2013, p. 74). The information is left implicit but is easy to infer for the readers, which is consistent with the overall strategy of negative other-presentation and alludes to a powerful signal that the Chinese government is dishonest, untrustworthy and the one that should be blamed for the aftereffect caused of its non-transparency. Similarly, in extract 7, the "cherishing life" with quotation mark perform the same function implying the Chinese government not only disregards individuals' lives but treats human right and individual freedom with indifference. In this expression, the implication is that the authoritarian neglect of life is illustrated in the government's efforts to combat the virus. Thus, the ideology of negative other- presentation is employed to verbalize an irresponsible, inhuman, image of China.

Comparison/ History as lesson. Comparison includes not only the comparison of different subjects but also the diachronic comparison of the same subject (van Dijk, 2013, p. 65). The first-mentioned of the two refers to the comparison of the Canadian government and the Chinese government or the comparison of the Chinese government and Chinese citizens mentioned above. The second one denotes another term coined by Van Dijk, **history as lesson** (2013, p. 72). This comparative move is to show how the present situation can be related to an earlier situation in history. Such comparisons may be generalized to create more general opinions, social attitudes, and ideologies (van Dijk, 2013, p. 71). In the Globe and Mail, China's response to COVID-19 was related to its response to SARS (extract 4). By presenting the historical fact that Chinese officials hid information from the world, both the accuracy of the information released during COVID-19 and the system, which is regarded one that cannot yield transparent information, should be questioned. Thus, by evoking people's memories of the history of SARS and the lesson that the Chinese government could not be trusted in terms of its information transparency in SARS, it

has successfully raised questions about the Chinese government's handling of transparency in information during the COVID-19, and has, also, aroused a general impression in reading public that the Chinese system is unreliable. Besides the diachronic comparison, the comparison between the Canadian government and the Chinese government is also an approach to construct China as a negative other-presentation. In extract 12, by describing Canada as being ill-prepared for the COVID-19, the Chinese government is presented as one that should be blamed for withholding the information. In extract 13, by illustrating the quantity of donations, the Chinese government is constructed as the one that is not willing to help. In extracts 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, by elaborating how Canadian development was constrained by COVID-19 and how China is arbitrary in the area of economics, politics, diplomacy, China is constructed as an all-round threat to human rights, such as the Hong Kong issues and the release of Mr. Kovrig and Mr. Spavor, the Canadian economic development, such as export diversity and market access, the epidemic control such as the vaccine supply.

Vagueness. Vague expressions, which means fuzzily defined referents, may be used in all contexts (van Dijk, 2013, p. 84). Vague quantifiers, such as “hundreds of millions of dollars” in extract 8 and vague phrases, such as “there is evidence” in extract 2 are used because of the relevance of quantification and evidentiality in media discourse. When the precise number and the accurate evidence is unclear, the tool of vagueness is used to hedge the ignorance of certain fact. It is different from the strategy of **Number game** that enhances the impression of the positive Canadian government. The vagueness in the portrayal of the Chinese government as sowing disinformation or stealing the intellectual property of the vaccine make China’s image controversial and draws attention to a negative image of China, without actually accusing China of theft.

Illustration. Another powerful method to increase the evidentiality of the discourse and make it imaginable and more memorable is providing examples, especially

plausible short stories (van Dijk, 2013, p. 70). This strategy is also applied to the construction of China's image as a negative other. In extract 6, a detailed story is narrated to describe the Canadian citizens' experiences in China during the COVID-19. The inconvenience and non-humanized measures of the Chinese government's lockdown had an adverse impact on individuals' life. Although no words in the sentences make an explicit judgment, the story does present China in a negative light. Thus, by analyzing the negative aspects of the lockdown, while ignoring positive aspects, the lockdown as the Chinese government's response to COVID-19 is also viewed negatively, and the negative connotation permeates China's image.

In conclusion, there are four rhetorical devices applied to support the strategy of negative other-presentation, namely irony, comparison/ history as lesson, vagueness, and illustration. With these tools, China's national image was constructed as a negative one because it concealed key information about the virus from the world, disregarded people's life and human rights, and attempted to appropriate the intellectual property of vaccines. At this point, the comprehensive consideration of China's image with the previous discussion of Canadian national image is much clearer from the perspective of Van Dijk's ideology square.

6.3 A panoramic view of China's image in the *Globe and Mail*: Even beyond the scope of ideology square

The problem of the national image begins with its encounter with the other and how to properly understand the other. The relationship between "self" and "other" naturally becomes a fundamental starting point to study the image of foreign countries or a country's self-image. "Image", according to Boulding, is defined as "the total cognitive, affective, and evaluative structure of the behavioral unit, or its internal view of itself and its universe"(1956, p. 423). A national image is the combination of a state's perception of itself and the perception from others in the international system, which is mainly reflected in the imagination of a state's geographical space, hostile or

friendly feelings, and judgments of strength and weakness (Boulding, 1956). Among the studies of national image on media, numerous scholars (Galtung & Ruge, 1965; Kunczik, 1997; Smith, 1971; Tunstall, 1970) claim that the national image is usually formed through indirect contact, with media being the most important intermediary if there is any, and media are often keen to reinforce stereotypes, highlight conflicts, and select negative images (Smith, 1971). Thus, the national image is considered as the general understanding of a certain state in the media. As defined by Smith, and developed by Buhmann (2016, p. 14), whose concept of national image refers to comprehensive national strength, as measured in terms of politics, economy, culture, and society with the action subject of sovereign political organization, this study argues that except for “China” itself, and its people, such as “Chinese citizens” being the subject of the image, the constitution of China’s image mainly contains its main political body, such as “Chinese government”. As all examples mentioned so far demonstrate, the *Globe and Mail* tends to categorize membership into ingroups-Canada and outgroups-China, and with Canada or China as possessor, the Canadian government and the Chinese government are statistically significant to the construct of the image of Canada and China. Also, the *Globe and Mail* divides the outgroup-China, into two parts in terms of their good or bad attribute, i.e., Chinese citizens and the Chinese government.

The media discourse that contains the process of categorization is not value-free but is imbued with ideological values (van Dijk, 2013, p. 78). As the discussion in this thesis showcases, compared to the Canadian government, the Chinese government is constructed via a negative image in the *Globe and Mail*. This also holds true in its contrast with Chinese citizens through which the Chinese government is constructed as the real and ultimate outgroup. As the *Globe and Mail* is the representative of the major media of Canada, it is natural that this paper encloses its own nation’s ideology serving the nation’s benefits. The *Globe and Mail* represents its bias of China’s image and regards China as an opponent or even a threat in many different aspects.

6.3.1 Negative images: analysis from the perspective of ideology square

Analyzing the corpus findings in Chapter 4, it can be argued that the *Globe and Mail* tends to construct China as a fast-developing economy, aggressive in its diplomatic aspects, and politically authoritarian. The corpus analysis leads to an image of China that can be described via three aspects: China as being a threat, callous, and dishonest/untrustworthy.

A threat. China is constructed as a threat to Canada and the world in the following areas: 1) threatening the global fight against the virus with by restricting medical and vaccine supplies, and in its illicit attitude towards vaccine IP, 2) taking advantage of its economic achievements to build political hegemony. To put it more explicitly, Canada is positioned as a victim vis-à-vis China, both in the early and post-pandemic periods. In the early stages of the epidemic, Canadian investments in companies in China were controlled by the Chinese government. This prevented these companies from providing medical supplies to Canadians in a timely manner. In the latter stages of the epidemic, the serious success in the development and production of vaccines in China put pressure on Canada, forcing the Canadian government to adopt a goodwill stance towards China. At the same time, coverage of the U.S. allegations against five Chinese citizens suggested that China poses a threat to global intellectual property rights and vaccine research and development. In addition, the reports on the events in Hong Kong and the detention of the two Michaels by the Chinese government frames China as posing a threat to the development of the world's human rights with its growing economic strength. Moreover, while words such as “gain”, “act”, “detain”, “dependent”, “second-largest”, “tough”, “geopolitical”, and “unprecedented” are used to describe China’s economic achievements, the achievements are also constructed as a threat to Canada's increased interest in diversifying its export trade in the Chinese market, and a threat as it expand its influence in Asia.

Dishonest/untrustworthy. The *Globe and Mail* frequently exploits discourse devices

to criticize the Chinese government regarding its lack information transparency and accuracy. The verbs "conceal," "cover up," "accuse," "denounce," "blame," "face," and "praise" are used to create an irresponsible, dishonest and untrustworthy image of a nation that purposefully conceals crucial information about the virus, fails to share it instantly with the world, and misinforms the confirmed case of the virus in face of a global health emergency. This distrust of the accuracy and transparency of the information from China stems from questions about the ability of the Chinese system to produce and deliver transparent and credible information, among which the information censorship, the shortcomings of the rigid bureaucracy, and the lack of supervision in China's officialdom are the most controversial aspects. Additionally, many rhetorical devices, such as number game, comparison/ history as lesson and irony are employed to question the Chinese system's ability to deal with a public health crisis and its honesty and openness. Additionally, the Globe and Mail also puts the focus on intellectual property issues to shape an image of dishonesty and untrustworthiness of both the Chinese government and Chinese people who work for the government, since they conduct illicit actions related to the vaccine, which is not a responsible and attitude towards the global public health crisis. Thus, since the Chinese government is an untrustworthy object the people who work for the Chinese government are also constructed as unreliable.

Callous. Several comparisons between the Canadian government and Chinese government made by the Globe and Mail imply that in the face of the world pandemic, China did not make available the relevant information about the epidemic in a timely manner, causing Canada to misjudge the situation of the epidemic. This serves to single out China's unsympathetic response to the status of the epidemic in other countries. At the same time, the Globe and Mail suggests a lack of reciprocity with Canada with respect to medical supplies necessary to contain the epidemic, presenting China's as being unkind and unfriendly towards the Canadian people. In addition, the Globe and Mail, through its criticism of China's move to lockdown the city, points out that the Chinese government's disregard for the will and thoughts of

Chinese citizens is a sign of disrespect for human rights and individual freedoms and lack of humanistic concern for individuals. Therefore, the Globe and Mail has built an image of callousness for China by focusing its coverage on China's anti-epidemic actions, foreign aid, and opaque information during the COVID-19.

6.3.2 Positive images: relate to the other studies and return to the data again

Van Dijk's ideology square points to the fact that discourse may produce ideologically biased contexts from which the speakers strategically produce discourse that will become part of listeners' common sense (van Dijk, 2006, p. 123). The overall strategy that language users deploy is the positive self- presentation and negative other- presentation. However, studies (He & Wang, 2021; Tang, 2021) have shown that the representation of China in media is not always negative. In He & Wang's study(2021), with the exception that the Indian media tends to construct a positive economic image of China, China's political image is distorted and demonized, phrases like "persecution of human rights in China", and "Chinese hegemonism" always appear in the media discourse to highlight the frame of "human rights issues" and "social issues" in China's related news (He & Wang, 2021). In the U.S mainstream media, i.e., The New York Times, The Washington Post, and The Los Angeles Times, Tang finds that the only positive that light was shown on China's economic development due to the Reform and Open policy. This positive statement, she adds, made by the U.S media may serve to provide legitimacy for the continuation of the capitalist system (Tang, 2021). In line with these findings from the previous studies, it can be seen in chapter 5 that not all of China's image construction can be concluded as negative other- presentation, especially with regard to China's economic development.

Powerful. In the corpus, China was constructed as an efficient country capable of uniting people to control the virus in a short time, but this type of national mobilization and one-size-fits-all policy was also considered as a violation of the

value of human rights. The Globe and Mail recognizes that political propaganda and political mobilization enabled China to fight a highly contagious epidemic (extract 7) and deploy a lockdown that was “unprecedented”. In the economic field, the words used to modify China, such as “dependent” and “second-largest”, contain the presumption of the importance of China’s status in the world economic system and its close trade links with countries around the world. Equally, in the case of extract 17, the Globe and Mail recognizes the serious progress in the vaccine by China. Despite this being presented as a threat to Canada, it is also a concession to China’s scientific and technological progress.

6.4 Ideology behind Discourse

The study of ideology of many thinkers, especially Gramsci and Althusser, put too much effort into the theoretical analysis of the formation and operation of ideology, and tend to ignore analyzing ideology as an everyday practice analysis as represented in daily discourse (Thompson, 1983, p. 212). Ideology, according to Marx, is a collection of social beliefs that “periodically dominate in class-divided societies” (Leopold, 2013, p. 1), and are endowed with the “material practices of exploitation and oppression” (Cloud, 1994, p. 2). However, Althusser's "materialization" of ideology, which is similar to Gramscian notion of civil society, claimed that ideology and its apparatuses were decisive forces in social relations, and that "ideological state apparatuses", such as church and school, undertook the function of formation and dissemination of ideology (Daldal, 2014, p. 158). This materialist approach of ideological analysis implied that it is the "ideological State Apparatuses" from Althusser’s term or "civil society" from Gramsci’s coin, that imposes both coercive powers over masses and forms mechanisms of internal discipline within the school system and the family to maintain and achieve the reproduction of the system (Daldal, 2014, p. 159). From this materialist analysis of ideology, the media can also be seen as an apparatus in civil society. The Canadian media system is considered a liberal one, characterized by its emphasis on information-oriented coverage to insure

objectivity and story balance (Frensley & Michaud, 2006, p. 205). "Journalistic professionalism, media interdependence and autonomy, and concentration of ownership and money" however are largely recognized as the feature of Western media (Yang, 2003, p.235 as cited from Li, 2013, p. 17). Thus, the news produced is caters to the taste of the audiences' value to secure its economic profits. The widely accepted values of Canadian political culture naturally hide behind the discourse of China-related news. It is these ideologies behind the discourse that drive the construction of China's image in the *Globe and Mail* to a negative direction.

What is more, in the materialist view, ideology rises as a direct linkage with the production process (Daldal, 2014, p. 158), implying that the dominant class utilized the ideological state apparatus to achieve ideological domination by creating a "common sense", which is actually the ideological predominance of dominant values and norms over the subordinate classes, in compliance of the necessity of the production system on the superstructural level (Daldal, 2014, p. 157). In this sense, the construction of national image can be regarded as a process of creating and legitimatizing the "common sense" which serves to protect and promote national interests. National image deals with the concepts of self and other, it divides people from multiple nations by presupposing the perceptions of "us" versus "them" based on nationality (Kleppe & Mossberg, 2005). When one group looks at the Other, it usually adopts the perspective of its own self-interests (Galani-Mouta, 2000, cited in Kleppe & Mossberg, 2005), and self-esteem (Wendt, 1999). Collective self-esteem, in the opinion of Wendt, refers to the need for a group to have a good sense of self, for respect and status (Wendt, 1999, p. 132). In Wendt's view, collective self-esteem belongs to the category of national interest, and building a good national image is required to safeguard the national interest—the need for collective self-esteem (Wendt, 1999, p. 198). Besides, from the media angle, significant research (Gikaru, 1994; Lee & Yang, 1995) claims that media representation is connected with national interests. The relations between government and media is more of cooperation than of confrontation (Li & Chitty, 2009, p. 3). If the *Globe and Mail* is representative of

mainstream media in Canada, it is natural that its reporting represents its own nation's ideology serving its own nation's benefits. From December 2018 when Canadian police arrested Meng Wanzhou, Huawei's vice chairman and chief financial officer, at the request of the U.S. government, Sino-Canadian relations plummeted. And with the detention of Michael Kovrig, and Michael Spavor by the Chinese government, Sino-Canadian relations hit a freezing point. This change in diplomatic relations also affected Sino-Canadian economic and trade relations until September 18, 2020, when Canada abandoned free trade talks with China over the Meng incident and the detention of two Canadian citizens. The ripple effect of this deterioration in diplomatic relations has also shaped the negative orientation of China's image in the Canadian media, especially in the criticism of the detention of two Michaels within the framework of human rights.

Ideology, according to van Dijk (2006, p. 116), who adopted a more social cognitive approach, is defined as the process through which members of a certain groups build the reality that represents their beliefs, views, attitudes, judgments, and convictions. The stability of the ideological meanings in the discourse makes it possible to achieve daily communication and judgment. News discourse is not a neutral representation of reality but aids in reshaping reality (van Dijk, 1988, p. 11). Thus, it is important to investigate how ideology regulates social practice through discourse strategies.

Nonetheless, the "China threat" discourse emerged in western media in the early 1990s (Y. E. Yang & Liu, 2012). Yang & Liu (2012) in their studies stated that the growth of China's economic and military power contributed to the negative image of China in western media. And this connotation is also present in this study. As discussed above, China was constructed as a threat to Canada and the world in the context of a large number of descriptions of China's technological and economic progress.

Additionally, ideology, which refers shared social cognition by a group of people (van

Dijk, 2006, p. 116), will have an impact on the news coverage of a foreign country. The ideology hidden behind China-related news reports was manifest as Canadian values. Canadian believes that Canadian values, including "respect for the environment, democracy and democratization, social equity, human rights and tolerance, rule of law, multilateralism, peacekeeping, security viewed as the necessary ingredients to ensure prosperity, international development, and civil society involvement", are "special in the sense of being unusually virtuous" (Frensley & Michaud, 2006, p. 210). Through the investigation and interpretation, it is also obvious that the Globe and Mail represents these values in its coverage of China's image. For instance, although the Globe and Mail admits China's achievements in the area of economics, science and technology, it also regards China as an opponent who takes advantage of its achievement for the extension of its influence in economic and political security, which even threatens Canadian security. The issue of human rights and individual freedom are also the values of Canadians, so the criticism of the Hong Kong issues and the city lockdown in China appeared frequently and even beam the main focus of the coverage. Similarly, the coverage of IP of vaccine is also an evidence that Canada concerns about the rule of law.

7. Conclusion and Limitations of the study

The construction of China's image is a very broad topic. By drawing on critical discourse analysis and corpus linguistics, this research has presented a detailed analysis of China's image and discusses the research questions both from the macro and micro levels. Large corpus analysis results were subject to more detailed critical discourse analysis using van Dijk's framework for analyzing ideology. In this thesis, a corpus-based critical analysis has been conducted to examine how the Globe and Mail construct China's image, especially the discourses of combating the virus, and what are the discourse strategies used to make the ideological discourse. The results can be summarized as follows. "China", "Chinese government", and "Chinese citizens" are the main subjects that make up the broad concept of China's image. The findings in the chapter 5 showed that the negative semantic prosody did exist in the construction of China's image. Compared to the positive construction of the "Canadian government", there is evidence in the corpus that the functioning of the ideology square has explanatory value in the construction of more negative image of the "Chinese government". By drawing on the overall strategy of polarization of positive self- presentation and negative other- presentation, the discourse strategies that shaped China's image in corpus of TGAM was interpreted alongside 7 rhetoric devices. Thus, China's image was associated with three aspects, i.e., being a threat, dishonest/untrustworthy, and callous. Furthermore, in alignment with the previous studies, China's image was constructed positively only from the perspective of its economic achievement, its ability to mobilize its population in combating the virus, and in what appeared to be its quick progress in the research and development of vaccine.

Although the study has made a thorough examination of the discourse on China's related news on the Globe and Mail corpus during COVID-19, some limitations still exist because of the limited knowledge of the author and the design of the study.

Firstly, there are some limitations concerning the corpus. The dataset built in this study is not large enough, as it covers only one newspaper from one country. Studies (Allen et al., 2019; Goodrum et al., 2011) have shown that in addition to the Globe and Mail, the Toronto Star and National Post are significant Canadian papers that merit further investigation. Moreover, the comparison of different newspaper's coverage on China or China's related news reports in different countries is important, since studies (Luther & Zhou, 2005; MATINGWINA, 2020; M. Wu, 2006; Yin, 2007; Zhang & Wu, 2017) have shown that the national image can vary in the media of different countries: the western media with a more negative tone, while the countries that are considered as allies of China a more positive tone (Anunne & Yan, 2018; Ittefaq et al., 2021). From the perspective of ideology square, which investigates the hidden ideology behind the construction of self and other, the comparative study of both China's media and the Canadian media might provide a more comprehensive understanding of how positive self- presentation is employed to construct China's image in the Chinese media, and negative other-presentation is used in Canadian media (J. Huang, 2019; Xiao et al., 2019; Yin, 2007; Zhang & Wu, 2017). In a global world, diverse media outlets will construct ideologies differently and will do so for different reasons. An analysis that takes this heterogeneity into account will arrived at a more nuance understanding of the construction of Chinese image in the media. Equally, it would be important to compare the Globe and Mail and other newspapers' treatment of countries other than China in order to understand the specificity of the construction of China's image. Moreover, currently media is no longer restricted to the traditional press media, it includes various news media formats and platforms, such as news shows on TV or the Internet, not to mention social media. Thus, media based on different platforms are worthy of being selected as data sources because their influence may vary in several levels and the audience may be distinct from each other. Besides, the scope of time in this study is limited due to the research theme, which pays close attention to the COVID-19. The study of China's image in Canadian media needs to focus on different issues in order to develop a more nuanced understanding of the processes at work, the issue of Meng Wanzhou can also be a

worthy topic to investigate how this issue influenced media construction on China's image.

Secondly, regarding the research design, this thesis analyses China's image that was constructed by the Globe and Mail without considering the possibility that key social events may have influenced the nuance of how China's image is projected. Some studies indicate that different news frames from various news events contribute to distinctive sentimental propensities, such as "economic image" beautification and "political image" distortion (He & Wang, 2021). In this case, it is a potential direction for future research to take the changing of key social events into consideration, especially in the condition of COVID-19, when the severe situation of China before and in February attracted the attention of the global news, and the spread of the virus throughout the world after February gradually replaced China, standing on the spotlight of the news stage.

Thirdly, this study basically adopts a static mode of discourse analysis which only focuses on the discourse text and the strategies used to implicitly express ideology. However, the static mode of discourse analysis is inherently inadequate for the dynamic grasp of the news communication field, even though it expands its field from linguistics to a multidisciplinary approach (Fairclough, 1992). That is, investigating the national image in media cannot only focus on texts, important as these are, but on how the national image is constructed in the process of news production, news transmission, and news understanding. The ideology square approach adopted by this thesis focuses on the discourse text and neglects the news-producing practice, transmitted activities, and the recipients' understanding practice. Thus, future studies of national image in the media could be conducted in a way that tends to capture a more comprehensive viewpoint on the image-constructed process. A guide here would be the study by Guoming Yu and Mengyu Wang (2017), and Xiuli Wang and Pamela J. Shoemaker (2011). In studying the impact of news production on China's image, Yu and Wang (2017) investigated Beijing's image in English-based

mainstream Western media by adopting both content analysis and in-depth semi-structured interviews to scrutinize the news production process of how the experience of the journalists influence the coverage of China. In investigating the impact of news coverage on China's image in public opinion, Wang and Shoemaker (2011) argued that China's image in American media was influenced by three variables: China's political freedom, economic development, and public relations efforts. And more positive public opinions of China are related to positive coverages of China.

Nonetheless, despite the limitations of this study, this thesis has demonstrated the usefulness of the combination of a corpus linguistic analysis with more traditional CDA approaches, in particular at an MA level, where resources and time are limited. The types of patterns that can be identified with free corpus analysis software provides researchers with tools to identify discursive strategies that will merit more fine-tuned qualitative analysis, the approach followed here, or to explore the extent to which patterns identified in a few texts have higher levels of generality.

Bibliography

- Allen, N., Lawlor, A., & Graham, K. (2019). Canada's twenty-first century discovery of China: Canadian media coverage of China and Japan. *Canadian Foreign Policy Journal*, 25(1), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.1080/11926422.2018.1439394>
- Anunne, U. K., & Yan, L. (2018). China in Foreign Media: Assessing China's Image in Online Editions of Nigeria's Leading Newspapers in 2017. *European Scientific Journal ESJ*, 14(35). <https://doi.org/10.19044/esj.2018.v14n35p165>
- Archived: WHO Timeline—COVID-19. (2020). <https://www.who.int/news/item/27-04-2020-who-timeline---covid-19>
- Baker, P. (2006). *Using corpora in discourse analysis*. A&C Black.
- Bassi, E. (2010). A contrastive analysis of keywords in newspaper articles on the “Kyoto Protocol.” *Keyness in Texts*, 207–218. <https://doi.org/10.1075/scl.41.15bas>
- Baudrillard, J., & Maclean, M. (1985). The Masses: The Implosion of the Social in the Media. *New Literary History*, 16(3), 577. <https://doi.org/10.2307/468841>
- Biber, D. (2009). *A corpus-driven approach to formulaic language in English: Multi-word patterns in speech and writing*. 37. <https://doi.org/10.1075/ijcl.14.3.08bib>
- Bondi, M., & Scott, M. (Eds.). (2010). *Keyness in Texts* (Vol. 41). John Benjamins Publishing Company. <https://doi.org/10.1075/scl.41>
- Boulding, K. E. (1956). *The image: Knowledge in life and society* (Vol. 47). University of Michigan press.
- Boulding, K. E. (1958). National images and international systems. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 1, 2, 249.
- Brezina, V., McEnery, T., & Wattam, S. (2015). *Collocations in context: A new perspective on collocation networks*. 35. <https://doi.org/10.1075/ijcl.20.2.01bre>
- Brezina, V., Weill-Tessier, P., & McEnery, A. (2021). *LancsBox v. 6.x*.
- Buhmann, A. (2016). The constitution and effects of country images: Theory and

- measurement of a central target construct in international public relations and public diplomacy. *Studies in Communication Sciences*, 16(2), 182–198.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scoms.2016.10.002>
- Choi, J. (2010). The representation of North Korean national image in national newspapers in the United States. *Public Relations Review*, 36(4), 392–394.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pubrev.2010.08.001>
- Cloud, D. L. (1994). The materiality of discourse as oxymoron: A challenge to critical rhetoric. *Western Journal of Communication*, 58(3), 141. ProQuest One Literature. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10570319409374493>
- Daldal, A. (2014). *Power and Ideology in Michel Foucault and Antonio Gramsci: A Comparative Analysis*. 2(2), 2333–5726.
- De Vreese, C. H. (2005). News framing: Theory and typology. *Information Design Journal & Document Design*, 13(1).
- Dheer, R., Lenartowicz, T., Peterson, M. F., & Petrescu, M. (2014). Cultural regions of Canada and United States: Implications for international management research. *International Journal of Cross Cultural Management*, 14(3), 343–384.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1470595814543706>
- Entman, R. M. (1993). Framing: Toward Clarification of a Fractured Paradigm. *Journal of Communication*, 43(4), 51–58. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1460-2466.1993.tb01304.x>
- Fairclough, N. (1992). *Discourse and social change*. Polity,.
- Finnemore, M. (1996). National interests in international society. *Choice Reviews Online*, 34(08), 34-4739-34-4739. <https://doi.org/10.5860/choice.34-4739>
- Frensley, N., & Michaud, N. (2006). Public Diplomacy and Motivated Reasoning: Framing Effects on Canadian Media Coverage of U.S. Foreign Policy Statements. *Foreign Policy Analysis*, 2(3), 201–222. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1743-8594.2006.00027.x>
- Gablasova, D., Brezina, V., & McEnery, T. (2017). Collocations in Corpus - Based Language Learning Research: Identifying, Comparing, and Interpreting the Evidence. *Language Learning*, 25. <https://doi.org/10.1111/lang.12225>

- Galani-Mouta, V. (2000). Traveler, Ethnographer, Tourist. *SELF AND OTHER*, 22.
- Galtung, J., & Ruge, M. H. (1965). *THE STRUCTURE OF FOREIGN NEWS The Presentation of the Congo, Cuba and Cyprus Crises in Four Norwegian Newspapers**.
- Gans, H. J. (1979). Deciding what's news: Story suitability. *Society*, 16(3), 65–77.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02701600>
- Giffard, C. A., & Rivenburgh, N. K. (2000). News agencies, national images, and global media events. *Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly*, 77(1), 8–21.
- Gikaru, L. (1994). *National Interest and the Media: Comparison of the Coverage of Kenyan Elections by the New York Times and The Guardian*. 12.
- Goodrum, A. A., Godo, E., & Hayter, A. (2011). Canadian media coverage of Chinese news: A cross-platform comparison at the national, local, and hyper-local levels. *Chinese Journal of Communication*, 4(3), 311–330.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/17544750.2011.594557>
- Gries, P. H., Crowson, M. H., & Sandel, T. (2010). The olympic effect on American attitudes towards China: Beyond personality, ideology, and media exposure. *Journal of Contemporary China*, 19(64), 213–231.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/10670560903444181>
- Guo, L., & Vargo, C. J. (2017). Global Intermedia Agenda Setting: A Big Data Analysis of International News Flow. *Journal of Communication*, 67(4), 499–520. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcom.12311>
- Guo, L., & Vargo, C. J. (2020). Predictors of International News Flow: Exploring a Networked Global Media System. *Journal of Broadcasting and Electronic Media*, 64(3), 418–437. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08838151.2020.1796391>
- Ha, L., Yang, Y., Ray, R., Matanji, F., Chen, P., Guo, K., & Lyu, N. (2020). How US and Chinese Media Cover the US–China Trade Conflict: A Case Study of War and Peace Journalism Practice and the Foreign Policy Equilibrium Hypothesis. *Negotiation and Conflict Management Research*, July, 0–22.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/ncmr.12186>
- Hackett, R. A. (1985). A hierarchy of access: Aspects of source bias in Canadian TV

- news. *Journalism Quarterly*, 62(2), 256–277.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/107769908506200205>
- Hall, A. (2000). The Mass Media, Cultural Identity and Perceptions of National Character. *Gazette (Leiden, Netherlands)*, 62(3–4), 231–249.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0016549200062003004>
- Hardt-Mautner. (1995). CDA and Corpus Linguistics. *Accessed October 1 2019, August*, 1–31.
- He, H., & Wang, Q. (2021). *Under the background of “ Belt and Road ”, Research on the Construction of Chinese Image by Dawn , Times of India and The Himalayan Times*. 3(4), 9–12. <https://doi.org/10.25236/IJFS.2021.030403>
- Herman, E. S., & Chomsky, N. (1988). The political economy of the mass media. *Pantheon, New York*.
- Huang, J. (2019). *2018 China-United States Trade War: Framing Analysis of Online News Coverage in the United States and China as portrayed by the New York Times and the People’s Daily*. 76.
- Huang, Y., & Leung, C. C. M. (2005). Western-led press coverage of mainland china and vietnam during the sars crisis: Reassessing the concept of ‘media representation of the other.’ *Asian Journal of Communication*, 15(3), 302–318.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/01292980500261621>
- Hunston, S. (2002). *Corpora in Applied Linguistics* (1st ed.). Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781139524773>
- Hwang, S. (2008). *China Image and The Self-Portrait of Japanese*. 65–77.
- Ittefaq, M., Ahmed, Z. S., & Pantoja, Y. I. M. (2021). China’s Belt and Road Initiative and soft power in Pakistan: An examination of the local English-language press. *Place Branding and Public Diplomacy*, 1–14.
- Jeff, D. (2019). *Chart: The Economies Adding the Most to Global Growth in 2019*.
- Joye, S. (2010). News discourses on distant suffering: A critical discourse analysis of the 2003 sars outbreak. *Discourse and Society*, 21(5), 586–601.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0957926510373988>
- Kaplan, R. L. (2006). The news about new institutionalism: Journalism’s ethic of

- objectivity and its political origins. *Political Communication*, 23(2), 173–185.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/10584600600629737>
- KhosraviNik, M. (2015). *Discourse, Identity and Legitimacy: Self and Other in representations of Iran's nuclear programme* (Vol. 62). John Benjamins Publishing Company. <https://doi.org/10.1075/dapsac.62>
- Kleppe, I. A., & Mossberg, L. (2005). Country image: A reflection of the significance of the other. *ACR North American Advances*.
- Kunczik, M. (1997). Images of nations and international public relations. In *Images of Nations and International Public Relations*. Mahwah, N.J. :
<https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203811917>
- Kyle, K., Crossley, S., Dai, J., & McNamara, D. (2013). *Native Language Identification: A Key N-gram Category Approach*. 9.
- La, B. (2019). “In The World SySTem, Unequal Cultivation of News on International Media landScape”: A Content Analysis of International News on Google News. *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences*, 9(3), 791–800.
- Lee, C.-C., & Yang, J. (1995). Foreign news and national interest: Comparing U.S. and Japanese coverage of a Chinese student movement. *Gazette (Leiden, Netherlands)*, 56(1), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.1177/001654929605600101>
- Lehecka, T. (2015). Collocation and colligation. In J.-O. Östman & J. Verschueren (Eds.), *Handbook of Pragmatics*. John Benjamins Publishing Company.
<https://doi.org/10.1075/hop.19.col2>
- Leopold, D. (2013). *Marxism and Ideology* (M. Freeden & M. Stears, Eds.; Vol. 1). Oxford University Press.
<https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199585977.013.0021>
- Leung, C. C. M., & Huang, Y. (2007). The paradox of journalistic representation of the other: The case of SARS coverage on China and Vietnam by western-led english-language media in five countries. *Journalism*, 8(6), 675–697.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1464884907083118>
- Li, X. (2013). *Framing of Business in China: East vs. West*. 80.
- Li, X., & Chitty, N. (2009). Reframing national image: A methodological framework.

- Conflict & Communication Online*, 8(2), 1–11.
- Lippmann, W. (1965). *Public opinion*. (FIRST FREE). MacMillan Co.
<https://doi.org/10.1037/14847-000>
- Liss, A. (2003). Images of China in the American print media: A survey from 2000 to 2002. *Journal of Contemporary China*, 12(35), 299–318.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/1067056022000054614>
- Luther, C. A., & Zhou, X. (2005). Within the boundaries of politics: News framing of SARS in China and the United States. *Journalism and Mass Communication Quarterly*, 82(4), 857–872. <https://doi.org/10.1177/107769900508200407>
- Maier, S. (2010). All the news fit to post? Comparing news content on the web to newspapers, television, and radio. *Journalism and Mass Communication Quarterly*, 87(3–4), 548–562. <https://doi.org/10.1177/107769901008700307>
- Maier, S. (2020). The world view(ed) through the English-speaking media lens: Foreign news coverage steadfastly narrow and uniform. *Journal of International Communication*, 26(2), 155–170.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13216597.2020.1797849>
- Masmoudi, M. (1979). The New World Information Order. *Journal of Communication*, 29(2), 172–179. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1460-2466.1979.tb02960.x>
- MATINGWINA, S. (2020). Media as a Front in the US-China Trade War: A Transnational Comparative Framing Analysis of US and Chinese Newspapers. *American Communication Journal*, 22(2).
- McEnery, T., & Hardie, A. (2011). *Corpus linguistics: Method, theory and practice*. Cambridge University Press.
- McEnery, T., Xiao, R., & Tono, Y. (2006). *Corpus-based language studies: An advanced resource book*. Taylor & Francis.
- Meng, X. (2020). National image: China’s communication of cultural symbols. In *National image: China’s communication of cultural symbols*.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-3147-7>
- Meyer, C. F. (2002). *English Corpus Linguistics: An Introduction* (1st ed.).

- Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511606311>
- NBS. (2020). *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2019 National Economic and Social Development*. National Bureau of Statistics. http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/zxfb/202002/t20200228_1728913.html
- Newman, N. (2020). *Digital News Report—Executive Summary—Overview and Key Findings of the 2020 Digital News Report*. Reuters Institute. <https://www.digitalnewsreport.org/survey/2020/overview-key-findings-2020/>
- Nexis Uni | Academic Research Tool for Universities & Libraries. (n.d.). Retrieved June 30, 2021, from <https://www.lexisnexis.com/en-us/professional/academic/nexis-uni.page>
- Nye, J. S. (2004). *Soft power: The means to success in world politics* (1st ed). Public Affairs.
- Oktar, L. (2001). The Ideological Organization of Representational Processes in the Presentation of us and them. *Discourse & Society*, 12(3), 313–346. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0957926501012003003>
- Ono, K. A., & Yang Jiao, J. (2008). China in the US Imaginary: Tibet, the Olympics, and the 2008 Earthquake. *Communication and Critical/Cultural Studies*, 5(4), 406–410. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14791420802416168>
- Pan, Z., & Kosicki, G. M. (1993). *Political Communication Framing analysis: An approach to news discourse*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10584609.1993.9962963>
- Peng, Z. (2004). Representation of China: An across time analysis of coverage in the New York Times and Los Angeles Times. *Asian Journal of Communication*, 14(1), 53–67. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0129298042000195170>
- Ramo, J. C., Forster, C., Small, A., Austin, G., Austin, A., & Zhang, Y. (2008). China's image: The country in the eyes of foreign scholars. *Beijing: Social Sciences Academic Press (CHINA)*.
- Reisigl, M., & Wodak, R. (2017). The Discourse-Historical Approach (DHA). *METHODS OF CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS*, 36.
- Renouf, A., & Sinclair, J. (1991). *Collocational Frameworks in English*. 8.
- Saleem, N. (2007). US media framing of foreign countries image: An analytical

- perspective. *Canadian Journal of Media Studies*, 2(1), 130–162.
- Samovar, L. A., Porter, R. E., McDaniel, E. R., & Roy, C. S. (2016). *Communication between cultures*. Cengage Learning.
- Scott, M. (2016). In search of a bad reference corpus. In *What's in a Word-list?* (pp. 99–112). Routledge.
- Scott, W. A. (1965). Psychological and Social Correlates of International Images. In *International Behaviour: A Socio-Psychological Analysis*. Holt, Rinehart & Winston.
- Segev, E. (2010). Mapping the International: Global and Local Salience and News-Links Between Countries in Popular News Sites Worldwide. *New York*, 5(1), 48–71.
- Semetko, H. A., & Valkenburg, P. M. (2000). Framing European politics: A content analysis of press and television news. *Journal of Communication*, 50(2), 93–109. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1460-2466.2000.tb02843.x>
- Silver, L., Devlin, K., & Huang, C. (2020). Unfavorable Views of China Reach Historic Highs in Many Countries. In *Pew Research Center*.
- Simons, G. F., & Fennig, C. D. (2018). *Ethnologue Global Dataset Twenty-first edition data*.
- Sinclair, A. (1974). Selection of threshold values in geochemical data using probability graphs. *Journal of Geochemical Exploration*, 3(2), 129–149. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0375-6742\(74\)90030-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/0375-6742(74)90030-2)
- Sinclair, J. (1991). *Corpus, concordance, collocation*. Oxford University Press.
- Sinclair, J. (2004). *Trust the Text: Language, Corpus and Discourse* (R. Carter, Ed.; 0 ed.). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203594070>
- Slembrouck, S. (2001). Explanation, Interpretation and Critique in the Analysis of Discourse. *Critique of Anthropology*, 21(1), 33–57. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0308275X0102100103>
- Smith, D. D. (1971). Mass Communications and International Image Change. In *Journal of Conflict Resolution* (Vol. 17, Issue 1).

- Sparks, C. (2010). Coverage of China in the UK national press. *Chinese Journal of Communication*, 3(3), 347–365. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17544750.2010.499637>
- Stone, G. C., & Xiao, Z. (2007). Anointing a new enemy: The rise of anti-China coverage after the USSR's demise. *International Communication Gazette*, 69(1), 91–108. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1748048507072787>
- Stubbs, M. (1996). *Text and corpus analysis: Computer-assisted studies of language and culture*. Blackwell Oxford.
- Stubbs, M. (2001). *Words and phrases: Corpus studies of lexical semantics*. Blackwell Publishers.
- Su, W. (2004). Between hope and despair: China's struggle for democracy and modernization as seen through US media—the New York Times coverage of China between 2002-2003. *Annual Meeting of the International Communication Association, New Orleans*.
- Szmigiera, M. (2021). *Most spoken languages in the world* | Statista. Statista. <https://www.statista.com/statistics/266808/the-most-spoken-languages-worldwide/>
- Tang, L. (2021). Transitive representations of China's image in the US mainstream newspapers: A corpus-based critical discourse analysis. *Journalism*, 22(3), 804–820. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1464884918801116>
- Tankard, J. (2001). The empirical approach to the study of media framing. In *Framing public life: Perspectives on media and our* (pp. 95–106). Routledge.
- Taylor, P. (2002). Global Communications, International Affairs and the Media Since 1945. In *Global Communications, International Affairs and the Media Since 1945*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203429624>
- The Globe and Mail Media Bias Rating* | AllSides. (n.d.). Retrieved July 11, 2021, from <https://www.allsides.com/news-source/globe-and-mail-media-bias>
- Thompson, J. B. (1983). Ideology and the Analysis of Discourse: A Critical Introduction to the Work of Michel Pêcheux. *The Sociological Review*, 31(2), 212–236. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-954X.1983.tb00388.x>
- Timeline: Key events in Huawei CFO Meng Wanzhou's extradition case* | Reuters.

- (2020). <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-huawei-tech-usa-events-timeline-idUKKBN28E04H>
- To, V., Lê, Q., & Lê, T. (2015). Applying Halliday's linguistic theory in qualitative data analysis. *Qualitative Research Journal*, 15(2), 135–146.
<https://doi.org/10.1108/QRJ-11-2014-0059>
- Trepte, S., & Loy, L. S. (2017). Social Identity Theory and Self - Categorization Theory. *The International Encyclopedia of Media Effects*, November, 1–13.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118783764.wbieme0088>
- Tunstall, Jeremy. (1970). *Media sociology: A reader*. (pp. ix, 574 p.). Constable.
- van Dijk, T. A. (1988). *News as discourse*. University of Groningen.
- van Dijk, T. A. (1993a). *Elite discourse and racism*. Sage Publications.
- van Dijk, T. A. (1993b). Principles of Critical Discourse Analysis. *Discourse & Society*, 4(2), 249–283. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0957926593004002006>
- van Dijk, T. A. (1995). Aims of critical discourse analysis. *Japanese Discourse*, 1(1), 17–27.
- van Dijk, T. A. (1998a). *Ideology: A multidisciplinary approach*. Sage Publications.
- van Dijk, T. A. (1998b). Opinions and ideologies in the press. *Approaches to Media Discourse*, 21–63.
- van Dijk, T. A. (2003). *The Discourse-Knowledge Interface*. 25.
- van Dijk, T. A. (2006). Ideology and discourse analysis. *Journal of Political Ideologies*, 11(2), 115–140. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13569310600687908>
- van Dijk, T. A. (2008). Critical discourse analysis and nominalization: Problem or pseudo-problem? *Discourse & Society*, 19(6), 821–828.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0957926508095897>
- van Dijk, T. A. (2013). Ideology and discourse. *The Oxford Handbook of Political Ideologies*, 175–196.
- Van Gorp, B. (2007). The constructionist approach to framing: Bringing culture back in. *Journal of Communication*, 57(1), 60–78. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0021-9916.2007.00329.x>
- Vividata Spring 2021 shows The Globe is Canada's top publisher*. (2021).

<https://globelink.ca/vividata-spring-2021-shows-the-globe-remains-canadas-top-publisher-brand/>

- Wang, G. (2018). A corpus-assisted critical discourse analysis of news reporting on China's air pollution in the official Chinese English-language press. *Discourse and Communication*, 12(6), 645–662.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1750481318771431>
- Wang, X., & Shoemaker, P. J. (2011). What shapes Americans' opinion of China? Country characteristics, public relations and mass media. *Chinese Journal of Communication*, 4(1), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17544750.2011.544079>
- Wanta, W., Golan, G., & Lee, C. (2004). Agenda setting and international news: Media influence on public perceptions of foreign nations. *Journalism and Mass Communication Quarterly*, 81(2), 364–377.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/107769900408100209>
- Weisser, M. (2016). *Practical corpus linguistics: An introduction to corpus-based language analysis*. Wiley Blackwell.
- Wendt, A. (1995). Constructing International Politics. *International Security*, 20(1), 71. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2539217>
- Wendt, A. (1999). *Social Theory of International Politics*. 450.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511612183>
- Widdowson, H. G. (1995). Analysis: Look At Your Data Primarily in Reference To Language Use , Thereby Bringing. *Language and Literature*, 4(3), 157–172.
- Wodak, R. (2002). *Aspects of Critical Discourse Analysis*. 27.
- Wu, C. (2018). *British Newspaper Coverage of the Tibet Issue over Time , 1949-2009: Representations of Repression and Resistance by Chunyan Wu* (Issue June).
- Wu, H. D. (2000). Systemic determinants of international news coverage: A comparison of 38 countries. *Journal of Communication*, 50(2), 110–130.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1460-2466.2000.tb02844.x>
- Wu, M. (2006). Framing AIDS in China: A comparative analysis of US and Chinese wire news coverage of HIV/AIDS in China. *Asian Journal of Communication*, 16(3), 251–272. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01292980600857781>

- WUHAN CORONAVIRUS TIMELINE IN ENGLISH*. (2020). COVID-19-Timeline.
<http://covid19.forget.eu.org/>
- Xiao, Y., Li, Y., & Hu, J. (2019). Construction of the Belt and Road Initiative in Chinese and American Media: A Critical Discourse Analysis Based on Self-Built Corpora. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 9(3), 68.
<https://doi.org/10.5539/ijel.v9n3p68>
- Xu, J., & Liang, M. (2013). A tale of two C's: Comparing English varieties with Crown and CLOB (the 2009 Brown family corpora). *ICAME Journal*, 37(1), 175–183.
- Yang, H. (2002). *Introduction to corpus linguistics*. Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.
- Yang, J. (2003). Framing the NATO Air Strikes on Kosovo Across Countries. *Gazette (Leiden, Netherlands)*, 65(3), 231–249.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0016549203065003002>
- Yang, Y. E., & Liu, X. (2012). The “china threat” through the lens of us print media: 1992-2006. *Journal of Contemporary China*, 21(76), 695–711.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/10670564.2012.666838>
- Yin, J. (2007). The Narrative Function of News: A Comparative Study of Media Representation and Audience Interpretation of China-U.S. Trade Relationship. *China Media Research*, 3(3), 33–42.
- Yu, G., & Wang, M. (2017). The change of Beijing image in the foreign media: An analysis of coverage by mainstream English media. *Global Media and China*, 2(3–4), 333–351. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2059436417725214>
- Zeng, G., Go, F., & Kolmer, C. (2011). The impact of international TV media coverage of the Beijing Olympics 2008 on China's media image formation: A media content analysis perspective. *International Journal of Sports Marketing and Sponsorship*.
- Zeng, W., & Sparks, C. (2020). Popular nationalism: Global Times and the US–China trade war. *International Communication Gazette*, 82(1), 26–41.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1748048519880723>

- Zhang, L. (2010). The rise of China: Media perception and implications for international politics. *Journal of Contemporary China*, 19(64), 233–254. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10670560903444199>
- Zhang, L. (2017). *Media representation of China's image: A linguistic study of British and China's mainstream English newspaper reporting of belt and road initiative*.
- Zhang, L. (2021). China's Belt and Road Initiative in the European Media: A Mixed Narrative? In *One Belt, One Road, One Story?* (pp. 115–137). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-53153-9_6
- Zhang, L., & Wu, D. (2017). Media Representations of China: A Comparison of China Daily and Financial Times in Reporting on the Belt and Road Initiative. *Critical Arts*, 31(6), 29–43. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02560046.2017.1408132>
- Zhou, X. (2008). Cultural dimensions and framing the internet in China: A cross-cultural study of newspapers' coverage in Hong Kong, Singapore, the US and the UK. *International Communication Gazette*, 70(2), 117–136. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1748048507086908>
- Zhu, W., & Ji, S. (2018). The Discursive Construction of the Chinese National Image in China Daily's Reports on the G20 Summit. *English Language and Literature Studies*, 8(1), 126. <https://doi.org/10/gk3rd9>

Appendix A. Regular Expressions

1. add `<Title>*</Title>` in the head and end of the line (annotation of meta information)
 - 1) find: `^(%[0-9]+.*^)$`
 - 2) replace: `<Title>^1</Title>`
2. delete the next line with the sign of `</Title>` (delete useless information, such as author)
 - 3) find: `^(</Title>^n^)^n*$`
 - 4) replace: blank
3. delete untargeted text (for example the news in sports section)
 - 5) find: `^(<Section>*SPORTS*</Section>^n*^)^(^n<Title>^)`
 - 6) replace: blank

Appendix B. Part-of-speech tags: English

1	CC	Coordinating conjunction
2	CD	Cardinal number
3	DT	Determiner
4	EX	Existential there
5	FW	Foreign word
6	IN	Preposition or subordinating conjunction
7	JJ	Adjective
8	JJR	Adjective, comparative
9	JJS	Adjective, superlative
10	LS	List item marker
11	MD	Modal
12	NN	Noun, singular or mass
13	NNS	Noun, plural
14	NP	Proper noun, singular
15	NPS	Proper noun, plural
16	PDT	Predeterminer
17	POS	Possessive ending
18	PP	Personal pronoun
19	PP\$	Possessive pronoun
20	RB	Adverb
21	RBR	Adverb, comparative
22	RBS	Adverb, superlative
23	RP	Particle
24	SYM	Symbol
25	TO	to
26	UH	Interjection
27	VB	Verb 'to be', base form
28	VBD	Verb 'to be', past tense
29	VBG	Verb 'to be', gerund or present participle
30	VBN	Verb 'to be', past participle
31	VBP	Verb 'to be', non-3rd person singular present
32	VBZ	Verb 'to be', 3rd person singular present
33	VH	Verb 'to have', base form
34	VHD	Verb 'to have', past tense
35	VHG	Verb 'to have', gerund or present participle
36	VHN	Verb 'to have', past participle
37	VHP	Verb 'to have', non-3rd person singular present
38	VHZ	Verb 'to have', 3rd person singular present

39	VV	Verb, base form
40	VVD	Verb, past tense
41	VVG	Verb, gerund or present participle
42	VVN	Verb, past participle
43	VVP	Verb, non-3rd person singular present
44	VVZ	Verb, 3rd person singular present
45	WDT	Wh-determiner
46	WP	Wh-pronoun
47	WP\$	Possessive wh-pronoun
48	WRB	Wh-adverb

For more information please visit:

<http://www.cis.uni-muenchen.de/~schmid/tools/TreeTagger/data/Penn-Treebank-Tagset.pdf>

Information retrieved from Lanksbox v.6.0

Appendix C. Title and Publication Date of TGAM

	Publication Date	Title
1.	2019/12/31	Chinese Health Officials Investigating Wuhan Pneumonia Cases Amid Sars Rumours
2.	2020/1/18	Travellers Arriving at Three U.S. Airports From Central China To Be Screened For New Coronavirus
3.	2020/1/21	Opinion; How We Avoid A Repeat of Sars; There Is A Familiar Scenario Unfolding In China, But The World - And Canada In Particular - Can Avoid The Debacle Of 2003
4.	2020/1/21	Canadian Airports, Hospitals on Alert For Sars-Like Virus
5.	2020/1/22	A New Deadly Virus, And The Lesson Of Sars
6.	2020/1/22	China Shows More Transparency On New Virus As First U.S. Case Confirmed
7.	2020/1/23	China Closing Off City At Centre Of Coronavirus Outbreak; Who Weighs Declaring Sars-Like Illness A Global Health Emergency As Death Toll Rises
8.	2020/1/23	World Health Organization Mulls Declaring Public-Health Emergency
9.	2020/1/24	Opinion; As Coronavirus Spreads, Only Fools Would Bet Oil Prices Have Hit Bottom
10.	2020/1/24	Canadian Officials Continue Tests For Coronavirus; World Health Organization Says It's Too Early To Declare It An International Public-Health Emergency As There Is No Evidence Yet Of Sustained Human Transmission Of The Virus Outside China
11.	2020/1/25	Opinion; The City Is Ready For Coronavirus; Toronto's Experience With Sars In 2003 Made The Health System Better Prepared For A Disease Outbreak
12.	2020/1/25	Experts Weigh In On Science Behind New Coronavirus; Pathogen Is Known For Its Propensity To Swap Out Genes And Jump From One Host Species To Another
13.	2020/1/25	Millions In China On Lockdown As Coronavirus Spreads; Research Shows The Virus Is Killing 14% Of Hospitalized Patients As Cases Appear In Other Countries, Including France And Singapore
14.	2020/1/25	Canadian Health Officials Remain On High Alert For Coronavirus
15.	2020/1/27	China Prolongs New Year Holiday In Bid To Contain Spread Of Virus; Government Tries To Restrict Public Gatherings And Travel As Death Toll Continues To Rise

16.	2020/1/27	Coronavirus Will Spark 'Temporary Stumble' In Global Economy, Analysts Say
17.	2020/1/27	Opinion; During A Public-Health Crisis, We Need Good Information That Is Clearly Communicated
18.	2020/1/27	As Coronavirus Spreads, Health Officials Face Another Issue: Pacifying Fears; Experts' Assurances That Virus Poses A Low Risk To Canadians Isn't Stopping Some From Disseminating Misinformation And Inciting Fear Online
19.	2020/1/27	Weeks Of Inaction Allowed Virus To Spread, Sources Say
20.	2020/1/28	Canadian Firms Feel Fallout Of Coronavirus; Imax Postpones Film Debuts As Theatres Shut, Air Canada Readies Plan To Halt Flights If Needed
21.	2020/1/28	Opinion; Don't Fear The Coronavirus. Be Informed; During An Outbreak, Building Trust Through Communication Is Key To Calm Anxieties
22.	2020/1/28	Opinion; In China, A Health Crisis Tests The Transparency Of Government
23.	2020/1/28	Fears Over Coronavirus Prompts School Board In Ontario To Warn Parents Against Racism
24.	2020/1/28	Canada, Ontario Take Steps To Prevent Outbreak; Country's Health Officials Face Questions On Whether Their Efforts Are Enough To Control A Virus That Is Causing Worldwide Concern
25.	2020/1/28	Masks In High Demand As Fears Spread Across Toronto
26.	2020/1/28	Opinion; Thanks To The Lessons From Sars, We're Better At Handling Outbreaks
27.	2020/1/29	Travelling? Stay Updated About Coronavirus; Airlines And Hotels Offer Refunds, Revise Cancellation Policies As Ottawa Advises Against Non-Essential Travel To China
28.	2020/1/29	Containing The Coronavirus
29.	2020/1/29	Outbreak Prompts Companies To Halt Employee Travel To China
30.	2020/1/29	Fearing For Loved Ones Amid Virus Lockdown; Canadians With Relatives Abroad Are Worried And Anxious As Coronavirus Continues To Spread
31.	2020/1/29	Trump Unveils Pro-Israel Mideast Peace Plan; Palestinian President Rejects Blueprint For Two States As Protests Erupt In West Bank
32.	2020/1/29	Country's Third Likely Case Of Virus Reported In B.C.; Despite Another Patient Testing Positive, Trudeau Maintains The Risk To Canadians Is Low And Officials Are Working To Keep Illness Contained
33.	2020/1/30	Ottawa To Evacuate Canadians Stranded In China

34.	2020/1/30	Opinion; Will China Be More Transparent About Coronavirus Than It Was For Sars?
35.	2020/1/30	Opinion; Risk Of Coronavirus To The Canadian Economy Is Overstated
36.	2020/1/30	Air Canada Among Carriers Halting Flights To China; Suspension Of Airline's 33 Weekly Flights To Beijing And Shanghai Will Last From Thursday Until Feb. 29
37.	2020/1/30	Race Is On As Vaccine-Development Teams Eye Tight Timeline For Coronavirus Treatment
38.	2020/1/31	Who Declares Coronavirus Global Emergency; Ottawa Mum On Plans To Airlift Canadians From China, Quarantine Risk Of Outbreak In Canada Remains Low, Public Health Chief Says
39.	2020/1/31	Coronavirus Prompts Magna To Extend Shutdown In China, Ban Worker Travel
40.	2020/1/31	Virus Fears Ease As Cruise Ends Lockdown; Passengers Are Able To Go Ashore After Doctors On Italian Ship Confirm Couple Isolated Aboard Tested Negative For Coronavirus
41.	2020/1/31	U.S.-China Deal A Threat To Canadian Exporters, Mps Told
42.	2020/1/31	Opinion; Businesses Should Plan For Coronavirus Disruption
43.	2020/1/31	Viral Reaction
44.	2020/2/1	Ottawa Working With China To Evacuate Canadians: Pm; Canada Is Seeking Approval To Pick Up 196 Residents In Wuhan Who Have Asked For Help Leaving Amid Coronavirus Outbreak
45.	2020/2/1	Trump Administration Restricts Entry Into U.S. From China
46.	2020/2/1	Olympic Organizers Quash Rumours Of Tokyo Cancellation Due To Coronavirus
47.	2020/2/1	Canada Confirms Fourth Coronavirus Case; Woman In London, Ont., Who Initially Tested Negative, Arrived In Toronto Last Week From Wuhan, The Epicentre Of The Outbreak
48.	2020/2/1	Spread Of Misinformation Has Long Been A Global Health Threat
49.	2020/2/1	Canada's Economy Bucks Forecasts, Posts Surprise Gain
50.	2020/2/1	Opinion; The Line Between Chinese-Canadians Like Me
51.	2020/2/3	Philippines Sees First Death From Virus Outside China
52.	2020/2/3	Opinion; The Deadliest Virus We Face Is Complacency; The Truth Is We Don't Know Enough To Say How Bad The Coronavirus Will Be
53.	2020/2/3	N.S. Lobster Lags Amid China Lockdowns; Dealers Feeling The Pinch As Travel Restrictions To Contain Virus Cause Prices To Plummet And Ground Cargo Flights
54.	2020/2/3	Canadian Evacuees From Epicentre Of Coronavirus Outbreak To Be Quarantined For Two Weeks At Cfb Trenton

55.	2020/2/4	Opinion; China's 'Transparency' Sees Praise By The Who. Inside China? Not So Much
56.	2020/2/4	Oil Prices Slump As Coronavirus Outbreak Reduces Demand For Fuel
57.	2020/2/4	Opinion; Coronavirus Exposes The Politics Of Quarantine; The Best Way To Tackle An Outbreak Is Not By Forcing Isolation, But By Making People At Risk Feel Safe Coming Forward If They Are Feeling Ill
58.	2020/2/4	Beijing Praises Ottawa For Calm Response; Chinese Government Lashes Out At U.S. For Spreading Fear, Putting Canada In Middle Of A Diplomatic Spat Again
59.	2020/2/4	Opinion; This Obscure But Important Index Is Telling Us Global Growth Is In Trouble; The Baltic Dry Index, Which Measures Leasing Rates For Cargo Ships, Is Deemed A Leading Economic Indicator - And It's Falling
60.	2020/2/4	Primary Caregivers Allowed To Travel With Minors From Wuhan
61.	2020/2/4	Dining In
62.	2020/2/4	Research Supports Canada's Decision To Reject A Coronavirus Travel Ban; China Praises Ottawa's Move To Follow World Health Organization's Advice As Other Countries Tighten Borders
63.	2020/2/5	Coronavirus Lockdown Spreads To China's Remote Areas; Some Of The Most Rigid Response Measures Are In Small Communities, Where Roads Are Closed And Basic Supplies Are Being Cut Off
64.	2020/2/5	Opinion; Hongkongers Have Every Right To Protect Themselves Against The Coronavirus
65.	2020/2/5	Canadians In Wuhan Face Uncertain Wait For Evacuation
66.	2020/2/6	Analysis; Markets Hit Record Highs But Coronavirus Outbreak Affects Canadian Companies Tied Closely To China
67.	2020/2/6	Boc Keeps Close Watch On Economic Effect Of Coronavirus
68.	2020/2/6	Global Response To Coronavirus Puts Effectiveness Of Quarantines To The Test
69.	2020/2/6	Canada Records Smallest Trade Deficit Since May Last Year; Statscan Data Show The Merchandise Trade Deficit In December Was \$370-Million, Down From \$1.2-Billion The Previous Month
70.	2020/2/6	U.S. Offers To Help Ottawa Evacuate Canadians From Wuhan Amid Travel Crisis
71.	2020/2/7	China Adopts Snitch Lines In Virus Fight; Latest Tactics To Deal With Epidemic Include Coercive Measures That Recall Some Of The Ugliest Moments Under Communist Party Rule

72.	2020/2/7	Coronavirus Hits Global Shipping Industry; Index That Gauges Bulk Ship Charter Rates Plunges Below Zero For The First Time
73.	2020/2/7	Health Officials Urge Travellers From China To Self-Quarantine; Canada Recommends New Measures As Two More People Test Positive For Coronavirus In B.C.
74.	2020/2/8	Death Of Wuhan Doctor Sparks Rare Public Condemnation Of Chinese Response To Coronavirus
75.	2020/2/8	Canadians Evacuated From China Arrive In Ontario; Group Settles Into Two-Week Quarantine At Military Base, While Others Await Word On Loved Ones Remaining In Hubei Province
76.	2020/2/8	Experts On Alert For Signs Of Global Coronavirus Pandemic; Authorities Are Monitoring Rising Case Numbers And Watching For Person-To-Person Transmission Between Individuals Who Did Not Travel Directly To China
77.	2020/2/8	Opinion; Virus Outbreaks Will Become More Common. We Must Evolve Our Thinking
78.	2020/2/10	Evacuees Settle Into Trenton's Yukon Lodge; More Than 200 Canadians Now Home From Wuhan Will Be Confined To Air Base For The Next Two Weeks
79.	2020/2/10	Private Equity Drove 2019's M&A Growth; Value Of Public-Market Transactions Skyrocketed 85% To \$96-Billion - The Highest Count In At Least A Decade
80.	2020/2/11	Coronavirus Will Hit Oil Prices, Tourism Hard, Morneau Says; Finance Minister Warns Global Outbreak Is 'Going To Have An Economic Impact'
81.	2020/2/11	Analysis; Bullish Investors Brush Off Virus As Outbreak Takes Toll On Commodities
82.	2020/2/11	Who's Battle Against Coronavirus Plays Out On Two Fronts - In China And Geneva
83.	2020/2/11	Health; China Trots Out Coronavirus 'Heroes' As State Propaganda Kicks Into Overdrive; Official Media Promote Stories Of Sacrifice, Dedication And Love In Arduous Times In Fight Against Virus, Nathan Vanderklippe Reports
84.	2020/2/11	Opinion; The Time To Tackle The Next Epidemic Is Now; Pathogenic Threats Are Flaring Up Worldwide With Growing Frequency, And We Need To Address The Underlying Causes
85.	2020/2/12	Businesses Brace For More Uncertainty; Seven Coronavirus Cases Have Been Reported In Canada, Including Three In Ontario, But No Deaths Reported
86.	2020/2/12	Canada Weighing Self-Isolation For All Travellers From China; Voluntary Quarantines Pose Economic Risks, Can Undermine Trust In Health-Care System, Experts Warn

87.	2020/2/12	Travel During Coronavirus? Pros Outweigh The Cons; Travellers Who Follow Safety Protocols And Are Updated On The Latest Health Advisories Need Not Cancel Their Trips, Experts Say
88.	2020/2/13	China Uses High-Tech Surveillance In Battle Against Coronavirus
89.	2020/2/13	Passengers Uncertain But Hopeful As Cruise Ship Still Under Japanese Quarantine
90.	2020/2/14	Health Survey
91.	2020/2/15	Analysis; Long Fall From The Top: Why Investors Aren't Betting On Oil And Gas
92.	2020/2/15	As The Coronavirus Spreads, China Is Losing Control Online; An Outpouring Of Anger And Frustration Over The Outbreak Highlights The Chinese Government's Eroding Power In Censoring The Internet
93.	2020/2/15	B.C. Woman Becomes Eighth Canadian With Coronavirus
94.	2020/2/15	Opinion; It Came From The East; Why Is The West So Quick To Blame China When Pandemics Strike?
95.	2020/2/17	Quarantined Students In China Looking To Canadian Online Classes; Companies Have Begun Extending Esl Teachers' Hours And Offering Incentives To Attract New Talent As Outbreak Keeps Overseas Schools Closed
96.	2020/2/17	Opinion; How A Cruise Ship Became A 19-Storey-High Incubator
97.	2020/2/17	Government To Evacuate Canadians From Quarantined Diamond Princess Cruise Ship
98.	2020/2/18	Opinion; This Outbreak's Effect Will Be Different Than Sars; Canadian Manufacturers Are Much More Reliant Today On Chinese-Made Components Than They Were During 2003 Crisis
99.	2020/2/19	University Applicants Seek Alternate Options As English Tests Cancelled In China
100.	2020/2/19	Air Canada Says 737 Max Grounding, Covid-19 Will Weigh On First-Quarter Earnings
101.	2020/2/20	Varied Rates Of Virus Spread Raise Questions; Specialists In China, Japan Point To Role Officials Responding To Epidemic May Have Played In Severe Regional Outbreaks
102.	2020/2/20	China Expels Three Wsj Reporters Over 'Derogatory' Headline
103.	2020/2/21	Opinion; Don't Let The Coronavirus Scare Have You Turning Bearish On Equities
104.	2020/2/21	First Group Of Canadian Wuhan Evacuees Released; Quarantine Lasted For 14 Days And No Travellers Held At Cfb Trenton Exhibited Symptoms Of Covid-19
105.	2020/2/21	Coronavirus Outbreak Thrusts China Into Mass Experiment In

		Remote Work
106.	2020/2/22	Amid Virus Outbreak, China Faces Familiar Foe: Smog; A Lingering Shroud Of Dirty Air In The Capital Has Brought A Dark, Visual Reminder Of The Country's Problem With Airborne Pollution
107.	2020/2/22	How The Cruise-Ship Quarantine Backfired; Infectious-Disease Experts Say Rules Were Poorly Enforced While Realities Of The Vessel Helped The Virus Spread
108.	2020/2/24	China's Xi Says Coronavirus Epidemic Is 'Grim,' Calls For Action On Economy
109.	2020/2/24	Virus Brings Parts Of Italy To A Standstill; More Than 50,000 People In Northern Regions Of The Country Under Lockdown As Infection Count Hits 155
110.	2020/2/24	New Likely Case Of Covid-19 Reported In Toronto
111.	2020/2/24	Opinion; Given The Coronavirus's Rapid Spread, What Happens If It Can't Be Contained?
112.	2020/2/25	Opinion; On Two Fronts, Xi Is Waging Wars He Cannot Afford To Lose
113.	2020/2/25	Virus Outbreak Threatens Market Rebound; Companies Forced To Cut Profit Expectations For Coming Months Amid Latest Epidemic
114.	2020/2/25	Markets Nosedive Over Pandemic Fears; Canada's Loss Limited As Investors Flock To Safety Of Gold, Bonds Amid Coronavirus Concerns
115.	2020/2/25	Canada Boosts Virus Screening Efforts; Doctors Should Be Ready To Test Travellers From Any 'Affected' Country, Not Just China, Public Health Officer Says
116.	2020/2/26	Opinion; Virus Fears? Sell-Off Has More To Do With High Valuations, Overdue Market Correction
117.	2020/2/26	Air Canada Cancels All Flights To China Through April 10 Over Coronavirus Outbreak
118.	2020/2/26	Coronavirus Pushes Italy Toward Another Recession; Country's Fourth Economic Downturn Since 2008 Could Harm Wider Eu Economy, With Germany Looking Particularly Vulnerable
119.	2020/2/26	World Not Ready For Mass Outbreak: Expert; Canadian Scientist Who Recently Returned From China Says Governments Should Look To Country For Expertise In Handling Coronavirus's Spread
120.	2020/2/26	All Canadians Evacuated From Wuhan Released From Quarantine
121.	2020/2/27	Opinion; Homegrown Problems Make Canada's Economy More Prone To Rising Coronavirus Fears
122.	2020/2/27	Group Urges Ottawa To Send Third Flight To Wuhan To

		Evacuate Canadians
123.	2020/2/27	Ucp Faces Uphill Climb To Balance Budget; Party Campaigned On Vow To Have Books Balanced By 2022, But Projected Growth Has Been Slashed Amid Weak Oil Prices, Coronavirus
124.	2020/2/27	Covid-19; World Battles Coronavirus As Cases Outside China Multiply; Virus Outbreak Intensifies In Italy As More European Countries Report Their First Case
125.	2020/2/27	In Iran And China, The Authoritarian Instinct To Deny And Obfuscate Has Only Aided The Spread Of Virus
126.	2020/2/27	African Forecast Worsens Amid Covid-19; Continent Vulnerable To Decline In Chinese Demand As Troubles In South Africa Persist
127.	2020/2/27	Canada Must Take Immediate Steps To Prepare Itself For Potential Covid-19 Pandemic, Experts Say
128.	2020/2/28	Wsp Global Ceo Says Coronavirus Is Minor Concern As M&A Remains Top Of Mind
129.	2020/2/28	Opinion; In The Fiscal Plan, Oil Uncertainties Abound
130.	2020/2/28	Italian Hospital Under Investigation For Delayed Treatment Of Covid-19 Carrier
131.	2020/2/28	Opinion; Vigilance, Not Fear: What A Pandemic Scenario Looks Like In Canada
132.	2020/2/28	U.S. Markets Plunge Into Correction; Tsx Shuts After Technical Snag
133.	2020/2/28	Global Travel Industry Battered By Growing Virus Fears
134.	2020/2/28	Canadian Officials To Begin Monitoring Communities For Possible Virus Cases; Although No Timeline Is Given For The New Plan, Health Officials Say Surveilling Systems Are Urgently Needed
135.	2020/2/29	Opinion; In A World Of Coronavirus Panic And Xenophobia, Can A Marathon Of Hope Outrun Fear?
136.	2020/2/29	Shopify Cancels Annual Conference Owing To Rising Coronavirus Fears
137.	2020/2/29	Opinion; Will China Come In From The Wilderness?; Virus Outbreak Underscores The Need For Beijing To Determine Where It Stands On Lasting, Meaningful Action Against Wildlife Trade
138.	2020/2/29	Opinion; Modern Economy Vulnerable To Global Recession From Virus
139.	2020/2/29	Nursing Unions Seek Better Virus Protection; Medical Association Is Urging Provinces To Adopt Stronger Safety Measures, Including Providing Workers With N95 Respirator Masks
140.	2020/2/29	Megaprojects Are Over. The Oil Sands Aren't; Weak Oil Prices,

		Tight Pipeline Capacity And A Rising Awareness Of Climate Change Helped Bring Down The Proposed Teck Frontier Mine, But Jeffrey Jones Reports Producers Such As Suncor Aren't Packing It In - They're Just Changing Their Strategies
141.	2020/2/29	Opinion; Laugh With Care: The Very Vulnerable Pete Davidson; The Comedian Of Saturday Night Live Fame Has Launched A Netflix Special That Teeters Between Funny And Unnerving
142.	2020/2/29	Officials Optimistic About Talks With Wet'suwet'en; Government Ministers Say Both Sides Arrived At The Pipeline Discussion With An 'Open Mind'
143.	2020/2/29	Speed Is The Key To Containing Coronavirus, Canadian Doctor Says
144.	2020/2/29	Novel Coronavirus Reaches Sub-Saharan Africa As Nigeria Records First Case
145.	2020/2/29	Markets See Worst Week Since Financial Crisis; Sell-Off Wipes Out Trillions As Investors Find Few Safe Havens
146.	2020/2/29	Opinion; Keep Calm And Eat King Crab
147.	2020/3/2	Ontario Reports Four New Cases Of Coronavirus As Province Braces For 'Local Spread' Of Illness
148.	2020/3/2	Culture Of Friendly Kissing Poses A Dilemma In Europe As Coronavirus Spreads
149.	2020/3/2	Markets On Edge, Economic Fears Intensify Over Virus; Covid-19 Sparks 'Period Of Extreme Uncertainty' As Indicators Flash Warning Signs
150.	2020/3/2	In China, Patients With Other Illnesses Squeezed Out By Coronavirus
151.	2020/3/3	China's Wechat Censoring Poses Public-Health Risk: Researchers
152.	2020/3/3	What To Consider Before Travelling, Or Deciding To Stay Put, Amid The Outbreak
153.	2020/3/3	Woman Seeks Autopsy After Husband Dies In China; David Zhao's Cause Of Death Was Declared 'Sudden,' But His Wife Suspects It Was Related To The Coronavirus As He Was Healthy When He Left Canada
154.	2020/3/3	Oecd Warns Coronavirus Could Halve Global Growth; Group Cuts Full-Year Forecast To 2.5 Per Cent On The Assumption Outbreak In China Will Peak This Quarter
155.	2020/3/3	Opinion; Trump May Shrug Off The Coronavirus. America May Not
156.	2020/3/3	Boc Faces Pressure To Cut Rate Amid Coronavirus Fears; Observers Expect Move In Bid To Ease Business, Consumer Uncertainty
157.	2020/3/3	Coronavirus Transmission Inevitable In Canada, Doctors Say

158.	2020/3/4	Companies Add Coronavirus Risks To Earnings Disclosures; Challenge Lies In Assessing Threats In Financial Filings As Outbreak Spreads
159.	2020/3/4	How Investors Can Play The Rise Of E-Sports; 'It's Still Early Days' For This Industry, But Investors Are Betting On Publishers, Streamers
160.	2020/3/4	Experts Criticize Ontario Virus Policy; Infectious Disease Workers Say Province's Precautions For Treating Covid-19 Patients Don't Reflect How It Spreads
161.	2020/3/4	Opinion; Virus Shows Globalization Needs A Rethink; Economic Model Will Never Be Fully Reversed, But Scaling Back Could Lead To More Reliable Supply Lines, Less Carbon Output And A Revival In Local Manufacturing
162.	2020/3/4	Public Health; How Hospitals Are Staying Ahead Of Public Health Officials On Virus; As The Outbreak Has Swept Across The Globe, Canadian Facilities Have Been Hustling To Avoid The Fate Of Their Peers In Washington State And Europe
163.	2020/3/4	Opinion; Donald Trump's Absurd Stock-Market Blame Game Is A Failure Of Leadership
164.	2020/3/5	Chinese Envoy Accuses West Of 'Fake News'; Ambassador Says Media Coverage Of Uyghur Detention Camps Is Misleading, And That Centres Are 'Vocational'
165.	2020/3/5	Freeland Calls For 'Whole Of Country' Virus Response; Head Of New Cabinet Committee On Covid-19's Health, Economic Effects Says Ottawa Is Prepared To Help Economy If Needed
166.	2020/3/5	Italy Closes All Schools, Orders Fans Out Of Stadiums In Bid To Contain Coronavirus
167.	2020/3/5	Coronavirus Hurts Business Travel As Companies Restrict, Cancel Trips; International Conferences Cancelled, Employees Returning From Affected Countries Are Being Asked To Stay Away
168.	2020/3/5	Coronavirus; Boc Cuts Rate As Virus Fears Deliver 'Negative Shock'; Central Bank Matches Half-A-Percentage-Point Move From U.S. Fed A Day Earlier
169.	2020/3/6	Screen Time; From James Bond To Bust: How The Coronavirus Might Change The Film Business
170.	2020/3/6	British Airline Flybe Collapses As Coronavirus Hits Global Carriers; Hundreds Of Passengers Are Left Stranded Across Europe After Bookings Dry Up And Negotiations For Loan From Government Fall Through
171.	2020/3/6	Coronavirus Hit To Airlines Could Top \$100-Billion: Industry Group
172.	2020/3/6	Shares Of Spin Master Fall As Toy Maker Expects Sales To

		Drop This Year
173.	2020/3/6	Virus Risks Outweigh Consumer Debt Worries, Poloz Says; Bank Of Canada Governor Says Rate Cut Will Stabilize Housing Market, Not Cause 'Froth'
174.	2020/3/6	Toronto Hospital Submits Plans For Special Covid-19 Clinic
175.	2020/3/6	Banks Step Up Contingency Planning To Handle Outbreak
176.	2020/3/7	Ottawa Injects \$27-Million Into Coronavirus Research
177.	2020/3/7	Opinion; A Coronavirus Recession May Mean A Fearful Reckoning; The Covid-19 Shock Could See A Revival Of The Problem Of Too Much Money Chasing Too Few Goods
178.	2020/3/7	Virus Hunters: Inside The Race To Find And Contain Covid-19 In Canada
179.	2020/3/7	Opinion; What Will The New Normal Look Like If Covid-19 Sticks Around Beyond This Winter?
180.	2020/3/7	Opinion; Who Will Disrupt The Disruptors?; Governments And Tech Companies Must Take A Pro-Active Approach To Countering The Digital Revolution's Dangerous Drawbacks
181.	2020/3/7	The Economic Risks Ahead As Covid-19 Spreads
182.	2020/3/7	Straight Answers To Key Coronavirus Questions
183.	2020/3/7	Opinion; Why The Coronavirus Represents A Global 'Tipping Event'
184.	2020/3/7	Two Canadian Universities Plan For Remote Education In Case Outbreak Worsens
185.	2020/3/7	B.C. Unveils Plan To Prepare For Spread Of Covid-19 Cases
186.	2020/3/9	Opinion; Eating Healthy In The Event Of Self-Isolation; Worried About A Coronavirus Quarantine? Prep Your Pantry With A Supply Of Foods Rich In Nutrients That Can Last A Couple Weeks
187.	2020/3/9	Coronavirus; Royal Bank To Split Global Trading Staff As A Virus Prevention Measure
188.	2020/3/9	U.S. Sends Top Adviser To Warn Against Huawei
189.	2020/3/9	Preparing For The Worst Is For The Best
190.	2020/3/9	Coronavirus; Italy Locks Down 16 Million People As Outbreak Cases Surge
191.	2020/3/9	Some Key Ethical Questions That Are Being Raised By The Spread Of The Coronavirus
192.	2020/3/9	Coronavirus Cases Continue To Climb In Canada; Several Instances, Including Three Of Alberta's Four, Are Tied To A Trip On The Grand Princess Cruise Ship To Mexico In Mid-February
193.	2020/3/10	Juno Awards To Proceed As Planned Amid Coronavirus Concerns
194.	2020/3/10	A Helping Ear, And Social Stability: Inside China's Mental-

		Health Response To A Deadly Virus
195.	2020/3/10	Public Health; All Of Italy Placed In Lockdown After Surge In Cases
196.	2020/3/10	Public Health; B.C. Records Canada's First Virus Death
197.	2020/3/10	Supply Chain Is Main Issue Amid Virus Woes, CIBC Economist Says
198.	2020/3/10	Opinion; How An Oil Patch CEO Handled Monday's Chaos
199.	2020/3/11	Infections In Italy Top 10,000 As Threat Fades In China
200.	2020/3/11	Virus Can Be Transmitted Before Symptoms Develop, Analysis Suggests; Findings By Canadian And International Researchers Could Indicate New Challenge For Officials Trying To Contain Epidemic's Spread
201.	2020/3/11	Russian Parliament Clears Path For Putin To Stay In Power
202.	2020/3/11	In-Home Testing To Expand In Battle Against Coronavirus
203.	2020/3/11	Insurers Update Travel Cancellation Terms To Exclude Coronavirus
204.	2020/3/12	African Countries Move To Restrict European Visitors
205.	2020/3/12	Covid-19 Outbreak A 'National Emergency'; Federal Health Minister Says Canadians Must Work Together To Protect Vulnerable Groups, While Calls To Limit Public Gatherings Intensify
206.	2020/3/12	A Roman Holiday Cut Short: Getting Out Of Italy As The Country Shut Down; When Italy's Covid-19 Quarantine Went Nationwide, The Globe's Oliver Moore Was There, And Saw The Scramble Of Tourists Fleeing For Safety. Here's How It Happened
207.	2020/3/12	Global Crisis; Who Declares Coronavirus A Pandemic As Italy Shuts Down; 'We Have Rung The Alarm Bell Loud And Clear'
208.	2020/3/12	Opinion; Shut It Down: It's Time To Get Serious About Social Distancing
209.	2020/3/12	Opinion; We Need To Come Together For The Elderly; Older Canadians Are More Vulnerable To A Virus Outbreak, And Supporting Them Will Help Protect Us All
210.	2020/3/13	Short-Term Rentals Hurt By Coronavirus Fears; Downturn May Push Overall Rental Rates Lower, With Knock-On Effect On Condo Market
211.	2020/3/13	U.K. Will Stick With Go-Slow Response To Covid-19 Threat, Johnson Says
212.	2020/3/13	Caring For The Most At-Risk: How The Outbreak Is Changing Life In Long-Term Homes; Elderly Residents Are The Most Vulnerable, But They're Also Most Likely To Be Hurt By Social Distancing - Especially When They're Cut Off From Loved Ones Providing Support

213.	2020/3/13	Doctors Warn Of Gaps In Virus Testing; Physicians Say Officials Aren't Consistently Clear On Who Qualifies, Which Might Leave Canada Vulnerable To Outbreaks
214.	2020/3/13	'We Need Help': Transat Drops Routes Amid Slump In Sales
215.	2020/3/14	Opinion; Donald Trump Should Be Running Scared; Global Recession Caused By Coronavirus Could Deprive U.S. President Of A Second Term
216.	2020/3/14	Travelling To Coronavirus Hot Spots Could Void Insurance
217.	2020/3/14	Opinion; Covid-19 Hit Italy Like A Bomb - And We Could Be Next
218.	2020/3/14	Restaurant Review; Dolar Shop Offers A Wealth Of Flavour And Service; The Restaurant Is Doing Its Best To Allay Virus Fears With Personalized Hot Pots And Is - Finally - Taking Reservations
219.	2020/3/14	Trump Declares National Emergency Amid Scrutiny; U.S. President Devotes Billions Toward Fighting Virus, While Rejecting Responsibility For His Government's Slow Response
220.	2020/3/14	Scenes From A National Emergency As Covid-19 Disrupts Life In The U.S.; While Communities Brace For A Major Surge In Novel Coronavirus Cases, The Extent Of The Existing Crisis Remains Unclear Because Of Problems Implementing Testing
221.	2020/3/14	'Flattening The Curve' On The Outbreak: Which Countries Are Having Success?
222.	2020/3/14	Wuhan's Approach To Containing An Outbreak Was Draconian, But Effective
223.	2020/3/14	Opinion; Shortages Of Icu Hospital Beds Expose Deadly Cost Of A Lack Of Vision
224.	2020/3/14	Airline Crisis Deepens As Ottawa Discourages Travel; Virus Causes Drop In Bookings, Job Uncertainty As Global Industry Braces For 'Dramatic Impact'
225.	2020/3/14	Opinion; The End Is Near - And So It Goes
226.	2020/3/14	The Virus Quarantine Is Social Torture For Italians
227.	2020/3/14	Canada's Mining Companies Ready Pandemic Plans; Measures Include Bans On Non-Essential Travel, Stocking Up On Supplies
228.	2020/3/16	Opinion; Canada, We Will Survive This Crisis Together; Social Solidarity Is Needed Now More Than Ever, And One Senses That It Is Building
229.	2020/3/16	Lack Of Global Economic Co-Ordination Hurting Covid-19 Fight, Experts Say
230.	2020/3/16	'Act Of God' Clauses Could Be Triggered In The Wake Of Coronavirus
231.	2020/3/16	Opinion; The First Coronavirus Error Was Complacency; As We

		Enter The Panic Phase Of The Pandemic, The Struggle To Think Clearly And Act Consistently Is Real
232.	2020/3/16	Europe Now Centre Of Pandemic With More Than 100 Million In Lockdown
233.	2020/3/16	U.S. Fed Cuts Interest Rate To Near Zero To Support Economy
234.	2020/3/16	Act Now To Stop The Virus, Or Regret It Later
235.	2020/3/17	Opinion; The Coronavirus Is A Chance To Have The End-Of-Life Conversations We Need
236.	2020/3/17	Opinion; Covid-19 Is A Potential Catastrophe For The Italian Economy - And An Existential Threat To The Euro
237.	2020/3/17	Markets Drop Sharply Despite Central Bank Stimulus Measures
238.	2020/3/17	Virus Reaches Small African Countries, Triggers Travel Bans; Traveller From Canada Tests Positive In South Africa As Scores Of Cases Pop Up Across Continent
239.	2020/3/17	Opinion; How Canada's Lockdown Powers Work; In The Face Of Covid-19, We Must Understand The Provincial And Federal Measures That Can Restrict Our Movements
240.	2020/3/17	U.S. To Hold Off On Closing Border With Canada
241.	2020/3/17	When Will We Hit Peak Pandemic? There Are So Many Variables
242.	2020/3/17	China's Crash Worse Than Feared In Bad Sign For Global Economy
243.	2020/3/17	Opinion; How Ottawa Should Stimulate The Economy; Financial Authorities Have Moved Quickly To Boost Confidence Amid Market Selloff - The Government Must Now Unleash Stimulus Funds
244.	2020/3/17	Markets Suffer Worst Day Since 1987 As Canada's Economy Grinds To A Halt; Businesses Shut Down Or Limit Service As Consumers Stay Away
245.	2020/3/18	China To Revoke Media Credentials Of Journalists At Three U.S. Newspapers
246.	2020/3/18	Countries Try To Slow The Spread Of Covid-19 As Number Of Cases Rise
247.	2020/3/18	Britain Draws More Scrutiny For Go-Slow Virus Strategy; As European Countries Close Schools And Borders, Johnson Stands Alone With Gradual Approach And Voluntary Measures
248.	2020/3/18	How The Provinces Differ When It Comes To Messaging On Covid-19; Ontario Has Stopped Releasing Information About Possible Community Transmission, In Contrast To Alberta And B.C.
249.	2020/3/19	In Wuhan, New Coronavirus Cases Dry Up, And A Locked-Down City Has Thoughts Of Freedom; Across Much Of The Globe, The Panic Over Covid-19 Is Intensifying. In The Chinese

		Epicentre Of The Outbreak, However, The Spread Of The Virus Has Dramatically Slowed
250.	2020/3/19	With Help From Home, Two Italian Mds In Canada Gird For Battle
251.	2020/3/19	Opinion; Closing Of Borders Could Be The Most Lasting Harm From This Pandemic
252.	2020/3/19	Italy Calls In Military To Help Increase Production Of Ventilators; Siare, The Only Italian Maker Of The Equipment And One Of Just Four In Europe, Says Company Is Facing 'An Operation Of Titanic Proportions'
253.	2020/3/19	Pm Put Priority On Speed For Programs, Officials Say; Trudeau Says Emergency Benefits Are Designed To 'Quickly' Support All Canadians Who Have Seen Income Affected
254.	2020/3/19	Province Changes Course, Says Medical Workers Who Travelled Must Self-Isolate
255.	2020/3/20	Automakers In For A Bumpy Ride As Coronavirus Spreads; Opinions Are Mixed On How The Outbreak Will Affect Production And Parts Suppliers In North America
256.	2020/3/20	Next Move; Uncertainty Casts A Pall On The March Market; Coronavirus Fears Have Sellers, Buyers And Developers Questioning Their Strategies
257.	2020/3/20	Wireless Carriers Working On Dropped Calls; As Canadians Increase Usage Amid Pandemic, Many Customers Are Reporting Issues
258.	2020/3/20	No End In Sight For Lockdowns As Italy Surpasses China In Number Of Deaths
259.	2020/3/20	Layoffs Begin At Country's Big Employers; Fiat Chrysler, Cirque Du Soleil Among Firms Reducing Staff By The Thousands As Effects Of Coronavirus Cascade Across The Economy
260.	2020/3/20	How Will Covid-19 Affect Car Sales In The Coming Months?
261.	2020/3/20	Pandemic Triggers Xenophobia In Some African Countries
262.	2020/3/20	Isolating Is A Challenge In Shared Housing; Common Areas In Condos, Apartment Houses Can Complicate Social-Distancing Efforts
263.	2020/3/20	Manufacturers Pump Up Hand-Sanitizer Production; Corby Distillery Joins The Race To Produce Germ-Killing Gel That's In Short Supply Amid Covid-19 Crisis
264.	2020/3/21	Opinion; An Alarming Infodemic; Anti-Science Sentiments Are On The Rise And Span The Political Spectrum, But The Coronavirus Crisis Is An Opportunity To Reverse The Tide On Mistrust
265.	2020/3/21	Opinion; To Understand Coronavirus Transmission, We Must

		Understand Our Wastewater
266.	2020/3/21	La Vita Less Dolce; As The New Coronavirus Took Hold In Italy, Eric Reguly Tracks How Quickly An Idyllic Life In Rome Can Be Turned Upon Its Head
267.	2020/3/21	Opinion; Uncharted Territory; The World Faces Upheaval And Uncertainty Unlike Anything Experienced In Modern Times, Andrew Coyne Writes. The Dizzying Amounts Of Fiscal Stimulus Are Essentially Stopgaps Until A Vaccine Is Found, But Can Our Economies Hold Together In The Meantime?
268.	2020/3/21	Study Credits Cooler Temperatures With Virus Spread; Several Research Groups Have Examined The Data And Found Slower Distribution In Warmer Climates
269.	2020/3/21	Opinion; Who Will Come Out On Top After The Covid-19 Crisis Ends?; It's Clear That After All Of This Is Over, Some Industries And Companies Will Be In Much Worse Shape Than Others
270.	2020/3/21	The Foreign Desk; Five Globe Correspondents And The View From Their Windows
271.	2020/3/21	March 21, 2020 Saturdayfamily Doctors Seek Protective Equipment; Physicians Becoming Desperate As Suppliers Sell Out Or Boost Prices, While Calls To Tap Government Stockpiles Go Unfulfilled
272.	2020/3/21	Spy Agency Warns Canada's Covid-19 Researchers To Look Out For Hacking Threats
273.	2020/3/21	Middle East More Peaceful Amid War On Covid-19; No Side Wants To Acknowledge 'Coronavirus Truce,' But Past Two Weeks Have Been Very Quiet On Some Fronts
274.	2020/3/21	The Virus, And The Right Kind Of Leadership
275.	2020/3/21	Pandemic Spurs Halt To Fertility Treatments; Concerns Cited Over Health-Care Facility Capacities And The Effect Of The Virus On Pregnant Women And Their Babies
276.	2020/3/21	Deciding When To End Social Distancing Won't Be Easy
277.	2020/3/21	The Unique Threat Of Illness In Point Roberts, Wash.; The Community, Mostly Known For Scenic Beaches And Food Scene, Is Separated From The U.S. Mainland By Two Borders - Which Are Both About To Close To Non-Essential Travel
278.	2020/3/21	Labs Seek Tests To Trace Virus Immunity; Antibody Check Can Detect Individuals Who Have Been Exposed To Covid-19 And Cleared It From Their Systems
279.	2020/3/21	Editor's Note
280.	2020/3/23	As Death Toll Surges, Italy Grinds To A Halt
281.	2020/3/23	Africa Gets Medical Supplies From Billionaire Ma
282.	2020/3/23	Opinion; Some Leaders Didn't Learn From Sars, And Seniors

		Will Pay The Price
283.	2020/3/23	Opinion; What Happens After The Curve Flattens?; Planning For The Time We Are Able To Relax Social Distancing Should Start Now
284.	2020/3/23	Trump Steps Back From Social Distancing; At Odds With Health Experts, President Warns Of Economic Harm From Virus Control Measures, Says They Will 'End Soon'
285.	2020/3/24	As New York Becomes The New Epicentre Of Coronavirus, Trump Wants To Ease Up On Social Distancing
286.	2020/3/25	China Touts Win, But Virus Still A Threat; Scientists Have Warned That China Is Rushing To Revive Its Economy Even Though Another Wave Of Covid-19 Is 'Inevitable'
287.	2020/3/25	Markets Surge As Investors Anticipate Aid; Tsx Has Largest One-Day Gain In Decades As Money Returns To Several Hard-Hit Sectors Ahead Of Likely U.S. Economic Support
288.	2020/3/25	Opinion; This Is No Time For Half Measures; There Will Be Plenty Of Opportunities To Rebuild Global Economies Later - Right Now, We Need To Focus On Slowing The Virus Spread
289.	2020/3/25	Ottawa Under Fire For Giving Medical Gear To China As Who Warned Of Spread To Canada
290.	2020/3/26	Chinese Canadians Collect Supplies For Front-Line Medical Workers, As Stockpiles Dwindle Amid Coronavirus Crisis
291.	2020/3/26	Whatsapp A Vehicle For Coronavirus Junk Science; Messaging App A Lifeline For Some In Pandemic, But Also Lacks The Tools To Debunk Claims
292.	2020/3/26	U.S. Won't Post Troops At Canadian Border; Report Says Trump Administration Spiked Plan After Objections From Ottawa, With Freeland Saying Move Would Damage Relations
293.	2020/3/27	Lucara Diamond; Eira Thomas Has Proven She Has A Genius For Finding Lucrative Deposits-First In The Northwest Territories, Where The Diavik Mine Now Produces Millions Of Carats A Year, And Then In Botswana. But The Geologist Is Also Determined To Disrupt How Gems Are Tracked And Sold, And Put A New Face On A Male-Dominated Business
294.	2020/3/27	M*A*S*H, Italian-Style: Canadian Doctors Fight Covid-19 In The Field
295.	2020/3/27	Cirque Du Soleil Mulls Rebuild To Avoid Bankruptcy; Montreal-Based Company Says It Is Exploring Options Involving Shareholders, Government Help In Bid To Save Business
296.	2020/3/27	China, Russia Add Covid-19 Hoaxes To Their Disinformation Arsenals
297.	2020/3/28	Opinion; First Wildfires, Now Coronavirus: Australians Have

		Had Enough Of Trauma
298.	2020/3/28	Opinion; Creeping Menace; As Borders Around Us Close And Restrictions On Leaving Homes Are Tightened, Signs Of The Novel Coronavirus's Grip On France Are Clear, Marta Zaraska Writes
299.	2020/3/28	Opinion; Children Are This Pandemic's Silent Victims; The Closing Of Schools To Curb Covid-19 Leaves Many Students Trapped In Abusive Homes All Day
300.	2020/3/28	Pandemic Redefines Politics - And Life - In Washington; Legislators Struggle To Deliver Economic Rescue Package Even As Police Break Up Any Gatherings Outside Congress
301.	2020/3/28	Who Needs A Bailout?
302.	2020/3/28	Opinion; Trump's 'Miracle' Drug Deserves A Chance; We Shouldn't Dismiss The Potential Treatment Simply Because The U.S. President Likes Its Odds
303.	2020/3/28	The Watchmen
304.	2020/3/28	Health Officials Say B.C. Should Have Enough Beds, Ventilators
305.	2020/3/28	Opinion; Globe Relying On Science, Experts To Help Readers Through The Crisis
306.	2020/3/28	Opinion; The Covid-19 Crisis Will Force Germany To Consider The Price Of Saving The Euro Zone; As Pandemic Changes The Calculus Of The Eu, A Foundering Italy Could Sink The Entire Region
307.	2020/3/28	Patients Anxious As Surgeries Across Country Are Postponed
308.	2020/3/28	Books That Offer Lessons From Past Pandemics; These Works Contain Tools Both Existential And Intellectual For Facing Down Our Latest Health Crisis, While Creating A Record Of Those Who Have Risen To Past Occasions - And Those Who, Notably, Have Not, Alec Scott Writes
309.	2020/3/28	Chinese Abuse Reports Raise Wider Concerns About Lockdowns
310.	2020/3/30	First Person; As A Senior, What Is My Life Worth?; Triage Is Inevitable As The Virus Continues To Spread, Jo Meingarten Writes. Who Will Doctors Decide Is Worth Saving, And Who Should Be Left To Die?
311.	2020/3/30	Cultures Clash Over Wearing Masks Amid Virus; Canadian Officials Say Healthy People Don't Need To Cover Their Faces, But Authorities In Parts Of Asia Say Masks Are A Vital Precautionary Step
312.	2020/3/30	Meet The Man Who Made Your Zoom Meetings Possible; 'Working From Home Makes Sense,' Says Ceo Of Video-Conferencing Company That's Been Booming During The

		Pandemic
313.	2020/3/30	Opinion; America As The New Epicentre Of Pandemic Casts Dangerous Shadow Over Canada
314.	2020/3/31	How Did You Win The War? I Stayed Home
315.	2020/3/31	Opinion; Canada Has To Prepare For Medical Workers To Die In The Line Of Duty, Fighting Covid-19
316.	2020/4/1	Opinion; In The Face Of Coronavirus Reality - And His Own Vanity - Donald Trump Blinks
317.	2020/4/1	Landlords Push Back Against Rent-Relief Requests From Big Firms; Commercial Property Owners Say Priority Is To Help Small Businesses
318.	2020/4/1	U.S. Death Toll Exceeds China's As N.Y. Seeks More Support; Experts Say Up To 240,000 Could Die Across The Country During Pandemic Even If Citizens Practise Distancing
319.	2020/4/1	Ottawa To Spend \$2-Billion On Medical Gear To Battle Covid-19; Government To Look Both Domestically And Abroad In Effort To Purchase Ventilators, Masks, Personal Protective Equipment And Test Kits
320.	2020/4/2	Opinion; Why Would We Trust China's Official Covid-19 Numbers?
321.	2020/4/2	If Uncertain, Choose Prudence
322.	2020/4/2	Asia; India's Lockdown: Millions Face Long, Risky Journey Home; Deadly Fallout From Pandemic Represents Single Greatest Challenge To Narendra Modi's Power, Mark Mackinnon Reports
323.	2020/4/2	Opinion; We Need To Enact Tomorrow's Policies Today; This Isn't The Time For Incremental Measures. Policy Makers Must Be Pro-Active In Efforts To Quash The Virus's Spread
324.	2020/4/3	Canadian Auto Sales Plummet 48% In March
325.	2020/4/3	Provinces Rush To Locate Unused Ventilators; Officials Say Success Of Distancing Measures Will Be The Key Factor In Keeping Covid-19 Caseload Within Capacity Of Health-Care Systems
326.	2020/4/3	Who Sparked Concern It Was Putting China's Interests First
327.	2020/4/4	Opinion; The World Must Act Before Covid-19 Shatters Africa; With Poverty Widespread And A Lack Of Social Safety Nets Throughout, The Beleaguered Continent Now Must Grapple With Plummeting Tourism And Dwindling Exports On Top Of A Massive Public-Health Crisis, Robert Rotberg Writes. Will We Merely Stand Idle?
328.	2020/4/4	Opinion; The Virus In The Body Politic: We've Lost Our Ability To Cherish One Another
329.	2020/4/4	Ferrets, Hamsters Will Soon Reveal Whether Canadian Vaccine

		Bid Has A Shot
330.	2020/4/4	Opinion; When Viruses Threaten, The Strongest Disinfectant Is Democracy
331.	2020/4/4	Concerns China Played Down Virus Impacts Are Real, Experts Say
332.	2020/4/4	Italy Tries To Make Sense Of Tragedy As Scores Of Doctors Die In Covid-19 Fight
333.	2020/4/4	Opinion; Egyptian Leaders' Focus On Narrative During A Pandemic Reveals A Government Clinging To Power
334.	2020/4/4	Sean Moore
335.	2020/4/6	How Cirque Du Soleil Plans To Survive The Virus; Brand's Rebirth Will Require Carefully Choosing Markets Where Performers Are Available - And Where Cash Will Flow Quickly
336.	2020/4/6	Dancers Keep In Shape While Social Distancing At Home
337.	2020/4/6	Opinion; Covid-19 And First Nations: A Reminder Of Our Inequality And Opportunity For Change
338.	2020/4/6	Opinion; Let's Zoom Xi. He Has Questions To Answer; China Caused This Pandemic, But Now Wants To Take Credit For Saving Us From It
339.	2020/4/6	Opinion; We Have Better Things To Do Right Now Than Scrap With The U.S.
340.	2020/4/7	Quebec Betting On A More Protectionist World
341.	2020/4/7	Huawei Sending Protective Gear To Canada As Supplies Dwindle
342.	2020/4/7	How The Coronavirus Pandemic Is Making Strongmen Stronger; Around The World, 'Coronavirus Coups' That Allow Military Force And Rule By Decree Have Raised Concerns That Some Leaders Are Capitalizing On Covid-19 To Seize Powers They May Never Cede
343.	2020/4/7	Provinces Compete For Critical Medical Supplies
344.	2020/4/7	Africa Faces 20 Million In Job Losses As It Seeks New Support From Imf, Other Global Lenders
345.	2020/4/7	Why California's Spread Hasn't Been As Bad As New York's; Density, Decisive Action And Luck Have All Likely Played A Part In Making The West Coast's Outbreaks Less Terrifying Than The East's So Far
346.	2020/4/8	Eu Science Panel President Quits Over Coronavirus Response
347.	2020/4/8	Scientists Warn Coronavirus Could Lead To Neurological Complications In Some Patients
348.	2020/4/8	Out-Of-Home Quarantine: China Used A Different Tack To Limit Virus
349.	2020/4/8	Canada Begins Clinical Trial Of Experimental Virus Treatment Using Plasma From Recovered Individuals

350.	2020/4/8	Opinion; Ottawa's Biggest Trumpland Enemy Is On The Rise
351.	2020/4/8	Researchers Develop Robotic System To See Who Has Been Exposed
352.	2020/4/9	Warnings From Pandemic Playbook Trigger Questions About Preparedness; After Sars Outbreak, Tam Co-Authored Report That Foreshadowed Current Crisis Canadian Officials Still Played Down Risk Of Covid-19 Weeks After Alert Doctors Question Why Emergency Supplies Shortage Was Not Addressed
353.	2020/4/9	Wuhan Ends 76-Day Coronavirus Lockdown; City Reopens Travel Connections, But Citizens Emerge To An Invasive Surveillance Regime As Fears Of Another Outbreak Linger
354.	2020/4/9	Who Chief Warns Against Politicizing Virus; Director-General Says There Will Be 'Many More Body Bags' If Pandemic Is Exploited, As Trump Threatens To Freeze Agency's Funding
355.	2020/4/10	Opinion; We'll All Just Have To Accept That Even The Best Forecasts Will Be Imperfect
356.	2020/4/10	Opinion; When It Comes To Huawei, There's No Such Thing As A Free Gift
357.	2020/4/10	Poloz Willing, But Told He Isn't Needed; Bank Of Canada Governor Would Have Continued During Historic Economic Turmoil But Federal Government Wants A New Leader
358.	2020/4/10	Opinion; The Only Exit From This Pandemic Is Through Science. We Must Fund It
359.	2020/4/10	Opinion; Banking Regulator's Transparency Bid Is Being Given Its First Test; Osfi Must Indicate Whether Lenders' Dividend Structures Can Remain Intact Amid The Crisis Bearing Down On Them
360.	2020/4/11	This Montreal Author Imagined The Coronavirus Years Ago; Saleema Nawaz Talks With Marsha Lederman About What It's Like To See The Fictional World She Created Come To Life
361.	2020/4/11	Canadians Want Companies To Redirect Advertising Dollars To Charitable Measures, Polls Show
362.	2020/4/11	Covid-19 Pandemic Threatens Global Peace And Security, Un Secretary-General Warns
363.	2020/4/11	The Hunt Is On For Drugs That Will Hit The Virus Where It's Most Vulnerable
364.	2020/4/11	Let Us Pray ... Electronically: Churches Go Digital For Easter; There's Little Doubt That This Year's Virtual Masses Will Be One For The History Books - But Technology Has Been Key To Reaching Faithful Across The World For Decades
365.	2020/4/11	Opinion; Grim Reflection; The Tiger King Docuseries Captivating Viewers And The Pandemic That Has Killed Tens

		Of Thousands Share One Basic, Shameful Link: Humanity's Cruel Desire To Exploit Animals For Our Gain, Kendra Coulter Writes
366.	2020/4/13	Accusations That Migrants Are Being Mistreated Jeopardizes China's Heavy Investments To Gain Influence In Africa
367.	2020/4/13	Your Money Or Your Life? Coronavirus-Era Economics Makes Us Ask Grim Questions About How To Value Each Other; Long Before Covid-19 Cases Rose And Markets Plummeted, Economists Had Ways To Measure The Worth Of A Human Life - But The Public, And Health Officials, Have Their Own Ideas About That, Too, Ian Brown Writes. So Who Should We Listen To In This Crisis, And The Rebuilding That Comes After?
368.	2020/4/13	U.S. Bricks-And-Mortar Retailers Try To Stay Relevant
369.	2020/4/14	China Risks Dangers Of Trusting Human Health To Software
370.	2020/4/14	Governments Debate Whether To Loosen Restrictions; Decisions Are Difficult Because Each Country Is On Its Own Coronavirus Arc, With Britain, Japan Seeing Increases In Deaths And Italy, Spain Seeing Slowing Rates
371.	2020/4/14	Canadian Hotel Industry Sees Huge Drop In Business, Thousands Of Layoffs
372.	2020/4/14	As Fears Mount, Americans Across Party Lines Agree U.S. Must Aid Other Countries, Poll Finds
373.	2020/4/14	Opinion; The Un's Relative Silence Speaks Volumes About The U.S.' Failure To Lead
374.	2020/4/15	Trump To Freeze Who Funding For 'Mismanaging' Handling Of Crisis
375.	2020/4/16	Canadian Minister Criticizes U.S. Freeze On Who Funding; International Development's Gould Says 'Global Community Must Work With Multilateral Organizations' As World Deals With Covid-19 Pandemic
376.	2020/4/16	Opinion; Health Officials Need Public Trust - Not Pot Shots - During A Pandemic
377.	2020/4/16	Hold China To Account On Covid-19: Cotler; Former Justice Minister Says He Believes Earlier Action By Officials Could Have Dramatically Lowered Transmission Of The Novel Coronavirus
378.	2020/4/16	Consular Officials Barred From Visiting Kovrig, Spavor
379.	2020/4/17	Opinion; The Fine Balance Of Safety And Economics; Politicians Face A Dilemma In Reopening Businesses While Avoiding New Cases Of Covid-19
380.	2020/4/17	'My Life Is Hard Now ... And Has Been Crippled By Debt': China Suffers Through Worst Quarter In Decades

381.	2020/4/17	Canadian Project Working With Wuhan Lab; Alberta Researcher Receives Aid From Ottawa To Develop Testing Tools Alongside Facility In City Where Pandemic Began
382.	2020/4/18	Opinion; Kenney's Pandemic Performance Is Decidedly Mixed; While The Premier Has Supported Alberta's Public-Health Officials During The Crisis, His Hyperpolitical Style Hasn't Been Tamed
383.	2020/4/18	Opinion; Even In A Terrible Economy, Don't Rule Out A Second Term For Trump
384.	2020/4/18	Gee Opinion; Don't Blame Critics Of The Government For Speaking Up
385.	2020/4/18	China Revises Covid-19 Death Toll After In-Depth Review
386.	2020/4/18	Pm Defends Reluctance To Question China; Trudeau Says Now Is Not The Time For Criticism Of Other Countries' Conduct, But For 'Collaboration On The International Stage'
387.	2020/4/18	Opinion; Europe-China Trade Could Be Victim Of Virus; Even If Beijing Repairs Diplomatic Damage, Global Supply Chains Are Sure To Be Altered
388.	2020/4/18	Opinion; Canada Should Look To Countries Where The Virus Is Controlled, Not The Who
389.	2020/4/18	Cover Story; The Shape Of Recovery; First It Was A 'V'. Then A 'U'. Tim Shufelt And Matt Lundy Chart The Difficult Economic Rebound Ahead
390.	2020/4/20	Province To Expand A Covid-19 Testing System That's Already Leading The Country
391.	2020/4/20	Governments Urged To Save Economies; Even As Case Numbers Rise, Countries Around The World Are Facing Pressure To Reopen Factories, Shops, Travel And Public Activities
392.	2020/4/20	The Privacy Issues Of Letting Big Tech Tackle The Pandemic; As Plans To Digitally Track How Often People Are Close Enough To Contract The Virus Are Unveiled, Advocates Warn Civil Liberties May Be Threatened
393.	2020/4/21	Hong Kong Police Arrest 15 Activists Fighting China For Democracy
394.	2020/4/21	Opinion; The U.S. Response To Coronavirus Distilled: Washington State Versus Washington, D.C.
395.	2020/4/21	Opinion; As Mps Debate Parliament's Return, Tories Stand Alone
396.	2020/4/21	Couche-Tard Calls Off Deal To Buy Australia's Caltex Because Of Pandemic
397.	2020/4/22	Civil-Liberties Advocates, Democrats Object As Trump Halts Immigration Amid Covid-19 Fight

398.	2020/4/22	A Global Pandemic Casts Humanity's Relationship To Nature In Stark Relief
399.	2020/4/22	Opinion; Riyadh's Oil Price War Backfires Spectacularly
400.	2020/4/23	China Condemns Canada For Voicing Concern Over Hong Kong Arrests
401.	2020/4/23	Analysis; Investors Were Slow To See Coronavirus's Global Spread. Are They Again Too Complacent About The Economic Risks?
402.	2020/4/23	Vancouver Sees Surge In Attacks On East Asian People
403.	2020/4/23	Opinion; Beijing's Coronavirus Bungling Makes Canada's Choice On Huawei Even Easier
404.	2020/4/23	Europe; Spectre Of Second Wave Haunts Italy As It Considers Path Out Of Lockdown; Country Set To Take First Steps To Reopening Economy On May 4
405.	2020/4/24	Clinical Trials Begin At Oxford As Researchers Race To Develop Covid-19 Vaccine
406.	2020/4/24	Mps Await Word On Whether Who Adviser Will Testify; Commons Health Committee Says It May Issue Summons If Canadian Epidemiologist Refuses To Speak About Agency's Work In Virus Fight
407.	2020/4/24	Cargojet Soars With Boost From E-Commerce Shopping; Canadian Air Shipper Is Hiring And Giving Staff Raises As Stock Closes At Record High
408.	2020/4/24	Engineering Firm Questions Governments' Speed On Infrastructure
409.	2020/4/25	Critics Raise Questions About Tedros's Past; Critics Allege Who Chief Has Pattern Of Accepting Secretive Regimes, From His Time In Ethiopian Government To China's First Reports Of Virus
410.	2020/4/25	Opinion; Broken Link; As Covid-19 Leaves Economies Reeling And Supply Chains Straining, The Enduring Result May Be The Death Of Globalization, Jeff Rubin Writes
411.	2020/4/25	Opinion; The Air May Be Clear, But Economic Shutdown Won't Save The Climate
412.	2020/4/25	Pandemic Causes Many Publishers To Close The Book On Spring Releases - For Now
413.	2020/4/25	China's Influence Over Who Faces Scrutiny; The Global Health Watchdog Is Increasingly Under Fire About The Spread Of Covid-19 And The Agency's Perceived Deference To Beijing
414.	2020/4/25	Opinion; Even With Negative Prices, A Barrel Of Expert Forecasts Is Worth Less Than Oil Itself
415.	2020/4/27	Opinion; Why Do Men Seem To Be At A Greater Risk Of Dying From The Coronavirus Than Women?

416.	2020/4/28	Asia; China, After The Lockdown: Inside The Harsh New Normal; Surveillance, Regulatory And Enforcement Measures Used To Prevent Second Outbreak
417.	2020/4/29	Taiwan Donates Half A Million Masks To Canada, Appeals For Closer Ties; Self-Ruled Island Has Been Increasingly Isolated In Recent Years As China Steps Up Pressure On Its Diplomatic Allies
418.	2020/4/30	Who Balks At Bid To Have Adviser Testify; Mp On House's Health Committee Says He'll Ask Colleagues To Compel An Appearance By Bruce Aylward Through Power Of Summons
419.	2020/4/30	Opinion; Oil's Long And Painful Road Back From The Virus Disruption
420.	2020/5/1	Mps Vote To Summon Who Adviser To Testify; Doctor Ordered To Go Before Committee To Explain Organization's Relationship With China
421.	2020/5/1	Parliament Catches The Virus Of Civility
422.	2020/5/2	Opinion; Canadians Could Be Left Waiting For A Vaccine
423.	2020/5/2	Opinion; Companies Are Desperate For A Bailout, But Who Really Deserves One?
424.	2020/5/2	Experts Debate Use Of Drug To Treat Covid; Vancouver Coastal Health Defends Decision To Allow Doctors To Use Hydroxychloroquine On Compassionate Grounds In Severe Cases
425.	2020/5/2	Opinion; Tory Leadership Race Faces Old Questions In A New World; How Far Should Party Go In Policing Its Own Fringes? Denounce Them, Shut Them Down - Or Claim That Doing So Is A Liberal Thing?
426.	2020/5/2	Opinion; Canadians Have Been Gaslit On China; Beijing's Response To The Covid-19 Outbreak Hasn't Been Properly Appraised By Ottawa
427.	2020/5/2	Opinion; The Great Economic Equalizer; Covid-19 Will Accomplish What Globalization Couldn't Do - Close The Gap In Prosperity Between Rich And Poor Countries
428.	2020/5/2	Opinion; Blinded By The Blight: Our Fear Of Outsiders During A Pandemic Can Hinder Societal Progress
429.	2020/5/2	Opinion; Learning From Lagos: In Nigeria, Practice Makes Pandemic Proficiency
430.	2020/5/2	Opinion; The Hamburger Is Tasty, But You'll Survive Without It
431.	2020/5/2	Opinion; Toronto Is Showing Hopeful Signs - Time To Consider How To Ease The Big Lockdown
432.	2020/5/2	Experts Debate Use Of Drug To Treat Covid; Vancouver Coastal Health Defends Decision To Allow Doctors To Use Hydroxychloroquine On Compassionate Grounds In Severe

		Cases
433.	2020/5/4	Hong Kongers Seek Asylum In Canada
434.	2020/5/4	India, Russia See Uptick In Covid-19 Cases; As Some Countries Relax Lockdowns, Others Including Britain And U.S. Continue To See Their Number Of Infections And Deaths Increase
435.	2020/5/4	Opinion; After The Pandemic, Will We Really Need Lab Animals?
436.	2020/5/5	Did Ottawa's Spring Break Travel Warning Come Too Late?; The Federal Government Released Its Warning For Canadians On March 13, Just Two Days Before The Busy Vacation Period Began. But In The Week Prior To That, Almost 8,000 Flights Had Left The Country
437.	2020/5/6	Opinion; China-U.S. Spat Stokes Second Cold War Fears; The Covid-19 Pandemic Has Seen Any Mutual Accommodation Between The Two Giants Grind To A Worrying Halt
438.	2020/5/6	Mps' Vote To Summon Who Adviser Raises China's Ire; State-Run Newspaper Accuses Canada Of Acting As 'Accomplice' To U.S. Efforts To Redirect Blame Toward Beijing, Global Health Agency
439.	2020/5/6	Opinion; Cirque Du Soleil Jumps Through Hoops To Avoid PÉladeau's Offer
440.	2020/5/7	Eu Predicts Its Economy Will Contract By 7.5% This Year In 'Recession Of Historic Proportions'
441.	2020/5/7	Papua New Guinea Says Barrick, Zijin Mining Owe Us\$191-Million
442.	2020/5/7	Sun Life, Manulife Report Sharp Quarterly Profit Declines
443.	2020/5/8	Brookfield To Fund Cash-Strapped Retailers; After Betting Big On Shopping Malls, Asset Manager Is Planning To Invest \$5-Billion In Businesses Hurt By Pandemic
444.	2020/5/8	Trump Threatens China Trade Deal Over Handling Of Virus
445.	2020/5/9	Virus Changes The Look Of Public Protests; While Demonstrations Have Largely Been Stifled Around The World In Recent Months, It Could Be Merely The Calm Before The Storm
446.	2020/5/9	Opinion; Relations With China Shouldn't Hinge On The U.S.; Being Tougher On Beijing Doesn't Mean Associating Ourselves With Trump's Flailing Confrontation With Xi
447.	2020/5/9	Canada Should Stand Up To China: Turnbull; Former Australian Prime Minister Says Trudeau Would Be Wise To Ban Huawei From Country's 5g Network
448.	2020/5/9	Can People Be Reinfected By Covid-19? Scientists Are Beginning To Study Possibilities
449.	2020/5/9	Cover Story; Brp's Slow, Careful Restart Next Week Will Offer

		A Glimpse Of What's In Store For Manufacturers Worldwide. The Factory Floor Will Never Be The Same
450.	2020/5/11	As Restrictions Are Loosened, Leaders Temper Optimism With Threat Of Second Wave Of Covid
451.	2020/5/11	Opinion; Donald Trump Is Erecting A White House Of Mirrors On China And Covid-19
452.	2020/5/12	National Research Council Strikes Deal With China To Develop Vaccine
453.	2020/5/12	Shanghai Disneyland Reopens With Virus Controls
454.	2020/5/12	Even After Covid-19 Is Beaten, The Stress And Depression Will Linger. How Do We Recover?; The Coronavirus Has Killed Our Loved Ones, Sown Fear Among Us And Taken Away Many Of The Comforts We Rely On To Preserve Good Mental Health. Erin Anderssen Looks At The Scale Of The Problem And How We Can Move On
455.	2020/5/12	With Few Passengers, Airlines Overhaul Planes To Carry Cargo
456.	2020/5/13	Tim Hortons Inks Deal With Tech Giant To Speed China Expansion
457.	2020/5/13	Barton Takes Harder Line On China; Canada's Ambassador To Beijing Says Country's Conduct Undermining Its International Influence; Calls For Review Of Who
458.	2020/5/13	Bryan Adams Faces Fierce Blowback For Covid-19 Commentary
459.	2020/5/14	Wuhan Aims To Test All Residents For Virus In Next 10 Days After New Cases Crop Up
460.	2020/5/14	Opinion; No More Promises - It's Time To Test; Despite The 'Scale-Up' Rhetoric From Politicians And Public-Health Officials, We Continue To See Little Marked Improvement In Canada
461.	2020/5/14	Opinion; On China, Trudeau Must Do Some Diplomacy; Barton's Comments About Beijing Gave Pm A Chance To Bring Up The Michaels, But He Missed His Opportunity
462.	2020/5/14	Opinion; Our Recovery Depends On The U.S. We're In Trouble
463.	2020/5/15	China Must Face 'Great Reckoning' For Handling Of Covid-19: Kenney
464.	2020/5/15	Opinion; An Infection Surge Has Exposed Singapore's Migrant-Worker Blind Spot
465.	2020/5/16	Opinion; Fort McMurray Reminds Us That Canada Still Needs Oil
466.	2020/5/16	A Take On The Absurdity Of Conspiracy Theories; Marsha Lederman Interviews Kathy Reichs About Her Gripping New Bestseller, A Conspiracy Of Bones, During A Livestream Conversation On May 20 At 8 P.M. Et

467.	2020/5/16	Hate-Fuelled Incidents Against East Asians Are On The Rise; Population Faces A Surge In Racist Comments, Violent Attacks Since Pandemic Began
468.	2020/5/16	No.20 Supply Chains Get Redundant
469.	2020/5/16	Opinion; Fort McMurray Reminds Us That Canada Still Needs Oil; As The Community Looks For Relief From Years Of Hardship, A Cut To Taxes For Big Bitumen Suggests Local Government Knows The Industry Is Key To Economic Recovery
470.	2020/5/16	No. 22 E-Transfers Will Gain Currency
471.	2020/5/16	Opinion; Message To Bill Gates: Go For The Vaccine, But Sometimes, Cheap, Low-Tech Options Work Best
472.	2020/5/18	Chinese Consulate In Calgary Hits Back At Kenney For Criticism Of Country's Handling Of Coronavirus
473.	2020/5/18	Chinese Consulate Hits Back At Kenney; Alberta Premier Accused Of Ignoring Facts In Effort To Appease Trump With Anti-China Rhetoric
474.	2020/5/18	The Shape Of The Recovery Is Ours To Decide
475.	2020/5/18	Opinion; Canada's Helium Is An Untapped Industry; We Have One Of The Largest Supplies In The World, And Demand Is High As Doctors Use The Gas For Covid-19 Treatment
476.	2020/5/19	Mondayopinion; Setting The Record Straight On Urban Density And The Coronavirus
477.	2020/5/19	Un Agency Sounds Alarm After Myanmar Drug Bust; Western Countries Must Reconsider Their Strategies To Deal With Synthetic Opioids After Trove Of Liquid Fentanyl Was Unexpectedly Found In Country, Unodc Says
478.	2020/5/19	Opinion; Now More Than Ever, We Must Call Out Racism; Recent Attack By A White Man Against Two Asian Women Wearing Masks On A Vancouver Bus Shows Canada Is Not Immune To Racist Ideas
479.	2020/5/19	Who Chief Agrees To Review Of Its Pandemic Response; U.S. Says Health Organization 'Failed At Its Core Mission' With Lack Of Transparency Over China
480.	2020/5/20	Opinion; A Better Approach To China Surely Exists; The Country's Outrages Need Not Require Canada To Resort To One Of Two Blunt-Force, Self-Interested Policies
481.	2020/5/20	Opinion; Trump's Go-It-Alone Answer To China Problem Puts Burden On Rest Of The World
482.	2020/5/20	Trudeau Backs Who, But Says 'Real Questions' Persist About China
483.	2020/5/21	Five Eyes Allies Urged To Lessen Dependence On China
484.	2020/5/21	How Protecting Hospitals Fuelled Crises At Care Homes
485.	2020/5/22	Opinion; In Canada, The Tide Of Opinion Is Turning On China

486.	2020/5/22	Foreign States Trying To Steal Research Tied To Coronavirus, Csis Warns
487.	2020/5/23	China Pulls Economic Targets, Signals Grim Future For Workers
488.	2020/5/23	Dozens Killed In Plane Crash Near Pakistan Airport; Pilot Of Flight With 98 On Board Was Heard Transmitting Mayday To Tower Shortly Before Jet Plowed Into Residential Area
489.	2020/5/23	Pm, Allies Decry Hong Kong Clampdown; Canada, Australia And U.K. Say China's New Security Law Would 'Clearly Undermine' Guaranteed Freedoms
490.	2020/5/23	Faster Service, Cheaper Takeovers: What Ceo Of Couche-Tard Sees Ahead
491.	2020/5/25	Another Year, Another Stab At Hong Kong
492.	2020/5/25	Wuhan Lab Director Calls U.S. Virus-Leak Claims 'Pure Fabrication'
493.	2020/5/25	Opinion; Innovation Philanthropy Is A Uniquely Canadian Disease That Must Stop; Too Often We Are Funding And Creating Ideas That Other Countries Then Commercialize
494.	2020/5/26	Pandemic Highlights Need To Improve How World Tracks Disease Outbreaks: Researcher
495.	2020/5/26	Zoo Looks To New Options To Stay Afloat; On Top Of Existing Financial Woes, The Pandemic Is Causing Toronto Attraction To Rethink Its Business Model, Executive Says
496.	2020/5/26	Canadian Developers Move Closer To Human Trials For Potential Covid Vaccine
497.	2020/5/27	Quebec To Provide Cirque With \$200-Million Loan; Debt Financing Deal Includes Clause That Government Has Option To Buy Company If Shareholders Sell Stock
498.	2020/5/27	Vietnam Sets The Standard For Covid-19 Fight With Zero Deaths; Country's Government Cracked Down On The Coronavirus Early With Quarantines, Contact Tracing And Savvy Social-Media Campaigns
499.	2020/5/27	Minister Distances Herself From Online Account That Promoted Fundraiser To Sue Journalist
500.	2020/5/28	Analysis; The Future Of The Two Michaels Remains Bleak; As The Extradition Case Against Meng Wanzhou Goes Forward, The Captives Will Remain Pawns In A Geopolitical Game Between Canada And China
501.	2020/5/28	Historic SpaceX Launch Postponed Because Of Stormy Weather
502.	2020/5/28	Canada Braces For Economic Fallout From Meng Decision; China Blasts B.C. Supreme Court Ruling Against Huawei Executive In U.S. Extradition Case
503.	2020/5/28	Hong Kong No Longer Autonomous, U.S. Says; Washington

		Threatens To Revoke City's Special Trade, Diplomatic Status
504.	2020/5/28	U.S. Virus Death Toll Climbs To More Than 100,000
505.	2020/5/29	Opinion; Working With China Can't Come At The Expense Of Our Values
506.	2020/5/30	Opinion; The Frayed Ties Between Canada And China Aren't Worth Mending; Ottawa's Constant Tiptoeing Around Beijing's Aggressions Signals A Weak-Kneed Willingness To Kowtow In The Name Of A Friendship That Doesn't Exist. It's High Time We Realize We Have Less To Lose By Defying The Xi Regime Than By Submitting To It
507.	2020/5/30	Opinion; We Must Look Beyond Beijing; Canada Shouldn't Cut Ties With China, But It's Clear Ottawa Can't Have Normal Relations With A Government That Strong-Arms To Get The Results It Desires, Jonathan Manthorpe Writes. Forming Tighter Bonds With Pacific Rim Countries Should Be Our New Focus
508.	2020/5/30	Opinion; America Alone; We Are Living Through An Unravelling Of Global Connections, David Frum Writes, And U.S. Leadership Is Missing In Action. If We Are Not Careful, The Pandemic Could Become A Decisive Turning Point Away From The Path Toward Trade, Prosperity And Peace - And Toward A Future Of Economic Stagnation And Worsening International Conflict
509.	2020/5/30	Opinion; Donald Trump Would Be Toast If It Wasn't For Joe Biden
510.	2020/5/30	First Pestilence, Then War? China Takes On The World; Since Covid-19 Disrupted Beijing's Plans For Economic Strength And Global Prestige, It Has Increasingly Turned To Military Force And Devastating Diplomacy
511.	2020/5/30	Opinion; Our Wings May Be Clipped, But Travellers Will Soar Again
512.	2020/6/1	SpaceX Makes History As Capsule With Astronauts Aboard Docks At Iss; As Company Becomes First Private Venture To Send People To Station, Event Could Open Door To New Era In Space
513.	2020/6/1	Opinion; Trump Is The Last Person Who Can Lead A Common Front On China
514.	2020/6/1	Opinion; Canada Should Boycott G20 Summit To Distance Itself From Saudi Arabia
515.	2020/6/2	Opinion; Presidents Must Know Their History; In Light Of Trump's Recent Remarks On Looting, A Reading List Of Presidential Statements Past May Provide Some Necessary Guidance
516.	2020/6/2	Opinion; What Muslim Canadians Can Teach Asian

		Communities About The Discrimination Ahead
517.	2020/6/2	Hongkongers Race To Apply For Temporary U.K. Passports As Local Police Reject Application For Tiananmen Vigil
518.	2020/6/3	China Kept Key Information On Virus From Frustrated Who Officials
519.	2020/6/3	Lockdown A 'Multilayered Crisis For Canada': Imf Chief Economist
520.	2020/6/4	Un Urged To Create Special Envoy For Hong Kong; Parliamentarians From Four Countries, Including Canada, Raise Concerns About China's Imposition Of A New National Security Law
521.	2020/6/4	Opinion; Canada Mustn't Squander This 'Reshoring' Opportunity; Federal, Provincial Governments Need To Step Up Their Efforts On Bringing Jobs Home
522.	2020/6/6	Iran Continues To Add To Stockpile Of Enriched Uranium: Un Watchdog
523.	2020/6/6	Opinion; Trudeau's Non-Decision On Huawei Is The Decision
524.	2020/6/6	Opinion; United We Stand; We Listened To The Voices Crying Out From Hong Kong, The Middle East And Moscow - Our Attention Must Now Be On The Black Lives Matter Movement, Bessma Momani Writes
525.	2020/6/9	Opinion; Fixing The Virus Crisis Shouldn't Mean Sacrificing Climate Goals
526.	2020/6/9	Lockdowns Prevented Millions Of Virus Deaths, Scientists Say
527.	2020/6/10	Early Actions Slowed Covid Spread: Data; People In Richmond And North Vancouver Took Measures Weeks Before The Border Closed And International Travellers Were Told To Isolate
528.	2020/6/11	Analysis; A Catastrophe Long In The Making: How U.S. Failed To Handle Covid-19
529.	2020/6/12	China's Australia Pressure Tactics Echo Its Treatment Of Canada
530.	2020/6/12	Covid-19 Cases Surge In The U.S. As States Roll Back Lockdowns
531.	2020/6/12	Canadian Expats Anxiously Await Chance To Return To Their Lives In China
532.	2020/6/13	Opinion; The Who Risks It All By Misspeaking; After Walking Back A Claim About Covid-19 Transmission, Does The Who Understand What's At Stake?
533.	2020/6/13	Covid-19 Vaccine May Be Just Months Away, Expert Says; Laval University Researcher Who Helped Develop Ebola Treatment Says Concerted Global Effort Is Leading To Rapid Advances
534.	2020/6/13	Chan Reshaped The Who And Its Ties To China; Former

		Director-General Has Offered Praise Of The Chinese Response To Coronavirus, But Colleagues Say She Carries No Bias
535.	2020/6/13	Chinese Woman Detained In Hospital After Protesting Virus Response: Daughter
536.	2020/6/13	Will The Kids Be All Right?; A Growing Number Of Doctors Are Calling On Provinces To Let Students Interact With Each Other When They Return To Class. Others Worry It Will Put The Rest Of The Community At Risk
537.	2020/6/16	Australia Raises Concern Over Man Sentenced To Death In China
538.	2020/6/16	Opinion; We Need Long-Term Solutions, Not Encampment, For Rohingya Refugees
539.	2020/6/17	Technology; Patrol Robot Combats Coronavirus
540.	2020/6/17	Technology; Patrol Robot Combats Coronavirus
541.	2020/6/17	China Prompts Fears It Is Using Key Export As Retaliation For Meng Ruling
542.	2020/6/18	Promising Treatments For Covid-19 Advanced By Canadian Scientists; Innovators Hope To Translate Discoveries Into Commercial Success
543.	2020/6/19	Opinion; Tories Look To Be Sliding Into Comfortable Trap Of Mimicking Harper's Approach
544.	2020/6/20	Modi Denies India Lost Territory In Clash With China; Two Countries Accuse Each Other Of Instigating Monday's Deadly Fight In Disputed Region Along Himalayan Frontier
545.	2020/6/20	Vladimir Putin's War Of Fog; As Russia Prepares To Celebrate A Historic Military Victory With A Parade, Mark Mackinnon Examines How Its President Used Deceit, Propaganda And Violence To Reshape World Politics
546.	2020/6/22	Who Reports Largest One-Day Covid Rise; With More Than 183,000 New Cases Around The World, Brazil Leads Way With 54,771 And U.S. Next At 36,617, Un Health Agency Says
547.	2020/6/22	Analysis; Premature Swing Back To Austerity Poses A Unique Threat To U.S. Economic Recovery
548.	2020/6/22	Zelensky Calls On Canada, Allies To Keep Pressure On Moscow; In Interview With The Globe, Ukraine President Won't Say If He Backed Pm's Bid For Un Seat
549.	2020/6/23	'I Remain Resolute And Resilient,' Kovrig Says In Letters To His Wife
550.	2020/6/23	How Mexico Said No To Covid-19 Testing, And Is Paying A Steep Price; The Country Has Pursued A Policy Of Non-Testing Since The Start Of The Coronavirus Crisis. Now, It Has The Seventh-Highest Death Rate In The World
551.	2020/6/24	U.K. Auto Sector Reels As Sales Drop, Jobs Disappear

552.	2020/6/25	Experts Warn Of Disaster As Covid Cases Soar In Some U.S. States
553.	2020/6/25	Opinion; Bernard-Henri Lévy And The True Toll Of Our Pandemic Shutdowns
554.	2020/6/26	Folio; Canada's Lost Months; When Covid-19's First Wave Hit, Governments And Health Officials Were Slow To Act
555.	2020/6/27	Why Is Covid-19 So Much More Dangerous To Men?; When Geneticist Kamran Shazand Tested Positive For The Novel Coronavirus, His Dna Became A Clue In A Global Mystery
556.	2020/6/27	Opinion; 'Generosity, I Have Learned, Is Anything But Simple'; In The Year Since I Donated My Kidney, The Pandemic Has Made It More Important Than Ever For Other Canadians To Do The Same. But It's Also Made Me Rethink Why People Help One Another - And How I Could Have Helped Someone, But Didn't, Wency Leung Writes
557.	2020/6/29	Opinion; For A Foreign-Policy Model, Look Down Under; Canada Should Stop Believing In Its Own Naive Fables About Soft Diplomacy
558.	2020/6/29	Covid Deaths Reach 500,000 As Cases Hit 10-Million Mark; World Passes Grim Milestones As Some Reopened Regions In The U.S. Return To Lockdown
559.	2020/6/30	Cirque Seeks Creditor Protection With Equity Offer To Lenders; Current Owners, Quebec Government To Put \$300-Million Into Struggling Company
560.	2020/6/30	Governments Backtrack As New Virus Cases Surge In Many Countries
561.	2020/6/30	Opinion; China's 'Wolf Warrior' Diplomats Are Not Winning Beijing Any Friends
562.	2020/7/1	Opinion; Canada Needs To Let Airlines Fly. Our Economy Depends On It; Ottawa Must Find A Path Forward To Achieve Public-Health Objectives While Easing Restrictions On Aviation, A Key Sector For Jobs And Livelihoods
563.	2020/7/1	Manufacturing; On The Rebound?
564.	2020/7/1	South African Scientists Launch Inoculation Trial For Covid-19 Amid Fears Of 'Vaccine Nationalism'
565.	2020/7/2	July 1, 2020 Wednesday Hong Kong Police Crack Down On First Day Of Security Law; Britain Denounces Move, Says It Will Offer Path To Citizenship For Nearly Half Of City's Population
566.	2020/7/2	Delays Threaten Gateway's Deal With U.S. Company
567.	2020/7/2	Manitoba's Economy Avoids Worst Of Pandemic Hit
568.	2020/7/3	A Eulogy For 'One Country, Two Systems'
569.	2020/7/3	Experts Concerned About Infections On Flights; Data Show In Just One Week Last Month Eight Domestic And Five

		International Flights Carried A Passenger With The Virus
570.	2020/7/4	Opinion; The Coronavirus Mess In The U.S. Will Only Get Worse; As The Country Stares Down Three Million Cases, It's Hard To Overstate How Bad The Situation Has Become
571.	2020/7/4	Opinion; Only A Global Voice Can Effectively Loosen Beijing's Tightening Grip On Hong Kong
572.	2020/7/4	Opinion; Under Pressure; Jared Diamond Calls On All Americans To Use July 4 As A Chance To Reflect On Where Their Nation Is Heading
573.	2020/7/6	Scientists Test Donated Plasma On Covid-19 Patients; Canadian Clinical Trial Looks At Whether Antibodies In Blood Of Survivors Can Win The Fight Against The Virus
574.	2020/7/6	Opinion; Europe Arrives At A Self-Help Moment; New Data Show Citizens Are Looking To Their Own Institutions, Instead Of Non-Eu Allies, For Virus Recovery Options
575.	2020/7/6	Iran Mandates Masks As Public Shrugs Off Virus Risk
576.	2020/7/9	U.S., Mexican Leaders Tout Their Close Ties
577.	2020/7/9	Americans Face Testing Delays As Virus Surges
578.	2020/7/11	Investors Should Start Hoping For A Trump Or Biden Landslide Victory. Other Scenarios May End In Chaos; Analysis
579.	2020/7/11	Barrick Increases Pressure On Papua New Guinea Over Closed Porgera Mine
580.	2020/7/13	South Africa Orders Curfew, Alcohol Ban As Hospitals Overwhelmed
581.	2020/7/14	Organizers Of Tiananmen Vigil Appear In Court In Hong Kong
582.	2020/7/14	First Canadian Clinical Trial Of Covid-19 Vaccine Begins
583.	2020/7/14	Canada-U.S. Border Will Remain Closed To Non-Essential Travel Until Late August, Sources Say
584.	2020/7/14	White House Undercuts, Sidelines Fauci
585.	2020/7/15	Quebecor Ready To Bid And Re-Enter Heated Battle For Cirque Du Soleil; Opinion
586.	2020/7/17	It's Too Soon To Pursue Accountability For The Pandemic; Opinion
587.	2020/7/17	Mortgage Refinancing On The Rise In The U.S. With Rates At Record Lows
588.	2020/7/17	Russian Hackers Tried To Steal Coronavirus Vaccine Research From Canada, U.S. And Britain, Intelligence Agencies Say
589.	2020/7/17	Beneath The Surface Of Virus Transmission
590.	2020/7/17	Officials Tighten Restrictions As Countries Fear Tourist-Fuelled Resurgence Of Virus
591.	2020/7/17	Trump Hits The Reset Button On His Chaotic Campaign; Analysis
592.	2020/7/18	Global Covid-19 Cases Hit About 14 Million As Countries

		Scramble To Contain New Flare-Ups
593.	2020/7/18	The Old Order Doesn't Fit Our New World; Opinion
594.	2020/7/18	When Individualism Backfires; Opinion
595.	2020/7/20	An Uncomfortable Truth, Unmasked; First Person
596.	2020/7/20	Gm Head Predicts 'Relatively Short-Lived Recession' And U.S. Economic Recovery By Early 2021
597.	2020/7/20	We Must Act Now To Prevent Another Wave Of Care-Home Deaths; Opinion
598.	2020/7/21	Oxford Vaccine Shows Promise, May Be Ready By End Of 2020
599.	2020/7/22	Canadian Businessman In China Hopes To Be Reunited With Family
600.	2020/7/22	You Call This An Economic Recovery?; Opinion
601.	2020/7/23	U.S. Orders China To Close Texas Consulate Over Privacy Concerns
602.	2020/7/23	The Who Plays A Key Role In Canada's Response To The Pandemic; Opinion
603.	2020/7/25	Silenced
604.	2020/7/25	Italian Scientist Helped Spare A Town From The Pandemic
605.	2020/7/25	Ottawa Urged To Hasten Vaccine Funding
606.	2020/7/27	What Are My Chances Of Catching Covid-19 If I Take A Flight?
607.	2020/7/28	As Gold Hits Record High, Miners Spurn Flashy Deals; Analysis
608.	2020/8/3	Why Eastern Countries Are More Successful In Fighting Covid-19; Opinion
609.	2020/8/3	India Reports 55,000 Covid-19 Cases, While Storm Threatens Virus-Hit Florida
610.	2020/8/4	Four Crucial Lessons Learned In The Pandemic's First Wave
611.	2020/8/5	Video Highlights Dire Conditions In Uyghur 'Quarantine' Room
612.	2020/8/6	Sloan Channels Trump In Bid To Lead Tories - And It Could Cost Him; Opinion
613.	2020/8/7	Mall, Hotel Closings Drive \$1.5-Billion Loss For Brookfield Property Partners
614.	2020/8/8	The Coming Baby Bust; Opinion
615.	2020/8/8	Russia's Accelerated Race For Vaccine Worries Scientists
616.	2020/8/10	Europeans Alarmed At U.S. Inability To Limit Virus
617.	2020/8/13	Flight-Training Company Hit Hard By Travel Restrictions; Aviation
618.	2020/8/19	Cirque's Deadline Passes With No New Bids
619.	2020/8/21	Down To The Wire The Conservative Leadership Race, Where The Candidates Stand - And The Challenge Ahead
620.	2020/8/21	North Korean Leader Admits Country's Economic Shortfalls
621.	2020/8/22	Flu Season Threatens To Make Coping With Coronavirus Far

		Worse; Opinion
622.	2020/8/22	Ai Weiwei's Latest Film Goes Inside Wuhan
623.	2020/8/22	Trudeau, Ford Announce Deal To Produce N95 Masks At 3m Plant In Ontario
624.	2020/8/25	In Selecting O'toole, Conservatives Elevate Hawkish Voice On China
625.	2020/8/25	The Dangerous Politicization Of The Scientific Process; Opinion
626.	2020/8/26	Canada's Vaccine Agreement With China Abandoned
627.	2020/8/26	Teachers Pension Plan Records Slight Loss In First Half Of 2020
628.	2020/8/28	Province Maps Out Covid-19 Hotspots
629.	2020/8/29	Let's Not Put Up Walls To The World; Opinion
630.	2020/9/1	China's Expansionist Agenda Takes Shape On The Indian Border; Opinion
631.	2020/9/2	In Xinjiang, Strict Lockdowns Spark Anger Toward Officials
632.	2020/9/3	Recipe For A Covid-19 Vaccine: Science With A Dose Of Nationalism
633.	2020/9/5	The Pandemic's Unnoticed Toll: Millions Of Missing City Dwellers; Opinion
634.	2020/9/9	Journalists Home After Standoff In China
635.	2020/9/12	Pm Defends Covid-19 Response As Critics Say Threat Misjudged
636.	2020/9/15	Fossil Fuel Demand Has Likely Peaked, Energy Giant Says
637.	2020/9/17	U.S. Charges Five Chinese Citizens In Global Hacking Campaign
638.	2020/9/19	Un Official Calls On Canada To Rally Global Lenders
639.	2020/9/19	Flashy Environmental Funding Announcements Won't Cut It For Canada To Be A True Leader; Opinion
640.	2020/9/21	Electric Vehicle Sales Slump Amid Supply Challenges
641.	2020/9/22	How E-Commerce Exporters Are Handling A Sales Surge
642.	2020/9/23	Brookfield Property Lays Off 20% Of U.S. Retail Staff
643.	2020/9/23	Market Selloffs Tied To Competing Fears Over Tech Valuations, Turmoil; Analysis
644.	2020/9/24	In Throne Speech, Pm Goes All In On Bigger Government; Opinion
645.	2020/9/26	Pm Urges Un To Act On Global Human-Rights Abuses
646.	2020/9/30	Legislature Cancels Chinese Flag-Raising Event
647.	2020/10/2	Software Firms Pivot Sales Strategy Online To Find Growth
648.	2020/10/2	'We Almost Have A Normal Life': Atlantic Bubble Has Stopped Spread Of Virus
649.	2020/10/6	Alberta To Diversify Economy With Big Bet On Hydrogen
650.	2020/10/6	Ending Pandemic Alerts Was Mistake: Official
651.	2020/10/9	World Of Uncertainty Pulls Ottawa And London Into New Mini-

		Alliance
652.	2020/10/10	Precious Commodities; Opinion
653.	2020/10/13	China To Test All Qingdao Residents After New Covid-19 Outbreak
654.	2020/10/13	Iea Calls For 'Profound' Changes As Energy Growth Set To End
655.	2020/10/13	Pandemic Perspective: Let's Channel The Resilience Of History's Survivors; Opinion
656.	2020/10/15	Totally Under Control Filmmakers Discuss Doc's Look At How The U.S. Bungled Covid-19
657.	2020/10/17	What A Biden Presidency Would Mean For The U.S. Economy And The World
658.	2020/10/19	Central Banks Enter Cryptocurrency Fray To Protect National Sovereignty; Opinion
659.	2020/10/20	The Western World Has Had Enough Of China's Hypocrisy; Opinion
660.	2020/10/20	China Has Almost Returned To Normal - Except For Places Of Worship
661.	2020/10/20	Europe Is Locking Down Again, But It Didn't Have To Be This Way; Opinion
662.	2020/10/22	Chilean Covid-19 Trial To Test Success Of Early Treatment With Interferon
663.	2020/10/23	Trump, Biden Go After Each Other On Coronavirus, Taxes In Debate Marked By Clashes, But Less Chaos
664.	2020/10/24	China's Recovery Shines Light On Growing Rich-Poor Divide
665.	2020/10/24	Diplomacy
666.	2020/10/26	Haven Urged For Hong Kongers In Peril
667.	2020/10/26	Cenovus Energy To Buy Husky In \$3.8-Billion Deal
668.	2020/10/27	Cenovus Shares Tumble Over Husky Acquisition Reshaping Firm
669.	2020/10/31	Pompeo Pushes Hard For United Front Against China As He Wraps Up Tour Of Asia
670.	2020/10/31	Arundhati Roy Makes Her Voice Heard
671.	2020/11/2	Zambia's Risk Of Default Highlights Africa's Debt Crisis
672.	2020/11/4	British Retailers Fret Over Christmas As Lockdown Looms
673.	2020/11/5	Whatever The Final Result, Democrats Lost The 2020 U.S. Election; Opinion
674.	2020/11/7	What A Biden Presidency Would Mean For The U.S.-Canada Relationship; Opinion
675.	2020/11/12	Trudeau And Biden Will Restore The Canada-U.S. Bond; Opinion
676.	2020/11/14	A Vaccine Holds Promise, But Testing Could Help Us Now; Opinion
677.	2020/11/14	Building That Shining City On The Hill; Opinion

678.	2020/11/14	A Better Way
679.	2020/11/16	Rethink Mink: Denmark's Virus Outbreak Linked To Fur Farms Should Worry Canadians; Opinion
680.	2020/11/19	Ottawa To Keep Boeing Max Jet Grounded Despite U.S. Approval
681.	2020/11/21	Good On Ya: Australia Offers Canada A Brave Lesson In Standing Up To China; Opinion
682.	2020/11/21	Canada Can't Rely On Other Countries To Supply Our Vaccines; Opinion
683.	2020/11/25	Trudeau Fuels The 'Great Reset' Paranoia; Opinion
684.	2020/11/27	China Looks To Pin Blame For New Cases
685.	2020/11/28	Pmo Releases Account Of Call With O'toole Prematurely
686.	2020/11/28	In The Eye Of The Storm; Cover Story
687.	2020/12/1	Partisan Sniping Won't Get Vaccines To Canadians. Only Planning Will; Opinion
688.	2020/12/3	Hong Kong Media Tycoon Faces Fraud Charge
689.	2020/12/5	Contours Of The Biden Presidency Are Taking Shape; Analysis
690.	2020/12/7	Wuhan, One Year Later: 'A City Of Victory'; Pandemic
691.	2020/12/9	Where To Find Growth Opportunities In Emerging Markets
692.	2020/12/11	Two Years. Two Michaels. One China
693.	2020/12/12	How The Globe Slipped Under Xinjiang's Surveillance
694.	2020/12/14	New Debt Rating Sours Optimism For Cirque Du Soleil
695.	2020/12/19	Hong Kong-Style Eatery Faces Backlash Over Sign Referencing China, Virus
696.	2020/12/19	The Books, Music And Art Of 2020 That Predicted A Pandemic
697.	2020/12/22	Health Canada Says Covid-19 Variant May Be In Country Undetected
698.	2020/12/24	Doctors Call For Help At Toronto Nursing Home
699.	2020/12/26	Beijing Increases Pressure On Alibaba With Anti-Monopoly Probe
700.	2020/12/26	'We Are Not Prepared'
701.	2020/12/31	On Vaccines, Trump Did Everything Right; Opinion
702.	2020/12/31	A Terrible Year, But It Had A Silver Lining

Appendix D. Complete List of 2-Grams

Type	Frequency 1 (TGAM)	Frequency 2 (Crown_CLOB)	Statistic(Loglik)
the virus	1039	35	2654.12
the coronavirus	634	0	1795.93
per cent	1008	255	1726.44
the pandemic	489	2	1360.30
in china	485	57	1041.00
in canada	378	10	983.41
of covid-19	286	0	810.16
the who	313	9	809.50
hong kong	341	27	787.93
spread of	316	14	787.04
the outbreak	310	20	738.36
public health	394	82	724.25
mr. trump	253	0	716.68
the covid-19	252	0	713.84
the spread	269	11	675.34
the canadian	250	8	641.30
novel coronavirus	222	0	628.86
cent of	337	73	611.09
the chinese	319	60	605.84
the u.s.	488	274	539.19
of canada	198	4	523.80
china and	243	34	500.95
world health	205	18	465.60
in wuhan	164	0	464.56
the globe	225	34	454.86
the country	428	255	451.57
said the	475	327	442.92
to china	197	22	427.44

the world	757	809	424.73
from china	166	7	415.50
health organization	168	9	409.74
new coronavirus	131	0	371.09
canada and	154	10	366.47
the global	263	106	361.34
coronavirus outbreak	124	0	351.26
the province	133	4	342.82
new cases	127	2	340.23
confirmed cases	132	4	340.05
the disease	178	34	336.43
globe and	127	3	332.88
donald trump	117	0	331.43
a vacane	123	2	329.03
the novel	224	83	322.31
said in	264	131	318.72
the united	453	420	307.63
coronavirus pandemic	108	0	305.93
covid-19 pandemic	105	0	297.43
more than	737	970	292.25
in toronto	106	1	289.49
cases of	160	35	289.14
president donald	102	0	288.94
health officials	114	6	278.62
cases In	138	22	275.01
mr. trump's	97	0	274.77
a pandemic	110	5	273.24
covid-19 cases	96	0	271.94
cases and	118	11	265.18
other countries	167	51	264.22
united states	385	354	264.15
outbreak in	96	1	261.36

the country's	191	78	260.45
she was	43	861	254.43
epicentre of	89	0	252.11
to canada	97	3	249.49
this week	198	93	247.90
canada has	87	0	246.45
virus is	99	5	243.11
in hong	107	10	240.35
and mail	93	3	238.41
of canada's	84	0	237.95
he was	172	1572	237.51
canada is	90	3	230.11
it was	365	2467	228.45
tested positive	89	3	227.34
south korea	113	19	221.87
of cases	115	21	220.39
health officer	77	0	218.12
for covid-19	77	0	218.12
Chinese government	95	8	217.31
of coronavirus	76	0	215.29
of china	124	31	213.36
virus and	81	2	211.71
communist party	82	3	207.99
the wuhan	73	0	206.79
the epicentre	73	0	206.79
was	85	1009	203.94
prime minister	187	107	203.65
pandemic has	75	1	202.36
pandemic and	75	1	202.36
china has	105	19	201.78
the sars	77	2	200.58
from wuhan	70	0	198.29

virus has	76	2	197.79
positive for	82	5	196.79
the vaccine	85	7	195.15
u.s. president	75	2	195.01
on jan.	72	1	193.94
justin Trudeau	68	0	192.62
coronavirus is	68	0	192.62
of her	26	602	191.69
she had	21	562	190.97
response to	182	110	189.82
mr. Putin	67	0	189.79
health-care workers	67	0	189.79
the UK	0	341	189.50
bank of	140	58	189.33
health minister	77	4	188.48
a global	148	68	187.94
mr. Trudeau	66	0	186.96
the epidemic	72	2	186.68
minister Justin	65	0	184.13
of his	112	1106	183.95
with China	87	11	183.73
China is	100	21	183.26
university of	234	192	183.14
contain the	75	4	183.02
to COVID-19	64	0	181.29
protective equipment	64	0	181.29
physical distancing	64	0	181.29
health agency	67	1	179.92
to contain	92	16	178.89
coronavirus and	63	0	178.46
British Columbia	75	5	177.83
pandemic is	68	2	175.57

china in	77	7	173.82
shut down	97	22	173.07
mr. biden	61	0	172.80
in italy	76	7	171.16
chinese authorities	66	2	170.02
the province's	59	0	167.13
hubei province	62	1	165.91
virus in	62	1	165.91
Canadian government	58	0	164.30
china to	75	8	164.27
china the	79	11	163.06
the us	0	292	162.27
health authorities	57	0	161.46
wuhan the	57	0	161.46
of canadians	56	0	158.63
oil sands	56	0	158.63
cent in	108	39	157.52
personal protective	55	0	155.80
on march	73	9	155.04
said it	187	147	153.19
infectious diseases	69	7	152.63
new wrus	69	7	152.63
canada to	57	1	151.92
china for	67	6	151.65
the world's	181	140	150.77
of wuhan	53	0	150.13
china where	56	1	149.12
in beijing	69	8	148.53
covid-19 and	52	0	147.30
authorities have	65	6	146.33
social media	72	11	145.13
in ontario	51	0	144.47

federal government	114	53	143.68
in his	91	882	143.46
an outbreak	67	8	143.31
on monday	110	49	142.42
officer of	65	7	142.09
to wuhan	50	0	141.64
long—term care	50	0	141.64
percent of	1	273	141.32
on thursday	90	28	141.19
director of	186	157	141.09
of infection	63	6	141.02
was a	220	1498	140.79
a Canadian	61	5	140.16
this pandemic	49	0	138.80
air canada	49	0	138.80
covid-19 the	49	0	138.80
the university	208	197	137.53
travelled to	54	2	136.82
coronavirus that	48	0	135.97
coronawrus In	48	0	135.97
of canadian	48	0	135.97
to her	20	438	135.70
the italian	72	14	135.32
of its	302	372	135.13
travel to	74	16	134.27
the trump	47	0	133.14
kovrig and	47	0	133.14
and mr.	80	22	132.48
supply chains	50	1	132.35
of chinese	58	5	132.15
have been	685	1213	132.15
infectious disease	52	2	131.30

cent to	52	2	131.30
canada the	52	2	131.30
around the	308	390	131.23
such as	590	998	130.48
covid-19 is	46	0	130.30
the who's	53	3	128.40
travel restrictions	53	3	128.40
of china's	64	10	128.24
last week	153	118	127.83
of infections	48	1	126.76
on wednesday	91	36	126.35
with covid-19	44	0	124.64
trump administration	44	0	124.64
covid-19 in	44	0	124.64
in 2018	44	0	124.64
the crisis	89	35	123.98
the lockdown	47	1	123.97
which has	147	113	123.23
of people	201	202	122.96
that china	56	6	122.54
lunar new	43	0	121.81
that canada	43	0	121.81
on china	46	1	121.18
medical officer	52	4	120.70
death toll	52	4	120.70
city of	101	51	120.49
oil prices	50	3	120.25
handling of	67	15	120.10
and china	69	17	119.39
14 days	63	12	119.18
covid-19 outbreak	42	0	118.97
to his	33	488	118.70

on tuesday	78	26	118.43
et al	0	213	118.37
two weeks	103	55	118.11
trump has	41	0	116.14
canada will	41	0	116.14
president xi	41	0	116.14
a mask	50	4	115.34
hong kong's	46	2	114.79
if you	74	712	114.78
had	37	501	113.74
countries including	54	7	113.38
of toronto	40	0	113.31
of sars	40	0	113.31
a covid—19	40	0	113.31
covid-19 vaccine	40	0	113.31
including canada	40	0	113.31
pandemic the	43	1	112.82
of hong	45	2	112.04
will be	547	954	110.57
outside china	39	0	110.48
global affairs	39	0	110.48
chief public	39	0	110.48
china but	42	1	110.03
vaccine is	42	1	110.03
for disease	56	10	108.05
global pandemic	38	0	107.64
chief medical	38	0	107.64
foreign affairs	47	4	107.32
of mr.	71	24	107.07
global health	45	3	106.70
second wave	43	2	106.55
said mr.	65	19	104.87

wuhan china	37	0	104.81
canadians to	37	0	104.81
across canada	37	0	104.81
public-health officials	37	0	104.81
on feb.	40	1	104.46
been infected	42	2	103.81
the bank	117	85	103.72
people in	167	166	103.67
has been	572	1033	103.66
adhanom ghebreyesus	36	0	101.97
xi jinping	36	0	101.97
coronavirus has	36	0	101.97
michael spavor	36	0	101.97
outbreak and	43	3	101.29
italy and	58	14	101.14
a country	92	52	101.14
in 2019	41	2	101.07
said on	69	25	100.46
disease control	50	8	99.54
in her	32	436	99.48
canada said	35	0	99.14
michael kovrig	35	0	99.14