

Project Title:

**A case study in how translations are used in creating national narratives:
Comparing articles in the Financial Times and their translations in a Cankao Xiaoxi.
(using the research to produce teaching materials)**

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Section 1. Abstract

The SCC project developed out of a module on the MA Translation and Interpreting course. I taught the a module entitled Translation as Cultural Practice. I explored with the students the role translators and translations play in creating narratives, in particular national narratives. One of the students wrote an essay on this topic and used the example of one of the most popular newspapers in China, Cankao Xiaoxi. This is a newspaper owned by the state and which provides translations of news carried in newspapers throughout the world. The student wrote about the ways in which the original newspaper articles had been manipulated in translation in order to support the government's position and thus to support the narrative the government was creating.

This newspaper was an excellent example of the sort of manipulation of narratives which I had discussed in class. There is, however, little research into narrative and translation and few examples discussed in the literature, so material provided for the in-class discussion was as effective as I had hoped in supporting the students' learning. I wanted to investigate this further and approached the student with a proposal that we could work together to do further detailed research into Cankao Xiaoxi.

I suggested that we would both benefit from this collaboration. I would have access to a Chinese perspective on the current government narratives and could take advantage of the student's ability to research in the Chinese language. I would also have the student experience of the module and the student perspective on what ways we could produce more effective teaching material to support this module learning. The student would have the opportunity to learn more about the topic, but more importantly about the academic research process.

Our aims are to define discrete research area within all the material available in the Chinese newspaper; to devise a framework for analysing the original articles and their translations; to analyse the source texts and their translations; to consider ways to present this material to students in the next academic year ;to write up our research in an article for publication.

Our research uncovered that the newspaper is not only published in print, but also as a website. The two versions provide different translations. The website provided a very clear editorial interventions in framing the articles, so that the readership was clearly signposted to the narrative desired by the paper and by extension the government. This comparison between the print edition and the website is a new area of research.

Section 2. Background and Aims

Background: A new module Translation as Cultural Practice ran this year. The module was designed to combine lectures, student presentations and in-class student lead activities. Although student feedback on the module was very positive, there was some concern that the student lead activities did not fully respond to the lectures. Therefore there was a need to look for new material for these activities. One of the lectures was on how translation can contribute to national narrative., It was difficult to find contemporary examples. However, one of the students as co-creators used a very interesting example of translation being used to shape national narratives in China in his CW . I recognised the value of this example and felt it it could be used for the following year's delivery of the module.

Objectives: I approached Chen Xin and asked if he was interested in following up on the research he had conducted for his essay. We felt more work could be accomplished if we invited another student to join us. We wanted to apply a narrative framework to an analysis of the comparison of newspaper articles and their translation in a Chinese newspaper.

How this research will impact learning and teaching: Having completed this project, I now as the lecturer now have a much fuller understanding of how the theory can be applied in practice. The use of narrative theory as a framework for investigating translations is a new area of research and there is still very little published work on it. I also have a set of materials that I can use to create a more effective, student lead in-class activity

Student perspective

I have gained a better understanding of how translation is used to frame and reinforce national narratives by analysing concrete examples.

Prior to this project, I had very limited experience or exposure to academic research work. There were quite a few aspects of this project that intrigued me into going ahead with it. I summarised them in the format of questions here:

What can be defined as a research project?

How do you identify a potential research topic of field?

How is a project initiated?

What is the scope of the research?

What are the deliverables?

With the curiosity represented by these questions, I took part in this project and believed that the answers would be found by going through the whole process and it would provide me with new perspectives towards academia.

Section 3. Methods

We carried out documentary research. This involved comparing articles which were originally published in the Financial Times newspaper to their translations published in Chinese national paper and the online web version of the paper. We devised a framework for analysing the narratives of each version of the article by researching existing research in this area and adapting the versions to suit our purpose.

Given that this was documentary research, we did not have any participants, nor were there any ethical considerations. Through a series of meetings and through creating a dropbox file, we shared our ideas about how to approach the task and what should be part of the framework. We divided up our research objectives making the best use of our strengths. Because we were investigating how national narratives were being formed through translation in China much of the research material was in Chinese and the two students as co-creators, who are Chinese, were able to research more effectively the Chinese documentary sources such as the Government websites and the academic papers on narrative. I concentrated on the UK Government's position and the English language papers on narrative. I also provided an initial framework for analysis which we discussed.

Student perspective

We took a decision to source articles from one English Media (Financial Times) that were translated by one Chinese media (Can Kao Xiao Xi). This could help us focus only on the differences that were introduced in the process of translation whilst minimising the impacts of styles applied by different media organisations.

Section 4. Results

I have attached a sample of the analysis we have done. This is only an initial analysis and will need to have further work. This analysis also has initial conclusions about the nature of changes that occur with translation.

The nature of this research and the initial set of aims was to undertake research which would lead to material for class discussion, as such, it was not part of our aim to have results, but rather to have material to provoke discussion and analysis.

Through a group discussion in our final meeting we have also come to a decision about how our material should be used to teach class next year. This discussion was really illuminating to me as the academic responsible for this course and revealed how complex the theory behind narrative is for the students and that using the concrete example of the manipulation of narratives in the translation for the Chinese newspaper really helped the students finally understand the nature of narrative and how is constructed and can be manipulated.

We are going to produce a teaching pack which will contain the following:

1. A briefing document on Chinese narrative on the Belt and Road Initiative
2. A briefing document on the British narrative on the Belt and Road Initiative.
3. One of the original articles in the FT on the Belt and Road Initiative.
4. A briefing document on the Chinese newspaper and its editorial policy.
4. A translation of the article set up in a tabular form next to the original.

Students will be asked to look at government related articles/speeches/ documents and research the narratives revealed in these documents. Students will bring their finding to class and their findings will be compared to the briefing documents.

Students will be asked to read the FT article and will be given the briefing document on Chinese newspaper. Students will be asked to identify aspects of the original FT article which a Chinese translator working for the Chinese newspaper might think needs to be changed/omitted.

Finally in class, students will look at the translation of the article and discuss the changes that have taken place and how these changes reflect the Chinese government's narrative.

Section 5. Discussion

Student perspective

The cooperation among the project participants went really well. We quickly identified that we each had our expertise to bring to the table. At the beginning, the student cocreators who were both native Chinese speakers managed to retrieve the resources required for intimal data collection from various Chinese websites, as well as filtering the data to find potential candidates for our analysis work. The academic partner provided suggestions and guidance in theoretical framework and literature review. When it came to analytical work, we spread the work load evenly among us. We had regular meet-ups to have group workshops. In general, we have supported each other well throughout the project.

Another aspect that went well was that we all managed to balance our pre-existing university work and the project quite well. The academic partner was teaching at the university and both student cocreators were doing a master's degree with intensive lectures, homework, coursework, exams and dissertation to finish within a relatively short period of time. The fact that we managed to squeeze in another project into our schedule and managed to finish it was itself success. The two students both feel we have improved our skills in time management and multitasking.

The project idea was originally inspired by an essay from one of the cocreators but its significance in the academic world was unknown. Through our literature review we found out that, this topic was actually beyond just interesting to us, it was actually filling a gap in its field of study. There were very few examples to explain the theories of using translation in the construction of national narratives. What we found and analysed was a mechanism that systematically produced and printed translated publication with manipulations applied, as solid evidence to reinforce our theory. Additionally, there were extra findings in fields such as news editing, choice of media to translate and representation of translated content etc. These were beyond the scope of this project but can be looked into in more detail in possible follow-up work.

There are a few things that we could have done better as well.

There have been a few occasions where our scheduled meetings had to be postponed due to clash with other commitments with studying, also we ran behind schedule for a few deliverables, mainly paperwork. This clearly showed lack of experience in time / project management. Also, towards the beginning of the project, the student cocreators were a bit shy in taking more initiatives or a more proactive role in the project, mainly due to inexperience and lack of confidence and understanding in the nature of academic research. This has really been a learning curve for us.

Section 6. Conclusions and Future Work

Our research has demonstrated that translations are used to contribute to the formation of the narrative of nations i.e. the story that the nation tells itself of itself. In the Chinese context, within a communist one-party state, this narrative is directed by the Government. The model of translations being used in constructing narratives which is demonstrated by Chinese newspaper we looked at provided a different role for the translators than the ones usually found in the literature on this topic, which often figures the translator as having more agency than is conventionally supposed. In our case study the translators agency was circumscribed by the Government organisations, editorial policy of the paper and the editors.

We have carried out analysis of several articles, more than was needed for the project i.e. more material than was needed to provide teaching material. We hope to use this research to write a paper which would be of interest to Chinese social scientists and also to translation studies.

Student perspective

By combining our experience from the project as well as the whole master's project and the mentioned course module, Translation as Culture Practice, we have proposed few ideas for this project to be used in the teaching of the said module in the coming academic year.

There are generally two approaches.

1. top-down. In this approach, a brief of the theory is introduced to the students. They are then given the analysis of the articles, translation and back-translation. This way they learn about the theory and the evidence in sequence.
2. Bottom-up. In this approach, articles and translation are given to the students for pre-class reading. In class, they have group discussions. Finally, the system and the theory is revealed.

This could also lead to a potential option as a topic for coursework.

7. Lessons Learned

Student perspective:

This is the first time I am involved in academic research work. I learned how it works, especially in terms of documentary analysis. Honestly speaking, I was confused at the very beginning about how to produce a complete work of analysis. With the guidance of Juliet, our academic partner, I got a clear clue of how to analyse chosen articles from the perspectives of narrative. Besides looking at discrepancies between the original article and Chinese translations, I learned how to analyse them from a high-level. Additionally, I am able to critically look at news report after understanding the concept of narrative through this project.

To improve time management:

Both students in the project had studying going on at the same time as the project. The work for the research project was intertwined with coursework, exams and the final master's project and dissertation writing. Quite a few group workshop sessions had to be postponed due to clash with other commitments, which showed lack of experience in time management. This is an important lesson for me as a student researcher.

To be more proactive with the research work:

The students took more of a passive role and the project was mainly driven by the academic supervisor due to a few reasons. Firstly, it was pressure from studying. Also, both students felt lack of confidence and experience in academic writing and literature review.

Section 8. Group Reflection

The project involved analysis of both the UK context and texts to discover the narrative presented in the original newspapers and also looking at the Chinese context and texts to discover what the Chinese narrative was and how it was supported by the translations. This analysis was very detailed and being able to rely on native speakers of both English and Chinese, with knowledge of texts and textuality in the two countries, allowed us to work in a detailed manner on the lexical choices in both the source text and the translation and discuss their implications. This sort of knowledge is only available to native speakers and so having a research group made up of both Chinese students and a British academic allowed us to fully realise the native speaker perspectives.

This research project was led by me, the academic member, and this is something which I would like to do differently. It was a project I suggested to the students and therefore was initiated by me and this may explain why I took the leadership role. I think, ideally, I would find ways to encourage the students to take more proactive roles in any further projects.

Having said this, I do think that the students did gain an understanding of the nature of academic research which will be useful to them in further academic work or as transferrable skills.

Finally, I discovered that the process of working on this report with the students was in itself very revealing and useful. The process helped us articulate clearly our perspectives, particularly on how we felt at the beginning and the end of the project. We were able to discuss the points I raised above about taking responsibility and control for the project. And I was very pleased that the students really did feel that they had gained from taking part in the project.

		Article in the CKXX newspaper	Back translation	Article in CKXX web page	Back translation
1	Hammond courts China economic ties on Beijing trip	哈蒙德盼英国从倡议中受益	Hammond hopes Britain to benefit from the initiative	英财政大臣赞“一带一路”有“伟大抱负”盼英国从中受益	Chancellor praises 'Belt and Road' with 'great ambition' hopes Britain can benefit from it
	Epic ambition mentioned three times 2x as truly epic		伟大抱负 mentioned three times 2x with	Mentions epic ambition 6 times 4x as truly epic	
2				2019-04-28 10:35:58 来源： 参考消息网责任编辑：王露露	
3				核心提示：哈蒙德在讲话中称赞“一带一路”是“一个真正有伟大抱负的项目”，表示希望英国公司能从中受益。	Main point: In his speech, Mr Hammond praised the Belt and Road Route as "a project of real great ambition" and expressed hope that British companies would benefit from it.
4	Chancellor praises epic ambition of Belt and Road Initiative as Huawei row plays out at home	称赞「一带一路」有「伟大抱负」		参考消息网4月28日报道 英媒称，英国财政大臣菲利普·哈蒙德加大了	British media reported on April 28th that the UK's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Hammond, had stepped up

				发展对华经济关系的力度，称赞“一带一路”倡议的“真正伟大抱负”。	efforts to develop economic ties with China, praising the "truly great ambition" of the Belt and Road Initiative.
	'epic ambition' what are the connotations of this expression	CKXX keeps the expression One belt one road in inverted commas. The quote of Hammond in inverted comma		The explicit reference to the original article and addition of UK for TT reader.	IN the WS article the great ambition quote expanded to 'truly great ambition'
	The Chinese 'one belt one road' initiative is termed Belt and Road Initiative				
5		【英国《金融时报》网站4月26日文章】题：哈蒙德访华力促英中经济关系	FT article, 26 April: Hammond's visit to China to boost UK-China economic ties	据英国《金融时报》网站4月26日报道，在访问北京时，这位英国财政大臣称赞了中国的基础设施项目——英国和其他许多国家都希望从该项目中获益。	According to Britian's (UK) Financial Times website on April 26 reported .On a visit to Beijing, the chancellor praised China's infrastructure projects, from which Britain and many other countries want to benefit
		<i>The title of the ST is given to show comes from abroad but the title is different</i>	To boost is not the same as to court. To court implies manipulating the Chinses		

6 6	Philip Hammond has redoubled Britain's pursuit of economic ties with China, hailing the "truly epic ambition" of the <u>Belt and Road Initiative</u> and suggesting the UK could scale back its criticism of Chinese expansion in the South China Sea.	菲利普·哈蒙德加大了发展对华经济关系的力度，称赞“一带一路”倡议的“真正伟大抱负”，并暗示英国可能会减少对在中国南海扩张的批评。	Philip Hammond has stepped up efforts to develop economic ties with China, praising the "truly great ambition" of the Belt and Road initiative and suggesting Britain may reduce its criticism of China's expansion in the South China Sea.		
7	On a visit to Beijing, the UK chancellor of the exchequer praised China's showpiece infrastructure programme — which Britain and many other countries seek to profit from.	在访问北京时，这位英国财政大臣称赞了中国的 基础设施样板项目 ——英国和其他许多国家都希望从该项目中获益。	During a visit to Beijing, the chancellor praised China's infrastructure model project, which the UK and many other countries want to profit from		See Main point in section 3
	Connotations of 'showpiece' Mariam Webster: a prime or outstanding example used for exhibition	样板 template, model, prototype			
8	His comments about Belt and Road, which many analysts see as a bid to extend Beijing's influence across the world, came days after ministers opened up	就在哈蒙德发表这番评论的几天前，政府决定对中国电信企业华为开放英国的5G网	Mr Hammond's comments came just days after the government decided to open up Britain's 5G network to Huawei, the Chinese telecoms company, despite the US emphasis on security concerns.	就在哈蒙德发表这番评论的几天前，政府决定对中国电信企业	Mr Hammond's comments come just days after the government decided to open up Britain's 5G

	<p>Britain's 5G data network to <u>Huawei</u>, the b telecoms group, despite security concerns highlighted by the US. O1</p>	<p>络，尽管美国强调了安全方面的担忧。</p>		<p>华为开放英国的5G网络。这位财政大臣抵达中国首都访问的同一周，特雷莎·梅政府同意允许华为开发英国5G数据基础设施的“非核心”部分。</p>	<p>network to Huawei, the Chinese telecoms company. The chancellor's visit to the Chinese capital came a week after Theresa May's government agreed to allow Huawei to develop a "non-core" part of the UK's 5G data infrastructure.</p>
<p>10</p>	<p>Omission of the 'relationality' clause linking the comments made by Hammond to extra-textual comments</p>	<p>Why does the TT need to add in 中国电信企业?</p>		<p>The Chinese WS article runs on two paragraphs as one. Thus removing any evidence of the omission of the paragraph10, Use of quotation marks. Who is being quoted. Omission of NA mention of US opposition.</p>	
<p>10</p>	<p>He also courted his hosts by downplaying tensions over Beijing's disputed claims to almost all of the South China Sea, which had led him to cancel a visit in February. O?</p>	<p>他还淡化北京对几乎整个南海有争议的主权声索引发的紧张关系。这一问题曾导致他取消今年2月的访问</p>	<p>He also played down tensions over Beijing's disputed sovereignty over almost the entire South China Sea, which led him to cancel a visit in February</p>		

	<p>Removed the verb 'courted', this changes positioning of Hammond with China. Temporal: The ST has extroversions to February</p>	<p>南中国海 is this the normal term?</p>			
<p>11</p>	<p>The chancellor's arrival in the Chinese capital came the same week that Theresa May's senior ministers agreed to allow Huawei to develop "non-core" parts of Britain's 5G data infrastructure, a move that infuriated the US.</p> <p>That decision prompted criticism that Britain, which is eager to cultivate new trading relationships after its departure from the EU, was prepared to compromise on its principles in the search for post-Brexit deals.O1</p> <p>George Magnus of Oxford university's China Centre told the BBC that Britain's move to open doors to Huawei felt like "kowtowing a bit" and seemed intended as "a modern form of tribute which will result in favours".O3</p>	<p>就在这位财政大臣抵达中国首都访问的同一周，特雷莎·梅政府同意允许华为开发英国5G数据基础设施的“非核心”部分，此举激怒了美国。</p> <p>这一决定招致了批评，人们认为英国在脱离欧盟后急于发展新的贸易关系，并在一些原则问题上妥协。</p>	<p>The chancellor's visit to the Chinese capital came the same week Theresa May's government angered the US by agreeing to allow Huawei to develop a "non-core" part of the UK's 5G data infrastructure, The move infuriated the United States.</p> <p>The decision drew criticism that Britain was eager to develop a new trading relationship after leaving the EU and compromise on some principled issues</p>		

		the paragraph about the compromise is framed so as not to clearly state that the compromise is in its principles			
	<p>Temoral: Extraversion to decision on Huawei. Selectively appropriating elements from other narrative into the primary narrative</p> <p>Change of narrator-</p>				
12	<p>He said it was no coincidence the <u>Huawei</u> decision was taken shortly before Mr Hammond's trip to Beijing, adding: "I think we should be a little bit more careful about how we allocate our contracts and to whom." O3</p>				
13	<p>Although the Treasury insisted the <u>Huawei move</u> was not deliberately timed to improve Sino-British relations before Mr Hammond's visit, the decision is likely to help his efforts to win</p>	<p>尽管财政部坚称，有关<u>华为</u>的<u>决定</u>并非有意在哈蒙德访华之前改善中英关系，但这一<u>决定</u>很可能有助于哈蒙德</p>	<p>While the Treasury insists the decision on Huawei was not intended to improve relations between the UK and China ahead of Mr Hammond's visit, it is likely to help Mr Hammond win more business for London's companies in the Belt and Road initiative.</p>	<p><u>报道认为</u>，尽管英国财政部坚称，有关<u>华为</u>的<u>决定</u>并非有意在哈蒙德访华之前改善</p>	<p>The report said that while the Treasury insisted that the decision on Huawei was not intended to improve Sino-British relations</p>

	more business for City firms in Belt and Road projects.	为伦敦的企业在“一带一路”倡议中赢得更多生意。		中英关系，但这一决定很可能有助于哈蒙德为伦敦的企业在“一带一路”倡议中赢得更多生意。	ahead of Mr Hammond's visit, it was likely to help Mr Hammond win more business for London's companies in the Belt and Road initiative.
	The Huawei move and the Huawei decision carry different connotations	Is likely 很可能 is the Chinese more emphatic?			
14	The Treasury has strongly denied leaking details of the national security meeting that debated Huawei's position in UK 5G, as have a number of senior ministers. Mr Hammond's aides said the timing of that meeting had moved many times in recent weeks and the chancellor's visit to Beijing had only recently been confirmed.				
	O1 Temporal framing i.e.setting the present discussion in the story of the leaks This highlights concerns over Huaweiextrove				
15	The chancellor had to cancel his previous trip to China in February after Gavin Williamson, defence secretary, announced plans to send a new British aircraft carrier	今年2月，英国国防大臣加文·威廉姆森宣布计划向中国	In February, Mr Hammond had to cancel a visit to China after British Defence Secretary Gavin Williamson announced plans to send a new aircraft		

	to China's backyard in the Pacific — which Beijing's ambassador to the UK lambasted as "gunboat diplomacy".	在太平洋的后院派遣一艘新航母，为此哈蒙德不得不取消对中国的访问。	carrier to China's backyard in the Pacific.		
	Extroversion to February O? omitting the reference to ambassador's comments removes information about how irritated Cb Gov were.	Extroversion maintained		Omission of the extroversion.	
16	This week Mr Hammond was reminded by his hosts that if Britain really wanted to develop a "golden era" in relations between the two countries, it would be better if London desisted from such gestures in future.	本周，哈蒙德的东道主提醒他，如果英国真的希望在两国关系中开启一个“黄金时代”，那么伦敦最好未来不再采取这种举动。	This week, Mr Hammond's hosts warned that if Britain really wanted to usher in a "golden age" in relations between the two countries, it would be better for London in the future not to adopt this kind of action.		
	Subject Hammond + passive form deemphasise the hosts	The hosts are the subject actively warning		Omission of	
17	Chinese vice-premier <u>Hu Chunhua</u> said the "fluctuations" in UK-China relations over the South China Sea since last				

	August were “regrettable”. Last summer Chinese jets and warships also came close to a <u>Royal Navy</u> ship sailing in international waters near disputed islands.				
	Omitting this information again removes info about how gov. feel and also the level of tension.				
18	“Britain recently has many times said it is dedicated to promoting the Golden Era in relations between China and Britain,” Mr Hu told Mr Hammond on Thursday. “We hope Britain can earnestly respect China’s core interests and important concerns, and that its actions are in keeping with what it says.”				
19	Mr Hammond told Mr Hu that “during the past few months there have been some difficulties in advancing the positive course of the relationship that our leaders have set out — of course you	哈蒙德对中国国务院副总理胡春华说：“过去几个月，在推进我们两国领导人确定的积极关系方面存在一些困	Hammond said to Hu Chunhua, the Chinese vice-premier. "Over the past few months, there have been some difficulties in advancing the positive relationship that our leaders have identified, and of course you know that		

	understand that the UK takes no position in relation to the issues in the South China Sea.”	难·当然·你也知道英国在涉及南中国海问题上不持任何立场。”	the UK has no position on the South China Sea," "		
20	The Treasury later said Mr Hammond was not remaking British policy and was referring only to the issue of the sovereignty of the disputed islands — on which Britain took no position. The UK maintained its commitment to freedom of navigation in the area.				
21	The UK-Chinese partnership has long been turbulent. <u>David Cameron</u> 's government was put in the “deep freeze” after the former Tory prime minister met the Dalai Lama in 2012.				
22	George Osborne, Mr Hammond's predecessor as chancellor, revived the relationship with an ambitious attempt to make Britain the “number one partner” of China in the west, although relations cooled again when <u>Theresa May</u> — who had				

	security concerns about Beijing's involvement in Britain's nuclear industry — became prime minister in 2016.				
23	In his speech praising Belt and Road as "a project of truly epic ambition", Mr Hammond expressed the hope that British companies could benefit from it.	哈蒙德在讲话中称赞“一带一路”是“一个真正有伟大抱负的项目”，表示希望英国公司能从中受益。	In his speech, Mr Hammond hailed the Belt and Road Route as "a project of real great ambition" and expressed hope that British companies would benefit.	哈蒙德在讲话中称赞“一带一路”是“一个真正有伟大抱负的项目”，表示希望英国公司能从中受益。	In his speech, Mr Hammond hailed the Belt and Road Route as "a project of real great ambition" and expressed hope that British companies would benefit.
24	"Our offer is to bring the best of Chinese manufacturing, engineering and construction with the best of British project design and legal, technical and financial services expertise," he said.	他说：“我们的提议是，将中国在制造业、工程和建筑业方面的优势，以及英国在项目设计和法律、技术及金融服务方面的专业知识充分结合利用起来。”	He said: "Our proposal is to combine China's strengths in manufacturing, engineering and construction, as well as UK expertise in project design and legal, technical and financial services. "	他说：“我们的提议是，将中国在制造业、工程和建筑业方面的优势，以及英国在项目设计和法律、技术及金融服务方面的专业知识充分结合利用起来。”	He said: "Our proposal is to combine China's strengths in manufacturing, engineering and construction, as well as UK expertise in project design and legal, technical and financial services. "
	From speech: Our offer is to bring the best of Chinese manufacturing, engineering and construction with	Is the Chinese expression more emphatic?			

	<p>the best of British project design and legal, technical and financial services expertise...as we harness the “GoldenEra” of UK-China relations....</p> <p>to deliver world-class sustainable infrastructure for all for the twenty-first century.</p>				
25				<p>英财政大臣赞“一带一路”有“伟大抱负”盼英国从中受益(2)</p> <p>2019-04-28 10:35:58 来源： 参考消息网责任编辑：王露露</p>	
26				<p>核心提示：哈蒙德在讲话中称赞“一带一路”是“一个真正有伟大抱负的项目”，表示希望英国公司能从中受益。</p>	
26 b	<p>: “I think we should be a little bit more careful about how we allocate our contracts and to whom.”</p>				
	<p>This quote given in the main text above 12 is again given as a quote working as a highlighted edit. Framing the ST</p>				

27	<p>But Britain is among a number of EU countries — including France and Germany — to have refused to sign a bilateral memorandum of understanding with China on Belt and Road, amid concerns about environmental issues, the debt burden on third countries and the openness of contracts to bids from western countries.</p>	<p>但英国等一些欧盟国家，包括法国和德国等，没有就“一带一路”倡议与中国签署双边谅解备忘录。</p>	<p>But some EU countries, including France and Germany, have failed to sign bilateral memorandums of understanding with China on the Belt and Road initiative.</p>		
28	<p>Peter Altmaier, Germany's economy minister, said major EU countries wanted to sign an MoU as a group, not as individual states. However, Italy last month became the first G7 nation to sign a Belt and Road MoU of its own.</p>				
29	<p>Mr Hammond's speech — in which he praised China's president Xi Jinping for "the scale of this vision and the determination with which it has been pursued" — marked a warming of British rhetoric although the chancellor stressed</p>	<p>哈蒙德的讲话——他在讲话中称赞“这一构想的规模和落实的决心”——标志着英国的言论缓和，但是他仍强调“一带一路”项目必须符合国际标准。</p>	<p>Mr Hammond's speech, in which he praised "the scale of the idea and the determination to implement it", marked a softening of the UK's rhetoric, but insisted that the Belt and Road project must meet international standards.</p>	<p>哈蒙德在讲话中称赞“这一构想的规模和落实的决心”，但是他仍强调“一带一路”项目必须符合国际标准。</p>	<p>In his speech, Mr Hammond praised "the scale of the idea and its determination to implement it", but stressed that the Belt and Road project must meet international standards.</p>

	that Belt and Road projects had to meet international standards.				
				Mention of warming rhetoric removed	
30	The UK will now host an Economic and Financial Dialogue with China in London in June, to showcase the city's powerful financial services industry			报道称，英国将于6月在伦敦主办与中国的经济财金对话，以展示这个城市强大的金融服务业。	The UK will host a dialogue with China's economy in London in June to showcase the city's powerful financial services sector, the report said.
				Making explicit reference to the original	
31	Catherine McGuinness, chair of the policy and resource committee for the City of London, told the FT that the UK could offer products ranging from insurance to expertise in Islamic bonds, advisory services and green financing				
32	In a move that could open the door for such business, China on Thursday issued new standards for financing Belt and Road projects, some of which have				

	been criticised for driving fiscally weak countries deeper into debt.				
34	These will take into account countries' existing debt loads, as well as promoting "green" or more environmentally friendly lending, central bank governor Yi Gang said.				

Notes on Narratives

ST in the FT. (951 words)

All newspaper articles are stories (quote newspaper book). This article follows the story arc from introducing Hammonds speech and linking it to Huawei and Sino-British diplomatic tensions, section 6-10, Then the following paragraphs 11-14 focus on Huawei contract and then the focus shifts in paragraph 15-22 to Sino-British relations before returning the speech for the following 23 and 24. Section 25 is a focusing quote see below. Section 26 and 27 introduce the EU position on BRI and then returning to Hammonds speech. The final three paragraphs focus on the future relation with China and end on the fact that China has made commitments to resolve difficulties

The narrative line of this article is one of viewing China's BRI with scepticism (see Government report and the title of the FT articles). The British media narrative is one of concern about China's motives and also concern's about the BRI project's effects on the geo-political alliances and debt burdens and ecological harms. This scepticism means that the media views British government willingness to take advantage of the BRI as unprincipled quest for economic advantage. This up some uses of the word). The attitude is also made apparent in the causal plotment throughout the article of the government's decision to grant Huawei the contract for 5G. The scepticism is made explicit in 'His comments about Belt and Road, **which many analysts see as a bid to extend Beijing's influence across the world**, came days after ministers opened up Britain's 5G data network to Huawei, the b telecoms group, despite security concerns highlighted by the US.' Which combines concerns about China's motives and the causal plotment of the Huawei contract.

Although the article is about Hammonds speech and UK government's attitude to BRI, this narrative has causal emplotment and selective appropriation from other narratives by make extroversion to UK recent diplomatic coldness with China. These extroversions emphasis the 'courting' that is happening in opposition to previous diplomatic tensions . This strand highlights the problems of Sino-British diplomatic relations. The other strand of the narrative is Huawei and the controversy surrounding the UK Gov decision to grant Huawei part of the 5G contract and also the controversy about how this decision was leaked. The leaking of the cabinet decision demonstrates this decision is very unpopular with some in cabinet and also embarrasses the government as the timing of the decision is seen as 'kowtowing' to China.

The narrator's scepticism about the UK's position on China is also made clear by the inclusion of a secondary narrator, George Magnus of Oxford university's China Centre, who explicitly states that there is a connection between the Huawei contract timing and the effort to court China, There is a direct quote given in section 12 ' : "I think we should be a little bit more careful about how we allocate our contracts and to whom." . This quote is used again between section 24 and the next section of the ST as in additional quote. This is a device used in British newspaper articles to signal the important points in an article.

Article in CKXX newspaper 917 characters (842 in the main body of the text equivalent to approx. 600 words)

Article in CKXX WS 670 characters (488 after the headlines and the main point equivalent to approx 325 words)

The CKXX newspaper article (CK NA) is approx. one third shorter than the original FT article which shows that considerable selective appropriation has taken place. The article focuses on positive aspect of Britian wanting to do business with China on the BRI and the very positive assesment of the BRI by Hammond. The CK NA has three mentions of the expression 'epic ambition' which is the same as the ST, but these mentions are more prominent since the first mention is in the subtitle which is displayed prominently in the article, running vertically in the center of the text.

The title of the CK NA is significantly different removing any mention of 'courting' economic ties, with the implication that Britian is making compromises to make itself a desirable/ appropriate partner.

The subheading giving which gives the title of the original FT article has again changed the title. This is particularly significant since this is a claim accurate translation. 哈蒙德访华力促英中经济关系, this title make a causal connection more explicit between visit and the action. The action is ' economic ties, whereas the FT title is 'courting'.

Selective appropriation by changing. Words which may reflect a negative or not wholly positive attitude are changes 'courting' and also 'showcase'. A showcase is a good thing but it is something which is being used to exhibit and this implies that China is using the BRI to exhibit its national narrative and this reveals scepticism about China's motive.

Changing the intensity 'likely' to '很可能' ???

Selective appropriation by omission can be the result of various intentions, see Liang's book. Although both the controversy over Huawei and the problems in sino-british diplomatic relations are mentioned, it is these two strands of the narrative that the omission occur creating a more positive overall effect in the CK NA compared to the FT NA.

CK WS Article is approximately 325 words, nearly a third of the ST wordcount.

The translation appear to be the same as the translation used in NA, but there is significantly more omission. Whereas the NA did reflect the scepticism about the timing of the Huawei contract, the WS deals with this in less detail and omitted the mention that the US was against the UK granting of the contract.

The WS runs two paragraph which were separated by two paragraph with additional information about the controversy in the Uk into one single paragraph. By eliding this omission it creates new causal emplotment.

All mention of difficulties in the Sino-British relationship in the past few years are omitted.

The WS article reads a simple positive story about how much Hammond and by extension the UK admire the BRI and how they wish to work together with China for mutual profit.

This emphasis on the positive message is revealed in the change of title where the order of the CK NA title and subtitle are reversed so the **英财政大臣赞“一带一路”有“伟大抱负”** is the focus. This focus is also maintained in the use of **核心提示** to direct the readers interpretation of the article where the main message of the article is claimed to be **哈蒙德在讲话中称赞“一带一路”是“一个真正有伟大抱负的项目”**，表示希望英国公司能从中受益。

The first sentence of the article repeats the fact that Hammond has called the BRI 'epic ambition' and again in the next paragraph Hammonds praise of the BRI is mentioned. In an article one third the length of the original ST, the term 'epic ambition' is metioned 6 times. The three additional mentions are in the framing devices for the article i.e.the title, main focus x2 and the introductory sentence stating that the article comes from the British media.