

A Study on the Reporting Verbs in U.S. Department of Defense Website Reports Concerning the Chinese Military

Yang Zhang ^{1*} , Chen Yang ², Dan Zhang ³

¹ School of Foreign Languages, National University of Defense Technology, Nanjing, Jiangsu, CHINA

College of International Studies, National University of Defense Technology, Nanjing, Jiangsu, CHINA

² Sino-German Center for Higher Vocational Education Innovation, Shenzhen Polytechnic University, Shenzhen, Guangdong, CHINA, jesseyyc@szpu.edu.cn

³ School of Tropical Agriculture and Forestry, Hainan University, Danzhou, Hainan, CHINA; zhang-dan@hainanu.edu.cn

*Corresponding Author: robbiley@163.com

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ABSTRACT

This study selected relevant reports on the Chinese military from the website of the United States Department of Defense. Referring to the classification of reporting verbs in previous literature, this paper studies the distribution of various reporting verbs in the text, explores the ideological significance behind the language characteristics, and reveals how it restricts the generation and dissemination of military news discourse. Furthermore, this article also explores how news participates in the construction of social affairs and social relations to maintain the existing social structure and power relations and serve the political interests of power groups.

Keywords: Reporting verbs, Defense discourse analysis, United States Department of Defense

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the United States has viewed the peaceful rise of the Chinese military as a potential threat to its global standing. It has employed every means to deter the Chinese military, including inciting Japan and countries surrounding the South China Sea to provoke territorial and maritime disputes with China. Furthermore, the U.S. publicly declares its intent to implement a “Asia-Pacific rebalancing” strategy with its allies, purportedly to foster a free and harmonious environment in the region. Simultaneously, the United States leverages its dominant voice in the international community to amplify narratives portraying China as a threat. These actions collectively constrain China's strategic space and suppress its peaceful rise.

This study selected reports on the Chinese military from the U.S. Department of Defense website. Drawing on previous classifications of relay verbs in the literature, this paper examines the distribution of various relay verbs within the texts to explore the ideological significance underlying linguistic features, revealing how they constrain the generation and dissemination of military news discourse. Using reports on China's military image as a starting point, this research investigates the pragmatic characteristics of such reporting. By examining the “other-portrayed” of the Chinese military's image on the Ministry of National Defense website over a six-year period (2018-2024), we can deepen our understanding of Western ideologies. Familiarity with the reporting strategies and patterns of the other side enables us to propose a series of feasible recommendations for enhancing the communicative

effectiveness of Chinese military-related news texts. Furthermore, this research holds practical significance for the construction and dissemination of the Chinese military's international image.

LITERATURE REVIEW

As a mediator of constructive interest, language contributes to the construction of ideas and beliefs that power classes need to disseminate (Fowler, 1993). This is especially true of news language. Bell (1991) described the production process of news in detail and pointed out that the viewpoints, values and social structure of these news deserve analysis. Fairclough (1989) pointed out that the output of news discourse is one-sidedness. News producers have always assumed the role of information sender, and they do not have to switch roles between listeners and speakers. They can decide unilaterally how news events are presented, such as what words to paraphrase, whose voice, whose attitude, whose perspective, etc. These characteristics of news discourse make it more selective in language and more tendentious in position, and thus become one of the main objects of critical linguistics. The value of news lies in its social function, which is the interaction between news information and the external environment. The attitude and position of media and journalists when reporting news events will directly or potentially affect the cognition, psychology, attitude and behavior of audiences and society towards news events (Xie 2014; Li ,2007). Obviously, the use of verbs will inevitably affect the audience and the international community's cognition and attitude towards China, which is related to the dissemination of the image of Chinese military.

Discourse analysis is inseparable from the investigation of social context. Similarly, the meaning of reported utterances can only be determined by reference to their context (Voloshinov & Bachtin,1986). Reporting speech affects readers' understanding and evaluation of news reports, among which the main factors include what kind of reporting verb is used to describe the discourse (Voloshinov & Bachtin,1986). Thus it can be seen that reporting verbs constitute the most direct context of discourse and have the function of foretelling and dominating reports. From the perspective of systemic functional linguistics, reporting verbs have many functions such as conceptual, interpersonal and discourse, and are the main research object of discourse analysis based on functional grammar. The previous research on reporting verbs mainly focuses on news and academic texts.

Geis (1987) made an earlier study on reporting verbs from the perspective of emotions. The selection of reporting verbs is of special importance to the conveying effect of the whole sentence. Geis(2012) divided reporting verbs in news discourse into positive and negative ones according to the affect they may cause. The former helps to create the image of the source as calm, strong, or successful object, while the latter gives an image of the source as weak, loose, impulsive object. There are two types of emotional impermanence of utterance source: high and low. The verbs with low level are usually the usual and standard reporting verbs, such as say,report, comment, etc., which can be maintained in a relatively neutral and positive state. High level reporting verbs tend to trigger negative emotional responses,the use of high-emotion words in news reports inevitably results in loss of objectivity and accuracy (Geis 1987).Because the attitude in news discourse is implicit, the evaluation significance of lexical layer is mainly reflected in some seemingly neutral words, such as reporting verbs, which actually have implicit evaluation significance.According to the research of Geis(2012) and Xin (2006:1-4), some commonly used reporting verbs in English can be divided into three categories according to their emotions,namely, positive,negative and neutral. "explain", "propose", "note", "acknowledge", "predict", "indicate", "agree", "stress", "suggest" etc are positive reporting verbs. Negative reporting verbs includes "complain", "call","accuse", "argue", "claim", "make an appeal", "insist" etc. Neutral reporting verbs contains "report", "comment", "say", "believe", "respond", "note", "agree", "add", "announce", "acknowledge", "tell", "recall", "predict" etc.

Similar to the classification of Geis, Thompson (1996) pointed out that news reporters could choose reporting verbs with different semantic tendencies to indicate their attitude towards the source of discourse rather than the reporting information. Thompson(1996,2000) regarded the relayed verb as one of the reporting signals. Thompson(1996) advocated the classification of reporting speech from the perspective of function, which could be entered from four dimensions, i.e. voice, message, signal and attitude.The dimension of "attitude" refers to the reporter's or the original speaker's "evaluation" of the reported content, and the reporting verb is the main means to reflect the evaluation. Thus, according to their attitude, there are three distinct categories of reported verbs, positive, neutral and negative. Thompson(2000) classified reporting verbs into two types: neutral reporting verbs and evaluative reporting verbs. According to him, the frequently used verbs such as say, speak, express,tell etc are the neutral reporting verbs.

Indirect speech verbs with evaluative meaning can be further divided into the following seven categories: 1. To indicate the purpose of the speech, e.g acknowledge, admit, advise, affirm, argue, challenge, etc. 2. To show the effect of the quotation, such as establish,demonstrate, prove, show,etc. 3. To direct content of a speech, such as abuse, accuse, attack, condemn, congratulate, criticize, etc. 4. Implied approval of the reporting speech, e.g. acknowledge, admit, indicate,reveal, etc; 5. Reporting verbs implying a reporter's negative or skeptical attitude to

what is reported, for example, allege, claim, exaggerate, purport, lie, etc. 6. Stating the message and purpose of the speech, e.g: admonish, apologize, argue, greet .etc. 7. The way in which the source of the reporting language is transmitted, e.g.: exclaim, shriek, shout, yell, etc. Thompson & Ye (1991) believed that reported verbs can be divided into two categories, one is author act, such as textual and mental, one is writer act, including comparing and theorizing. Xin Bin (2010:195) classified the reporting verbs into three types: neutral reporting verbs, eg: say, tell, ask, narration, remark, according to, etc; manner-evaluating reporting verbs like cry, shout, laugh, etc. message-evaluating reporting verbs including accusation, confession, criticize, condemn, urge etc. Gao (2012) divided reporting verbs into three categories, namely neutral reporting verbs, such as say, tell, report and answer; Mental reporting verbs, such as wonder, recall; And speech acts reporting verbs such as warm, claim, shout.

Reporting verbs in academic discourse also have an evaluation function. Some reporting verbs can express the author's positive, negative and neutral evaluation of the paraphrase, while others can help construct the author's accepting, neutral or opposing position towards the people being reported (Thompson & Ye 1991). In addition, In academic discourse, there are four types of evaluative meanings: support, attempt, criticism and neutrality (Hyland 2014). When we use reporting verbs to analyze Chinese and English news texts, this study divides reporting verbs into four categories with reference to Thompson (2000), Thompson & Ye (1991), Xin Bin (2010) and Gao (2011), namely neutral reporting verb, mental reporting verb, speech act reporting verb. Positive verbs refer to words that promote a positive image of rationality, fairness, and trustworthiness, thereby increasing social influence. Negative verbs refer to those that damage the public image of the source, including bullying and lack of rationality. Neutral paraphrase verbs do not have any emotional color, only objectively paraphrase the speech. The investigation of the use of various paraphrasing verbs is helpful to reveal how the ideological structure behind the language restricts the language choice of news producers, and how the language choice affects or even manipulates the audience's interpretation of news events.

Based on Wodak's Discourse-historical Approach framework, this study selects relevant reports of the Chinese military from websites of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense and US Department of Defense. Referring to the classification of reporting verbs in the previous literature, this paper investigates the distribution of various reporting verbs in the text to explore the ideological meaning behind the linguistic feature and reveal how it restricts the generation and dissemination of news discourse. In addition, it explores how news participates in the construction of social affairs and social relations to maintain the existing social structure and power relations and serve the political interests of power groups.

METHODOLOGY

To date, news discourse has been the primary focus of critical discourse analysis, as any examination of modern social ideologies must fully account for the nature and influence of mass media in ideological production and dissemination (Thompson, 2013). In recent years, with the development of China's military capabilities, the proportion of China-related military news coverage in Western media has steadily increased, making its ideological significance particularly worthy of study and attention. This research investigates the official website of the U.S. Department of Defense as its sample. As one of the most representative websites in the international community, the U.S. Department of Defense official website serves as a carrier for various military information within the U.S. military's cyberspace. It constitutes a vital component of the U.S. military's strategic propaganda system, playing an indispensable role in the contest for information space. Due to the website's ongoing evolution, the author has restricted the time frame to January 2018 through October 2024.

DATA

In order to obtain the desired data information more precisely, the author filters one by one from the numerous information on the website and all the selected information come from the landing page set up by the website. When information is retrieved from the websites of US Department of Defense, all news texts contained at least two search phrases, such as PLA, Chinese military, force, etc. According to the centrality of keywords and article content, irrelevant articles and repeated articles are removed. For articles containing two or more keywords in the title, only one of them was selected into the database. Reports mentioning the Chinese military but referring to other countries' militaries are not included in the corpus due to their relevance.

The corpora are categorized based on the total number of news articles, total word count, and publication dates within each corpus. The U.S. corpus contains 180 articles published between 2018 and 2024, totaling 111,004 words. Details are shown in the table below.

Table 1 Data Information

Name	Year	Total words	Tokens	Word Types	No. of articles
US Department of Defense corpus	2018-2024	111004	99293	7490	180

Reporting speech affects readers' understanding and evaluation of news reports, among which the main factors include what kind of reporting verb is used to describe the discourse (Volosinov 1973). Thus it can be seen that reporting verbs help to form the most direct context and have the function of foretelling and dominating reports.

Classification of Reporting Verbs

When we use reporting verbs to analyze Chinese and English news texts, we divide reporting verbs into four categories by referring to Thompson(2000), Thompson & Ye (1991), Xin (2010) and Gao (2012). neutral reporting verb, mental reporting verb, speech act reporting verb. By analyzing the concordance lines of reporting verbs and military co-occurrence (excluding the cases where they are not in the same sentence) and their extended context, we find out the news report's attitude towards military.

Because the attitude in news discourse is implicit, the evaluation significance of lexical layer is mainly reflected in some seemingly neutral words, such as reporting verbs and transition words, which actually have implicit evaluation significance. According to the research of Geis(2012) and Xin(2006:1-4), some commonly used reporting verbs in English can be divided into three categories according to their possible emotions: positive, negative and neutral. Reporting verbs such as “explain”, “propose”, “note”, “acknowledge”, “predict”, “indicate”, “agree”, “stress” and “suggest” are positive. Reporting verbs such as “complain”, “call”, “accuse”, “argue”, “claim”, “make an appeal”, “insist”, etc are negative. Reporting verbs such as “report”, “comment”, “say”, “believe”, “respond”, “note”, “agree”, “add”, “announce”, “acknowledge”, “tell”, “recall” etc. are neutral.

The first category is neutral reporting verb, which is the kind of verb commonly used by the reporter and the one least controlled by the reporter. The purpose is to neutrally describe the reported discourse and enhance the authenticity of the discourse. It is found that “said” (US Corpus 783) is the most commonly used neutral reporting verb in both Chinese corpus and US corpus. As a typical neutral reporting verb, it does not add the author's emotions, as in the following:

1. China wants to control the world's 5G network, Shaffer said. (US Corpus)

The second type is mental reporting verbs, which refer to the mental activities of the speaker. It is found that the most commonly used mental reporting verb is “feel” (71) in Chinese corpus and “think” (88) in US corpus. News discourses require factual reporting, which objectively reflects the state of mind of the person being reported, as in the following:

2. I think bilateral exchanges can start from humanitarian and disaster relief exchanges and expand to other areas of interest. (US Corpus)

The third type is speech act reporting verb. Different speech act verbs convey different language effects. It is found that the number of speech act reporting verbs is the largest in the two corpora. When reporting, the reporter uses speech act reporting verb to show different linguistic effects from different angles, thus affecting readers' interpretation of the reporting words. as in the following:

3. DOD can deter adversaries effectively because of the Biden administration's commitment to strengthening what is perhaps the United States' greatest asymmetric advantage: its alliances and partnerships. (US Corpus)

First, the most obvious common point between the two corpora is that reporting Verbs have almost no difference in frequency. The number of reporting verbs used in the US corpus is 1.80% (2022/111004). The results showed that the use of reporting language can influence the presentation of news events (Fishman, 1988), such as the stylistic characteristics of news reports.

Secondly, neutral reporting verbs were used most frequently (53% in the US), and mental reporting verbs were used least (13% in the US). This is also in line with the stylistic characteristics of news discourse, that is, the mainstream media adhere to the principle of objectivity in news reporting. The neutral reporting verbs used by reporters when quoting others' words are conducive to creating a neutral position, so that readers can independently interpret the reported words and judge the news events. Mental reporting verbs reflect the cognitive

activities or mental state of the reporters. When using such verbs, it often has a strong subjective and personal emotions, so it appears less frequently in news discourse.

Table 2. Distribution of reporting verbs in US corpus

	neutral reporting verb	mental reporting verb	speech act reporting verb	Total reporting verbs	Total words
US corpus	1064, 53%	270, 13%	688, 34%	2022	111004

The author further classifies the reporting verbs that appear in the corpus, as shown in Table 3 below:

Table 3. Detailed classification of reporting verbs in US corpus

US Corpus	neutral reporting verb	Say(783), ask(86), added (61) tell(55), talk(31), according to(18), speak(18), point out(7), report(5)
	mental reporting verb	think(88), know(48), understand(37), believe(32), recognize(21), consider(8), find(6), feel(6), decide(5), doubt(5), suspect(5), realize(4), reflect(3), imagine(1), deem(1), fear(1), remember(1), remind(1), rethink(1), wonder(1)
	Speech act reporting verb	counter(79), threaten(65), pose(61), deter(49), require(38), request(37), call(33), emphasize(29), ensure(28), noted(24), provide(24), offer(23), explain(19), claim(16), assert(14), determine(14), stress(12), warn(11), describe(11), announced(11), maintain(9), agreed(9), contest(9), dispute(9), urge(9), hope(8), express(6), guarantee(5), concluded(5), inform(5), promise(4), propose(4), confirmed(4), reiterate(4), anticipate(4), protest(3), voice(2), admit(2), acknowledged(2), cited(2), demand(2), discover(2), expressed(2), indicate(2), pledge(2), predict(2), suggest(2), argued(2), contradict(2), deny(1), donated(1), oppose(1), overstate(1), praise(1)

The Characteristics of Reporting Verbs in US Corpus

In US corpus, the mental reporting verbs include “said (783)”, “ask (86)”, “added (61)”, “tell(55)” etc., among which “said” is the most frequently used neutral reporting verb. In US corpus, neutral reporting verbs do not seem to take a position, but they are very selective in the reporting content, especially on some controversial issues, such as South China issue, the Taiwan Strait question and Indo-Pacific question. The use of neutral reporting verbs represent the attitude and political stance of the power class towards the dispute. Just as Fairclough (1989) said, media is a tool for ruling class and group to express and disseminate power. The report in US corpus reproduces the feature of media as a power tool.

It shows that US uses the reporting words from the perspective of international law and regional stability. The US report highlighted the lack of legal basis for China's claims to the waters of the South China Sea. Moreover, China not only violates international law but also endangers stability in the Asia-Pacific region, as in the following:

1. The secretary said, "Beijing's claim to the vast majority of the South China Sea has no basis in international law. That assertion treads on the sovereignty of the states in the region." (US Corpus)
2. China does not abide by international laws, rules or norms, Esper said. (US Corpus)
3. "[But] it's the way in which China is challenging this international rules-based order, challenging the individual freedoms that we support, challenging the free movement of ideas, and people, trade," Rood said. (US Corpus)
4. "Beijing has demonstrated increased military confidence and a willingness to take risks, and it has adopted a more coercive and aggressive approach to the Indo-Pacific region," Hicks said. China and its actions constitute a threat to regional peace and stability and to the rules-based international order on which U.S. security and prosperity and that of U.S. allies depend, she added. (US Corpus)

The US, out of justice and rationality, should stand up to protect regional security and stability and take a series of legitimate actions, such as publicly asking the international community and its allies to urge China to abide by international law and warning China to act in the Asia-Pacific region in line with its claimed status as a responsible power. The deeds of the US continue its consistent attitude on military affairs in the Asia-Pacific. Its purpose is to

accelerate the establishment of a US-led order in the Asia-Pacific and maximize its political and strategic interests, as in the following:

1. China has a responsibility to be part of global arms control arrangements, said the secretary general.(US Corpus)
2. The U.S. and nations in the region want a free and open Indo-Pacific, Shriver said. And that means upholding international law and norms; protecting other countries' sovereignty no matter how big they are reciprocal trade; and peaceful resolution of disputes.(US Corpus)

In addition, the use of the neutral reporting verb indicates that the US side supports the Philippines and Japan in the dispute, or allies with other countries to jointly challenge China's sovereignty and suppress China. This position is directly related to the profound changes in the global political pattern in recent years. In the context of China's rapid development and increasing global influence, the unilateralism of the United States putting its interests first has been challenged, the China threat has prevailed in the United States, and the Cold War mentality has begun to return.

It is found that when evaluating or expressing negative attitudes in US corpus, they generally use indirect speech and put quotation marks on the opinions they doubt or do not accept. As shown in the following example, the report is skeptical of the viewpoint in quotation marks, which reflects the distrust and mockery of the Chinese military by the United States, and also constructs the negative image of the Chinese side as a threat.

1. Professionalization of the PLA, with an increased push to focus on an ability to “fight and win” -- a goal that mirrors U.S. doctrine -- has been a hallmark of Chinese President Xi Jinping’s recent military strategy, said one defense official speaking to reporters on background.(US Corpus)

The mental reporting verbs in US corpus include “think(88)”, “know(48)”, “understand(37)”, “believe(32)”, “recognize(21)” etc, among which “think” is widely used in US corpus. By observing the context, the study found that the high frequency of “I think” is used to express the personal opinion of the speaker, and this word appears in the embedded reporting structure, that is, the reporting speech is generally used in reports, as in the following:

1. "The [People's Liberation Army] is not magical. There [are] inefficiencies in their bureaucracy, just like there are in ours. But they're very focused and thinking about the long term. So I think it's a mistake for us to dismiss their innovative capability," Brown said. (US Corpus)

The above example uses “I think” to indicate that the speaker is thoughtful and has some authority (Aijmer,2002) and further leads to positive propositions, for example, the rapid development of the Chinese military makes the United States have to accelerate investment in science and technology to improve its own defense capabilities. The report implies a negative attitude and stance towards the Chinese military. The media's choice of sources, opinions and ideology is overwhelmingly inclined to support the existing power class (Fairclough 1989).

Speech act reporting verbs appearing in the US corpus mainly include “counter(79)”, “threaten(65)”, “pose(61)”, “deter(49)” etc. News serves politics. Van Dijk (2013) regards journalists as members of mainstream culture and power groups because they inadvertently express and spread the legitimacy of national and international social structures. For the media, national interests take precedence over their rights of freedom and independence. As the spokesperson of in US Department of Defense, it represents the position and attitude of the U.S. military's power class. It can be found from the text that the functions of verbs with negative emotions are more abundant, which can greatly increase the emotion of the speaker and give readers different hints. The search results of negative reporting verbs show that all aspects are involved. These negative verbs are all used in military discourses. These reporting verbs represent the United States’ response and attitude towards the Chinese military, as in the following:

1. China and Russia are working on ground-based systems, electromagnetic jamming, lasers and other anti-satellite capabilities to counter America's advantage in space.(US Corpus)
2. China is building up its military in ways that threaten U.S. and allied interests in the Western Pacific and in the South China Sea in particular, the deputy undersecretary of defense for acquisition and sustainment said today.(US Corpus)
3. "Ultimately, we're cooperating on all that strengthens our ability to deter threats to a free and open Indo-Pacific," he said.(US Corpus)
4. "It means that China is the only country that can pose a systemic challenge to the United States in the sense of challenging us, economically, technologically, politically and militarily," he said.(US Corpus)

DISCUSSION

Regarding the above-mentioned negative verbs, most of them are news performatives (Bell, 1991), which themselves represent a kind of behavior. If implemented properly, they will become a news behavior and produce a communication effect. The above example shows the negative reporting verbs used in reports. Under appropriate

conditions, the implementation of speech acts must be completed by an appropriately identified person and in accordance with conventional procedures (Levinson, 2006).

Many official discourses have illocutionary force. The media used these news acts to demonize the image of the Chinese army as a threatening and offensive army. The huge negative communication effects of these reports will mislead the international community's cognition and attitude towards the Chinese government and national media, and damage our image.

In fact, China has always pursued a military strategy of active defense and has always insisted on resolving various disputes through peaceful means. Obviously, military-related reports in the US corpus completely reverse black and white, reflecting the American Cold War mentality and the hegemonic logic of "power is axiom". The report referred to Chinese military as a competitor that challenged American interests and values, further exposing its hostile and strategic intent to suppress China.

In recent years, the United States has regarded the peaceful rise of the military as a potential threat to the United States' global status. It uses all means to deter Chinese military, including inciting Japan and neighboring countries in the South China Sea, which can stimulate territorial water disputes with China. In addition, the United States claims to the outside world that it wants to unite its allies to carry out an "Asia-Pacific rebalancing" strategy to develop a free and harmonious Asia-Pacific environment. At the same time, the United States has used its own advantage in the right of speech to hype up China's threats in the international community. These have compressed China's strategic space and suppressed China's peaceful rise. The military-related reports in the corpus are full of prejudice and hostility, creating a negative image of the military, which caters to the power political thinking and strategic needs of the US government.

SUMMARY

In summary, the use of reporting verbs in U.S. news discourses is high, and their types are variable. Neutral reporting verbs are the most used. Moreover, mental reporting verbs use various words, and the reporting sentence patterns are rich. Compared with the United States, the use density of reporting verbs in Chinese corpus is relatively sparse, with the most frequent use of speech act reporting verbs, and the least use of psychological reporting verbs. The choice of reporting verbs in China-related news reports fully reflects the fact that the United States has used various political topics to cleverly express its views and positions through prediction and analysis of the Chinese military, and construct a negative image of the Chinese military, thus creating a negative image of the Chinese military. This act of suppressing China's position reveals its hegemonic logic and Cold War mentality. As Fairclough (1989) noted, media serve as tools for ruling classes and groups to express and disseminate power. The U.S. corpus reports exemplify this characteristic of media as instruments of power.

As globalization, cooperation and informatization become the tide of social development, the image of a country's military often affects its legitimacy and judgment of action justice in the international community, which then affects the achievement of the country's military strategic goals. The game of military soft power and the contest of military image have become of great military value and practical significance in modern times. A comparative analysis of Chinese military reports by Chinese mainstream media and western mainstream media can deepen the understanding of the international communication status of Chinese military image. Within the U.S.-dominated international discourse system, China frequently asserts that it is deliberately and systematically misrepresented by Western media (Liu Dayong, 2011). After the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, although the western description of China has improved (Zhang & Wu, 2017). However, out of prejudice, western military powers led by the United States have used their familiar media propaganda methods to smear and publicize our military through a large amount of information online. The international image of the Chinese military is often shaped by "other countries" as "a rising power" and "pacing threat", etc. To a certain extent, western public opinion mechanism also leads to the stereotype of the international image of Chinese military, which places the international image of Chinese military in a disadvantageous position of "being shaped" for a long time. In the construction of these international discourses, the international image of Chinese military is basically in a passive situation. We have not made full use of our right to speak. China urgently needs to study how western media "naturalize ideology through discourse production and dissemination" (Liu et al., 2016), so as to replicate and strengthen the stereotype of China. China has been a peace-loving country since ancient times. With the rise of China's international status, some views of "China threat" have slowly emerged. The analysis of the composition of Chinese and foreign military-related reports can help us improve the mode of external communication with a clear target, and better shape and spread the international image of The Chinese army as a "peaceful, victorious and mighty army".

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