

Citation: Abid, G. E., Fatima, S., & Ayesha, A. (2023) The ‘Othering’ of China in Media Discourse: A COVID-19 Scenario. *Global Political Review*, VIII(IV), 1-11. [https://doi.org/10.31703/gpr.2023\(VIII-IV\).01](https://doi.org/10.31703/gpr.2023(VIII-IV).01)

Vol. VIII, No. IV (Fall 2023)

Pages: 1 – 11

p- ISSN: 2521-2982

e-ISSN: 2707-4587

Corresponding Author: Gul e Abid (Research Scholar, Department of English, Foundation University, Islamabad, Pakistan. Email: gulsabid@hotmail.com)



Gul e Abid *

Saadia Fatima †

Abida Ayesha ‡

The ‘Othering’ of China in Media Discourse: A COVID-19 Scenario



Abstract: At the outbreak of COVID-19, China was remarkably in the spotlight and caught reasonable coverage by the international media. The study analyses the ideological discourse produced by the media depicting the “othering” of China by employing Van Dijk’s Ideological Square (2006) as its theoretical bearing, and further draws a comparison between the representation of both Canada and China by the Canadian newspaper “The Globe and Mail”. Findings depict that terms like “Chinese Government”, “China” and “Chinese Citizens” formulate the main subjects of the ideological discourse regarding China’s image. Many rhetorical devices like number games, news source adoption, illustration, irony, implication, vagueness and comparison have also been highlighted to discuss China’s image represented in the media

Key Words: COVID-19, Media Discourse, “Othering” and Ideological Square

Introduction

A nation or country’s image is strongly correlated with its institutions, and political and cultural values linked with other elements. China’s reformation since 1978 has brought economic development and stability to its share. It emerged as a successful nation diplomatically, economically, politically and culturally. Despite all this progress, there always remains a gap between how China perceives its own image and how other nations perceive its image globally (Van Dijk., 2008). During and after the pandemic, the global negative perceptions regarding China’s role in handling the pandemic surfaced significantly, especially through the media. Any country’s national image is closely linked with media coverage as it can not only influence but also formulate the public’s opinion toward different global affairs. Due to the sudden and vast spread of COVID-19 that originated in Wuhan, this pandemic attracted the attention of the media and became the centre of its coverage. This as a result brought China into the spotlight and every step taken by China in controlling the pandemic was critically discussed by international

channels and its every move was criticized from different perspectives. This paved the way for further studies regarding the portrayal of the national image through the media discourse.

Literature review

In the study, “*In the Eyes of the Beholder: Sentiment and Topic Analyses on Social Media Use of Neutral and Controversial Terms for COVID-19*”, sentiment feature analysis and topic modelling has been used to show how the notorious term “Chinese virus” and non-scandalous term “COVID-19” used are substantially different. Twitter filters were used to create a controversial dataset (CD) and a non-controversial dataset (ND); with CD including #Chinese Virus and ND including #Covid-19 and #Corona making a substantial part of the tweets. The term “Chinese” in “Chinese Virus” seems to be highly associated with ethnicity rather than the disease itself which suggests the negative impact it induces. This study confirms this negative influence through real-time usage of both terms on Twitter, where the term “Chinese Virus” carries a lot of anger along with other negative emotions.

* Research Scholar, Department of English, Foundation University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

† Assistant Professor, Department of Modern Languages, Al Zahra College for Women, Muscat, Oman.

‡ Assistant Professor, Department of Modern Languages, Al Zahra College for Women, Muscat, Oman.

Some public figures were also seen to be using the term “Chinese virus” which led to a whole conversation filled with racist and xenophobic comments along with hate speeches towards people of China. This can also be observed in an emotion score for CD being lower than that of ND indicating more negative tones. It was also seen that people more often used the controversial term to discuss and spread hate speeches against China on social media rather than discussing the ways to eradicate the virus (Yang, Luo, & Wang, 2020).

Another case study that highlights the attitude of international media towards China during the epidemic is *"China in the Eyes of News Media: A Case Study under COVID-19 Epidemic"*. It addresses the main issues regarding the main focus of media during COVID-19 and its tone and attitude during reporting of China. The study indicated that the employment component of Chinese people was heavily addressed after selecting a number of samples from news and media representation in twenty-two nations. The news media attitude towards China from Cuba, Malaysia and Venezuela was positive as compared to the negative tones used by the media in France, Canada, and the United Kingdom. China's management of the livelihoods of its people was the greatest concern of countries like Singapore and Malaysia. However, Canada and France focused more on the possible political power change in the country. More notably, in January, the tone of media outlets was neutral, but as the pandemic aggravated, the tones became increasingly negative. Thus, this study suggests that the media had a great influence on the negative portrayal of China internationally.

One more study highlights the effect of COVID-19 being extremely evident on “China's destination image” as well. The study, *"Do you dare to travel to China? An examination of China's destination image amid COVID-19"* focuses on China (the first epicentre of COVID-19) by using mixed methods. The data was retrieved mainly from US travellers examining their perception regarding China's destination and purpose of travel. The research revealed that the considerable decline in travelling to China during COVID-19 was significantly influenced by a variety of factors, especially *"the safety and security of the destination"*. It was discovered through a straightforward content analysis of CNN news reports that China was directly related to COVID-19 and that a lot of recent headlines on

the epidemic stirred up unfavourable feelings. No previous worldwide catastrophe, according to Dr Pennington-Gray, had an impact on every aspect of the tourist sector and every nation on the planet. Among all the countries, China was one of the most severely impacted. According to the China Tourism Academy, China's tourist influx was predicted to decline by up to 80% in the first half of 2020. Researchers claim that the negative news coverage of China on a global scale was the major source of its damaged image as a tourism destination.

A national image is the most powerful and effective tool to rule the globe in these modern times. Another research, *"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 by Mengfeng Wang"*, precisely talks about how China was “othered”, particularly through the media coverage in those critical times. Even while China excelled, notably in the economic sector, there were significant differences between China's own view and the general impression of the country, which became abundantly obvious throughout the news coverage of COVID-19. The media has a noteworthy impact on how the public perceives a nation since it shapes public opinion and may have a good or bad impact. This study demonstrates that the COVID-19 outbreak in Wuhan at the beginning of 2020 caused the media and the news to focus attention on China. The national image of China was heavily debated, and the services provided by the Chinese government in containing the epidemic were also looked at from a new angle. Additionally, a lot of research has been done on the derogatory language used by Canadian media, in particular, to portray China in the West. In this study, the researcher looked at how China was portrayed in one of Canada's major media outlets, *"The Globe and Mail"*. This study examines news articles from 2020 that were published by *"The Globe and Mail,"* carefully analyzing them using Van Dijk's "Ideological Square" to show the polarised perceptions of the Chinese and Canadian governments by depicting the positive self-presentation of the Canadian government and the negative other-presentation of the Chinese government (Yin, 2007; Zhang & Wu, 2017). Additionally, it showed how the media organization's personal national beliefs and interests were expressed in the new reports.

The other research, “*The virus of fear and anxiety: China, COVID-19, and the Australian media by Wanning Sun*”, offers additional information to the research on China's targeting by examining how the Australian media portrays China's role in containing the epidemic following COVID-19. On a range of viewpoints, news reports, and documentaries on China's efforts to prevent this epidemic, critical discourse analysis is conducted. The information is gathered from many radio and television programmes (Sun, 2021). The Australian Newspaper, The Sydney Morning Herald and other tabloid papers. Similar to the previous research stated above, this study examines the many perspectives and vantage points from which the narratives generated about China's efforts might be seen. These stories seem to situate China's initiatives within political and ideological frameworks. Moreover, the media acquired “*conspiratorial, racist and Sin-phobic positions*”. Though China had been Australia's largest commercial collaborator, phrases like “Chinese influence” and “China threat” have been used categorically to describe this infection. Instead of reflecting the reality of how people in China encountered and managed COVID-19, this is an indication of Australia's own ideological, national, and political insecurities.

In a study by Mai & Jocuns (2023), the media discourse about the government controlling the pandemic of two newspapers *China Daily* and *The New York Times* was analysed using multimodal critical discourse analysis. The findings showed that the Chinese government is more efficient and quicker in response where whereas Trump's government is irrational about the matter.

After reviewing the relevant literature, it is perceived that little research has been done on how China was “Othered” by some of the countries during the time of the global pandemic. The research in hand proceeds with the quest of how China during COVID-19 was portrayed by the media.

Research Questions

This study aims to answer three main questions through the application of the theoretical framework of ideology square that areas flows:

- a) What image of China is being shaped during/after COVID-19?

- b) How does the International Media construct China's image through certain discourse strategies?
- c) What national interests could be served through the newscast by 'The Globe and Mail' as manifested in media discourse?

The Rationale of the Study

It has been observed that as China's economic rise had been discussed by the media for several years so, China's coverage in relevance with the pandemic also dominated the media (Y. E. Yang & Liu, 2012). To unveil China's image and how ideology plays a great role in the construction of China's image by the media, this study explores it through the lens of Critical Discourse Analysis by analyzing certain texts and employing Van Dijk's Ideological Square. The data is chosen from December 2019 to December 2020 as this is considered to be the peak of the outburst of the pandemic.

Methodology

A range of headlines and news stories, primarily from The Globe and Mail and ABC News, are gathered for further analysis using Van Dijk's ideological square. This research was done to show how China's reputation and image have been attacked both during and after the pandemic's spread. The requirements of this research dictated a small sample size.

Theoretical Framework

Critical discourse analysis emphasizes the discourse representing the world holding certain ideologies but also plays a role in constituting and reshaping those ideologies in the world. CDA states that discourse constantly changes according to specific times, places and conditions (Fairclough, 1992). Furthermore, it depicts power relations and the construction of social reality. Although the readers enjoy the freedom of interpreting reality according to their capacity through certain strategies being employed in the discourse, the cognition of the readers can be distinctively affected. The understanding of the text in depth can be achieved through discourse analysis to elaborate the operation of language in certain social and cultural scenarios.

One of the theories developed under CDA is Van Dijk's Ideological square and it aims to understand the discursive power relations. This framework helps unveil the hidden ideologies and power relations behind the discourses produced in different settings. He characterizes ideology as a social belief that a social group holds collectively. (Van Dijk, 2006, p. 116). Certain terms and word choices help in inducing certain ideologies unconsciously in the subconscious of people over a period of time and gradually it becomes the new norm of society.

Van Dijk elaborated his theory of ideological square for the first time in *Opinions and Ideologies in the Press* talks about ideological, racial and political prejudice and discrimination.

It involves four basic elements

1. Highlight or state facts that are 'good' about us.
2. State or highlight facts about them that are 'bad'.
3. Suppress or downplay any "positive" information about them.
4. Suppress or downplay information that portrays us in a negative manner.

Analysis

If we look at headlines and news produced on different social and digital media, we can see a clear display of the "othering" of China after COVID-19.

In March 2020, there had been a meme found circulating about China on the forum WeChat which was

"The battle against COVID-19: China played the first half, the world played the second half, and overseas Chinese were on the field throughout."

This meme very clearly depicted the apprehension about COVID-19 expressed by the Chinese migrants so; it became quite famous among them.

Severely ideologically loaded discourse was produced involving jokes regarding Chinese people. There were tabloid newspapers using a range of offensive anti-Chinese jokes and headlines. "*China Kids Stay Home*" is one of the instances that talk about kids who came back to Australia from China. One more racist statement, "Chinese Virus Panda-monium," was observed

having *panda* marked with a dissimilar colour. Such headlines and jokes resulted in igniting the anger of the Chinese community and the newspapers *Herald Sun* and *Daily Telegraph* categorically addressed to apologize for their "*downright offensive and unacceptable*" comments (Wong, 2020).

The Chinese government and tabloid journalists covering China for the Australian media had developed a deep gap. It was also found that in April 2020, a Chinese Consulate-General addressed the series of articles that were published by "The Daily Telegraph" regarding China's response towards the pandemic. It was claimed that the articles were "*full of ignorance, prejudice and arrogance*" while addressing China's role in controlling the pandemic.

However, it was found that the newspaper responded through the production of a number of articles using a very direct and argumentative tone to every single issue raised against its reporting regarding China against COVID-19. The statement that "*people-centred philosophy*" was adopted by China while handling the pandemic was addressed by "*The Telegraph*" through the words, "*Please tell us more about your 'people-centred philosophy' and how many bullets it requires.*" The Consulate-General replied to this statement with evidence in the form of a story that was produced by "The Telegraph" having images that were a clear insult to China and "*defaced design of China's national emblem maliciously linking COVID-19 with China.*" This again was answered through the offensive pieces produced by "the Telegraph" quite openly which were not only derogatory but clearly anti-China.

The police are actually knocking on doors . . . , they're dragging them out, mate. . . . It's quite terrifying knowing that people can knock on your door and drag you out for no reason at all because you've got a temperature. (ABC Television, 2020a)

Here we can observe that through the terms "dragging", "police", and "terrifying" distinctive apprehension is created against the manner in which the patients of the pandemic are treated. It further distorts China's image as the representation of such a chaotic situation and maltreatment of the patients without even having proper evidence of their being Corona-positive, giving a terrifying depiction of this state. However, the reality was

quite the opposite and people's welfare and safety were given utmost priority.

They lost about two weeks, maybe three weeks, just when the virus was at its [sic] sort of nascent point, just at a time where they could have traced it, just at a time where perhaps they could have checked it more substantially. But that was lost because it got caught up in the politics of the information flow and information surveillance in China. (ABC Television, [2020a](#))

Though China played a remarkable role in handling and curing the pandemic, its efforts are criticized greatly in the text by indicating China being involved in hiding the true facts because of political reasons and causing unnecessary delays in dealing with the pandemic. Ignoring all the efforts put in by China and highlighting only the loopholes is one of the clearest examples of Negative other-presentation.

The public intellectuals and the public both realized that Dr Li represents the conscience of China. He was suppressed from the beginning from telling the truth. He could have saved . . . thousands of people's lives. But all this was concealed due to the authority's suppression of free speech. (ABC Television, [2020a](#))

Here clearly the Chinese officials are being targeted for hiding the facts and figures to save their image and that they were responsible for so many deaths. Here we do not find the technique of vagueness only as instead of directly saying that they were responsible for the deaths of thousands of people, it is written that thousands of people could have been saved. So that the readers can easily grasp the main point behind the discourse that China was responsible for all those deaths. Side by side the News source adoption technique is also seen being employed as to some extent public intellectuals and the public are claimed to be sharing the same point of view as the media. Though these sources are not absolute or specific but are enough to create doubt in people's minds and to add reliability to the facts presented.

We can see from the data that Canada's positive self-presentation and Canadian Government are evident in the discourse leading to its self-glorification which can be clearly seen in extracts 2, 8, 11 and 15 where categorically the efforts rendered by Canada in controlling the virus are highlighted.

The negative portrayal of others is also termed a "strategy of derogation" (Van Dijk, [2013](#)). This technique sheds light on the negative or unpleasant facts or traits of the "outgroup". This strategy can be employed through certain other techniques that are mentioned below.

Self and other

Self- and other-depiction are the two fundamental topics of ideological discourse. The actors appear to take roles of "ingroup" (we) or "outgroup" (they). This self-other classification is used to describe the discourse structures that support various ideologies. It can be observed through the data collected from The Globe and Mail that terms like "Chinese Government" and "Chinese authorities" have been used categorically in the manner to depict China as an "outgroup" member. On the other hand, as the origin of The Globe and Mail is Canada, so "Canadian Government" and its members depict Canada as an "ingroup" member. This can be clearly observed in extracts 2,3,7,11,15 and for self-presentation versus extracts 1,4,5,6,12,16,17,18,19,20,21 and 22 for other-representation.

Polarization

Polarization is also an effective technique in ideological discourses through which mainly the good things about the "ingroup" and bad things about the "outgroup" are being emphasized. This can be done by using certain rhetorical devices, number games, the selection of news sources, irony, implication, presumption, vagueness, and illustrations, among other techniques. Polarization can be brought into effect by putting us versus them as opposite poles. Through the data collected from The Globe and Mail, it is evident that there is polarization between the Chinese and Canadian governments, as evidenced by their respective displays of positive and negative self-presentation.

Number games

It is observed that news reports employ number games to display reliability and credibility of the facts and figures e.g. the news broadcasted by The Globe and Mail said

"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”

“Ottawa Working With China To Evacuate Canadians: Pm; Canada Is Seeking Approval To Pick Up 196 Residents InWuhan Who Have Asked For Help Leaving Amid Coronavirus Outbreak”

“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”

News source

News source selection is another way of boosting the credibility of the news that is being broadcast by the newscaster. They include any of the authorities supporting their point of view to further enhance their credibility as could be observed in news broadcasted by The Globe and the Mail.

“Chinese Consulate Hits Back At Kenney; Alberta Premier Accused Of Ignoring Facts In Effort To Appear Trump With Anti-China Rhetoric”

“Barton Takes Harder Line On China; Canada's Ambassador To Beijing Says Country's Conduct Undermining Its International Influence; Calls For Review Of Who”

Irony

Van Dijk also states that if the facts are presented through the technique of irony they carry more effect rather than being presented straightaway. As we can see in extracts 5, 8 and 17 where China is being targeted for miscommunication, manipulation and covering the facts in a very ironic tone

Implication

The strategy of Implication is also employed in which the facts that are easily comprehensible should not be expressed overtly. The information though is implicit but signals the readers enough to grasp the hidden ideology behind the words. As we can see in extract 23.

Comparison/ History as a lesson

Another technique is the comparison of either different subjects or the same subject over a period of time (diachronic) for example in extracts 3, 8

and 12; China has been clearly criticized regarding its handling of SARS in the past.

Vagueness

Vagueness is another technique in which when the evidence is unclear and the facts are being stated vaguely. This tactic is typically employed to guard against ignorance of a particular fact. We can observe the technique in extracts 1 and 8 where the news is spread merely without any solid evidence.

Illustrations

Another powerful tool to use in the ideological discourse is illustrations. Illustrations are used to make the discourse more memorable and more imaginable. Through short stories or examples, ripples are created in the minds of the readers to make the facts more plausible and striking. We do not find this technique in the headlines collected as a sample.

By looking at Tables 1 and 2, we can see that a clear comparison is drawn between Canada and China through the usage of extremely ideologically loaded language produced by media. It is evident that as The Globe and Mail is the media that represents Canada the bias can easily be seen in the ideological discourse produced by it. In ideological discourses, it is typically noticed that various techniques are employed to accentuate good self-presentation and bad other-presentation; yet, in certain cases, the converse is observed. Through the data, we analyze that China's positive image is also highlighted but only regarding its economic achievements whereas, its political image is distorted and destroyed. Examples are 3, 8 and 12 where we can vividly observe this technique.

News reflects the political, cultural and social events from the past through different means and depicts the subjective reality rather than the objective one. It also amalgamates the construction of the news caster's reality regarding a certain event and the understanding of the reader of that event from varied perspectives (Van Dijk, 1988).

Limitations and Conclusion of the study:

This study presents the examination of a rather moderate corpus utilizing Van Dijk's ideological square as an analytical framework. The building of China's image is a topic of much debate. The

limitation of the study is that the news and headlines are basically selected from ABC News, The Globe and Mail and some other social platforms forming the database which is not vast enough. This research not only focuses on the hidden ideology behind the discourse produced regarding China during the pandemic but also studies the Positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation and polarization much more clearly by comparing the manner in which both Canada and China are being presented by the particular media. However, news from other sources like TV, the internet or social media is worthy of being selected and it could have given a more comprehensive view of China's image created during a pandemic.

This study mainly focuses on China's image created during and after the times of pandemic however, other social and political factors and events must also be kept in view as the reason for such specific representation by the media.

In this study, it is critically examined how China is being "othered" through the use of

ideological discourse categorically produced by the media. It includes the data collected from the newspaper "The Globe and Mail" which turned the discourse regarding China's relevance to the pandemic into an ideologically loaded discourse through many strategies and "Chinese Government", "China" and "Chinese Citizens" formed the main subjects of this discourse. It is evident that specific word choices and strategies are effectively used to portray China's negative image. However, The Globe and Mail have clearly portrayed the positive self-image of Canada against the negative self-image of China. Additionally, it was noted that China's image was only presented positively when considering its stability in the economy. The headlines and reports that were published on "China," "Chinese Government," and "Chinese citizens" make it abundantly obvious that The Globe and Mail displayed serious prejudice and attempted to harm China's political reputation internationally. It suited the needs of the nation to which the news station belonged since it specifically targeted China for a variety of political reasons including several historical events.

References:

- ABC Radio. (2020, March 11). Coronavirus: Xi visits Wuhan as reported infections slow. *AM*.
<https://www.abc.net.au/radio/programs/am/coronavirus-xi-visits-wuhan-as-reported-infections-slow/12044498>
- ABC Television. (2020a, February 24). "Coronavirus" (transcript). *Four Corners*.
<https://www.abc.net.au/4corners/coronavirus/11996398>
- British and China's mainstream English newspaper reporting of Belt and Road China Daily and Financial Times in Reporting on the Belt and Road Initiative. *China Media Research*, 3(3), 33–42.
- Consulate-General. (2020a, April 22). *The Chinese consulate general in Sydney strongly condemns the daily telegraph for publishing images insulting China*.
<http://sydney.chineseconsulate.org/eng/xw/dt/t1772298.htm>
- Consulate-General. (2020b, April 1). *Ten questions to the daily telegraph from the spokesperson of the Chinese Consulate General in Sydney*.
<http://sydney.chineseconsulate.org/eng/xw/dt/t1764653.htm>
- Zhang, L., & Wu, D. 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>
- Yang, Y., & Liu, X. (2020). 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>
- Mai, Y., & Jocus, A. (2023). A Critical Discourse Analysis of News Reports on Covid-19 from The New York Times and China Daily. *Manusya: Journal of Humanities*, 26(1), 1–28.
<https://doi.org/10.1163/26659077-26010004>
- Representation and Audience Interpretation of China-U.S. Trade Relationship.
- Sun, W. (2021). The virus of fear and anxiety: China, COVID-19, and the Australian media. *Global Media and China*, 6(1), 24–39.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/2059436421988977>
- Van Dijk, T. A. (1988). *News as discourse*. University of Groningen.
- Van Dijk, T. A. (2013). *Ideology and discourse*. In M. Freedon, L. T. Sargent, & M. Stears (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Political Ideologies* (pp. 175–196). Oxford University Press.
- 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
- 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*
- Zhang, L., & Wu, D. (2017). Media Representations of China: A Comparison of

Appendix: News and headlines by The Globe and Mail

1. Travellers Arriving at Three U.S. Airports From Central China To Be Screened For New Coronavirus
2. 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
3. The City Is Ready For Coronavirus; Toronto's Experience With Sars In 2003 Made The Health System Better Prepared For A Disease Outbreak
4. 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
5. Opinion; During A Public-Health Crisis, We Need Good Information That Is Clearly Communicated
6. Opinion; In China, A Health Crisis Tests The Transparency Of Government
7. 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
8. Opinion; Thanks To The Lessons From Sars, We're Better At Handling Outbreaks
9. Travelling? Stay Updated About Coronavirus; Airlines And Hotels Offer Refunds, Revise Cancellation Policies As Ottawa Advises Against Non-Essential Travel To China
10. Outbreak Prompts Companies To Halt Employee Travel To China
11. Ottawa To Evacuate Canadians Stranded In China
12. Opinion; Will China Be More Transparent About Coronavirus Than It Was For Sars?
13. U.S.-China Deal A Threat To Canadian Exporters, Mps Told
14. Opinion; Businesses Should Plan For Coronavirus Disruption
15. Canada Confirms Fourth Coronavirus Case; Woman In London, Ont., Who Initially Tested Negative, Arrived In Toronto
16. 7
17. 5fvq\6Last
18. Week From Wuhan, The Epicentre Of The Outbreak
19. Spread Of Misinformation Has Long Been A Global Health Threat
20. 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
21. As The Coronavirus Spreads, China Is Losing Control Online;
22. An Outpouring Of Anger And Frustration Over The Outbreak Highlights The Chinese Government's Eroding Power In Censoring The Internet
23. China's Wechat Censoring Poses Public-Health Risk:
24. 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
25. Opinion; The Great Economic Equalizer; Covid-19 Will Accomplish What Globalization Couldn't Do - Close The Gap In Prosperity Between Rich And Poor Countries
26. Wuhan Lab Director Calls U.S. Virus-Leak Claims 'Pure Fabrication'
27. 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
28. Promising Treatments For Covid-19 Advanced By Canadian Scientists; Innovators Hope To Translate Discoveries Into Commercial Success

Tables 1

32 TGAM.txt	just weeks before it was safely received 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. Mulroney 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	Shenfeld 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

Table 2

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 straightforward 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, awake 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	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.23like 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 the 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 lesscrowded 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 way. The strain that				
35	TC	of the measures 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 AttorneyGeneral 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	communications 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 criticism, the way conspiratorial anti-Semites				
46	TC	e 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 rules 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 \$1.22The	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 overruling 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. Genius, 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	the 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. Radnyani, 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				