

A contrastive analysis of reports on US Military withdrawing from Afghanistan: *China Daily* and *U.S. News & World Report*

Jiayu Li

College of Literature and Journalism; Huizhou University; China

Corresponding author: lijiaoyu20170911@163.com

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ABSTRACT

This article studies new reports released by the U.S. and China press from 30 August to 2 September 2021 on the United States' troops withdrawing from Afghanistan, aiming at investigating the difference of ideologies towards the evacuation. Comparing how *China Daily* and *U.S. News & World Report* reported the withdrawal, the study finds out that invidious terminology isn't presented in the U.S. reports but repugnant terms are presented in China reports in the headlines. Moreover, the chaotic withdrawal is just Biden's failure and there is no mention of the death of Afghans at all in the U.S. press, while the withdrawal is the U.S. failure but also their so-called "war on terror" is pointless from the beginning, moreover the "America First" policy is implied in China reports. Taoist philosophy (Tao Te Ching) has been reflected in China reports.



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I. INTRODUCTION

The Terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 produced a number of reactions, one of which is that the United States launched the war in Afghanistan in the name of war on terror (see Table 1). The U.S. troops against the Taliban in Afghanistan has been studied (Miller 2011; Chandrasekaran 2012; Gopal 2014). As the last U.S. troops leaves Kabul, Afghanistan on 30 August, 2021- the two decades of war ended with the Taliban guerrillas back in power, which is the United States' longest war with the deaths of more than 2,400 US troops and 240,000 Afghans, costing \$300 million a day. Due to American citizens

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displeased with the chaotic withdrawal from Afghanistan and thirteen American troops killed by a suicide bomber at the Kabul airport on 26 August, the U.S. President Joe Biden delivered remarks on the U.S. evacuation from Afghanistan on 31 August, 2021. It generated intense debate and extensive media coverage.

Table 1. The timeline of the U.S. troops against the Taliban in Afghanistan

Time	Events
Sept. 11, 2001	Terrorist attacks on Sep. 11, 2001 in the U.S.
Oct. 7, 2001	The United States launched the war in Afghanistan in the name of war on terror.
Nov. 12, 2001	Taliban forces fled Kabul under cover of darkness.
Feb. 29, 2020	The United States and the Taliban are set to hammer out a peace deal after 10 rounds of backdoor talks in the Qatari capital of Doha.
Aug. 15, 2021	The Taliban said that they have taken control of the presidential palace in Afghan capital Kabul, and they will soon declare the establishment of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan.
Aug. 30, 2021	The last US troops fled out of Afghanistan - bringing an end to 20 years of war.

Wang (1992) proposed that the news treatment of international events is influenced by many factors, one of which is political ideology. It is widely known that the political divisions of the U.S. and China are deep-seated. Every gesture of the world's two largest economies will be vitally significant for the whole world, for example, the air collision between a US military airplane and a Chinese fighter jet in 2001, the US-China trade war in 2018, the signing of the so-called Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act by the United States in 2019, banning Xinjiang cotton in 2021 and COVID-19 origins tracing in 2021. The above are directly related to the interests of China and the United States. Nevertheless, it seems that has nothing to do with China that the U.S. troops withdraw from Afghanistan and the U.S. President Joe Biden speaks about the end of the war in Afghanistan. Would the reports from China and the United States be consistent? What are the focuses of news coverage in China and the United States?

Of course, the discourse of war in the media coverage has been studied. Hodges and Nilep (2007) brought more than ten documents on the topic of the war on terror together, some of which depend on the mass media. Atawneh (2009) explored the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in the media coverage with the analysis of the types of speech acts, and demonstrated that the more powerful side use many more Threats in the conflict. Amer (2017) examined the representation of political social actors in four international

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newspapers on the Gaza war of 2008–2009, and suggested that the political orientations of the newspapers and the liberal and conservative ideological stances have an influence on news reports.

Among all the stakeholders of the issue on the United States' troops to withdraw from Afghanistan, America, as the only super power, has been predominating the international politics. Although it seems that has nothing to do with China that the U.S. troops withdraw from Afghanistan and the U.S. President Joe Biden speaks about the end of the war in Afghanistan, Afghanistan is next to Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, which means that Xinjiang would be affected by the situation in Afghanistan to some extent. Moreover, Xinhua (2021) proposed that "The United States seems to have long been obsessed with poisoning the well of China. It has been peddling completely fabricated claims about Xinjiang such as the so-called 'genocide' and 'forced labor'". Therefore, China is also a significant stakeholder on the withdrawal issue with the close relationship with the Afghanistan, the Sino-US tense situation, and rising international status. The ideological implications of the headlines, the mention of certain participants and etc. are potent strategies when shaping readers' ideology of the news events, because "presentation are manifestations of underlying meaning and reference. They serve the interpretive strategies of the reader in the construction of the semantic representations and models in the memory" (van Dijk 1988; 1989).

The news discourses between the U.S. and Chinese media have been analyzed from a critical perspective. Akhavan-Majid and Ramaprasad (1998) focused on the Fourth United Nations Conference on Women and the Non-Governmental Organizations Forum in the U.S. and Chinese reports on the framing and ideology. Li (2009) examined two particular events of the NATO bombing of the Chinese embassy in Yugoslavia in 1999 and the air collision between a US military airplane and a Chinese fighter jet in 2001 in *The New York Times* and *China Daily* by analyzing discourses, styles, and genres, and proposed that national newspapers play particularly key roles in creating national identities. He and Zhou (2015) focused on six pieces of news in *China Daily* and *The Washing Post* on three safety accidents by analyzing the differences of the word choice, which reflected the discrepant ideological standpoints and national interests in the news discourse. Wang (2016) contrasted the political slogan of the "Chinese Dream" mediatized in the U.S. and China press by analyzing context, time, and space with theoretical frameworks in narrative studies and concepts in mediated discourse analysis, which demonstrated a constant "othering" practice of the American media and the "blind-to-others" of the Chinese media. Yang (2018) analyzed two texts in *The New York Times* and *China Daily* on the trade dispute between China and the U.S in 2009 by focusing on transitivity and modality, and proposed that deliberate language choices could help reconstruct events and affect their readers with their stances and attitudes.

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Liang (2020) compared the representation of the missile test of Democratic People's Republic of Korea in November 2017 in *The New York Times* and *China Daily* by analyzing social actor and news narrative, and deemed that "these differences is informed theoretically by perceived differences in culture". Teo and Xu (2023) compared the portrayal of China's Belt and Road Initiative in *China Daily* and *The New York Times*, by analyzing the various discursive strategies to portray the Belt and Road Initiative and its various players to unpack the embedded ideologies underlying the news reports. This study attempts to study how the world's two largest economies to present the evacuation of the United States' troops from Afghanistan.

II. METHOD

This paper seeks to contribute to the study on the United States' troops to withdraw from Afghanistan by examining news coverage released on the official websites of *China Daily* and *U.S. News & World Report* in response to America' troops withdrawing from Afghanistan in August 2021, which is America's the longest war's cost with thousands of lives and trillions of dollars, and 240,000 Afghans.

China Daily, founded in 1981, is an English-language daily newspaper owned by the Publicity Department of the Chinese Communist Party, which is the ruling party of China. Chen (2007) proposed that "many of the ideological and political constraints operating upon the state-controlled sector of the Chinese media generally operate also upon the *China Daily*". *U.S. News & World Report*, online newsmagazine, published in Washington from 1933, which is the third largest news magazine in the United States after *Time* and *Newsweek*. *Britannica* (2020) pointed out that "from its start, *U.S. News & World Report* had an editorial viewpoint somewhat more conservative than its larger rivals, *Time* and the American weekly newsmagazine *Newsweek*, and unlike them it paid scant attention to sports and the arts, except as they might pertain to developing major political and economic stories". Acceptably, it is to use "elite" newspapers to substitute for others in samples (Jamieson and Campbell 1992). Therefore, *China Daily* and *U.S. News & World Report* can undoubtedly be considered to be such representatives of the various print media in a society.

The trend of reporting can be gauged by which the corpus consists of news reports of the withdrawal over a period of several days (Fang 2001). This collection covers the period from 30 August to 2 September 2001.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Headlines and themes

Headline includes the key topic of the news, which is the most significant information a news report wants to express. Fang (2001) proposed that headlines signal a special perspective or framework to interpret what is to follow. It could present the interpretive frameworks of newspapers that examining and comparing the headlines in the news texts between *China Daily* and *U.S. News & World Report*. The ideological implications of the headlines should be discussed (van Dijk 1988). Topical differences could become transparent when contrasting the headlines owing to the differences in ideologies. The headlines are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. News headlines of US Military withdrawing from Afghanistan

2021	<i>China Daily</i>	<i>U.S. News & World Report</i>
30 Aug.	US destined to fail in Afghanistan after 20 years of misguided efforts: Gulf Times	Longest War's Cost: Thousands of Lives, Trillions of Dollars
	US in final phase of evacuations	The War in Afghanistan Ends Where It Started
		US Flies More Evacuees Out as Withdrawal Deadline Nears
31 Aug.	Aftermath of Afghanistan: purpose debated	Analysis: War Is Over but Not Biden's Afghanistan Challenges
	Rockets fired in Kabul amid US withdrawal	AP FACT CHECK: Biden Skirts Broken Promise on Afghan Exit
	Taliban deploys special forces at Kabul airport after US evacuation: spokesman	As US Military Leaves Kabul, Many Americans, Afghans Remain
	Washington's hubris tumbles in epic Afghanistan fiasco	Biden Defiant on the End of the Afghanistan War
		FACT FOCUS: Trump, Others Wrong on US Gear Left with Taliban
1 Sept.	Afghans deserve clear answer from US on Kabul airport deaths	AP FACT CHECK: Biden's Shaky Claim of US Readiness in Afghan
	Biden defends Afghanistan exit as 'best decision for America'	
	'Engaging with Taliban' an effective way to address Afghanistan issue: Former US diplomat	
	Experts debate impact of Afghan war on US	
	Washington needs to do soul-searching about its failure in Afghanistan	

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2 Sept.	Biden defiant on Afghan pullout	'It Looked Apocalyptic': Crew Describes Afghan Departure
	Biden's Afghanistan moves shape up as political hedging	Milley: US Coordination With Taliban on Strikes 'Possible'
	Failures trail in wake of US' chaotic pullout	
Number of texts	14	11
Number of words	7,720	13,058

From August 30 to September 2, 2021, there are 14 and 11 news reports on the official websites of *China Daily* and *U.S. News & World Report* respectively. Wang (1992) proposed political ideology played an important role in the media coverage, which is also reflected in the headlines of the news reports on America's troops withdrawing from Afghanistan in the U.S. and China press. The terminology on the withdrawal is convincing in the headlines.

There is no invidious terminology used by the U.S. reports with respect to the withdrawal; whereas repugnant terms are presented in China reports from Table 2. Negative words such as "fail", "fiasco", "failure" and "failures" are used by Chinese media when referring to the result of the U.S. launched the war on terror in Afghanistan, contrasting with neutral terms "ends", "over" and "end" by the U.S. media. As Table 2 shows, both of China and America media use the words "withdrawal" and "exit", but "pullout" presented twice in China media coverage, which is quite a contrast to "leaves" and "departure" in the U.S. press with respect to withdrawal United States' troops to withdraw from Afghanistan. The differences of news treatment between *China Daily* and *U.S. News & World Report* concerning the issue reflects their different political ideologies.

After examining the headlines in more detail, President Joe Biden's televised speech about the end of the war in Afghanistan on 31 August in Washington has been reported, "Biden defends Afghanistan exit as 'best decision for America'" and "Biden defiant on Afghan pullout" in *China Daily*, and "Biden Defiant on the End of the Afghanistan War" in *U.S. News & World Report*, respectively (see Table 3). However, "Biden defends Afghanistan exit as 'best decision for America'" in *China Daily* on 1 September at 04:34 am (hereinafter referred to as CD 1), which just has 262 words that directly or indirectly quote the words of Biden, and there is no attitude of *China Daily* expressed at all toward the event. On 2 September at 0:00 am "Biden defiant on Afghan pullout" in *China Daily* (hereinafter referred to as CD 2) is more like a response to "Biden Defiant on the End of the Afghanistan War" in *U.S. News & World Report* on 31 August at 5:46 pm (hereinafter referred to as NWR 1) to some extent, thus the news treatment of the international event

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would be influenced by the political ideology. Through comparing and examining the coverage on President Joe Biden's televised speech on Tuesday, the difference of ideologies of the U.S. and China journalists towards United States' troops withdrawing from Afghanistan would be revealed.

Table 3: News reports over President Joe Biden's televised speech

	Number of words	Number of photos	Number of Recommended Videos	Number of links	Number of "Biden"
<i>CD 1</i>	262	1	0	0	6
<i>CD 2</i>	800	1	0	0	10
<i>NWR 1</i>	1259	36	5	2	25

Social actors

With regard to President Joe Biden's televised speech about the end of the war in Afghanistan on 31 August, "Biden Defiant on the End of the Afghanistan War" is presented by *U.S. News & World Report* on 31 August, and "Biden defiant on Afghan pullout" by *China Daily* on 2 September. The ways that social actors can be represented in English discourse have been analyzed (van Leeuwen 1996). Moreover, Fang (2001) and Amer (2017) examined the representation of the social actors on the international events in news reports. The representation of social actors on the reports of President Joe Biden's televised speech will be analyzed in this section.

Table 4: Social actors mentioned on President Joe Biden's televised speech on 31 August

	<i>China Daily</i>	<i>U.S. News & World Report</i>
Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US government • Washington • America • Americans • US civilians • American troops • US troops • US media • Students • Allies • Western nations • Afghanistan • Afghans • Afghan armed forces • well-armed forces • Taliban • Taliban fighters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. government • the United States • the U.S. • America • American • Americans • American citizens • U.S. troops • American forces • Thirteen American troops • American servicemembers • Afghanistan • Afghan government • Afghans • Afghan army • Taliban • women and girls

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • anti-Taliban opposition group • anti-Taliban fighters • ISIS-K • local militias as well as remnants of army and special forces units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • terrorist organizations; • ISIS-K, the Afghan affiliate of the Islamic State group • 122,000 people
Specific individuals or organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United States President Joe Biden • Sacramento Bee • then-senator Biden and two other senators, John Kerry and Chuck Hagel • Afghan interpreter named Mohammed, his wife and their four children • White House press secretary Jen Psaki • Pentagon spokesman John Kirby regional leader Ahmad Massoud • Afghan president, Ashraf Ghani • Defense Minister General Bismillah Khan Mohammadi • Reuters/Ipsos • Associated Press • The Wall Street Journal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Joe Biden • The State Department • former President Donald Trump • Tom Schwartz, a Vanderbilt University history professor • Associated Press

China Daily includes more social actors in the media coverage by comparing *China Daily* with *U.S. News & World Report* (see Table 4). A range of social actors from the general are included in *China Daily*, such as "US government", "US civilians", "American troops", "Allies", "Western nations", "Afghanistan", "Afghan armed forces", "Taliban", "anti-Taliban fighters" and "ISIS-K"; to the specific, such as "United States President Joe Biden", "then-senator Biden and two other senators, John Kerry and Chuck Hagel", "Afghan interpreter named Mohammed, his wife and their four children", "White House press secretary Jen Psaki", "Afghan president, Ashraf Ghani" and "Defense Minister General Bismillah Khan Mohammadi". Therefore, it is apparent that although the United States launched the war in Afghanistan in the name of war on terror, other Western nations military in Afghanistan also have a long combat during the 20-year, through the general references of "Allies" and "Western nations" presented by *China Daily*.

Nevertheless, *U.S. News & World Report* contains far fewer social actors: a general reference, such as "U.S. government", "American citizens", "U.S. troops", "American servicemembers", "Afghan government", "Afghan army", "Taliban", "women and girls", "terrorist organizations", and "ISIS-K, the Afghan affiliate of the Islamic State group"; to the specific, such as "President Joe Biden", "The State Department", "President Donald Trump Tom", "Schwartz, a Vanderbilt University history professor". With regard to the general references, *U.S. News & World Report* mentioned "women and girls" and "terrorist

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organizations". Firstly, it is worried that the advance made for the rights of women and girls are mostly likely to be affected, which hints women and girls lives of Afghans got better in the past two decades in Afghanistan. Secondly, American forces combated terrorist organizations in the past two decades in Afghanistan, which have scored some important victories.

Unlike the general references, the specific individuals or organizations has fewer similarities, just "President Joe Biden" and "Associated Press" are presented by both of *China Daily* and *U.S. News & World Report*. Moreover, *China Daily* includes far more specific individuals or organizations in the media coverage (see Table 4). "Former President Donald Trump" just appeared in *U.S. News & World Report*, because the televised speech is made by President Joe Biden who faced the American citizens displeased with the chaotic withdrawal from Afghanistan, and he must persuade Americans that he has do the right thing, which he must do ("former President Donald Trump" is shown in bold below). One of reasons that American forces chaotically withdrawal from Afghanistan is that former President Donald Trump and the Taliban hammer out a peace deal in the Qatari capital of Doha in 2020.

- (1) Biden showed his annoyance with several players in the withdrawal drama. He sniped at former **President Donald Trump** for making a 2020 deal with the Taliban to be out in May, with the proviso that the Taliban would not attack American forces in the interim.

"But if we stayed, all bets were off," Biden said.

(*U.S. News & WORLD REPORT*, Aug. 31, 2021)

Interestingly, senator Biden in 2008 is presented by Chinese media, moreover the news source is also underlined. Firstly, the event emphasized the person and his families who helped Biden in 2008 are still "hiding from the Taliban", and do not receive the help from the U.S. troops amid the withdrawal. It indicates that the withdrawal was is chaotic and unsuccessful. Secondly, *China Daily* underlined that The Wall Street Journal reported the rescue, which aims to stress the reliability of the material. The relevant social actors are shown in bold below.

- (2) The plight of an **Afghan interpreter named Mohammed**, who helped rescue **then-senator Biden and two other senators, John Kerry and Chuck Hagel**, who were stranded in an Afghanistan valley after their helicopter was forced to land in a snowstorm in 2008, was reported in **The Wall Street Journal**. He and **his wife and their four children** are hiding from the **Taliban**. (*China Daily*, Sept. 2, 2021)

China Daily and *U.S. News & World Report* have given voice to very various actors and news participants, which to some extent is a reflection of their respective ideology in media coverage. There are several differences between the two newspapers. Firstly,

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China Daily included a more diverse range of social actors than *U.S. News & World Report*, especially the specific individuals or organizations.

Secondly, *U.S. News & World Report* presents reasons of the chaotic withdrawal, such as groups (“Afghan government” and “American citizens”), specific individuals or organizations (“former President Donald Trump”). Nevertheless, *China Daily* underlines the conclusive proofs of the chaotic withdrawal, such as groups (“24 students from Sacramento, California, are confirmed to be stranded in Afghanistan”, “ISIS-K is the Islamic State affiliate that claimed responsibility for a suicide bombing outside Kabul’s international airport on Aug 26 that killed 13 US troops and 170 Afghans” and “At least seven Taliban fighters were killed in clashes in the Panjshir valley north of the capital on Monday night, according to two members of the main anti-Taliban opposition group”), specific individuals or organizations (“Afghan interpreter named Mohammed” and “his wife and their four children”).

Thirdly, *U.S. News & World Report* tends to claim the moral high ground which the war in Afghanistan is legitimate and justificatory over the last two decades, reflected by groups (“the rights of women and girls are likely to recede if not evaporate, as the Taliban impose strict Sharia law” and “With no troops left on the ground – and the diplomatic mission moved, at least for now to Qatar – security experts worry that terrorist organizations like ISIS-K, the Afghan affiliate of the Islamic State group, could flourish and grow in Afghanistan”).

Fourthly, *U.S. News & World Report* presents that President Joe Biden criticized the Afghan government on 31 August, whereas *China Daily* presents that Biden praised the Afghan armed forces on 2 September, 2021. Interestingly, the news source of *U.S. News & World Report* is President Joe Biden’s televised speech, but *China Daily* is Reuters coverage, moreover the material is provided by an anonymity who was not authorized to spread it. The criticism is on 31 August, whereas the praise took place on 23 July according to *China Daily*, which aims to satirize the U.S. government. The Afghan armed forces that American troops has spent two decades training and equipping how vulnerable they are. Moreover, the reason that the attitudes have changed radically just about one month is that Afghan government let the Taliban take over Kabul swiftly, which results in the chaos of the United States’ troops to withdraw from Afghanistan. The reason that Biden praised the Afghan armed forces is that hopes they fight against the Taliban to play for time for American forces organizing an orderly evacuation, and criticized is that they do not reach the desired results. *China Daily* implies the “America First” policy, which is the foreign policy of the United States frequently mentioned by Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman. The relevant social actors, “criticized” and “praised” are shown in bold below.

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- (3) He also **criticized** the **Afghan government**, which he called “corrupt”, for letting the **Taliban** take over quickly, even after **American forces** spent decades training and equipping the **Afghans** to protect their country. “The assumption that the **Afghan government** would be able to hold on... turned out not to be accurate,” Biden said.

(*U.S. News & WORLD REPORT*, Aug. 31, 2021)

- (4) He **praised** the **Afghan armed forces**, which were trained and funded by the **US government**. “You clearly have the best military,” he told Ghani. “You have 300,000 well-armed forces versus 70–80,000, and they’re clearly capable of fighting well.”

(*China Daily*, Sept. 2, 2021)

Fifthly, *China Daily* implies that the U.S. longest war doesn’t make any sense although it has cost trillions of dollars, and early 2,500 the U.S. troops and 240,000 Afghans lives, the Taliban control more territory. Chinses government fundamentally negates the war launched by the United States against Taliban in Afghanistan. Nevertheless, *U.S. News & World Report* directly presents that Americans supported the evacuation but dissatisfied with the way of the withdrawal. The relevant social actors are shown in bold below.

- (5) The **Taliban** now control more territory than when they last ruled before being ousted in 2001 at the start of **the United States’** longest war, in which nearly **2,500 US troops** and an estimated **240,000 Afghans** died. The war’s cost has been estimated at \$2 trillion, **The Associated Press** reported.

(*China Daily*, Sept. 2, 2021)

- (6) While **Americans** have overwhelmingly supported the idea of **the United States** leaving **Afghanistan**, which has cost **America** trillions of dollars and nearly **2,500 U.S. lives**. But they are deeply dissatisfied with the way the withdrawal was conducted.

(*U.S. News & WORLD REPORT*, Aug. 31, 2021)

Finally, the two coverage are also unequal when mentioning the social actors of deaths in its 20-year duration due to the different political ideology. With regard to the deaths of the U.S. troops and Afghans over the past two decades, and the deaths from a suicide bomber at the airport on 26 August, 2021, *China Daily* presents both of the U.S. troops and Afghans once (“nearly 2,500 US troops and an estimated 240,000 Afghans” and “13 US troops and 170 Afghans”). However, *U.S. News & World Report* just presents the deaths of the U.S. troops twice (“more than 2,400 American lives”, “nearly 2,500 U.S. lives”, “thirteen American troops” and “13 American servicemembers”), but there is no mention of the death of Afghans at all. The piece of news report in *China Daily* on 2 September is not only a response but also expose and satire to the coverage in *U.S. News & World Report* on 31 August, highlighting the U.S. media who totally neglect the Afghan people who has

lost their lives as a result of so-called “war on terror”. *China Daily* re-emphasize the “America First” policy.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study has demonstrated that headlines and social actors (van Dijk 1988; van Leeuwen 1996) can be integrated effectively and fruitfully, by conducting a careful examination of the new reports released by *U.S. News & World Report* and *China Daily* from 30 August to 2 September 2021 on the United States’ troops to withdraw from Afghanistan, to analyze the difference of the ideologies in the press.

The similarities found in the U.S. and China media coverage from 30 August to 2 September 2021 is that both sides are aware of how damaging the United States launched the war in Afghanistan in the name of war on terror – the two decades of war ended with the Taliban guerrillas back in power. This is due to the United States’ longest war with the deaths of more than 2,400 US troops and costing \$300 million a day. In terms of explaining the different patterns in the U.S. and China press representations of the withdrawal that have emerged from the study, it could be argued that political ideology (Wang 1992) played a significant role in shaping media coverage. Detailed examination of the headlines indicates that no invidious terminology is presented in the U.S. reports; whereas repugnant terms are presented in China reports with respect to the withdrawal. Detailed analysis of discursive strategies indicates that United States’ troops to withdraw from Afghanistan is unsuccessful but it is only a matter of Biden, but Biden shirks the responsibility and presents reasons of the chaotic withdrawal, moreover there is no mention of the death of Afghans at all in the U.S. press, while not only the evacuation is chaotic and failed but also the so-called war on terror is wrong and pointless from the beginning, moreover the “America First” policy is implied, and the gesture of the United States and other western countries who have sent troops to Afghanistan is accused in China press.

Taoist philosophy (Tao Te Ching), which represents the highest achievement of Eastern philosophy in the Axial Age of the world and has influenced not only the intellectual history of China, but also Chinese politics, culture and military, has been reflected in China reports. “Evil doers who do evil do not follow the way of heaven, and sooner or later they will perish”, since the U.S. launched the war in Afghanistan in the name of war on terror, who also ended the war with embarrassed, chaotic and unbenefited, and the deaths of more than 2,400 US troops and costing \$300 million a day, but Taliban guerrillas back in power.

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