

## **Contrastive Analysis of Discourse Representation in Japanese and American Newspaper Reports**

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### **Abstract**

Discourse representation plays an important role in the news report. The reporter uses it to relate events in the real world to what he or she intends to report to the reader. Various types of verbs for representing discourse are used. There exist differences in the use of representing verbs in terms of illocutionary force. Speech act verbs are used to give illocutionary force to represented discourse. This paper elucidates the relationships between the value of news sources and the choice of representing verbs in Japanese and American newspaper reports. The reporter uses modes of direct and indirect discourse representation when he or she attributes statements to news sources. Each mode of discourse representation has different functions in the newspaper report. Thus, this paper analyzes this issue by comparing Japanese newspaper reports with American newspaper reports. In addition, this paper investigates how these modes of discourse representation are used to represent discourse in Japanese and American newspaper reports in light of the overall structure of discourse. This paper examines these issues based on a corpus of Japanese and American newspaper reports.

### **Framework of Analysis**

The framework of critical discourse analysis has been used in analyses of the news discourse. Fairclough (1992) describes the concept of discourse representation, wherein there is a form of intertextuality in which parts of other texts are taken into a text marked with devices such as quotation marks and reporting clauses. Fairclough (1992) points out that discourse representation is associated with not only language texts but also social practices. That is, it is important to analyze

intertextuality or discourse representation from both linguistic and social perspectives.

### **Representing Verbs**

The choice of the representing verb is closely associated with the extent to which represented discourse is controlled by representing discourse. Various kinds of representing verbs are used in the news report. They can be divided into the following categories:

1. reporting verbs (“say”, “tell”): The reporter gives a neutral evaluation of represented discourse. The represented discourse is not controlled by the reporter. It is presented to the reader objectively.
2. mental (thought) verbs (“wonder”, “recall”): The internal states of the subject of represented discourse is presented to the reader. These verbs are not frequently used in the newspaper report to represent discourse. Unlike prose fiction, the actual spoken discourse of a news source is transformed into the reporter's written discourse in the news report (Short, Semono & Culpepper, 1996).
3. manner-of-speaking verbs (“shout”): Physical characteristics are given to represented discourse and presented to the reader.
4. speech act (illocutionary) verbs (“warn”, “claim”): Illocutionary force is given to represented discourse by the reporter. Thus, the reader's interpretation of the represented discourse is controlled by the reporter. However, each of these speech act verbs has a different kind of illocutionary force.

### **Modes of Discourse Representation**

There are forms of direct and indirect discourse representation. Classifying the modes of discourse representation is closely associated with the degree to which represented discourse is demarcated from representing discourse.

#### **1. Direct Discourse Representation**

##### (1) direct discourse

Direct discourse consists of a reported clause and a reporting clause. The speech act value of the reported clause is basically maintained in direct discourse. The reported clause is a verbatim report of the original utterance although there are some exceptions. Also, there is a clear demarcation between the reported clause and the reporting clause.

##### (2) direct discourse (slip)

There is a case in which indirect discourse slips into direct discourse. In this case, the represented discourse is partially a verbatim report of the original utterance. This case can also be included in the mode of direct discourse (Fairclough, 1995).

##### (3) free direct discourse

There is no reporting clause. However, the reported clause and quotation marks are retained. The reported clause is basically a verbatim report of the original utterance. No speech act value is added to the reported clause. Thus, the reader has direct access to the represented discourse.

## **2. Indirect Discourse Representation**

### **(1) indirect discourse**

This form of discourse consists of the reporting clause and the reported clause. No quotation marks are used. It is clear whose voice is represented. The represented discourse could be a verbatim report of the original utterance. However, the original utterance of the represented discourse is generally summarized or paraphrased. Thus, the reader doesn't have direct access to the represented discourse.

In addition, there are cases in which the phrase, "according to" and the colon, " : " are used to show whose voice is represented. In these cases, no representing verbs are used. These cases could be included in the category of indirect discourse.

### **(2) free indirect discourse (unsigned form of discourse representation)**

In free indirect discourse, there are no quotation marks. There is a mixing of representing discourse and represented discourse. There is no clear demarcation between the representing discourse and the represented discourse. Thus, discourse representation is double-voiced. This mode covers a broad range of discourse representation. Toolan (1988) suggests that free indirect discourse has the following characteristics:

- (a) The third-person pronoun is used in presented discourse.
- (b) Modality markers (must, had to, could, would, might) are frequently used for presented discourse to express stance about probability and obligation. Interpretation is given to presented discourse.
- (c) This form has a summarizing effect, and the reader doesn't have direct access to the original utterances of represented discourse.

In addition, there are similarities between free indirect discourse and free direct discourse as follows:

- (a) There is a case in which no setting is presented. Thus, it is not clear whose voice is represented.
- (b) In presented discourse, there is syntactic inversion in question format. The subject and the verb are inverted. Also, presented discourse is in a colloquial style.
- (c) This form functions as highlighting represented discourse and presenting it to the reader.

## **3. Narrative Speech Act (Unsigned Form of Discourse Representation)**

Short *et al.* (1996) have developed this category of discourse representation. The function of this form is similar to that of free indirect discourse. There is a

mixing of representing discourse and represented discourse. There is no separate reported clause. This form shows that the speech act is performed by a character in a newspaper report. The speech act value of the original utterance is presented by the reporter. Then, presented discourse is most controlled by the reporter. The reader doesn't have access to what the character actually said. Also, this form has a clear summarizing effect.

#### **4. Other Forms of Discourse Representation**

In addition to the above forms of discourse representation, there are other forms of discourse representation. Short *et al.* (1996) use the forms of thought presentation such as direct thought, free direct thought, indirect thought, free indirect thought and narrative thought act and so on to compare prose fiction with news reports in terms of discourse representation. In this analysis, however, these forms are not used because they account for only a small portion of discourse representation in newspaper reports.

#### **Reliability of News Sources in Discourse Representation**

The accessibility to direct news sources is important in making a newspaper report objective and reliable. The following is an example of sources used in a crime story:

criminal, suspect, defendant, → people concerned, witnesses → police,  
authorities concerned → unidentified sources → the reporter

These sources of news reports appear as the subjects of representing verbs in discourse representation. If the reporter represents the discourse of a criminal, discourse representation is reliable. However, the represented discourse is not necessarily identical to the direct news source. If the reporter represents the discourse of the criminal, based on information from authorities concerned or unidentified sources, the discourse representation may not be objective and reliable.

#### **Corpus Analyzed**

The following corpus of Japanese and American newspaper reports were analyzed:

10 Japanese newspaper reports from Asahi Shimbun (newspaper)  
10 American newspaper reports from Los Angeles Times

The corpus of the Japanese newspaper reports was collected from the printed version of Asahi Shimbun. The corpus of the American newspaper reports was collected from the World Wide Web site of Los Angeles Times via the Internet.

The news reports in the corpus were collected from the human interest section of each newspaper. They consist of accidents, crime stories, trials and institutional scandals. These kinds of news reports are suited for analyzing discourse

representation because of the objectivity and reliability of the news sources in them. Also, all of the newspaper reports in the corpus are written in a narrative style.

### **Contrastive Analysis of Discourse Representation**

#### **Contrastive Analysis of Representing Verbs**

The use of representing verbs in each mode of discourse representation is shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

#### **Figure 1: Representing Verbs in the Japanese Newspaper Report**

- (1) use of representing verbs in direct discourse  
[Including direct discourse (slip)]

reporting verbs (34): hanasu (speak; 16), yuu (say; 6), kataru (tell; 6), tou (ask; 2), tsutaeru (report; 1), nagasu (broadcast; 1), kotaeru (answer; 1), touben suru (reply; 1)

mental verbs (5): kangaeru (think; 3), hurikaeru (reflect; 1), kuyamu (regret; 1)

manner-of-speaking verbs (1): wameku (shout, 1)

speech act verbs (40): noberu (mention; 6), setsumeisuru (explain; 4), mitomeru (admit; 3), hitei suru (deny; 2), shingen suru (suggest; 2), hanetsukeru (reject; 2), shiteki suru (point out; 2), hureru (refer; 1), kurikaesu (repeat; 1), ii tsuzukeru (maintain; 1), uttaeru (appeal; 1), shuchou suru (claim; 1), tsukekuwaeru (add; 1), youkyuu suru (demand; 1), irai suru (request; 1), akirakani suru (clarify; 1), dangen suru (declare; 1), shougen suru (testify; 1), hanron suru (object; 1), mite iru (judge; 1), tsumeyoru (press; 1), joudan o yuu (joke; 1), settoku suru (persuade; 1), yuudou suru (induce; 1), human o shimesu (complain; 1), akirameru (give up; 1)

- (2) use of representing verbs in indirect discourse

reporting verbs (4): yuu (say; 4),

speech act verbs (8): shiteki suru (point out; 3), akasu (reveal; 1), shisa suru (suggest; 1), shiji suru (order; 1), shuchou suru (claim; 1), shougen suru (testify; 1)

total number of representing verbs: 92

proportion of reporting verbs among the total: 41 %

proportion of speech act verbs among the total: 52 %

**Figure 2: Representing Verbs in the American Newspaper Report**

- (1) use of representing verbs in direct discourse  
[ including direct discourse (slip)]

reporting verbs (48): say ( 48 )

mental verbs (2): recall ( 2 )

speech act verbs (5): add ( 3 ), stress ( 1 ), warn ( 1 )

- (2) use of representing verbs in indirect discourse

reporting verbs (65): say ( 62 ), tell ( 1 ), report ( 2 )

mental verbs (3): believe ( 1 ), recall ( 1 ), remember ( 1 )

speech act verbs (10): stress ( 2 ), speculate ( 1 ), claim ( 1 ), allege ( 1 ), confirm ( 1 ), add ( 1 ), maintain ( 1 ), testify ( 1 ), contend ( 1 )

total number of representing verbs: 133

proportion of reporting verbs among the total: 85%

proportion of speech act verbs among the total:11%

As Figure 1 indicates, in the Japanese newspaper reports, reporting verbs are not frequently used in both direct discourse and indirect discourse. The speech act verbs are used for the reporter to give speech act value to represented discourse. Although they are used in both direct discourse and indirect discourse, they are particularly used in direct discourse. They account for 52 % of the total number of representing verbs.

By contrast, as shown in Figure 2, in the American newspaper reports, the neutral reporting verb “say” is most frequently used in both direct discourse and indirect discourse. This verb accounts for 83 % of the total number of representing verbs. Although the speech act verbs are mainly used in indirect discourse, they are not frequently used. Thus, represented discourse in direct discourse and indirect discourse is not so controlled as in the Japanese newspaper report.

The mental verbs account for a small portion of discourse representation in both of the Japanese newspaper reports and the American newspaper reports.

**Contrastive Analysis of Modes of Discourse Representation**

**1. Forms of Discourse Representation in the Corpus**

**(1) Forms of Discourse Representation in the Japanese Newspaper Report**

- (a) “Watakushi ga saikou sekininsha dearu koto wa yoku wakatteiru” to sekinin o mitometa.

(direct discourse in the body)

“( I ) fully recognize that I am the chief person in charge, ” (he) admitted responsibility.

This statement was made in an interview with the president of a securities company that was involved in a financial scandal. Thus, the represented discourse comes from the direct news source. However, the first person-singular pronoun in the parenthesis is omitted although the speaker of an utterance tends to be omitted in Japanese spoken discourse. The speech act verb “admit” is used for the reporter to give full illocutionary force to the represented discourse. The reporter emphasizes that the subject of the speech act verb admitted responsibility. As such, the represented discourse is evaluated and controlled by the reporter. In addition, the subject of the speech act verb is omitted in the represented discourse. Therefore, the represented discourse is not objectively presented although it is a form of direct discourse.

- (b) “Watakushi wa gakumon ya kenkyu wa shita ga, kusuri o kyokasuru koto wa dekinai” to nobe, kouseishou ni sekinin ga arukoto o shuchoushita.

(direct discourse and indirect discourse in the body)

“ I was involved in academic study and research, but cannot have the authority to approve the treatment, ” (he) mentioned and claimed that the Ministry of Welfare had responsibility.

This statement was made in a press conference by a person who is accused of having approved a treatment leading to HIV. This is the only case in which the first-person singular pronoun is used in the represented direct discourse in the corpus. In the other cases in the corpus, no first-person singular pronouns are used, as is shown in the example (a). In this case, the original utterance of the represented discourse is important because of the seriousness of the incident. However, the illocutionary force is given to the direct discourse by the speech act verb, “shuchoushita (claimed),” in the indirect discourse following the direct discourse. This speech act verb is used for the reporter to distance himself or herself from the responsibility for what is reported (Caldas-Coulthard, 1994).

- (c) “Ano hei norikoerareruzo” to joudan o itta tokoro,  
“ (You) can get over that fence of the prison, ” (the jailer) joked,  
(direct discourse in the body and free direct discourse in the headline)

This reported conversation was made between a prisoner (defendant) and the jailer who helped the prisoner escape from the prison. The illocutionary force is given to the represented discourse by using the expressive type of speech act verb,

“joke.” Also, the actual news source is the authorities concerned, judging from the context of the whole text. That is, the represented discourse is based on an indirect news source. Thus, independence and objectivity are not given to the represented discourse. This form of direct discourse is transformed into the form of free direct discourse without the illocutionary verb, “joke” in the sub-headline of this newspaper report.

(d) Otoko wa chakuriku suru made soujuushitsu ni suwari, chakurikugo ni detekita to yuu.

(free indirect discourse in the body)

"The man reportedly sat in the cockpit until landing and came out after landing."

“To yuu” in the sentence-final position has the function of making unclear whose voice is represented. As a result, the news source is unspecified. This form of discourse representation is equivalent to free indirect discourse in English. In addition, it accounts for a large portion of free indirect discourse representation in the corpus of Japanese newspaper reports.

(e) Joudan ga unda ? Dassou geki  
(free indirect discourse in the headline)

Did joking cause a drama of escape ?

This example can be categorized into the mode of free indirect discourse. It is used with the form of free direct discourse shown in the example (c) in the same headline. There are no reporting clause and quotation marks. The presented discourse is an interrogative form. Also, the style is colloquial or conversational. It is not clear whose voice is represented (the speaker of the original utterance, the reporter or the writer of the headline). However, there is a possibility that the writer of the headline highlights the content of the news report with his or her stance.

## (2) Forms of Discourse Representation in the American Newspaper Report

(a) “Were not overlooking the fact that this was possibly a hit, a directed target coming out of New York, Los Angeles or Atlanta,” said Los Angeles Police Lt. Ross Moen.

(direct discourse in the body)

The first-person plural pronoun is used in the represented discourse. Thus, the objectivity of the represented discourse is maintained. No first-person pronouns are omitted in the other cases of direct discourse in the corpus as well. In this case, the news source originates from the detective. The reporter represents discourse from the direct news source. Also, the neutral reporting verb “say” is used. As a result, more objectivity and independence are given to the represented discourse. In

addition, unlike in the Japanese newspaper report, the reporter doesn't depend on a single news source and represents various kinds of news sources as follows:

[police, police investigators, detectives, several top record executives, one executive, Los Angeles Police Lt. Ross Moen,]

These subjects of representing verbs are included in this newspaper report concerning a murder.

(b) C. DeLores Tucker said Wallace's death was “a tragic reminder of the real impact of gangsta rap on our lives. . . . Gangsta rap glorifies violence.”

(direct discourse slipped from indirect discourse in the body)

In this example, indirect discourse slips into the form of direct discourse. This form is included in the category of direct discourse as mentioned above. However, objectivity is not completely present in the represented discourse. Also, some parts of the reported discourse are omitted although the omitted parts are clearly shown. Thus, the reported clause of this form of direct discourse is not necessarily a verbatim report (Short *et al.*, 1996).

(c) “And that's the thing I keep playing over in my mind . . . . The incredible sense of fear. It felt like an eternity, and I didn't know if I was going to live or die.”

(free direct discourse in the body)

This is a case in which the reporting clause doesn't exist, and where quotation marks are thus retained. It is not clear whose voice is represented although it can be inferred from the context of the text. This form of free direct discourse is used to highlight the mental and emotional aspects of a person in a news story and bring his or her past experience to the present in a style of monologue.

(d) She handed over the key to the padlocked door of the woman's room, according to a Pasadena police report.

(indirect discourse in the body)

(e) Investigation: Authorities contend that man, hoping to speed the recovery of a stolen truck, falsely told them a 3-year-old was abroad.

Police arrest vehicle's owner.

(indirect discourse in the sub-headline)

Although these are not canonical forms of indirect discourse, they could be categorized into the forms of indirect discourse.

(f) His only scrape, school officials said, was when he got caught smoking cigarettes on campus.

(free indirect discourse in the body)

In this example, some parts of the reported clause come before the reporting clause. Unlike the typical form of indirect discourse, the reported clause is not completely subordinated by the reporting clause. Thus, this form can be included in the category of free indirect discourse (Short *et al.*, 1996).

- (g) If the chief sued, however, the city would be well represented.

(free indirect discourse in the body)

In this example, stance about probability is represented by the reporter.

- (h) Fans Lament Star's death, Violence as “Madness”

(narrative speech act in the headline)

- (i) Wallace, who also went by the name Biggie Smalls, denied any involvement.

(narrative speech act in the body).

These two examples are used as the forms of narrative speech acts in the headline and the body. These forms have a more manifest summarizing effect than indirect discourse.

- (j) I(reporter) have a friend -Call her Linda- who manages a San Fernando valley outlet of a national restaurant chain. Eight months ago, just after she opened for business one morning, two men barged in with guns drawn.

In the corpus, this is the only case in which the first-person singular pronoun is used except in the form of direct discourse. Although this example is exceptional, this shows that this reporter represents discourse from the position of the first-person singular pronoun “I.” This also means that the reporter assumes individual responsibility in representing the discourse.

## 2. Overall Use of Discourse Representation

The overall use of discourse representation in the sections of headline, lead and body is shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4.

### Figure 3: Overall Use of Discourse Representation in the Japanese Newspaper Report

- (1) direct discourse (80: 32%): headline ( 0 ), lead and body ( 80 )  
[direct discourse (slip) ( 2 ): headline ( 0 ), lead and body ( 2 )]
- (2) free direct discourse (33:13%): headline ( 7 ), lead and body ( 26 )
- (3) indirect discourse (27: 11%): headline ( 0 ), lead and body ( 27 )
- (4) free indirect discourse (55: 22%): headline ( 2 ), lead and body ( 53 )
- (5) narrative speech act (56: 22%): headline ( 7 ), lead and body ( 49 )

total: 251

**Figure 4: Overall Use of Discourse Representation in the American Newspaper Report**

- (1) direct discourse (55:20%): headline ( 0 ), lead and body ( 55 )  
[direct discourse (slip) (13): headline ( 0 ), lead and body ( 13 )]
  - (2) free direct discourse (30:11%): headline ( 0 ), lead and body ( 30 )
  - (3) indirect discourse (90:33%): headline ( 6 ), lead and body ( 84 )
  - (4) free indirect discourse (32:12%): headline ( 1 ), lead and body ( 31 )
  - (5) narrative speech act (64:24%): headline ( 7 ), lead and body ( 57 )
- total: 271

**3. Contrastive Analysis**

**(1) Contrastive Analysis of Forms and Overall Use of Discourse Representation**

In the Japanese newspaper reports, forms of direct discourse are used more frequently than those of indirect discourse. However, represented discourse in the form of direct discourse tends to be given speech act value and evaluation by the reporter. As such, the reporter tends not to present the message objectively to the reader even if the message comes from a direct news source. In addition, there are some cases in which even the form of direct discourse originates from the indirect news source, as shown in the example of 1.(1)(c). On the other hand, in the American newspaper reports, forms of indirect discourse are used almost as frequently as those of direct discourse and free direct discourse. Moreover, reporting verbs rather than speech act verbs are dominantly used as representing verbs, and the reporter tends to make a neutral evaluation of the represented discourse. Then, the reader has the most direct access to the original utterances of the news source in the forms of direct discourse in the American newspaper report. Also, as mentioned in the example of 1.(2)(a), discourse is represented from multiple and direct news sources. Therefore, represented discourse in the forms of direct and indirect discourse is less controlled by the reporter than in the Japanese newspaper reports.

Furthermore, free indirect discourse in the Japanese newspaper reports accounts for a large portion of the overall discourse representation compared with the American newspaper reports (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). There is a tendency for the reporter not to show whose voice is represented in the forms of free indirect discourse such as “to yuu”, as shown in the example of 1.(1)(d). This also indicates that the represented discourse comes from unspecified sources. The reporter tends not to disclose news sources. As a result, the original news source is not held responsible for the represented discourse, and the news source is not reliable. This tendency seems to be related to Japanese culture and news reporting practices of the

newspaper. On the other hand, in the American newspaper reports, there are cases in which the reported clause is not completely subordinated by the reporting clause as shown in the example of 1.(2)(f). In addition, there are some cases in which stances about possibilities and prospects are represented, as presented in the example of 1.(2)(g). On the whole, however, news sources are specified.

In both of the Japanese and American newspaper reports, the forms of narrative speech acts are frequently used. This signifies that they have an important summarizing function for such reports. However, the reader has no direct access to the original utterances of the narrative speech acts.

## **(2) Contrastive Analysis of Discourse Representation in the Whole Text**

In the Japanese newspaper reports, all forms of discourse representation are used in the lead and body. In the headline, the forms of free direct discourse, free indirect discourse and narrative speech acts are used as shown in Figure 3. However, the forms of direct discourse and indirect discourse are not used in the headline. The writer of the headline selects the form of direct discourse in the body and transforms it into that of free direct discourse in the headline as indicated in the example of 1.(1)(c). Although free direct discourse in the headline is shown independently by the writer of the headline, it is attached to no setting. Thus, the headline has a function of highlighting the content of the news story and attracting the reader's attention to it as a rhetorical device. The form of direct discourse in the body is given the illocutionary force of “joking” by the reporter. Thus, the reporter who is anonymous, frames the structure of the news report. The frame is that the prisoner escaped from the prison because of the jailer's joking. Also, this frame is based on an indirect news source. The writer of the headline, who is also anonymous, focuses on the frame and puts it in the headline in the form of free direct discourse. This formulation, using the form of free direct discourse in the headline, is found in other cases in the corpus as well, as presented in Figure 3. As shown in the example of 1.(1)(e), the form of free indirect discourse also functions to highlight the specific content of the body. In addition, the forms of narrative speech acts are frequently used to summarize the content of the news. Therefore, the stance of the writer of the headline as well as the reporter plays an important role.

In the American newspaper report, all forms of discourse representation are found throughout the lead and body, as presented in Figure 4. However, the forms of direct discourse and free direct discourse are not used in the headline. Instead, the writer of the headline, who is anonymous, tends to use forms of indirect discourse and narrative speech acts to summarize the content of the newspaper report and present it to the reader. Also, free indirect discourse is used to predict the development of the news event. However, there are no cases in which the forms of

discourse representation are used to emphasize or highlight the specific content of news stories.

### **Discussion and Conclusion**

Unlike in editorials, the reporter transforms the first-person narrative into the third-person narrative in the newspaper report. In other words, the reporter has to use direct and indirect discourse representation when he or she makes a newspaper report. Also, in principle, the first-person pronoun is not used in the newspaper report except in direct discourse representation.

In all of the American newspaper reports in the corpus, the reporters are bylined. They are bylined as staff writers. Thus, the authorship of the news report is clearly presented. On the other hand, in the Japanese newspaper report, the reporters are not bylined. That is, the identity of the reporter who writes a news report does not appear in the report except in the section of news analysis. Thus, the reporter transfers himself or herself from the position of the first-person singular pronoun “I” to that of the first-person plural pronoun “we” (Tamaki, 1996). As a result, the responsibility of the reporter tends to be subsumed under the position of the newspaper or people in general. This also means that the reporter is not fully independent from the reader and the news source. By contrast, in the American news report, the reporter represents discourse from the position of the first-person singular pronoun.

Scollon (1996) has analyzed the differences between the Chinese newspaper and the English newspaper in Hong Kong in terms of “discourse identity,” which refers to social roles in discourse representation. His analysis could be applied to the differences between the Japanese newspaper reports and the American newspaper reports in terms of discourse identity. In the Japanese newspaper reports, the reporter is not fully given authorship and is not individually responsible for the newsmaker and the reader concerning represented discourse. Also, the newsmaker tends not to be given independence. By contrast, in the American newspaper reports, the reporter tends to assume individual responsibility for the newsmaker and the reader concerning represented discourse. The newsmaker is also given independence. These differences in terms of discourse identity are reflected in the above analysis of the Japanese newspaper reports and the American newspaper reports to a certain extent. Although one should avoid drawing general conclusions because of a limited corpus size, in the Japanese newspaper reports, represented discourse tends to be more controlled by the reporter than in the American newspaper reports. In addition, it tends to come from unspecified or indirect news sources. In the American newspaper reports, however, represented discourse originates from specified or direct news sources on the whole. Also, there are differences in the framing of the news reports. In the Japanese newspaper reports,

the framing of the headline and the body puts more emphasis on highlighting the specific content of news stories and events. Therefore, it can be suggested that discourse representation in the Japanese newspaper reports is presented more subjectively to the reader than in the American newspaper reports.

This study analyzed only one aspect of discourse representation. More detailed analysis of other forms of discourse representation is needed. Moreover, the future analysis should cover the other sections of newspaper reports in addition to the human interest section. A larger corpus should be created and analyzed. Contrastive analysis using other newspapers in both Japan and America to study discourse representation should be conducted because there are stylistic differences among newspapers. Finally, cross-cultural analysis of discourse representation in other genres of discourse such as academic, scientific and literary discourse is also needed.

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