Vol.5 Iss.5 2024 Communication & Education Review
https://doi.org/10.37420/j.cer.2024.058

Content Transformation in Global North and South News Media: CNN and CGTN Case Study on International Discourse

Yaohan Wang
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, The University of Sydney, Australia
***Corresponding author, E-mail: yaohanw0@gmail.com**

Abstract:
In the 21st century, the Global South, represented by China, has increasingly contested the media discourse traditionally dominated by the Global North, enhancing cultural soft power and reversing international image perceptions. This study examines how racial discrimination and racism are reported in international news coverage by comparing the Chinese media outlet CGTN and the U.S. media outlet CNN from January to August 2022. A content analysis of 56 news stories involving ethnic minorities was conducted, with a focus on six stories that exhibit distinct narrative styles and ideological biases. The findings reveal significant differences in the framing and emphasis of racial issues, with CGTN emphasizing de-Westernization perspectives and CNN emphasizing government failures and human rights concerns. The study also examines CNN's strategic adjustments in response to the growing international discourse power of CGTN and other Global South media. CNN has increasingly adopted more nuanced and culturally sensitive reporting, attempting to balance its traditional Western-centric perspectives with a broader global outlook. At the same time, CGTN has refined its narrative to emphasize China's achievements and the injustices of Western imperialism, promoting a constructive approach to journalism.

Keywords:
International News Coverage, Racial Discrimination, Media Discourse, Global South, Minority Ethnicity News Reports

1 Introduction

In the contemporary landscape of international communication, the power dynamics within the media sphere are undergoing profound changes. The 21st century has witnessed the rise of the Global South, particularly China, as a force to be reckoned with in the media sphere. This development not only challenges the long-established dominance of the Global North, but also prompts a reconfiguration of the global media discourse. The international news landscape has traditionally been characterized by a unidirectional flow of information, with Western media exerting significant control. In recent years, however, emerging disruptors from the Global South, including China, have begun to shape alternative narratives. For example, coverage of major initiatives such as the Belt and Road Initiative shows a shift away from conventional Western-centric perspectives. The issue of racial discrimination and racism in news coverage is of profound significance, as it

© 2024 by the author(s); licensee Mason Publish Group, this work for open access publication is under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0). (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

reflects the multifaceted influences of ideology, political systems, public opinion, and more. This study focuses on the comparative analysis of CGTN (China) and CNN (USA) regarding their coverage of racial issues since 2022. The goal is to uncover the underlying factors that shape the international news media's approach to such critical global issues.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Shifting Power Dynamics in International News Flows

In the 21st century, the discourse of the Global South has gradually increased, and the media of the Global South, represented by China, has begun to compete for the media communication discourse that was until then still controlled by the Global North, to increase international influence, enhancing cultural soft power (represented by China) and reversing its international image. Research indicates that traditional power dynamics in international news flows are experiencing both continuity and change. While the unidirectional flow of information from centre to semi-peripheral and peripheral zones persists, the dominance of Western media as primary news suppliers is being challenged. While the United States was the dominant player in global journalism after the United Kingdom, and the Global North's conceptual thinking about the media had long been dominant, the rise of a national mindset and media perspective in the face of the South contributed to a tendency towards the 'decolonisation' of global journalism. The emergence of alternative news providers, particularly from China and other Asian countries, is disrupting the monopoly of Western media in shaping global narratives. For instance, a study on the coverage of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) found that outlets like China's Xinhua and Asian News Network offer counter-narratives to Western media perspectives2. This shift reflects broader changes in global power dynamics and illustrates how the Global South increasingly asserts its voice in international discourse. At the same time, some scholars have emphasized the significant differences in the representation and presentation of international issues between the media of the Global North and the Global South. For instance, Jenkins (2021) suggests that non-Western, non-democratic countries might adopt a more positive and constructive approach to international news coverage, potentially diverging from Western media's often unnuanced and unequal portrayal. Similarly, in terms of news discourse framing on sensitive issues, a study by Chung et al. (2014) on the framing of North Korea's nuclear test in the media of the United States, China, South Korea, Japan, and Russia revealed different ways of presenting this sensitive issue to domestic audiences. This highlights how geopolitical interests and cultural backgrounds influence media framing in different regions. In the context of the Global South, novel strategies are emerging to achieve a balance of perspectives and to pose challenges to dominant narratives. For instance, CGTN, China's premier international broadcaster, has intensified its emphasis on news commentary programs. These programs invite commentators from both China and other developing countries. The intention behind this approach is to strike a balance between viewpoints from the Global North and the Global South, with CGTN assuming a role of third-party mediation within China's Media Going Global plan.

2.2 Power Imbalances in News on Ethnic Minorities

The issue of racial discrimination and racism in news coverage has always been a topic of interest in international communication, and today the news media play an important role in the expression and dissem-

© 2024 by the author(s); licensee Mason Publish Group, this work for open access publication is under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0). (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

ination of racial prejudices, which are influenced by ideology, political systems, partisan opinion, public perceptions and other multidimensional influences that affect people's views in different ways. Research on news framing concerning ethnic minorities and racial issues consistently reveals entrenched biases and power imbalances in media representation. For example, a study analyzing Lithuanian internet news portals during the consideration of the Law on National Minorities found that the Polish ethnic minority was predominantly portrayed using negative connotations, contributing to exclusionary attitudes and the disintegration of minority communities. Similarly, an Australian case study revealed that ethnic minorities are frequently represented as "mad," "bad," "sad," or "other," thus sending a clear message about group belonging and exclusion. However, even in alternative media, quotations often perpetuated stereotypical images of the Orang Asli community. This research emphasizes the role of intertextuality in shaping public perceptions of ethnic minorities and the critical need for examining voice representation in news discourse. The portrayal of ethnic minorities in the media can significantly influence public policy and social attitudes. Negative media representations can shape public opinion, leading to support for policies that marginalize minority groups. The Lithuanian study highlighted how negative portrayals of the Polish minority were linked to public policy issues and stereotype formation, ultimately affecting the legislative process8. This exemplifies the media's powerful role in shaping public perception and policy outcomes. This study compares Chinese media outlets CGTN (China Global Television Network) and US media outlets CNN (Cable News Network) in their analysis of the issue of racial discrimination and racism in international news coverage since 2022, to see what factors have influenced international news media coverage of such global issues.

3 Method

Recent studies have utilized various theoretical frameworks and methodological approaches to analyze news discourse on ethnic minorities and racial issues. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), particularly Fairclough's three-dimensional model, has been extensively employed to examine the relationship between language, power, and ideology in news texts10. This approach enables researchers to uncover hidden biases and power structures embedded in seemingly neutral news reports. Corpus-based methods have also gained prominence, allowing researchers to analyze large volumes of news texts and identify patterns in language use11. These quantitative approaches complement qualitative analyses, offering a more comprehensive understanding of news discourse patterns.

This study is based on a content analysis of CGTN and CNN news broadcasts, owned by China Media Group and Warner Bros. Discovery respectively, the former being a political party opinion-driven news organisation and the latter being a commercial company-based business model news organisation. The overall sample consisted of two news outlets from January to August 2022, with a total of 56 news reports involving ethnic minorities analysed, from which six news reports with more vocal attitudes were selected for highlighting.

In the coverage of the South, we find a strong consciousness of 'de-Westernisation', reshaping the perspective and presentation of news to reflect a subjective media opinion that is different from Western thinking (e.g. the Rise of Al-Jazeera). The fact that in the past developing countries have not been as digitised as developed North countries has led to a media discourse that has long been dominated by Western media and the inter-

© 2024 by the author(s); licensee Mason Publish Group, this work for open access publication is under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0). (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

national image of countries in the South has been shaped by the West, which has led to media bias. From the perspective of the problem of racial discrimination, it is because of this inequality of civilizational development and the gap between the strengths and weaknesses of economic status that the media play a central role in the reproduction of racism, both because of their relationship to other elite structures, and because of their structural impact on the shaping and changing of social minds.

4 Comparison

Table 1 Comparison of news discourse on ethnic minorities between CGTN and CNN

News	News ledes/ Topic	Story structure	Journalists' opinions
CGTN		The first paragraph of the news will always "label" the minorities' events as a racial issue.	
"Jackson water crisis: Lack of infrastructure investments and racial inequities are factors".	Focus on minority issues from the side through other global concerns (such as the climate crisis, natural hazards, water scarcity, etc.).	discrimination against Black workers.	Lack of livelihood security/ Discrimination
"Tennis: Chinese Wa ethnic boy makes headline with bamboo basket".	Due to China's unique political party news discourse power, news reports targeting ethnic minorities in the country are usually portrayed as positive, representative, and reflect good policy aspects.		Escaping poverty/ Excellent policy
"Ex-worker leads lawsuit against Google over discrimination against Black employees".	Directly report racial discrimination incidents in various industries in other countries in the world (with Western countries as the main content).	a workplace culture of racial discrimination.	General nuisance/ Unequal status
CNN			
"A Black pastor arrested while watering" his neighbor's flowers has filed a federal lawsuit".	For judicial and criminal events, news involving people of color and minorities always has clearly discriminatory headlines and absurd narratives.	a class action lawsuit alleging racial bias.	Crime/ Ridiculous events

© 2024 by the author(s); licensee Mason Publish Group, this work for open access publication is under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0). (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

"Sesame Place announces diversity initiatives after accusations of racial bias".	Allegations of racial discrimination in various sectors of society.	continuation of years of racial inequality.	Allegations/ Changes needed
"Donovan Lewis shooting underscores 'persistent' threat that Black people feel in Columbus".	Directly reporting relevant news about the persecution of ethnic minorities.		Threats/ Worrisome justice

4.1 Ledes Example

When the two media reported news involving ethnic minorities, they both indicated the racial background of the protagonist in the headline of the information and emphasized the content of the news through clear and special identity words. When comparing the same news happening in the majority ethnic group, it can be found that the headline is not as obvious as reporting on the minority group.

The analysis of media coverage on the "Jackson water crisis" highlights stark contrasts in narrative focus between CNN and CGTN. CGTN underscores "racial inequities" as a pivotal issue, whereas CNN emphasizes "government failure" as the primary concern. This distinction reveals CNN's propensity to frame news concerning ethnic minorities through a lens that accentuates systemic deficiencies and human rights issues, thereby perpetuating a narrative of racial bias. In contrast, CGTN's approach appears more neutral and objective, aligning with the principles of constructive journalism.

A parallel divergence is observed in the reportage of the "Xinjiang Cotton Incident." CNN's narrative gravitates towards contentious themes of human rights violations and alleged genocide in Xinjiang, framing the region in a predominantly negative light. Conversely, CGTN highlights the economic prosperity and improved living standards of Xinjiang's residents, presenting a more balanced and affirmative perspective. The differential framing is also discernible in news headlines. For example, when a Chinese Wa ethnic teenager won a tennis championship, CGTN's coverage prominently featured his minority identity, thereby promoting an inclusive and positive narrative. This comparative analysis underscores the divergent methodologies of Global North and South media in reporting on ethnic minority issues. CNN's coverage often exhibits racial bias, while CGTN endeavors to uphold objectivity and foster constructive discourse.

In CNN's media, coverage of people of colour (such as African and Asian Americans) is always accompanied by negative and strong emotional words, such as "Shooting underscores", "Lives in fear", and "Attacks against". When comparing news about refugees from other countries of colour, they report different attitudes towards refugees from white countries when reporting on refugees during the war in Ukraine. Many Western reporters used appearance, skin colour, race, and religious beliefs as criteria when reporting on Ukrainian people fleeing the war. Comparing Ukrainian people with refugees in the Middle East and North Africa, the subtext is that the former is "better" than the latter, and "should not" endure all this. "These are not refugees from Syria, frankly, they [Ukrainians] are Christians, they are white, and they are very similar to us," NBC's Kelly Kovilya said on a program.

© 2024 by the author(s); licensee Mason Publish Group, this work for open access publication is under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0). (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

4.2 Story Structure

CNN and CGTN have great similarities in the structure of stories involving minorities, and the first paragraph of the news will always "label" the minorities' events as a racial issue. For example, CNN: "a class action lawsuit alleging racial bias." "continuation of years of racial inequality" etc.; and CGTN: "a workplace culture of racial discrimination." "discrimination against Black workers" and so on. This is of course related to the influence of the pursuit of attention in news reports. But it can also be found that the media in the Global South and Western countries adopt news stereotyped narratives when facing minority news. The same writing structure also makes the issue of racial discrimination at the beginning of the article. Being able to pay attention will also cause readers to read and understand the rest of the content with "bias emotions" after being influenced by the narrative at the beginning.

Comparing the writing structure of CNN and CGTN, we can find different narrative styles between them. When Western media describe events and editorial views, they usually use selective interception of interviewers' words to express. The logic of events is linked through the statements of characters with different social roles. For example, in the news story "Black pastor arrested for watering neighbors' flowers," the reporter quoted the words of the client, the police, the defense lawyers, etc., to elaborate the event. The perspectives are more diverse, which objectively increases the authenticity of the event. In contrast, in the narrative structure of the news in CGTN, although there are some quotations and the subject of the quotation is still mainly the person concerned, the expression of opinion in the whole text is still dominated by the reporter's statement. However, because the platform, the vehicle for the news, is backed by the credibility of the government, to a certain extent the news articles in the Chinese mainstream media do not need to quote too much other than the opinions of the people involved in the news and the experts, and the credibility of the platform's mainstream media can compensate for this.

At the same time, it is worth mentioning that there is a unique logic of writing in the narrative structure of CGTN. Based on China's unique censorship system of news and public opinion, when it comes to news about ethnic minorities in China, it will deliberately appear in the middle and back of the article. Some show attributions to the good life of the people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CCP), such as the news of a minority Wa ethnic boy from China winning a tennis championship compared to similar tennis match news, the news narrative focuses on the winning boy's Ethnic background and express the achievements of the Chinese Communist Party in minority education and poverty alleviation.

4.3 Journalists' Opinions

When reporting on ethnic minorities, journalists in Western countries tend to limit themselves to negative topics such as immigration, crime, cultural differences and ethnic relations. They are seen as abnormal and potentially dangerous. With blatantly racist ideology on the decline, ethnic relations are often defined in cultural terms. Problems at work or school, then, are not explained by white discrimination or prejudice, but by differences in ethics, intelligence, religion, or attitude. And in this context, stereotyping and overgeneralization are common. So all Arabs have become terrorists and all Muslims have become religious radicals. Likewise, there is a tendency to view all young black people as aggressive, such as robbers or madmen. Thus, other cultures are often devalued as backward or primitive, while Western culture is either taken for granted

© 2024 by the author(s); licensee Mason Publish Group, this work for open access publication is under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0). (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

as modern, rational, and humanistic or is positively portrayed as such.

But in the South countries, the mainstream media deliberately avoid the issue of racial discrimination in their own countries in their coverage of minority issues, contrasting the current state of minority existence in their own countries by portraying the persecution of minorities in other countries. There are issues of discrimination and prejudice, as the living conditions of the Chinese minority as shaped by the news reports are fundamentally poor (compared to China's main population, the Han ethnic), and according to the survey, the income of ethnic minorities in China's labour market is unequal to that of the Han ethnic group, which leads to the deliberate portrayal of ethnic minorities as disadvantaged groups in China's news media, For example, children of the Yi ethnic minority in Liangshan, Sichuan walked out of the mountains, and the case of getting out of poverty was portrayed in the Chinese media as a typical case of getting out of poverty.

5 Influencing factors

5.1 Media bias

The media's preferred topics typically revolve around illegal and iniquitous immigration, criminality, problematic cultural disparities, and the numerous hardships associated with race relations. Even though discrimination might be covered, it is frequently presented as an individual and incidental matter. Racism, on the whole, is either denied outright or mitigated, and anti-racists are pushed to the periphery. A close examination of the news coverage of this global issue within the Western media reveals their politicization of racial and ethnic identity through the elite discourse of Western journalistic thinking. Here, the elites rely on the media to disseminate information to the masses, and these cognitive representations essentially shape the mental models that journalists construct regarding ethnic news events. In turn, these mental models profoundly influence the actual manifestation of news reports.

It is widely acknowledged that China's state-run media are not steered by market demand and public opinion. Even though they have undergone partial commercialization and aim for profitability, they are significantly more dependent on the financial and political backing of the government (CCP). For instance, CGTN reporters analogously compared news reporting to "the hen laying eggs," signifying that they merely operate to fulfil the assigned tasks and undertake news reporting from the viewpoints of their superiors—highlighting the disparities in the coverage of relevant news by national media reporters. In contemporary times, Chinese state media are focused on emerging as a dependable source of information and opinions about the world, setting the agenda rather than merely responding to the agenda established by the West. The media and foreign policy connection has become more interactive and symbiotic. For example, in certain instances, the media's coverage of international diplomatic events can prompt adjustments in foreign policy, while changes in foreign policy can also steer the direction of media coverage.

5.2 Marginalism

From the perspective of news production, in the West, it is predominantly Western journalists who undertake the task of compiling news. These Western journalists have undergone their upbringing and education within a specific framework of dominant norms and social values inherent to the white community, thereby

© 2024 by the author(s); licensee Mason Publish Group, this work for open access publication is under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0). (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

undergoing a process of intense socialization within this milieu. Consequently, when it comes to the interpretation of news events, they are prone to adopt a perspective that is inherently white-centric. This inherent limitation significantly constrains the collection and compilation of news. Such constraints have a cascading effect, subsequently restricting the general public's comprehensive understanding of minority groups. Time and again, minorities are perceived as being of lesser significance, value, and trustworthiness. It is fair to assert that ethnic minorities have been systematically marginalized throughout the entire process of news collection and production.

In southern countries, they typically report news events through a counter-narrative that stands in contrast to that of the West. This approach not only serves to reflect their distinctively unique southern news thinking and perspective but also aims to strive for greater neutrality or criticality within the global news discourse among the masses. However, it is notable that in southern countries (for instance, China), the voices of minority groups can be found to be weakened by mainstream media. This phenomenon encompasses not only ethnic minorities but also extends to disadvantaged groups such as the poor, the underprivileged, and those advocating for women's rights. Their overemphasis on centrist views also exerts an influence on the coverage of such global issues by news media. Meanwhile, other voices continue to remain marginalized within this burgeoning digital global public sphere. For example, the coverage of specific social issues related to the underprivileged might be limited or presented in a manner that does not fully capture the complexity and urgency of the situation. This marginalization can lead to a lack of comprehensive understanding and appropriate responses to these issues on a global scale.

5.3 Colonisation and Decolonisation

For instance, CGTN asserts its aim to advance a distinct journalistic agenda, emphasizing 'constructive' journalism over 'critical' journalism3. The concept of decolonisation is frequently intertwined with de-Westernisation. Within the context of the burgeoning global discourse of the South, there has emerged an escalating resistance against the cultural/media imperialism of the Western media. Take, for example, China's 'One Belt, One Road' initiative in collaboration with the South to augment its international influence. In the domain of international news coverage, the persistent predominance of Western-centred epistemologies has engendered a sentiment of disquiet, especially in the Global South. This is manifested through the formulation of opposing views or narratives regarding the same event, and to a considerable extent, it contributes to the erosion of Western colonial thinking. How the centrality of the West is being challenged is increasingly manifest in the practice of global journalism in the South. Consider the growing number of media outlets from the Global South that are presenting alternative perspectives on international affairs, challenging the traditional hegemony of Western media. This not only diversifies the information landscape but also prompts a reevaluation of established norms and paradigms in global journalism.

6 Conclusion

The comparative analysis of CNN and CGTN's coverage of global issues reveals three key elements: journalistic bias, marginalization, and the dynamics of colonization and decolonization. These factors have significantly influenced the racially and ethnically biased coverage of minority groups in the international news

© 2024 by the author(s); licensee Mason Publish Group, this work for open access publication is under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0). (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

media. The findings underscore how social and political structures, as well as historical contexts, shape media narratives.

In the contemporary era, where nations of the Global South are actively seeking to assert their national discourse in news communication, the rise of Southern perspectives has partially mitigated the longstanding media imperialism dominated by the Global North. This shift has introduced more diverse voices, enriching the plurality of international viewpoints.

It is expected that the Global South's continued efforts to redefine its discourse on news communication will contribute to a more balanced and inclusive global media landscape. The potential for increased cooperation and dialogue between the Global South and the Global North in media practices could foster a more nuanced and objective understanding of global issues. In addition, technological advances and evolving media consumption patterns present new opportunities and challenges that require adaptive and innovative news reporting strategies from both regions. Ultimately, these developments are expected to promote a more equitable and accurate representation of diverse issues and groups on the global stage, advancing the goal of a truly representative international media discourse.

References

[1].Bell, K. M. (2021). News Coverage of Racism, White Supremacy, and Hate Speech. Handbook of Global Media Ethics, 1143–1161.

[2].Bhaya, A. G. (2022, March 19). Ex-worker leads lawsuit against Google over discrimination against Black employees. News.cgtn.com; CGTN.

[3].CGTN. (2022, September 6). Jackson water crisis: Lack of infrastructure investments and racial inequities are factors. Newsus.cgtn.com; CGTN.

[4].CGTN. (2022, September 12). Tennis: Chinese Wa ethnic boy makes headline with bamboo basket. News.cgtn.com; CGTN.

[5].Chavez, N., & Moges-Gerbi, M. (2022, September 2). Donovan Lewis shooting underscores “persistent” threat that Black people feel in Columbus. CNN.

[6].Colin, S. (2018, June). China’s soft power from the BRICS to the BRI. Www.proquest.com.

[7].Chun, W. K., & Jamal, M. (2023). Intertextual Representation Of The Orang Asli In The Malaysian Online News Media: A Critical Discourse Analysis. International Journal of Language, Literacy and Translation, 6(2), 242–257.

[8].Chung, M.-Y., Lessman, J. R., & Fan, M. (2014). Framing the Nuke: How News Media Among Countries in the Six-Party Talks Framed North Korea’s Nuclear Test. North Korean Review, 10(1), 22–38.

[9].Davis, M., & Xiao, J. (2021, January). De-Westernizing Platform Studies: History and Logics of Chinese and U.S. Platforms. GALE ACADEMIC ONEFILE; International journal of communication.

[10].Dijk, T. A. van. (2012). The Role of the Press in the Reproduction of Racism. Migrations: Interdisciplinary Perspectives, 15-29.

[11].Gagliardone, I., & Pál, N. (2016). Freer but not free enough? Chinese journalists finding their feet in Africa. Journalism: Theory, Practice & Criticism, 18(8), 1049–1063.

[12].Ilkevičiūtė, J. (2017). Tautinių mažumų vaizdavimas interneto dienraščiuose svarstant Tautinių mažumų

© 2024 by the author(s); licensee Mason Publish Group, this work for open access publication is under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0). (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

įstatymą. Žurnalistikos Tyrimai, 9, 48–73.
[13].Jenkins, F. (2021). China's Projection of Soft Power in terms of Constructive Journalism: A Media Content Analysis of Constructive News Coverage of South Africa by China Daily and South China Morning Post in 2015 and 2018. Transcience: A Journal of Global Studies, 12(1), 24.
[14].Karimi, F. (2022, August 10). Sesame Place announces diversity initiatives after accusations of racial bias. CNN.
[15].Limbong, A. (2022, February 28). Why Ukrainians are being treated differently than refugees from other countries. NPR.
[16].Lin, W.-Y., Lo, V., & Wang, T.-L. (2011). Bias in television foreign news in China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. Chinese Journal of Communication, 4(3), 293–310.
[17].Luthra, R. (2015). Transforming global communication research with a view to the margins. Communication Research and Practice, 1(3), 251–257.
[18].Mobius, M., Rosenblat, T., & Wang, Q. (2016). Ethnic discrimination: Evidence from China. European Economic Review, 90, 165–177.
[19].Phillips, G., & Tapsall, S. (2007). Ethnic diversity in television news: an Australian case study. Australian Journalism Review, 29(2), 15–33.
[20].Sarisohn, H. (2022, September 10). A Black pastor arrested while watering his neighbor's flowers has filed a federal lawsuit. CNN.
[21].Singh, N. (2022, February 28). Europe's contrasting responses to Ukraine refugee crisis prompt criticism. The Independent.
[22].Song, Y., & Chang, T.-K. (2016). A new world of spectacle in the post-cold war era: China's central television and its significant other, 1992–2006. Public Relations Review, 42(3), 465–475.
[23].Thussu, D. K. (2022). De-colonizing Global News-flows: A Historical Perspective. Journalism Studies, 1–15.
[24].Tong, T., & Zhang, L. (2023). Platforms versus agents: the third-party mediation role of CGTN's news commentary programs in China's Media Going Global plan. Chinese Journal of Communication, 17(1), 1–17.
[25].UKEssays. (2018, November). Racism In The Media Media Essay. UKEssays.com.
[26].Wang, J., & Wang, X. (2013). Media and Chinese Foreign Policy. Journal of Contemporary China, 23(86), 216–235.
[27].Wei, L. (2021, February 25). China Eradicates Extreme Poverty: Challenges remain for Yi ethnic group in Sichuan province. CGTN.
[28].Wu, S. (2016, September 8). Uncovering Conceptions of "Journalism Crisis" in Singapore and Hong Kong: When State Influences Interact with Western Liberal Ideals in a Globalizing Media Landscape. Summit.sfu.ca.
[29].Yan, Y. (2023). A Corpus-Based Critical Discourse Analysis of News Reports about China on COVID-19 in The New York Times. International Journal of Education and Humanities, 10(2), 36–45.
[30].Zhang, R. (2023). How ASEAN and Western media covers China's Belt and Road Initiative: a case study of representation of the Laos-China railway under international news flows framework. Media Asia, 51(3), 1–22.
[31].Zhang, S. I., & Zhang, X. (2017). Foreign Correspondents. Journalism Studies, 19(12), 1804–1824.

© 2024 by the author(s); licensee Mason Publish Group, this work for open access publication is under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0). (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)