

Comparing Text Structure and Rhetoric in Japanese and English Editorials: A Preliminary Investigation Using Textural Mode Analysis*

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1. Introduction

This paper investigates text organisation and argumentation styles in online editorials of several major British and Japanese news organisations. The investigation presented here looks at how the rhetorical function of sentences in the texts changes as the text progresses from start to end. Additionally, results will be presented showing differences between the two languages in terms of evaluation and evidence-giving in argumentation.

Much research contrasting Japanese and English rhetoric has focused on large structural differences and dichotomies. One major example is Kobayashi's (1984) work showing how US students favour general-to-specific patterning while Japanese students prefer a specific-to-general style. Another notable example is Hinds' (1990) study arguing that English texts follow a strict deductive or inductive organisation, while Japanese texts employ a 'delayed introduction of purpose.' My study complements such prior research by giving a more micro-level, sentence-by-sentence look at how rhetoric is used.

This study is motivated by the need for a more detailed, genre-specific understanding of rhetoric in the fields of foreign language education and translation. Hasegawa and Kambara (2012) discuss the negative effects of unfamiliar rhetorical structure on the comprehension of textbook passages by students. Similarly, translators often struggle with the task of converting rhetorical structures to fit the norms of the target language. In *The Society of Writers, Editors, and Translators Newsletter*, Riggs (1990) discusses common structural issues in translating Japanese essays and articles, including no opening paragraph, few transitions, and a lack of conclusion.

In this study, I use the framework of Textural Mode Analysis (TMA) and employ the rhetorical modes identified in this framework as qualitative rhetorical tags. TMA looks at the linear and layered blending of textural modes, defined by Reynolds (2000, p. 26) as the "broad functions for which we need and use language," throughout a text. These modes include three representational modes (narrative, description and argument), three

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interpersonal modes (directive, intentional and phatic) and a metadiscursive mode. These modes are weaved together in a discourse, with some sentences possessing more than one of the above rhetorical functions.

Regarding the structure of this paper, I will present my investigation and my approach in §2, present the results of the investigation in §3, then discuss the results and their limitations in §4.

2. Approach

The news organisations used in this study are the Telegraph, Guardian and Observer; and the Asahi Shimbun, Yomiuri Shimbun and Sankei Shimbun. These organisations were chosen for their reputations as major news organisations, ease-of-access (no pay-wall) and for some balance between left and right on the political spectrum. 7 online editorials were used from each organisation, for a total of 21 English and 21 Japanese articles. Editorials without named authors (i.e. ones presented as the news organisation's view) were chosen without preference from recent online articles over the period of a month.

My study looked at each article sentence by sentence and assigned to each sentence (or clause) one or more of the following three representational textural modes which were shown by Reynolds (2000) to be adequate to comprehensively cover the rhetoric of newspaper editorials:

1. Narrative: telling stories.
2. Description: telling how things are.
3. Argument: expressing opinions and beliefs and attempting to persuade others of your point of view. (Reynolds 2000, p. 26)

Considering the newspaper editorial as a discreet genre of discourse, Reynolds (2000, p. 27) identifies that the purpose of these editorials is to present the view of the newspaper on particular issues and persuade the reader of this point of view. In terms of the three modes of discourse presented above, this means that an editorial will “comment, via argument mode, on current events, expressed through narrative and description mode.” (Reynolds, 2000, p. 27)

While distinguishing between the narrative and description modes is not always easy in practice, Reynolds (2000, p. 28) provides a number of characteristics of each mode which help to set them apart. Reporting a change in a state of affairs, and reporting in a motivated way from a narrator's point of view are indicative of the narrative mode.

Consider (1) below, presented and annotated in Reynolds (2000, p. 28).

Narrative	<i>Narrative-and-description</i>
<i>Description</i>	<u><i>Description-and-argument</i></u>
Argument	<u>Narrative-and-argument</u>

Table 1: Key for annotation of modes, adapted from Reynolds (2000, p. 29)

- (1) Today the Employment Minister, Eric Forth, will announce the extension of two pilot schemes to 28 areas, *covering 100,000 long-term unemployed. In return for £10 a week on top of their benefit, they will have to spend 13 weeks job-seeking or training and a further 13 weeks working for the community if they are not to lose benefit altogether.*

The first clause here is classified as narrative mode in its context as it discusses a change in the state of affairs, the change which forms the news event the editorial will discuss. The next two clauses, in descriptive mode, describe aspects of that new state of affairs (Reynolds, 2000, p. 28).

The argument mode, on the other hand, covers many sub-functions from evaluation to prediction. To borrow Reynolds's (2000, p. 27) definition, if the truth-claim of a sentence is literally unverifiable it is in the argument mode. Such sentences are usually easy to identify, but let us look at several edge-cases.

- (2) **Will Islamic State be strengthened by knowing the brand of rucksack that the bomber used?** (Guardian 7)
- (3) 憲法 23 条は、誰のために「学問の自由」を保障しているのだろうか。(Asahi 4)
 'For whose benefit does article 23 of the constitution guarantee academic freedom?'
 (All translations are my own)
- (4) **Is Mr Corbyn simply a clumsy speaker? No.** (Telegraph 7)

Interrogative sentences such as those above featured frequently in the editorials. In cases such as (2) where, in the context of the editorial, the question is clearly a rhetorical one pressing the author's argument, the sentence has been tagged as argument mode. Cases such as (3) often appear at the start of articles, inviting the author to think about the issue and also possessing a kind of organisational function to the effect of: 'I am telling you that this is going to be the question I will discuss from now on.' In these cases, and 4 were found in total, the sentences have been excluded from the study. Finally, several cases of a short question followed by a single word yes or no answer were found such as in (4). In this case, the question is brought up only so that the author can immediately answer it. It is difficult to separate the rhetorical function of the question from the answer that follows it. The question and answer form a set with an argument to the effect of, in this case, 'Some may think that Mr Corbyn is simply a clumsy speaker, but he is not.' In my tagging of the texts, these question and answer sets have been given a single argument mode tag.

Hunston and Thompson (2003) alert us to the presence of evaluative words such as *only*, as well as the innate evaluative content that words such as *genius* contain. Being mindful of such words, the lexical item *rushed* in the example below can be identified as giving an evaluative aspect to the otherwise narrative sentence. The sentence is in effect saying: 'The act was added to the statute book' (narrative) + 'I think it was done overly quickly' (argument). In tagging the text, this sentence and others like it were tagged with both narrative and argument modes.

(5) **Just before the end of the parliament, the Higher Education and Research Act was rushed onto the statute book.** (Guardian 4)

After tagging the editorials with the three modes discussed above, the texts were split into five sections of equal length and the frequency of each mode in each quintile counted. Looking at the frequencies of modes in each quintile allows us to see how the article is structured from start to finish. Where in the text do the arguments appear? Do they occur mainly in one place, or throughout the article? Where are the background details? These are the types of questions we can answer and compare across the two languages.

In addition to looking at each quintile of the text, the frequency of the modes in each of the first three and final three paragraphs of the text were examined. Given the great difference in paragraph number and length between English and Japanese (Japanese uses shorter, more frequent paragraphs) this is of little use in the cross-language comparison. However, these

paragraphs, positioned near the start or end of the text, are likely to have special significance in terms of function which makes them relevant to this study’s goal of giving a full picture of the text’s progression from start to end.

This study does not use labels such as ‘narrative-cum-argument’ used in Reynolds (2000) to describe the mode of sentences using more than one rhetorical mode. When looking at the frequency of modes in each segment of text, only the three main modes (argument, description, narrative) were used, with sentences or clauses which have more than one mode being counted once for each. Overlapping modes do however form a key rhetorical difference between the English and Japanese texts and are discussed in the results section.

3. Results

In this section, results will first be presented comparing how the rhetorical modes used in each language group changed throughout the editorials. Next, the overlapping of modes, and patterns of evidence-giving in argumentation will be discussed.

3.1. Rhetorical trends in the editorials from start to end

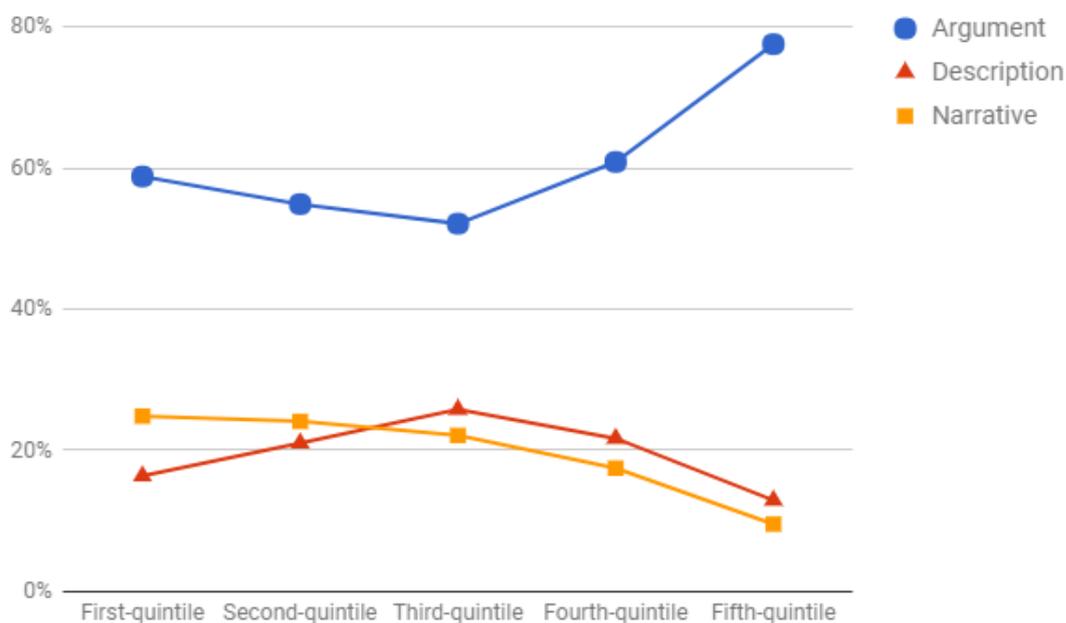


Figure 1: Progression of modes from start to end (averaged across English editorials).

Code System	Argument	Description	Narrative	Sum
First paragraph	65	26	37	128

	51%	20%	29%	
Second paragraph	63	18	25	106
	59%	17%	24%	
Third paragraph	75	41	23	139
	54%	29%	17%	
Third-from-last paragraph	74	32	23	129
	57%	25%	18%	
Second-from-last paragraph	72	21	28	121
	60%	17%	23%	
Last paragraph	75	7	4	86
	87%	8%	5%	

Table 2: Distribution of modes in significant paragraphs in English data.

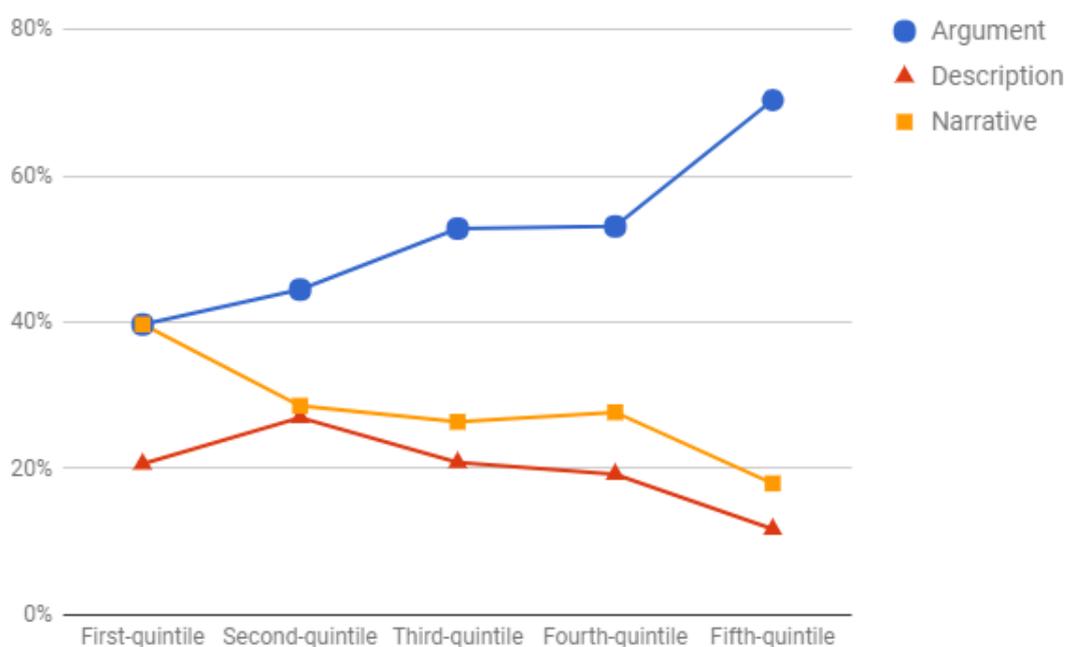


Figure 2: Progression of modes from start to end (averaged across Japanese editorials).

Code System	Argument	Description	Narrative	SUM
First paragraph	23	4	11	38
	61%	11%	29%	
Second paragraph	12	9	18	39
	31%	23%	46%	
Third paragraph	13	9	18	40
	33%	23%	45%	
Third-from-last paragraph	23	9	13	45
	51%	20%	29%	
Second-from-last paragraph	25	5	9	39

	64%	13%	23%	
Last paragraph	32	2	3	37
	86%	5%	8%	

Table 3: Distribution of modes in significant paragraphs in Japanese data.

Regarding the structure of the English articles, we can immediately pick out some key characteristics. These articles contain an overall high amount of argument mode and relatively little narrative. The line for argument mode forms a U-curve: argumentation is particularly frequent at the start and end of the English texts, especially in the first paragraphs. An example of such as first paragraph is given in (6). Argumentation increases again towards the end of the texts, culminating in almost entirely argumentative final paragraphs.

Another interesting feature is the rise in descriptive detail in the middle of the texts. Sometimes this would be statistics and facts related to the story and arguments, but could also be only loosely related to the main news story as seen in (7).

- (6) **In the event, the final version of Labour’s manifesto turned out to be even more extreme than the draft leaked last week. Not content with proposing to nationalise energy utilities, the Royal Mail and the railways, the party threw the water industry into the mix for good measure, without giving any indication of who would pay for it or with what.** (Telegraph 2, paragraph 1)
- (7) **The news was all the more welcome given its backdrop.** *Just last week, in Asia alone, a South Korean army captain was sentenced for having sex with other servicemen following what campaigners describe as a witch hunt by the military, while in Aceh, Indonesia, two men were caned publicly for consensual gay sex. It is a matter of weeks since reports emerged of a horrifying anti-gay crackdown in Chechnya, involving well over a hundred men, some of whom are believed to have been killed. /* **The decision highlights Taiwan’s claim to be a beacon of progressive values.** *It hosts a large annual gay-pride parade and textbooks praise equality. It was the first place in Asia to elect a non-dynastic female leader; Tsai Ing-wen supported same-sex marriage during her campaign—though her muted tone since has disappointed supporters—and appointed liberal judges to the court.* (Guardian 5, paragraphs 3–4 of 6)

The Japanese articles, on the other hand, followed a different rhetorical structure. Compared to the English articles, we see a relatively high amount of narrative and low amount of argument at the start of the texts. The news event is introduced in the first quintile and description peaks in the second quintile of the texts where facts and statistics are introduced. Argument mode gradually increases through, reaching a peak at the end of the texts, while narrative and description modes gradually decrease.

The first paragraphs of the texts are notable for their extremely high frequency of argumentation mode. These first paragraphs normally contain only one or two short sentences. Examining what is going on here, we can see that the first paragraphs of the Japanese texts often express vague opinions or claims while more in-depth arguments are introduced later in the articles. This first paragraph serves a special function in the first quintile of the Japanese texts before they launch into mostly narrative explaining the news event the editorial is related to. An example of this is given in (8).

- (8) 目新しいメニューを並べるだけでは、日本経済の底力は強まらない。／政策を着実に実行することが欠かせまい。／政府は、アベノミクスで5回目の成長戦略「未来投資戦略2017」の案をまとめた。／生産性を高める第4次産業革命の実現が柱だ。物流などの「移動革命」、医療などの「健康」、「金融」といった戦略5分野に政策資源を集中投入する。
(Yomiuri 2, paragraphs 1-4)

‘Novelty ideas won’t increase the underlying strength of the Japanese economy. / It is necessary to steadily execute policies. / The government has drawn up its plan for ‘Future Investment Strategies 2017,’ the fifth growth strategy of Abenomics. / The main pillar of the plan is the implementation of a fourth industrial revolution which will raise productivity. The government will intensively invest resources into five strategic areas including ‘movement’ such as logistics, ‘health’ such as medical care, and ‘finance.’

3.2. Mixing of rhetorical modes

Data Set	A+N	A+D	N+D	SUM
English	62	53	22	137
Percentage of all mixed sentences	33%	28%	12%	73%
Japanese	23	14	13	50

Percentage of all mixed sentences	12%	7%	7%	27%
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Table 4: Distribution of sentences containing multiple modes across both data sets.

Looking at sentences and clauses which are tagged with more than one rhetorical mode, the first fact which jumps out is the frequency of such sentences in the English texts compared to the Japanese. The English texts tend to feature longer, multi-modal sentences while the Japanese texts tend to feature short, single-purpose sentences. The English texts frequently combine argument with narrative and description by interspersing their stories and information-giving with evaluative words.

Common patterns for combining narrative with argument are reminiscent of the patterns of ‘hidden evaluation’ analysed by Hoey (2003, p. 28) which do not follow the usual Situation-Evaluation order. Short phrases separated by a comma at the start of the sentence such as *in a significant move* in (9) are commonly used to give an evaluation of the narrative before it is told. The use of evaluative adverbs in the middle of narrative such as *finally* and *rightly* in (10) are also common. This is a way for the news organisation to subtly interweave their evaluation with their reporting of the news event. In the case of (10), the organisation is telling us that ‘the British Government published the document’ (narrative) + ‘they took too long about it’ (*finally*), and that ‘it was condemned’ (narrative) + ‘and so it should be’ (*rightly*).

- (9) **In a significant move, the SNP now says a second independence vote would follow, not precede, the Brexit process.** (Guardian 2)
- (10) **The document [the British Government] finally published last Friday was rightly condemned as utterly inadequate to the task, lacking any specific proposals for the tax changes or a diesel scrappage scheme.** (Observer 4)

Additionally, it can be observed that the English texts blend description and argument in order to give evidence for their arguments. The descriptive facts form the grounds for the arguments they are blended with. This and other evidence-giving structures will be looked at in the next section.

3.3. Argument structure and clause relations

It was frequently seen in both language groups that description (and sometimes narrative) was used to support and provide evidence for arguments. From the viewpoint of Toulmin's argument model, arguments are *claims* and nearby descriptive or narrative sections form the *grounds*, with the *warrant* often being left unstated.¹ Similarly, from the perspective of clause relations as seen in Hoey (2003), description/narrative and argument form Event-Evaluation relations.

Comparing how the two language groups presented arguments and evidence, we can see that the English texts feature a considerably greater variety of patterns. In the English editorials we see frequent use of both 'argumentative sentence followed by descriptive sentence' and the other way around, as well as multi-modal single sentences. The Japanese editorials, on the other hand, feature predominantly the 'descriptive sentence followed by argumentative sentence' pattern. (11) is an example of how the English sources blended description with their arguments in order to provide grounds for them. (12) and (13) are examples of the common pattern found in the Japanese sources of a descriptive sentence followed by the argument it supports.

(11) **Many must have installed the defences, because four in five hospitals were unaffected, though it is possible they were running newer software systems.**
(Telegraph 4)

(12) 語学堪能で、神奈川県藤沢市の観光をPRする「海の王子」を務めた経験がある。イメージぴったりの好青年と周囲の評は一致し、お似合いのカップルとお見受けする。若い世代の結婚への関心も高まることだろう。(Sankei 5)

'He is a skilled language-learner and has previously worked as a 'Sea Prince' promoting tourism in Fujisawa city, Kanagawa. Those around him agree he is a pleasant young man just as he looks, and we consider them a well-matched couple. Interest in marriage among the young generation will surely rise.'

(13) トランプ氏は昨年、米国が5条に基づいて同盟国を防衛するかどうかは、「各国の負担次第だ」という考えを示していた。条約上の義務を取引材料にする発想は変わっていないのではないか。(Yomiuri 5)

¹ See Reynolds (2000, pp. 29-33) for more on how TMA fits with the Toulmin model.

‘Last year Trump expressed his thought that whether or not America would defend allied nations under article 5 ‘depends on each country’s contributions.’ It seems his idea of using a treaty obligation as a bargaining chip not changed.’

4. Discussion of results and conclusion

The results shown in the previous section show clear differences in how editorials are structured in terms of rhetoric from start to end, as well as differences in the frequency of multi-modal sentences and patterns in evidence giving. The results in §3.1 combine qualitative tagging of the texts with quantitative analysis of those tags. The results in sections §3.2 and §3.3 are based on my impressions after tagging the texts, though these areas can be quantified in future studies.

Editorials from the three news organisations in each language group fit fairly well to the average pattern for the group, though differences among the news organisations can also be observed. Among the English news organisations, the Observer stands out for its frequency of description, featuring an earlier peak in description than the other two organisations’ editorials.

Code System	Argument	Description	Narrative	SUM
First-quintile	27	6	14	47
Second-quintile	34	10	22	66
Third-quintile	34	15	13	62
Fourth-quintile	27	13	11	51
Fifth-quintile	45	7	9	61

Table 5: Mode distribution in the Guardian data.

Code System	Argument	Description	Narrative	SUM
First-quintile	36	4	16	56
Second-quintile	35	7	12	54
Third-quintile	36	14	10	60
Fourth-quintile	34	8	7	49
Fifth-quintile	43	7	5	55

Table 6: Mode distribution in the Telegraph data.

Code System	Argument	Description	Narrative	SUM
First-quintile	34	17	11	62
Second-quintile	38	24	13	75
Third-quintile	29	20	19	68
Fourth-quintile	40	15	11	66

Fifth-quintile	50	9	3	62
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Table 7: Mode distribution in the Observer data.

Code System	Argument	Description	Narrative	SUM
First-quintile	13	12	16	41
Second-quintile	19	9	17	45
Third-quintile	31	8	14	53
Fourth-quintile	30	7	9	46
Fifth-quintile	34	3	7	44

Table 8: Mode distribution in Asahi data.

Code System	Argument	Description	Narrative	SUM
First-quintile	21	6	14	41
Second-quintile	18	9	10	37
Third-quintile	21	16	9	46
Fourth-quintile	19	12	10	41
Fifth-quintile	29	7	6	42

Table 9: Mode distribution in Sankei data.

Code System	Argument	Description	Narrative	SUM
First-quintile	16	8	20	44
Second-quintile	19	16	9	44
Third-quintile	24	6	15	45
Fourth-quintile	20	6	17	43
Fifth-quintile	27	5	10	42

Table 10: Mode distribution in Yomiuri data.

Differences were also found between editorials written by the same organisation, with a minority of articles veering wildly from the average pattern. These discrepancies appear to be related to the content of the articles in intuitive ways. Articles about news events related to historical or scientific events naturally featured more description of background details, while articles about government policy launched more swiftly into argumentation. It may be prudent to choose a single topic or news event and to use only articles based around that in future studies in order to minimize this as a variable.

Another issue with this study is the limitations of the modes themselves. They tell us the rhetorical function of a sentence, not its significance to the text as a whole. One cannot tell, for example, just from the modes whether an argument is the main point the text is trying to make, or a side-point. Nor whether the arguments made at the end of the text are the same

arguments made at the start. In this sense, this study cannot replace but rather complements the more macro-level comparisons of English and Japanese rhetoric discussed in the introduction which use concepts such as induction and deduction. I believe the value of this study is in how it gives a picture of how rhetoric changes throughout the texts. We can see where the texts like to start their arguments, where they like to dump background information on the reader, and so on.

In conclusion, this study has identified differences in the way Japanese and English texts progress from start to finish in terms of textural modes, as well as differences regarding the multi-functionality of sentences and patterns of evidence-giving. This study has shown the suitability of TMA as a framework for quantitatively tagging texts in terms of rhetoric which can then be used for quantitative analysis, as well the effectiveness of this approach for cross-lingual comparisons.

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Appendix: Data Set

Telegraph 1	17/05/17	The Lib Dems' manifesto flopped – as they will at the ballot box
Telegraph 2	16/05/17	Labour is cultivating the politics of envy with its economically illiterate manifesto
Telegraph 3	17/05/17	Justice hasn't been done for WPC Yvonne Fletcher – we are owed an explanation
Telegraph 4	16/05/17	Lax cyber-security, not NHS budgets, are to blame
Telegraph 5	28/05/17	Polls are a wake-up call for Conservatives
Telegraph 6	26/05/17	Britain needs strong leadership, not socialist isolationism
Telegraph 7	26/05/17	Jeremy Corbyn's intervention on terror is tasteless and wrong
Guardian 1	30/05/17	The Guardian view on Macron and Putin: pressing, not pushing away
Guardian 2	30/05/17	The Guardian view on the SNP manifesto: a step back for Sturgeon
Guardian 3	29/05/17	The Guardian view on Mrs Merkel's speech: ominous common sense
Guardian 4	29/05/17	The Guardian view on higher education: trouble ahead
Guardian 5	28/05/17	The Guardian view on Taiwan and same-sex marriage: a sudden victory years in the making
Guardian 6	28/05/17	The Guardian view on defence and the election: where's the debate gone?

Guardian 7	25/05/17	The Guardian view on secrets and leaks: openness is not treason
Observer 1	28/05/17	The Observer view on the Manchester bombing
Observer 2	21/05/17	The Observer view on Scotland's windfarm dilemma
Observer 3	28/05/17	The Observer view on Donald Trump's Middle East visit
Observer 4	7/05/17	The Observer view on curbing air pollution
Observer 5	23/05/17	The Observer view on the French presidential election
Observer 6	15/05/17	The Observer view on education and social mobility
Observer 7	26/05/17	The Observer view on the response to the Westminster attack
Asahi 1	01/06/17	(社説) 個人情報 理解深め活用と保護を '(Editorial) Personal information: increase understanding for use and protection'
Asahi 2	01/06/17	(社説) 原子力規制委 原点忘れず改革続けよ '(Editorial) Nuclear Regulation Authority: continue reforms without forgetting the starting point'
Asahi 3	29/05/17	(社説) G7サミット 価値を守る責務今なお '(Editorial) G7 Summit: greater responsibility now to protect its value'
Asahi 4	28/05/17	(社説) 憲法70年 学問の自由は誰のために '(Editorial) 70 years since constitution: who is academic freedom for?'
Asahi 5	30/05/17	(社説) 「共謀罪」審議 国内外の懸念に応えよ '(Editorial) Conspiracy bill deliberation: answer to foreign and domestic concerns'
Asahi 6	25/05/17	(社説) 英自爆テロ 暴力の根を絶つ結束を '(Editorial) Suicide terrorism in UK: come together to stamp out violence'
Asahi 7	13/05/17	(社説) 五輪経費分担 危機感がなさすぎる '(Editorial) Partitioning of Olympic expenses: not enough urgency'
Yomiuri 1	01/06/17	五輪経費分担 積み残した懸案の決着を急げ 'Partitioning of Olympic expenses: hurry to solve the remaining problems'
Yomiuri 2	31/05/17	成長戦略 新産業創出の実績が見たい 'Growth strategy: show us the actual results of creating new industries'
Yomiuri 3	30/05/17	北ミサイル発射 国際包囲網への無謀な挑戦だ 'NK missile launch: a reckless challenge against international siege'
Yomiuri 4	25/05/17	英自爆テロ 警備の弱点突いた卑劣な犯行

		‘UK suicide terrorism: a vile crime exploiting weaknesses in defence’
Yomiuri 5	28/05/17	N A T O 会議 米欧の対露認識の溝は残った ‘NATO summit: Gaps remain in US and Europe anti-Russian consciousness’
Yomiuri 6	26/05/17	がん患者の就労 治療と両立できる環境作りを ‘Cancer patients at work: make it so that they can both work and receive treatment’
Yomiuri 7	28/05/17	南スーダン撤収 陸自 P K O 経験を次に生かせ ‘Pulling out of South Sudan: JGSDF should continue to make use of their PKO experience’
Sankei 1	28/05/17	いじめ隠し 教師が救わずにどうする ‘Concealing bullying: what kind of teacher would not help a student?’
Sankei 2	27/05/17	日米と G 7 北朝鮮対処で議論主導を ‘Japan, America and the G7: lead discussion on anti-NK measures’
Sankei 3	22/05/17	「ロシア疑惑」捜査 公正な手続きで真相探れ ‘Russia investigation: search for the truth through proper means’
Sankei 4	23/05/17	北のミサイル 一層の圧力をかける時だ ‘NK missile: it is time to add even more pressure’
Sankei 5	18/05/17	眞子さまご婚約へ 慶事を心よりお祝いする ‘Princess Kako engaged: we sincerely celebrate this auspicious event’
Sankei 6	17/05/17	サイバー攻撃 危機感持ち自衛策講じよ ‘Cyber-attacks: engage in self-defense measures with urgency’
Sankei 7	20/05/17	国連拷問委 不当な日本批判をただせ ‘UN Committee Against Torture: correct your wrongful criticism of Japan’