

A Study of the Transitive Construction of Chinese Dream

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Abstract—The paper chooses General Secretary Xi's series of speech on Chinese dream as research material, and conducts a systematic analysis to the transitivity construction of the Chinese dream. The study shows that firstly the phrase *Chinese dream* can serve as a participant directly, and also constitute a participant or a circumstance in transitivity processes; Secondly, *Chinese dream* serves as a goal collocated with the verb *realize* in material processes; Thirdly, it mainly serves as a carrier or constitutes the identified in relational processes collocated with the verb *be*; Lastly, there is a systematic relationship between the construction of Chinese dream and the transitive process types. Based on material processes, Chinese dream is constructed as a process with characteristics of creativity, intentionality and abstraction. And based on relational processes, Chinese dream is constructed as an entity unifying the characteristics of collectivism, individualism, temporality and essentialism.

Index Terms—Chinese dream, transitivity system, transitive process, construction

I. INTRODUCTION

Since the 18th national congress, the general secretary Xi has delivered a series of speeches on the idea of 'Chinese dream'. The Chinese dream has become the greatest dream of the Chinese nation since the modern time and a hot topic at home and abroad. Some central leaders like Liu Yunshan, Liu Qibao pointed out that the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) should gather resource superiority and conduct in-depth study on the interpretation of Chinese dream. The Academia also pointed out that the studies on Chinese dream provided a broad space for scholars in the CASS, but they also require multidisciplinary and multi-perspective research (Zhu Zongyou, Ji Zhengju, 2014).

Many social science disciplines have conducted the research on Chinese dream, such as Marxism and political science with wide range of research, abundant achievements and a large number of research issues, which involving the background, scientific connotation, significance and implementation path of the Chinese dream (Cheng Meidong, Zhang Xuecheng, 2013; Shi Weilei, 2013). In the fields of journalism and communication, the researches focused on the transmission mechanism, strategy, path, development, identification and effect of Chinese dream (Ma Wenxia, 2015; Zhou Zhongyuan, Zhao Guanghuai, 2014 etc.). And some scholars of history, economics and other disciplines also had a discussion on the Chinese dream. Besides, the Chinese dream has also sparked discussion among scholars abroad (Wu Suxia, Zhang Yuanxin, 2015). But unfortunately, the above research rarely touched on the cornerstone based on which the Chinese dream can be constructed—the language.

Research on Chinese dream has also been the frontier and hot topic in the field of linguistics. Firstly, there are some discourse studies of Chinese dream based on the general secretary Xi's series of speeches. For example, Miao Xingwei (2016) analyzed the discourse construction of Chinese dream as well as its construction effect; Zhang Lei (2016) elucidated how the language related to Chinese dream constructed the national image of loving peace, focusing on development and serving the benefits of both peoples and the world; Hou Zhide (2014) interpreted the cultural connotation of Chinese dream construction from the perspective of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Secondly, there are discourse studies of Chinese dream based on news discourse. Which include the image study of Chinese dream based on the foreign news coverage (Shao Bing, Tian Zhiming, 2014; Liang Xi, 2015); the image study of Chinese dream based on domestic new media discourse (Qian Yufang, Huang Xiaoqin; Li Mao, 2015; Yu Yang, 2016) and the study on Chinese dream in international communication as well as its discourse power construction etc (Liu Lihua, Ma Junjie, 2016). Thirdly, The research on the Memetics interpretation of the wide spread of Chinese dream (Liu Yusong, Cai Chaohui, 2013). There are also discussions about the English translation of Chinese dream (Chen Guohua, Cheng Lixia, 2015; Yang Quanhong, 2013; Zhang Shunsheng, Ge Chenrong, 2015) as well as the semantic analysis of the Chinese dream (Chen Limei, 2014). The studies on the Chinese dream at home and abroad has transformed from a single political theory perspective originally into comprehensive multi-disciplinary researches, while the research on the Chinese dream discourse construction is still insufficient, existing research just revealed the tip of the iceberg of the Chinese dream (Miao Xingwei, 2016). Under the guidance of Discourse Constructivism, the paper takes the transitivity system in systematical functional linguistics (SFL) as analytical framework and explores the experience meaning construction of Chinese dream based on the general secretary Xi's series of speeches.

II. THEORETICAL BASIS

Discourse constructivism holds that people always make sense of reality through language, which as a way of representing reality not only merely reflects the preexisting reality but also construes the reality (Jorgensen & Philips, 2002: 8-9). Miao Xingwei (2016) elaborated the three theoretical foundations of discourse constructivism. Firstly, it is in line with the social constructivism; Secondly, it shares a lot in common with the SFL that inherited the idea of constructivism; Thirdly, the CDA also concerns how discourse construes social reality. In short, language is not passively reflects or represents the world, but constructs the actively in the most general way and affects people's thinking and behavior (Fairclough, 2006), promotes the practice course (Tian Hailong, 2009). Therefore, the theoretical hypotheses made by discourse constructivism are suitable for guiding the research on how language constructs the Chinese dream, a conceived community and consciousness construction. And the transitivity system in SFL provides an ideal analytical framework for probing the experiential construe of the Chinese dream.

Language is the resource of creating meaning, but not a list of generated structure types (Halliday, 1994). Language has three main meanings or meta-functions, namely the conceptual meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning. Among which the conceptual meaning can be subdivided into experiential meaning and logical meaning. And the experiential function as a way of representing patterns of experience, all these goings-on in experiential world are sorted out in the grammar of the clause. Thus as well as being a mode of action, the clause is also a mode of reflection, of imposing order on the endless variation and flow of events. (Halliday, 2000). Thus the transitivity system is a semantic system, which construes the world of experience by the three concepts of process, participant and circumstance which are also semantic categories. According to the transitivity system, people's experience can be divided into six kind of different processes, namely the material processes, mental processes, relational processes, behavioral processes, verbal processes and existential processes. Different process types involve different types of participant, while the circumstantial elements exist independent on the types of transitive processes, and extend to the processes in terms of span, location and ways (Halliday, 1994; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

The relationship between different process types is complementary, which plays different roles in construing experience (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). Therefore, different processes have different influence in the construction of the Chinese dream, among which the concepts of process, participant and circumstance are semantic categories that lies behind the grammatical distinction of word classes. In the typical usage, processes are mainly realized by verbal group, participants are realized by nominal group, and circumstances are realized by adverbial group or prepositional phrase. The nominal group "Chinese dream" can serve as the participant directly, also can constitute the participant or circumstance elements combined with other words. For example:

1. The *Chinese dream* is the nation's dream, but also the one for every Chinese people. (remark 2)
2. The *Chinese dream* will benefit not only the people of China, but also of other countries. (remark 5)
3. Put your youthful dreams into action in the course of realizing the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. (remark 4)

In the above examples, the nominal group "Chinese dream" serves as the participant, constituted participant and constituted circumstance elements respectively. In example 2, the "Chinese dream" collocated with "realizing" together form a transitive clause, which as an actor with the form of embedded clause. In example 3, the embedded clause "realizing the Chinese dream" as premodifier of the nominal group "flying youthful dreams", while it collocated with preposition serve as the circumstance element in clause "lively practice". The three components provide clues for the transitivity construe of the Chinese dream. Notably, there are two clauses in example 1, the nominal group "Chinese dream" serve as participants in the first clause, while omitted brought forward for the first one in the second clause, and serve as explicit and implicit participant in the two clauses respectively.

Participant, circumstance and process itself these three categories are characterizes by extreme generality, which show different characteristics in different transitivity process types with specific names. Firstly, Halliday (2000) advocated that material processes are processes of 'doing'. They express the notion that some entity 'does something'—which may be done 'to' some other entity. These processes are generally realized by dynamic verbs, the one that does the deed is called actor, while the one that is extended to is called goal, both of them are generally realized by name phrases or pronouns. Secondly, mental processes are processes of sensing. They express the notion that someone senses, feels, thinks or perceives something. Therefore, within the overall category of mental process, these three—feeling, thinking and seeing—then constitute the principal sub-types; we will label them in more general terms as 1) perception, 2) affection and 3) cognition. (Halliday, 2000). There are two participants in these processes, namely senser and phenomenon. Thirdly, relational processes are processes of being. In the clauses, there are two parts of the 'being': something is being said to 'be' something else. (Halliday, 2000). The English system classified the relational processes into three main types: 1) intensive (x is a); 2) circumstantial (a is at a); 3) possessive (x has a). And each of them comes in two distinct modes: (a) attributive (a is an attribute of x) and (b) identifying (a is the identity of x) (Halliday, 2000). One big difference between the two modes lies in that the identifying mode is reversible. Therefore, relational processes can be subdivided into six categories. The entities x and a are realized by nominal group. Notably, adjective group is considered as a subclass of the nominal group in Systematic Functional Linguistics (SFL) (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

We take the intensive type as an example to explain the concepts of "attributive" and "identifying". In attributive mode, an entity has some quality ascribed or attributed to it. Structurally, Halliday (2000) labelled this quality the attribute, and the entity to which it is ascribed the carrier. In the identifying mode, something has an identity assigned to

it. What this means is that one entity is being used to identify another: ‘x is identified by a’, or ‘a serves to define the identify of x’. Structurally, Halliday (2000) labeled the x-element as the identified, and the a-element as the identifier. But the identifying clause is not a tautology, the difference is one of form and function, that is of token and value (Halliday, 2000).

Verbal processes are processes of saying. They accommodate three participant functions: sayer, receiver and verbiage. Behavioral processes are processes of (typically human) physiological and psychological behaviour, like breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming and staring (Halliday, 2000). Existential processes represent that something exists or happens. Existential clauses typically have the verb *be*, and the object or event which is being said to exist is labeled, simply, existent (Halliday, 2000).

‘Circumstantiation’ as a general concept, occurs freely in all types of process. The notion of the ‘circumstance’ as a kind of additional minor process, subsidiary to the main one, but embodying some of the features of a relational or verbal process, and so introducing a further entity as an indirect participant in the clause (Halliday, 2000). There are nine types of circumstantial elements: extent, location, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role, matter and angle (ibid.: 2000).

III. RESEARCH METHOD

The research question is how the general secretary Xi constructed the ‘Chinese dream’ based on the transitivity system in his remarks. Which can be subdivided into the following more specific questions: (1) What functions does the phrase ‘Chinese dream’ take on in the clause grammar? (2) ‘Chinese dream’ can be found in which kind of transitive process clause as well as the functional role it takes on; the relevant transitivity processes can be represented by which kind of verbs and how about the frequency? (3) What kind of image is constructed in these transitivity processes? (4) Is there a systematic relation between the construction on ‘Chinese dream’ and the transitivity process types?

The research chooses the seven remarks of ‘Chinese dream’ included in "The governance of China" (2014) as research material, and makes description and interpretation to the transitivity construction of the ‘Chinese dream’. In order to improve the analytic efficiency and consistency, the research adopts Corpus Tool UAM 2.8.14 and makes full use of its three functions: establishing annotation framework, making manual annotation and conducting statistic analysis.

CHART 1
XI’S SPEECH OF THE ‘CHINESE DREAM’

Topic of the remarks	Frequency of 'Chinese dream'
1. Achieving rejuvenation is the dream of the Chinese people (November 11, 2012) (Xi Jinping, 2012)	1
2. Address to the first session of the 12th National People's Congress (March 17, 2013) (Xi Jinping, 2013)	8
3. Hard work makes dreams come true (April 28, 2013) (Xi Jinping, 2013)	6
4. Realizing youthful dreams (May 4, 2013) (Xi Jinping, 2013)	19
5. The Chinese dream will benefit not only the people of China, but also of other countries. (May, 2013) (Xi Jinping, 2013)	8
6. Right time to innovate and make dreams come true (October 21, 2013) (Xi Jinping, 2013)	3
7. The rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is a dream shared by all Chinese (June 6, 2014) (Xi Jinping, 2014)	6

The basic procedures are perusal, annotation, statistics and interpretation. Firstly, perusing and analyzing the transitivity clauses in which the ‘Chinese dream’ appeared, especially focusing on the transitivity process types of the clauses as well as the functional role of the ‘Chinese dream’. Secondly, establishing the annotation framework of transitivity system in UAM and annotating the ‘Chinese dream’. As is shown in the following diagram 1, in the annotation framework, the explicit and implicit types refer to the occurrence or omission of the ‘Chinese dream’ in certain clauses. Thirdly, conducting in-depth analysis to the clause examples based on annotated corpus. Finally, taking context factors into consideration, discussing and explaining what kind of ‘Chinese dream’ is constructed by transitivity, and exploring the relation between the ‘Chinese dream’ construction and transitivity system.

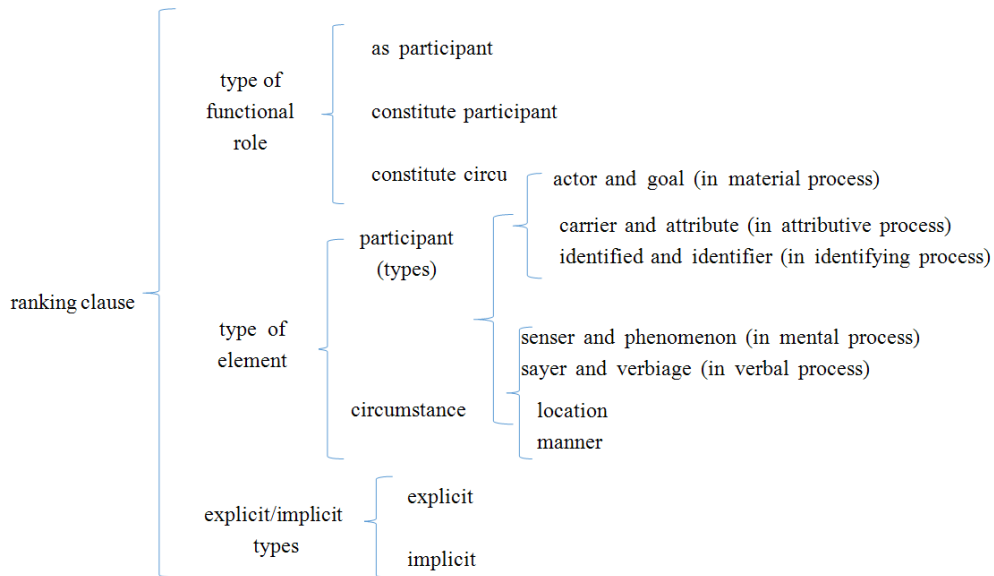


Fig. 1 The annotation framework of transitivity analysis

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

As is shown in the following chart 2, the main element type of the 'Chinese dream' is participant, which as participant or constitutes participant in 65 clauses that account for 91.55 percent. While constitutes circumstance in the rest 6 clauses, which occur in explicit way and account for 71.83 percent.

feature	amount	Percent (%)
type of functional role (N=71)	as participant 41	57.75
	constitute participant 23	32.39
	constitute circumstance 7	9.86
type of element (N=71)	Participant 63	88.73
	Circumstance 8	11.27
explicit/implicit type (N=71)	explicit 50	70.42
	Implicit 21	29.58

Fig. 2 statistical result of the role type of 'Chinese dream'

It can be seen clearly from the diagram 3 that there is significant difference between the two different role types of the 'Chinese dream' which as participant and constitutes participant in material processes, mental processes and relational processes. While the two have no significant difference in explicit or implicit dimension. One noticeable feature is that the relational processes have the largest number of quantity which contradicts the former conclusions. For example, Thompson (2004) put forward that the material processes are the most in quantity and form. This feature reflects that the focus of series of speeches is on explaining the connotation of the 'Chinese dream'. Then, the paper will further analyzes the features of different transitivity processes, and discusses the characteristics of the 'Chinese dream' constructed by the transitivity system.

feature		As participant		Constitute participant		Significance of difference	
		amount	percent(%)	amount	Percent (%)	Chi-square	significance
Type of Parti-cipant	In material process	19	47.5	8	32	4.31	++
	In relational process	16	40	15	60	3.23	+
	In mental process	0	0	4	32	3.0	+
	In verbal process	5	12.5	0	0	1.31	
Explicit/im-plicit type	explicit	26	65	14	56	0.14	
	implicit	14	35	11	44	0.14	

Fig. 3 'Chinese dream' serve as participant and constitutes participant

A. Material Processes

Material processes are processes of 'doing'. They express the notion that some entity 'does something'—which may be done 'to' some other entity (Halliday, 2000). In these processes, the 'Chinese dream' can not only serve as the

participant directly, but also constitutes participant. Which serve as the goal or actor directly in 19 material process clauses mainly in an explicit way at 18 times. It can be easily understood that the ‘Chinese dream’ as goal in 18 clauses, because the goals we struggling for in empirical world are always construed as the goals of processes in grammar. In the 18 clauses, the verb which collocated with the goal is “realize” that collocated with the ‘Chinese dream’ to represent the goal and give a direction indirectly. For example, in case 4, the ‘Chinese dream’ with a premodifier serve as the participant directly, but in most situations, “realizing the Chinese dream” as a purpose clause in clause complex to help to represent the conditions realizing this dream needed (just as in case 5), or to issue a mobilization order—call on the people to work hard, that is do things with words (case 6). In example 7, the ‘Chinese dream’ serve as the actor directly, which constitutes the “actor+ process” pattern with ‘benefit’, while ‘to the people’ is circumstance, extend the process of ‘benefit’ to the behalf (Halliday Matthiessen, 2004).

We have set the goals of completing and building China into a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, and harmonious so as to realize the Chinese dream of the rejuvenation of the Chinese dream (Xi Jinping, 2013).

4. To realize the Chinese dream, we must take our own path... To realize the Chinese dream, we must foster the Chinese spirit ... To realize the Chinese dream, we must pool China’s strength.

5. Empty talk harms the country, while hard work makes it flourish. We are convinced that as long as students and scholars studying abroad remember this and choose and choose to stand and work with the people, they will surely write a brilliant page in the book of the Chinese dream, a page that is worthy of our times, of our people and of history.

6. The Chinese dream is, in the final analysis, the dream of the people; so we must rely firmly on them to realize it, and we must steadily deliver benefits to them.

The Chinese dream can also constitutes participant, participates in the processes indirectly. In case 8, the embedded clause ‘realizing the Chinese dream’ as the premodifier and the whole nominal group serve as the goal of material process. In case 9, ‘realizing the Chinese dream’ serve as the actor in clause.

7. Only if everyone strives for a better tomorrow can our efforts be aggregated into a powerful force to realize the Chinese dream.

8. The Chinese dream will benefit not only the people of China, but also of other countries

The ‘Chinese dream’ collocated with the verb ‘realize’ in 21 material process clauses at the rate of 84.64%, which represent the image of ‘Chinese dream’ clearly constructed by material processes. Firstly, realizing the ‘Chinese dream’ is a process of ‘doing to’ but not of happening; Secondly, realizing the ‘Chinese dream’ is creative type of material process but not dispositive type; Thirdly, realizing the ‘Chinese dream’ is willing process but not unwilling process; Lastly, realizing the ‘Chinese dream’ is abstract process but not specific process. The ‘Chinese dream’ itself is abstract, and it cannot be realized in a short time, but can only be realized for a long time with people’s struggle.

B. Relational Processes

It can be seen from the figure 4 that there is significant difference when the ‘Chinese dream’ serve as the participant directly and constitutes participant in terms of the four dimensions of attributive type, identifying type, carrier and attribute. To be more specific, the ‘Chinese dream’ serve as the carrier in attributive process mostly, while intend to constitute the identified in identifying process.

feature		As participant		Constitute participant		Significance of difference	
		amount	Percent (%)	amount	Percent (%)	Chi-square	significance
Type of participant in relational process	In attributive process	13	72.22	6	35.29	6.32	+++
	In identifying process	5	27.78	11	64.71	6.32	+++
Type of participant in attributive process	carrier	14	93.33	4	57.14	4.13	++
	attribute	1	6.67	3	42.86	4.13	++
Type of participant In identifying process	the identified	3	100	7	70	0.69	
	identifier	0	0	3	30	0.69	
explicit/implicit type	explicit	9	50	11	64.71	0.24	
	implicit	9	50	6	35.29	0.24	

Fig. 4 ‘Chinese dream’ as participant of relational process

In attributive process, the ‘Chinese dream’ can serve as the participant directly, can also constitute participant. The ‘Chinese dream’ as carrier in 14 clauses which are typically realized by ‘is’ that represents the attribute of the ‘Chinese dream’. The relational processes from example 10 to 15 reflex the different attributes of the ‘Chinese dream’. At the same time, which respond to the question ‘Chinese dream is whose dream’. Based on clear semantic categories, these processes represent the master of the ‘Chinese dream’ which strengthen people’s sense of identity to the dream, and work together to accomplish the aim of create a better future.

10. The Chinese dream is the dream of the nation, but also of every ordinary Chinese.

The Chinese dream is the dream of the country and the nation, but also of every ordinary Chinese (Xi Jinping, 2013).

12. The Chinese dream is a dream of the country, the nation as well as all Chinese individuals (Xi Jinping, 2013).

13. The Chinese dream is the common ideal of the people of all ethnic groups, and a lofty ideal that young people should harbor.

14. The Chinese dream is ours, but also yours, the younger generation.

15. The Chinese dream is, in the final analysis, the dream of the people; so we must rely firmly on them to realize it, and we must steadily deliver benefits to them.

Attributive processes can also reflex some other attributes of the 'Chinese dream'. The second clause in example 16 indicates the connection between the 'Chinese dream' and the common pursuit of the whole world, and the relational process is realized by zero verb (Peng Xuanwei, 2000). Example 17 construes the attribute of the 'Chinese dream' in time dimension, and also imposes order.

16. The Chinese dream is a desire for happiness, similar to the dreams of the people of other countries (Xi Jinping, 2013).

17. The Chinese dream pertains to the past and the present, but also the future (Xi Jinping, 2013).

The 'Chinese dream' constituted participant in 6 clauses and collocated with the verb 'realize' in 4 clauses serve as carrier in the form of embedded clause, just like the case 18. The 'Chinese dream' constitute attribute in the other two examples. In example 19, the embedded clause 'realizing the Chinese dream' as the premodifier and the whole nominal group represent attribute in relational process.

18. Realizing the Chinese dream of the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation has been a long-cherished wish of the Chinese people since the advent of modern times (Xi Jinping, 2013).

19. Overseas Chinese will play an essential role in the process of realizing the Chinese dream.

In identifying clause, relational processes are used to describe the characteristics of the 'Chinese dream', identify the identity and expound the connotation, i.e. respond to 'what is Chinese dream'. Firstly, the 'Chinese dream' serve as the identified directly in 3 clauses. In example 20, as the identified, it is imposed meaning and value again and again in grammar.

20. It is the crystallization of embraces the yearnings of all the sons and daughters of the Chinese nation, and reveal, when our country will be prosperous and strong, the nation will be rejuvenated, and the people will enjoy a happy life (Xi Jinping, 2013).

Then, the 'Chinese dream' constitute the identified in 7 clauses and constitute identifier in the other 3 clauses. In example 21, the embedded clause 'realizing the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation' as part of the identified, which respond to 'what is the realization of the Chinese dream'.

21. Realizing the goals ofand the *Chinese dream* of the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation means that we will make China prosperous and strong, rejuvenate the nation, and bring happiness to the Chinese people. They both embody the ideals of the Chinese people today and represent our forefathers' glorious tradition of untiring pursuit of progress (Xi Jinping, 2013).

22. In this new historical period, the essence of the Chinese dream is to make our country prosperous and strong, revitalize the nation and make the people live better lives (Xi Jinping, 2013).

23. The realization of the Chinese dream will bring the world peace, not turmoil, opportunities, not threats.

In examples 24 and 25, as the outset of the clauses, 'socialism with Chinese characteristics' is identified as the 'correct path' of realizing the Chinese dream, and the embedded clause 'realize the Chinese dream' constitutes the identifier.

24. We must rely firmly on the working class to..... realize the Chinese dream and create a bright future for China's working class. (Xi Jinping, 2013).

25. Socialism with Chinese characteristics is the correct path for leading the people in realizing the Chinese dream that the Party articulated after untold hardships, and all young people should firmly adopt it as a guideline for your life.

In relational processes, the 'Chinese dream' always be seen as the starting point and center of elaboration. Attributive processes elaborate the attribute, identifying processes expound the connotation. Relational processes respond to questions like 'What kind of dream is the Chinese dream', 'The Chinese dream is whose dream' and 'What is the Chinese dream' etc, which construct the 'Chinese dream' into an entity with collectivism, individualism and timeliness.

C. Other Processes

In series of speeches, the frequency of verbal processes and mental processes is very low. Firstly, verbal processes only appear in 2 clauses—example 26 and 27, in which the 'Chinese dream' serve as verbiage. And the expression 'everybody' and 'was' prove the extensive mass foundation of the 'Chinese dream'.

26. We are now all talking about the Chinese dream. In my opinion, achieving since the advent of modern times (Xi Jinping, 2013).

27. At present, all are discussing the Chinese dream and thinking about how it relates to them and what they need to do to realize it.

Secondly, mental processes only occur in 2 clauses. In example 27, 'how it relates to them' serve as the phenomenon of the mental process realized by 'thinking about'. And in example 28, 'Chinese dream' as the premodifier of 'realizing', while the whole nominal group serve as the phenomenon of 'witness'.

28. I firmly believe that if the people of all ethnic groups unite under the Party's leadership, stand on solid ground and gorge ahead with a pioneering spirit, we can certainly build a prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, and harmonious modern socialist country by the middle of this century. And all our young people will surely witness and share in the realization of the Chinese dream along with the people of all ethnic groups (Xi Jinping, 2014).

D. Circumstance

It can be known from the figure 3 that the 'Chinese dream' constitute circumstance in 6 clauses which are realized by prepositional phrase, and three of the circumstance are of manner. In example 29, the 'Chinese dream' collocated with preposition 'by' to extend the material processes in terms of manner, which expound the function of the 'Chinese dream'.

29. The League should lay a solid intellectual basis for all young Chinese with the Chinese dream, and educate and help them to establish a correct world view, outlook on life and sense of values, always love our country, our people and our nation, and firmly follow the Party along the Chinese path. The League should inspire young people's sense of historical responsibility through the Chinese dream, carry forward the fine tradition of "the League taking action upon the Party's call", combine its work with Party and government work, and organize and mobilize young people to support reform, promote development and maintain stability.

The 'Chinese dream' constitute the circumstance of location in three clauses. In example 30, 'people realizing the Chinese dream' as the premodifier in the form of embedded clause. In example 31 and 32, 'realizing the Chinese dream' also as the premodifier in the form of embedded clause, and the process is described as 'lively practice'.

30. The Chinese students and scholars studying abroad are called upon to integrate your patriotic love, your aspiration to make the country strong and your actions to serve it, and link your dreams with the stupendous efforts of your fellow countrymen to turn the Chinese dream into reality, and by doing so have your names recorded in the annals of China's great renewal.

31. Put your youthful dreams into action in the course of realizing the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

32. Young people need to boldly assume the heavy responsibilities that the times impose on you, aim high, be practical and realistic, and put your youthful dreams into action in the course of realizing the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

E. The Transitivity System and Construction of the 'Chinese Dream'

The above analysis shows that there is a systematic relationship between the transitivity process types and the construction of the 'Chinese dream' (See fig. 2). Expressions with respect to the Chinese dream in relevant series of speech mainly involve the two processes—relational processes and material processes. Relational processes mean to respond to questions about the theoretical construction of Chinese dream like 'What is the Chinese dream', 'Chinese dream is what kind of dream' and 'Chinese dream is whose dream' etc. To be more specific, in attributive processes, 'Chinese dream' always serves as carrier and is reinvested with attribute and possessor; whereas in identifying processes, it always is seen as the identified to expound the connotation and identify the identity. These two kinds of processes complement one another and reveal the collectivism, individualism, temporality and essentialism of the 'Chinese dream'. The theoretical construction serving the reality construction. The latter means reforming the Chinese dream into reality or realizing the Chinese dream which can be represented by material process in grammar. And Chinese dream always serves as a goal in collocation with the verb *realize* in this kind of process clause which constitutes clauses 'realizing Chinese dream' and realizing the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation' that state the goal or conditions, or mobilize people to struggle for this goal.

V. CONCLUSION

In relevant series of speech on Chinese dream, Chinese dream can function as a participant directly, and can also constitute a participant or a circumstance in collocation with other constituents in transitivity process clauses. Based on material processes, Secretary General Xi constructs the Chinese dream as a process with characteristics of creativity, intentionality and abstraction. At the same time, do things with words, call on people to struggle for realizing the Chinese dream. And based on relational processes, Xi constructs the Chinese dream as an entity unifying the characteristics of collectivism, individualism, temporality and essentialism.

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