

The Subject and Object of Country and Region Studies

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Abstract: Country and region studies connect the object and subject, with the “other” as the research object, the “self” as the research concern and the “world” as the value orientation. Western area studies start from the assumption of absolute pluralism of the world, uphold the tenets of Western-centrism and use the object as a case to verify the theoretical hypothesis of the subject. In contrast, China’s country and region studies learn from all the outstanding achievements of human civilization which inherit Chinese traditional excellent culture and take Marxism as the ideological guidance. It marks the transformation of China’s identity from being gazed to gazing in country and region studies. It is also a

breakthrough in the existing opposite power relationship of gaze and reconstructs the relationship between subject and object, individual and the world. China constantly breaks through the narrow boundaries of subjectivity, adheres to the concept of “the whole world as one community” and through the great historical practice of building a community with a shared future for mankind, moves from the “small self” to the “big self”, thus promoting the complete liberation and self-development of humanity.

Key words: Country and Region Studies; China’s Country and Region Studies; A Community with a Shared Future for Mankind

Corpus-Assisted Regional/Area Studies: Topic Modeling Mainstream Sino-US Media Coverage of BRI

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Abstract: As an interdisciplinary field, regional/areas studies (RAS) have rapidly developed with notable achievements, yet the application of quantitative research methods still requires further enhancement. This study introduces the use of corpus and topic modeling techniques in RAS, complementing traditional philosophical and speculative methods to significantly expand research in depth and breadth. Focusing on reports from four major Chinese and American media outlets on the Belt and Road Initiative, the study employs topic modeling techniques to demonstrate how corpus analysis and natural language processing can be utilized in this field. The analysis revealed that Chinese media

typically emphasized positive topics such as “development”, “mutual benefit”, and “cooperation”, reflecting the core values and objectives of the Belt and Road Initiative. In contrast, American media tended to highlight negative topics such as “security”, “risk” and “challenge”, displaying a critical and sometimes disparaging stance. These differences are likely closely linked to each country’s national interests, economic benefits, and ideological factors.

Key words: Corpus-Assisted Study; Topic Modeling; Regional/Area Studies; Belt and Road Initiatives

The Integration of Human Intelligence and Artificial Intelligence in Foreign Language Education and Research

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Abstract: The rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has not only reshaped our work and lives across multiple fields but also brought new challenges and opportunities to foreign language education and research. This study explores the pathways for integrating the mysteries of human intelligence with the unique characteristics of AI in the realm of foreign language education and research. The article posits that AI can empower foreign language education and research while

simultaneously benefiting from human intelligence to achieve new advancements. Additionally, in this bidirectional integration process, it is essential to re-examine and redefine the role of foreign language teachers in educational activities.

Key words: Artificial Intelligence; Human Intelligence; Foreign Language Education and Research; Teacher Roles

Text and Sentiment Analysis of Content Generated by LLM Representing Cross-Cultural Contexts

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Abstract: The article combines text analysis and sentiment analysis, applying Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) model and sentiment analysis techniques to explore the text generation and emotional expression abilities of large language models in a cross-cultural context. It analyzes the influence of high-context and low-context cultures on text generation by large language models and their accuracy and effectiveness in cross-cultural sentiment analysis. The results indicate that in high-context cultures, the text generated by large language models tends to be subtly expressed, relying on contextual clues, with emotions more neutral and reserved; whereas in low-context cultures, the text

generated by large language models is more straightforward and explicit, with a more significant range of emotional expressions. The application of emotion density graphs further reveals subtle differences in emotional expressions in texts across different cultural backgrounds. This study provides a new perspective on the application of large language models in cross-cultural communication and offers empirical evidence for developing Artificial Intelligence systems that are better suited for cross-cultural environments, with the aim of optimizing the quality of AI interactions.

Key words: Large Language Model; High- and Low-Context Culture; Text Analysis; Sentiment Analysis

Transformation and Reshaping of Talent Cultivation in Foreign Language Majors in the AI Era

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Abstract: Higher education in the era of Artificial Intelligence will face severe challenges in talent cultivation, with foreign language majors bearing the brunt. These challenges include three aspects: the challenge to the talent cultivation model, the challenge to the talent cultivation standards, and the challenge to the talent cultivation capabilities. The changes brought about by Artificial Intelligence are both inevitable and urgent. Therefore, foreign language majors should adapt accordingly, shifting from training skill-based, functional talents to cultivating research-oriented, humanistic talents. To achieve this transformation, foreign language majors should abandon the concept of training skill-based,

functional talents, objectively recognize the limitations of Artificial Intelligence, and practice the talent cultivation philosophy of humanistic education. They should reposition their talent cultivation goals to focus on cultivating interdisciplinary, humanistic research talents. Based on these new talent cultivation goals, they should reconstruct the discipline system, knowledge system, and discourse system of foreign language studies to achieve a reshaping of talent cultivation in foreign language majors.

Key words: AI Era; Foreign Language Majors; Transformation of Talent Cultivation; Reshaping of Talent Cultivation

Reflections on the Strategies for the Transformation and Upgrading of Foreign Language Disciplines under the Goal of National Foreign Language Capacity Building

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Abstract: This article systematically explores and discusses the definition of national foreign language capability and the construction of foreign language education strategies, a comparison of national foreign language capacity between China and the United States, the current status of China's national foreign language capacity, and the strategies for the transformation and upgrading of foreign language disciplines under the goal of national foreign language capacity construction. Building national foreign language proficiency requires the collaborative efforts of interdisciplinary fields. However, the traditional model of cultivating talents in the foreign language and literature disciplines can no longer meet the needs of national foreign language capacity building.

Therefore, the viable strategies for the transformation and upgrading of foreign language disciplines under the goal of building national foreign language capacity should focus on innovating talent cultivation models and teaching methods, aiming to provide talent support for the international dissemination of Chinese ideology and culture, and the governance experience of China, and for the enhancement of China's global governance capabilities.

Key words: National Foreign Language Capacity; Transformation and Upgrading of Foreign Language Discipline; Foreign Language Talent Cultivation Model; Foreign Language Teaching Methods; International Communication

A Corpus-Based Study on the Image of the Communist Party of China in Two Works of Historical Documentary Literature

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Abstract: The article utilizes the corpus tool WordSmith 6.0 to analyze the image of the CPC in *Red Star over China* and *Challenge of Red China* from the perspective of discourse linguistic features, focusing on high-frequency words, keywords and their co-occurrence structures, and high-frequency collocations of “Communists” and “Reds” in the two English works. The results show that out of the 120 high-frequency node words analyzed, the two works share 92 of them, accounting for 76.7%. This indicates that they share a convergence in linguistic features, co-occurrence patterns, and semantic orientations. Both works highlight

the new look and new life in the Red Border Region and the high glorification of the CPC, shaping an advanced party image with a new theoretical style—confident, firm, pragmatic, emphasizing cooperation, and valuing integrity for the people. This ethical thinking guides the narrative process of the texts. In terms of the frequency of the use of some key words, *Challenge of Red China* shows a higher level of emotional concern and identification with the CPC compared to *Red Star over China*, with a more explicit and clear subjective narrative response.

Key words: The Other; *Red Star over China*; *Challenge of Red China*; The Image of the CPC

A Translator Behavior Criticism Approach to Interpreter Presupposition Behavior —Based on the C-E Consecutive Interpreting of 2023 NPC & CPPCC Press Conference

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Abstract: Based on the English-interpreted 2023 NPC & CPPCC Press Conference, this paper critically analyzes its interpreter's presupposition behavior in consecutive interpreting, guided by the “text—behavior—society” evaluative system. Established in and restructured by interpreter presupposition behavior, which is, indeed, translator behavior in terms of interpreting, the text came into shape. Interpreters' presupposition behavior criticism bases itself on the dynamic text derived from presupposition behavior, or “structuring text—presupposition behavior—structured text” and interpreters' social and double cultural identity. Interpreters' social identity then brings to life presupposition from the

perspective of society, namely “structured text—presupposition behavior—society”, which, in turn, restructures the text, making it ultimately structured. “Structured text” is shaped through presupposition behavior that is shaped by “structuring text” and reshaped by “society”. Interpreter presupposition behavior criticism can be carried out via the evaluative system “structuring text—presupposition behavior—structured text—presupposition behavior—society”.

Key words: Translator Behavior Criticism; Presupposition Behavior; Structuring Text; Structured Text; NPC & CPPCC Press Conference

Comparative Study on the Translation Quality of Large Language Models —Taking the Translation of “Fan Hua” as an Example

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Abstract: This study selected a representative segment from the novel “Fan Hua” and conducted multi-angle and multi-round translation tests using three large language models, namely ChatGPT 4.0, ERNIE Bot, and iFLYTEK Spark, as well as four traditional online translation systems, including Google Translate, Baidu Translate, Youdao Translate, and DeepL Translator. The translations were evaluated for accuracy and literariness based on House’s model of translation quality assessment

and the Multidimensional Quality Metrics (MQM) framework. The findings revealed that both ERNIE Bot and iFLYTEK Spark outperformed traditional domestic and international machine translation systems, as well as ChatGPT, in Chinese to English translation of the literary text.

Key words: Large Language Models; Translation; Translation Quality Assessment

A Study on the Acceptance and Influencing Factors of Generative Artificial Intelligence by Pre-Service English Teachers —A Qualitative Analysis Based on the UTAUT Model

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Abstract: Drawing upon the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT), this study employed qualitative methods to examine the acceptance and influencing factors of pre-service English teachers' perceptions towards Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) technologies. Findings reveal a cautiously optimistic stance on integrating GenAI into English language education, recognizing its potential to enhance teaching efficiency and support personalized learning. Nonetheless, concerns are raised about the quality of generative outputs and possible ethical implications. Key factors influencing acceptance include

performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, and facilitating conditions. Accordingly, the study underscores the need to improve AI literacy among pre-service English teachers and foster a conducive environment for innovation. It contributes to the empirical studies on language teachers' technology acceptance, providing implications for policy-making, curriculum development, and teacher education.

Key words: Generative Artificial Intelligence; Pre-Service English Teachers; Technology Acceptance; UTAUT Model

Prospects for Research on Task-Based Language Teaching from an Intelligent Technology Perspective

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Abstract: Over the past two decades, researchers have been exploring the empowering potential of educational technology in Task-based Language Teaching (TBLT), aiming to facilitate the synergistic development between the two. This paper commences with a thematic analysis of empirical studies on technology-empowered TBLT published in SSCI and CSSCI journals from 2000 to 2024, scrutinizing the empowering methods, advantages, and challenges. Subsequently, based on the existing research achievements of technology-empowered TBLT, the paper presents a future outlook for the implementation of TBLT from an intelligent perspective.

Specifically, six aspects of recommendations are offered: the construction of human-AI interactive environments, the development of human-AI collaborative learning platforms, the design of intelligent tasks, the enhancement of learners' emotional intelligence, the strengthening of self-regulated learning abilities, and the improvement of teachers' pedagogical literacy. Lastly, the paper pinpoints critical issues that warrant attention in the implementation of intelligent TBLT.

Key words: Technology-Empowered; TBLT; Intelligent TBLT

A Study on College Students' Trust in Peer Review of English Writing Using Anonymous Peerceptiv Technology

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Abstract: Trust serves as the foundation for successful peer review. Previous research examined specific dimensions of trust, such as integrity, benevolence, or ability. However, scant attention has been paid to the overall level encompassing these dimensions. Employing a mixed-methods approach that combined a questionnaire (N = 395), student interviews (N = 8), and teacher interviews (N = 3), the study explored the learner-perceived trust level of peer review of Chinese students and its influencing factors in a Peerceptiv-based anonymous peer review system.

Findings revealed a moderate overall trust level across the three dimensions, with students' trust level in ability and in integrity being significantly higher than their trust level in benevolence. Further analysis indicated that teachers, students and the environment contributed to shaping the overall trust level and the sub-level of the three dimensions. The findings provide valuable insights for educators and researchers seeking to cultivate trust-based peer review environments in writing instruction.

Key words: Trust Level; Peer Review; English Writing; Peerceptiv; Anonymous Peer Review

An Interpersonal Pragmatic Study of Identity Construction in International Online Interaction —Taking Quora as an Example

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Abstract: Adopting the theoretical framework of pragmatic identity and the interpersonal pragmatic principles of identity construction, this study investigated identity construction by interlocutors on the international Q&A platform Quora using a content analysis approach. The study collected a corpus of 100 question threads and 26,148 words of responses from real interactions on Quora, which were coded and categorized. The findings revealed that Quora interlocutors constructed two types of pragmatic identities during the interaction process: normative identity and non-normative identity. Normative identity reflects their socially inherited traits and psychological dispositions, while non-normative identity manifests as temporary discursive roles such as

inquirers, help-seekers, supporters, and challengers. Quora interactants primarily employed strategies such as identity-related meta-discourse, vocatives, pragmatic presuppositions, and specific discursive formulae. These identity constructions and their strategic use highlight that the interactants prioritize information exchange and relational harmony as their main communication goals and interpersonal orientations. The results of this study broaden the perspective of research on interpersonal pragmatics in online discourse and provide theoretical insights for promoting international online communication.

Key words: Pragmatic Identity; Interpersonal Pragmatics; International Online Interaction; Quora

A Study on Linguistic Features of Chinese and Western Medical Texts from the Perspective of Contrastive Culturology

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Abstract: This study is based on a self-built specialized corpus of Chinese-English comparable texts in the field of traditional Chinese and Western medicine. From the perspective of contrastive culturology, this paper made a detailed comparison of the linguistic features of Chinese and Western medical texts. It was found that there were significant differences between Chinese and Western medical texts in terms of lexical-semantic system, phrase-idiom system and syntactic-discourse system. These differences reflect the distinct philosophical

foundations, approaches to understanding the human body and diseases, treatment philosophies, values, logic of thinking, and modes of expression in Chinese and Western medical cultures. This finding is conducive to the mutual learning between the two medical civilizations, promoting communication and integration between traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine.

Key words: Contrastive Culturology; Chinese and Western Medical Texts; Linguistic Features; Culture