

Bridging Technological and Humanistic Education: A New Round of Reforms in Tertiary Foreign Language Education for the Intelligent Era

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Abstract: The strategy of building China into a leading country in education, together with digital transformation of education, has provided dual perspectives for re-examining the value of tertiary foreign language education. Within this framework, the synergy between technological education and humanistic education, as a talent cultivation mechanism, is becoming a new starting point for the reform of foreign language education in Chinese colleges and universities. This article argues that current foreign language education is undergoing a paradigm shift from instrumental rationality to value rationality, with its pedagogical essence being profoundly reconstructed, giving rise to a distinct trend toward “New Foreign Language Education”. To navigate this transformation, the article proposes that foreign language educators should actively integrate technological

advancements into their educational practices while leveraging the strengths of humanistic education, and uphold the core values of foreign language education while embracing the educational transformation driven by intelligent technologies. Through the development of “trans-curriculum” with its educational philosophy, educational approach, and methodologies, the educators may thus propel the transformation of teaching paradigms, thereby fostering the cultivation of innovative, practical, and interdisciplinary talents equipped with language proficiency, professional competence, digital literacy, and cultural awareness in alignment with both institutional and disciplinary goals.

Key words: Tertiary Foreign Language Education; Technology-Humanities Synergy; “Trans-Curriculum”; AI Integration; Core Values; Paradigm Shift

Features of GLLM's Language and Its "Regurgitation-Feeding" to Human Language

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Abstract: The wide application of General-Purpose Large Language Model (GLLM) has brought efficiency and convenience to humanity while subtly influencing the ecology of human language. According to the Prototype-Model Theory, human language is a model based on the world, and serves as a depiction and representation of the world. In contrast, GLLMs are language models constructed by learning from human language data, and the language they generate is essentially a replication and high imitation of human language. Through training on vast amounts of human language data, GLLMs have mastered the features and patterns of human language, demonstrating exceptional language generation capabilities. The language produced by GLLMs exhibits distinct

characteristics and can be regarded as a new language variety. While academic research on the linguistic behavior of GLLMs is abundant, there has been insufficient attention paid to the linguistic features of GLLMs and their regurgitation-feeding to human language. In light of this, this paper takes texts generated by GLLMs such as DeepSeek, ChatGPT-4o, and iFlyTek Spark as research objects, analyzes the basic features of GLLM language, and explores GLLM's regurgitation-feeding to human language. This research, to some extent, contributes to promoting mutual interaction and learning between GLLMs and linguistics.

Key words: GLLM; Human Language; GLLM Language Features; Regurgitation-Feeding

Towards Pathological Semiotics and Multimodal Representation of Illness in Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract: This paper discusses the combination of pathological semiotics and multimodal representation in artificial intelligence and explores its application in the screening and intervention of cognitive impairments among the elderly. The article firstly defines pathological semiotics, highlighting its differences from bio-semiotics in terms of research objects, theoretical frameworks and application scopes. Secondly, it clarifies the current connotation of pathological semiotics under the category of linguistic synthesis, and illuminates the meaning characteristics of multimodal pathological symbols at three

levels. It discusses cognitive screening and intervention technology based on multimodal language features, focusing on the pathological signs of cognitive impairments in the elderly, particularly examining how linguistic signs can become more sensitive clinical markers. The integration of pathological semiotics and artificial intelligence has expanded the horizons and dimensions of semiotic research, and also heralded significant progress in the field of pathology and clinical diagnosis.

Key words: Pathological Semiotics; Artificial Intelligence; Multimodal; Cognitive Impairment

Character Construction in Generative AI from a Sociocognitive Linguistic Perspective

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Abstract: The role that generative AI plays in society and the ethical norms surrounding its applications warrant further examination with the rapid development of technology. This study investigated how Large Language Models acquired social cognition through developers, training data, Human-Computer Interaction, and specific dialogue events, aiming to explain the human social knowledge reflected in generated texts. The study involved collecting descriptive texts generated by ChatGPT-4o based on facial images, conducting quantitative analyses on description length, word frequency co-occurrence, and emotional tendencies, and

performing cognitive discourse and frame semantic analyses from the perspectives of social narratives, geographical migration, and educational background. The results indicate that the tested model exhibits issues such as structural rigidity in language, attribute bias, and over-correction. To some extent, this study contributes to understanding the myths surrounding the replication of linguistic behaviors in generative AI and underscores the importance of interdisciplinary approaches in improving AI systems.

Key words: Sociocognitive Linguistics; Social Cognition; Generative AI; ChatGPT

Digital Competence of University Foreign Language Teachers in the Era of Artificial Intelligence: Connotation, Logical Framework, and Development Pathways

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Abstract: With the widespread application of generative AI tools, the digital competence of foreign language faculty in higher education has become critical for enhancing the quality of talent cultivation and achieving high-quality development of digital-intelligent education. Drawing on the three-stage evolution model of teaching competence—Conception-Action-Feedback, the digital competence of university foreign language teachers is developed through digital cognitive formation, digital skill practice, and digital thinking generation in a dynamic, progressive, and spiral manner. Specifically, this progression encompasses three core dimensions: digital

cognitive competence in the conceptual dimension, digital practical competence in the action dimension, and digital thinking competence in the feedback dimension. The comprehensive advancement of digital competence requires a collaborative effort among universities, schools/departments, and individual educators, focusing on the three aspects: the establishment of a digital knowledge cultivation system, the implementation of a digital practice training model, and the development of a digital thinking cultivation system.

Key words: The Era of Artificial Intelligence; University Foreign Language Teachers; Digital Competence

AI in Foreign Language Education: A Bibliometric Analysis of Research Foci and Evolution Trends (2014—2024)

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Abstract: This study employed bibliometric methods with CiteSpace to conduct a visual analysis of the literature on AI in foreign language education from 2014 to 2024 in the Web of Science, ERIC, Scopus, and CNKI databases. The results showed that the number of publications in this field is on a rapid upward trend, relatively stable core journal groups had been formed both domestically and internationally, and the author cooperation patterns were rich and diverse. Keyword analysis revealed that the research hotspots were extensive, covering multiple dimensions such as the application of virtual reality technology, AI enhancing learner engagement, computer-assisted foreign language

learning, the role of teachers and technology application, foreign language writing, and language proficiency development. Based on this, the study systematically sorted out the research framework in this field. However, challenges such as data privacy protection and algorithmic bias cannot be ignored. Future research should strengthen interdisciplinary cooperation, conduct in-depth exploration of coping strategies, pay attention to humanistic concern and ethical guidelines, and promote the sustainable development of foreign language education.

Key words: Artificial Intelligence; Generative Artificial Intelligence; Foreign Language Education; Bibliometrics; Research Foci

Teacher-Student Collaborative Writing Assessment: An Activity Theory Perspective on Contradictions and Negotiation

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Abstract: This study adopted a qualitative research design grounded in Activity Theory, utilizing multiple data sources including classroom observations, reflective narratives, interviews, and writing assessment artifacts to examine the co-construction of writing assessment rubrics by teachers and students in a foreign language writing classroom. This study investigated the interplay between teacher and student writing assessment activity systems, and identified internal contradictions within student writing assessment activity system. The findings revealed that rubric co-construction facilitated system coupling through shared objects, with classroom discourse serving

as a mediating tool for dialogic negotiation. Within student writing assessment activity system, primary contradictions arose from multiple assessment identities, while secondary contradictions emerged between individual and collective beliefs and division of labor. These tensions drove cultural transformation and directional change in student activity system. This study provided insights for constructing a teacher-student collaborative framework for foreign language writing assessment.

Key words: Activity Theory; Teacher-Student Collaboration; Foreign Language Writing Assessment; Writing Rubric Co-Construction

Reforming the “Innovation and Entrepreneurship” Education Model for Business English Majors: Based on the Synergy of “Government, Industry, University, Research and Application”

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Abstract: The organic integration of innovative professional education and entrepreneurship education is an important path to promote the sustainable development of the discipline. The reform of “innovation and entrepreneurship” education model for Business English majors is an inevitable choice to adapt to changes in market demand. The synergy of “government, industry, university, research and application” provides crucial support and assurance for the construction of this model. The article elaborates on the connotation, mechanism and theoretical basis for the synergy of “government, industry, university, research, and application”, and illuminates the necessity of reforming “innovation and entrepreneurship” education model for Business English

majors. It elaborates on the practical paths for constructing the “innovation and entrepreneurship” education model for Business English majors, focusing on four aspects: the positioning of talent cultivation objectives, the design of an interdisciplinary curriculum system, the exploration of a practical teaching system based on “three classroom spaces”, and the construction of talent cultivation evaluation system. The purpose is to provide useful references for the talent cultivation in Business English at similar institutions.

Key words: Synergy of “Government, Industry, University, Research and Application”; Business English; Innovation and Entrepreneurship; Education Model

Reflections on the Research Methods of Translation Discourse Studies in the 21st Century China: Evolution and Innovation

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Abstract: In its broad sense, the studies of translation discourse encompass all academic explorations to the historical or current discourses on translation, which belongs to the meta-theoretical branch of translation studies. In the 21st century, Chinese scholars as Zhao Xifang, Martha P. Y. Cheung, Yang Lihua, Liao Qiyi, and Geng Qiang have successively published their monographs centering on “translation discourse”. Most of these studies take one of the two most conspicuous discourse power relations in modern China as the starting point of observation, which distinguishes them from other meta-theoretical studies such as the history of translation theories and other methodological discussions. Meanwhile, these research accomplishments

are highly representative in terms of the overall picture and trend of development of translation discourse studies in China, exhibiting the evolution and innovation of the research methods in the new century. Nevertheless, there still exist such problems as misconceptions of research categories, inconsistency of critical distance, and the lack of application of technical tools. Based on the comments and reflections on the above-mentioned studies of translation discourse, this paper will hopefully bring some implications to the core methods, research categories, and critical distance of future studies in this field.

Key words: Translation Discourse; Two Discourse Power Relations; Evolution and Innovation; Critical Distance; Technical Tools

Voice and Mission: The Chinese Ethnic Consciousness Reflected in Ken Liu's Science Fiction Creation and Translation

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Abstract: In the blending of Chinese and American languages and cultures, Ken Liu demonstrates ethnic consciousness in his science fiction creation and translation, which has become an integral part of his translator habitus. This, in turn, has given rise to a translation norm that facilitates the global dissemination of Chinese science fiction literature. Drawing on the theory of paratext, this study examines the infusion of Chinese cultural elements in Ken Liu's science fiction creation and translation, revealing his emphasis on ethnic identity in

translation. Through the integration of Chinese and Western cultures and the expansion of cultural connotations in his works, Ken Liu effectively brings Chinese cultural elements to the international stage. Grounded in Chinese culture, he produces science fiction literature with distinct ethnic characteristics, making active contributions to promoting the global dissemination of Chinese literature and culture.

Key words: Ken Liu; Science Fiction; Ethnic Identity; Habitus; Paratext

Textual Practices of Ningbo Translators from the Perspective of Space Production Theory

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Abstract: Using Henri Lefebvre's space production theory as an analytical framework, this study focuses on the textual practices of modern Ningbo translators within multidimensional fields such as port spaces and native-place networks. It reveals the co-constructive mechanisms between spatial characteristics and cultural/knowledge translation. Key findings include: First, Ningbo's geographical openness as a modern treaty port and the social connectivity of native-place networks jointly established a translation ecosystem, shaping the translational habitus of Ningbo translators. Second, leveraging dual bonds of geographical identity and cultural belonging, the Ningbo translator community developed a collaborative production mechanism with distinctive regional characteristics. Third, "localized translation", as

the core mechanism of spatial practice facilitated the indigenization of foreign intellectual resources, enabling deep coupling between modern knowledge systems and local societal needs. The findings corroborate the pivotal role of Zhejiang's translation community, represented by translators from Ningbo, as a bridgehead and pioneer in the history of Chinese translation. The practical experience of Ningbo-based translators highlights the value of Zhejiang as a regional hub of translation, facilitating the cross-cultural dissemination of regional culture while offering historical insights for the development of Chinese translation history and the localization of discourse and knowledge.

Key words: Ningbo Translators; Space Production Theory; Localized Translation

Research on the Construction of China's Image in Foreign Contexts by American Sinologists: A Case Study on the English Translation of Yu Hua's Novels

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Abstract: The translation of contemporary Chinese literature is not only an important part of China's strategy for promoting its culture abroad, but also a crucial window for the international community to gain insight into the pulse of China's development in the new era. The translation of Chinese literature by American sinologists has transferred Chinese stories into the English social and cultural context for complete expression, thereby promoting the cross-cultural dissemination of Chinese literature and the construction of China's image in foreign countries. This paper focuses on the English versions and paratexts of Yu Hua's *Brothers*, *To Live* and *Chronicle of a Blood Merchant* translated by three American

sinologists. From the perspective of imagology in comparative literature, it interprets how they convey the common connotations of China's image and the individual characteristics of characters through the construal of national sentiments. It explores the multidimensional interactive relationship and the intrinsic interaction mechanism between the translation of contemporary Chinese literature and the construction of China's image by American sinologists. This paper may shed light on the future path for the translation of Chinese literature into foreign languages.

Key words: American Sinologist; Imagology; Construction of Chinese Image

Human and Machine Translation Styles in the English Versions of *The Three-Body Problem*: A Comparative Analysis of Ken Liu, GPT-4, and VolcTrans

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Abstract: This study quantitatively analyses the stylistic differences between translations of *The Three-Body Problem* by Ken Liu, GPT-4, and VolcTrans across four dimensions: lexical diversity, syntactic complexity, text readability, and multi-dimensional analysis. The aim is to explore the strengths and limitations of LLM and NMT systems in English literary translation. The results indicate that Liu's translation exhibits the highest lexical richness, simplest syntax, superior readability, and remarkable

adaptability. GPT-4 demonstrates moderate syntactic complexity and lexical variety but shows limitations in stability, readability, and flexibility in handling complex texts. VolcTrans' output, while the most stable, features the simplest lexical variety, the most complex syntax, and limited adaptability.

Key words: Large Language Model; Neural Machine Translation; Ken Liu; *The Three-Body Problem*; Human-Machine Translation Comparison