Academic Education
Publishing House
-AEPH-

Life Perspective and Well-being: A Cross-cultural Theoretical Exploration

Luyao Wang*

Yan'an University, Yanan, Shaanxi, China

Corresponding Author

Abstract: This study investigates the relationship between life perspectives and well-being from a cross-cultural theoretical viewpoint, examining the complexity and diversity of this theme. Through literature review, theoretical analysis, and the integration of cross-cultural theories, the paper systematically reviews various cultural interpretations of life perspectives and their impact on well-being. The research primarily employs theoretical exploration combined with cross-cultural models, analyzing existing theories such as Hofstede's cultural dimensions, Leininger's cultural care model, and Guo's intercultural communication theory. By comparing definitions of life perspectives and well-being across different cultural contexts, cultural dimension differences, and their psychological impact, the study explores how cultural backgrounds shape individual life perspectives and influence subjective well-being. The paper focuses on the role of cultural differences in well-being composition, notably the influence of collectivism vs. individualism, power distance, and high uncertainty avoidance on individual well-being. Through theoretical integration, a cross-cultural model of life perspectives and well-being is proposed, elucidating the interactive relationship between cultural dimensions and well-being. Findings indicate significant differences in life perspectives across cultures, substantially affecting individual well-being experiences. Cross-cultural theory provides a crucial framework for understanding these differences, promoting harmonious intercultural communication and enhancing personal well-being. This study offers a theoretical foundation and new perspectives for future research and provides important guidance for improving intercultural communication and mental health.

Keywords: Life Perspective; Well-Being; Cross-Cultural Theory; Cultural Dimensions; Subjective Well-Being

1. Introduction

1.1 Research Background and Significance

Throughout the development of human society, the concepts of life perspective and happiness have always been central topics of interest in disciplines such as philosophy, psychology, and sociology. A life perspective, which reflects an individual's basic views on the meaning, value, and goals of life, directly influences their behavioral choices and attitudes towards life. Happiness, on the other hand, is the subjective experience of an individual's quality of life and satisfaction, serving as a crucial indicator of personal mental health and social harmony. With the acceleration of globalization and increasingly frequent cross-cultural exchanges, the differences and mutual influences of life perspectives and happiness across different cultural backgrounds have become a focal point of academic research.

Cross-cultural theories provide an important theoretical framework for understanding and explaining life perspectives and happiness in various cultural contexts. By analyzing different cultural dimensions, such as collectivism versus individualism, power distance, and uncertainty avoidance, one can uncover the profound impact of cultural backgrounds on individual psychology and behavior. Research on cross-cultural differences in life perspectives and happiness not only deepens our understanding of human psychology and behavior but also offers theoretical support for cross-cultural communication and cooperation, thereby promoting social harmony and personal happiness on a global scale.

1.2 Review of Domestic and International Research

Scholars both domestically and internationally have a long history of researching life perspectives and happiness, yielding a wealth of findings. In the West, psychologists and sociologists have conducted extensive empirical studies revealing the multidimensional characteristics and interrelationships of life perspectives and happiness. For example, Hofstede's cultural dimensions theory provides a key theoretical tool for understanding life perspectives and happiness in different cultural contexts. Domestic scholars have also delved deeply into this field, proposing theories of life perspectives and happiness that incorporate the unique characteristics of Chinese culture. However, existing research often focuses on single cultural contexts, with relatively few comparative cross-cultural studies, especially those systematically integrating cross-cultural theories with life perspectives and happiness.

2. Theoretical Foundations

2.1 Definition and Classification of Life Perspectives

A life perspective is an individual's basic view on the meaning, value, and goals of life, reflecting the fundamental beliefs and attitudes they hold in their daily lives. Life perspectives not only influence an individual's behavioral choices and life attitudes but also have a profound impact on their mental health and happiness. Depending on cultural backgrounds and social environments, life perspectives can be categorized into various types, such as religious life perspectives, secular life perspectives, utilitarian life perspectives, and idealistic life perspectives. Religious life perspectives emphasize the sanctity and transcendence of life, believing that the meaning of life lies in the pursuit of spiritual salvation and eternal happiness. Secular life perspectives focus on the value and meaning of real life, aiming to achieve personal happiness and social progress. Utilitarian life perspectives stress the maximization of personal interests, viewing the meaning of life as the pursuit of material wealth and social status. Idealistic life perspectives prioritize spiritual pursuits and moral perfection,

considering the goal of life to be the realization of self-worth and social responsibility.

2.2 Definition and Dimensions of Happiness

Happiness is an individual's subjective experience of their quality of life and satisfaction, serving as a crucial indicator of personal mental health and social harmony. Happiness encompasses not only material satisfaction but also psychological and spiritual fulfillment. From different research perspectives, happiness can be divided into various dimensions, such as emotional happiness, cognitive happiness, and social happiness. Emotional happiness refers to the balance of positive and negative emotions experienced in daily life. Cognitive happiness involves an individual's overall evaluation of their quality of life and satisfaction, including their perceptions of life goals, achievements, and self-worth. Social happiness pertains to the satisfaction derived from social relationships and environments, encompassing experiences with family, friends, and social support.

2.3 Overview of Cross-Cultural Theories

Cross-cultural theories provide a framework for studying human behavior and psychological characteristics across different cultural backgrounds. By analyzing various cultural dimensions, one can uncover the profound impact of cultural backgrounds on individual psychology and behavior. Hofstede's cultural dimensions theory is one of the most influential theories in cross-cultural research. This theory divides culture into six dimensions: power distance, individualism versus collectivism, masculinity versus femininity, uncertainty avoidance, long-term orientation versus short-term orientation, and indulgence versus restraint. By analyzing these cultural dimensions, one can reveal the differences and mutual influences of life perspectives and happiness across different cultural backgrounds. Leininger's transcultural nursing model emphasizes the impact of cultural backgrounds on individual health and nursing behaviors. This model posits that cultural backgrounds influence not only individual health beliefs and behaviors but also the nursing behaviors and outcomes of healthcare providers. By analyzing health beliefs and nursing behaviors across different cultural backgrounds, the effectiveness of

transcultural nursing can be enhanced, promoting individual health and happiness. Yue Daiyun's intercultural communication theory emphasizes the impact of cultural backgrounds on communication behaviors and outcomes. This theory contends that cultural backgrounds influence not only individual communication behaviors and methods but also the effectiveness and satisfaction of communication. By analyzing communication behaviors and methods across different cultural backgrounds, the effectiveness of intercultural communication can be improved, enhancing individual happiness and social harmony.

3. Cross-Cultural Theories and Life Perspectives

3.1 Hofstede's Cultural Dimensions Theory

Hofstede's cultural dimensions theory provides an important theoretical tool for understanding life perspectives in different cultural contexts. The power distance dimension reflects the degree of inequality in power distribution within a society. In high power distance cultures, people tend to accept unequal power distribution, respect authority and hierarchical systems, and life perspectives in such cultural contexts often emphasize obedience and responsibility. In low power distance cultures, people tend to pursue equality and democracy, emphasizing personal autonomy and independence, with life perspectives often highlighting freedom and self-actualization.

The individualism versus collectivism dimension reflects the relationship between individuals and collectives within a society. In individualistic cultures, people tend to emphasize personal independence and autonomy, pursuing personal achievements and happiness, with life perspectives often stressing individual freedom and self-actualization. In collectivist cultures, people tend to emphasize collective interests and responsibilities, pursuing collective harmony and happiness, with life perspectives often highlighting collective responsibility and contribution.

The masculinity versus femininity dimension reflects the division of gender roles and values within a society. In masculine cultures, people tend to emphasize competition and achievement, pursuing material wealth and social status, with life perspectives often focusing on personal success and accomplishments. In feminine cultures, people tend to emphasize cooperation and care, pursuing social harmony and happiness, with life perspectives often highlighting social responsibility and care.

The uncertainty avoidance dimension reflects societal attitudes towards uncertainty and risk. In high uncertainty avoidance cultures, people tend to pursue stability and security, avoiding risks and uncertainties, with life perspectives often emphasizing safety and stability. In low uncertainty avoidance cultures, people tend to accept uncertainty and risk, pursuing innovation and change, with life perspectives often stressing adventure and innovation.

The long-term orientation versus short-term orientation dimension reflects societal attitudes towards time and the future. In long-term oriented cultures, people tend to pursue long-term goals and values, focusing on future planning and development, with life perspectives often emphasizing long-term goals and values. In short-term oriented cultures, people tend to pursue short-term goals and values, focusing on current enjoyment and satisfaction, with life perspectives often highlighting present enjoyment and satisfaction.

The indulgence versus restraint dimension reflects societal attitudes towards desires and needs. In indulgent cultures, people tend to pursue the fulfillment of desires and needs, focusing on personal enjoyment and happiness, with life perspectives often emphasizing personal enjoyment and happiness. In restrained cultures, people tend to control desires and needs, focusing on social responsibility and obligations, with life perspectives often highlighting social responsibility and obligations.

3.2 Leininger's Transcultural Nursing Model

Leininger's transcultural nursing model emphasizes the impact of cultural backgrounds on individual health and nursing behaviors. This model posits that cultural backgrounds influence not only individual health beliefs and behaviors but also the nursing behaviors and outcomes of healthcare providers. By analyzing health beliefs and nursing behaviors across different cultural backgrounds, the effectiveness of transcultural nursing can be

enhanced, promoting individual health and happiness.

In high power distance cultures, individuals often respect authority and hierarchical systems, accepting the advice and guidance of healthcare providers. Nursing behaviors in such cultural contexts often emphasize authority and responsibility, requiring healthcare providers to possess high levels of professional knowledge and skills to gain individuals' trust and respect. In low power distance cultures, individuals often pursue equality and democracy, valuing communication and cooperation with healthcare providers. Nursing behaviors in such cultural contexts often emphasize communication and cooperation, requiring healthcare providers to have strong communication and cooperation skills to meet individuals' needs and expectations.

In individualistic cultures, individuals often emphasize personal independence and autonomy, pursuing personal health and happiness. Nursing behaviors in such cultural contexts often emphasize individuals' autonomy and independence, requiring healthcare providers to respect individuals' choices and decisions to meet their needs and expectations. In collectivist cultures, individuals often emphasize collective interests and responsibilities, pursuing collective health and happiness. Nursing behaviors in such cultural contexts often emphasize collective responsibility and contribution, requiring healthcare providers to focus on collective needs and expectations to promote collective health and happiness.

In masculine cultures, individuals often emphasize competition and achievement, pursuing material wealth and social status. Nursing behaviors in such cultural contexts often emphasize personal success and accomplishments, requiring healthcare providers to focus on individuals' achievements and goals to meet their needs and expectations. In feminine cultures, individuals often emphasize cooperation and care, pursuing social harmony and happiness. Nursing behaviors in such cultural contexts often emphasize social responsibility and care, requiring healthcare providers to focus on social needs and expectations to promote social harmony and happiness.

In high uncertainty avoidance cultures, individuals often pursue stability and security, avoiding risks and uncertainties. Nursing behaviors in such cultural contexts often emphasize safety and stability, requiring healthcare providers to focus on individuals' safety and stability to meet their needs and expectations. In low uncertainty avoidance cultures, individuals often accept uncertainty and risk, pursuing innovation and change. Nursing behaviors in such cultural contexts often emphasize adventure and innovation, requiring healthcare providers to focus on individuals' innovation and change to meet their needs and expectations.

3.3 Yue Daiyun's Intercultural Communication Theory

Yue Daiyun's intercultural communication theory emphasizes the impact of cultural backgrounds on communication behaviors and outcomes. This theory posits that cultural backgrounds influence not only individual communication behaviors and methods but also the effectiveness and satisfaction of communication. By analyzing communication behaviors and methods across different cultural backgrounds, the effectiveness of intercultural communication can be improved, thereby enhancing individual happiness and social harmony.

In high power distance cultures, individuals often respect authority and hierarchical systems, accepting guidance and advice from authorities. Communication behaviors in such cultural contexts often emphasize authority and responsibility, requiring communicators to possess a high sense of authority and responsibility to gain the trust and respect of the other party. In low power distance cultures, individuals often pursue equality and democracy, valuing communication and cooperation. Communication behaviors in such cultural contexts often emphasize communication and cooperation, requiring communicators to have strong communication and cooperation skills to meet the needs and expectations of the other party.

In individualistic cultures, individuals often emphasize personal independence and autonomy, pursuing personal achievements and happiness. Communication behaviors in such cultural contexts often emphasize individual autonomy and independence, requiring communicators to respect the choices and

decisions of the other party to meet their needs and expectations. In collectivist cultures, individuals often emphasize collective interests and responsibilities, pursuing collective harmony and happiness. Communication behaviors in such cultural contexts often emphasize collective responsibility and contribution, requiring communicators to focus on the needs and expectations of the collective to promote collective harmony and happiness.

In masculine cultures, individuals often emphasize competition and achievement, pursuing material wealth and social status. Communication behaviors in such cultural contexts often emphasize personal success and achievements, requiring communicators to focus on the achievements and goals of the other party to meet their needs and expectations. In feminine cultures, individuals often emphasize cooperation and care, pursuing social harmony and happiness. Communication behaviors in such cultural contexts often emphasize social responsibility and care, requiring communicators to focus on social needs and expectations to promote social harmony and happiness.

In high uncertainty avoidance cultures, individuals often pursue stability and security, avoiding risks and uncertainties. Communication behaviors in such cultural contexts often emphasize safety and stability, requiring communicators to focus on the safety and stability of the other party to meet their needs and expectations. In low uncertainty avoidance cultures, individuals often accept uncertainty and risk, pursuing innovation and change. Communication behaviors in such cultural contexts often emphasize adventure and innovation, requiring communicators to focus on the innovation and changes of the other party to meet their needs and expectations.

4. Theoretical Analysis of the Impact of Cultural Background on Happiness

4.1 The Influence of Collectivist and Individualist Cultures

Collectivist and individualist cultures have significant differences in their impact on happiness. In collectivist cultures, an individual's sense of happiness is often closely tied to the harmony and well-being of the group. Individuals find a sense of belonging and identity within the group and achieve self-worth and happiness through contributing to the collective. Collectivist cultures emphasize social responsibility and collective interests, with individuals' happiness being more dependent on the recognition and support of the group. Research indicates that in collectivist cultures, an individual's happiness is closely related to the quality of family, friendships, and social relationships (Zhang Bei, Yang Yi, 2011).

In individualist cultures, an individual's happiness is more dependent on personal achievements and freedom. Individuals gain happiness through pursuing personal goals and realizing self-worth. Individualist cultures emphasize personal independence and autonomy, with individuals' happiness being more reliant on personal choices and decisions. Studies show that in individualist cultures, an individual's happiness is closely related to personal achievements, freedom, and self-realization (Ji Yuhua, Jiao Jingdong, 2007).

4.2 The Influence of Power Distance on Happiness

Power distance also significantly affects happiness. In high power distance cultures, an individual's happiness is often closely related to authority and hierarchical structures. Individuals gain a sense of security and stability by accepting authority and hierarchical systems, thereby achieving happiness. High power distance cultures emphasize authority and responsibility, with individuals' happiness being more dependent on the recognition and support of authority. Research shows that in high power distance cultures, an individual's happiness is closely related to the recognition and support of authority (Chen Kai, 2008).

In low power distance cultures, an individual's happiness is more dependent on equality and democracy. Individuals gain a sense of freedom and autonomy by pursuing equality and democracy, thereby achieving happiness. Low power distance cultures emphasize equality and democracy, with individuals' happiness being more reliant on equal opportunities and autonomous choices. Studies indicate that in low power distance cultures, an individual's happiness is closely related to equal opportunities and autonomous choices (Zhu Lingling, 2018).

4.3 The Influence of Uncertainty Avoidance on Happiness

Uncertainty avoidance also significantly impacts happiness. In high uncertainty avoidance cultures, an individual's happiness is often closely related to stability and security. Individuals gain a sense of security and stability by pursuing stable and secure environments, thereby achieving happiness. High uncertainty avoidance cultures emphasize safety and stability, with individuals' happiness being more dependent on stable environments and secure guarantees. Research indicates that in high uncertainty avoidance cultures, an individual's happiness is closely related to stable environments and secure guarantees (He Shiqing, Huang Yina, 2023).

In low uncertainty avoidance cultures, an individual's happiness is more dependent on innovation and change. Individuals gain a sense of freedom and autonomy by accepting uncertainty and risks, thereby achieving happiness. Low uncertainty avoidance cultures emphasize adventure and innovation, with individuals' happiness being more reliant on opportunities for innovation and changing environments. Studies show that in low uncertainty avoidance cultures, an individual's happiness is closely related to opportunities for innovation and changing environments (Guo Min, 2024).

5. Cross-Cultural Interaction Model of Life Perspective and Happiness

5.1 Theoretical Model Construction

Based on the above theoretical analysis, a cross-cultural interaction model of life perspective and happiness can be constructed. This model includes three main elements: cultural background, life perspective, and happiness. By analyzing the interaction between life perspectives and happiness in different cultural backgrounds, the profound impact of cultural backgrounds on individual psychology and behavior can be revealed.

In this model, cultural background serves as an external environmental factor that influences an individual's life perspective, which in turn affects their happiness. For example, collectivist cultures emphasize social harmony and collective interests, leading individuals to focus more on contributing to family, friends, and community, thereby gaining happiness in the process. In contrast, individualist cultures emphasize personal achievements and independence, allowing individuals to experience happiness through self-realization and the pursuit of personal goals. Therefore, different cultural backgrounds indirectly influence happiness by shaping individuals' life perspectives.

Hofstede's cultural dimensions theory provides a useful framework for understanding this relationship. Each cultural dimension, such as power distance, individualism versus collectivism, and uncertainty avoidance, influences individuals' life perspectives and happiness through specific values and behavioral patterns. For instance, high power distance cultures emphasize hierarchy and authority, leading individuals to gain happiness through compliance with authority and maintaining social status. Low power distance cultures emphasize equality and autonomy, with individuals tending to achieve happiness through autonomous decision-making and equal interactions.

Leininger's transcultural nursing model highlights the differences in health beliefs and nursing behaviors across different cultural backgrounds, which can also be applied to the study of life perspectives and happiness. For example, individuals in high uncertainty avoidance cultures are more likely to pursue stability and security, leading to more conservative and pragmatic life perspectives. In contrast, individuals in low uncertainty avoidance cultures are more open to risk and change, leading to more innovative and free life perspectives. These differences influence how individuals cope with life challenges and achieve happiness.

Yue Daiyun's intercultural communication theory emphasizes the impact of cultural backgrounds on communication behaviors and satisfaction, which can also be applied to the analysis of life perspectives and happiness. When individuals are in different cultural backgrounds, their communication behaviors are shaped by cultural norms and expectations, influencing their life perspectives. For example, in collectivist cultures, communication behaviors are more indirect and polite, focusing on maintaining harmonious interpersonal relationships. This leads individuals to value social needs and family

responsibilities in their life perspectives, achieving happiness through these behaviors and beliefs. In contrast, in individualist cultures, communication behaviors are more direct and independent, focusing on personal expression. Individuals tend to achieve happiness through the pursuit of personal goals and self-realization.

Furthermore, the cultural background of individuals not only influences their own life perspectives and happiness but also impacts the next generation through social interaction and cultural transmission. For example, high power distance and high collectivist cultures tend to emphasize respect for authority and collective responsibility through family and school education. The next generation grows up in this cultural atmosphere and internalizes these life perspectives, experiencing happiness by adhering to these values. Conversely, low power distance and individualist cultures encourage independent thinking and personal development, shaping the next generation's life perspectives to find happiness through autonomy and self-realization.

5.2 Model Explanation and Illustration

The core of this cross-cultural interaction model lies in explaining the relationship between life perspectives and happiness through multiple cultural dimensions. At the top of the model is the cultural background, which includes different cultural dimensions that influence life perspectives and happiness, such as power distance, individualism versus collectivism, and uncertainty avoidance. Each cultural dimension has its unique value system and behavioral patterns, which are internalized into individuals' life perspectives through socialization processes.

At the life perspective level, different cultural backgrounds shape different life perspectives. For example, high power distance cultures may emphasize traditional conformity and transmit these values through family and education systems, leading individuals to form conservative and pragmatic life perspectives. Low power distance cultures encourage personal autonomy and creativity, shaping life perspectives that pursue freedom and innovation. Similarly, individualist cultures emphasize personal achievements and independence, leading individuals to seek personal accomplishments and happiness in

their life goals. Collectivist cultures emphasize social harmony and collective interests, leading individuals to focus on social responsibility and contributions in their life perspectives.

At the happiness level, life perspectives directly influence happiness. Individuals' happiness is not only a reflection of their psychological state but also a result of their life perspectives and life practices. For example, in high power distance cultures, individuals gain happiness through social recognition and stable status. In low power distance cultures, individuals experience happiness through autonomous choices and equal interactions. Similarly, happiness in individualist cultures relies more on personal achievements and autonomous choices, while happiness in collectivist cultures comes more from harmonious social relationships and collective recognition.

This model can also be further divided into different layers of interactions to reveal the complex relationships between culture, life perspectives, and happiness in more detail. For example, in high power distance and high collectivist cultures, the dual influence of authority and collective responsibility may lead individuals to gain both a sense of security from complying with authority and a sense of recognition and happiness from contributing to the collective. In low power distance and high individualist cultures, individuals achieve happiness through both autonomous decision-making and personal accomplishments, explaining why the specific forms and sources of happiness differ in various societies.

In this way, the model not only reveals the role of cultural backgrounds in shaping life perspectives and happiness but also provides a systematic framework for understanding the interaction between culture, life perspectives, and happiness. Research indicates that life perspectives in different cultural backgrounds not only directly influence individuals' thought and behavioral patterns but also indirectly affect their psychological health and quality of life by influencing their satisfaction and happiness with life (Li Zhengyou, 2020). This cross-cultural interaction model helps better explain and predict the psychological and behavioral characteristics of individuals in different cultural backgrounds, providing an

integrative perspective for understanding social psychological phenomena in cross-cultural contexts.

6. Conclusion

This paper reveals the significant impact of culture on individual psychology and behavior by analyzing life perspectives and happiness in different cultural backgrounds. Individuals in different cultural backgrounds exhibit notable differences in life perspectives and happiness, primarily due to variations in cultural dimensions. Collectivist cultures tend to enhance happiness through social harmony and collective responsibility, while individualist cultures improve happiness through personal achievements and autonomous decisions. Cultural dimensions such as power distance and uncertainty avoidance also have distinct impacts on life perspectives and happiness, transmitted and internalized through family education, socialization processes, and social interactions. Theoretically, this paper integrates cross-cultural theories to construct a cross-cultural interaction model, providing a new theoretical framework for understanding and explaining life perspectives and happiness in different cultural backgrounds. This not only fills gaps in existing research but also offers new directions for future studies. Practically, the research findings contribute to improving intercultural communication skills, enhancing individuals' adaptability and psychological well-being in a globalized context. Moreover, the findings provide references for policymakers to consider cultural factors when formulating policies related to happiness, thereby more effectively enhancing the overall happiness of society.

References

[1] Ji Yuhua, Jiao Jingdong. Reflections on Three Issues of Intercultural Communication Theory [J]. Foreign Languages and Literature, 2007, 24(4):5.

[2] Zhang Bei, Yang Yi. Research on Hofstede's Cultural Dimensions Theory and Intercultural Communication—Taking the Influence of Cultural Differences on Teacher-Student Communication in Foreign Teachers' Classrooms as an Example [J]. English Square: Academic Research, 2011(Z5):2.

[3] Yu Qiuling. Academic Dialogue and Academic Life—After Reading "Intercultural Communication: Theory and Practice" [J]. Journal of Fujian Normal University: Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition, 2006.

[4] He Ziwei. Research on Key Concepts of Yue Daiyun's Intercultural Theory [D]. Xinjiang University, 2020.

[5] Zhu Lingling. Research on the Cultivation of Intercultural Communication Ability in College English Education under the "Belt and Road" Initiative [J]. College English Teaching and Research, 2018(6):4.

[6] Chen Kai. Exploring English Teaching Models from the Perspective of Intercultural Communication Theory [J]. Journal of Fujian Commercial Higher Vocational School, 2008, 000(006):116-118.

[7] He Shiqing, Huang Yina. Practice of Integrating Traditional Chinese Medicine Intervention Concept in Emergency Management Based on Leininger's Transcultural Theory [J]. Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine Management, 2023, 31(11):127-129.

[8] Guo Min. Cross-Cultural Study on the Relationship between Subjective Well-being and Interpersonal Trust among College Students in Four Countries [D]. Inner Mongolia Normal University [2024-09-18].

[9] Zhang Qin, Guo Jiahui, Jia Zikang. Research on "The Analects" Cultural Teaching from the Perspective of Cross-Cultural Communication—Suggestions on Teaching Subjects and Objects [J]. Journal of Zhejiang University of Science and Technology, 2024, 36(2):127-134.

[10] Tao Yue. Cultural Identity Study of the Documentary "From Chang'an to Rome" from the Perspective of Ritual Communication [D]. Yantai University, 2024.

[11] Lan Yuxian. Arbitrariness and Iconicity of Chinese and English—Analysis Based on Complex Dynamic Systems Theory [J]. Modern Linguistics, 2024, 12(6):6.

[12] Zhao Yuezhi, Gao Yuxi, Yu Yayun. From Participation Construction to Paradigm Transcendence: Re-understanding the Political Economy of Cross-Cultural Communication of "Hallyu" [J]. Young Journalist, 2024(6).