Research Article

An Analysis of the Influence of Complex Networks in Cross-Cultural Communication

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With the in-depth exchanges in various aspects such as global politics, economy and trade, and cultural exchanges, improving the cultural status of the Chinese nation has become a major strategic goal of the Chinese nation. In order to better pass on Chinese culture and to truly improve the effectiveness and influence of Chinese culture in international publicity, Chinese culture needs to gradually explore effective cross-language cultural communication methods and strategies to comprehensively improve Chinese culture in cross-language cultural exchange strength on the stage of global traditional cultural exchange. On the basis of analyzing the current situation of cross-cultural communication, the article studies the promoting effect of complex networks on cross-cultural communication. The results of the article show that (1) the influence of complex networks on cultural communication is relatively significant, and the complex network communication model is used. After that, the communicative competence of the three groups has been greatly improved, and among them, the group with the rapid growth of cultural level has the greatest room for growth. (2) The point-degree centrality of organizational relationship is 10, which is relatively high, indicating that organizational relationship is in the middle position among the influencing factors, and the value orientation has a strong mediating effect. (3) The propagation efficiency of the complex network model is the highest. With the increase of the time series, the propagation efficiency will also increase. The propagation efficiency of the complex network propagation model can reach 85%. When the number of nodes is 5000, the propagation efficiency of cultural information can reach 80%.

1. Introduction

In the long development process of human history, the residents of different countries have formed different ways of thinking and cultural tendencies due to the influence of growth environment, climate, and many other factors. The difference in concept is the main reason affecting cross-cultural communication. With the deepening of global canonicalization, the economic influence between countries has gradually strengthened and a situation of cultural communication has been formed. When we leave our social circle, we will face a series of problems caused by cultural differences. In the actual communication process, we must respect the history and culture of the other country and analyze the problem with the other party’s thinking, for useful information. This article investigates how national culture affects team members’ perceptions of intercultural communication competence by administering a questionnaire on intercultural communication competence and high-performance teams [1]. The article describes strategies, attitudes, and survey methods to enhance the cross-cultural medical experience of patients and physicians [2]. The article examines the cultural factors that influence communication and explores how to make communication effective in a multicultural project environment [3]. The article studies how national culture affects team members’ perceptions of intercultural communication competence and concludes that the hypothesized relationship and significant influence of national culture on intercultural communication competence have been confirmed [4]. This paper proposes and discusses the difficulties of intercultural communication by examining the theory and practice of intercultural
communication studies and also makes relevant recommendations [5]. The article argues that different ways of life constitute a tacit cultural rule or behavioral expression of a writing system, as well as understanding the way a society speaks [6]. The article discusses the effect on the smooth progress of intercultural communication and the development of attitudes between groups [7]. The article points out that multimedia, cross-cultural communication, and multimedia-based cross-cultural communication information are the key points of cross-cultural communication research [8]. This paper builds on existential phenomenological and poststructuralist concepts of heterogeneity and difference to strengthen Latinos and other underclass speakers in North-South dialogue [9]. Stereotype is an important term in intercultural communication theory and research; this paper analyzes its meaning and use from multiple perspectives and discusses its positive and negative effects in intercultural communication practice [10]. The article points out that intercultural communication is characterized by relatively high levels of effort required to reduce complexity, relatively high transaction costs, relatively low levels of trust among communication partners, and relatively narrow success conditions for generating high-risk discourse points [11]. This paper focuses on the spatial, temporal, linguistic, and cultural factors that mediate between different types of guests and the host country [12]. This paper examines cultural differences, focusing on communication processes and styles, and recommends ways to accommodate cross-cultural differences in information services [13]. This study quantitatively tested the influence of culture on direct and indirect communication as well as verbal aggression and communication anxiety [14]. Given the lack of research in this area in the unique context of the UAE, this study is aimed at identifying the types of strategies used to communicate effectively to deliver culturally competent care [15].

2. Analysis of the Influence of Cultural Communication

2.1. Research Background. In the current era of rapid global economic development, exchanges between countries are becoming more frequent. The diversification of communication involves not only economic and political exchanges, but also cross-cultural communication. Cross-cultural communication has become the work of many people. However, due to the differences of cultures of various countries, there are many problems in the process of cross-cultural communication. The cultures of various countries affect people’s cognition, which is an inevitable factor. At present, most of the cultivation of cross-cultural communication in our country is limited to the teaching of cultural knowledge, rather than the cultivation of actual cultural communication skills, which leads to helplessness in the actual communication situation. The main reason for this problem is the traditional cultural differences of various countries. Because of the different growth environment and experience, people’s way of thinking is also very different, and this situation is unavoidable, so we must correctly view the cultural differences between countries, in the context of respecting the cultural history of other countries, as much as possible to learn and understand the culture of other countries and learn to look at the problem with the other side’s thinking. Every

| Dimension       | Test content                                                                 |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Knowledge       | Basic theory. The relationship of culture to group representation and individual practice |
| Manner          | Tolerant and respectful. Dialectical thinking. Empathy. Articulate skills. Relationship skills |
| Skill           | Self-management skills. Language knowledge. Cognitive ability. Stylistic knowledge. Emotional factors |

Table 1: Test content of four dimensions.

| Dimension       | Knowledge | Manner | Skill | Communicative competence |
|-----------------|-----------|--------|-------|--------------------------|
| Rapidly growing cultural level | 0.62   | 0.65   | 0.68  | 0.72                     |
| Fluctuating growth in literacy  | 0.55   | 0.58   | 0.59  | 0.61                     |
| Steady growth of cultural level | 0.42   | 0.45   | 0.48  | 0.51                     |

Table 2: Statistics of communicative competence without complex network.
country is an independent individual, and its own culture should be respected. In the process of cultural exchange, while promoting traditional Chinese culture, respect and learn from the high-quality cultures of other countries, so that traditional Chinese culture can truly be realized.

2.2. Problems and Solutions in Cross-Cultural Communication. The Chinese nation has a history of 5000 years of civilization, and its cultural traditions are also very rich. With the gradual deepening of my country’s reform and opening up, some foreign advanced civilization thoughts and concepts have also formed a considerable and opening up, some foreign advanced civilization
to deeply promote my country’s previ-
ously inhibited the in-depth promotion of my country’s traditional culture. At the same time, there are still many deficiencies in the process of spreading my country’s traditional civilization to the outside world, resulting in stagnant cultural spread efficiency and management level in the environment of cross-cultural communication. The key reason for the related problems is that the development of communication culture in China is lagging behind, and at this stage, because China has entered the high-tech era, China’s previous cultural communication methods have been unable to adapt to modern people’s need to instantly understand the status of Chinese cultural communication and improve cultural communication. The need for strategies seriously restricts the quality and effect of Chinese cultural communication from the perspective of cross-cultural communication. My country’s traditional culture not only contains some fascinating things, but also has some backward factors that cannot adapt to China’s economic and social development. In the process of cultural dissemination, the effect of screening the actual information of China’s cultural industry is very low, which is also a direct impact, an important manifestation of the propaganda effect of Chinese traditional culture.

For the new culture that emerges from the perspective of cross-cultural communication, the corresponding information communication media must first form the correct values for dealing with differences. In the history of world development and the entire history of world civilization, the emergence of cultural exchanges is not a one-time event, because it is a kind of human will, cognitive style, and social acceptance behavior that human beings have gradually produced in the long-term historical life. All people living in different cultural atmospheres have to go through a long historical stage before they can come into contact with other civilizations. Therefore, the way of cultural exchange and transmission is also different from the rigid development activities of human military, political, economic, and social exaggeration. Therefore, it is a soft and orderly cultural communication process, emphasizing that through immersion, talk and talk, seek development in stability, and resolutely put an end to rushing for success. Therefore, the communication and dissemination of culture is a long process. Being anxious for success and paying too much attention to economic benefits will often have the opposite effect. Cross-cultural communication ability is the performance of comprehensive ability, in order to ensure the normal progress of communication and promote the development of culture to a higher realm.

3. Establishment of Cultural Communication Model

3.1. Models of Cultural Diffusion on Complex Networks. Assuming that at the moment, individual $i$ is a cultural spillover, and $j$ is a knowledge receiver, and when $i$ and $j$ interact culturally, the growth of cultural level is expressed by the Cobb-Douglas production function:

$$
\Delta v_{j,t+1} = \begin{cases} 
0, & v_{d,t} \leq v_{j,t} \\
Av_{j,t}^\alpha (v_{d,t} - v_{j,t})^\beta, & v_{d,t} > v_{j,t},
\end{cases}
$$

When cultural individual $i$ and cultural individual $j$ interact, there will be a learning effect, that is, receivers with low cultural knowledge level will learn a certain amount of cultural knowledge from spillovers with high knowledge and cultural level, while the knowledge level of spillovers with high knowledge and cultural level will have a learning effect. Invariably, in fact, it is difficult to determine exactly
how many factors play a role in the growth of cultural knowledge, but the growth of cultural knowledge must be related to the individual’s existing knowledge level. If the growth of knowledge is understood as the cooperative production of knowledge, then the difference between the individual’s existing knowledge level and the knowledge level of the two entities is equivalent to the two input factors of knowledge production, and the individual’s existing knowledge level can measure the individual’s self-effort and learning ability; the difference between the knowledge levels of the two entities can measure the knowledge spillover effect brought by the neighboring individuals.

Self-growth of individual cultural knowledge [16]

\[ v_{i,t+1} = v_{i,t} + (1 + \lambda), \quad 0 < \lambda < 1. \]  

Cultural average knowledge level [17]

\[ \mu_t = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i \in V} v_{i,t}. \]  

The standard deviation that reflects the evenness of the distribution of cultural knowledge [18]

\[ \sigma_t = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i \in V} \frac{v_{i,t}^2}{\mu_t^2}}. \]  

Each spread of cultural transmission will touch all its out-degree neighbors with probability of being immune at time \( t \) [19]:

\[ p_i^0(t) = 1 - (1 - \alpha) \phi(i). \]  

The degradation probability function of cultural transmission [20]

\[ \eta(t) = 1 - \left( \frac{t}{t_{\text{min}}} \right)^{-a+1}. \]  

Correlation logarithmic function [21]

\[ d_a(i) = d_s(i) = \log(k_i + 1). \]  

The sum of the authority of cultural communication

\[ \delta(i) = \sum_{j \epsilon a(i)} d_a(j). \]  

The probability of an unknown person becoming a cultural communicator after receiving the message is as follows [22]:

\[ p_u(i) = \theta \left( 1 - (1 - \lambda) \frac{\delta(i)}{d_s(i)} \right). \]  

3.2. Analysis of Cultural Communication Mechanism. The probability that a node with degree \( k \) can receive a culture is defined as \( \rho_k(t) \), and its uniform field equation is as follows [23]:

\[ \frac{\partial \rho_k(t)}{\partial t} = -\rho_k(t) + \lambda k [1 - \rho_k(t)] \odot (p_k(t)). \]
Among them, \( \lambda \) is the cultural transmission threshold, \( t \) is the unit time, and \( \Theta(\rho_k(t)) \) is the probability that any given edge is connected to the node that receives the information culture. It can be seen that the probability that the node can receive the culture is proportional to the degree of the node. Assuming that the average degree of cultural communication is \( \langle k \rangle \), since the degrees of different nodes in the cultural communication network are irrelevant, the average degree \( \langle k \rangle \) of the cultural information communication network will approach a stable value when the number of network nodes increases, while \( \langle k^2 \rangle \) tends to a value much larger than \( \langle k \rangle \), so that the spread threshold \( \lambda_c \) approaches 0, which indicates that information with a very low probability of culture being forwarded has the possibility of being spread on a large scale.

The steady-state value \( \rho_k \) [24]

\[
\rho_k = \frac{k \lambda \Theta(\lambda)}{1 + k \lambda \Theta(\lambda)},
\]

\[
\Theta(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\langle k \rangle} \sum_k k p(k) \rho_k.
\]

\[
\frac{d}{d \Theta} \left( \frac{1}{\langle k \rangle} \sum_k k p(k) \frac{\lambda k \Theta}{1 + \lambda k \Theta} \right) \bigg|_{\Theta = 0} \geq 1, \tag{11}
\]

\[
\sum_k k p(k) \frac{\lambda k}{\langle k \rangle} = \langle k^2 \rangle \langle k \rangle \lambda \geq 1.
\]

Get the critical value of cultural information dissemination:

\[
\lambda_c = \frac{\langle k \rangle}{\langle k^2 \rangle}. \tag{12}
\]

Immune density threshold

\[
g_c = 1 - \frac{\lambda_c}{\lambda}. \tag{13}
\]

| Factor                  | Point centrality | Betweenness centrality | Betweenness centrality |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Value orientation       | 9.000            | 2.413                  | 3.352                  |
| Value proposition       | 9.000            | 2.014                  | 2.798                  |
| Moral concept           | 9.000            | 1.964                  | 2.729                  |
| Way of thinking         | 6.000            | 1.261                  | 1.752                  |
| Basic knowledge         | 6.000            | 1.106                  | 1.537                  |
| Organizational relationship | 10.000       | 0.642                  | 0.892                  |
| Ideology                | 6.000            | 0.300                  | 0.584                  |

In the process of cultural information dissemination, as the number of nodes increases, \( \langle k^2 \rangle \) approaches infinity, \( g_c \) approaches 1, and \( \rho_g \) approaches 1, that is, all nodes in the network will receive cultural information [25].

### 4. Simulation Experiments

4.1. Network Structure and Cultural Diffusion. The experiment initially constructed a cross-cultural communication model based on complex networks. In order to explore the influence analysis of complex networks in cross-cultural communication, the experiment did not consider the growth of cultural individual knowledge. Starting from the dimension, the cultural communication ability before and after using the model is compared, so as to obtain the influence of the complex network model on the promotion of cultural...
cultural communicative competence. In the experiment, the sample data is grouped and examined from four dimensions. The experiment divides the sample data into three stages according to the level of cultural development: rapid growth of cultural level, fluctuating growth of cultural level, and stable growth of cultural level. The test contents of the four dimensions are shown in Table 1.

The statistics of cultural communication ability before and after using the model are shown in Tables 2 and 3.

According to the experimental data in Figure 1, when the complex network communication model is not used, the cultural communication skills of the three groups are relatively low. Among them, the communication skills of the fast-growing cultural level group are the highest among all the groups, with a score of 0.62 for knowledge and 0.65 for attitude. The score of skills is 0.68, the communication ability can reach 0.72, the communication ability with steady growth of education level is the lowest group, the communication ability is 0.51, and the ability of the fluctuating growth group of education level is between the highest group and the lowest group.

According to the experimental data in Figure 2, it can be concluded that after using the complex network communication model, the communication ability of the three groups has been greatly improved. It increased to 0.92, an increase of 0.2, the communicative competence of the group with fluctuating educational level increased from 0.61 to 0.71, an increase of 0.10, and the communicative competence of the group with stable educational level increased from 0.51 to 0.59, an increase of 0.80. The group with the rapid growth of cultural level has the largest growth rate and the highest communicative competence. According to the experimental results, it can be seen that the complex network model has a relatively significant effect on the promotion of cross-cultural communicative competence.

Table 6: Statistics of communication breadth and efficiency.

|                | 0    | 5    | 10   | 15   | 20   |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Complex network| 0    | 60%  | 70%  | 80%  | 85%  |
| Regular network| 0    | 30%  | 50%  | 60%  | 65%  |
| Random network | 0    | 20%  | 30%  | 35%  | 40%  |

Figure 5: Statistics of spread breadth and efficiency.

|                | 500  | 1000 | 2000 | 3000 | 4000 | 5000 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Complex network| 10   | 30   | 50   | 60   | 70   | 80   |
| Regular network| 0    | 10   | 20   | 35   | 45   | 60   |
| Random network | 0    | 5    | 10   | 15   | 18   | 20   |

Table 7: Change trends of online cultural information of different scales.

4.2 Influencing Factors of Cultural Differences. In order to explore the influencing factors affecting cultural differences in various countries, the experiment will analyze cultural characteristics from multiple perspectives. In order to make the experimental data real and effective, the experiment adopts the method of questionnaire survey to study the influence of cultural differences on cultural communication. Questionnaire was used as the experimental method, 16 influencing factors were scored, and the returned questionnaires were screened to eliminate invalid questionnaires. In the statistical analysis of questionnaires, reliability and validity are important judgment indicators for measuring the reliability and authenticity of questionnaires. At present, Cronbach’s coefficient is generally used to judge reliability. When the \( \alpha \) coefficient is greater than 0.7, the reliability of the questionnaire meets the requirements, and the factors are screened and identified by calculating the mean, variance, and standard deviation of the influencing factors. The calculation results of the impact factor are shown in Table 4.

As shown in Figure 3, we can conclude that the mean of the seven influencing factors is above 3.0. Among them, the mean value of the value orientation is the largest, reaching 3.95, the mean value of the knowledge base is the smallest, which is 3.10, and the variance and standard deviation are affected. All are less than 0.5, indicating that these influencing factors selected in the experiment meet the requirements. The centrality measurement of the influencing factors is shown in Table 5.

Point degree centrality measures the number of nodes directly connected to a point in the network. The larger the value of point degree centrality, the more central the point is in the network graph. The intermediate degree is
used to measure a certain point in the network. The degree of influence between a point and other points, the larger the centrality value, the stronger the control ability of the point to other nodes.

As shown in Figure 4, the centrality of the organizational relationship is 10, which is relatively high, indicating that the organizational relationship is in the middle of the influencing factors, the centrality of the value orientation and moral concept is relatively high, and the value orientation is relatively high. The value of the relative betweenness centrality of is the largest, which can reach 3.325, indicating that the value orientation has a strong mediating effect.

4.3. Analysis of Communication Effectiveness. In order to test the effectiveness of the complex network cultural communication model, the experiment starts from two aspects of different communication efficiency and different network scales to explore the influence of complex network on cultural communication. When the communication efficiency is 1, the main research is the influence of information source selection on the speed and breadth of cultural transmission. Different propagation efficiency simulations study the propagation critical value and the sensitivity of the network to the propagation efficiency. The experiment set up three different network environments to simulate the process of cultural dissemination by randomly generating cultural information sources. The relationship between the breadth of cultural information dissemination and the efficiency of dissemination is shown in Table 6.

According to the experimental data in Figure 5, the propagation efficiency of the complex network model is the highest. When the time sequence is 20, the propagation efficiency can reach 85%. The dissemination of cultural information shows that the scope of cultural information dissemination is very wide. As the time sequence increases, the propagation efficiency will also increase, and the growth rate will become smaller and smaller and finally tends to a stable value. The propagation efficiency of the random network is the lowest, only reaching 40%, which also shows that the scope of cultural communication is relatively limited, and the propagation efficiency of the rule network is between the two.

The experiment selects cultural information dissemination networks of different scales, simulates the dissemination process of information, and verifies the relationship between network size and cultural information dissemination breadth and speed. Here, 50 networks with 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, and 5000 nodes are randomly selected, and 100 nodes are randomly selected from each network as the source of cultural information to spread cultural information. Similarly, regular networks and random networks of the same size and number are generated for comparison. It should be pointed out that the number of nodes is in the range of 500-5000. With the increase of the number of network nodes, the connections between nodes within the network increase, and the average degree of the network continues to increase. The changing trends of cultural information dissemination at different scales are shown in Table 7.

As shown in Figure 6, when the number of nodes in the cultural information dissemination network is 500, the dissemination efficiency of the complex network model is 10, and the dissemination efficiency of the other two networks is 0, indicating that the cultural information of the complex network can spread to all nodes. The diffusion efficiency of the other two networks is 0. As the number of nodes increases, the propagation efficiency will also increase. When the number of nodes is 3000, the propagation efficiency of the complex network reaches 60%. When the number of nodes is at 5000, the spread efficiency of cultural information can reach 80%, the spread efficiency of the rule network is 60%, and the spread efficiency of the random network is 20%. To sum up, complex networks will greatly improve the efficiency of cultural information dissemination.

5. Conclusion

With the improvement of China's comprehensive national strength and the integration of the world economy, exchanges between countries are becoming more frequent. However, due to different growth environments and cognitions, residents in different regions have great cultural differences. Cultural communication has caused certain difficulties. We must carry forward and spread Chinese traditional culture on the basis of respecting the cultural history of other countries. The article analyzes the promoting effect of complex network on cultural communication. The experimental results show that the promoting effect of complex network on cultural communication is quite significant. The current era is an era of economic globalization and multicultural integration. In this era of development, my country needs to conduct scientific and reasonable screening of its own cultural content and retain the essence of it and for some that are in line with the times. The development of ideas and concepts with obvious conflicts will be put to the test of history. If they cannot conform to the trend of historical development, they will inevitably be eliminated in the process of development. Cross-cultural communication ability is an important ability in the context of globalization. Improving cross-cultural communication ability will help to better integrate into the exchange and communication of world culture and create a good image of China. When conducting cross-cultural communication activities, we need to pay attention to the mutual communication, collision, and blending of different cultures. Based on Chinese culture, we choose the appropriate content of Chinese cultural cognition, adaptation, and identification and then use scientific content dissemination strategies and effective cross-cultural communication ability training, effectively balance the dissemination of Chinese culture and the integration of multiculturalism, and improve the overall quality and level of cross-cultural communication and Chinese cultural dissemination.

Data Availability

The experimental data used to support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon request.
Conflicts of Interest

The author declared no conflicts of interest regarding this work.

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