

A Study on Multilingual Intelligent Dissemination and Adaptive Reconstruction of Cultural Identity of Hezhe Oral History Using Multilingual Large Model Few-shot Learning

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ABSTRACT The Hezhe people, one of China's smaller ethnic groups, preserve oral histories that record hunting and fishing culture, historical memory, and the basis of ethnic identity. In an era of globalization and digitalization, the dissemination of Hezhe oral history faces challenges such as limited language carriers, narrow audience reach, and weakened cultural imagery across contexts. For antenna-enabled digital museums, wireless cultural communication platforms, and electromagnetic-media display systems, reliable multilingual semantic encoding is also necessary to preserve cultural meaning during transmission. This study builds a multilingual intelligent dissemination framework for Hezhe oral history based on multilingual large models and Few-shot Learning. Using a parallel corpus of Hezhe, Chinese, English, and Russian, a prompt-based Few-shot translation and generation model is designed. Combined with a cultural specificity classification system and adaptive rewriting strategies, the framework supports high-quality conversion and dissemination of oral history content in multilingual environments. The study further verifies the effectiveness of the framework through quantitative evaluation and qualitative analysis across four dimensions: language quality, cultural fidelity, audience acceptance, and cultural identity impact. The results demonstrate that Few-shot Learning has advantages in low-resource language processing and that multilingual dissemination can support adaptive reconstruction of Hezhe cultural identity, providing a reusable technical path for digital preservation and wireless cultural communication.

INDEX TERMS hezhe oral history, multilingual large model, few-shot learning, antenna-enabled dissemination, wireless cultural communication

I. INTRODUCTION

The Hezhe people are concentrated in northeastern China in the Heilongjiang, Songhua, and Ussuri river basins. Their traditional mode of production is based on the fishing and the hunting and forms a unique material and spiritual culture system. Historically the Hezhe people do not have their own written script language, and people of Hezhe culture rely heavily on oral transmission, primarily through the narration of Imakan epics, folk tales, myths and life experience. These oral histories are not only the vehicles of Hezhe historical memory but also important foundations of their cultural identity. However, with accelerated modernization, a small community population, and the loss of the language environment, the Hezhe language has been classified as critically endangered language under the protection of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organi-

zation, and the Hezhe oral history transmission is facing an imminent and critical crisis.

Meanwhile, the rapid development of digital technology has offered new possibilities for the protection and dissemination of endangered cultures. Multilingual large-scale models have shown powerful capabilities in the area of natural language processing, including the ability for cross-lingual understanding and generation. Few-shot learning technology, on the other hand, offers the possibility to make modelling processes complete complex tasks with only a few examples in the low-resource language environment. This technological characteristic is very compatible with the actual needs of low-resource languages such as the Hezhe language. how to make use of multilingual large-scale models and few-shot learning technology to realize multilingual intelligent dissemination of Hezhe oral history

and in the process promote the adaptive reconstruction of cultural identity is the core issue to be addressed in this research.

This research attempt is to establish a technical framework, grounded on a multilingual large-scale model and crowd-funded by Few-shot Learning, for achieving high-quality conversion and adaptive dissemination of Hezhe oral history content in multiple languages, including Chinese, English and Russian. Based on this, it analyzes the impact mechanism of the multilingual dissemination on the reconstruction of the Hezhe cultural identity. At the technical level, the paper focuses on the issues of model adaptation and optimization in low-resource language situations; at the cultural level, the cultural authenticity and the cultural identity of the intercultural communication are the concerns and the cultural authenticity should be preserved as much as possible and the cultural identity should be adapted as much as feasible on the cross-language communication with an organic unity between technological empowerment and cultural inheritance to be achieved.

II. RELATED WORK

Oral history methodology has shown a diversified trend of expanding from traditional narrative collection to computational analysis, ethical reflection and ontological modeling in interdisciplinary applications. Pope and Ruppel [1] clarified the scope, purpose and effect of oral history methods in social work practice and research. Addanan and Abd Aziz [2] selected empirical studies in the field of education that use oral history as the core intervention or research tool, and conducted thematic analysis and quality assessment on the included literature. Kawabata *et al.* [3] reviewed the basic principles of oral history and the research needs of community occupations in vocational science, and then demonstrated the data collection, analysis and interpretation process of oral history through a virtual community project example. Brown and Beam [4] reflected on the inapplicability of traditional oral history ethical norms to transgender subjects. Chen *et al.* [5] explored how to use natural language processing and data analysis technology to automatically extract patterns and insights from massive oral history texts, providing a reproducible methodological framework for large-scale computational analysis of oral history in digital humanities.

Pinotti *et al.* [6] integrated oral history and genomics data to examine the traditional narratives of communities about their ancestors' long-term residence in the area. Mlynář [7] demonstrated how these two types of knowledge can jointly guarantee the effectiveness of oral history by analyzing common phenomena such as narrative bias, memory reconstruction, and collaborative storytelling in oral history interviews. Mendoza Aviña and Delgado Bernal [8] proposed and elaborated on the "radical feminist oral history methodology" and explored its significance for educational research and action. Participatory action research and oral history each have the characteristics of empowerment, collaboration,

and narrative focus. Calabria and Bailey [9] explored the synergistic potential of the two in mental health research. The OH-Onto ontology model proposed by Vrachliotou and Papatheodorou [10] can uniformly describe the key entities and their complex relationships in oral history and support cross-database semantic retrieval and spatiotemporal visualization analysis. The above studies lack a systematic discussion on the intelligent dissemination and cultural identity reconstruction of oral heritage of marginalized ethnic minorities in a multilingual environment. Therefore, this paper proposes a study on the multilingual intelligent dissemination and adaptive reconstruction of cultural identity of Hezhe oral history using multilingual large-scale model Few-shot Learning, exploring a new path for technological empowerment and the inheritance of ethnic culture.

III. METHODS

A. CONSTRUCTION OF MULTILINGUAL LARGE MODEL FEW-SHOT LEARNING FRAMEWORK

This module would like to focus on the basic problem of multilingual translation of Hezhe oral history texts. Due to the extreme paucity of Hezhe language resources in openly accessible corpus data, the traditional supervised learning methods are hard to conduct learning directly; thus, Few-shot learning is taken as the main technical approach. First, a bilingual parallel corpus of Hezhe oral history is created, based on published Imakan chants, collections of folk tales and transcriptions of field research recordings. After cleaning text, text alignment, and annotation, parallel Hezhe-Chinese sentence pairs are constructed. Based on this, additional translations into English and Russian are made by human translation and expert review, creating a parallel corpus of 4 languages. The final corpus is composed of 327 oral history texts of the Hezhe people in four categories: Imakan storytelling, myths and legends, historical memories, and production and daily life narratives. The total number of sentence pairs is 5,846 which consists of 5,846 Hezhe-Chinese sentence pairs, 2,143 Hezhe-English sentence pairs and 1,872 Hezhe-Russian sentence pairs. The difference in number of different language pairs is affected mostly by the availability of translation resources of each language.

Based on the above-mentioned corpus, the prompt template and example selection strategy for few-shot Learning was made. This prompt template follows a structured design that includes three components: describing the task, specifying constraints on the output format, and providing instructions for handling items of cultural proprietary content. The description of the task simultaneously shows that the current task conducted by the model is "multilingual conversion of Hezhe oral history texts," and the constraints of the output format determine the form of the translation and marking methods while the process of handling cultural proprietary items reminds the model to pay attention to processing methods of Hezhe-specific cultural concepts. The example selection strategy uses a dynamic sampling strategy based

on semantic similarity. For each oral history source text to be processed, k ($k=5$) most semantically similar bilingual examples will be retrieved from the corpus. This strategy has the possibility of adapting better to the feature differences of different types of texts than is possible for a fixed example set [11-12] .

In model selection, we will use a multilingual large model as a basic model in this study. This model supports input and output of more than 100 languages and has an excellent generalization ability in the field of cross-language tasks. In the Few-shot inference stage, the selected examples and text to be processed are combined in the form of prompt input model, and model output translation of the target language. For Hezhe-English, Hezhe-Russian and other languages pair, as the number of the parallel corpus is small, a back translation mechanism is further introduced to improve the quality. That is, the translation results produced by the model are subjected to back translation in Hezhe language and the similarity is calculated with the source text and the results having high confidence are selected [13] .

B. DESIGN OF MULTILINGUAL INTELLIGENT COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

Based on the framework of Few-shots Learning, a multilingual intelligent communication system was designed for practical communication situations. The system architecture includes three layers, namely, an input layer, a processing layer, and an output layer, which are used to perform acquisition and parsing of the oral history content, multilingual conversion and adaptive rewriting of the input content, and multilingual content distribution and feedback collection, respectively. The input layer supports text and audio formats for oral history formats. For audio materials they are converted to text using speech recognition technology. The speech recognition model uses an acoustic model that is fine tuned to the Hezhe language characteristics through a transfer learning approach. Due to the critically endangered status and data scarcity of the Hezhe language, we leveraged a pre-trained base model from a linguistically related high-resource language (Manchu) and performed fine-tuning using a high-quality, 'seed' low-resource dataset of 15 hours of transcribed oral history audio to ensure basic phonetic alignment. The processing layer combines the above-mentioned Few-shot Learning module and also adds a culturally specific item classification and processing mechanism.

The cultural proprietary item classification system is made on the basis of cultural characteristics of the oral history of Hezhe people, and is divided into five categories: the names of people and ethnic groups, the names of geography and water systems, fishing and hunting tools and methods, shamanistic beliefs and rituals, and the traditional social organizations and customs. For each category of cultural proprietary item, specific prompts and examples are designed in the framework of Few-shot Learning in order to guide the model to adopt different processing

strategies in the translation process. For concepts having clear correspondences in other cultures, the literal translation plus annotation approach is adopted; for concepts unique to the Hezhe people and having no corresponding expressions in the target language, the transliteration plus annotation approach is adopted; for terms with similar concepts having different connotations in the target culture, the explanatory translation approach is adopted.

Output layer involved in distributing the processed multilingual content to different dissemination platforms, i.e. multilingual digital platforms, social media, cultural and educational platforms, etc. The system also embedded some user feedback module to get the indicators like comprehension evaluation, cultural feeling evaluation and dissemination willingness evaluation of multilingual content readers. The feedback data is used to evaluate the dissemination effect on the one hand, and as the basis for the further optimization of the Few-shot Learning example set on the other hand, forming a closed-loop mechanism of dissemination-feedback-optimization [14] .

C. DESIGN OF A MECHANISM FOR ADAPTIVE RECONSTRUCTION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY

The mechanism of adaptive reconstruction of cultural identity is intended to theoretically describe the role of multilingual intelligent communication in the process of reconstruction of cultural identity of Hezhe among the old and external group, and to create a guidance of the optimal communication strategies. This section builds an analytical model using three dimensions; communication content, communication media and audience characteristics. The communication content dimension focuses on the cultural information fidelity and adaptability of oral history texts in the process of multilingual conversion. Cultural information fidelity measures the preservation of original connotations, while cultural adaptability ensures resonance with the target audience's cognitive framework. The logical link between translation and identity lies in the 'Cognitive Bridge' mechanism: specific strategies like transliteration preserve the phonetic 'uniqueness' of the Hezhe identity for the internal group, while explanatory translations act as an algorithmic filter to reduce the 'strangeness' for external groups. By lowering the cognitive friction of cultural consumption, the system facilitates an emotional transition from mere comprehension to cultural affinity, which is then quantified through the Likert-scale indicators in Section 4.3.

The media dimension poses issues related to the mediating role played by the multilingual intelligent communication system in the construction of identity. The parallel multilingual presentation of the system enables the audience to compare different language versions, which is a feature that enables to understand the cross-linguistic correspondences of culturally specific items and lessen cultural misinterpretations due to language barriers. The system's embedded function of annotation for culturally specific items gives an entry point for audiences to a deeper understanding of Hezhe

ethnic culture, this increases the depth of the communication content.

The audience characteristics dimension contains two groups: internal and external groups of the Hezhe ethnic group. For the internal group the multilingual dissemination can promote the linguistic pride and the sense of cultural belonging thanks to the digital presentation content in the native tongue. Furthermore, by presenting content in other languages, the internal group can see how their culture is presented in international communication, which will in turn, strengthen their cultural confidence. For the external group, multilingual dissemination reduces language barrier to cultural contact and by the adaptability of the handling of cultural specifics, the understanding barrier caused by cultural distance, and this creates the condition for the development of cross-cultural identity.

The interplay of these three dimensions forms an adaptive reconstruction of cultural identity, which is a dynamic mechanism: the content of the content will have to go through these necessary adaptive changes in the process of multilingual conversion, however, the limit of the adaptive change of the content will be limited by cultural fidelity; the media will realize the function of multilingual comparison and annotation in depth, to increase the audience's understanding and participation; the audience with different characteristics will have a different degree of change in the cultural identity after exposure to the content, which will be fed back to the system through the feedback mechanism for further optimizing the content.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. EVALUATION OF FEW-SHOT LEARNING PERFORMANCE

In order to test the performance of constructed Few-shot Learning framework in the Hezhe oral history multilingual translation task, a comparative experiment was designed. Three control conditions were set up: Zero-shot condition (with no examples used to directly prompt the model to translate the text); Fixed-shot condition (the same 5 examples were used for all input texts); and Dynamic-shot condition (5 examples were dynamically selected for each text based on semantic similarity). The evaluation metrics were BLEU Score, COMET Score and the cultural properness retention rate. The BLEU score is the measure of the overlap degree between the translated text and the reference translation, at the level of n-grams; the COMET score is the measure of the quality of the translation performed by taking into account a neural network model; and the cultural properness retention rate is the measure of the percentage of cultural properness in the text to be translated that is the one that is successfully translated into the translation.

The experiment was conducted on a set of 150 texts of the Hezhe ethnic group's oral history test set, which were divided into four major categories. Each text was accompanied by a reference translation that was done by

humans. The experimental results are given in the table 1 below.

TABLE 1. Comparison of multilingual translation quality under different Few-shot conditions

Experimental conditions	BLEU score (Hezhe-Chinese)	BLEU score (Hezhe-English)	BLEU value (Hezhe-Russian)	COMET value (Hezhe-Chinese)	COMET value (Hezhe-English)	COMET value (Hezhe-Russian)	Cultural proprietary retention rate
Zero samples	32.4	28.7	26.3	0.71	0.65	0.62	71.30%
Fixed Example	41.6	36.2	33.8	0.79	0.73	0.69	82.50%
Dynamic sampling	47.3	41.5	38.9	0.84	0.79	0.75	89.70%

As shown in Table 1, the dynamic sampling (Few-shot) condition significantly outperformed the zero-sample and fixed-example conditions in terms of BLEU scores for all three language pairs. The Hezhe-Chinese pair achieved a BLEU score of 47.3 under the dynamic sampling condition, an improvement of 5.7 points compared to the fixed-example condition and 14.9 points compared to the zero-sample condition. While the Hezhe-English and Hezhe-Russian pairs had lower absolute BLEU scores than the Hezhe-Chinese pair due to the smaller number of parallel corpora, the improvement brought by dynamic sampling was more significant, increasing by 5.3 and 5.1 points respectively compared to the fixed-example condition. This indicates that the dynamic Few-shot strategy has a more pronounced gain effect on language pairs with scarcer resources.

The trend of COMET values is consistent with that of BLEU values. Under dynamic sampling conditions, the COMET values of all language pairs exceed 0.75, with the Hezhe-Chinese pair reaching 0.84, approaching the translation quality level of high-resource languages. The retention rate of cultural proprietary items reached 89.7% under dynamic sampling conditions, an improvement of 7.2 percentage points compared to the fixed-example condition and 18.4 percentage points compared to the zero-sample condition. This indicates that dynamically selecting examples related to cultural proprietary items can effectively guide the model to focus on the processing of cultural proprietary items, reducing the loss or mistranslation of cultural information.

B. EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MULTILINGUAL COMMUNICATION

The multilingual dissemination effectiveness was evaluated from three dimensions: dissemination coverage, audience comprehension, and cultural awareness. Dissemination coverage was measured using distribution and reach data of multilingual content across different platforms. The study published multilingual Hezhe oral history content, converted using Few-shot Learning, on various digital platforms. While the English parallel corpus consists of 2,143 sentence pairs used for model prompting, the dissemination phase focused on 214 high-integrity complete articles to ensure narrative coherence for the audience, with a tracking period of 6 months. The number of content published and audience

reach data for different language versions are shown in the table below.

TABLE 2. Statistics on Multilingual Coverage

Language version	Number of published articles	Total number of people reached	Unique visitors	Average reading time (seconds)	Interaction rate (likes/comments/shares)
Hezhe language	327	21840	4560	142	3.2%
Chinese	327	187320	32560	98	4.5%
English	214	45620	8920	112	3.8%
Russian	187	28450	5140	106	3.1%

Table 2 indicates that the Chinese version achieved the most number of people which reached 187,320 people which showed the basic role of Chinese language as the common language in the region in the dissemination. Although the version of Hezhe language had the smallest absolute number of people reached, which was only 21,840, according to the total population of Hezhe ethnic group, based on the above data, it can be seen that the version of Hezhe language has to high penetration rate in the Hezhe ethnic group. In terms of unique visitors, the Chinese version boasted 32,560, the English version 8,920 and the Russian one 5,140, with the multilingual dissemination having an efficient effect in increasing the audience. Regarding the mean reading time, the Hezhe language version took 142 seconds which was significantly high than the other language versions, demonstrating the internal group possessed a higher reading depth providing oral history content which is closely connected to the inherent need for cultural identity. In terms of the rate of interaction, the highest was the Chinese version at 4.5%, followed by the English version at 3.8%, followed by the Hezhe language version at 3.2% and the Russian version at 3.1%.

Audience comprehension and cultural sensitivity data were obtained using a questionnaire survey. The questionnaire was distributed to the readers of each version of the language and a total of 1247 valid questionnaires were collected, of which 87 were from Hezhe language readers, 678 from Chinese readers, 312 from English readers, and 170 from Russian readers. Comprehension was evaluated using a self-report method that was divided into 5 categories: very unclear, somewhat unclear, average, fairly clear, and very clear. Cultural sensitivity was gauged from three sub-dimensions namely: content appeal, perceived cultural uniqueness and cultural affinity. Comprehension data indicated that of the Chinese readers, the combined percentage of "fairly clear" and "very clear" is 81.2%, as compared to 67.3% for the English readers, 62.9% for the Russian readers, and 93.1% for the Hezhe language readers. The high element of comprehension by the readers of Hezhe language is directly related to their native language advantage. The comprehension levels of English and Russian readers fell at moderately high level at which the translations generated by Few-shot Learning met basic requirements in terms of comprehensibility but still there is room for improvement.

In terms of cultural sensitivity, Chinese readers had the

highest score in dimension of perceived cultural uniqueness, which was average 4.2 out of 5, which shows good perception on the heterogeneity of Hezhe culture. English and Russian readers have relatively low scores in dimension of cultural affinity (3.4) in average, indicating that there is still a some distance in terms of emotional connection between cross-cultural audiences. Hezhe readers rated the content appeal, perceived cultural uniqueness, and perceived cultural affinity dimensions of more than 4.6, though the scores in dimension of perceived cultural affinity were not significantly different from that of Chinese readers. This phenomenon needs to be researched further and perhaps related to the familiarity and identification of some of the young Hezhe readers to their own culture.

C. EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CULTURAL IDENTITY ADAPTIVE RECONSTRUCTION

The assessment of the effectiveness of cultural identity adaptive reconstruction employed a pre- and post-test comparative design, selecting 60 participants from the Hezhe ethnic group's internal group and 200 participants from the external group. After six months of continuous exposure to multilingual content, their cultural identity-related indicators were measured. The internal group's indicators included language attitude, cultural pride, willingness to inherit culture, and sense of ethnic belonging; the external group's indicators included cultural awareness, cultural interest, cultural acceptance, and cross-cultural identification tendency. All indicators were measured using a five-point Likert scale, with higher scores indicating a higher degree of identification. The pre- and post-test comparison data are shown in the table below.

TABLE 3. Comparison of Cultural Identity Indicators Before and After Tests

Group	Measurement indicators	Pre-test mean	Post-test mean	Change value	Significance (p-value)
Inner Group	Language attitude	3.72	4.35	+0.63	$p < 0.01$
Inner Group	Cultural pride	3.94	4.52	+0.58	$p < 0.01$
Inner Group	Cultural inheritance intention	3.58	4.28	+0.70	$p < 0.001$
Inner Group	sense of belonging to a group	4.15	4.46	+0.31	$p < 0.05$
external groups	Cultural awareness	2.85	3.92	+1.07	$p < 0.001$
external groups	Cultural Interest	3.12	4.08	+0.96	$p < 0.001$
external groups	Cultural acceptance	2.93	3.76	+0.83	$p < 0.01$
external groups	Cross-cultural identity tendency	2.78	3.54	+0.76	$p < 0.01$

Table 3. shows that the internal group showed positive change in all 4 of the indicators. The willingness of inheriting culture experienced the biggest increase with 0.70, the result that showed that the dissemination of multilingual contents was significantly effective in stimulating the initiative of the internal group in inheriting their own culture. Language attitude improved by 0.63 in that multi lingual presentation has helped improve the perception of internal group on the value of

Hezhe language, especially in younger groups. Seeing their own language enter the multilingual dissemination system in digital form favored their positive attitude towards language use. Cultural pride increased by 0.58 and sense of

ethnic belonging increased by 0.31. The latter's change was relatively small but still statistically significant, and perhaps related to the long-term and stable nature of formation of ethnic belonging.

All four indicators of the external group appeared to have improved by a great deal with one of the best increases of 1.07 and 0.96 which were very significant increases in cultural awareness and cultural interest. This result shows that the intelligent communication with multiple languages has yielded the positive effect of reducing the barrier for the external groups to approach Hezhe culture, basic understanding and interest in Hezhe culture. The increases in cultural acceptance and intercultural identity orientation were 0.83 and 0.76 respectively, which showed that the transformation path from cognition to attitude was basically established, but with the increase in cognition was slightly low suggesting the external groups need more time to transit from cognition to emotional acceptance in the construction of cultural identity.

Further subgroup analysis of the internal group showed that the improvement of language attitude for the most 18-30 age group reached 0.89 which was also in other's case. This result confirms the special role of multilingual communication between the young generation. Comparative analysis of Russian and English readers of the outer group revealed that the improvement of cultural acceptance of Russian (0.91) and English (0.78) readers was higher than possible as related to the closer geographical and cultural background of Russian readers in regard to the historically originated Hezhe ethnic group.

To complement the quantitative findings, qualitative interviews revealed deep emotional shifts. For instance, a 24-year-old Hezhe participant (Subject A) stated: 'Seeing our traditional Imakan stories presented in multiple languages on a digital platform makes me realize that our culture is not a fading relic, but a globally relevant heritage.' Similarly, an external group reader (Subject B) noted: 'The bilingual annotations helped me move past the "exotic" surface and understand the ecological wisdom of the Hezhe people.' These narratives suggest that the intelligent dissemination system acts as a catalyst for internal pride and external empathy.

Based on the full evaluation results in 3 dimensions, the multilingual intelligent communication framework for Hezhe oral history constructed in this study, which is based on multilingual large model Few-shot Learning, is able to achieve the following technical level (low-resource language) multilingual conversion of high quality, low-resource communication level (multilingual communication) general audience, at the communication level, the width and depth of communication level, at the cultural level, positive reconstruction of cultural identity for internal and external groups of people. The positive effects of technology, communication and cultural that reinforce each other, in a whole chain from the implementation of technology to the value of culture.

V. CONCLUSION

The main contributions of this study are reflected in three aspects: First, it systematically applies the technology of Few-shot Learning to the oral history multilingual conversion task of Hezhe language, which is a typical low-resource language, and constructs a complete technical process from the corpus construction, umbrella design, dynamic sampling to quality improvement; Second, it designs a multilingual intelligent communication system of oral history for minority language, which incorporates cultural proprietary item classification and user feedback closed-loop mechanism into the system design, and realizes the deep integration of technology and culture; Third, it proposes an analytical framework for the adaptive reconstruction of cultural identity, which This study has some limitations also. The size of the corpus is limited by the amount of existing text data of Hezhe language, and the number of parallel corpus of

Hezhe-English and Hezhe-Russian languages is relatively small, which will also have limitations on the generalization ability of Few-shot Learning. The evaluation period for dissemination effects is 6 months and the changes in cultural identity need longer term tracking and observation to check the sustainability and stability of these changes. Future studies will aim to increase the size of the corpus, optimize the strategy of Few-shot, and conduct longitudinal tracking studies. Simultaneously it will discuss the extension of this framework to the protection and dissemination methods of oral histories of other ethnic minorities, which will serve as a technical support and theoretical reference for the creative transformation and innovation development of excellent traditional Chinese culture.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Conceptualization –Bo Pang and Zaiyang Li; methodology – Bo Pang and Zaiyang Li; investigation – Bo Pang and Zaiyang Li; writing-original draft preparation – Bo Pang and Zaiyang Li. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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