

Exploring the Path of Digital-Intelligent Empowerment in Modern Chinese Course Teaching Reform

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Abstract: The mature and widespread application of digital-intelligent technology, the adaptability advantages of Modern Chinese courses, and the urgent needs of teachers and students have laid a solid foundation for teaching reform. The reform should focus on four aspects: concept, content, method, and evaluation. It is necessary to establish a digital-intelligent integrated teaching concept, optimize the course system adapted to digital-intelligent technologies, innovate the integration of technology and the whole teaching process, and build a diversified digital-intelligent evaluation mechanism, so as to improve teaching quality and cultivate students' language application ability.

Keywords: Digital-intelligent empowerment; Modern Chinese course; Teaching reform; Practical strategies

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1. Introduction

The digital-intelligent transformation of education is advancing rapidly. Traditional teaching methods of Modern Chinese are relatively monotonous in terms of mode and content update, and personalized teaching is also lacking. These problems fail to keep pace with the times and can hardly meet students' learning needs. Digital-intelligent technologies have been deeply applied in education, providing new solutions to these challenges. Promoting the reform of Modern Chinese with digital-intelligent empowerment and achieving the coordinated improvement of disciplinary educational value and quality has become an inevitable trend.

2. Feasibility analysis of digital-intelligent empowerment in modern Chinese teaching reform

2.1. Maturity and popularization of digital-intelligent technologies

Digital-intelligent technologies are developing rapidly and have been widely popularized, providing strong technical support for the reform of Modern Chinese teaching and serving as an important prerequisite for reform implementation.

Currently, key digital-intelligent technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data, cloud computing, and virtual reality have been widely used in the education field, and the maturity of technology usage has been improved. Artificial intelligence technology can intelligently break down the knowledge points of Modern Chinese, provide personalized answers and analyze learning behaviors, thereby accurately matching students' learning needs. Big data can integrate classroom performance, homework completion and other relevant data to support teaching improvement. Virtual reality can create immersive teaching scenarios and break through the limitations of time and space. Meanwhile, the usability of digital-intelligent teaching tools has been steadily enhanced. Various online teaching platforms, corpus resources and intelligent assessment tools have been widely used. Teachers can master them proficiently without high-level technical skills, which reduces the technical threshold for integrating digital-intelligent technologies into Modern Chinese teaching and guarantees the smooth progress of teaching reform ^[1].

2.2. Adaptive advantages of the modern Chinese course

The disciplinary characteristics and teaching requirements of Modern Chinese determine its high adaptability to digital-intelligent technologies, creating favorable conditions for their deep integration. Modern Chinese mainly includes core modules such as phonetics, characters, vocabulary, grammar and rhetoric, with both theoretical and practical attributes. It requires not only systematic knowledge instruction but also abundant practice and application. Digital-intelligent technologies can precisely meet the teaching needs of each module and help improve teaching effectiveness. Intelligent speech recognition can correct students' pronunciation in real time during phonetics teaching to help them master pronunciation norms accurately. In vocabulary and grammar teaching, digital corpus resources can provide massive authentic language materials to help students understand language rules and improve their application ability. In rhetoric teaching, multimedia technology can display rich rhetorical cases, thereby enhancing the intuitiveness and interest of teaching. Modern Chinese teaching is flexible and compatible with digital-intelligent modes such as blended learning and flipped classroom, without subverting the core teaching framework. Teaching quality can be significantly improved by optimizing the teaching process with digital-intelligent tools.

2.3. Urgent needs of teachers and students for digital-intelligent teaching

With the advancement of educational digital-intelligent transformation, teachers and students have increasingly urgent needs for digital-intelligent empowered Modern Chinese teaching, which becomes the internal driving force for reform. For students, they grow up in a digital environment and have natural acceptance of digital learning tools. The traditional single lecture mode can hardly meet their personalized and diversified learning needs. Students are eager to break the time-space constraints of learning, obtain personalized guidance, rich resources and convenient practice channels through digital-intelligent means to enhance learning efficiency and experience ^[2]. For teachers, problems in traditional Modern Chinese teaching, such as slow content renewal, cumbersome evaluation and difficulty in personalized teaching, have brought heavy workloads. Teachers urgently need digital-intelligent technologies to optimize teaching processes, simplify management, realize the timely updating of teaching content and precise and efficient evaluation, expand teaching ideas, innovate methods and improve professional competence. The urgent needs of both sides have strongly promoted the reform of Modern Chinese teaching.

3. Specific paths of digital-intelligent empowerment in modern Chinese teaching reform

3.1. Renew teaching concepts and establish a digital-intelligent integrated teaching perspective

Renewing teaching concepts is the premise and core of the digital-intelligent, empowered Modern Chinese teaching reform. The core is to break the inherent cognition of traditional teaching and establish a new digital-intelligent integrated perspective. Traditional Modern Chinese teaching is mostly teacher-centered with one-way knowledge transmission,

ignoring students' personalized needs and language application ability, which makes it difficult to adapt to the digital-intelligent educational trend. The digital-intelligent integrated perspective requires teachers to abandon outdated thinking and clearly recognize that digital-intelligent technology is not only a teaching auxiliary tool but also a core support for reconstructing teaching processes and optimizing effects. It is necessary to guide teachers to actively learn educational digital-intelligent concepts, understand the transformative role of technology in Modern Chinese teaching, and explore integration paths. Meanwhile, a student-centered personalized teaching concept should be established to respect learning differences and realize "teaching based on students' needs" via digital-intelligent technologies, laying an ideological foundation for subsequent content and method reform^[3].

3.2. Optimize teaching content and build a digital-intelligent, adaptive course system

Optimizing teaching content is the core carrier of the digital-intelligent empowered Modern Chinese teaching reform. Based on the course's core literacy, a content system highly adapted to digital-intelligent technologies should be constructed to break the limitations of traditional fixed content. Traditional Modern Chinese content is textbook-centered with relatively fixed knowledge points and slow renewal, which is difficult to align with current language development and practical application needs. Content optimization should integrate tradition and innovation, retain core knowledge such as phonetics, characters and vocabulary, and add digital-intelligent elements, including language phenomena in new media contexts to enhance timeliness and practicality. Meanwhile, digital-intelligent teaching resources such as micro-lessons, short teaching videos and virtual teaching resources should be developed to enrich presentation forms. A dynamic and modular content framework should be built to flexibly adjust modules according to learning progress and disciplinary needs, realizing a precise supply of teaching content and making digital-intelligent technologies truly serve knowledge transmission and ability cultivation.

3.3. Innovate teaching methods and realize deep integration of digital-intelligent technology and the teaching process

Innovating teaching methods is the key path of digital-intelligent, empowered Modern Chinese teaching reform. It is necessary to break the traditional single lecture mode and realize deep integration of digital-intelligent technology into the whole teaching process to improve teaching pertinence and effectiveness. Traditional Modern Chinese teaching relies mainly on in-class lectures with insufficient interaction, which makes it hard to stimulate students' initiative and meet personalized needs. Method innovation should take advantage of digital-intelligent technologies to adopt a personalized teaching mode. Big data can be used to analyze learning behaviors and weak points, and push customized learning tasks to realize adaptive learning and stratified teaching, so that students at different levels can receive appropriate guidance. Blended learning, flipped classroom and other interactive modes should be implemented, using online platforms for pre-class preview and after-class expansion. In-class time should focus on interactive discussion and practical application to enhance classroom efficiency^[4].

3.4. Improve the evaluation system and establish a digital-intelligent diversified evaluation mechanism

A sound evaluation model is a necessary guarantee for digital-intelligent empowerment to promote Modern Chinese teaching reform. Academia should change the previous result-oriented evaluation method and build a diversified evaluation model relying on digital-intelligent technologies to make evaluation more scientific, targeted and comprehensive. Traditional Modern Chinese evaluation mainly depends on final examinations and homework scores, focusing on knowledge mastery while ignoring the learning process and language application ability, which cannot fully reflect students' learning effects and teachers' teaching quality. Improving the evaluation model requires the combination of process evaluation and final evaluation, including classroom performance, homework completion, language practice results and online learning data to track the whole learning process. Using digital-intelligent evaluation tools and big data

to analyze learning data can quantify and refine standards and improve the objectivity and scientificity of evaluation. Meanwhile, feedback and application of evaluation results should be strengthened. Evaluation data should be taken as the main basis for optimizing content, adjusting methods and improving strategies, so as to form a closed loop of evaluation–feedback–optimization and further promote teaching quality improvement.

4. Conclusion

Digital-intelligent empowerment provides strong support for the teaching reform of Modern Chinese, which is an effective way to adapt to the trend of educational digital-intelligent transformation and solve traditional teaching problems. This reform path is fully supported by technology, teaching and demand. Through the coordinated promotion of concept renewal, content optimization, method innovation and system improvement, the goal of improving the quality and efficiency of course teaching can be achieved. In the future, we should continue to explore the deep integration of technology and courses to support the high-quality development of Modern Chinese teaching.

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