

References

- Ayub, N., & Jehn, K. A. (2006). National diversity and conflict in multinational workgroups. *International Journal of Conflict Management*, 17(3), 181–202. <https://doi.org/10.1108/10444060610742317>
- Baayen, R. H., & Linke, M. (2020). Generalized additive mixed models. In M. Paquot & S. T. Gries (Eds.), *A practical handbook of corpus linguistics*. Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-46216-1_23
- BBC News Chinese. (2020). *Bts's korean war comments anger chinese netizens, adding new target to “anti-china” blacklist*. Retrieved October 14, 2020, from <https://www.bbc.com/zhongwen/simp/world-54528041>
- Bell, D. S. A. (2003). Mythscapes: Memory, mythology, and national identity. *The British Journal of Sociology*, 54(1), 63–81. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0007131032000045905>
- Bieber, F. (2022). Global nationalism in times of the covid-19 pandemic. *Nationalities Papers*, 50(1), 13–25. <https://doi.org/10.1017/nps.2020.35>
- Chan, L.-H., & Lee, P. K. (2024). The rise of xenophobia and nationalism in china since the covid pandemic: Insights from discourse analysis. *East Asia*, 41, 41–66. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12140-023-09416-6>
- Chang, J., Gerrish, S., Wang, C., Boyd-graber, J. L., & Blei, D. M. (2009). Reading tea leaves: How humans interpret topic models. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 22, 288–296. https://papers.nips.cc/paper_files/paper/2009/file/f92586a25bb3145faed64ab20fd554ff-Paper.pdf
- Chen, L. (2017). The emergence of the anti-hallyu movement in china. *Media, Culture & Society*, 39(3), 374–390. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0163443716646176>
- Dekker, H., Malová, D., & Hoogendoorn, S. (2003). Nationalism and its explanations. *Political Psychology*, 24(2), 345–376. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3792354>
- Dong, S.-h. (2024). *Chinese online users accuse korea of ‘stealing’ their culture*. The Korea Times. Retrieved May 6, 2024, from https://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/art/2024/08/398_373857.html

- Fuchs, C. (2019). *Nationalism on the internet: Critical theory and ideology in the age of social media and fake news* (1st). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429343476>
- Hot Search Engine. (2025). *Hot search engine*. <https://weibo.zhaoyizhe.com>
- Hu, X. (2020). *K-pop korean war kerfuffle creates unnecessary shrill internet notes*. Global Times. Retrieved October 15, 2020, from <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1203566.shtml>
- Huang, Z., Yang, Z., & Meng, T. (2023). National identity of locality: The state, patriotism, and nationalism in cyber china. *Journal of Chinese Political Science*, 28, 51–83. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11366-022-09820-4>
- Hutchins, R. D., & Halikiopoulou, D. (2019). Enemies of liberty? nationalism, immigration, and the framing of terrorism in the agenda of the front national. *Nations and Nationalism*, 26(1), 67–84. <https://doi.org/10.1111/nana.12555>
- Jin, D. Y. (2021). Ten myths about the korean wave in the global cultural sphere. *International Journal of Communication*, 15, 4147–4164. <https://ijoc.org/index.php/ijoc/article/view/17454>
- Jin, D. Y., & Yoon, K. (2016). The social mediascape of transnational korean pop culture: Hallyu 2.0 as spreadable media practice. *New Media & Society*, 18(7), 1277–1292. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1461444814554895>
- Kim, R. (2023). *Newjeans under attack from chinese online users for promoting traditional korean paper 'hanji'*. The Korea Times. Retrieved January 10, 2023, from https://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/art/2023/01/732_343236.html
- Kim, S.-Y. (2018). *K-pop live : Fans, idols, and multimedia performance* (1st). Stanford University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9781503606005>
- Kim, Y. (2022a). Introduction: Popular culture and soft power in the social media age. In Y. Kim (Ed.), *The soft power of the korean wave* (1st, pp. 1–38). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003102489-1>
- Kim, Y. (2022b). Soft power and cultural nationalism: Globalization of the korean wave. In *Media in asia* (1st, pp. 93–106, Vol. 1). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003130628-7>

- Kosterman, R., & Feshbach, S. (1989). Toward a measure of patriotic and nationalistic attitudes. *Political Psychology*, 10(2), 257–274. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3791647>
- K-pop Radar. (2025). *K-pop radar*. <https://www.kpop-radar.com>
- Li, Q., & Brewer, M. B. (2004). What does it mean to be an american? patriotism, nationalism, and american identity after 9/11. *Political Psychology*, 25(5), 727–739. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9221.2004.00395.x>
- Liao, C., & Fu, P. (2022). Love your idol in a 'cleaned' way: Fans, fundraising platform, and fandom governance in china. *Media International Australia*, 185(1), 57–78. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1329878X221095580>
- Lim, D. J., & Ferguson, V. A. (2021). Informal economic sanctions: The political economy of chinese coercion during the thaad dispute. *Review of International Political Economy*, 29(5), 1525–1548. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09692290.2021.1918746>
- Lu, Y. (2024). *How fans engage with state propaganda through celebrity mobilization* [Manuscript in preparation], Department of Communication Studies, Northwestern University.
- Lu, Y., & Shen, C. (2023). Unpacking multimodal fact-checking: Features and engagement of fact-checking videos on chinese tiktok (douyin). *Social Media + Society*, 9(1). <https://doi.org/10.1177/20563051221150406>
- Mayda, A. M., & Rodrik, D. (2005). Why are some people (and countries) more protectionist than others? *European Economic Review*, 49(6), 1393–1430. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eurocorev.2004.01.002>
- Meza, X. V., & Park, H. W. (2015). Globalization of cultural products: A webometric analysis of kpop in spanish-speaking countries. *Quality & Quantity*, 49(4), 1345–1360. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11135-014-0047-2>
- Mihelj, S., & Jiménez-Martínez, C. (2020). Digital nationalism: Understanding the role of digital media in the rise of 'new' nationalism. *Nations and Nationalism*, 27(2), 331–346. <https://doi.org/10.1111/nana.12685>

Mummendey, A., Klink, A., & Brown, R. (2001). Nationalism and patriotism: National identification and out-group rejection. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 40(2), 159–172. <https://doi.org/10.1348/014466601164740>

Murphy, K., Mulholland, T., & Hardy, K. (2024). Down the "rabbit hole" of conspiracy-fueled white nationalism: Linking outgroup threat and uncertainty to conspiracy beliefs and prejudice toward immigrants. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 1–27. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1057610X.2024.2370081>

Peinado, O., & Shim, M. (2024). The intersection of "real" and "reel": An investigation of k-pop idol dual self-presentation, paid advertisements, and fan engagement. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 161, 108414. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2024.108414>

People's Daily. (2020). *Ministry of foreign affairs: China customs has not banned bts-related items*. Weibo. Retrieved October 21, 2020, from <https://weibo.com/2803301701/JqdVrvv80>

Rathje, S., Mirea, D.-M., Sucholutsky, I., Marjeh, R., Robertson, C. E., & Bavel, J. J. V. (2024). Gpt is an effective tool for multilingual psychological text analysis. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 121(34), e2308950121. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2308950121>

Roberts, M. E., Stewart, B. M., Tingley, D., Lucas, C., Leder-Luis, J., Gadarian, S. K., Albertson, B., & Rand, D. G. (2014). Structural topic models for open-ended survey responses. *American Journal of Political Science*, 58(4), 1064–1082. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ajps.12103>

Rogers, R., & Zhang, X. (2024). The russia–ukraine war in chinese social media: Llm analysis yields a bias toward neutrality. *Social Media + Society*, 10(2). <https://doi.org/10.1177/20563051241254379>

Rogers, R. A. (2006). From cultural exchange to transculturation: A review and reconceptualization of cultural appropriation. *Communication Theory*, 16(4), 474–503. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2885.2006.00277.x>

Ryoo, W. (2009). Globalization, or the logic of cultural hybridization: The case of the korean wave. *Asian Journal of Communication*, 19(2), 137–151. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01292980902826427>

- Tang, W., & Darr, B. (2012). Chinese nationalism and its political and social origins. *The Journal of Contemporary China*, 21(77), 811–826. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10670564.2012.684965>
- The Straits Times. (2018). *K-pop girl band to face tough audience in north korea amid cultural diplomacy push*. The Straits Times. Retrieved April 1, 2018, from <https://www.straitstimes.com/asia/east-asia/k-pop-girl-band-to-face-tough-audience-north-korea-in-cultural-diplomacy-push>
- Unger, J. (2015). *Chinese nationalism*. Routledge.
- Wang, E. N. (2022). Squid game outside the wall: Fandom nationalism in china and negotiation with state power. *Communication, Culture & Critique*, 15(4), 549–551. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ccc/tcac038>
- Wang, E. S. (2022). Contested fandom and nationalism: How k-pop fans perform political consumerism in china. *Global Media and China*, 7(2), 202–218. <https://doi.org/10.1177/20594364221093768>
- Wang, L. (2023). *The korean wave's rocky road in china*. The Diplomat. Retrieved January 28, 2023, from <https://thediplomat.com/2023/01/the-korean-waves-rocky-road-in-china/>
- Winter, B., & Wieling, M. (2016). How to analyze linguistic change using mixed models, growth curve analysis and generalized additive modeling. *Journal of Language Evolution*, 1(1), 7–18. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jole/lzv003>
- Wu, X. (2007). *Chinese cyber nationalism: Evolution, characteristics, and implications*. Lexington Books.
- Wu, Y. (2020). *Bts hurts feelings of chinese netizens and fans during speech on the korean war*. Global Times. Retrieved October 11, 2020, from <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/1203151.shtml>
- Xia, S. (2024). Fandom culture as a catalyst for propaganda. *The China Quarterly*, 259, 814–823. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0305741023001650>
- Xia, Y. (2023). The interweaving of network nationalism and transnational cultural consumption: The role conflict of k-pop fans. *Asian Journal of Communication*, 34(1), 89–108. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01292986.2023.2271953>

- Xu, W. W., Park, J.-y., & Park, H. W. (2017). Longitudinal dynamics of the cultural diffusion of kpop on youtube. *Quality & Quantity*, 51(4), 1859–1875. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11135-016-0371-9>
- Yang, T., & Peng, Y. (2022). The importance of trending topics in the gatekeeping of social media news engagement: A natural experiment on weibo. *Communication Research*, 49(7), 994–1015. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0093650220933729>
- Yang, Y., & Chen, X. (2021). Globalism or nationalism? the paradox of chinese official discourse in the context of the covid-19 outbreak. *Journal of Chinese Political Science*, 26(1), 89–113. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11366-020-09697-1>
- Yin, Y. (2020). An emergent algorithmic culture: The data-ization of online fandom in china. *International Journal of Cultural Studies*, 23(4), 475–492. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1367877920908269>
- Yin, Y., & Xie, Z. (2024). Playing platformized language games: Social media logic and the mutation of participatory cultures in chinese online fandom. *New Media & Society*, 26(2), 619–641. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14614448211059489>
- Zhang, D., & Xu, Y. (2022). When nationalism encounters the covid-19 pandemic: Understanding chinese nationalism from media use and media trust. *Global Society*, 37(2), 176–196. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13600826.2022.2098092>
- Zhang, M. M., Wang, X., & Hu, Y. (2023). Strategic framing matters but varies: A structural topic modeling approach to analyzing china's foreign propaganda about the 2019 hong kong protests on twitter. *Social Science Computer Review*, 41(1), 265–285. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08944393211042575>
- Ziff, B. H., & Rao, P. V. (Eds.). (1997). *Borrowed power: Essays on cultural appropriation*. Rutgers University Press.