

An Analysis of the Reform Path of University Language Teaching under the Background of Curriculum Ideology and Politics

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Abstract: *As a basic course of colleges and universities, "University Language" itself contains rich elements of ideological and political education and has a hidden educational function, but at present, in the actual teaching process, there are problems of aphasia and the teaching content and ideological and political education are not closely linked. This paper will start from several aspects, such as the construction of the teaching team, teaching methods, teaching models and teaching evaluation mechanisms, and analyze the reform path of curriculum ideology and politics into university language teaching.*

Keywords: *Curriculum thinking; University Languages; Teaching path*

1. Introduction

March 18, 2019 On Sunday, General Secretary Xi Jinping presided over the symposium of "Teachers of Ideological and Political Theory Classes in Schools" and delivered an important speech. He pointed out: "It is necessary to adhere to the unity of explicit education and implicit education, tap the ideological and political education resources contained in other curricula and teaching methods, and realize the all-round education of all employees."^[1] "This points out the direction for the reform of college curricula." The task of "educating people in three aspects" cannot only rely on the completion of the ideological and political science class, but must gradually penetrate into each major and each course, each course shoulders the responsibility of guiding students to establish correct values, and it is necessary to jointly build a large system of ideological and political education, and realize the transformation from "ideological and political course" to "curriculum thinking", which is not only a change in form, but also an all-round teaching reform that requires teaching concepts to specific teaching processes and then evaluation mechanisms. As an indispensable public course for colleges and universities, "University Language" contains rich elements of ideological and political education in its own curriculum, and it is even more important to keep the field of responsibility and jointly form a synergistic effect.

2. The practical conditions for integrating ideological and political education into university language courses

2.1. University language courses contain rich ideological and political elements

University language courses contain rich elements of ideological and political education. From the perspective of material selection, the content of university language course textbooks includes two parts, one is literary text; The second is the application of text classes. Literary texts are selected from ancient literature, modern and contemporary literature in the representative poems, essays and novels of outstanding writers, which are full of rich excellent traditional cultural cores and the spirit of the times. Applied texts include kumon writing and essay writing.

Taking the fourth edition of "University Language" edited by Sun Xinguang and published by Higher Education Press as an example, the book has a total of five units and 58 articles, covering ancient and modern poetry, novels, essays, film and television drama literature and other genre articles. For example, the Southern Song Dynasty poet Xin Renjie's "Water Dragon Yin Deng Jiankang Appreciation Pavilion" can guide students to experience the patriotic spirit of different eras, and encourage students to establish the ideal of self-cultivation and family governance; Shu Ting's "To the

Oak Tree" guides students to establish the concept of independent and unattainable love of women in the new era; Su Shi's "Former Chibi Fu" guides students to understand Su Shi's life experience of three ups and downs, and to feel his broad optimism of "sending ephemera to heaven and earth, and a millet in the sea". The truth of life, the code of conduct and the sense of home and country conveyed by these excellent cultural works can well educate students, so that students can receive ideological and political education in the process of learning their works. Applied texts include official writing, essay writing, etc., the skills are highly applied, and the content of official document writing mainly includes government documents such as notices, decisions, and approvals; Essay writing mainly cultivates students' ideas for essay writing. In the teaching process, it will involve the common knowledge of national government agencies, current political hot news, life ideal planning and other realistic content, and rely on these contents. Therefore, in the process of teaching, we can combine the needle with the actual content to enhance students' patriotic feelings, enhance their sense of identification with the core values of socialism, and help establish future ideals for life.

2.2. University language courses can better play the hidden education function

In order to better realize the goal of "educating people in the three aspects," in the process of conducting ideological and political education, we must not only adhere to the traditional ideological and political education position, but also fully explore the educational role of other professional courses, so as to achieve the unity of explicit education and implicit education. [2] The so-called implicit education is to achieve "imperceptible", university language courses can better play the hidden education function, students in the study of excellent articles at the same time, not only can understand the writer's life deeds, feel the beauty of language and writing, but also invisibly absorb life wisdom, self-cultivation. University language courses can be "silent". Just as the so-called "belly has poetry and bookishness", university language teachers cannot define the curriculum as a simple elective course, but a way to educate students' personality. The traditional ideological and political curriculum is the main pioneer of students' ideological and political education, but in actual teaching, it is found that students have a learning attitude of not attaching importance to the ideological and political curriculum, and in view of this situation, it is necessary for the university language, a school-wide elective course, to consolidate ideological and political education with the help of literary works through "edutainment" and play its hidden function.

2.3. University language courses and ideological and political education have the same goal

The teaching objectives of university language courses are consistent with the goals of ideological and political education, which is the premise for the integration of ideological and political education into university language classrooms.

The goal of ideological and political education in colleges and universities is to center on the word "morality," cultivate students to cultivate correct views of right and wrong and values at all levels of Qi Zhiping, and cultivate qualified socialist successors in the new era. As far as the three-dimensional goal of teaching university language courses is concerned, in addition to the knowledge and ability goals that require mastering subject knowledge, the emotional and value goals themselves contain the task of cultivating students to establish correct values, outlook on life, and world outlook, as well as the mission of educating students to practice the core values of socialism, which coincides with the ideological and political concepts of the curriculum of Lide Shuren and Sanquan Education, and the two have common ideas. The two have the same goal of teaching, which provides realistic possibilities for the integration of ideological and political education into university language curricula, and the two complement each other.

3. The path of integrating ideological and political education into university language courses

Although the course itself has a rich soil of ideological and political education and has its inherent advantages, in this case, there are still many problems, such as students' lack of attention to university language courses, lack of innovation in classroom models, ideological and political education is not deep enough, and the phenomenon of "two skins" of teaching content and ideological content appears. These problems need to be further studied and improved before they can truly reach the realm of "gentlemen are not instruments".

3.1. Improve teachers' ideological and political quality and ideological and political teaching ability

In the process of realizing the reform of university language courses, it is not only necessary to start from the "how to learn" of students, but more importantly, it is necessary to start from the "how to teach" of teachers, and it is particularly important to build a college teaching team with excellent moral integrity and ability.

First of all, teachers in colleges and universities themselves should establish the concept of continuing education and lifelong learning, understand the frontiers of discipline theory, and teachers in colleges and universities can maintain a state of continuous learning by participating in various ways such as ideological and political education seminars, lectures by famous teachers, and MOOCs, and continuously improve their ideological quality. As the saying goes, "Virtue is the teacher, and the body is the model." "Educating students must be of excellent quality in order to better set an example of behavior for students." Second, teachers should cultivate good aesthetic tastes. The ideological and political education of university language courses is based on the works of outstanding writers of various eras, with the appreciation of texts as the carrier, and the process of teaching is also a process of internalization and re-interpretation by teachers, so the understanding of the connotation of the works is closely related to the teacher's own aesthetic taste. Only when teachers have a good aesthetic taste can they more deeply understand the spirit of the article, grasp the connotation of the work, and better convey it to students in the teaching process. Finally, teachers should improve their teaching ability. This includes two major aspects of ability, one is the teaching ability of the university language course itself and the ideological and political education; the second is the empathy ability to get along with students. The former is the basis of the latter, and the latter is the facilitation of the former. Teachers should fully internalize the content of university language courses, and be able to choose the best teaching method according to different teaching contents, which is the foundation of being a teacher and the minimum requirement. On this basis, it is necessary to continuously improve our ability to teach ideological politics and strive to get rid of the phenomenon of the two skins of curriculum content and ideological and political teaching in teaching practice. In addition, the most important and easily overlooked point is the ability to empathize with students, which is directly related to whether teaching preparation can be effectively accepted. Teachers must make sure that students are willing to listen and listen. In short, "Ask where the canal is as clear as promised, for there is a source of living water." "Only by continuously enhancing their own quality can teachers be at ease in the actual teaching classroom."

3.2. Re-design the teaching for the integration of curriculum ideology and politics into the university language

In order to better integrate curriculum ideology into university language courses, it is necessary to implement the curriculum ideology and politics, systematize the traditional unconscious and broad indoctrination function, and also need a complete set of construction strategies to guide practice. It is necessary to re-design the teaching for the integration of curriculum ideology into the university language, and to cultivate the world view, outlook on life and values of college students as the teaching objectives of the curriculum; Next, it is necessary to fully excavate the themes and contents of the curriculum that can support the above teaching objectives, that is, to cultivate college students' ideals and beliefs, value orientation, political beliefs and social responsibilities, and to carry out curriculum thinking in a reasonable and well-founded manner in teaching practice.

3.3. Reorganize the modules of university language teaching materials to improve the pertinence of ideological and political teaching

At present, most of the arrangement of university language textbooks is to select famous masterpieces according to the development of literary history, or to study according to genre classification. In order to improve the teaching effect of ideological and political education, we can reorganize the content of teaching materials across the ages according to the different themes of ideological and political education in the actual teaching process, and form different theme modules such as patriotism, excellent morality, ideals and beliefs, life attitudes, and socialist core values for teaching, for example, under the patriotic education module, we can select the works of literati of different eras such as Qu Yuan, Xin Zhiyi, Yue Fei, and Lu You. It allows students to have a deeper understanding of patriotism in different era contexts. Under the module of ideal attitude of life, Tao Yuanming, Su Shi, Li Bai and other literati and inkers are selected to help students establish an

open-minded and positive attitude towards life in combination with their lives. Under the teaching module of module reorganization, students can improve their understanding of the connotation of ideological politics and improve the pertinence of ideological and political teaching.

3.4. Innovate teaching methods and teaching models

At this stage, the university Language Classroom still adopts the teacher-centered teaching mode and the traditional teaching mode, although the classroom knowledge capacity is objective, but the acceptance effect of students needs to be further improved. Under the requirements of integrating ideological and political content into university language courses, we must change the teaching mode, explore the student-oriented active model, and the student-centered teaching mode can transform passive acceptance into active absorption, which is conducive to students' immersive feeling of the connotation of the work, not only to improve the mastery of the literary work itself, but also to improve the understanding of the ideological and political content.

However, at present, the content of ideological education in university Language classrooms is boring and the form is single. According to the traditional teaching method, it is difficult for students to get involved, and teachers do not deeply explore the spiritual qualities expressed in the articles in actual teaching, cannot better combine actual analysis and explanation, and will adopt command-style admonitions and boring abstract preaching in the form of teaching, and lack of interactive participation of students. [3] Therefore, we should innovate teaching methods, and we can use "flipped classroom", "counter-divided classroom", "drama teaching method" and so on to improve students' enthusiasm and initiative. For example, when studying Cao Yu's drama "Thunderstorm", students can interpret the text, and in the process of interpretation, they can better grasp the human nature of people who are eager to get rid of the shackles and are suppressed and distorted under the confinement of feudal thought.

3.5. Design activity competitions that are conducive to consolidating the content of ideological and political affairs, so that students can achieve the unity of knowledge and intention.

Above the classroom is the main position for ideological and political content, but we can not ignore the outside of the classroom, make good use of the time outside the classroom, and design a variety of forms and rich content of activities and competitions, which plays an important role in consolidating the teaching effect of classroom ideological and political teaching, and at the same time can enhance the interest of students' learning and mobilize students' enthusiasm for learning. Knowledge is the basis for students to form good conduct, and the ultimate purpose of ideological and political education is to make students' behavior conform to the core values of socialism. The transformation from knowledge to action requires practical help, and the ideological and political education received above the classroom can be felt in the activities and competitions after the class, and have a deeper understanding of the content of ideological and political affairs. [4] We can use the holding of classic recitation, traditional cultural knowledge competitions, quality improvement activities, etc., for example, let students interpret classic plays, in the process of interpretation, through the interpretation of lines, characters' inner speculation, immersive perception of the ideological core of literary works. In these activities and competitions, students can internalize the ideological and political content in the class into self-cultivation and achieve the unity of knowledge and intention.

4. Conclusion

Under the background of the ideological and political reform of the college curriculum, the university language curriculum plays an important role in the teaching system, not only because it has its own innate advantages, the course content contains rich elements of ideological and political education, but also has the commonality of goals with the ideological and political education, and can play a good role in the implicit ideological and political education function of the university language curriculum. In the actual teaching process is also facing many problems, this paper from the construction of the teaching team, innovative teaching methods and teaching models, re-teaching design, teaching content arrangement and other aspects, the specific strategies of curriculum ideology into the university language course teaching reform, hope to be able to provide reference for the teaching reform of college language courses, but there are still many deficiencies in the article, which needs to be further studied.

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