

Using Language Teaching to Nurture Students' Love for the CPC and the Country——Taking the Ministry of Education's Version of High School Language as an Example

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Abstract: High school is a critical period for students to form their world view, life view, and values, so it is especially important to inherit and carry forward the excellent Chinese traditional culture, enhance cultural confidence, and cultivate the love for the party and the country. According to the actual situation of high school language teaching, this paper takes the Ministry of Education's version of high school language as an example, analyzes the close connection between high school language teaching and cultivating students' love for the Party and patriotism with the requirement of "establishing moral education", and discusses the issue of love for the Party and patriotism education in high school language subjects, to promote the development of China's language education and enhance young students' sense of love for the Party and patriotism.

Language is the carrier of culture, conveying thoughts, feelings, and values. In the context of "new teaching materials, new standards, and new college entrance exams", students must not only master scientific knowledge and skills[1], but also have a strong love for the party and the country. As educators, how to lead the cultivation of the successors of the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics to have the Party in their hearts, truly love the Party, listen to the Party, follow the Party, enhance patriotic awareness and patriotic feelings, so that patriotism is externalized in action, internalized in the heart, has become a problem to be considered at this stage[2].

1. About the Meaning of Love for the Party and Love for the Country

1.1. The Connotation of Love of Party Patriotism

Patriotism is the core of the Chinese national spirit. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out in his important speech at the conference commemorating the 100th anniversary of the May Fourth Movement, "In contemporary China, the essence of patriotism is to adhere to a high degree of unity

between love for the country and love for the party and socialism." Patriotism is loyalty and love for the motherland[3]. Love for the Party is to actively support and implement the Party's guidelines, lines, and policies under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, and to maintain a high degree of ideological and political consistency with the Party Central Committee. In the new journey of the new era, the spiritual connotation of love for the Party and patriotism is also richer, bearing the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation[4].

In the core values of socialism, patriotism and "integrity" "dedication" is the basic moral quality of each of our citizens, but also in society and seek to develop the necessary, is a nation, a country depends on the survival and development, the spiritual power of prosperity. It is the spiritual motivation for a nation and a country to survive and develop to prosper and flourish[5].

1.2. Analysis of the Key Words of Love for the Party and Patriotic Education in China's Language Curriculum Standards over the Past Hundred Years

The penetration of patriotic education in language courses is "silent" and has unique advantages. It is neither directly ideological education like ideology and politics classes, nor is it closely related to ideological education like mathematics, science, and chemistry subjects. Language, through the medium of language, is realized through curriculum, text selection, reinforcement of reading aids, teacher guidance, and situational infection, through the educated to comprehend, identify, and internalize.

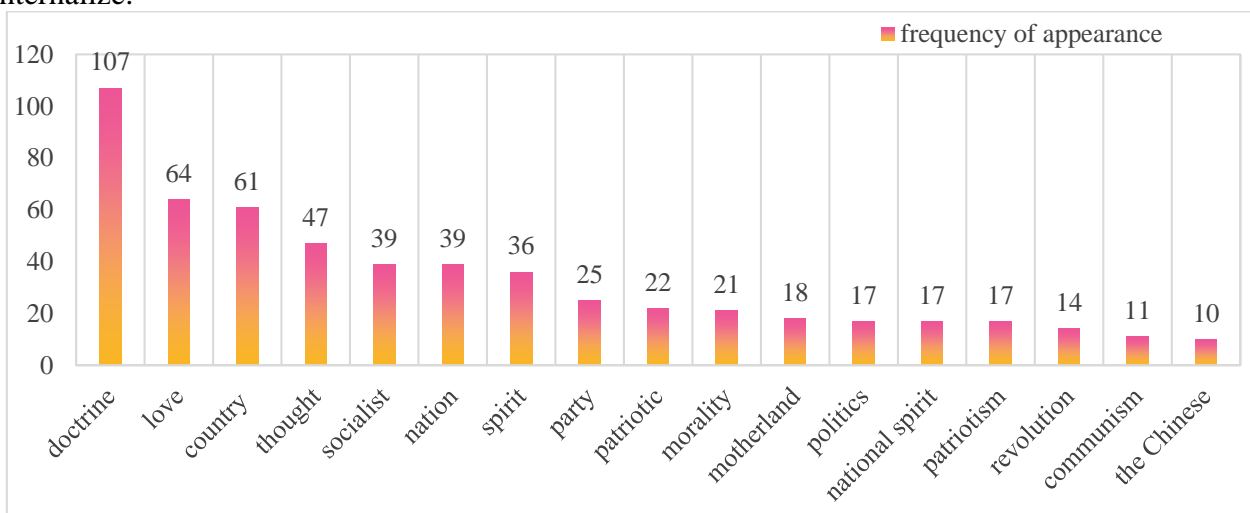


Figure 1: The main key words of ideological education that have appeared in China's language curriculum standards over the past hundred years

As shown in Figure 1, by sorting out the key words that have appeared most frequently in the language curriculum standards or syllabus of primary and secondary schools since 1904 when language was established as an independent subject in China to today, we find that love for the party and love for the country occupies a major position as the core high-frequency key words. The words "doctrine," "ideology," and "spirit" reflect the core ideas advocated by the ruling party or government; "country," words "country" and "nation" reflect the cultural identity of the motherland and the Chinese nation; the words "love" and "morality" reflect the positive emotional attitude. The word "party" reflects the core demands of the ruling party. This clearly reflects the characteristics of language education, the language subject is the focus of national ideological education and management, using language teaching to nurture students' love of the Party and patriotism, giving full play to the unique function of language to establish moral education, and empowering and increasing the effectiveness of the discipline to educate people.

Table 1: Interpretation of high-frequency core keywords involving love of the Party and patriotism in China's language curriculum standards over the past 100 years

| keywords | the period of the republic of china | after the founding of New China |
|----------|--|---|
| doctrine | party doctrine, party doctrine and the three principles of the people | patriotism, socialism, dialectical materialism, communism, etc |
| love | love the country and love the nation | patriotism, love (communist Party of China, motherland, etc.) |
| country | patriotism, national salvation, national revolution | patriotism, motherland, the national, China, etc. |
| thought | the ideology of civil rights and patriotism | patriotic thought, the important thought of Three Represents Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, etc |
| nation | national spirit, national rejuvenation, love the country and the nation, etc | the Chinese nation, the national spirit, national pride, national pride, national creativity, etc |
| spirit | national spirit, spirit of unity, patriotic spirit, etc | spirit of patriotism, national spirit, dedication, moral character, spirit of The Times, etc |
| party | the party, party doctrine, party platform, party-state | the Communist Party, the Communist Party of China, the love of the Party, the Party's fine style of work, the Party's basic line, the Party's line, the Party's educational policy, etc |

Whether in the late Qing Dynasty, the Republic of China, or since the founding of the People's Republic of China, patriotic education has always permeated the themes and core ideas of language education, and is a concentrated embodiment of the spirit of Chinese culture, bearing the important task of transmitting core values to the future successors of the motherland, with a unique contemporary values and practical significance. In the new era, the education of love for the Party and patriotism should be oriented to all people, focus on the youth, give full play to the role of the main channel of the language classroom, and use the ready-made contents in the language textbooks to carry out the education of love for the Party and patriotism as shown in Table 1.

2. The Importance and Necessity of Loving the Party and the Country

The presentation of patriotic and patriotic educational texts in the teaching materials enables students to learn about the Communist Party of China, the motherland, and historical knowledge, enhances the language learning space, enables students to be inculcated and infected in learning to use language and writing, and enhances national self-esteem and cultural self-confidence[6].

2.1. Implementing the Requirements of Language Core Literacy Enhancement

In 2017, the New Curriculum proposed "aesthetic appreciation and creativity" and "cultural heritage and understanding" as core language literacy, which put forward specific requirements for aesthetics and culture, and strengthened "moral education" in quality education. "The core literacy of language teaching is to nurture students' aesthetics and culture. The use of language teaching to nurture students' love for the Party and the country, so as to achieve the goal of "establishing moral education", not only conforms to the requirements of the curriculum standards, but also facilitates the enhancement of students' core language literacy.

Students' patriotic education, especially in high school, has gradually developed into physical maturity, but they have not yet formed a mature worldview, outlook on life, and values in terms of psychological development[7]. The language classroom teaching has special advantages in patriotic education that are incomparable to other disciplines, and is an important position for inheriting traditional Chinese culture and patriotic education. Using language teaching to organically permeate and naturally integrate the patriotic education of the Party and help students establish correct ideals and beliefs has a significant impact on students, their families, and society, and is also an inevitable requirement for training socialist builders and successors.

2.2. Adapt to the Needs of Cultivating Talents in the Context of the New College Entrance Examination

Under the background of "three new", teachers need to take the initiative to adapt to the new changes, follow the laws of language teaching, adhere to the unity of humanistic and instrumental, ideological, and aesthetic unity, so that students gradually establish the correct ideological concepts and noble moral sentiments. In the use of high school language teaching to infiltrate students with the love of the Party and patriotic education, comprehensive and systematic correct propaganda of our Party, our country, and our socialist system, under the influence of subtle influence to make them establish national self-esteem, self-confidence, firm their love of the Party and patriotic beliefs and the formation of unswerving patriotic behavior.

The content of the college entrance examination is clearly defined in the Chinese College Entrance Examination Evaluation System. At the level of core values, high school students are required to set high aspirations, have a sense of social responsibility, sound personality, refine their will, and have an elegant aesthetic interest and good aesthetic sense. Whether it is the guiding nature of the curriculum or the targeting nature of the college entrance examination, it is impossible to avoid the cultivation of students' love for the Party and patriotism, and the importance of cultivating students' love for the Party and patriotism cannot be overlooked in "who to cultivate and what kind of people to cultivate".

3. The Characteristics of the Ministry's Version of the High School Language Love of the Party and Patriotic Texts

The Ministry of Education organized and the People's Education Publishing House edited the "ministerial version" of the high school language textbook, which was put into use in 2016. This set of textbooks contains rich resources of patriotic education, comprehensively implements the Party's education policy, reflects the core socialist values, and implements the national will of the 18th National Congress to "establish moral education for the people". The following is a tabular analysis of the selection of texts in the Ministry's version of the high school language textbook, to identify the characteristics of the textbook more clearly as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Analysis of the situation of patriotic and patriotic articles in the Ministry of Education's high school language textbooks

| book type | number of articles | proportion | the text | form | Humanistic theme |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------|--|---|--|
| Compulsory ShangCe | 21 | 58% | "Qinyuanchun-Changsha", "Fetishism", "Standing on the Edge of the Earth and Putting on the Trumpet", "The Red Candle", "On the Side of the Eri Dosetsu Peak", "To the Lark", "Lilies", "Oh, Fragrant Snow", "Opposing the Party's Eight Stocks", "Autumn in the Forbidden City", "The Ascent of the Heights", "Yongkou Le - Huaigu Pavilion at Jingkou", "Pipa Xing and Preface", "Persuasion", "The Teacher's Discourse", "Dreaming of Parting in Tianwu", "Niannujiao - Huaigu of the Red Cliff", "Dwelling in the Garden", "Happy to See a Thousand Waves of Rice Beans - Remembering Yuan Longping, the First Recipient of the Highest National Science and Technology Award", "A Fire in the Heart Warms the Hearts of All", "Zhong Yang, the Pathfinder" | Argumentative essay, narrative essay, modern poem, character communication, essay, novel, narrative essay, news, prose, expository essay, speech, drama, etc. | Praise of youth, glory of labor, poetry of life, our home, the way of learning, and natural feelings |
| Compulsory XiaCe | 19 | 65% | "Artemisinin: A Small Step in Man's Conquest of Disease", "Candle's Retreat from the Qin Division", "Speech at Marx's Tomb", "The Educational Journey of a Physicist", "Hamlet", "Lin Guotou's Temple of the Snowy Mountains", "The Characteristics of Chinese Architecture", "The Blessing", "Zi Lu, Zeng Cai, Ran You and Gong Xi Hua Sitting in Attendance", "The Affair of Qi Huan and Jin Wen", "Thunderstorm", "Speech at the Commemorative Meeting of the People's Daily", "Letter of Admonition to the Guest", "Letter to My Wife", "Admonition to Emperor Taizong's Ten Thoughts", "The Fugue of Afang Palace", "The Six Kingdoms", "Ascent to Yueyang Tower", "The Fragrance of the Cinnamon Sticks - A Journey to the Golden Lings" | | The light of Chinese civilization, conscience and compassion, exploration and innovation, mission and ambition, observation and criticism, responsibility and responsibility |
| Optional compulsory ShangCe | 9 | 47% | "The Chinese People Stand Up", "Long Live the Victory of the Long March", "Interlude in the Great War", "Farewell, Britannia", "The Example of County Party Secretary - Jiao Yulu", "General Wine", "Twelve Chapters of the Analects of Confucius", "The Way of the University", "Concurrent Love" | | Great renaissance, hundred Disputes |
| Optional compulsory ZhongCe | 15 | 57% | "Remembering Liu Hezhen", "Transforming Our Learning", "Where Do People's Right Ideas Come From", "Practice is the Only Criterion for Testing Truth", "Lotus Dian", "Jinse", "On Passing Qin", "The Biography of Su Wu", "In Memory of Forgetfulness", "The Paoist", "The Party Dues", "The Biography of Qu Yuan", "The Preface of the Five Dynasties History of Lingguan", "The Book of Indignation", "The Preface of Yan Ge Xing and the Preface" | | The value, suffering, rebirth and historical scene of theory |
| Optional compulsory XiaCe | 11 | 55% | "Chen Ying Shu", "Li Sao", "The Frontier of the Universe", "The Journey to Return", "Shu Dao Difficult", "The Biography of Guo Guoshu", "Shu Xiang", "Yangzhou Slowly", "The True Story of Ah Q", "Dayan River - My Nanny", "The Tea House". | | The country of poetry, the mirror image of the times, sentimentality, the truth and reality of poetry |

3.1. Large Number of Selected Articles and Rich Content

The number of texts with patriotic education content in the ministerial edition is abundant, accounting for 47%-65%, especially the senior one presents more. The content of patriotic education is very rich, and the humanistic themes are broadly categorized as: beautiful rivers and mountains, splendid culture, revolutionary education, and scientific and technological progress. Teachers set an example for students through the study of these contents and inspire students to love the Communist Party of China and the motherland.

3.2. Wide Selection of Genres and Typical Characters

The topics of love for the Party and patriotism are presented in various forms, such as narrative, essay, prose, news, poetry, drama, etc., such as eulogizing the great beauty of the motherland in the form of poetry, expressing the author's immense admiration and love for the magnificence of the motherland's mountains and rivers; exposing and criticizing the dark side of the society in which the author lived at that time in the form of novel, drama or miscellaneous essay. No matter which genre, all of them are full of the author's deep love for the motherland and have shaped many typical characters who love the party and the country, such as Mao Zedong, Liu Hezhen, Candlewood, Qu Yuan and so on. Through the analysis of the patriotic emotions in the works, teachers can guide students to feel the deep love for the country, nation, and culture of the backbone of the nation. For example, in *Qinyuanchun-Changsha* by Mao Zedong in the first book of the compulsory edition of the high school language, the lyricist expresses the author's ambitious political ambitions by describing the autumn colors of the Xiangjiang River and looking back on the great years of the past; in *Candle's Retreat from the Qin Division* in the second book of the compulsory edition, *Candle's retreat from the Qin Division* stands up in a crisis and defends the interests of the country.

3.3. Focus on Traditional Culture, Combining the Intuitive with the Implicit

In the Ministry's version of the high school language textbook, ancient poetic works account for a relatively large proportion of the total number of texts (67), accounting for 49.3% of the total number of texts (136). The emphasis on traditional culture and poetry can be seen in the Ministry's high school textbooks. The diversity of the selected genres can enrich students' learning content and increase their interest in reading.

At the same time, the textbook includes units for patriotic education, such as "Great Revival" and "Mission and Ambition" in the first compulsory book. There are also some hidden contents, which need to be explored deeply. With the implicit patriotic education content, teachers reach out and expand their knowledge, or integrate with other disciplines to understand and dig deeper, find the entry point for patriotic education, and put patriotic ideas throughout the teaching process. For example, Guo Moruo's *standing on the edge of the earth* to put the number, this poem on the surface shows the majestic and magnificent scenery of nature; combined with the analysis of the writing background, the actual eulogy of the spirit of the 4th period "surge". Therefore, it is necessary to understand the background of this kind of work, to combine it with history, and to dig out the deeper connotations of the poem.

4. Suggestions for Using Language Teaching to Nurture Students' Love for the Party and the Country

Language teaching is an important way to cultivate students' humanistic sentiments and

comprehensive cultural literacy. The ministerial version of high school language teaching materials fits the growth characteristics of high school students, which is conducive to guiding students to cultivate patriotic sentiments and improve their ideological and political level in independent learning. To better and organically integrate the Party and patriotic sentiments into the teaching materials, teachers need to give full play to the unique function of the language discipline in establishing morality and educating people.

4.1. Digging Deeper Into the Patriotic Content of the Party and Embedding Patriotic Education

The full development of patriotic resources in textbooks is an effective way to carry out patriotic education, making full use of textbooks to nurture students' love for the Party and the country, to implement the education requirement of "building moral values", and to promote students' all-round development. The language textbooks of the Ministry of Education contain a lot of materials for patriotic socialist development education, including patriotic heroes, benevolent scholars, revolutionary martyrs, and outstanding figures who have nurtured the splendid Chinese civilization and created countless material and spiritual wealth with the spirit of "daring to be the first and last", reflecting the noble national spirit and patriotic sentiment. They embodied the noble national spirit and love for the Party and the country, which is a valuable resource. Teachers can guide students to deeply understand the patriotic spirit in the text through lectures, Internet searches, emotional reading, etc., and organically embed patriotic education with a large number of patriotic education materials and other resources to cultivate students' deep feelings of love for the motherland and the Communist Party, so that students are invisibly influenced by the infection.

4.2. Keeping in Mind the Emotional Quality of the Discipline, Through Patriotic Education

The cultivation of patriotism cannot be separated from the infection of the author's ideology and emotions, embodied in a specific situation and a specific image, which contains a sense of beauty and morality. Teachers use the emotional qualities of language subjects to subtly stimulate students' love for the party and patriotic feelings, which greatly facilitates the implementation of patriotic education. The new standard proposes to pay attention to the influence of the language curriculum on students' thoughts and feelings and the orientation of the curriculum, but students are different individuals and have diverse feelings and understanding of the teaching materials. Therefore, language teachers should take a clear stance in the teaching process, elaborate classroom design, use rich language to cultivate emotions, and let students fully experience the emotions of countless patriots in the context to deepen their understanding of patriotism. The large number of model textbooks contains endless emotional influences, and it is only with the teacher's intentional guidance and the students' in-depth study that they can get a profound patriotic education.

4.3. Comprehensive Study and Patriotic Education

The Ministry's version of the high school language textbook has increased the course content of integrated learning. The students design and organize and manage the activities by themselves, highlighting the students' main position, cultivating their independent learning spirit, and focusing on the process of exploration and research. The teacher plays a leading role in infiltrating the love for the party and the country without missing a chance to let students understand the "why" and "how" of love. In the reading guide to guide students to study a text or writing, attached to a number of extracurricular reading articles. For example, when reading the whole book *China in the Countryside*, teachers recommend some famous books that are both beautiful and full of patriotic

feelings for students to read, such as *The Ordinary World*, *Red Rock*, and other classics, so that students can build up a sense of national pride and forge a revolutionary character to keep up with the times.

In language practice teaching, the use of multimedia, television films, thematic class meetings, and other forms, combined with the founding of the Party, the army, the National Day and other major commemorative days and related Chinese historical and cultural figures, events to carry out essay writing activities or composition teaching training, teachers in the guidance and evaluation of composition organic infiltration of love of the Party and patriotic ideas, students collect revolutionary mottoes, heroic figures quotes, patriots stories and other materials bound into a book, circulated to learn, and The students collect revolutionary mottoes, quotes from heroic figures and stories of patriots in a bound book and pass them around for study to enhance the realm of love for the party and the country.

In short, moving students or making them feel something is not the ultimate purpose of teaching, but the idea of "establishing moral education" throughout, only internalized into the students' emotional interests and inner spiritual motivation, so that students' thinking, spirit and aesthetic taste can be improved.

5. Conclusion

When the New Crown Pneumonia epidemic broke out during the Chinese New Year in 2020, General Secretary Xi Jinping chaired a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Political Bureau, emphasizing the prevention and control of the epidemic as the most important work at present. The people of the country responded positively to the epidemic, and the people were united to fight the epidemic, reflecting the gathering cooperation of love for the party and the country. The anti-epidemic action showed once again that the key to social governance lies in how to nurture the people's love for the Party and the country, which is the cornerstone of China's social structure, and that everything in national politics is people-oriented, with the hardships of all families in mind, and more acts of love for the people and more things to benefit the people. The people's love for the party and the country as a virtue, the family and the country as their own responsibility, is the key to the up and down together, stable and prosperous situation, highlighting the strong vitality of Chinese civilization.

In short, patriotic education is a long way to go, teachers should be the forerunners of love for the Party and patriotism, maximize the advantages of language "moral education", education and guidance of minors to establish the ideals and beliefs of socialism with Chinese characteristics, personal fate and the fate of the motherland closely linked, personal career in the cause of building the motherland. They should strive to be the first, take charge, and work tirelessly to achieve the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

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