

Discussion on the path to improve the quality of language teaching

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Abstract: This paper discusses the importance of updating teaching ideas, enriching teaching resources, innovating teaching means, perfecting evaluation system and establishing feedback mechanism in language teaching. First, it is proposed that the teaching concept should be updated and the needs of students should be paid to adapt to the development trend of modern education. Second, the use of modern information technology is emphasized to enrich teaching resources and innovate teaching means to improve teaching effect. Third, it is advocated to improve the evaluation system and establish an effective feedback mechanism to promote the all-round development of students. Through these measures, language teaching will be more scientific and efficient, and provide strong support for students' language learning.

1. Introduction

With the rapid development of society and the increasing frequency of international exchanges, the importance of language teaching is becoming increasingly prominent. However, the traditional language teaching model has been difficult to meet the needs of modern education, and urgent reform and innovation are needed. This paper delves into the key elements of language teaching, aiming to provide useful references for improving teaching quality and promoting the comprehensive development of students. Firstly, teaching philosophy is the soul of language teaching, which directly affects teachers' teaching behaviors and students' learning outcomes. Therefore, updating teaching philosophy to make it more consistent with the development trend of modern education is the primary task of language teaching reform. Secondly, teaching resources and teaching methods are the foundation and support of language teaching. With the rapid development of information technology, using modern scientific and technological means to enrich teaching resources and innovate teaching methods can make language teaching more vivid, interesting, efficient and convenient. Thirdly, the evaluation system and feedback mechanism are the key links to ensure the quality of language teaching. A scientific and reasonable evaluation system can comprehensively and objectively evaluate students' learning outcomes, while an effective feedback mechanism can help teachers understand students' learning situations in time, adjust teaching strategies and improve teaching effects.

2. Characteristics of Language Teaching

2.1 Coexistence of Diversification and Individualization

Language teaching essentially embodies the integration of diversification and individualization. Diversification manifests itself in various aspects such as teaching content, methods, and techniques. With the acceleration of globalization, language teaching is no longer confined to traditional grammar and vocabulary teaching but encompasses multiple dimensions such as culture, history, and society, forming a diversified and symbiotic teaching landscape ^[1]. This diversification not only enriches teaching content but also broadens students' horizons, enabling them to better understand and utilize language. Meanwhile, individualized teaching also occupies a pivotal position in language teaching. Every student is a unique individual with different learning styles, interests, and cognitive characteristics. Therefore, when designing teaching activities and tasks, teachers need to fully consider students' individual needs and provide diversified learning resources and paths. For example, for students who enjoy reading, teachers can recommend suitable reading materials; for students who prefer communication, teachers can organize group discussions or role-playing activities. This individualized teaching approach can stimulate students' interest and initiative in learning, enabling them to be more engaged and confident in the learning process. The coexistence of diversification and individualization not only reflects the inclusiveness and flexibility of language teaching but also demonstrates respect for individual differences among students ^[2]. In practice, teachers need to continuously explore and innovate, integrating diversified and individualized teaching concepts into specific teaching sessions, aiming to enhance students' comprehensive language proficiency and create a unique academic style. Through carefully designed and organized teaching activities, teachers guide students to actively participate, explore independently, and form a learning style with their own unique insights and ways of thinking.

2.2 Emphasis on Both Practicality and Interactivity

Practicality and interactivity are two indispensable core elements of language teaching. Practicality emphasizes that language learning should not be confined to the theoretical level but should delve into the vast realm of practical application. In this process, students are encouraged to place themselves in real or simulated language environments and exercise and enhance their language skills through personal practice. Whether it is role-playing and situational dialogue in the classroom or language practice and cultural exchange outside the classroom, they all provide valuable practical opportunities for students to feel the charm of language and grasp its essence in practice. At the same time, interactivity also occupies a pivotal position in language teaching ^[3]. Interactivity is not only reflected in the interaction between teachers and students, but also runs through the communication and collaboration among students. Effective interaction can stimulate students' thinking, promote the sharing and transmission of information, and further enhance the teaching effect. In interactive teaching, teachers are no longer mere transmitters of knowledge, but become guides and partners in the learning process of students. Through questioning, discussion, cooperation, and other methods, teachers guide students to actively participate in classroom activities and express their own opinions and ideas. This interactive teaching model not only helps cultivate students' critical thinking and innovation ability but also enhances emotional communication between teachers and students, creating a harmonious teaching atmosphere. The emphasis on both practicality and interactivity makes language teaching more dynamic and vibrant.

2.3 Combination of Systematicness and Coherence

As a complex systematic project, the combination of systematicness and coherence is crucial in language teaching. Systematicness requires that language teaching must follow the inherent laws and logical sequences of language learning, gradually building a complete and scientific teaching system from basic knowledge to advanced skills. This system covers multiple aspects such as phonetics, vocabulary, grammar, and pragmatics, each with its unique teaching objectives and content but interrelated and mutually supportive, collectively constituting the overall framework of language teaching. Coherence emphasizes the continuity and consistency of language teaching in terms of content, methods, and means. The teaching content should be arranged according to the principle of progressing from shallow to deep and from easy to difficult, ensuring that students can gradually establish a complete knowledge system during the learning process^[4]. Teaching methods and means should also be matched with teaching content to maintain consistency and coherence, so that students can better understand and absorb the knowledge they have learned. The combination of systematicness and coherence makes language teaching an orderly and efficient process. Teachers can flexibly adjust teaching strategies based on students' actual situations and learning needs, ensuring that the systematicness and coherence of teaching are fully reflected. At the same time, students can gradually establish an overall understanding and comprehension of the language during the learning process, form their own language learning methods and strategies, and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of language learning.

3. Issues in Current Language Teaching

3.1 Outdated Teaching Philosophy

One noteworthy issue in current language teaching is the outdated teaching philosophy that neglects student needs. In traditional language teaching, teachers often play the role of knowledge transmitters, while students are viewed as passive recipients. This unilateral teaching model overlooks students' subjectivity and individualized needs in language learning, resulting in monotonous teaching content and rigid teaching methods that fail to stimulate students' interest and enthusiasm. However, as times evolve and educational concepts update, it is gradually recognized that students possess initiative and creativity in language learning. They are no longer satisfied with passively receiving knowledge but desire to actively participate and actively explore. Therefore, the teaching philosophy urgently needs to be updated to adapt to students' changing learning needs. Regrettably, some teachers still adhere to outdated teaching philosophies, ignoring students' genuine needs and overly emphasizing the imparting of knowledge and the training of exam-taking skills, while neglecting the cultivation of students' language proficiency and cross-cultural communication abilities^[5]. Under this teaching philosophy, students are often constrained within a fixed learning framework, unable to unleash their creativity and imagination. This outdated teaching philosophy and neglect of student needs not only affect the quality and effectiveness of language teaching but also hinder students' overall development.

3.2 Scarcity of Teaching Resources

The scarcity of teaching resources and outdated teaching methods are significant factors restricting the development of current language teaching. In some educational environments, especially in areas with relatively limited resources, language teaching faces severe challenges. These regions often lack advanced teaching equipment and software, making it difficult for teachers to adopt modern teaching methods. Simultaneously, due to the insufficiency of teaching resources,

teachers often rely solely on limited textbooks and reference materials for lesson preparation, making it difficult to provide diverse and enriching teaching content. The outdated teaching methods further exacerbate the scarcity of teaching resources. Traditional teaching methods such as chalk and blackboard have become inadequate for modern language teaching. Although some teachers attempt to use modern technological tools such as multimedia to assist teaching, the lack of systematic training and guidance often limits the effectiveness of these attempts or even has adverse effects. The scarcity of teaching resources and outdated teaching methods not only impact teachers' teaching effectiveness but also limit students' learning experiences. Without diverse and enriching teaching resources and learning environments, students find it difficult to fully stimulate their interest and enthusiasm in learning. Simultaneously, outdated teaching methods limit students' learning and interaction styles, making language learning monotonous and uninteresting.

3.3 Imperfect Evaluation System

The imperfect evaluation system lacking effective feedback is an urgent issue to be addressed in current language teaching. In the existing evaluation system, there is often an overemphasis on exam scores, using grades as the sole criterion to measure students' learning outcomes. This singular evaluation approach neglects students' actual performance and progress in the language learning process, making it difficult to comprehensively and objectively assess their language proficiency. The lack of an effective teaching feedback mechanism is also a crucial factor hindering the development of language teaching. Teachers often find it difficult to promptly understand students' learning status and issues during the teaching process, preventing them from adjusting teaching strategies based on students' actual situations. Similarly, students lack effective avenues to provide feedback to teachers regarding their learning needs and confusion, leading to information asymmetry and communication barriers in the teaching process. This imperfect evaluation system and teaching environment lacking feedback not only affect students' enthusiasm and self-confidence in language learning but also hinder teachers' accurate grasp and improvement of teaching effectiveness. Under such a system, students overly pursue grades while neglecting the enhancement of their actual language abilities, and teachers are unable to targetedly improve teaching methods and strategies due to the lack of feedback.

4. Countermeasures to Optimize Language Teaching

4.1 Updating teaching philosophy

Teaching philosophy, as the soul of teaching activities, is directly related to the quality and effectiveness of teaching. Nowadays, with the deepening of educational reform and the rapid development of the times, traditional teaching philosophy has been difficult to meet the needs of modern education. Therefore, updating teaching philosophy and focusing on students' needs have become an important way to promote the progress of language teaching. Firstly, updating teaching philosophy means discarding the traditional teacher-centered teaching model and shifting to a student-centered teaching philosophy. Students are no longer passive recipients of knowledge, but become the subjects and active participants of learning activities. This transformation not only reflects the respect for students' subjective status, but also conforms to the development direction of modern education. Secondly, focusing on students' needs is the core requirement of updating teaching philosophy. Individual learning needs, interests, and cognitive abilities vary. Therefore, in the teaching process, we should fully pay attention to students' personalized needs and provide diversified teaching contents and methods to meet the development needs of different students. By updating teaching philosophy and focusing on students' needs, we can establish a more scientific,

reasonable, and efficient teaching model. In this model, teachers will pay more attention to cultivating students' innovative thinking and practical abilities, promoting their comprehensive development. At the same time, students will also actively participate in the learning process and enjoy the fun and sense of achievement brought by learning.

4.2 Enriching teaching resources

Driven by the wave of informatization and digitization, language teaching has ushered in unprecedented development opportunities. Enriching teaching resources and innovating teaching methods have become the key to improving teaching quality and stimulating students' interest. Firstly, the richness of teaching resources is the basis for improving teaching effectiveness. In addition to traditional textbooks and teaching aids, modern language teaching should make full use of modern information technology such as the Internet and multimedia to collect and organize various high-quality teaching resources. These resources include online courses, learning platforms, electronic books, corpora, etc., which provide teachers and students with a broad learning space and a rich knowledge treasure trove. Secondly, the innovation of teaching methods is an important way to stimulate students' interest and improve teaching effectiveness. The traditional teaching method of blackboard and chalk has been difficult to meet the needs of modern students. Therefore, teachers should actively explore and practice new teaching methods, such as using multimedia teaching, online teaching, mobile learning, etc., to transform abstract language knowledge into vivid and interesting images, audio, and video information, thus stimulating students' interest and enthusiasm for learning. By enriching teaching resources and innovating teaching methods, we can inject new vitality and momentum into language teaching. These modern teaching resources and methods not only improve teaching efficiency but also broaden students' horizons and cultivate their autonomous learning ability and innovative thinking. At the same time, this also poses higher requirements for teachers, who need to continuously improve their information literacy and teaching ability to meet the needs of modern language teaching.

4.3 Improving the evaluation system

Improving the evaluation system and establishing a feedback mechanism in language teaching are important guarantees for improving teaching quality and promoting students' comprehensive development. Traditional teaching evaluation often uses a single test score as a measurement criterion. Although this method is simple and direct, it is difficult to fully reflect students' actual level and potential. Therefore, it is crucial to improve the evaluation system and achieve diversified and comprehensive evaluation. The core of improving the evaluation system lies in constructing multi-dimensional and multi-level evaluation indicators. Besides traditional test scores, classroom performance, homework completion, language application ability, cross-cultural communication ability, and other aspects should also be included in the evaluation system. Such an evaluation system can more comprehensively reflect students' language learning status and provide teachers with more accurate teaching feedback. At the same time, establishing an effective feedback mechanism is also an important part of improving the evaluation system. Teachers should timely collect students' learning data, analyze their learning situation, and feedback the analysis results to students. Such a feedback mechanism can help students understand their learning progress and existing problems, so as to adjust their learning strategies and improve learning efficiency. In addition, establishing interactive feedback channels between teachers and students is also crucial. Through these channels, students can express their learning needs and confusion to teachers, and teachers can adjust teaching contents and methods based on students' feedback to achieve mutual learning and growth. This interactive feedback mechanism can help enhance communication and

cooperation between teachers and students and improve teaching effectiveness.

5. Conclusion

Through the deep analysis of multiple key links in language teaching, it is not difficult to find that teaching philosophy, teaching resources and methods, as well as evaluation system and feedback mechanism play a crucial role in improving teaching quality and promoting students' overall development. Firstly, updating teaching philosophy and focusing on students' needs are important prerequisites for adapting language teaching to the development of the times. Only by truly putting students at the center and paying attention to their personalized needs can we stimulate their interest in learning and cultivate their independent learning ability. Secondly, enriching teaching resources and innovating teaching methods are the key to improving teaching effectiveness. The wide application of modern information technology provides rich resources and diverse means for language teaching, making teaching more vivid, interesting and effective. Thirdly, improving the evaluation system and establishing a feedback mechanism are important guarantees for ensuring the continuous improvement of teaching quality. Through diversified and comprehensive evaluation, we can have a more comprehensive understanding of students' learning status; and through an effective feedback mechanism, we can adjust teaching strategies in time and improve teaching quality.

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