

Research on the political thought path of Korean language majors in institutions of higher learning from the perspective of cultural confidence

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Keywords: Cultural confidence; Korean major in institutions of higher learning; political thought path

Abstract: Cultural confidence is the affirmation of cultural subject's own cultural value and self-confidence in developing cultural ability. The cultural confidence of campus students is related to the future and destiny of the country. Foreign language courses have the inherent advantage that humanities courses are easy to integrate into political thought elements. Concentrate on on strengthening cultural confidence and Concentrate on on the overall goal of building morality and cultivating people in institutions of higher learning, foreign language courses should combine to cultivate students' language application ability and cross-cultural communication ability. As an vital base for cultivating comprehensive application-oriented talents for the country and society, institutions of higher learning not only need to formulate scientific professional teaching plans to improve the theoretical skills and practical skills of campus students, but also pay attention to the guide of students' ideological and moral qualities, and guide students to form a sound personality. There is a high degree of equivalence between cultural confidence. To integrate cultural confidence into the political thought learning in institutions of higher learning, it is necessary to continuously establish the identity and love of the national culture from the usual political thought learning. In the past, the training goal of Korean majors in institutions of higher learning was mainly to cultivate Korean-language talents who are simply "tool-type" and engaged in interpretation and translation in foreign affairs agencies and foreign language fields. In order to achieve this talent training goal. Cultural knowledge related to Korean should be introduced and penetrated into teaching. Only by combining the two organically can the quality of Korean teaching be improved.

1. Introduction

In the new era, cultural soft power is an vital battleground for countries around the world. Improving national soft power will help improve the country's comprehensive national strength, and national revival must also achieve cultural revival [1]. Foreign language courses should clearly define the internal requirements of integrating political thought elements, explore the problems that need to be solved in integrating political thought elements[2]. Curriculum setting is an vital part of the education system, which determines the curriculum setting in the implementation of national higher education [3]. It plays a key role in developing policies, establishing talent training programs, and improving teaching methods. The Korean language teaching community has gradually begun to pay attention to cultural teaching [4]. Scholars should correctly position the cultural teaching in foreign language teaching. The teaching focus of Korean majors is inclined to the theoretical direction, which is conducive to theoretical breakthroughs, but is very unfavorable for the guide of applied talents. Improving self-confidence is an vital content and task of political thought courses in institutions of higher learning. At the same time, political thought education in campus courses is an vital means and effective measure to cultivate campus students' cultural confidence [5]. The cultural teaching in foreign language teaching should focus on the content, and the specific teaching plan should be used in the implementation process and a series of issues were discussed and researched. However, there are many problems in practical teaching[6]. To investigate the current situation of integrating cultural confidence "course ideology and politics" into the teaching of Korean majors, analyze the causes of various problems, and explore the growth of political thought education for

Korean majors based on the orientation of cultural confidence. Path [7]. To this end, effective measures should be taken to educate and guide campus students to face up to the excellent Chinese and foreign cultures, and to guide them to correctly grasp the cultural situation they are facing.

2. The Present and Future of Cultural Confidence Education

2.1. The Problems of Current Cultural Confidence Education

Adhering to cultural confidence is an vital part of the teaching reform of "course ideology and politics" for foreign language majors in institutions of higher learning. Foreign language majors are exposed to foreign cultures, and the collision of Chinese and foreign cultures has had a serious impact on the thinking of contemporary campus students. In the current society, the so-called cultural confidence is a relatively pluralistic and complex cultural and ideological concept, especially in the current rapid growth of social economy, social thinking is increasingly diversified. At present, the cultural industry has become an vital driving force for economic growth, and the industrial cluster driven by the radiation of culture has become a new economic growth pole. Political and ideological education in institutions of higher learning has also established a starting ladder for the guide of cultural confidence. But now many campus students have not established firm ideals and beliefs, which will also affect the quality of cultural confidence. In general, although some achievements have been made in the cultural confidence education of campus students in the new era, there are still some problems [8]. In the past quality goal setting, it is more reflected in the ideological level, moral quality, cultural literacy, and less in the aspect of political consciousness, so that the political identity education has not formed a synergy. Various western trends of thought flood into the real life and cyberspace overwhelmingly, impacting and influencing the thoughts of campus students in higher vocational campus [9]. Hedonism, money worship, etc., have led to a major challenge to traditional mainstream thinking. Many students who are not strong in willpower are particularly vulnerable to the guidance of negative and wrong thoughts, and are prone to take a bad road. The infiltration of the dross of Western culture into China will have a very large impact. The dross of Western culture is shown in Figure 1.

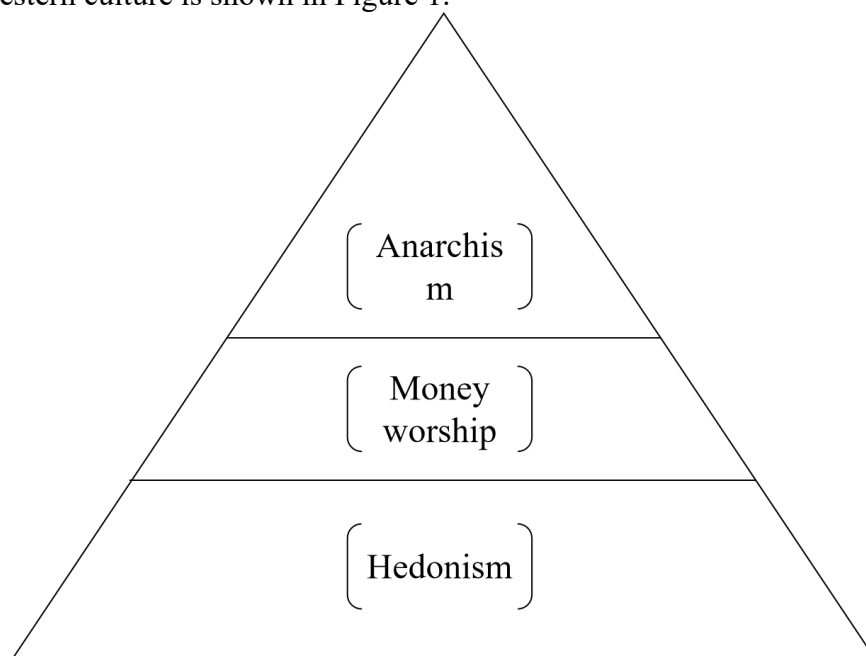


Figure 1 The dregs of Western culture

The acceptance of Western culture can have a serious negative impact on the future health of students. The powerful spiritual force inspired by the socialist culture with Chinese characteristics will be an vital spiritual support for us to move from victory to victory. We have the most reason and the most should insist on cultural confidence.

2.2. Ways to strengthen cultural education

Cultural confidence is the belief in the cultural value of the country and nation to which one belongs, and the self-confidence in developing cultural capabilities such as the innovation and inheritance of one's own cultural vitality. To cultivate students' intercultural communication ability, it is necessary to strengthen cultural confidence [10]. The content of education is extensive. In order to realize the effective integration of political thought education and curriculum teaching, it is necessary to provide effective educational materials and content for "course ideology and politics". Based on the perspective of cultural confidence, institutions of higher learning should try to improve the political thought curriculum arrangement and fully integrate cultural confidence education into it. Diversified innovations in teaching methods and teaching methods must be carried out. Use correct values to guide students, make political thought work more profound, more connotative, and more humane and humanistic. Socialist values and Marxist ideas should be implemented to promote cultural confidence. Better integration into the political thought education work.

The foundation of Chinese cultural confidence lies in our excellent traditional culture, self-improvement revolutionary culture and socialist culture. Innovate learning content and integrate Chinese elements. With the advancement of curriculum ideology and politics, on the basis of the original knowledge objectives, the content of the textbook can be extended, and Chinese elements can be organically integrated into the topic setting. It is necessary to guide students correctly so that students can recognize the charm of our national culture and have a certain understanding of the national culture and can make good use of it in the future work and life. We must firmly grasp this key issue to carry out political thought education in institutions of higher learning. Strengthening cultural confidence helps campus students to form a correct world outlook, outlook on life and values, and helps to improve the cultural discrimination ability of campus students, so as to better promote institutions of higher learning. In the process of carrying out political thought education work, we must actively carry forward the national spirit and patriotism, and at the same time, we should cultivate students' awareness and spirit of reform and opening up, so as to help students build cultural confidence.

3. Optimization of the Structure of Korean Major in Institutions of Higher Learning

3.1. The Importance of Strengthening Language Learning Ability

Courses should not only guide students to respect and cherish cultural diversity, but also guide students to identify with Chinese culture. To cultivate compound talents with international vision, we must first reform the existing curriculum system that does not meet the training objectives. With the continuous growth of linguistics and language teaching theories, people's knowledge and understanding of the nature of language continue to deepen. Scholars have put forward the functional view that language is a communicative tool, and the purpose of foreign language teaching has been continuously revised. Using goal-oriented teaching ideas, changing the assessment method of Korean, and placing oral assessment in a vital position, the emphasis on oral English in Korean teaching will be significantly improved. Secondly, language is the carrier of culture. In the teaching content, the introduction of Chinese cultural knowledge and the integration of Chinese and Western cultures should be emphasized. Actively advocate for campus students to extensively explore and learn the essence of traditional culture, revolutionary culture and other cultures, focus on incorporating the above content as vital learning content into curriculum teaching, and integrate excellent traditional cultural materials into teaching in various forms and occasions. In this way, the interest of political thought learning can be improved, students can maintain long-term enthusiasm for political thought learning, and the level of students' humanistic literacy will be improved subtly. Make students understand the importance of a nation having its own cultural confidence.

In the teaching process, students can fully understand the cultural growth process of our country and guide students to actively think about how to enhance their cultural confidence in the process of

national growth.,mainly around the deep content of the values, ways of thinking, morality,religious beliefs,and nationality that constitute the mainstream of Korean culture. As far as language learning is concerned, the more relaxed the atmosphere and the more frequent the communication, the better the learning effect will be. Carry out activities such as classic case studies and reports on the deeds of advanced characters to enhance students' inner sense of identification with traditional culture, guide students to strengthen their socialist beliefs, deepen their patriotic enthusiasm,and invigorate the national spirit.

3.2. Measures to Strengthen the Study of Korean Language Majors

Capability goals need to further reflect value leadership. In the past ability goal setting, it is more reflected in the guide of learning interest, the mastery of learning methods, and the growth of learning horizons. In the current process of building cultural confidence, the cultural environment and public opinion environment will have an vital impact on cultural confidence. Only by effectively guaranteeing the correct and reasonable ideological orientation can we ensure the healthy growth of ideology. In line with the practical requirements of the political thought education work in institutions of higher learning in the new era, and in accordance with the general requirements of removing the dross and discarding the old, taking the essence and keeping the new, the past is used for the present, and the old is used for growth. Innovative growth. Using the easy classroom interactive education method, teachers play relevant videos in the classroom, and after playing the videos, they can interact according to the relevant knowledge points mentioned in the video, which can not only interact between students, but also interact with students and teachers together. Combining cultural confidence with political thought education can penetrate advanced culture in political thought teaching activities, which can not only reduce students' boredom in learning political thought content, promote students' interest in political thought learning, but also make students more interested in China More understanding of the characteristic socialist culture. There are many ways to strengthen language learning. The language learning measures in institutions of higher learning are shown in Figure 2.

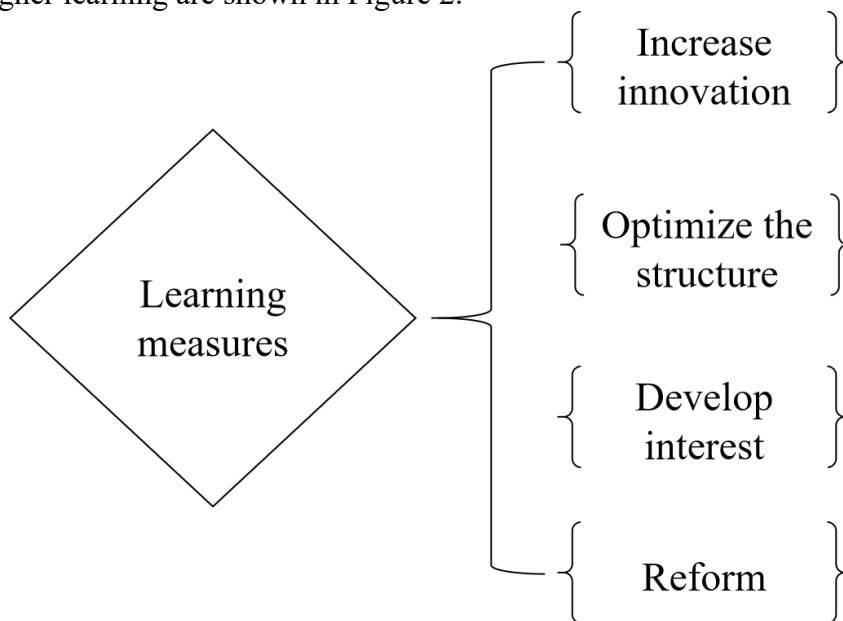


Figure 2 Language learning measures

We should pay attention to teaching students to view western culture from a reasonable perspective and from multiple perspectives, rationally use the philosophical thinking of "everything has two sides" to differentiate and learn western culture, and use what they have learned to guide practice and create value. Cultural inheritance and innovation need a certain carrier, which is activity. Based on the characteristics of campus activities and the advantages of our local red education resources, actively organize and carry out various campus cultural activities, improve the practical ability and political quality of campus students, and consolidate the cultural confidence

education of campus students in the new era. Strengthen team cooperation and integrate value guidance. From the perspective of employment, students should not only be engaged in interpretation and translation after graduation as before, but should have the ability to engage in foreign affairs, research, economy and trade, teaching, management and other work, and become compound talents with international vision.

4. Conclusions

Understanding the learning characteristics of learners and their obstacles in the learning process is the basis for better Korean pronunciation education. In the current process of building cultural confidence, we should strengthen the study of traditional culture and further enrich cultural confidence. As a teacher of political thought education, we should have cultural confidence and persist in cultural confidence in practice. For example, in the teaching of political thought theory, we should tell Chinese stories well and spread cultural confidence. Talents should not only master Korean, but also master a wide range of scientific and cultural knowledge, and be able to skillfully apply these knowledge, with high ability and qualification. These requirements are put forward because our talent training goal is not only to master a single Korean language, but also to have a wide range of knowledge and qualifications, so that these talents can adapt to the rapid growth of the real society. To carry out political thought education in institutions of higher learning from the perspective of cultural confidence, we should have a clear political position and value guidance. Integrating cultural confidence into political thought education is of great significance to the guide of students' correct values and the shaping of humanistic spirit. The growth of things is eternal, and innovation is the eternal direction of culture. Classroom political thought education is the internal requirement of the teaching reform of political thought education in institutions of higher learning. Its core lies in tapping the political thought education resources of different disciplines and professional courses, establishing an organic and unified curriculum system, and forming a full discipline, all-round and all-round political thought education curriculum system.

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