

Research on Applied Teaching of Chinese Language and Literature

Huang Xingping

Yunnan University of Business Management, Wuhua District, Kunming, Yunnan, China, 650300

Keywords: Applied Teaching; Chinese Language and Literature; Education Reform

Abstract: The Chinese Language and Literature major has profound historical and cultural connotations, aiming at training special Chinese language talents for the society. With the rise of Chinese, there has been an upsurge of learning Chinese everywhere. The country and society are demanding more and more talents. Traditional teaching tends to focus on theoretical teaching, but modern society needs more complex talents, which requires that the Chinese language and literature teaching change from theory-oriented to practicality-oriented. Firstly, this paper analyses the necessity of Chinese language and literature teaching reform. Then, this paper formulates a new curriculum system for teaching problems.

1. Introduction

Chinese language and literature is a traditional language. At present, many of the Chinese language and literature are still based on theoretical teaching, which can not meet the needs of the society for jobs, resulting in a large number of waste of talent. In this case, colleges and universities need to correctly understand the importance of applied teaching. Through practical teaching, colleges and universities can cultivate more compound talents of Chinese language and literature. Therefore, through the reform of applied teaching, colleges and universities must improve students' professional application ability and professional practicability. In practical teaching, we should focus on training students' information research ability, various styles, writing ability, reading comprehension ability, oral expression ability and teaching ability. By strengthening the applicability of Chinese language and literature education, students can become applied talents to meet the needs of society.

2. The necessity of teaching reform of Chinese language and literature

As a traditional humanistic science, Chinese language and literature contains human historical humanistic spirit and traditional virtues. Chinese language and literature represent the continuous progress of Chinese traditional culture. In the teaching of Chinese Language and Literature, we not only let students understand the theoretical knowledge of literature, but also let students understand the spirit and culture contained in it. By broadening students' knowledge, teachers can help students shape sound personality. Under the background of the new curriculum reform, by introducing applied teaching, colleges and universities can further promote the teaching of Chinese language

and literature. In order to train more comprehensive talents, colleges and universities have put forward higher requirements for the Chinese language and literature teaching. In the teaching system, we should not only maintain the essence and characteristics of the Chinese language and literature major, but also cultivate new comprehensive talents for the society. Therefore, this paper puts forward the reform plan of applied teaching.

3. Problems in the teaching of Chinese language and literature

3.1 The deviated training center for talents

At present, there are many problems in the teaching of Chinese language and literature, especially the deviation of talent training center. Chinese universities still focus on humanistic theory, such as masterpieces, writing characteristics and artistic achievements. However, there is no focus on how to apply or write in future work. Although this kind of teaching enables students to grasp the relevant cultural knowledge, students are unable to apply it flexibly. This is a defect in the teaching of Chinese language and literature.

3.2 The low recognition of learning Chinese language and literature

Many students have a low recognition of Chinese language majors. The main reason is that students have a low understanding of Chinese language and literature. Therefore, it is difficult for students to develop interest and identity. Although many students choose Chinese Language and Literature Major when they apply for college entrance examination, it is not because they like Chinese Language and Literature Major, only it has a high employment rate and a good salary. In China, the teaching method emphasizes theoretical teaching, and students study only to cope with examinations and graduation. Therefore, although students majoring in Chinese Language and Literature can graduate smoothly, their cultural literacy is not high.

3.3 Unreasonable proportion of course hours

Course time is the key to improve application ability. At present, Chinese language and literature courses can be divided into the following types, including public courses, professional basic courses, professional orientation courses, practical training courses. Colleges and universities will allocate a large number of hours to general education and professional basic courses, which will naturally lead to students' strong theoretical ability and weak practical ability. Therefore, the time allocation of Chinese literature courses can not meet the current training of applied talents. We need to rationally adjust and arrange courses.

4. Constructing applied teaching course system

4.1 Provide practice platform for students.

Students can better apply their knowledge to practice on the practice platform, so that they can get better exercise. Therefore, colleges and universities should provide practical platform for students. Teachers should conform to the requirements of training applied talents. Through organizing and implementing applied teaching, students can practice, innovate and apply what they have learned. According to the talent demand of society and enterprises, colleges and universities can provide better practice platform. Students can really exercise their application ability, at the same time, colleges and universities can also cultivate more application-oriented talents.

4.2 Course structure system of "platform + module"

The curriculum structure system designed in this paper is "platform + module" mode, as shown in Figure 1. The platform is fixed and set up according to the characteristics of the subject. The module is composed of corresponding courses and activities. According to the basic professional knowledge and different professional directions, the school sets up different curriculum contents. The optional module course can be chosen freely by students on the premise of guaranteeing credits.

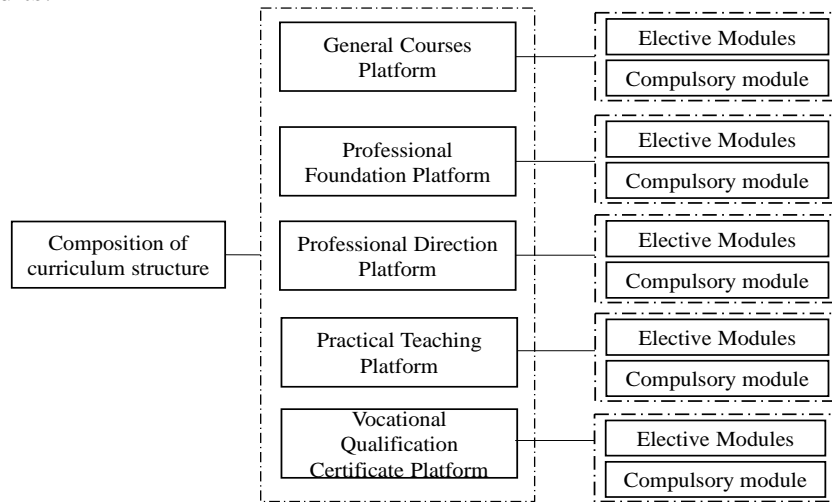


Figure 1: Course structure system of "platform + module"

4.3 Course system design

The applied teaching system of Chinese Language and Literature Major should be designed from two levels, including professional basic ability and professional post ability. These application abilities should be set up corresponding specific courses and practical links, as shown in Figure 2.

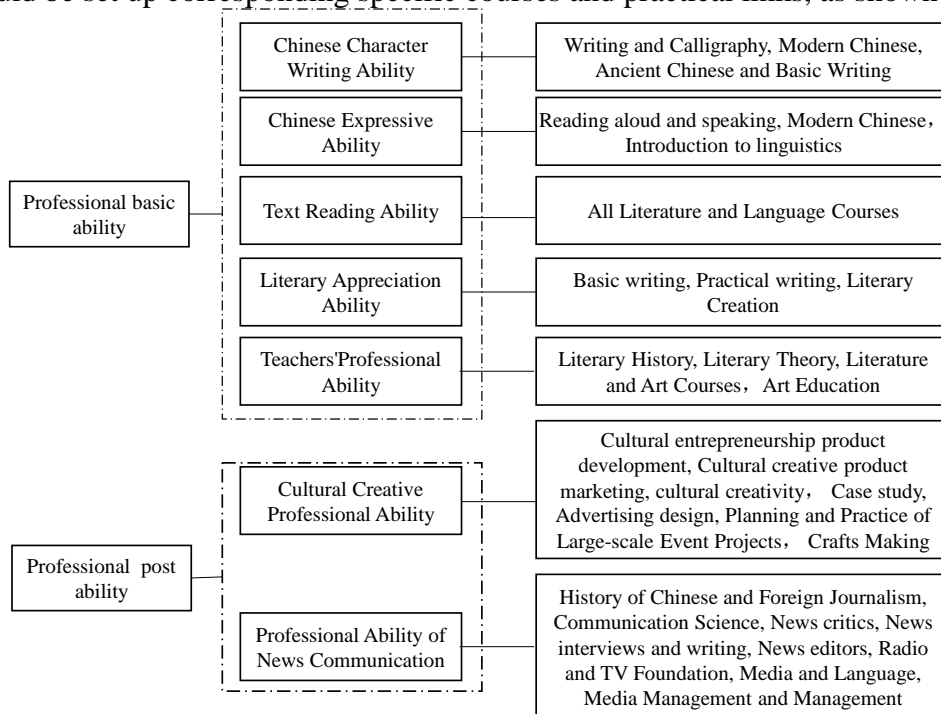


Figure 2: Course system design of Chinese language and literature major

5. Conclusions

Language is an important tool for human beings to transmit information. Chinese language has a long history and is the inheritance of the national culture of the whole country. The professional education of Chinese Language and Literature is closely related to the formation of our national moral accomplishment. Strengthening the application ability of Chinese language can fundamentally improve students' practical ability and employment ability. Emphasizing the applicability of Chinese is the direction of Applied Teaching reform.

References

- [1] Liu Jiaqi. *On the applied teaching of Chinese language and literature [J]. Journal of Jiamusi Vocational College, 2017 (12): 100.*
- [2] Qian Xiaoli. *Reflections on the applied teaching of Chinese language and literature [J]. Journal of Jiamusi Vocational College, 2017 (10): 367.*
- [3] Li Xue. *Reflections on the applied teaching of Chinese language and literature [J]. Chinese Character Culture, 2017 (15): 30-31.*
- [4] Liu Jianhua. *Reflections on the applied teaching of Chinese language and literature [J]. Global Market Information Report, 2016 (30): 72.*
- [5] Zheng Yunlong. *Applied teaching analysis of Chinese language and literature [J]. Selected Journals of Small Writers, 2016 (15): 81.*
- [6] Tan Zhihong. *Exploring the applied transformation of Chinese language and literature under the new situation [J]. Mangzhe, 2015 (13): 107-108.*