

Research on the Reform of Japanese Language Education and Teaching in the Context of Smart Education

Qi Fang

Zhengzhou University of Science and Technology, School of Foreign Languages, 450100,Zhengzhou,China

Abstract: In the Japanese language teaching currently carried out, teachers can implement a series of advanced technologies in conjunction with smart education to promote the improvement and reform of modern Japanese language education. At present, in the process of Japanese language teaching, there are often problems such as difficult to change teaching methods, single teaching mode, and rigid evaluation methods. In order to solve these problems, this paper initiates a series of discussions and analyses on Japanese language teaching in the context of smart education, in order to improve the effectiveness of Japanese language teaching and provide some help to the reform of Japanese language teaching.

Keywords: Japanese language education; Teaching reform; Smart education

Introduction:

In the context of the comprehensive application of information technology implemented in our society, the progress and development of Japanese language teaching in China cannot be achieved without the support of information technology. Only by further enriching the content of Japanese language teaching in the process of teaching Japanese language knowledge, reforming the content of Japanese language knowledge teaching, and using teaching software or teaching platform to break the previous teaching mode of passive learning, can we finally realize more vivid, systematic and efficient Japanese language teaching.

1. Background and connotation of intelligent education

Smart education, i.e. education informatization, refers to the process of applying modern information technology comprehensively and deeply in the field of education (education management, education teaching, education research) to promote education reform and development. Its technical characteristics are digitalization, networking, multimedia, Internet of Things, intelligence, perception and ubiquitous new education forms and modes created by the new generation of information technology such as Internet of Things, cloud computing and wireless communication. Its basic features are openness, sharing, interaction, collaboration and ubiquity. Education informatization is used to promote education modernization, and information technology is used to change the traditional model.

The smart classroom and its accompanying online + offline “dual-teacher classroom” model have broken the time and space limitations of teaching, largely promoted educational equity and improved educational efficiency. “From the perspective of students, smart classroom expands the way they receive knowledge and learn content, and implicitly improves digital literacy; from the perspective of teachers, smart classroom changes the traditional way of transmitting knowledge through oral or blackboard presentation, and makes teaching content more vivid and intuitive by using rich digital teaching resources.

2. Difficulties faced by Japanese language education and teaching

2.1 Difficult to change teaching methods

At present, the existing teaching of Japanese language knowledge will still be based on the content of Japanese language specialized textbooks. When learning Japanese, students mainly understand, recite and memorize Japanese knowledge, and rarely have the opportunity to apply what they have learned in real life, lacking the practice of basic knowledge. This

monotonous way of teaching Japanese based on textbook contents seriously affects students' interest and initiative in teaching Japanese knowledge.

2.2 The teaching mode is too single

Although quality education has been advocated in Chinese universities for a long time, the pressure of Japanese language grade certificate and the characteristics of Japanese knowledge learning make the Japanese teaching classroom in most cases still stay in the traditional teaching mode, that is, teachers actively impart knowledge and students passively receive knowledge. Under this teaching mode, college students gradually lose the ability to think independently, and their own innovative thinking is difficult to exercise, which is not conducive to students' future learning of Japanese knowledge ^[1].

2.3 Relatively solidified teaching evaluation

At present, teachers' evaluation mode of students' Japanese language knowledge learning effect is relatively fixed, mainly using the evaluation standard based on examination results. This evaluation criterion focuses too much on students' ability to use the written Japanese language and not enough on students' ability to use Japanese situations and creative thinking. It creates certain obstacles to students' individual development.

3. The path of Japanese education and teaching reform under the background of intelligent education

3.1 Application of online teaching resources and application platform

Japanese language teachers can upload teaching resources according to chapters or Japanese knowledge time to build an online course system. The uploaded resources can be in the form of documents, pictures, audio, video, links, etc., and can also be inserted into online books or pages. Teachers can send audio recordings of teaching materials to the "Online Teaching Resources and Applications Platform" so that students can practice reading and listening anytime and anywhere. For Japanese grammar, authentic language materials such as Japanese songs, posters, dialogues, stories, etc. can be provided for students to preview and perceive the Japanese language content in a more vivid and realistic corpus, and to conduct appropriate Japanese language related exercises after class so that students can review and consolidate after class ^[2].

At the same time, the use of "Rain Classroom" can make teachers' Japanese teaching activities more flexible. Firstly, as a lightweight intelligent teaching solution, Rain Classroom can easily implement classroom interaction modes such as real-time slide reception, real-time question and answer, and multi-screen interaction. Secondly, compared with traditional classroom discussions, "pop-up" teaching is more conducive to students' brainstorming, and the presentation of knowledge from multiple angles, aspects and perspectives can effectively mobilize students to think from multiple perspectives. In addition, the use of anonymous speech can effectively relieve students' pressure to speak in class and help teachers to grasp students' real thoughts and learning concerns ^[3].

3.2 Reform of Japanese language teaching evaluation methods

In the context of smart education, the teaching evaluation carried out by Japanese language teachers should also be reformed appropriately, transforming the previous evaluation methods, integrating teaching evaluation into an integrated and controllable evaluation system, providing comprehensive and dynamic evaluation for Japanese language education, and building a comprehensive evaluation model for teaching, relying on a full range of teacher teaching data to carry out comprehensive evaluation, effectively monitoring teaching quality and building a goal-oriented teaching atmosphere.

3.3 Enhancement of Japanese language teachers' ability level

Intelligent education is a future-oriented education, not only in terms of the deep integration of information technology and teaching process, but also in terms of the renewal of educational ideology, so as to realize the comprehensive intelligent cultivation of talents, the construction of educational system, and the reshaping of educational ecology. Japanese language teachers, as the primary resource for the development of Japanese language education, are the key to promoting the integration of online and offline education. The development background of smart education has put forward more stringent requirements for Japanese language teachers, requiring them to continuously strengthen the learning and application of new technologies, accelerate the reception and internalization of new knowledge, innovate knowledge dissemination methods, and improve their digital teaching ability, so as to realize the penetration of smart education in Japanese language teaching.

Conclusion:

To sum up, in the context of smart education, educators in China should pay more attention to the application of advanced

technology and follow the development trend of online education. Japanese language teachers should break the traditional teaching methods as soon as possible, give full play to the role of “online teaching resources and application platform” and “rain classroom” in Japanese language teaching, and use “online teaching resources and application platform” to assist Japanese language teaching. The teachers should make full use of the “Online Teaching Resources and Application Platform” and “Rain Classroom” in Japanese language teaching, and make use of the “Online Teaching Resources and Application Platform” to support Japanese language teaching.

References:

- [1] Wang Xiaoyi and Zhang Yawei Research on Full Interactive Teaching Reform Based on the Background of Smart Education [J] Technical Information, 2021,19 (13): 3-3
- [2] Yin Rui Exploration of Innovative Education in Japanese Curriculum in Colleges and Universities in the Context of New Liberal Arts -- A Review of “A Case Study of Japanese Major Construction in Colleges and Universities from the Perspective of New Liberal Arts” [J] Science and Technology Management Research, 2022,42 (3): I0012-I0012
- [3] Liu Jin, Yao Xiaoyun, Jiang Min, et al Exploring the Teaching Reform of Smart Agriculture Specialty Groups from the Perspective of Curriculum Ideology and Politics -- Taking the Course “Intelligent Testing of Agricultural Product Quality” as an Example [J] Food Industry, 2022, 43 (12): 3-3