Current Situation and Suggested Measures of Japanese Teaching in Colleges and Universities Based on Computer Aid

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Abstract. Colleges and universities are the cradle of talent training in China, which undertakes the responsibility of exporting professional talents to the society. With the increase of economic and trade between China and Japan, colleges and universities should strengthen the Japanese teaching, which will better provide applied professional Japanese talents. Japanese is becoming popular, popular and folk, which has become a tool for international communication. However, there are still many problems in Japanese Teaching in Colleges and universities in China, which requires colleges and universities to constantly improve their teaching ability. By optimizing teachers and teaching content with the computer aid, colleges and universities can improve their Japanese teaching. First of all, this paper analyzes the current situation of Japanese teaching from three aspects: teaching materials, teachers and students. Then, this paper puts forward some questions. Finally, some suggestions are put forward.

Keywords: College, Japanese Teaching, Current Situation, Measures, Computer Aid

1. Introduction

With the rapid development of China's economy, the process of internationalization in China is speeding up day by day, which requires colleges and universities to cultivate many foreign language talents, such as Japanese. With the increasing frequency of international communication, college students should improve their foreign language level. In recent years, China and Japan have become the second and third largest economies, and the exchanges between the two countries have become closer and closer. Language is a tool for people's ideological exchange, which requires the cultivation of the power of Japanese in China. First of all, colleges and universities should learn Japanese as a second foreign language. Second, language colleges and universities should regard Japanese as a big language among the small languages, which will supplement the strength of social education. Since the 21st century, Sino Japanese exchanges have become more frequent, which promotes the economic and cultural exchanges between China and Japan. Through studying, learning or learning from the successful experience of Japan, colleges and universities must cultivate a lot of Japanese talents, which is the bridge of communication between China and Japan. Japanese, Chinese and English belong to three different systems, which requires more efforts of students, which can promote students' learning of Japanese.
2. The present situation of Japanese Teaching in Colleges and Universities

This paper is based on the field survey. 500 formal questionnaires were sent out, 483 effective questionnaires were sent out, and the effective rate was 96.6%.

2.1. Backward teaching materials

The textbook for Japanese majors in Colleges and universities is standard Japanese published by people's education press. This set of textbooks has not been updated for nearly ten years, which can’t keep up with the pace of development of society and the times. According to the survey results, the main problem is lacking of life oriented content, accounting for 64.7%. The second is breaking away from the development of the times, accounting for 57.3%. Details are shown in Figure 1.

2.2. Poor teaching quality

In the classroom, Japanese teachers tend to teach grammar knowledge, which is a teacher centered teaching method. The teaching content of Japanese conversation course is lack of authenticity, which can’t achieve the flexible use of language. According to the survey results, the main problem is old teaching methods, accounting for 67.3%. The second is lacking of effective interaction, accounting for 60.4%. Details are shown in Figure 2.

2.3. Poor enthusiasm of students

Students are the main body of learning. Therefore, students' learning attitude, habits and enthusiasm will directly affect students' learning effect, which will also directly affect students' performance. According to the survey results, the main problem is poor enthusiasm, accounting for 66.7%. The second is poor student foundation, accounting for 59.9%. Details are shown in Figure 3.
3. Suggestions for Japanese teaching in colleges and universities

3.1. Suggestions from the perspective of school

First, colleges and universities should increase the input of teachers, which will promote the professional development of teachers. Japanese teachers should provide more opportunities for training, further study, exchange and study. Colleges and universities should introduce sufficient Japanese talents, which will slow down the number of hours per teacher. Finally, colleges and universities can ensure the improvement of teaching quality. Although Japanese is a marginal subject in Colleges and universities, schools should also attach importance to the cultivation of teachers. The professional level of teachers directly affects the teaching effect. Through going out, learning and communicating, Japanese teachers will improve their professional ability and teaching ability.

Second, colleges and universities should supervise the flexible evaluation system, which will bring support and guarantee to the teaching reform. According to the nature of different courses, colleges and universities should change the supervision indicators, which will help teachers to try new teaching methods, such as constructivist learning, cooperative learning, situational teaching and so on. In addition, colleges and universities should support the teaching methods adopted by teachers, which will achieve better teaching results, such as appreciation of Japanese animation and so on. By explaining the usage of words and sentences, students can enjoy a Japanese culture video.

3.2. Suggestions from the perspective of teachers

First, teachers should constantly improve their professional level and teaching ability. In addition to teaching, teachers should keep learning. Language discipline is a discipline with fast knowledge renewal. Therefore, there are different language habits and popular languages in different times, which is also the driving force for Japanese teachers to keep learning. By expanding their vocabulary, Japanese teachers can improve their Japanese level, which will attract more students.

Second, teachers should use teaching methods flexibly. By combining a variety of teaching methods, teachers can teach students a lot of new knowledge, which will improve students' interest in learning. Through student-centered inquiry teaching, students will actively participate in the course. At the same time, Japanese teachers can also adopt a variety of teaching methods, such as situational teaching, task-based teaching, cooperative learning, etc., which will improve the classroom atmosphere.

3.3. Suggestions from the perspective of students

First, students should cultivate their own independent learning awareness and good learning habits. Most students don't develop the consciousness of self-study, even many students can't study, and they don't have a set of feasible learning methods. Therefore, teachers should be more patient in normal teaching. Students should complete their own learning tasks, which will help them develop good learning awareness and habits.

Second, students should be clear about their learning motivation, which will stimulate their interest in learning. College students tend to be more energetic, which will make it easier to accept new things.
Teachers should choose different starting points in teaching, which will achieve twice the result with half the effort. Therefore, teachers should not stick to the content of teaching materials. Through the combination of Japanese culture, students can expand their knowledge, which will create a good learning atmosphere. Through the use of multimedia teaching, we can increase the interest of students, such as animation, games, culture and so on.

Third, students should change their learning concept. In the process of Japanese learning, students need to change their traditional learning concepts. Students should take on the main task of learning, which will abandon the teaching method based on Teachers' teaching. In the process of learning, students should play a leading role in learning. In the classroom, students should take the initiative to learn, which will let students understand the new knowledge. Therefore, students should understand the main body of learning. Through continuous participation in the whole classroom, students will improve their learning efficiency.

4. Conclusion
In today's diversified society, we should not be limited to a single teaching mode. According to the actual situation of students and the needs of the society, colleges and universities should constantly carry out teaching reform, which will find out the appropriate teaching mode. By breaking through the traditional teaching mode, colleges and universities can integrate various abilities into the course of basic Japanese, such as "listening", "speaking", "reading" and "writing". On the basis of not increasing class hours, the classroom presents diversity, which increases the interaction between teachers and students. By improving students' enthusiasm for learning, colleges and universities have developed students' comprehensive ability of Japanese. Through a variety of measures, we can improve students' enthusiasm and initiative in learning, which will enhance their communication ability and oral English level. Through the development of comprehensive applied language talents, colleges and universities can make their own contributions to the society.

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