

## Japanese Teaching Path in Higher Vocational Education under the Need of Double Innovation Talents

Tao Feng

Guangdong Polytechnic of Science and Technology, Zhuhai, Guangdong, 519090, China

Email: 287433135@qq.com

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**Abstract:** Higher vocational colleges are an important base for cultivating Japanese talents. With the continuous deepening of educational reforms and the annual expansion of universities, society and the market must digest a large number of student employment every year. Although China's economic development is very rapid, it faces a large number of The influx of talent is also very stressful. At the same time, Japanese graduates of higher vocational colleges still have certain misunderstandings and contradictions in the face of employment and career selection. Japanese language education in higher vocational colleges has a very positive role in changing the status quo of college students 'double innovation. This article analyzes the misunderstandings of college students' double-creation development, and explores the impact and role of Japanese major reform on the development of college students.

With the rapid development of China's economy, the society's demand for Japanese talents and quality requirements are also constantly improving, but at this stage, China's education model still has certain limitations. In the context of education reform, we need to continue to explore Efficient Japanese double innovation talent training model. This article analyzes the characteristics of Japanese majors, with the original intention of improving the teaching development model, and intends to put forward more thinking angles for the cultivation of double creative talents, speed up the development of talent training, and do a good job of talent protection for the comprehensive improvement of our society [1].

### 1. The Development Direction Of Japanese Vocational Talent Training

#### 1.1 Application Of Talent Training

The Japanese teaching in higher vocational schools is to learn and become familiar with theoretical knowledge. Theory is an important basis for our practical work, but theoretical knowledge alone cannot meet the needs of society for talents. Many work experience and creative thinking need to be practice As we continue to accumulate and develop, then Japanese double-creation education is to prepare for the practical application of talents, focusing on cultivating students' application ability and innovation awareness, which is both the school 's educational purpose and the ability that companies desire for Japanese talents [2].

#### 1.2 Openness Of Talent Training

Japanese language education in higher vocational education is to provide usable talents for the society, and the development of society also requires the contribution of talents. At the same time, society also has certain educational responsibilities, and it is necessary to provide talents with an excellent educational environment. This is the best of a healthy social education cycle the way. Therefore, the purpose of Japanese language education in schools must be in line with society, and social education must be superimposed on school education. The two complement each other. Through basic education in school, students must be able to practice practice, which requires the cultivation of talents in school. It must be open on both the social and social levels. Only open and innovative talent training can promote school-enterprise cooperation and promote the continuous improvement of students' comprehensive ability [3].

### **1.3 The Practicality Of Talent Training**

The development of our society is becoming more and more diversified. As for the Japanese major alone, it is not only limited to the learning content of this major, but also continuously integrated with modern industry and the Internet. Future social development trends require students to integrate multiple abilities and require students to deeply integrate theoretical knowledge with work practice [4]. Such a social development trend requires Japanese education itself to have flexible and changeable programs. To get rid of the traditional teaching model, guide students to think with more practical teaching programs, focus on cultivating students' practical ability, and strengthen the inculcation of innovation. To enable students to adapt to future social needs as early as possible, the practicality of Japanese talent training is an important prerequisite for improving student competitiveness.

## **2. The Necessity Of Implementing "Double-Creation Education" For Japanese In Higher Vocational Colleges**

### **2.1 Conducive To The Combination Of Industry And Education**

Japanese majors in higher vocational colleges need to be continuously updated according to market changes, and talent cultivation also needs to be constantly explored, which is in line with market expectations and the law of talent cultivation. Many of the students' practical skills need to be trained in entrepreneurial work, and through the combination of courses, students can adapt to their jobs as soon as possible, forming a seamless connection between schools and enterprises. At the same time, "Double Innovation Education" can promote the combination of schools and enterprises. Enterprises need to provide corresponding social resources for schools. Schools will also adjust the teaching mode according to the current enterprise needs, creating a better practice venue for students, and in practice. Accumulate your own experience [5].

### **2.2 Conducive To Achieve Integration With The Market**

"Shuangchuang Education" is a teaching innovation based on the current educational operation model. It should not only let students understand the Japanese application process in learning, but also let students experience and feel the problems that may be encountered in actual work. The model has a better platform, which makes use of superior resources to allow students to clarify their learning goals, and also provides teachers with suggestions for adjusting the teaching plan. Since "Double Innovation Education" focuses more on the cultivation of students' practical ability, it will give students specific examples in the market in Japanese, allowing students to combine their own ideas with work, so that students can feel the future earlier. The working atmosphere and familiarity with the market are of great significance for the school to meet the needs of market talents. After graduation, students can meet the needs and go to work.

## **3. An Analysis Of The Training Mode Of Japanese Talents In Higher Vocational Education**

### **3.1 Incorporating Innovative Teaching Mechanism In Japanese Teaching Mode**

First, we need to hire teachers or professionals with many years of practical experience as course directors in the Japanese language course, deeply integrate the content of our textbooks with the project, and create working groups around the goal, and the number of people in each group should maintain its number. The balance between ability and ability should not be too large. Secondly, in the "double-creation education", we should mainly rely on the resources in the enterprise, and establish multiple professional departments according to different classifications, completely categorizing according to the design model in the market, so that students are familiar with the current practical operation mode [6]. Finally, the teacher should be assigned to students according to different design projects each time, but do not interfere too much with student creation. The students' ideas can be communicated with the teacher, but the main frame must be completed by the team members, so that students can communicate. There is a collision of ideas in Japan, which

promotes the fusion and innovation of the Japanese teaching mechanism.

### **3.2 Richly-Structured Innovation And Entrepreneurship Teaching Content**

My country's economy is constantly growing, and cross-border exchanges are increasing. Therefore, the society's requirements for high-level Japanese talents are also increasing. Therefore, our Japanese course system needs to be in line with the society and the market. It is recommended that the relevant education staff investigate the current market behavior, and then combine the teaching practice and innovative ideas to construct the teaching content, and make a step-by-step design ability training plan for the students' progressive growth. Since Japanese is constantly changing with the needs of society, we must constantly enrich the content of the curriculum, build a curriculum system with a diversified perspective, and pay attention to the vertical and horizontal comparison, that is, use the time axis as the vertical direction to teach students the changes in Japanese in the era. Using Chinese and foreign as the horizontal axis, students explain the concept of Japanese representation in different cultural countries or regions, so that students can learn more about Japanese content, and focus on training students' multicultural awareness [7]. In addition, the design of the course content should be based on the projects undertaken by the enterprise in society, and the implementation of multi-dimensional project design should not only cover the content of the teaching materials, but also be based on market demand.

### **3.3 Establish A People-Centered Dual-Education Education Evaluation System**

"Double innovation education" is a form of combination of production and education, so we need to consider the connection between the enterprise and the school. The enterprise pays more attention to its practical ability in selecting talents, but the school's traditional Japanese education model is mainly based on the student's academic performance. It is stipulated in terms of learning evaluation and the difference between the two. We suggest adopting a people-centered "double-creation education" evaluation system. First of all, the project team is divided into groups according to the average ability. Each project needs to be randomly changed to allow students to adapt to different team coordination environments. Secondly, students are encouraged to choose projects based on their abilities and interests. Different Students have different abilities and interests in Japanese, Therefore, we must be good at tapping students' interests and abilities, and embody the people-oriented concept in teaching. Finally, it is necessary to reflect the comprehensive literacy and progress of students in the "double-creation education" evaluation system. There must be a considerable evaluation for students, so that the society can have more references in selecting Japanese talents, rather than simple "As the standard red line for Japanese talent selection [8].

### **3.4 Build A "Double Teacher" Teaching Team That Combines Both Professional And Professional Skills**

Future social development needs comprehensive Japanese talents, so our education also needs to exercise and build students in many ways. The ability of teachers directly affects the quality of students' learning. Therefore, we advocate the teaching of "double-creation education" in Japanese. In the model, a "double teacher" teaching team is used. Teachers in higher vocational colleges all have teacher qualification certificates, but many teachers have insufficient practical experience in the professional field. The school must first have a joint strategic agreement with the enterprise to encourage teachers to exercise in the enterprise through their own efforts, and Obtaining the relevant "double teacher" qualification certificate to improve your Japanese teaching ability has outstanding performance in both theory and practice, which also has a far-reaching positive impact on Japanese double innovation teaching [9]. At the same time, the school should also actively cooperate with enterprises to promote professional talents in this major to obtain teacher qualifications, integrate their own practical ability and teaching ability, and integrate them into the teaching team. It can not only enrich the teaching team, but also provide more diversified suggestions for the existing teaching framework, and provide high-quality guarantee for the cultivation of Japanese talents.

### **3.5 Pay Attention To Personalized Service And Information Construction In Japanese Teaching**

With the continuous deepening of the reform of the new Japanese curriculum, the Japanese education in vocational colleges also needs to be continuously upgraded. Every student has a different growth environment and hobbies. We must respect the free choice of every independent individual, so we are building wisdom In the process of campus, students should grow up freely, so it is very important to implement personalized services. Students can choose the learning method and content on the online platform according to their preferences, and the smart campus will make each student individually develop archive data for data analysis, and then display the integrated data of everyone to the students, so that students can There is a reference and reference for my own choice, and teachers can also adjust the teaching method through the analysis of big data [10]. In addition, we emphasize the combination of Japanese theory and practice on a smart campus to create a scene-based teaching model, which is to simulate real teaching situations and help students understand knowledge points more intuitively. Using virtual reality to teach can also effectively stimulate students 'interest in learning Diverging students' thinking, especially some experimental teaching scenarios, can enable students to realize dangerous ideas in reality, increase the feasibility of students' practical operations, and provide more ways to broaden students' ideas.

### **Conclusion**

The purpose of Japanese teaching in higher vocational colleges has a clear direction. "Double education" to provide a new model for students 'learning, which is the main way is to promote the deep integration of theory and practice, making full use of the advantages of both parties' resources, and provide Providing a complete teaching chain, while focusing on the students' interest in learning, combining theoretical knowledge with practical operations, has far-reaching significance for the future development of students, and also meets the needs of Japanese talent training in the new era.

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