

# **The New Problems and Solutions in Higher Vocational Public English Education under the Background of the “Belt and Road”**

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**Abstract:** “Belt and Road” refers to the “Silk Road Economic Belt” and the “21st Century Maritime Silk Road”. China and other countries have established good bilateral and multilateral mechanisms, built a cooperation platform as well as a community of interests with the help of the deeds of the ancient Silk Road to achieve mutual benefits as well as win-win results. Under the background of the “Belt and Road”, the country-to-state exchanges continue to deepen, and vocational public English teaching must undergo teaching reform. There are many problems in the current vocational English teaching. This article specifically proposes ways to solve the problem vocational public English teachers provide reference and reference.

## **1. Introduction**

“Belt and Road” refers to the “Silk Road Economic Belt” and “21st Century Maritime Silk Road”. On September 7, 2013, President Jinping Xi made an important speech in Kazakhstan, proposing a strategic initiative to strengthen the policy communication, road connectivity, smooth trade, currency circulation, and popular support, and jointly build the “Silk Road Economic Belt”. In an important speech at the Indonesian Parliament on October 3, President Xi made it clear that China is committed to strengthening connectivity with ASEAN countries and will develop good maritime partnership with ASEAN countries and jointly build the “21st Century Maritime Silk Road”. This summit will once again boost the world economy and take measures for it [1]. At the same time, it also builds an important platform for deepening international cooperation, and is also an innovative practice in China to implement the concept of win-win cooperation. Review the journey of the “Belt and Road”. Since President Xi visited Kazakhstan in 2013, he gave an important speech on the strategy of jointly building the “Silk Road Economic Belt”. In October of 2013, President Xi also pointed out in the Indonesian Parliament that he wanted to cooperate with ASEAN countries in maritime partnership. This will bring the comprehensive strategic partnership of China and Russia to higher level. Cooperation between China and Central and Eastern Europe has reached a new level, and China-Europe Express Line construction and production capacity cooperation have continuously made new progress. According to various statistics, it has attracted more than 60 countries and international organizations to join in. China has signed cooperation agreements with more than 30 countries along the Belt and Road Initiative. With the continuous deepening of cooperation, the “Belt and Road” will become the world's longest span of economic and cultural corridors [2].

## **2. Features of the Demand for International English Talents in the Belt and Road Initiative**

### **2.1 The Demand for International Talents along the Belt and Road Has Increased**

The “Belt and Road” strategy promotes our policy of opening up and strengthens exchanges as well as cooperation between China and other countries. Under such a background, China's demand for diplomatic talents has further increased. In the course of operation, communication with relevant foreign companies is indispensable [1]. Only by constantly discussing the operating experience with foreign companies can these export trades develop faster and faster, and in the process of communication, diplomatic talents, proficient in English and international talents can improve the accuracy of information exchange, which in turn leads to an increasing demand for English-speaking

international talents.

## **2.2 The Belt and Road Has High Requirements for the Comprehensive Quality of International Talents**

At present, the number of foreign language-related universities in China is in the process of increasing. These universities have sent many diplomatic talents to the country, precisely because of these talents. China's diplomatic capabilities have been greatly improved. In the process of cultivating diplomatic talents, relevant education departments promote the comprehensive development of students. Major universities should not only focus on cultivating language ability, but also try to improve students' comprehensive quality. What we need are diplomatic talents with high comprehensive quality [1].

## **2.3 The Belt and Road Initiative Requires International Talents with Communication and Management Skills**

At this stage, major universities are focusing their talent training on the improvement of language ability, and believe that language ability is the most important factor for diplomatic talents, but with the promotion of the One Belt One Road strategy, English international talents should not only focus on language ability Training, many professionals will directly or indirectly participate in the management of foreign trade companies, so in this context, it is not enough for relevant talents to have a high language ability, and more importantly, for international talents. The training of communication management ability allows international talents to communicate directly with the management personnel of foreign enterprises, which is conducive to the implementation and promotion of the Belt and Road strategy [2].

## **3. Facing the Problems Existing in the Cultivation of English Talents in the “Belt and Road” Vocational Colleges**

Vocational schools have great advantages in the implementation of the “Belt and Road” initiative, but they also face more difficult tasks. Vocational colleges have advantages in school autonomy, have more autonomy in curriculum setting and development of professional characteristics, and are more flexible in choosing teachers. But it is also easy to get lost in talent training [3].

Quite a few vocational colleges still have problems in the direction of personnel training, such as ambiguity, blind imitation, and insufficient characteristics. As a result, they cannot be targeted, strict in specifications, flexible and flexible, with distinctive characteristics and long-lasting in the training direction of English talent development of. The implementation of the “Belt and Road” initiative has given colleges and universities a new and dynamic direction in the cultivation of English talents, that is, the cultivation of practical and compound English talents. In the talent cultivation, more attention is paid to the organic integration of theory and practice [4]. It is needed to emphasize the practicality of service as well as the application of information technology.

### **3.1 No Strong Pertinence in the Teaching Process**

At present, many language colleges in China extend to the cultivation of students' language ability. The language learning process contains many different links. It requires students to have a rich vocabulary reserve and flexible grammatical logic and high writing skills. Close contact is required. Vocabulary is the foundation of language learning. Combining vocabulary with grammar can improve writing skills. In the teaching process, there should also be strong pertinence, and various teaching priorities should be formulated for different types of students [4]. However, in the current language teaching, many schools do not pay attention to the teaching at different levels, and lack of pertinence in the teaching process conducive to the promotion of language teaching and the cultivation of talents.

### **3.2 The Teaching Environment for Talent Training is Not Rich Enough**

Language teaching should not only focus on the improvement of language ability, but also on the

cultivation of students' comprehensive ability. With the strategic background of the Belt and Road Initiative, various foreign companies have higher requirements for the comprehensive quality of relevant talents. All of them are Chinese, and they can be very comfortable in the process of using Chinese [5]. Therefore, in order to have a deeper understanding of English to meet the requirements of relevant companies, relevant institutions should try to enrich the teaching environment and enhance students' cultural understanding of each country. At present, the teaching environment for the cultivation of English international talents is not rich enough, and it lacks the cultural influence and rendering of other countries [4].

### **3.3 Not Enough Understanding of the Belt and Road Strategy**

With the continuous deepening on the One Belt One Road strategy, the national education department has also continuously advocated the combination of the One Belt One Road strategy and the cultivation of college talents, so that the talents trained by major universities can more in line with the development of the times, so language schools are training talents [5]. The understanding of the "Belt and Road" strategy should also be integrated. Students must fully understand its requirements for talents and use it as their own development goal. In this way, the international talents cultivated can be compatible with that strategy. Many colleges and universities lack relevant education of students, which makes many students not fully understand the strategy.

## **4. Ways to Solve the Problems Faced by Higher Vocational Public English Education**

### **4.1 Construct Diversified Teaching Methods**

New theories and achievements of modern science and technology have gradually begun to attract much attention in the modern teaching model. The teaching model using advanced scientific and technological achievements has a lot of attention. The scientific and technological content of the teaching conditions is getting higher and higher, and the teaching conditions for designing the teaching mode are getting better and better [6]. The traditional single teaching method of vocational colleges will eventually withdraw from the stage of history, and the systematic compound English teaching training model will surely become the leader of the new era.

### **4.2 Update English Teaching Materials That Keep Pace with the Times**

Language is a real-time update, keeping up with the times. After many years of teaching materials used by students for many sessions, the content is outdated and can not keep up with the development of the times, and even some languages are no longer used by local people. Therefore, it is recommended that vocational colleges use the latest version of English textbooks to adapt to the changing times [5].

### **4.3 English Teaching and Professional Integration**

English is an important public course, but for many vocational students, they lack the motivation to learn English. They believe that the study of English is not very useful. Under such a background, the reform of vocational public English courses must be closely integrated with the students' majors [6].

### **4.4 Focus on the Cultivation of Communicative Competence in English Teaching**

In fact, students in vocational colleges do not have high levels of English, and they do not have good study habits in the long-term learning process, but they have a strong interest in rich and interesting English activities, so they must improve students' English communication skills. In the course of public English teaching in higher vocational education in the future, students must develop their communicative abilities and stimulate students' interest in learning through some life scenarios that are closely related to the students [5].

### **4.5 Pay Attention to the Cultivation of Cultural Awareness in English Teaching**

Constructing the "Belt and Road" involves with economic exchanges as well as cultural exchanges.

Cultural coexistence must be achieved under different cultures in different countries. For vocational students, they must strive to be cultural communicators and promote cultural exchanges in different countries. This requires that students take care to the cultivation of students' cultural awareness in the actual teaching process. Through a small gathering, students can understand the table culture [6]. Comparing the differences in table cultures in different countries and expressing them in English is conducive to better observing each other's culture and the spread of Chinese culture.

#### **4.6 Promote the Emergence of Workplace Awareness in English Teaching**

Higher vocational education must pay attention to practicality, so in the actual teaching process, we must carry out teaching according to the actual situation of students, better adapt to the future workplace, and provide high-quality talents for social development. Through the teaching of "listening, speaking, reading and writing" in English classes in vocational colleges, students' learning enthusiasm is greatly improved, and students can also find better employment. When conducting ESP teaching, when dealing with reading in the classroom, it cannot be limited to words or grammar. It must be clear about its actual scene in the future workplace and understand its problems. In the actual translation process, if you are translating a contract, you must clarify the characteristics of the contract, and also clarify the key content of the contract [7]. Only in this way can you better grasp the angle. In addition, in the actual writing process, we must pay attention to the writing of practical writing. It cannot be as simple as high school writing. For some business letters, we must pay more attention to it. Let students write out professional standards related to the workplace according to the actual situation. English letters, then ask professional teachers to judge, the result of this is to achieve two results, both strengthened professional knowledge, but also learned English knowledge.

#### **4.7 Increase Practical English Teaching Experience**

With the development of the times, improve the comprehensive quality, English ability and cross-cultural communication ability of English talents, it is unstoppable to transform the theoretical research-based teaching mode into the practical application-based teaching mode. Under the "Belt and Road" strategic background, the curriculum the setting and teaching mode should focus on case teaching in Central Asian countries, and encourage practice in the learning process, strengthen seamless cooperation with employers in enterprises and institutions, and cultivate compound English that serves localities in a targeted manner talent.

To this end, vocational colleges can allow teachers with high English proficiency and teachers with rich professional knowledge to cooperate and jointly teach courses to professional students. Let students go to the employer for practical teaching, increase students' practical teaching experience, cross-learning theoretical learning and practical learning, promote practice with theory, and help theory with practice. Instead, it trains compound professional English talents who serve the "Belt and Road" initiative [8].

#### **4.8 International Cooperation Training**

International cooperation to cultivate English talents has been proven to be an effective way to cultivate English language skills, enhance cultural awareness, and expand international horizons [7]. Through international cooperation and training, students will have the opportunity to gain a deeper understanding on the national conditions, customs as well as folk customs of the target country, truly experience the actual use of language, and appreciate the expression and expression of language, as well as language and culture close contact. In particular, he can intuitively feel the differences and conflicts between the culture of the target language country and his own country, so that he can consciously use language for communication and intercultural communication, and improve his ability of language communication and intercultural communication. Vocational schools should continuously expand the breadth and depth of their international exchanges and cooperation through various channels, and create more opportunities for students to participate in the process of international cooperation training. International cooperation in running schools, international cooperation exchanges, and study abroad exchange programs are all effective ways for international training [8].

## 5. Summary

In general, the construction of the “Belt and Road” has put forward many new requirements for English teaching in vocational colleges. We must seize opportunities and meet challenges. Under this background, it is necessary to strengthen economic exchanges in different countries, but also to strengthen cultural exchanges in different countries. Teachers and students of every vocational college should use this as an opportunity to continuously cultivate the cultural literacy of students and serve the future workplace. Demand to improve students' comprehensive level of English.

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