

# An Analysis of the Effective Strategies of Integrating the Concept of Emergency Service into English Teaching

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**Abstract:** During the New Coronavirus pneumonia epidemic, the importance of emergency language building and services has been hitherto unknown. The existing literature mostly focuses on the establishment of emergency language service mechanism and other suggestions, but few studies put forward substantive suggestions and measures on how to form a long-term mechanism of emergency language service and how to cultivate reserve talents of emergency language service. This paper puts forward the viewpoint of building emergency language teaching, and holds that the application scope of emergency language service should include emergencies in maritime, aviation, military, diplomacy and other fields. The basis of emergency language service is the normal basic training and teaching in non emergency. Emergency language teaching is not general language teaching, but special-purpose language teaching without professional knowledge. It is useless to rely on basic language skills alone. The author proposes that colleges and universities should set up "emergency language service specialty", generally set up the specialty and relevant courses in characteristic colleges and universities, and establish emergency language corpus according to disciplines and industries. In order to work in this direction, the first step is to change the concept of English major construction.

## 1. Introduction

At the just concluded third session of the 13th National People's Congress, Liu Hong and Zhang Bo, representatives from the foreign language community, put forward the proposal of "emergency language service". They suggested that: "The State Language Commission shall take the lead in establishing an emergency language service group, with the participation of teachers and students of relevant colleges and universities, build a national unified platform and coordinate and integrate resources. Its responsibilities include the selection, management and training of emergency language service volunteers, the formulation of emergency language service action plan, emergency language service resource construction and product development, emergency language service research and consultation, etc.". This proposal is related to the outbreak of New Coronavirus pneumonia and has received high attention from the NPC and CPPCC representatives.

In the process of dealing with the global public health crisis, Chinese language workers have done a lot of work with the staff of medical care, customs and related enterprises, such as carrying out voluntary communication with medical workers all over the world on the Internet, verbal communication with foreigners at airport customs, and psychological comfort to patients in hospitals. Translate the classification marks, drug names and instructions of medical devices such as masks donated overseas and exported from China, and assist the government and relevant enterprises in public opinion monitoring. Nevertheless, Wang Lifei's research team still found that "China's emergency language service system has not done enough in the fight against COVID-19 pneumonia epidemic situation," such as "lack of precise, efficient, transparent, unified information dissemination and management of epidemic standards", and the compilation and publication of epidemic information is lagging behind. The professional knowledge of language volunteers is insufficient. In the face of the epidemic consultation and assistance needs of foreigners, multilingual service information platform and emergency call center are absent.

For this reason, the emergency language service has received the attention of the society and the government. To this end, the Journal of Beijing International Studies University published a column

of researchers such as Wang Lifei in the first column of emergency language service in 2020. Wang lifei and others put forward five suggestions on accelerating the construction of emergency language service mechanism and the reform of emergency language talent training, These include "strengthening the construction of epidemic emergency language service infrastructure", "stepping up the formulation of epidemic emergency language service planning", "vigorously improving the epidemic emergency language service capacity", "immediately preparing and issuing relevant standards for emergency language service" and "establishing a talent training system for emergency language service". On May 29, 2020, an online academic forum with the theme of "emergency language service practice in China, the United States and Japan" was held, with more than 300 participants. At this meeting, keynote speaker Li Yuming proposed that in order to respond to public emergencies and protect people's life safety, it is very necessary to strengthen the research on emergency language services.

Wang Hui, another keynote speaker, believes that it is necessary to establish and improve emergency language laws, regulations and plans, develop emergency language intelligence system, strengthen emergency language service pre drill, and pay attention to the reserve and training of emergency language service talents. Li introduced the multilingual emergency call center, emergency information network service platform and other emergency language services for public emergencies in the United States. Gu Jingzhu introduced Japan's practices in multilingual volunteer training, disaster information release, emergency language service and disaster psychological assistance. In fact, in recent years, China has realized the important role of emergency language service. In 2012, the Ministry of education and the state language and writing Working Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "state language and writing Commission") promulgated the outline of the national medium and long-term language and writing reform and development plan (2012-2020), which is clearly stated in Article 7 of chapter III, "Establish a national language emergency service and assistance mechanism. In accordance with national strategic needs, formulate key language policies to deal with international affairs and emergencies, and build a national multilingual talent pool. Promote the formulation of plans for the learning and use of foreign languages. Promote the establishment of professional language talents in emergencies and specific fields Recruitment reserve mechanism to provide language emergency services under sudden conditions. Timely provide language support and services for relevant state departments on the naming of relevant geographical names and celestial bodies such as China's sea areas and territories. Give full play to the role of language associations, establish a talent pool of language volunteers, widely absorb bilingual and multilingual talents, and provide language services for the society "Assistance".

## **2. Recognition of emergency language service**

### **2.1 Scope definition**

In the domestic literature, emergency language service mostly refers to the language service provided in order to overcome the language barrier and resolve the crisis caused by poor communication in the case of sudden emergencies endangering the safety of national or personal life and property, such as natural disasters, wars and medical assistance. The author believes that this definition seems a little narrow. Emergency language service should include language rescue activities in all public areas and all walks of life. For example, in addition to natural disasters and public health crises, the application scope of emergency language services should also include aviation, maritime, customs, military, police and diplomacy. with Taking the International Convention on standards for training, certification and watchkeeping of seafarers as an example, the convention not only stipulates that English is the working language of maritime shipping, but also puts forward that the level of maritime emergency English ability will directly affect whether relevant personnel can effectively respond to all kinds of sudden maritime navigation situations. In all sudden emergencies on board, ship to ship and ship to shore, relevant personnel need to communicate in English Face to face conversation or radio conversation, and carry out effective communication with each other to deal with ship collision accidents or search for missing persons.

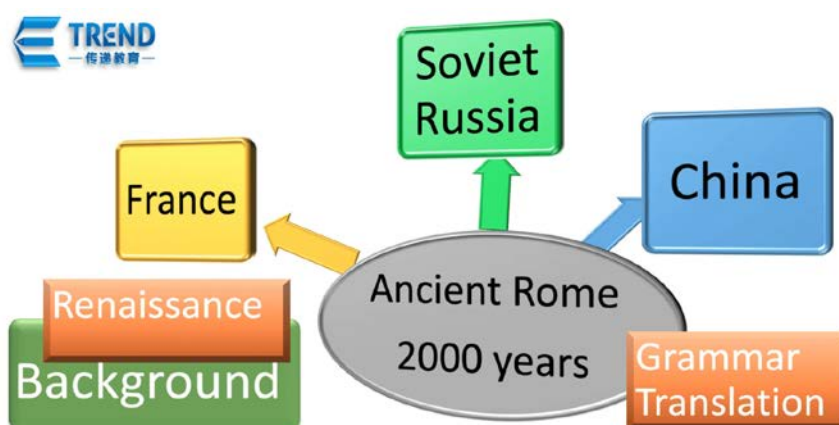


Figure 1

## 2.2 Involving language

Emergency language service is mainly aimed at the activities between groups of different nationalities or the same nationality but using different languages in emergencies. Dialects only account for a small part of emergency language services, and foreign languages, especially English, should be the main languages involved in emergency language services. The existing domestic studies pay less attention to the multilingual ability and emergency foreign language service of emergency language service workers, mainly because the past emergency language service mainly occurred between the same language or different dialect groups, so the concept of emergency foreign language is less considered. The United States is different. It is a multilingual immigrant country. The national language service can recruit a large number of emergency language volunteers who are proficient in multilingualism. Novel coronavirus pneumonia is spreading all over the world, and China's emergency language service personnel have been carrying out information transmission, communication and communication between Chinese and foreign language groups for the first time. Especially the emergency language service system with English as the main language.

## 2.3 Cultivation mechanism

On the surface, emergency language service is a language service for emergencies, but its foundation is normal foreign language teaching. To effectively deal with emergencies such as natural disasters, public health and crises in various industries involving more than two languages, it can not be solved by temporarily organizing a team of language volunteers. China should not copy the method of temporarily recruiting emergency language volunteers in the United States. Emergency language service, especially emergency foreign language service, belongs to the category of language teaching. Emergency language service involves not only daily communication, but also business communication in medical, aviation, maritime, diplomatic and military emergencies (such as online business communication of medical personnel and outbound support of medical teams in this epidemic). Therefore, emergency language teaching in relevant fields can only be carried out in normal language teaching, In order to continuously cultivate qualified reserve talents for emergency language service. However, China's foreign language colleges and universities have not yet set up the major or direction of emergency language service, and no colleges and departments, including the foreign language major of comprehensive universities, have set up similar courses; In the existing foreign language teaching, there are no teaching contents such as emergencies and language, typical scenes and language.

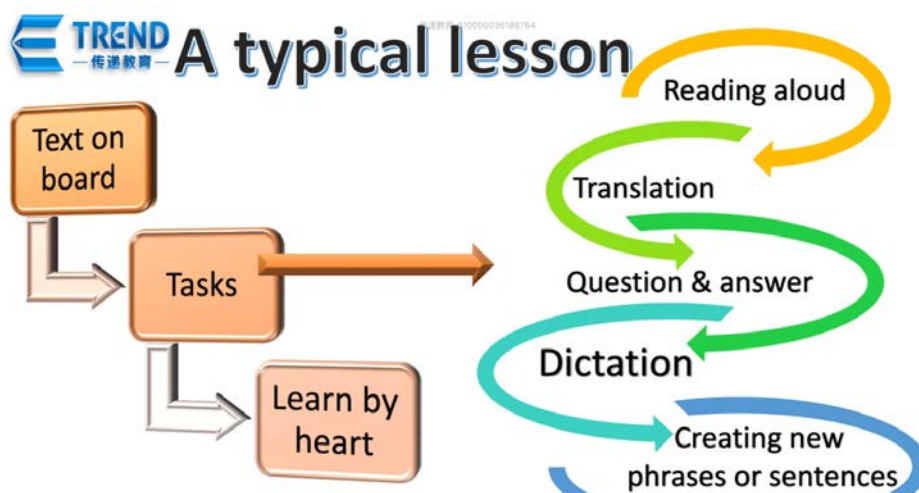


Figure 2

### 3. Emergency language teaching and foreign language education concept

First, with the frequent occurrence of sudden and catastrophic events, as a country that has been deeply integrated into the process of globalization, we must consider the construction of emergency language services when planning and carrying out economic, political and military operations, and integrate emergency language services into the planning of globalization activities. Second, we should change the concept of foreign language teaching. We must realize that emergency language teaching belongs to language teaching in Colleges and universities, especially foreign language teaching. Cultivating emergency language service talents should be the task of foreign language circles. The biggest defect of foreign language teaching in China, especially the teaching of English majors, is to stick to the teaching concept, curriculum and teaching content in the past 40 years. Specifically, there are five aspects: (1) always adhere to "thick foundation and wide caliber", that is, laying a solid language foundation or basic skills can meet the needs of English talents in all walks of life; (2) Always advocate training "Humanistic general or general English talents" or "high-end talents with free and all-round development"; (3) English majors are always required to "return to the humanities standard", oppose the cultivation of compound talents, especially in the fields of medicine and engineering, and put forward that English majors should keep a certain distance from social needs and changes of the times; (4) We always insist that "English education is essentially humanistic education" and the cultivation of humanistic quality. We dare not admit that English education is professional education and the education of using English as a tool to absorb and exchange professional information; (5) Foreign language teachers are always encouraged to engage in research on literature, language ontology and translation, and despise foreign language teaching and language market application.

### 4. Conclusion

After accepting business English, English majors should welcome the construction of language service specialty and the construction of emergency language service specialty. From translation to country studies, from business English to language services, and then to the emerging majors of legal English and machine translation.

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