

Exploration and Practice of Ideological and Political Education in the Course of Introduction to English Linguistics

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Abstract: with the deepening of education reform in the new era, ideological and political education in the curriculum has become an important part of higher education. this article takes the course Introduction to English Linguistics as an example to discuss the exploration and practice of ideological and political education. by exploring the ideological and political elements, optimizing teaching content, innovating teaching methods, and improving evaluation systems, the aim is to achieve the organic combination of language skills training and ideological and political education, and cultivate interdisciplinary talents with a sense of patriotism, international vision, and good moral qualities. research shows that the integration of ideological and political education in the course of Introduction to English Linguistics not only improves students' language ability and professional literacy, but also enhances their cultural confidence and sense of social responsibility.

Keywords: Introduction to English Linguistics, ideological and political education in curriculum, teaching content, teaching methods; evaluation system

1. Introduction

Under the background of the new era, higher education should not only impart professional knowledge but also focus on cultivating students' ideological and political literacy. As a new educational concept, curriculum-based ideological and political education emphasizes integrating ideological and political education into professional course teaching to achieve an organic combination of knowledge imparting and value guiding. As a core course for English majors, Introduction to English Linguistics should actively explore and practice curriculum-based ideological and political education while teaching linguistic knowledge to cultivate students' comprehensive qualities and all-round development capabilities.

2. Background and Significance of Curriculum-Based Ideological and Political Education

Curriculum-based ideological and political education is a new educational concept proposed under the background of the new era. With the acceleration of globalization and increasingly frequent international exchanges, higher education faces new challenges and opportunities. How to cultivate students' ideological and political literacy while imparting professional knowledge has become an important issue in higher education.[1] The proposal of curriculum-based ideological and political education aims to address this challenge and achieve an organic combination of knowledge imparting and value guiding.

The implementation of curriculum-based ideological and political education is of great significance to higher education. First, it helps cultivate students' ideological and political literacy and guides them to establish correct worldviews, outlooks on life, and values. Second, it can promote students' all-round development and improve their comprehensive qualities and competitiveness.[2] Finally, it can also drive the reform and innovation of higher education and enhance the quality and level of teaching.

3. Current Status of Curriculum-Based Ideological and Political Education in Introduction to English Linguistics

In recent years, with the deepening of the concept of curriculum-based ideological and political education, research on integrating ideological and political elements into English linguistics courses has gradually increased. Feng Jiahuan (2024) explored three paths for ideological and political education in English linguistics courses, emphasizing the use of Chinese examples to present the charm of Chinese and subvert traditional English thinking patterns. Ju Jing (2023) took the English linguistics course as an example and proposed a "Cloud Earth Connection" mode to achieve deep integration of ideological and political elements and linguistic knowledge through blended teaching. Xing Xiaohe (2022) systematically elaborated on specific strategies for integrating ideological and political education into English linguistics courses from the

dimensions of teaching resources, teachers, teaching methods, and evaluation.[3] Liu Liyuan (2024) explored new paths for ideological and political education in English linguistics courses using school mottos as carriers, focusing on cultivating students' moral qualities, innovation abilities, and practical skills. Zhou Wei (2023) verified the feasibility and effectiveness of curriculum-based ideological and political education in the course of Introduction to English Linguistics through practical research and proposed implementation paths such as optimizing teaching content and strengthening teachers' discourse system transformation capabilities. These studies collectively indicate that ideological and political education in English linguistics courses not only helps improve students' language skills but also cultivates their ideological and political literacy, providing strong support for cultivating multidisciplinary talents with national sentiments and international perspectives.

4. Exploration and Practice of Curriculum-Based Ideological and Political Education in Introduction to English Linguistics

4.1 Exploring Ideological and Political Elements

The Introduction to English Linguistics course is rich in content, covering the six core branches of linguistics: phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. During teaching, teachers should deeply explore the ideological and political elements in the course, combine them with professional knowledge, and guide students to think deeply. For example, when studying speech organs and the classification of English speech sounds, teachers can introduce content related to local dialects, guiding students to independently explore the pronunciation characteristics and rules of dialects, thereby display the charm of dialects. When studying word formation, teachers can combine internet buzzwords to discuss the word formation of English vocabulary with Chinese characteristics, guiding students to pay attention to social hot topics and think actively.

4.2 Optimizing Teaching Content

To better implement curriculum-based ideological and political education, the teaching content of Introduction to English Linguistics needs to be optimized. On the one hand, attention should be paid to the systematicity and completeness of theoretical knowledge to ensure that students can master the basic knowledge and theoretical framework of linguistics. [4] On the other hand, practical cases and social hot issues should be combined to enhance the relevance and effectiveness of teaching content. The teaching content is detailed in the following table:

Chapter	Teaching Content Highlights	Ideological and Political Elements
Chapter 1: Introduction	Definition and scope of linguistics. Some important distinctions in linguistics. Definitions and design features of language. Functions of language.	Exploring the international status of Chinese to build cultural confidence.
Chapter 2: Phonology	Definition of phonetics. Organs of speech. Classification of English speech sounds. Definition of phonology and the difference between phonetics and phonology. Phone, phoneme, and allophone. Phonemic contrast, complementary distribution, and minimal pair. Phonological rules and suprasegmental features.	Exploring the pronunciation characteristics of local dialects to promote traditional culture.
Chapter 3: Morphology	Definition of morphology. Analyzing word structure. Definition and classification of morphemes. Word formation.	Exploring the word formation of English vocabulary with Chinese characteristics to cultivate patriotic sentiments.
Chapter 4: Syntax	Definition of syntax. Category. Phrase, types of phrase, and phrase structure rules. Transformation rules.	Comparing Chinese and English syntactic structures to analyze the differences in thinking patterns behind linguistic structures.
Chapter 5: Semantics	Definition of semantics. Different views concerning the study of meaning. Sense relations between words and sentences. Analysis of meaning (componential analysis, predication analysis).	Incorporating socialist core values into translation tasks to enhance value-based instruction.
Chapter 6: Pragmatics	Definition of pragmatics and its difference from semantics. Context. Sentence meaning vs. utterance meaning. Speech act theory. Principle of conversation. Cross-cultural pragmatic failure.	Analyzing cases of cross-cultural communication to emphasize the construction of national image and improve the awareness of discourse power.

4.3 Innovating Teaching Methods

The innovation of teaching methods is key to implementing curriculum-based ideological and political education. In the course of Introduction to English Linguistics, teachers can adopt a combination of various teaching methods.

Situational Teaching Method: By creating specific situations, students can experience the charm of linguistics in real contexts while incorporating ideological and political elements. For example, teachers can design simulated international conferences or business negotiations, allowing students to experience communication and cooperation in different cultural backgrounds in simulated real scenarios, cultivating their international perspectives and cross-cultural communication skills.

Case Analysis Method: Selecting representative linguistic cases to guide students in analysis and discussion. During case analysis, ideological and political elements can be incorporated, such as analyzing the social and cultural backgrounds and values behind linguistic phenomena, cultivating students' critical thinking and moral judgment abilities.

Project-Based Learning: Designing project tasks around specific linguistic themes or issues for students to explore, practice, and innovate in groups. In project-based learning, students can be guided to pay attention to social hot topics and national development strategies, integrating ideological and political elements into project tasks to cultivate their social responsibility and civic awareness.

Information Technology-Integrated Teaching: Using modern information technology such as multimedia, the internet, and artificial intelligence to build a more open and interactive learning environment. Through online courses, virtual laboratories, and remote collaboration, the time and space constraints of traditional teaching can be broken, enriching teaching methods and content while improving interactivity and interest. Additionally, information technology can be used to collect and analyze student learning data to provide a basis for personalized teaching.

5. Improving the Evaluation System

The improvement of the evaluation system is an important guarantee for implementing curriculum-based ideological and political education. In the course of Introduction to English Linguistics, a diversified evaluation system should be established, focusing on comprehensive evaluations of students' knowledge mastery, ability development, and literacy improvement. Specifically, a combination of various evaluation methods such as classroom performance, unit tests, thematic presentations, midterm exams, and final exams can be used to fully reflect students' learning progress and development levels. [5]At the same time, the implementation of formative and feedback evaluations should be emphasized to promptly understand students' learning progress and existing problems and provide targeted guidance and assistance.

The exploration and practice of curriculum-based ideological and political education in the course of Introduction to English Linguistics is a task of great significance. Through measures such as exploring ideological and political elements, optimizing teaching content, innovating teaching methods, and improving the evaluation system, significant progress has been achieved. In the future, we should continue to deepen the reform of curriculum-based ideological and political education and innovate practical models to contribute to cultivating multidisciplinary talents with national sentiments, international perspectives, and good moral qualities and to promote the reform and development of higher education.

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