

Analysis on the Employment Situation of Japanese Majors in Colleges and Universities in the Transitional Period

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Keywords: Transitional period; Japanese major in universities; Employment situation

Abstract. In this paper, we analyzed Japanese teaching in transition period, elaborated the current employment situation of Japanese major in local universities, and made an in-depth study on the causes of the current employment of Japanese Majors. According to this study, it puts forward some suggestions on the reform of College English teaching, hoping to help students in the future employment.

Introduction

After ten years of development, the Japanese major in China has ushered in a new period of transition. The increase in the number of students make the school scale bigger and bigger, the construction of the teaching staff has been greatly improved. The phenomenon of the coexistence of Applied Education and ivory tower education appears in the teaching mode.

College Education in Japanese Major Transition

Since the reform of Chinese universities in 1999, the Japanese majors in Colleges and universities have been greatly developed. Many changes had made for the Japanese majors, such as increasing Japanese majors in the undergraduate course, increasing the professional master degree in Japanese major, making Japanese teaching outline, the implementation of level 4, 8, examination system and other new teaching methods and teaching means. Especially in recent years, many colleges and universities have opened the Japanese major, so Japanese is only second to English.

Although Japanese becoming a big language promotes the Japanese major development in our country, also it faces many challenges. Although the number of Japanese major students increases, but the relevant Japanese professional employment has not been a corresponding increase, or even reduced [1]. At the same time, due to the earthquake in Japan and the slow development of Japan's economy, the employment situation of students has been greatly affected. Because the Japanese language has just come out of the minority language, many Japanese professional teachers are facing tremendous pressure, especially in the number of scientific research and research projects. And due to the different levels of development in regions, the ranks of teachers are different, the lack of adequate learning practice, teaching quality cannot be effectively guaranteed.

Japanese major in China is in a new period. If we want to do a good job of Japanese teaching in the period, improve Japanese teaching effect and enhance the overall quality of students, we need to analysis of Japanese teaching strategies during the transition period [2]. In the teaching activities, we should adhere to the cultivation of talents as the goal, change the students of Japanese learning theory into the specific application, understand the relevant professional knowledge and skills, enhance their competitiveness, and enable students to obtain more employment opportunities.

The Current Employment Situation of Japanese Majors in Colleges and Universities

We investigate the employment direction of some Japanese major graduates, and get the data about the employment of them. In the senior graduation, 70% of students choose direct employment, and 15% of students choose to continue graduate studies, some students left did not specify the direction of their own (show as in Fig1). After 2 years of follow-up survey, we found that only about 20% of

the students are engaged in the work of the Japanese major, most of the students have chosen to change the professional work. The reasons for this employment situation are worth the majority of educational scholars to reflect on the exploration.

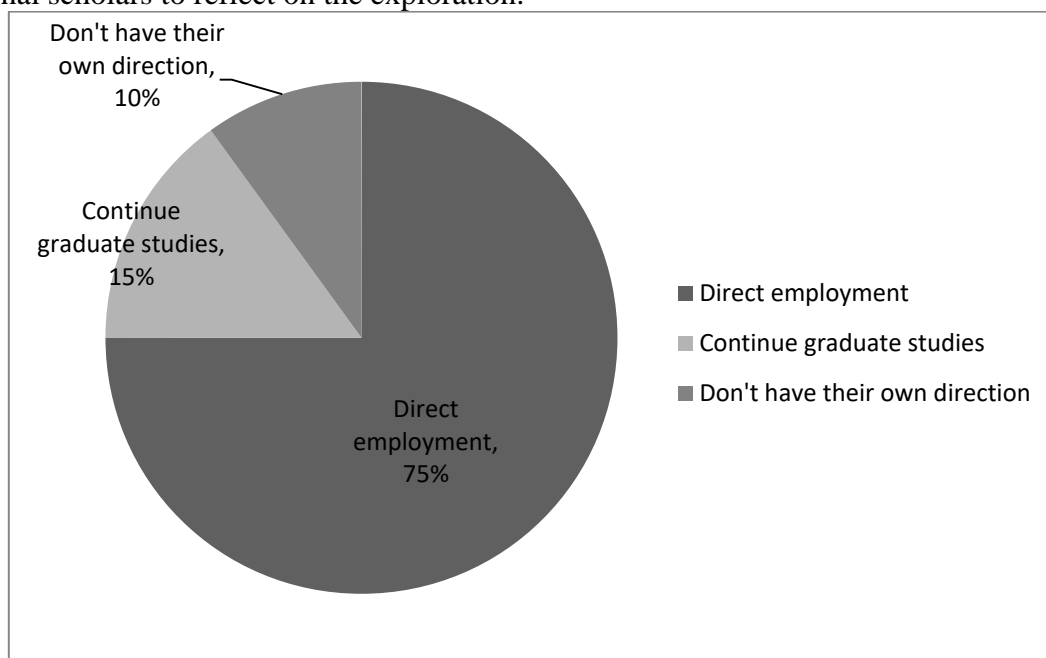


Fig1: Employment direction of Japanese major graduates

The Reasons for this Employment Situation

Subjective Reason. First of all, there is greater demand for Japanese talents in coastal areas, but after graduation the majority of students do not want to stay away from home to work for various reasons [3]. At the same time by the influence of traditional ideas, many students believe that even the development is good; they will return to their hometown development ultimately, so many people choose to resign after work. But in most parts of the country the Japanese major work position is less, and finally a lot of students had to change jobs.

Secondly, the teaching quality of Japanese majors is concentrated in the coastal cities, which can cultivate students' ability of listening, speaking, reading, writing and using. There is a certain gap between the students in most parts of China and the coastal students in Japanese level, which greatly reduces the competitiveness of students. In addition, when the employing units select the talent, they often not only require students to master the knowledge of Japanese, but also computer, sales, machinery, electrical and other aspects of knowledge. The students did not attach importance to their other aspects of knowledge and skills training in the usual study, leading to less than the employer's requirements [4].

At last, the employer in talent selection generally require students to have internship experience in Japanese enterprises or work experience, but most parts in the country is restricted, and cannot provide students to the Japanese funded enterprises practice conditions with relevant, greatly reducing the competitiveness of the students.

Objective Reason. With the increasing number of Japanese major students, teachers and teaching conditions cannot meet the requirements of teaching, which seriously affects the development of students' training. At the same time, the number of graduates is too much; the limited position cannot meet the needs of all students. After graduation, Japanese professional demand in local is very small, many Japanese talent enterprises in the coastal city, students are not willing to go to the field of development, and it's hard to find some of their relevant professional work [5]. Therefore, in one or two years after graduation, most students will give up his four years of Japanese professional learning, and to switch to other aspects of the work. This not only makes the establishment of Japanese majors cannot get the original effect, but also greatly increases the

difficulty of the future development of students.

Japanese Professional Teaching Reform Measures

Improving Curriculum System. Through the analysis of the current employment situation of Japanese majors, we find that it is difficult to find the relevant work only on the knowledge of Japanese, what the society really needs is the compound talents. When college in some developed cities in coastal areas design the Japanese professional courses, the Japanese teaching has been targeted for the development of all-round talents. Various colleges and universities in the formulation of teaching objectives can learn the advanced experience of the coastal city, but not blindly copy, this need to be combined with the actual situation of the school, teachers and the demand of the local Japanese enterprise carries on the corresponding modification. At the beginning of the study of the Japanese, the teacher needs to explain the basic knowledge. At the same time, the teacher guide students to learn basic Japanese, to enhance their listening, speaking, reading and writing ability. When the students have a certain basis of the Japanese, it can be appropriate to add some practical courses, to enhance the students' practical ability to use Japanese knowledge. Through a scientific and reasonable way, teachers gradually increase the difficulty and depth of Japanese knowledge, and improve the students' English learning achievement. Another, when teacher design of Japanese teaching, Japanese professional learning can be divided into compulsory and elective courses, students learn the basic course in Japanese, they can also learn some Japanese related courses, such as economic and trade management, marketing, equipment management and so on. When the teacher to carry out teaching activities, they analysis the employment situation in the future for students, let the students according to their own interests and future development direction of select some Japanese related to learning, enhance their comprehensive ability and the competitiveness of their employment. In the course of learning Japanese, the teacher also needs to encourage the students to learn English. Students tend to neglect the study of English when they are learning Japanese. However, the development of English in the future has a very broad application prospects, a lot of Japanese students in the mastery of English knowledge is relatively poor, for their future candidates brought great obstacles. When the schools arrange Japanese courses, they need to increase the appropriate time for students to learn Japanese. Only two years, students can only learn the basic knowledge of Japanese; they cannot improve the ability and skills related to Japanese professional.

Pay Attention to Extracurricular Practice. Enterprises in the recruitment, they pay great attention to the student's work or practical experience. Extracurricular practice and work experience can enhance the ability of students to use knowledge, and they can effectively promote the transformation of knowledge to ability. In the education process of the students, the school cannot only carry on the textbook education, but also they should lead the students to break away from the textbook, go to the society to understand, learn Japanese, and enhance the application level of the students. At the same time, the appropriate extracurricular practice can make students clearly understand the future work style and work content; then they choose their own favorite industry targeted learning. For example, some students find they like economic management. Then in the study, they will focus on the application of Japanese in economic management. There are some boys find themselves more like mechanical equipment, so in the Japanese based learning, they can choose to choose some mechanical principles of the course. If students understand their future employment direction, they can learn to improve themselves. At the same time, they will have the motivation and enthusiasm to learn, and then get a good learning effect.

Improve the Teaching Methods. Even if many students spent four years studying the Japanese, their application in Japanese cannot achieve good learning results. It's usually the "dumb" in Japanese, they speak Japanese writing, but Japanese communication and Japanese pronunciation has a serious obstacle. In the later work, students cannot communicate with others in good condition, the reason for this phenomenon is not only because of their own lack of practice, the school teaching method also has a lot of defects.

In the traditional Japanese teaching process, the teacher just explain vocabulary, grammar to

students, let them use some sentence patterns, vocabulary to practice. Although it can help students to improve the basic level of Japanese, and enhance students' knowledge of the accumulation of knowledge in Japan, but the actual ability of listening, speaking, reading and writing has not made great progress. The teacher does not pay attention to the students' communicative competence and the cultivation of the ability to use Japanese. In the teaching activities, the students' subjectivity is neglected. So that students cannot get the advantage in the fierce competition in employment. To change the traditional teaching methods, teachers should take students as the main body to carry out teaching activities, pay attention to the cultivation of students' practical ability in Japanese, and improve the comprehensive application of Japanese students. Teachers can change the traditional teaching methods, the rational use of a variety of advanced teaching methods in the teaching of the students to play the main role, from the following aspects to improve their teaching quality:

Enterprises focus on team awareness when it selects the personnel. When the teacher in the teaching activities, they can take full account of this situation, the students are divided into several groups, so that students through cooperation and communication to improve the corresponding skills.

In the teaching process, teachers can combine advanced multimedia equipment and network to carry out teaching activities. When the teacher carries on the daily teaching, they may choose some related cartoon, the music, the picture to arouse the student's study interest, embark from the multi sensory attraction student's attention according to the teaching material content. After that, the teacher asks the students to follow the voice to practice, turn off the voice, and then let the students follow the reading. They find out where the students can't master and exercises more, thereby the students can improve the learning effect of students.

Teachers should pay equal attention to knowledge and practice. Teachers do not only focus on students' writing ability, but also in the classroom for students to read, speak in the teaching of Japanese knowledge. The teacher guides the students to carry out a large number of Japanese oral practices, so that students' comprehensive development of Japanese level, improve the employability of students.

Conclusion

With the development of the Japanese language, the language has changed from a small language into a large language. Although the scale of teaching is expanding, it also brings greater pressure on the employment of students. When the teacher teaches Japanese, they should improve the Japanese teaching system first-the teaching of Japanese traditional to "Japanese plus economic management" direction. Then they should strengthen the student's extracurricular practice ability; let the students use Japanese to find ways after the direction of further efforts to improve themselves. Finally, teachers should change the traditional teaching methods, train students' sense of team, use the advanced multimedia equipment, and grasp the latest industry trends. Teachers will accumulate knowledge and practical application, improve the teaching effect of Japanese, develop students' all-round development, and lay a solid foundation for students' future employment.

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