

Analyze the Discourse of Ideological and Political Education

Mingyue Chen

Heilongjiang Bayi Agricultural University, Heilongjiang Daqing, 163319, China.

Abstract

The discourse of ideological and political education is the carrier of ideological and political education. It is the way in which educators pass educational content to educated people in order to achieve educational goals in the process of ideological and political education activities, which affects the way of ideological expression. To enhance the effectiveness of ideological and political education, we must first ensure the validity of the discourse of ideological and political education. The realization of the discourse effectiveness of ideological and political education requires conditions. For this reason, the correctness of the discourse direction of ideological and political education, the scientific nature of discourse content, the acceptability of discourse style, and the unity of discourse time and space must be achieved through measures such as improving the quality of educators, following education rules, updating educational ideas, and innovating education methods Sex.

Keywords

Discourse of ideological and political education; Effectiveness; Realization.

1. Introduction

The interpretation of discourse in the Xinhua dictionary is what people say and write. There is still much controversy in academia, and there is no uniform standard. But in general, discourse is broad and narrow. In the narrow sense, words can be interpreted as a word or a sentence or a paragraph or an article; the words we understand in the daily life generally refer to the words in a broad sense, that is, the words in life or used to express a certain Meaning and value. "Discourse, as the most important tool of human communication, plays a role in conveying information and communicating emotions." Therefore, I think that discourse "means that people follow certain rules, in certain contexts, in certain contexts, Use the language that is generally accepted. "

2. The Effect and Effectiveness of Discourse in Ideological and Political Education

The effect is usually the efficacy and the result. The effect can be positive or negative, and the result can be successful or failed. The effect may be bad or the effectiveness is not strong, the result may be good or bad, and the good result can be called effective, and the bad result can be called invalid. Here, I believe that effectiveness and validity are consistent in meaning. Effectiveness refers to the positive meaning of things to the subject and the positive effects that the subject has produced.

Professor Shen Zhuanghai said: "In many cases, people use" effective results "and" effects "as synonyms or concise and generalized expressions of" effective results ". In fact," effective results "are not equivalent In "effects." "Effects can refer to positive effects, negative effects, zero effects; both positive effects and negative effects. "Effective results" are different. Here, "effective results" and "having effective results" have the same meaning. "It is not only a choice made on the basis of fact judgment, but also a value judgments under guidance. It not only shows the goal of the activity and the specific results of the activity, but also explains the positive significance of this result to the

subject, meets the value needs of the subject, and has a positive meaning to the goal of the activity and the realization of the value needs of the subject. "

3. Discourse Effectiveness of Ideological and Political Education

The effectiveness of the discourse of ideological and political education is that the educator is the main body in the ideological and political education activities. In order to achieve specific educational goals, the educational content is expressed in an effective way, which has a positive effect on the educator's thinking. These positive effects are generally manifested in both thought and behavior. From the perspective of general linguistic applied education, "discourse is an activity performed to prove the validity of cognitive speech". Therefore, the effectiveness of the discourse of ideological and political education should include three aspects: (a). The subject of ideological and political education comprehensively and accurately grasps the needs of the speech recipient (educated person); (b). On this basis, explore and issue discourses that meet the educational goals and the needs of the educated; (c). The utterance content and information of the utterance receiver and the utterance sender achieve the unity of subject and object, and adjust their thoughts and behaviors in this way.

4. Correctness of discourse

Some discourses of ideological and political education are effective, and some discourses of ideological and political education are invalid. Not all ideological and political education discourses are effective. Really effective ideological and political discourse requires certain conditions. Therefore, I will elaborate from the following four aspects.

I think that the discourse of ideological and political education must adhere to the correct orientation and conform to the great practice of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. This also determines the particularity of the discourse of ideological and political education, that is, the directionality of ideology. With the rapid development of economic globalization, cultural exchanges between countries have become more convenient and efficient. Many western countries have attempted to use cultural activities, cultural products, and other methods to publicize their national values. This has impacted our ideology to a certain extent. China is currently conducting ideological and political education and has set checkpoints. Therefore, the workers of the discourse of ideological and political education must adhere to the correct political direction, adhere to the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, correctly treat and accurately grasp the great achievements and real difficulties of the current society, arm the mind with scientific theories, and adhere to Marxist theories Chinese socialism and class reality. At the same time, it is also necessary to meet the needs of the people, accurately understand and resolutely implement the party and state's line, guidelines and policies, carry out era irrigation and rational transmission of the issue of the times, and guide the recipients of education in the correct direction.

5. The science of discourse content

Science is the premise of all values. If the discourse of ideological and political education is scientific, the content of the discourse of ideological and political education must conform to the law of development of things and reflect the nature of things. This scientific or truth performance opens the way for the effectiveness of the discourse of ideological and political education. The basic content of the discourse of ideological and political education cannot be violent and reactionary, nor can it be feudal or superstitious, let alone impractical flirtation or incitement. In today's society, there are still discordant sounds and events. For example, in recent years, the separatist and sabotage activities of the "Tibet independence" Dalai clique still exist. This has seriously damaged the fundamental interests of the country and the people to a certain extent, and has caused the people and the people to pay a painful price. lesson. In response to such behavior, the discourse of ideological and political education should promptly and effectively protest. And education guides people to give severe criticism and resolute resistance to the shameless behavior of the Dalai clique, and to use their own

actions to maintain national unity and national unity. It can be seen that the discourse of ideological and political education takes into account the overall situation of national development. In addition, the scientific nature of the discourse content of ideological and political education is also conducive to raising the awareness of the educated. General Secretary Xi Jinping said at the 95th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, "It is difficult to convince people without a thorough theory." China adheres to the scientific and theoretical nature of the discourse of ideological and political education. With the development of practice, it continuously enriches and improves the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics in order to enhance its scientificity, better meet the needs of education, and promote ideological and political education. The realization of discourse validity creates conditions.

6. Acceptability of discourse

The acceptability of discourse means that the way the speaker of the discourse speaks can be recognized and recognized. In order to achieve the acceptability of the discourse mode, the discourse needs to be inspiring, penetrating, and shocking, so as to stimulate the learning interest of the educated, to have an emotional resonance with the discourse receiver, and to achieve the ultimate purpose of the discourse. Secondly, there is a deeper requirement for this acceptability, that is, to achieve a state of psychological compatibility between the educator and the educated, and to achieve true equality between the two statuses, which is different from the traditional duck-style indoctrination. Educators' inner thoughts are left behind. If the possibility and feasibility of the educated's acceptance and recognition of a discourse are not considered, the effect of the discourse of ideological and political education may not be satisfactory. For example, some discourse transmitters only care about the transmission of their professors. Even if the podium is a group of sleeping lions, the educators turn a blind eye. What they think they should do is finish the task and finish the task. They do n't care about education. The feelings of people and their acceptance have nothing to do with themselves. This is an irresponsible performance of work and is not conducive to the realization of the goal of ideological and political education. On the contrary, when the educator can understand the needs of the educated person well and convey the information in the way they like, this creates a lot of content for the educated person to receive the discourse content transmitted by the educator from the deep inside. Good conditions, the result of the discourse of ideological and political education is often unexpectedly good. Take speaking, for example, speech is also a form of discourse expression, and the two are similar in language expression. The reason why China's inspirational master Wang Guoquan can be loved and sought after by the audience is because his speech is humorous, his method is simple and easy to learn, his speech content is philosophical, and his artistic expression is intoxicating and directly hits the audience. heart. If the discourse of the discourse communicator of ideological and political education possesses such good qualities, it can make education more effective. Therefore, the acceptability of the discourse mode of ideological and political education is particularly important for its own development.

7. Unity of discourse time and space

The space-time difference between educators and educated people is an inevitable problem in the discourse work of ideological and political education. Having the unity of time and space of discourse is conducive to the development of discourse work in ideological and political education.

The unity of time and space in the discourse of ideological and political education means that in the practice of ideological and political education, the educator and the educated are in a unified context, and the two parties must overcome the differences in time and space and communicate with each other to achieve a state of understanding. In this unity, the subject of education is not self-talking, the teaching and acceptance of discourse content are on the same track.

In many cases, due to the limitation of time and space, the educator of the discourse of ideological and political education is different from the age of the recipient. There is a large difference in the

level of education, growth environment, and level of thinking that the educated may not understand. Can not accept the content passed by the educator, education and students share the story of their era and the educated person has no experience or experience, let alone understand. Just as our parents did not understand why we like dynamic music, but they particularly like the quiet and light pastoral atmosphere, which is also relevant to a certain extent. Sometimes the educators of the discourse of ideological and political education are writing, directing, and acting as audiences. The classroom atmosphere is low, lacking vitality and attractiveness, and they are unwilling to listen because they have no prerequisite for mutual understanding and no basis for educators. The development of the educated needs to determine the content that matches them. At this time, the two belong to two different worlds, different dimensions, and completely parallel two lines. There is no intersection at all. At this time, it is impossible to realize ideology and politics. Effectiveness of educational discourse. The discourse of ideological and political education is an interactive process. Educators must not only accurately and clearly convey the content and information of ideological and political education, but also accurately grasp the physical and mental development laws of the educated, and include their acceptance ability into the investigation, and consider whether they can Accept and be able to accept discourse meaning and discourse intention effectively. Ideological and political education Discourse sender accurate discourse expression, the understanding of the user and the receiver of the dialogue and the respect of the receiver of the dialogue can promote the communicator of the discourse and the receiver of the discourse, which is to achieve the idea The validity of political education discourse has created certain conditions. Only if the corresponding conditions are met can it achieve its goals to a certain extent.

8. Conclusion

In order to study the discourse of ideological and political education, we must consider the value of this discourse. In other words, is it useful or not? What is the criterion for evaluating the effect? If there is no effect, how can it be improved? ? If it is valid, how to define it? These are issues that need to be explored and resolved. In addition, "in the practice of discourse in ideological and political education, two situations often occur. One is that ideological and political education discourses often cannot or cannot complete the plans and goals of ideological and political education. The other is that the discourse is relatively lagging. A stumbling block to the effectiveness of ideological and political education has also hindered the development of its discipline to a certain extent. In the face of this situation, we must discuss and communicate the effectiveness of ideological and political education discourses and think about how to achieve its effectiveness. And the conditions needed to achieve its effectiveness.

References

- [1] Shen Zhuanghai: Study on the Effectiveness of Ideological and Political Education [M]. Wuhan: Wuhan University Press. 2008.
- [2] Hong Bo: General Pragmatics and the Effectiveness of Discourse in Ideological and Political Education [J]. Journal of the CPC Fujian Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. 2011 (9).
- [3] He Li: An Analysis of the Effectiveness of the Discourse of Ideological and Political Education from the Perspective of Reception [J]. Academic Forum. 2010 (11).
- [4] Ji Haiju and Sun Yingguang: Research on Ideological and Political Education in Colleges and Universities in the New Media Era [D]. Nanjing: Nanjing Normal University. 2010.
- [5] Li Lu and Yuan Lin: Factors and Countermeasures Influencing the Effectiveness of Discourse in Ideological and Political Education [J]. Journal of Beijing Jiaotong University. 2013 (6).