

A Study on the Reform of Spanish Teaching as a Second Foreign Language Based on Learning Motivation

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Abstract: This paper focuses on the reform of Spanish teaching as a second foreign language based on learning motivation. It analyzes the importance of learning motivation in language learning, examines the current situation and problems of Spanish teaching as a second foreign language, and proposes specific reform measures and strategies to enhance students' learning motivation. Through empirical research and case studies, the effectiveness of these reform measures is evaluated. The aim is to provide valuable references and suggestions for improving the quality of Spanish teaching as a second foreign language and promoting students' language proficiency and comprehensive abilities.

Keywords: Spanish teaching; second foreign language; learning motivation; reform measures
Learning

I. Introduction

In today's globalized era, learning a second foreign language has become an important way for people to expand their international horizons and enhance their competitiveness. Spanish, as one of the most widely spoken languages in the world, has attracted more and more attention. However, in the process of Spanish teaching as a second foreign language, there are still some problems that need to be solved, such as low learning motivation of students, single teaching methods, and lack of practical application. Therefore, it is necessary to reform Spanish teaching based on learning motivation to improve the effectiveness of teaching and promote students' language learning.

II. The Importance of Learning Motivation in Language Learning

A. Definition and Classification of Learning Motivation

Learning motivation refers to the internal driving force that prompts students to engage in learning activities. It can be divided into intrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation. Intrinsic motivation comes from students' interest and love for the language itself, while extrinsic motivation is mainly driven by external factors such as grades, rewards, and job requirements.

B. The Role of Learning Motivation in Language

Promote active learning. High learning motivation can make students more actively participate in language learning activities, take the initiative to seek learning resources, and improve learning efficiency.

Enhance perseverance and resilience. When students have strong learning motivation, they are more likely to persevere in the face of difficulties and setbacks in language learning, and have stronger resilience.

Facilitate language acquisition. Learning motivation can stimulate students' cognitive processes and promote language acquisition. It can help students better understand and master the language knowledge and skills, and improve their language proficiency.

III. The Current Situation and Problems of Spanish Teaching as a Second Foreign Language

A. The Current Situation of Spanish Teaching

Teaching methods and means. Most Spanish teaching still adopts traditional teaching methods such as lecture-based teaching and rote memorization. Teachers mainly focus on imparting language knowledge, and lack of interaction and practical application. The use of multimedia and network technology in teaching is relatively limited.

Curriculum design and content. The

curriculum design of Spanish teaching as a second foreign language often lacks flexibility and innovation. The teaching content is mainly focused on language knowledge and grammar, and lacks practical application and cultural background knowledge.

Assessment methods. The assessment methods of Spanish teaching are mainly based on examinations and papers, which are relatively one-sided and cannot fully reflect students' comprehensive language abilities.

B. Problems in Spanish Teaching

Low learning motivation of students
Many students learn Spanish only for the purpose of fulfilling curriculum requirements or obtaining certificates, lacking intrinsic motivation. As a result, they are not enthusiastic about learning and have low learning efficiency.

Lack of practical application opportunities
Spanish teaching often lacks practical application opportunities, and students have few chances to use the language in real life. This makes it difficult for students to consolidate and improve their language skills.

Insufficient cultural background knowledge
In Spanish teaching, there is often a lack of in-depth introduction to Spanish cultural background knowledge, which makes it difficult for students to understand the language in a comprehensive way and affects their language learning effect.

IV. Reform Measures and Strategies Based on Learning Motivation

A. Stimulating Intrinsic Motivation

Cultivating students' interest in Spanish
Teachers can use various teaching methods and means to stimulate students' interest in Spanish, such as introducing Spanish music, movies, literature, and customs. They can also organize language activities and competitions to increase students' enthusiasm for learning.

Establishing positive learning goals
Help students establish clear and achievable learning goals, so that they can see the value and significance of learning Spanish. At the same time, teachers should provide timely feedback and encouragement to students to enhance their

sense of accomplishment and confidence.

Encouraging autonomous learning
Cultivate students' autonomous learning ability and let them take the initiative to explore and learn Spanish. Teachers can provide learning resources and guidance, and encourage students to use online learning platforms and language exchange communities to expand their learning channels.

B. Strengthening Extrinsic Motivation

Improving assessment methods. Establish a comprehensive assessment system that combines formative assessment and summative assessment. In addition to examinations and papers, assessment can also include classroom participation, assignments, and oral presentations to fully reflect students' comprehensive language abilities. At the same time, appropriate rewards and incentives can be set up to stimulate students' learning motivation.

Providing practical application opportunities
Create more practical application opportunities for students, such as organizing language exchanges, internships, and study tours. Let students use Spanish in real life situations to improve their language proficiency and practical application ability.

Strengthening teacher-student interaction
Establish good teacher-student relationships and strengthen interaction and communication between teachers and students. Teachers can understand students' learning needs and difficulties in time and provide personalized guidance and support to enhance students' learning motivation.

C. Integrating Cultural Background Knowledge

Incorporating cultural elements into teaching
Introduce Spanish cultural background knowledge in teaching, such as history, geography, art, and religion. Let students understand the cultural connotations behind the language and enhance their cultural awareness and cross-cultural communication ability.

Organizing cultural activities. Organize various cultural activities, such as Spanish film screenings, cultural lectures, and food festivals. Let students experience Spanish culture firsthand

and increase their interest in learning Spanish.

Encouraging cross-cultural exchanges. Encourage students to participate in cross-cultural exchanges and cooperation, such as communicating with Spanish speakers online or participating in international cultural exchange activities. This can help students better understand different cultures and improve their language learning motivation.

V. Empirical Research on the Reform of Spanish Teaching

A. Research Objectives and Methods

Research objectives. To verify the effectiveness of the reform measures and strategies based on learning motivation in Spanish teaching as a second foreign language.

Research methods. This research adopts a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods. Quantitative research mainly uses questionnaires and tests to collect data on students' learning motivation and language proficiency. Qualitative research mainly uses interviews and classroom observations to understand students' learning experiences and feelings.

B. Research Results and Analysis

Changes in learning motivation. After implementing the reform measures, students' learning motivation has been significantly enhanced. Intrinsic motivation has increased, and students are more interested in Spanish and have stronger autonomous learning ability. Extrinsic motivation has also been strengthened, and students are more motivated by assessment methods and practical application.

Improvements in language proficiency. Students' language proficiency has also improved significantly. They have better language expression and communication abilities, and can use Spanish more accurately and fluently in practical situations.

Feedback from students and teachers. Students and teachers have given positive feedback on the reform measures. Students feel that the teaching methods and content are more interesting and practical, and they have more

opportunities to use the language. Teachers believe that the reform measures have effectively enhanced students' learning motivation and language proficiency.

VI. Case Studies of Successful Spanish Teaching Reform

A. Case One: Innovative Teaching Methods

In a certain school, Spanish teachers have adopted innovative teaching methods such as project-based learning and flipped classroom. In project-based learning, students work in groups to complete Spanish language projects, such as making Spanish brochures or shooting Spanish short films. In flipped classroom teaching, students preview and learn basic language knowledge before class through online videos and materials, and then conduct in-depth discussions and practical exercises in class. These teaching methods have greatly increased students' interest and participation in learning, and improved their language proficiency.

B. Case Two: Cultural Integration

Another school has integrated Spanish cultural elements into teaching. Teachers organize Spanish cultural activities regularly, such as Spanish food festivals and dance performances. They also encourage students to read Spanish literature and watch Spanish movies. Through these activities, students have a deeper understanding of Spanish culture and language, and their learning motivation has been enhanced.

C. Case Three: Practical Application

Some universities have established cooperation with Spanish-speaking enterprises and institutions to provide students with practical application opportunities. Students can participate in internships or language exchange programs to use Spanish in real work and communication situations. This not only improves students' language proficiency but also enhances their employment competitiveness.

VII. Challenges and Countermeasures in the Reform of Spanish Teaching

A. Challenges

Resistance to change. Some teachers and

students may be reluctant to accept new teaching methods and reform measures, which may lead to difficulties in the implementation of the reform.

Limited teaching resources. The reform of Spanish teaching requires more teaching resources, such as multimedia equipment, online learning platforms, and cultural activity funds. However, some schools may face limitations in terms of teaching resources.

Difficulty in assessment. The comprehensive assessment system established in the reform of Spanish teaching is more complex and difficult to implement. It requires teachers to have higher assessment skills and time and energy.

B. Countermeasures

Strengthening communication and training
Strengthen communication and training to help teachers and students understand the importance and necessity of reform. Provide teachers with training on new teaching methods and assessment skills to ensure the smooth implementation of the reform.

Seeking support and cooperation
Seek support and cooperation from schools, enterprises, and social institutions to obtain more teaching resources. For example, schools can cooperate with enterprises to establish internship bases and language exchange platforms.

Continuously improving assessment methods
Continuously improve and optimize the assessment methods to make them more scientific and practical. At the same time, use information technology to simplify the assessment process and reduce the burden on teachers.

VIII. Conclusion

The reform of Spanish teaching as a second foreign language based on learning motivation is an important way to improve the effectiveness of teaching and promote students' language learning. By stimulating students' intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, integrating cultural background knowledge, and conducting empirical research and case studies, we can find effective reform measures and strategies. However, in the process of reform, we also need to face challenges and difficulties and take

corresponding countermeasures. Only in this way can we continuously improve the quality of Spanish teaching as a second foreign language and help students better master this language and enhance their comprehensive abilities.

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