

# Current situation and prospect of French talent training in the context of China-Africa cooperation

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**Abstract:** In the context of China-Africa cooperation, the importance of French talent training has become increasingly prominent. With the continuous advancement of Sino-African economy, trade, culture and other fields, there is an increasing demand for talents who are proficient in French. However, the current training of French talents in Chinese universities is facing some challenges and problems, such as the lack of occupation, employment guidance and practical links in the talent training system. Therefore, the training path of French applied talents under non-cooperative background is particularly important. This paper will focus on three aspects: strengthening the construction of teaching quality assurance system, strengthening school-enterprise cooperation to build a foreign internship and employment base, and strengthening vocational guidance to meet the practical vocational needs, so as to provide new ideas and prospects for the cultivation of French talents under the background of China-Africa cooperation.

**Key words:** China-Africa cooperation; French talent; Training; Status quo; Path

## 1. Overview of French language talent Training in the context of China-Africa Cooperation

In the context of China-Africa cooperation, with the implementation of the Belt and Road Strategy, there is an increasing demand for French-speaking talents. First of all, China-Africa economic and trade cooperation has achieved positive development in agriculture, infrastructure construction, energy development and other fields, which has further promoted the demand for French-speaking talents. Especially in the field of infrastructure construction, Africa has become the second largest market for China's overseas contracted projects, and many countries and regions use French. Chinese companies are undertaking numerous government aid projects and international engineering contracting projects in these countries, and there is a huge demand for French-speaking talents. Zhejiang Construction Investment Group, for example, needs about 300 French speakers for its projects in Algeria every year. These large-scale construction projects not only need experienced high-end translation talents who understand both professional and language, but also general management talents with a solid French foundation and certain comprehensive skills. Therefore, our graduates majoring in French should be positioned in the latter. Secondly, familiarity with local culture is an important aspect of French-speaking talent training in China-Africa cooperation. Africa is home to more French-speaking countries than any other continent in the world. Each country is different in terms of economy, history, geopolitics, religious beliefs and customs. Therefore, in order to better integrate into local life and deepen the understanding of African countries, it is necessary to have a deep understanding of the basic national conditions of each country. Only in this way can we ensure the smooth development of various economic activities. Thirdly, French-speaking talents need to have good comprehensive quality and strong application ability in China-Africa cooperation. More and more French-speaking talents are willing to work in Africa, and they must have strong comprehensive French practical ability and cross-cultural communication ability. In addition to a solid language foundation, they also need to master business management, computer operation, network information processing, international trade knowledge, interpersonal communication and good emotional intelligence and other comprehensive abilities. It can be said that the Belt and Road Initiative has put forward higher requirements for the comprehensive application ability of French talents. Looking ahead, with the further strengthening of China-Africa cooperation, the cultivation of French-speaking talents will become more important. By strengthening cooperation between the education system and relevant enterprises, we can break the boundaries between disciplines and industries, promote the combination of practice and theory, and improve the application ability of French talents. In addition, we should strengthen the training of students and provide more extracurricular practice opportunities, such as internships, exchanges and participation in projects related to the Belt and Road, so as to enhance their ability and comprehensive quality of using French in real environments.

## 2. The current situation of French talents training in Chinese universities

Under the background of China-Africa cooperation, there are some current problems in the training of French talents in Chinese universities. On the one hand, there is a lack of career and employment guidance in the talent training system. In the current French talent training process, there is little systematic career planning and guidance, and students often lack an understanding of the job market and are not clear about their career development direction. This has led to many French graduates facing confusion and confusion in the employment process, unable to match the actual demand. On the other hand, there is a lack of practical links in the process of talent training. The study of French major needs to be combined with the actual situation to practice, but there is a general disconnection between classroom teaching and practice in the current cultivation of French talents. The practical teaching of French in schools is often one-sided and can not really meet the needs of students in practical application. The lack of practical training makes the students lack of practical experience and practical operation ability after graduation, which brings greater pressure to their competition in the French talent market. As for the above problems, we should make corresponding improvement and outlook according to the background of China-Africa cooperation and the development

needs of the Belt and Road Initiative, and pay attention to the introduction of practical links in the process of talent training. By organizing French practice programs, we can strengthen cooperation with enterprises, carry out practical courses and practice bases, and provide more opportunities related to practical work, so that students can apply what they learn in practice and better adapt to career needs.

### 3. Ways to cultivate French applied talents in non-cooperative contexts

#### 1. Construction of teaching mode and teaching quality assurance system

Under the background of China-Africa cooperation, the cultivation of French talents should pay attention to the construction of teaching model and teaching quality guarantee system. This is because under the influence of the Belt and Road Initiative, the expanding demand for French talents and the improvement of comprehensive quality requirements force us to rethink how to train application-oriented French talents. The following will be elaborated from two aspects: the innovation of teaching mode and the construction of teaching quality assurance system. On the one hand, in terms of teaching mode, we need to innovate teaching methods and improve teaching effect. The traditional teaching mode is mainly based on a single knowledge transfer, there is a problem of one-way teaching by teachers and passive acceptance by students. In the context of China-Africa cooperation, we should focus on cultivating students' practical application ability, so that they can adapt to the requirements of the Belt and Road Initiative for French talents. Therefore, we can adopt a project-driven teaching model, by introducing practical projects into the classroom, so that students can learn in practice and improve their practical operation ability and problem-solving ability. At the same time, we can also promote cooperative learning and group discussion teaching methods to encourage students to learn, communicate and solve problems in cooperation, and cultivate their teamwork and innovative thinking ability. For example, introducing cases related to the Belt and Road Initiative, allowing students to conduct group discussions and propose solutions, can not only deepen their understanding of French knowledge, but also cultivate their comprehensive application ability. On the other hand, in terms of the construction of a teaching quality assurance system, we need to establish a sound evaluation mechanism and a teaching quality monitoring system. According to the training goals and needs of French talents, we should formulate clear learning goals and evaluation standards. For example, the needs of the Belt and Road China-Africa cooperation projects can be incorporated into the teaching goals, and students' comprehensive quality and application ability can be assessed by examining their performance in practical projects. At the same time, we also need to establish a teacher training system to improve the teaching level of teachers. Regular teaching training should be conducted for teachers, and professional evaluation and feedback mechanisms should be introduced to continuously improve their teaching ability and quality. At the same time, a student evaluation and feedback mechanism should be established to allow students to participate in the evaluation and monitoring of teaching quality and provide valuable suggestions and suggestions for improvement.

#### 2. Strengthen school-enterprise cooperation to build overseas internship and employment bases

With the development of the global economy and the deepening of China-Africa cooperation, there is an increasing demand for French talents. In this context, strengthening school-enterprise cooperation and jointly building internship and employment bases abroad is an important path to train high-quality French talents. The following will introduce this path in detail from three aspects, and give practical cases to illustrate. First of all, strengthening school-enterprise cooperation is an inevitable choice to achieve the goal of French talent training. School-enterprise cooperation is the establishment of strategic partnership between universities and enterprises, through the joint training of students, the implementation of the integration of production and education, to promote the docking of school education and actual employment needs. In the process of implementing school-enterprise cooperation, cooperation agreements can be signed, communication platforms can be built, internship and employment planning and organization can be jointly participated in, and foreign internship and employment bases can be jointly built. Taking the cooperation between China and Africa as an example, the cooperation between countries in economy, trade, culture and other aspects is getting closer and closer, and the training of French talents has become the foundation of China-Africa cooperation. Cooperation with Chinese and African enterprises can provide students with the opportunity to learn in practice and provide a broader space for students' future employment. Secondly, in the process of building internship and employment bases abroad, attention should be paid to carrying out practical projects abroad. By organizing students to participate in overseas internship projects, students' practical ability and cross-cultural communication ability can be improved. For example, cooperation with enterprises in French-speaking African countries can organize students to go to Africa for summer internships to learn about the local economy and culture, and improve students' understanding and adaptability to the African region. At the same time, students in the internship can also increase the opportunity to use the language, improve the ability of speaking and writing French, and better adapt to the needs of multinational enterprises. For example, a Chinese e-commerce company has opened an office in France with a French partner, offering internship opportunities in the office and providing students with opportunities to cooperate with foreign enterprises. Finally, to build a foreign internship and employment base, we also need to strengthen the construction of teachers. Colleges and universities should strengthen the training and management of French teachers to improve their teaching and guidance ability. At the same time, foreign French teachers should be introduced to provide rich and diverse teaching resources, so that students can learn more authentic and pure knowledge of French pronunciation and culture. In addition, it is necessary to strengthen the professional development training of French teachers, improve their teaching level and international vision, and provide better support for students' internship abroad. For example, conducting international academic exchanges for French teachers, participating in international conferences and seminars to share teaching experience and the latest teaching methods.

### 3. Strengthen vocational guidance to meet practical occupational needs

In the context of China-Africa cooperation, there is an increasing demand for the cultivation of French talents. In order to cultivate application-oriented French talents who meet the practical vocational needs, vocational guidance should be strengthened. This paper will elaborate the strategies of strengthening career guidance from three aspects, and illustrate them through practical cases. First of all, it is necessary to strengthen the career direction guidance of French talents training. Through vocational awareness education for students, guide them to understand the employment situation and job demand of French talents, and help them clear career goals and development direction. For example, students can be organized to visit some enterprises and institutions in cooperation with China and France, so that they can personally feel the application and importance of French in practical work. At the same time, some professionals engaged in the French profession can be invited to the school to give lectures and share, introduce their career experience and employment prospects, and stimulate students' career interest and enthusiasm. Secondly, vocational skills training for French talents should be strengthened. In addition to the mastery of the language, French talents also need to have certain vocational skills in order to adapt to the practical needs of the profession. Therefore, teachers should pay attention to cultivating students' practical ability and professional quality. For example, practical links can be added to the teaching process, allowing students to improve their communication, collaboration and problem-solving skills by simulating situations in real workplaces. In addition, some vocational skills courses related to French, such as French business writing and translation skills, can be offered to enhance students' career competitiveness. Finally, cooperation with enterprises should be strengthened to provide internship and job opportunities for students. By establishing close cooperation with enterprises and understanding their needs, students should be provided with opportunities for practical exercise. For example, internship positions can be provided in cooperation with relevant enterprises in China-Africa cooperation projects so that students can exercise their abilities in practical work. At the same time, it can also cooperate with enterprises to carry out school-enterprise cooperation training courses to provide students with employment skills training and practical guidance. In this way, school education can be better aligned with actual employment needs, so that students can find jobs smoothly after graduation, and make greater contribution to China-Africa cooperation.

**Conclusion:** The cultivation of French-speaking talents in the context of China-Africa cooperation faces great opportunities and challenges. By establishing a perfect teaching quality guarantee system, strengthening cooperation with enterprises to build overseas internship and employment bases and strengthening career guidance, the quality and effect of French talent training can be promoted. These paths not only help to improve the practical ability and professional quality of talents, but also adapt to the needs of China-Africa cooperation, integrate into the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative, and make important contributions to the development of China-Africa friendly and cooperative relations.

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