

# Language Art in Russian Teaching from a Cross-cultural Perspective

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**Keywords:** Cross-cultural communication; Russian teaching; Language art; Teaching strategies; Teaching effect evaluation

**Abstract:** From the cross-cultural perspective, this paper deeply discusses the language art in Russian teaching and puts forward corresponding teaching strategies. First of all, the paper points out the importance of improving Russian teaching effect and enhancing students' intercultural communication ability under the background of globalization. Then, the article elaborates the theoretical basis of Russian teaching from the cross-cultural perspective, including the basic theory of cross-cultural communication, the characteristics and challenges of Russian teaching, the importance of cross-culture in Russian teaching, and the definition of Russian language art and its application in teaching. Through experimental research and various evaluation methods, the effectiveness and feasibility of the proposed teaching strategy are verified. The results show that the teaching strategies integrated with language arts can significantly enhance students' learning interest and effect, and enhance their cross-cultural communication ability. I hope this research can provide useful reference for Russian educators.

## 1. Introduction

With the advance of globalization, cross-cultural communication has become more and more frequent, and mastering a foreign language has become an essential skill in modern society [1]. Russian, as one of the widely used languages in the world, plays an important role in international communication [2]. However, Russian teaching is not a simple language teaching, but also involves a deep understanding of Russian culture [3]. This study aims to explore the language art in Russian teaching from a cross-cultural perspective, with a view to improving the effect of Russian teaching and enhancing students' cross-cultural communication ability. This research is not only helpful to enrich and improve Russian teaching methodology, but also of great significance to cultivate talents with international vision.

At present, scholars' research on Russian teaching mostly focuses on the teaching methods of basic language knowledge such as grammar and vocabulary, while there is relatively little research on Russian teaching from the cross-cultural perspective [4]. Although more and more scholars have begun to pay attention to cultural factors in language teaching, the discussion on language art in Russian teaching is still insufficient [5]. This study aims to fill this gap and provide new teaching ideas and methods for Russian educators through in-depth analysis of Russian teaching from a cross-cultural perspective.

## 2. Cross-cultural perspective of the theoretical basis of Russian teaching

Cross-cultural communication refers to the process in which people from different cultural backgrounds transmit information and communicate ideas through communication tools such as language, behavior and symbols. In cross-cultural communication, misunderstandings and conflicts often occur due to cultural differences [6]. Therefore, understanding the values, beliefs, customs and habits of different cultures is very important for effective cross-cultural communication. Russian teaching has its own uniqueness, such as the complexity of pronunciation and intonation and the particularity of vocabulary and grammar. At the same time, Russian teaching still faces many challenges, as shown in Figure 1.

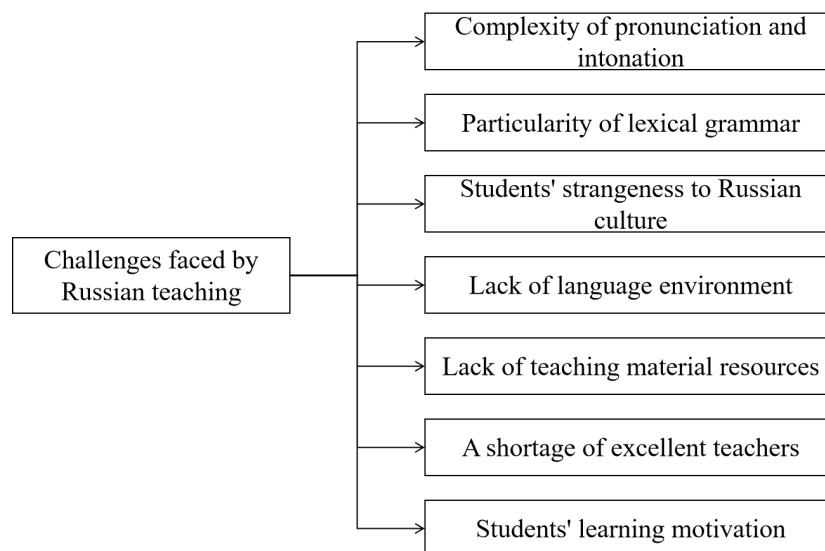


Figure 1 Challenges faced by Russian teaching

Integrating cross-cultural elements into Russian teaching will help students better understand and master Russian and enhance their cross-cultural communication ability. By understanding Russian history, culture, customs and habits, students can have a deeper understanding of Russian vocabulary and expressions, and improve the accuracy and appropriateness of language use [7]. Cross-cultural teaching also helps to cultivate students' open thinking and multicultural awareness, and lays a solid foundation for their future international exchanges.

Russian language art means that in the process of Russian teaching, teachers use various teaching means and skills to impart Russian knowledge and skills in an artistic way. This teaching method aims to stimulate students' interest in learning and improve the teaching effect. In Russian teaching, teachers can help students learn Russian in a relaxed and pleasant atmosphere by means of vivid language description, scenario simulation and role-playing, and at the same time deepen their understanding and recognition of Russian culture. Teachers can also make use of multicultural resources such as music, movies and literary works to enrich teaching content and improve students' cultural literacy and aesthetic ability.

### 3. Language art practice in Russian teaching

#### 3.1. The art of pronunciation in Russian teaching

Russian phonetic art is an important part of Russian teaching. Phonetics is not only the material shell of language, but also an important means to convey information and express emotions. In Russian teaching, teachers can help students master the correct Russian pronunciation and intonation by means of model reading, imitation and comparison. Teachers can also guide students to appreciate and feel the beauty of Russian pronunciation. For example, by reading poems, essays and other literary works, students can experience the rhythm and rhythm of Russian pronunciation, thus stimulating students' interest in learning and improving the effect of pronunciation learning.

#### 3.2. Artistic treatment of vocabulary and sentence patterns

In Russian teaching, the artistic treatment of vocabulary and sentence patterns is very important to improve students' language use ability. Teachers can help students understand and remember vocabulary through vivid examples and vivid metaphors. Teachers can also guide students to enrich language expression and make the language more vivid and interesting by changing sentence structure and using rhetorical devices. This artistic approach can not only improve students' language expression ability, but also cultivate their innovative thinking and aesthetic ability.

#### 3.3. Integration of cultural background knowledge and teaching

In Russian teaching, the integration of cultural background knowledge is not only an auxiliary

means to impart language knowledge, but also a key link to deepen students' language understanding and application ability. Language is the carrier of culture, and the rich culture behind Russian adds unique charm to it. Therefore, integrating cultural background knowledge into Russian teaching will help students to grasp the deep meaning and usage situation of language more accurately. Teachers can integrate Russian cultural background knowledge into the classroom in many ways. First of all, introduce the historical development of Russia, so that students can understand the historical changes of this country and how these historical events affect the formation and evolution of Russian. For example, talk about the influence of Peter the Great's Westernization Reform on Russian vocabulary and expression, or discuss the influence of Soviet language policy on modern Russian. Secondly, teachers can introduce Russian cultural characteristics to students, such as achievements in literature, art and music. By analyzing the language style and cultural connotation in classic literary works, students can feel the beauty and cultural depth of Russian more intuitively. At the same time, exploring Russian traditional art and music can also stimulate students' interest in Russian culture. Furthermore, understanding Russian customs is very important for learning Russian. Teachers can introduce the Russian way of life and way of thinking in terms of festivals, celebrations and daily habits. This will not only help students understand Russian idioms and etiquette, but also enhance their cultural sensitivity in practical communication.

### **3.4. The use of emotional color in Russian teaching**

Emotional color plays an important role in Russian teaching. Language is not only a transmission tool of information, but also an expression of emotion. Therefore, making full use of emotional color in Russian teaching can significantly improve students' language perception and application ability. Teachers can guide students to feel the emotional changes in Russian by reading different emotional texts. At the same time, teachers can also encourage students to use the Russian vocabulary and sentence patterns they have learned to express their feelings. This can not only train students' language organization ability, but also enhance their emotional expression ability.

## **4. Cross-cultural perspective of Russian language art teaching strategies**

### **(1) Enhance students' cross-cultural awareness**

In Russian teaching, it is very important to improve students' cross-cultural awareness. Teachers can help students to establish the awareness of cross-cultural communication by guiding them to understand the differences between different cultures; Encourage students to actively participate in cross-cultural communication activities, such as simulated business negotiations and cultural exchange activities, so that students can improve their cross-cultural communication ability in practice.

### **(2) Use Russian proverbs and common sayings to enrich the teaching content**

Russian is rich in proverbs and sayings, which are not only philosophical, but also have rich cultural characteristics. Teachers can use these proverbs and sayings to enrich the teaching content, so that students can better understand and master Russian by learning and using these language resources; It can also guide students to deeply understand the similarities and differences between the two cultures by comparing proverbs and common sayings between China and Russia, so as to enhance students' cross-cultural awareness.

### **(3) The teaching strategy of creating Russian language environment**

In order to enhance students' practical Russian skills, teachers should take the initiative to build a Russian learning environment. This can be achieved by holding Russian communication corners, Russian speeches and competitions, so that students will have more opportunities to practice Russian. In addition, teachers can also use multimedia resources, such as Russian movies and music, to create an immersive Russian environment for students, so that they can improve their Russian ability unconsciously.

### **(4) Practice teaching with Russian culture**

In the process of Russian teaching, integrating Russian cultural elements into practical teaching

has been proved to be an efficient teaching strategy. In order to achieve this goal, teachers can plan and organize students to visit Russian cultural exhibitions, or invite friends from Russia to carry out cultural exchange activities, so that students can feel and understand the Russian cultural heritage on the spot. In addition, teachers can also design cultural practice projects according to the teaching content, so that students can learn and use Russian in depth in practical operation, and then enhance their language practice ability and cross-cultural communication ability.

## 5. Evaluation and reflection on the teaching effect of Russian language art

In order to scientifically evaluate the effect of Russian language art teaching, this paper adopts various evaluation methods. These include regular tests to measure students' progress in language skills such as pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar; Classroom participation observation to evaluate students' initiative and interest in learning. The results are shown in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1 Periodic test results

Test item	Average score (initial)	Average score (later period)	Range of progress
Speech sound	75	88	+13
Vocabulary	70	85	+15
Grammar	68	82	+14

Table 2 Observation results of classroom participation

Evaluation project	Initial observation results	Late observation results	Change situation
Initiative	Average number of active speeches per week by students: 5 times.	Average number of active speeches per week by students: 12 times.	Remarkable improvement
Learning interest	Medium	High	Remarkable improvement
Attention concentration	Common	High	Remarkable improvement

The regular test results (Table 1) show the students' progress in pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar. By comparing the average scores in the early and late stages, it can be seen that students have significantly improved their language skills.

The observation results of classroom participation (Table 2) reflect the changes of students' performance in the classroom. From the initial stage to the later stage, students' initiative, interest in learning and concentration have been improved, which shows that their interest and participation in Russian language art teaching are increasing.

In addition, through questionnaires and interviews, we know that students generally hold a positive attitude towards Russian language art teaching. They said that this teaching method made Russian learning more interesting and vivid, and improved their learning interest and motivation. At the same time, students also reflect that they can better understand and remember Russian knowledge through cultural integration and the use of emotional colors. In teaching, we also found some problems. Some students said that there are still difficulties in phonetic art, and more guidance and practice are needed. To solve this problem, we plan to increase the diversity and interest of pronunciation practice, such as improving students' pronunciation skills through dubbing and role-playing.

## 6. Conclusions

From the cross-cultural perspective, this study deeply discusses the language art in Russian teaching and puts forward corresponding teaching strategies. Through practice, these teaching strategies have achieved remarkable results in improving students' learning interest and effect. In the future, we will continue to deepen this research field, provide more innovative teaching methods

for Russian educators, and cultivate talents with international vision and intercultural communication ability.

Looking forward to the future, we expect that Russian language and art teaching can pay more attention to students' individual differences and provide personalized teaching programs. At the same time, combining modern technology, such as virtual reality and online interaction, we will create a more diversified learning environment and further stimulate students' interest and creativity in learning.

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