



# An Analysis of the Importance of Infiltrating Culture in Russian Language Teaching

Shuang Zhang<sup>(✉)</sup>

HeiLongJiang University of Technology, Jixi, Heilongjiang, China  
cythian@yeah.net

**Abstract.** With the increasing development of the global economy, various fields of our country have gradually attached importance to foreign exchanges, and language teaching has attracted the attention of major universities. For the Russian language, it is itself a small language type, with obvious complexity and rigor. Nowadays, many schools have set up special Russian majors, and will also add language content to Russian teaching. In essence, foreign language Russian teaching has not yet formed a complete teaching system, and the cultural penetration education is still a mere formality. In this regard, major colleges and universities should pay attention to the importance of cultural penetration in Russian language teaching, constantly explore the unique Russian language and culture, and use cultural content to improve the quality of Russian teaching.

**Keywords:** Russian · language teaching · cultural integration · stimulating interest

## 1 Introduction

As far as the basic characteristics of Russian are concerned, its complexity and logic are relatively obvious. If you want to improve your language mastery, you will face difficult language learning. If students want to communicate daily through the Russian language, they also need to understand the local cultural connotation, national style or some interesting customs through Russian. For now, many schools pay more and more attention to the Russian teaching situation, and also adopt comprehensive measures to improve the current teaching form. However, from an overall perspective, many colleges and universities have not yet integrated the teaching of minor languages and cultural elements. If cross-cultural communication is involved in learning, students will be more flustered. In order to effectively improve the effectiveness of Russian language teaching, it is necessary to continuously increase Russian culture in teaching, and to highlight the importance of cultural penetration through the combined effect of folklore and culture.

## 2 The Value of Permeating Culture for Russian Language Teaching

The Russian language itself is an important language tool for daily communication, and it also carries the unique local folk culture. In addition, the Russian language has a strong

vitality, and local culture is an important basic condition for the continuous inheritance and development of the language; because the language itself is a cultural carrier, which has a variety of deep cultural meanings, and because the regional nature of each country is different, it is suitable for it. There are also significant differences in language communication. In this regard, in order to obtain good teaching effects in Russian teaching, colleges and universities must pay full attention to the cultural penetration in language teaching, which should also involve local customs or the unique cultural background of countries. Learning interest can also enhance students' cross-cultural accomplishment, so as to meet the requirements of cultivating high-quality talents. In actual teaching, college teachers should constantly innovate teaching modes and teaching content, and design Russian language and culture teaching in a targeted manner, so that students can use Russian knowledge and language flexibly, and obtain real-time information to promote the improvement of communication efficiency. Otherwise, when students communicate without understanding the folk culture or deeper connotations, it is easy to cause communication contradictions due to the meaning or use of sentences. In general, Russian language communication has formal daily greetings and necessary polite expressions, so teachers should focus on these aspects. If Russian culture and Chinese culture are confused with each other, it will lead to misunderstanding in communication. Therefore, in order to improve communication efficiency, it is necessary to pay attention to cultural penetration. For example, to distinguish Chinese culture and Russian culture, teachers can effectively use Russian language to express Chinese culture, and distinguish the difference between Chinese and Russian expressions in idiom teaching, so as to help students distinguish the difference between the two languages and cultures [1].

### **3 Current Situation of Russian Teaching in Colleges and Universities in My Country**

Russian teaching needs a positive language environment to support the operation, on the basis of which can we continuously improve students' comprehensive ability and cultural literacy, thus reflecting the importance of cultural penetration in language teaching. The current state of Russian teaching today reflects the effective transformation of commonly used spoken language and other teaching methods. In essence, Russian language teaching is not necessarily all used in daily communication, because there are still many shortcomings.

#### **3.1 Teachers and Students Do Not Fully Understand the Russian Language**

At present, the Russian subject is still an elective course in the subject system of Chinese colleges and universities; and the teachers and students of the school have been affected by the examination-oriented education for a long time, which leads them to pay less attention to Russian teaching. For teachers and students in colleges and universities, the main value of setting up Russian courses is that they can obtain corresponding credits through the examination of Russian subjects, and they have no other value. This is reflected in the fact that after the opening of Russian courses, many schools have shorter courses, with a maximum of two hours of Russian courses per week, which limits the

value of teaching content. Moreover, in order to complete the teaching task and catch up with the progress of the elective courses, many teachers use relatively lagging teaching methods, thus ignoring the cultural background in teaching; and students are accustomed to passive learning or listening, and their learning ability is difficult to penetrate deeper cultural connotations. Compared with other courses, most students feel that this course is boring and boring, so they gradually lose interest in learning Russian, and eventually lead to the loss of Russian language teaching [2].

### **3.2 The Lack of Scientificity in Russian Textbooks**

Judging from the current teaching situation, many schools offer Russian elective courses and guide students to participate in Russian learning at the beginning of the course. However, it cannot be ignored that the current Russian teaching materials are not complete, and the content involved is relatively one-sided and has not been formed. Scientific Russian language teaching system. The fundamental reason is that the Russian teaching does not specify the content that matches the syllabus, and the Russian teaching reference materials and other teaching proposition elements do not meet the requirements. Although colleges and universities continue to innovate and increase Russian teaching materials under the development of the new era, they are not updated enough to supplement deeper content, or the integrated information content is not updated in a timely manner, resulting in a relatively single and outdated teaching material content and form.

### **3.3 Lack of Deep-Level Cultural Connotation Innovation Consciousness**

Teachers and students must have the ability to see the essence of Russian language and culture through the surface, only in this way can the effectiveness of Russian language teaching be fully exerted. Compared with English or other small languages, there is currently no effort to explore the deep cultural connotation in Russian language teaching, or each university has not yet established the innovative awareness of deep cultural connotation, resulting in students being relatively unfamiliar in learning Russian language. The cultural connotation contained in the Russian language itself is not fully understood. At the same time, some colleges and universities lack Russian language learning resources and teaching resources, and it is difficult to provide students and teachers with necessary Russian learning equipment or classrooms. Because of the limitations of the above factors, Russian teaching has not really penetrated cultural education.

## **4 Seek Improvement Measures**

In the whole process of language teaching, the introduction of culture plays an important guiding role. At this stage, many teachers have realized the significance and value of cultural infiltration in Russian language teaching, and they are also constantly exploring in practical teaching, researching suitable methods for cultural infiltration in Russian teaching. Measures and programs. However, when carrying out cultural introduction, teachers must adhere to the following principles, and at the same time use the correct method of introduction, see Table 1 for details.

**Table 1.** Principles and methods of culture introduction

| Basic principles of cultural introduction    | Culture introduction method       |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Step by step principle                       | Principles of scientific planning |
| Practicality principle                       | Annotation parsing                |
| The principle of keeping pace with the times | Comparative analysis              |
| Principles of scientific planning            | Practical application             |

Революция;  
Мира;  
Октябрина;  
Владилен(Владимир и Ленин); Трактор;  
Энергия;  
Ракета;  
Герой ;  
Слава;  
Свобода;  
Роза;  
Сталь

**Fig. 1.** Russian name innovation

#### 4.1 Integrate Local Culture

If Russian teaching lacks strong cultural support, the teaching process will be superficial and hollow, and students will gradually lose interest in learning, which will affect the overall quality of Russian teaching. In order to change this teaching situation, we must start from the source of Russian language teaching at this stage and carry out all-round transformation and upgrading to ensure that Russian culture can fully penetrate into language teaching. When students first come into contact with Russian language learning, they are generally confused and difficult to understand, so teachers should guide students throughout the process. Especially in the design of Russian teaching equipment, teachers should use information technology to find materials or materials needed for teaching. It is worth noting that it must be closely combined with local unique culture, customs or living customs [3]. For example, there are obvious cultural differences between Russian names and Chinese names, so teachers can demonstrate the innovation of Russian names through video, as shown in Fig. 1, so that students can effectively distinguish the difference between Russian and Chinese names.

With the development of information technology, more and more schools have carried out information-based teaching innovation. Therefore, Russian language teaching is aided by information means, creating a situational teaching environment for students, and immersing students in classroom teaching. For example, when teachers teach *меняться*



волк в овечьей шкуре

**Fig. 2.** Teaching pictures display

- Берегитесь лжепророков,
- которые приходят к вам в овечьей одежде,
- а внутри суть волки хищные.

не по дням, а по (cultural heritage) related content, they can use new media technology to show students local culture, or play cultural short films, through the above methods to infiltrate Russian culture implicitly into teaching [4].

For example, as shown in Fig. 2, compared with a single teaching method, displaying pictures or playing videos will enrich teaching and make classroom activities more vivid and intuitive, which will also help students remember Russian culture. In the spare time, teachers can reserve homework according to the content of the class and guide students to use information technology to independently explore relevant Russian culture.

#### 4.2 Expanding Students' Humanistic Horizons

If the students themselves lack good humanistic quality, it will be difficult to understand the cultural connotation when learning Russian knowledge. In order to improve the effectiveness of Russian language teaching in practice, it is also necessary to broaden students' Russian cultural horizons in an all-round way on the basis of teaching. For example, when teaching Russian, you can hold interesting lectures or salon activities. If school conditions permit, teachers can guide students to participate in practice, or choose appropriate publications or other diversified methods to penetrate the culture. Teachers can also add Chinese culture, such as *Молодость хороша тем, что она имеет будущее.* (Youth is beautiful because it has a future), using the contrast of beautiful words to deepen students' Russian language and culture. In these interesting ways, students can learn the charm and characteristics of Russian culture by correspondence, and at the same time, they will be transformed into local folklore and way of thinking. When students have sufficient cultural literacy, they can further understand the deeper Russian culture, thus accumulating profound cultural literacy.

#### 4.3 Create a Variety of Daily Communication Activities

Because the Russian language itself is used for daily communication activities, teachers cannot keep it on the surface, but should continue to expand the scope of daily teaching, especially pay attention to the creation of diverse Russian communication activities, and focus on comprehensively promoting, innovating and optimizing the traditional Russian

teaching process. In daily teaching, casual teachers can create interesting Russian communication activities and guide students to actively participate in Russian communication activities. In recent years, some colleges and universities have set up special corners for Russian teaching to provide a corresponding platform for teachers and students to communicate in this way. Only by fundamentally optimizing and innovating Russian teaching can we enhance the role of cultural penetration and promote the construction of exchange mechanisms [5].

In addition, it is necessary to create daily Russian communication from the perspective of interest, so as to stimulate students' interest in learning Russian in all aspects. For example, in Russian language teaching, teachers can randomly assign groups and ask students to play interesting classroom games through inquiry-based learning mode, so as to allow students to actively participate in oral communication. Improve Russian communication, and in such competitions enhance students' cultural literacy, and ultimately improve the quality of teaching. Festival activities can also be organized according to the local time period. All teachers and students actively participate in the unique customs and culture, and strengthen cross-cultural exchanges under the guidance of culture, which can also promote the friendship between the two countries.

## 5 Conclusion

In short, infiltrating cultural thinking in Russian language teaching can improve students' social communication thinking and help students form a systematic way of thinking. Therefore, teachers should infiltrate cultural thinking into Russian language teaching with the greatest patience, so that students can improve their cultural literacy and thinking mode in their learning, which also plays an important role in learning with other subjects. In future practice, colleges and universities should summarize Russian teaching experience, infiltrate Russian culture according to local conditions, and let students use correct Russian for practical communication.

## References

1. Huang, T., & Ma, S. (2021). The cultivation of cross-cultural awareness in Russian classrooms in middle schools—From the perspective of cultural adaptation. *Teaching Russian in China*, 40(04), 87–95.
2. Yu, H., & Xu, J. (2020). Talking about the way of learning from passive to active in Russian language teaching. *Prose Baijia (Theory)*, 12, 121–122.
3. Zhang, C. (2020). Demonstration of integrated research on Russian language theory and teaching from a cross-cultural perspective. *China Publishing*, 14, 71.
4. Song, B. (2019). Research on the key points of dialect cultural penetration in Russian language teaching. *Culture Industry*, 13, 33–34.
5. Paliziti, Y. (2018). Analysis of the importance of infiltrating culture in Russian language teaching. *Contemporary Educational Practice and Teaching Research*, 09, 70–71.

**Open Access** This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

