

# ***Problems and Resolvent of the Teaching of Russian Language Major in Independent College under the background of "Belt and Road"***

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**Abstract:** With the continuous expansion of the "Belt and Road" economic and trade cooperation system, the demand for compound and innovative Russian talents is also increasing. As an important place for the training of Russian talents, colleges and universities need to keep up with the pace of development of the times, comprehensively and scientifically understand the development opportunities brought by the "Belt and Road" initiative to Russian students in colleges and universities, and constantly enhance students' professional ability to meet the needs of the market for professional Russian talents. Therefore, Russian teaching in colleges and universities must accurately grasp the ideological connotation of the "Belt and Road" initiative, comprehensively examine the existing problems in Russian teaching, and constantly reform and innovate the strategies of Russian teaching in colleges and universities and strengthen the mode of talent training according to the talent demand standard proposed by the "Belt and Road" initiative.

## **1. The "Belt and Road" Initiative and Russian Education Promote Cultural Intercommunication**

The core content of the "Belt and Road" construction is "policy coordination, facilities connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration, and people-to-people bond". However, to achieve this "five links", language communication is indispensable. Under the background of the "Belt and Road" construction, exchanges and cooperation with countries and regions where Russian is the official language are closely related to China's political and economic development. The cultivation of Russian talents, the exchange of cultures and the establishment of friendly relations among ethnic groups are necessary conditions to ensure the realization of this great blueprint. Therefore, the demand for Russian talents is increasing day by day. Therefore, it brings new opportunities and challenges to the training requirements of Russian language talents in independent colleges, and has more diversified and specialized requirements for the training mode, quality structure and capacity of Russian talents at this stage, and the cultivation of new compound Russian talents will become an important goal of teaching in independent colleges.

## **2. Innovative Thinking of Independent Colleges under the Background of "Belt and Road"**

Independent college's key point is to highlight the word "extraordinary", and the innovative

genes in the bones are a powerful driving force for implementing a new school-running and management model. Under the "Belt and Road" initiative, the education and training of innovative compound talents has become an indispensable basic work. Independent colleges can seize new opportunities and combine their own advantages and characteristics to explore and construct a long-term mechanism for the development of innovative education for cultivating practical and compound Russian talents. We should advocate the combination of innovative education and regional economic development, and carry out diversified training modes such as Sino-foreign research, interdisciplinary cooperation in running schools and overseas training, so as to achieve complementary integration.

### **3. Problems in the Teaching of Russian Major in Independent Colleges**

#### **3.1 Traditional Teaching Model and Low Students' learning Enthusiasm**

At this stage, Russian education in colleges and universities is still in a relatively traditional mode. For example, the teaching mainly depends on the syllabus and the teaching materials are aging. Students' mastery of vocabulary and grammar remains the only yardstick for evaluating test results. Students still follow the traditional learning mode, such as memorizing words by rote, listening to tapes and so on. Due to the disconnection between language learning and practice, students lack Russian thinking ability, and the phenomenon of "dumb" Russian appears in face-to-face communication. These reasons make it difficult for undergraduate students to participate in social competition. At the same time, there is a vicious circle between the unsatisfactory employment and the cold situation of Russian majors. Take the Russian major in our school as an example. 80% of the students come from Yunnan, Guizhou, and Gansu and students from these provinces and cities have less exposure to Russian. At the same time, the introduction of Russian is more difficult than other languages at the beginning of the study, so students' enthusiasm for learning is low. Therefore, it is difficult for students to learn a new language from scratch, which is difficult to attract students' interest. At the same time, exam-oriented education has long paid too much attention to knowledge inculcation and neglected the cultivation of students' abilities. Therefore, this requires changing the traditional teaching methods, cultivating students' comprehensive ability, fully mobilizing students' enthusiasm and initiative, and enhancing students' interest in learning Russian.

#### **3.2 Unreasonable Curriculum and Greater Difficulty in Training Practical and Compound Talents**

The traditional teaching mode is based on textbooks, mainly on grammar explanations, constantly inculcating knowledge points, which determines the unity of teaching content. In the process of explaining knowledge, students accept it passively, but they don't know how to use knowledge points. At the same time, some schools also use older textbooks, which cannot adapt to the current society, and this part of the content is more astringent and difficult for students to understand, which a reason for the single content of teaching is also. Therefore, we should choose the content that fits the social life and conforms to the mainstream of today's social development, enrich the classroom teaching, make knowledge and life closely fit, and achieve the application of learning.

Tourism, business, translation and other characteristic courses are only offered for one semester, and the students finally grasp some simple concepts. As a result, the Russian conversation topics of students are limited to books, and they only know Russian when choosing a job, but they know little about the relevant fields. The derailment of professional training and practice does not make use of

practical and compound talents training, which results in a status quo of emphasizing knowledge and neglecting ability. However, students have fewer opportunities to participate and cannot be provided a good learning environment. This kind of single teaching method will surely make students feel boring and dampen their enthusiasm and interest in learning. At the same time, there is a common phenomenon that every course has its own textbooks, and these textbooks are lack of corresponding control in the content arrangement. Such settings tend to cause students to learn too much content, resulting in a decline in learning efficiency.

### **3.3 The professional structure of the discipline does not match, and the employment problem is positively related to Russian education.**

With the emphasis on culture, tourism, trade, finance, transportation and so on, the "Belt and Road" construction needs a large number of compound talents who master engineering technology, international trade, project design and management, and also master language. At present, the teaching of Russian in most colleges and universities has a situation of "strong language and weak professionalism", which cannot meet the needs of the construction of "Belt and Road", and the problems of "labor shortage" and "difficult employment" coexist. Because the major is very single, the employment of Russian majors is difficult to match the needs of employers. Some students' employment is not ideal, which leads to the problem of the source of students in Russian education worsening.

## **4. Improvement of Teaching Methods of Russian Majors in Independent Colleges under the Background of "Belt and Road"**

### **4.1 Multidimensional Russian Teaching Model, Not Only Based on Achievement**

The essence of interaction between teaching and learning is to guide students to accept new knowledge actively in an appropriate way. In the teaching of Russian majors, we should make full use of the simulated situational teaching sites such as the speech training room and the off-campus practice training bases. Because these places can provide students with professional and high-quality language learning conditions, create a good language learning situation, so that students can experience the actual state of communication in advance, improve their language sense and thinking ability, and adapt to the work scene in advance. Although most students study English before they enter the university, they are very unfamiliar with Russian, which leads to low interest in learning. Moreover, students have no clear career plan for the future, so most of them are less motivated to learn. In order to arouse students' enthusiasm, we should make students understand the importance of learning Russian at the beginning of the term. For example, we should inform them that under the background of the current policy of "Belt and Road" in the country and the good momentum of the development of Sino Russian relations, the society needs more Russian professionals, so the employment prospects of Russian majors are very good. Let the students feel the useful place, so as to stimulate the students' thirst for knowledge. Teachers can also introduce more Russian customs and customs to students in class, which can arouse students' curiosity and arouse their exploratory desire. Teachers should treat students equally, not give up any one of them, actively create a good learning atmosphere, and realize the real communication between students and teachers, so as to improve the quality of teaching. At the same time, teachers should change the traditional teaching mode, use multimedia and network to show students the world outside, broaden their horizons, let students understand the Russian-speaking countries, and enhance their interest in learning. Teachers also can use learning software to develop students' comprehensive ability of listening, speaking, reading and writing so as to integrate learning with life. It is very important to

create a good Russian learning environment, reform traditional teaching content and improve teaching quality. Current teaching mainly focuses on teaching grammar, which leads students lacking time to practice. Therefore, we should combine practice and practice so that students can really apply what they have learned. On the other hand, the current development momentum of Sino-Russian relation is good, so students want to learn more professional knowledge to prepare for employment. In terms of the allocation of teachers, the cooperation between Chinese and foreign teachers should also be strengthened.

Independent colleges should expand their exchanges with the outside world, and invite experts and scholars from Russian language circles to give academic lectures to students from time to time, so as to expand students' knowledge horizons. In addition, colleges can regularly organize various forms of cultural activities and professional competitions in Russian second classroom, to enrich students' extracurricular life, cultivate students' interest in learning, mobilize students' learning enthusiasm, increase students' self-confidence, and deepen students' understanding of Russian culture.

#### **4.2 Practical and Compound Talents as Training Targets Under the Goal of Cultivating Practical and Compound Talents**

Optimize the curriculum and highlight the professional characteristics. Focus on the combination of theory and practice, enhance the cultivation of students' language skills, and strengthen practical teaching. The content of classroom teaching should not only be based on the content of textbooks, but also be appropriate to select content close to social life and students' interest, so that the content of classroom teaching meets the needs of society and the market. At the same time, teachers should link learning with life reality and select appropriate fragments to carry out Russian dialogue. These contents can not only stimulate students' enthusiasm for learning Russian, but also diversify the content of classroom teaching. Russian majors in colleges and universities should devote themselves to cultivating applied talents and properly expand some practical courses related to international trade and tourism in the content of Russian majors. The curriculum should be set up in line with the demand of the "belt and road" for the compound language talents, according to the guiding ideology of learning for the purpose of application, and according to the knowledge structure of "language + professional knowledge", so as to increase the competitiveness of graduates in finding a good employment opportunity in the future. Colleges should establish school-enterprise partnerships with large and medium-sized enterprises at home and abroad to provide students with a large number of internships and employment opportunities. 3. Exploring the New Mode of Russian Education Guided by the "Belt and Road" Employment Market

In the construction of the "Belt and Road", independent colleges should give full play to their innovative advantages, highlight their professional characteristics, carry out the subject setting of "Russian + Second Major" and introduce the training mode of "double tutors" or "characteristic professional cooperation in running schools", so as to improve the quality and employment competitiveness of Russian graduates. Russian learning is a process of continuous accumulation, which requires the cultivation of comprehensive ability of listening, speaking, reading, writing and translating. In class, teachers should concentrate on more practice and promote students' independent learning, not only help student master Russian knowledge, but also develop students' ability to use foreign languages. Teachers also should use multimedia and other teaching methods to enhance the diversity of classroom teaching methods. Arrange students to listen to and watch Russian TV and movies in their spare time.

## 5. Conclusion

The “Belt and Road Initiative” is both an opportunity and a challenge for Russian education. Although the realistic requirements for cultivating diversified and compound talents have been put forward in the requirements of the "Some Suggestions on the Reform of Undergraduate Education for Foreign Language Majors in the 21st Century", the reform is not accomplished at one stroke, and the specific curriculum and teaching reforms also require a longer process. The construction of “Belt and Road” is inseparable from foreign language talents and professional talents. The perfect combination of the two is a new challenge for foreign language teaching in colleges and universities. Independent colleges should actively explore the development of Russian majors under the situation of “Belt and Road”, give full play to its advantages, constantly improve and perfect its own system, pay attention to the improvement of students' comprehensive quality and professional ability, enhance the core competitiveness of students' employment, and cultivate more Russian talents for the development of the country.

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