

## Research on the Training and Implementation Path of Russian Language International Talents under the Perspective of "Belt and Road"

Linlin Li

Heihe University, Heilongjiang, Heihe, 164300, China

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**Abstract:** With the continuous implementation of the "Belt and Road" strategy, trade between China and Russia becomes frequent, and the demand for Russian language talents is bound to increase. Based on the development strategy of "Belt and Road", this paper analyzes the objectives, characteristics and existing problems of the training of Russian international talents, and puts forward the path of talent training and implementation, in order to promote the overall quality of Russian language talents in China and to cultivate high-quality talents who are more suitable for the development of "Belt and Road".

### 1. Introduction

"One Belt and One Road" is the abbreviation of the "Silk Road Economic Belt" and "Twenty-first Century Maritime Silk Road", which was advocated by Chinese President Xi Jinping. The languages along the "One Belt and One Road" countries are different. Besides the international common language - English, the most important communication language is Russian, especially the 12 Russian-speaking countries along the "Silk Road Economic Belt". These countries play an important role in the exchange and collaboration of future transportation, energy, economic and trade, information technology etc. As a tool of communication, Russian language is bound to have an increasing demand for talents. Therefore, it is important and urgent to cultivate professional Russian language international talents.

### 2. Objectives and problems of Russian international talents training under the background of "One Belt and One Road"

As a language, the most basic function of Russian is communication. In practice, it requires us to communicate fluently with customers of Russian-speaking countries. It is not only reflected in general communication, but also in the mastery of authentic Russian which including proverbs, slangs, derivative new words and foreign transliteration words commonly used in Russian. In addition, in actual process of communication, most of situations are commercial and trade connections, and there are a large number of professional documents and contracts. Therefore, it also requires us to have the capability to translate professional knowledge in written form, and to understand Sino-Russian economic and trade knowledge, contract writing, negotiation skills, customs procedures and common rules of terminology etc.

Although Russian is the major language used in Russian-speaking countries along the "One Belt and One Road" and is used in trade activities among these countries, the importance of English as an international language must not be ignored. Therefore, the training of English language is also very important in the process of talents training. "Bilingual talents" is the ultimate goal.

In the process of trade and cultural exchanges between two countries, besides professional language knowledge and skills, it also requires excellent personal cultivation, intercultural communication skill and innovative ability to adapt to the development of new era. In fact, no matter in school or in society, whether in foreign communication or domestic development, good personal cultivation is essential. Only graduates with both virtue and capability are the real "talents" that the society and the country need. In addition, the ability of intercultural communication is important in the process of "One Belt and One Road" overseas exchange. It requires us to fully

understand the political and cultural backgrounds, as well as social customs of targeting countries in order to have better communication and to avoid unnecessary conflicts and contradictions.

### **3. Problems exist in the training method of Russian language international talents under the perspective of "One Belt and One Road"**

In China's current education system, the most important foreign language is English, which is the international common language. Other foreign languages are only taught in professional foreign language colleges or certain regions. This also leads to the limited choices for students to choose when applying for colleges, and have to give up studying Russian or other languages. Besides, in elementary education, most of the students have not learned Russian; therefore, more than 90% of the students majoring in Russian language in universities start from zero, which increases the difficulty of talents training. Both the lack of Russian learning in elementary education and the lack of students major in Russian in colleges and universities become the major problems that restrict the training of Russian language talents.

The simple training method cannot satisfy the needs of Russian talents in the "One Belt and One Road" strategy. "One Belt and One Road" focuses on economic and trade exchanges and cultural communications. Language exchange is the foundation, but the demand for students' comprehensive practical capabilities is more important. In the process of communication, it is not only about the language, but also requires relative professional knowledge of in the field of trade. Therefore, the teaching method should not limit to the learning of basic Russian, but emphasize the teaching of professional terms and business Russian which are based on real practice. Obviously, there are many inadequacies on this point.

In Chinese colleges and universities, Russian language majors are taught on the basis of basic language knowledge and skills, and the curriculum design mostly focuses on the teaching of basic language knowledge and grammar, but lacking of the introduction of professional vocabulary and related terms, which results that students not able to practice in real situation and influence the actual foreign communication. The Russian majors in colleges and universities are lack of practical curriculum system and are mainly taught the form of coursework in classrooms. This traditional teaching method is relatively simple, which cannot benefit to the cultivation of students' comprehensive capability and the improvement of their practical and innovative ability.

Most of the Russian language faculties in colleges and universities in China are master or doctorates graduates of language and literature who are trained in domestic education system. These teachers have studied Russian language for a long time but without teaching experience in the fields of economics, trade, science and technology, negotiation etc. This makes it impossible for students to learn relevant professional knowledge and skills from the teachers, needless to say practical capability.

### **4. The implementation path of Russian language international talents under the background of "One Belt and One Road"**

Policy support from the national education department is the fundamental circumstance and basis to form the Russian language education system. At present, English is the main foreign language taught in primary education in China. We may offer Russian language elective courses or interest classes in order to lay a good foundation for the training of Russian language professionals in universities and to form a sustainable Russian language talents training system.

For a long time, like other foreign languages, Russian majors taught in China have focused on the cultivation of language knowledge and skills. This leaning method can no longer meet the needs of current social and economic development. It requires us to change the mind of foreign language teaching which has been formed in education for many years, and to recognize and clarify teaching objectives, to change the current simple method of training foreign language talents, and to emphasize the cultivation of professional and comprehensive Russian language talents.

Currently, most of the textbooks used by Russian majors in colleges and universities were

published in the 1990s, which are no longer suitable for the development needs of the new era, especially under the strategic concept of "New Silk Road Economic Belt". Due to time reasons, there are basically no information and knowledge of these fields in existing textbooks, which need to be supplemented urgently. Therefore, colleges and universities may introduce original textbooks for relevant majors to provide written study materials and guarantees for talent training.

The goal of the "One Belt and One Road" strategic concept is to strengthen the economic and trade ties with the world. It is not feasible to close the doors to the outside world obviously. It is necessary to strengthen exchanges between teachers and students in universities and colleges, and to enhance exchanges with the world, and to learn and to promote advanced teaching experiences and methods. For example, regular seminars or training courses with certain topics could be held, and relevant experts from Russia and China could be invited to give keynote speeches or classes. Students could be selected to exchange and study in Russian-speaking countries, or to introduce more students from Russian-speaking countries to study in China in order to provide more opportunities for students to learn Russian in the process of mutual exchange, as well as to build a platform for information exchange and knowledge acquisition.

## **5. Conclusion**

At present, China's "One Belt and One Road" policy has been upgraded to a national economic strategy. Under this circumstance, we need to explore a new mode of talents training. The strategic concept of "One Belt and One Road" brings new development opportunities not only to the economic and cultural exchanges among the countries along the route, but also to the future development direction of Russian language specialty. To face the challenges and problems, we must response actively and find out the implementation strategies of Russian language talents training so as to make a positive contribution to the implementation of the "One Belt and One Road" strategic concept.

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