

Research on New Opportunities of Russian Education and Teaching Innovation in China Based on Idealized Cognitive Model

Xi Jing

Shenyang University, Shenyang, Liaoning, 110044, China

Keywords: Russian; Innovation; Teaching; Cognitive model

Abstract: With the development of China's economy and the promotion of its international status, China and other countries are more and more closely linked. The communication between our country and our neighbouring country, Russia, is even closer. Therefore, in order to better promote the communication between the two countries, it is necessary to effectively improve the teaching quality of Russian, so as to meet the needs of social and economic construction and friendly exchanges between the two countries. Innovative thinking ability is the most important quality of human beings and the core soul of all qualities. The teaching task of Russian needs to take raising the practical application level of the educated to Russian as the main goal, and to improve the enthusiasm of the educated to learn Russian in teaching. Russian has always played an important role in our country's political economy, so it is imperative to reform Russian teaching in our country at this stage. Based on the idealized cognitive model, this paper analyzes the new opportunities for Russian education and teaching innovation in China.

1. Introduction

Today, in the 21st century, the degree of integration and interdependence among countries is unprecedented, and the interconnection and interaction between China and the international community has become unprecedented close [1]. Our country and our neighbour Russia have more close exchanges, so in order to better promote exchanges between the two countries and effectively meet the needs of social and economic construction and friendly exchanges between the two countries. We should effectively improve the teaching quality of Russian and train more qualified foreign language professionals for our country [2]. The main task of the teaching mode of Russian cross-cultural communication in colleges and universities is to cultivate the comprehensive ability of the educated to use Russian, especially their listening and speaking ability, so that they can communicate accurately in Russian in the future work process [3]. Innovation is related to the life and death of a country, the prosperity of a country, and whether a country can stand in the forest of powerful nations. In Russian teaching, it is necessary to improve the educated's autonomous learning ability and related language communication level so as to meet the needs of the society.

Innovation is an idea and practice under the guidance of this idea, and it is a specific activity under the guidance of this principle. The teaching task of Russian needs to take the improvement of the educated's practical application level of Russian as the main goal, improve the educated's enthusiasm for Russian learning in teaching, and fully clarify the differences between the two cultures [5]. Russian teachers should play a leading role according to the actual situation and gradually strengthen the education and training of the educated's cross-cultural awareness in teaching activities. At present, while the process of China's reform and opening-up is accelerating, the exchanges between China and other countries in the world in the fields of economy, politics and culture are also increasing [6]. The cultivation of cross-cultural awareness can cultivate and stimulate the educatee's curiosity about Russian culture, improve their learning initiative, and actively engage in Russian learning, thus ensuring the improvement of their learning efficiency [7]. As an important part of foreign language education in our country, Russian has always played an important role in our political economy, so the reform of Russian teaching is imperative at this stage in our country.

2. Connotation of Russian Education and Teaching Innovation at Present Stage

Every language has its inherent laws and characteristics, and the teaching objectives, teaching contents and teaching tests have relatively unified requirements and standards. The content of Russian teaching materials is the main content of the educatee's study, and its practicability is of great significance to the educatee's future use. The content of teaching materials is also the key way to transmit relevant values [8]. Nowadays, in the tide of market economy, if enterprises do not introduce new products and services, they will easily lose more market share and profits. The same is true of Russian teaching, which requires innovative education. The so-called innovative education is the educational theory and method of stimulating and increasing students' creative behavior through curriculum content and planned educational activities, based on the principle of innovation and taking the cultivation of students' innovative spirit and practical ability as the basic value orientation. Teachers can not only effectively familiarize themselves with the textbooks and grasp the hierarchical structure of knowledge point arrangement in textbooks, but also select appropriate extra-curricular supplementary knowledge to mobilize students' enthusiasm for learning in conjunction with teaching content.

Different teachers choose different teaching materials for the same course, and there is no clear requirement on teaching progress, no unified teaching plan, and the content of teaching can be more or less. Due to the long-term marginalization of Russian curriculum, teachers lack motivation and are not motivated to use modern teaching methods. In the process of screening Russian textbooks in universities, it is necessary to start with the actual needs of the society and the future development of the educatees. On the premise of ensuring the educated's reading, writing and translation, foreign language teaching activities in colleges and universities in our country pay more and more attention to the improvement of practical level and the cultivation of cross-cultural communication ability, as well as the ability to study and judge the national conditions and the ability to spread our culture through foreign languages. The teaching methods misled by traditional teaching concepts cannot meet the students' requirements for knowledge at all, nor can they give full play to their special skills and hobbies, and there is not enough room for innovation. Russian teachers should not be limited by the content of teaching materials in Russian oral English teaching. In teaching, they can choose appropriate knowledge about Russia's national conditions and skillfully design extracurricular knowledge and boring teaching content.

3. Measures and Suggestions for Russian Teaching Innovation

3.1 Ensure the practicality of teaching content

Education should not only be a tool for training and indoctrination, but also a mentor for students to master correct learning methods. Teachers should not only prepare teaching materials, but also prepare students when preparing lessons. This requires teachers to know as much as possible about each student's learning attitude, cognitive ability and hobbies when preparing lessons. There are many factors that affect foreign language learning, of which emotional factors are a very important one. Based on the characteristics of Russian learners, teachers should pay more attention to students and pay attention to their emotional changes. Due to the lack of enthusiasm of some Russian educated people, the language environment cannot meet the actual needs of teaching [9]. Teachers are required to establish relevant scenes and environments according to the teaching objectives, national conditions, culture and teaching content. One of the remarkable signs of effective classroom teaching is that students' learning enthusiasm and consciousness are really mobilized, which reminds teachers to lay a proper Russian language environment.

Teachers' open and equal teacher-student relationship in creating communication situations determines the communication atmosphere of the whole classroom. While learning Russian language knowledge, teachers should integrate cultural background knowledge as part of language knowledge into the process of language teaching. Communicative competence consists of three parts, as shown in Figure 1.

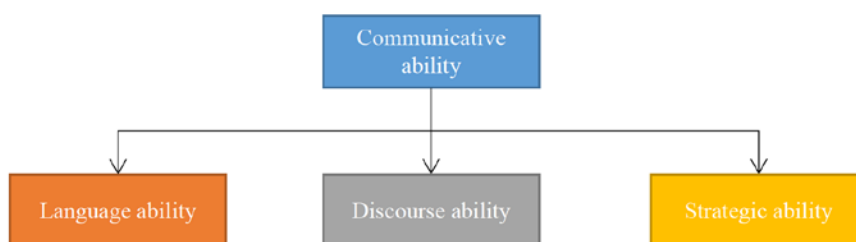


Fig. 1 Communicative competence

Russian teachers create an open and equal relationship between teachers and students when using communicative teaching method. This is not only because teachers implement the student-centered teaching idea, but also because it is conducive to arouse the enthusiasm of students and give full play to their initiative in learning. The relationship between human and environment is very close, and the two are always interacting with each other forever. At present, the general trend of foreign language teaching in our country is becoming more and more obvious. On the basis of listening, speaking, reading, writing and translating skills, we should pay attention to the accumulation of students' practical experience and their ability of cross-cultural communication, critical thinking, national conditions and the ability to spread Chinese culture in foreign languages [10]. With the development of science and technology, the use of multimedia in teaching activities is becoming more and more popular. The teaching of Russian should keep pace with the times and innovate teaching methods and means according to actual needs. As a specialized profession, teachers should not only have high professional ethics, but also professional accomplishment of disciplines. They should also have a sustained knowledge structure for development so as to be competent for guiding and inspiring innovative students.

3.2 Improve teaching mode and teaching methods

In the actual teaching process, every student is eager to be affirmed by the teacher, so the teacher should encourage and praise the students as much as possible, help them to better establish confidence in learning Russian, so as to effectively enhance students' classroom participation. It is necessary to link the language with the actual problems of other countries, so that the teaching and practice of Russian classroom can be effectively combined, and Russian can be taught through situational teaching method. When applying communicative teaching method to Russian teaching, teachers can purposefully help students to use Russian to communicate, so that students can understand in the process of practice what kind of situation they should choose which language to use is more appropriate. Teachers should establish the concept of quality education, take training high-quality international applied talents as their own duty, continuously enrich and perfect themselves, strengthen foreign language teaching reform and scientific research awareness, and improve teaching level by using modern teaching theories and teaching methods.

Flexible and diverse teaching methods should be applied to cultivate students' innovative teaching activities. If teachers have good innovative methods, they should actively apply them in teaching. After the implementation of the first stage of Russian listening and speaking teaching supported by information technology, a stage test should be conducted. The main content of the test is the three modules learned at this stage. The results of the test are not only the basis for evaluating the learning effect of students at this stage, but also the basis for adjusting the strategy in the second stage. The test results are shown in Figure 2.

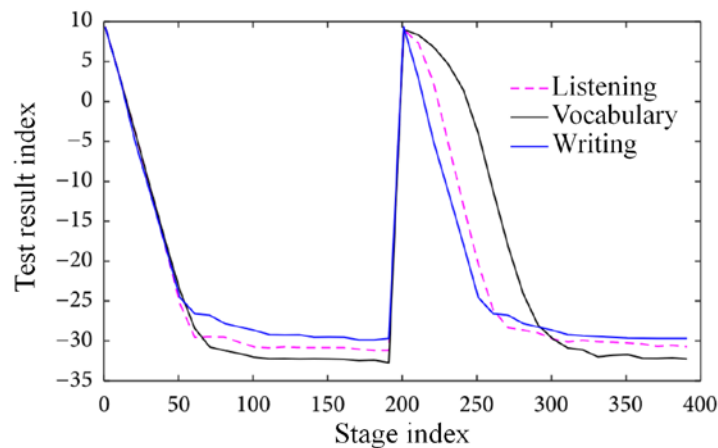


Fig. 2 Comparison of written test scores of listening, vocabulary and writing

Classroom teaching is a place for teachers and students to interact emotionally. Teachers should encourage students to actively participate in discussions and express their own opinions to form an interactive communication between teachers and students. Dialogue communication can also effectively improve students' communicative competence, and dialogue communication is ubiquitous in teaching, so teachers can create as many opportunities for students to communicate in Russian as possible. In the course of text teaching, let the students retell creatively, and make bold and reasonable associations on the basis of mastering the theme of the original text and the development of the story. The content and form of the original text are processed, sorted out, summarized and rewritten. Schools should strengthen exchanges and cooperation with famous schools at home and abroad, provide Russian teachers with opportunities for further study at home and visiting abroad, learn advanced foreign teaching concepts and methods, and improve teachers' comprehensive quality and professional ability as a whole. It makes the study of Russian closely related to the life of the educated, and gradually improves the educated's cross-cultural awareness and Russian learning level.

4. Conclusion

With the deepening of reform and opening up, Chinese society has become increasingly internationalized and international exchanges have become more frequent. The strategic partnership of cooperation between China and Russia is being further promoted and strengthened. Under this international environment, the necessity and importance of innovative teaching of Russian is self-evident. At present, the innovation of Russian teaching is imperative in our country. The application of communicative approach in Russian teaching is to meet the needs of teaching purposes at this stage and to cultivate students' communicative competence in the process of students' communication. In foreign language teaching, teaching students according to their aptitude is the most basic teaching method, so teachers cannot blindly and mechanically imitate in order to simply pursue a certain goal. It is necessary to continuously innovate and reform the teaching mode, and to improve the teaching of Russian according to the needs of the educated and the needs of the society at this stage, so that students can gradually realize the differences between Chinese and Russian cultures in teaching activities. Russian teachers should actively promote the practice of innovative education, boldly try innovative education, and strive to improve students' creativity and innovation ability.

References

- [1] Masso A, Soll M. Change in Language of Instruction in Russian Medium Schools: Multilevel Analysis of Attitudes and Language Proficiency[J]. *Journal of Baltic Studies*, 2014, 45(4):517-54
- [2] Tare M, Golonka E M, Vatz K, et al. Effects of interactive chat versus independent writing on

- L2 learning[J]. *Language Learning & Technology*, 2014, 18(3):208-227.
- [3] Osipov I V, Prasikova A Y, Volinsky A A. Participant behavior and content of the online foreign languages learning and teaching platform[J]. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 2015, 50:476-488.
- [4] Collaborative design as a form of professional development[J]. *Instructional Science*, 2015, 43(2):259-282.
- [5] Johnston, Jenny. Issues of professionalism and teachers: critical observations from research and the literature[J]. *The Australian Educational Researcher*, 2015, 42(3):299-317.
- [6] Galliot, Natal'ya, Graham L J. School based experiences as contributors to career decision-making: findings from a cross-sectional survey of high-school students[J]. *The Australian Educational Researcher*, 2015, 42(2):179-199.
- [7] Edens K, Shields C. A Vygotskian approach to promote and formatively assess academic concept learning[J]. *Assessment & Evaluation in Higher Education*, 2015, 40(7):928-942.
- [8] Deniz H, Adibelli E. Exploring How Second Grade Elementary Teachers Translate Their Nature of Science Views into Classroom Practice After a Graduate Level Nature of Science Course[J]. *Research in Science Education*, 2015, 45(6):867-888.
- [9] Siqin T, Van Aalst J, Chu S K W. Fixed group and opportunistic collaboration in a CSCL environment [J]. *International Journal of Computer-Supported Collaborative Learning*, 2015, 10(2):161-181.
- [10] Zhu C, Wang D. Key competencies and characteristics for innovative teaching among secondary school teachers: a mixed-methods research[J]. *Asia Pacific Education Review*, 2014, 15(2):299-311.