

Strategy on Cultural Penetration for College Japanese Teaching on the Background of Cultural Difference

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Abstract: In university Japanese teaching, it summarize the similarities and differences between Chinese and Japanese languages and cultures, help students form a clear cross-cultural awareness, and let students have a full understanding of cultural differences, so that Japanese learning can be promoted on the basis of respecting and adapting to cultural differences. This article analyzes the differences between the two languages in terms of poor language expression, behavioral styles, aesthetic awareness, and thinking styles. It follows the principles of two-way penetration, mutual respect, cultural contrast, gradual progress, and advancement with the times. It proposes the background of differences cultural penetration strategy: guide students to establish cultural relativity views, carry out a variety of extracurricular practical activities, give full play to the advantages of modern education technology, combine cultural teaching with language teaching, and organize students to carry out cultural research and cultural works research.

1. Introduction

The globalization of the world is developing day by day, and the role of language communication is becoming more and more significant. Countries around the world are paying more and more attention to language learning. As a cultural phenomenon, language forms reflect culture to a certain extent, and culture is expressed through language. Therefore, language and culture are interdependent and affect each other. Language is the carrier of culture, and culture is the bridge and link between different countries and nations to communicate their hearts and emotions. Language learning should be linked with cultural learning, and the process of language learning is also a process of learning cultural background. China and Japan are separated by a strip of water, facing each other across the sea. The special geographical conditions have facilitated the exchanges between the two countries for more than two thousand years. In the long-term historical exchanges, Chinese culture has deeply influenced and nourished Japanese culture, especially tea culture and etiquette culture, which have very similar factors with China. The Japanese people, who have been hardworking, intelligent and studious since ancient times, have gradually integrated into the culture of China and other countries on the basis of their original culture, creating a splendid new Japanese culture. The purpose of university Japanese teaching is to cultivate students' ability to use Japanese knowledge for cross-cultural communication. The cultural penetration in university Japanese teaching is conducive to improving students' comprehensive Japanese level and enhancing their cross-cultural communication skills. Cultural infiltration in the process of university Japanese teaching requires close integration of teaching content and the use of effective strategies and methods to guide students to pay attention to the cultural factors contained in Japanese knowledge, understand the differences between Chinese and Japanese cultures, enhance cultural understanding, and enhance knowledge teaching with the fun of the students, enhance students' cultural vision and cross-cultural communication skills.

2. Cultural Difference Between Chinese and Japan

Chinese culture is centered on Confucianism, emphasizing the harmony between man and nature,

between man and man, and between nature and nature. As a typical maritime country, Japan has a relatively narrow territory and has formed an ambition to expand overseas. Cruel natural disasters test the persistence for survival, so the fighting spirit to conquer the ocean and conquer nature is integrated into the blood of the Japanese, forming a brave, open, outgoing, brave and warlike national character. The main differences between the two are as follows:

(1) Differences in language expression. The expressions in Chinese culture are more confident and implicit, advocating the characteristics of direct expression. Japanese expressions are more euphemistic and ambiguous, paying great attention to the mentality of the other party in terms of language and voice. Japanese has a certain degree of absorption and reference to Chinese, and its expression forms are further enriched and delicate, and more inverted sentence patterns are retained. When speaking, Japanese people pay special attention to ideological reconciliation with the obedient counterpart when they speaking, keeping their opinions as consistent as possible, and trying their best to avoid hurting the counterparty emotionally. Whether it is expressing a request, invitation, or persuasion, or rejecting the other party, they will adopt a relatively tactful tone. Hesitate to speak, evasive and dilute the logic of the language so as not to embarrass the other party. When communicating with each other, pay attention to the other's emotional changes, put the other's thoughts and opinions first, and maintain a tendency to obey and agree with each other.

(2) Differences in behavior. The special cultural background of Japan makes people generally do not express opinions and attitudes directly in judgment, but express them implicitly and vaguely, which makes the behaviors attached to language more abstract. Body language such as movements and behaviors can express a person's inner activities. The more unconscious the behavior, the more truly reflect the person's mental state. When the Japanese listened to other people's speech, they kept nodding their heads in response. Foreigners mistakenly believed that they agreed, but they actually expressed respect for the speaker. It belongs to the category of personal emotions and does not mean whether they agree with the other person's point of view. The Japanese have a strong sense of group belonging, which leads to blind obedience to authority. The sense of hierarchy is a by-product of groupism. Hierarchical awareness makes Japanese people often sensitive to their position in the group, and their behavior shows obvious characteristics of obedience and arrogance.

(3) Differences in aesthetic awareness. Aesthetic consciousness is attached to the real society. Japan is a country that is often plagued by natural disasters. Frequent typhoons, sudden earthquakes, and changeable climate often associate the natural beauty of the four seasons with the sorrow and death of people, forming Japanese sentimentality. Advocating the aesthetic tendency of death and withering. This is quite different from China's diverse and inclusive aesthetic characteristics. Japan has a very small land area and is surrounded by ocean climate. Japanese people admire lightness, simplicity and plain colors, and they tend to be small and exquisite. China has a vast territory, most of its people live in a temperate zone, and the national consciousness maintains a confident and stable psychological state. In terms of life, while the Japanese are keenly aware of the change of seasons, they also reproduce the sense of the seasons in the things around them and aesthetic enjoyment. This is well reflected in traditional Japanese cuisine.

(4) Different ways of thinking. There are three differences in the way of thinking between Chinese and Japanese. The first one is the difference between "one" and "many". The Chinese people's way of thinking is biased towards "one", and the philosophical thinking based on "one" is very clearly expressed in ancient philosophy. The most prominent is the idea of great unification. The Japanese way of thinking is biased towards "many", which can be proved in language and literature. The second one is the difference between "same" and "different". The Chinese way of thinking tends to focus on seeking common ground, with similarities while reserving minor differences, and does not advocate innovation. The Japanese way of thinking tends to be "different" and dare to accept new things. The third one is the difference between "closed" and "open". China has long been based on agriculture and a self-sufficient natural economy. It has cultivated a closed mindset, self-enclosed, blindly exclusive, and conservative in thinking. The Japanese are open minded, thinking from different directions and angles, not blindly exclusive, but creatively absorbing.

3. Principle of Cultural Penetration

In order to promote the smooth development of Japanese teaching activities, the following principles need to be followed in the process of cultural penetration:

(1) Two-way penetration principle. Teaching is not simply instilling knowledge, but the mutual penetration of two cultures, and students gain cultural knowledge subtly. Two-way penetration is to penetrate both Japanese culture and Chinese culture, deepen the understanding and mastery of the language itself, and integrate boring language learning into the process of autonomous exploration of scientific and cultural knowledge. In the process of infiltration, if Japanese culture is the mainstay, don't ignore Chinese culture. To achieve two-way cultural penetration, it is necessary to have a deep understanding of Chinese culture, compare the two cultures of China and Japan, build up national self-confidence and enhance national pride.

(2) The principle of mutual respect. The cultures of all countries have been passed on and accumulated from generation to generation and have a long historical origin. To build a community with a shared future for mankind, first of all, we must reach a consensus on mutual respect for culture and mutual learning among civilizations. When the civilization of another country is traumatized, only by empathizing and helping can win the respect of a cultural power that matches its cultural self-confidence. Both Chinese and Japanese cultures have their own national characteristics. They are the wealth created by the people of the two countries. Only on the basis of mutual respect can we examine and absorb their essence with a peaceful mind and truly understand the rules of Japanese communication.

(3) The principle of cultural contrast. Through cultural comparison, face up to differences and use them to resolve cultural conflicts. While teaching language knowledge from the shallower to the deeper, teachers add relevant cultural narrations, so that language knowledge and cultural knowledge are systematically integrated. Teachers should carefully select or create language scenarios with typical cultural characteristics in the textbooks, show the typical vocabulary and expressions of the Japanese cultural language style, and conduct horizontal comparisons, so that students can feel the charm of foreign cultures and deeply appreciate the cultural characteristics of China and Japan's similarities and differences. Through cultural comparison, students are encouraged to form a conscious cultural awareness.

(4) The principle of gradual progress. According to different Japanese teaching content, design different forms of cultural teaching tasks, from simple to deep, from easy to difficult, taking care of the needs of each student, and finally achieving the teaching goal of developing students' thinking, responsibility and cultural literacy. The principle of gradual and orderly guidance can guide university Japanese teaching. For students, it can not only improve language proficiency and cultural sensitivity, but also enlighten the mind and improve comprehensive cultural literacy. For teachers, they need to have a solid language teaching ability and cultural knowledge level, flexibly organize and use different kinds of teaching strategies, and rationally arrange cultural teaching tasks.

(5) The principle of advancing with the times. Culture is the product of socio-political and economic development, and it has timeliness and timeliness. Times are changing, society is developing, and culture is also changing. Japanese culture teaching must also keep up with the pace of the times and cannot stay in the past. The cultural content of Japanese teaching materials should be innovative and continuously improved with the development of society. Japanese teachers should pay attention to the accumulation and renewal of their own cultural knowledge, look at problems with a developmental perspective, and impart the latest and most effective culture to students.

4. Strategy on Cultural Penetration for College Japanese Teaching on the Background of Cultural Difference

In Japanese language teaching, we should make a rational and objective analysis and comparison of the two languages and cultures of China and Japan, summarize the similarities and differences

between the two languages and cultures, help students form a clear cross-cultural awareness, and let students have a full understanding of cultural differences in order to promote Japanese learning on the basis of respecting and adapting to cultural differences. Specific strategies include the following aspects:

(1) Guide students to establish the viewpoint of cultural relativity. Cultural relativity is one of the basic attitudes of anthropology to study things. The theory of cultural relativity believes that every culture has its own originality and sufficient value, all cultural values are equal, there is no difference between high and low, and each national culture has a "cultural core" that symbolizes the most important feature of the national culture. The value standard of one's own culture, as a universal, common and absolute standard, cannot be used to measure or judge the value of another culture. In Japanese teaching, teachers must guide students to establish a correct theory of cultural relativity. For most students, it is easy to grasp the similarities of different cultures, but it is easy to overlook or lack understanding of cultural differences, which can easily cause errors in interpersonal communication. In Japanese language teaching, we must pay attention to fostering students' cross-cultural awareness, not only to allow students to have an in-depth study and deep understanding of their own culture, but also to have an overall grasp and correct understanding of Japanese culture.

(2) Carry out a variety of extracurricular practical activities. Let students experience the differences between Chinese and Japanese cultures and continuously improve their awareness of cultural differences. It is necessary to carry out special lectures on the introduction of Japanese culture, add relevant cultural briefs to the discussion, comprehensively introduce the contents of Japanese culture, let students fully understand the unique characteristics of Japanese culture, and gradually understand Japanese and Chinese culture through Japanese learning difference. It is important to establish a Japanese corner to allow students to have face-to-face conversations with Japanese teachers, and to actually experience Japanese thinking and code of conduct. Holding Japanese cultural festivals, Japanese speech contests, Japanese stage plays, etc., to create a real Japanese learning environment for students. Through these practices, they can truly feel the differences between Chinese and Japanese cultures, understand the values of Japanese culture, and stimulate the enthusiasm of learning Japanese. Students can also be encouraged to read more Japanese magazines and newspapers, through these ways to understand Japanese language behavior, and lay a solid foundation for the accurate use of Japanese.

(3) Give full play to the advantages of modern education technology. Modern education technology can give full play to the advantages of computers in comprehensive processing capabilities of text, graphics, images, animation, video and audio, and flexible human-computer dialogue, fully embody the principles of intuitive teaching and meet the sensory needs of students, and improve students' language application ability. In the teaching, the classroom atmosphere is greatly activated, the classroom teaching content is enriched and enriched, and the students' interest in learning and curiosity are stimulated, and the students' attention can be more concentrated, thereby effectively improving the quality and effect of classroom teaching. The use of modern teaching methods can show the rich and colorful Japanese culture and all aspects of Japanese social life. Students can intuitively understand the customs, interpersonal relationships and thinking styles of Japanese society, which will help students improve their Japanese listening and speaking skills and cross-talk even cultural communication skills. Modern educational technology can provide richer information to facilitate the comparison of the two cultures between China and Japan, and students can have a more intuitive understanding.

(4) Combination of cultural teaching and language teaching. With the continuous innovation of teaching methods and methods, Japanese teaching is no longer stuck in the "knowledge imparting" model, but is committed to students actively acquiring knowledge and creating a good classroom environment for learning Japanese. The change of teaching mode makes Japanese teaching more interesting and interactive. At the same time, there is also the separation of language knowledge and cultural background, resulting in the phenomenon which students "can use language but do not understand culture". The infiltration of culture in language teaching is not only the basic knowledge

and social phenomena, but also the deeper content such as the thinking mode and psychological characteristics that determine the characteristics of the Japanese nation. Don't emphasize the teaching of Japanese cultural knowledge too one-sidedly. Don't ignore the systematic education of Chinese culture, and the importance of the contrast between Chinese and Japanese cultures in teaching. Because only by fully understanding the culture of one's own country which can we have a deeper understanding of the essential differences between the two cultures and their respective quintessence in the process of comparing with other cultures.

(5) Organize students to carry out cultural research and cultural works research. As for cultural cognition, individualized development must be maintained, and learning cannot be done in a single way. First, to carry out cultural research, we can start with some misunderstandings about Japanese culture. These are also more rumors in news reports, media analysis, and online media. Through research, we can have a deep understanding of the basic changes in Japanese, as well as the customs and expressions of Japan, so that we can communicate in Japanese in an appropriate context during international communication. In the process of cultural research, cultural discussions are carried out to promote the integration of two cultures. The second one is the study of cultural works. The research of cultural works includes literary works and film and television works. The in-depth cultural research should focus on literary works. For students, film and television works are the best choice. While understanding the culture, they can also practice pronunciation and listening. In recent years, many literary works have been adapted into film and television works, and they are relatively open to broadcast in China. Students learn Japanese culture, master Japanese culture, and apply Japanese culture while watching them.

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