

Research on the Development Direction of Contemporary Russian Language and Culture Research

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Abstract: Russia, also known as the Russian Federation in modern times. The language and cultural characteristics of Russia to some extent reflect its adherence to local Russian folk culture. Therefore, this article will conduct a detailed analysis of contemporary Russian language and culture through the characteristics, development, dissemination, creation, and innovation of Russian immigrant language itself.

Keywords: Russia; Language system; Cultural Studies

In the history of world development, Russia is not only a country that has made outstanding contributions to the development of human society, but also the Russian nation has an inseparable connection with China in modern and contemporary development history. According to relevant research, the Russian ethnic group in China mainly originates from the two major branches of Russia and the former Soviet Union. The Russian ethnic group within China belongs to the East Slavic ethnic group. Although this ethnic group belongs to the immigrant ethnic group outside of China, Russia has gradually developed its own cultural and linguistic characteristics through long-term immigration practices and cultural integration. In terms of language, Russia not only retains the localized language characteristics, but also combines the dissemination characteristics of Westernization. This way of language dissemination, whether from the perspective of language, aesthetics, philosophy, or art, is one of the very important topics for the inheritance and cultural dissemination of ethnic linguistics.

1. Characteristics of Contemporary Russian Language and Culture

From the perspective of national history, Russia is a nation with tragic characteristics. This definition of ethnic color is also related to the special historical conditions experienced by Russia, and such tragic colors have become an important component of contemporary Russian language and culture characteristics. From the works of the famous Russian linguist Tchaikovsky, one can truly feel the artistic tragedy summarized by this nation after experiencing war, disintegration, baptism, and rebirth. During the same period as Tchaikovsky, the Russian linguist Grinka also integrated his immigrant background from Russia into the contemporary cultural characteristics of the ethnic Russian language, thus gradually elevating the immigrant and folk languages in Russia to a stage where they were almost at the pinnacle of dissemination. Famous Russian music such as “Swan Lake” and “Moscow Night” demonstrate the steadfastness of Russians towards their national identity and patriotism. From the unique characteristics of Russians, one can also feel their inherent strong, stubborn, and resolute national character. In the language of Russian immigrants during this period, many songs were inevitably associated with unique patriotism in the process of creation, singing, and dissemination.

The strong, stubborn, and resolute national character has also greatly shaped the strong national consciousness in the characteristics of contemporary Russian language and culture. “National consciousness” refers to a nation’s recognition of common values, and a nation’s sense of national identity combined with its national foundation and national feelings. National consciousness is not only the spiritual core that a nation stands firm and steadfast through the vicissitudes of life, but also the spiritual pillar that leads a nation to overcome difficulties and achieve ultimate victory. Russia has a high degree of cultural confidence in its own traditional culture, and this national consciousness also enables Russian immigrants to show their own national superiority in front of other ethnic groups with a receptive and inclusive attitude. This is not only reflected in the impassioned language of Russian combat, but also in the national

celebration after victory. For example, in “Sacred War”, one can experience the perseverance, patriotism, and tenacity of the Russian nation under the overwhelming mountains and rivers.

2. Contemporary Russian Language and Culture Expressions

Based on the rich national culture and historical connotations, contemporary Russian language has a certain philosophical rhythm in its language expression, but in its language rhythm expression, it gives people a feeling of lightness, popularity, and clarity. This is also a language expression that the Russian nation is good at. By using simple and simple language and clear and clear intonation, profound philosophical principles are conveyed in language forms, which is the language expression that the Russian people are most skilled at. And this form of expression is also fully inherited by contemporary Russian language, reflecting satire, praise, metaphor, or implicature towards reality through profound philosophical implications. The theme of contemporary Russian language and culture, to a great extent, also plays a promoting role in maintaining social style and educating the people in the form of language. The way of education through language not only conveys profound aesthetic value, but also deepens the philosophical beauty of language and culture to a certain extent. Linking aesthetics and national spirit in the field of philosophy is not only a reflection of contemporary Russian language and culture, but also a true reflection of contemporary Russian social values and values of right and wrong. This form of language and culture also has a corresponding impact and contribution to China. Combining language with philosophy is not only the future development expectation and direction of national language, but also an important way to reflect a nation’s spiritual vitality and internal cultivation.

3. The Spiritual Theme of Contemporary Russian Language and Culture

From the perspective of spiritual sustenance, the spiritual themes of contemporary Russian language and culture can be mainly divided into: religious language, folk language, and revolutionary language. Among them, folk language has unique and varied artistic characteristics, so it is the dominant language in the entire language form among Russian immigrant languages; From the perspective of spiritual beliefs, the Russian nation believes in Eastern Orthodoxy. According to relevant historical documents in China, such as the Hulunbuir Annals, Russian immigrants have established many Eastern Orthodox churches in China and cultivated a large number of devout believers. Under the leadership of the pastor, believers regularly hold various religious activities, such as singing poetry, mass, pilgrimage, etc., which gradually gave rise to a large number of Russian immigrant religious language systems. And such semantics not only have a wide spread among Russian immigrants, but also have a certain impact on the language development of our country. After the October Revolution in Russia, a large number of revolutionary language forms gradually emerged. Revolutionary themed songs such as “Onegin”, “Snow Girl”, “Warsaw Revolution”, “Comrades Brave Forward”, and “Marseille for Two” can be felt in these songs, in which Russia’s love for revolution and joy in victory can be felt. This revolutionary language mainly affects the determination of progressive youth in China to fight against reactionary revolution to a large extent, Even during the long period of resistance and civil war in China in the later stage, the Chinese people were able to have a more positive emotional impact on themselves and the country through these Russian language forms of war.

Conclusion:

In summary, for the study of contemporary Russian language and culture, it is not only necessary to study its own language structure and language system, but also to interpret it from a sociological perspective. This not only enables a better understanding of the national emotions in their language and culture, but also forms a new research understanding of their cultural context and cultural philosophy. Therefore, in the future research process of Russian language and culture, relevant workers should also integrate more sociological factors into the research process of Russian language and culture on the basis of existing linguistics. This not only helps to further enrich the intrinsic meaning of Russian language, but also strengthens the cultural genes hidden behind it.

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