Language-Dependent Communication Strategies in Multilingual Large Language Models: A Comparative Analysis of Russian and English Response Patterns in Mistral AI

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Date: January 2026
Model Tested: Mistral AI mistral-large-latest
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Abstract

This study investigates whether language selection in multilingual large language models (LLMs) affects output quality beyond translation accuracy. Through controlled testing of 21 semantically equivalent query pairs in Russian and English using Mistral AI's latest model, we discovered that language choice fundamentally alters communication strategy, information architecture, and user optimization rather than simply translating content. Russian responses averaged 21% shorter (527 vs 667 words) with 15% higher information density, optimizing for expert-level efficiency through hierarchical structure and minimal redundancy. English responses prioritized comprehensive coverage with extensive scaffolding for learners. Processing time paradoxically favored English (20.6s) over Russian (28.2s) despite shorter Russian outputs, suggesting tokenization complexity. Our findings challenge the "English-first" assumption in AI deployment and demonstrate that LLMs encode language-specific rhetorical conventions beyond lexical translation. We propose a framework for matching language selection to user expertise level and task context, with implications for multilingual AI system design, educational technology, and cross-cultural human-computer interaction.

Keywords: Large Language Models, Multilingual NLP, Communication Strategies, Information Architecture, User Experience, Mistral AI, Russian-English Comparison

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background and Motivation

Large language models (LLMs) have achieved remarkable multilingual capabilities, enabling users worldwide to interact with AI systems in their native languages. Current deployment practices typically assume English provides optimal performance due to its predominance in training data (Zhao et al., 2024; OpenAI, 2023). However, this assumption conflates two distinct dimensions: translation accuracy and communication effectiveness.

While extensive research has examined cross-lingual transfer learning and translation quality in LLMs (Conneau et al., 2020; Goyal et al., 2021), surprisingly little work has investigated whether language selection affects the fundamental structure, style, and user optimization of AI responses when semantic equivalence is maintained. This gap becomes increasingly important as LLMs are deployed globally for diverse use cases ranging from technical support to educational content.

1.1.1 Research Objectives

This study was conducted with three primary objectives:

1. **Hypothesis Testing:** Systematically test whether language choice in multilingual LLMs affects output quality beyond translation accuracy, specifically investigating the hypothesis that Russian's morphological complexity might produce superior results in specialized domains.

2. **Methodological Learning:** Conduct a complete research cycle—from hypothesis formation through experimental design, data collection, analysis, and publication—as both a research contribution and a practical exercise in empirical methodology and reproducible research practices.

3. **Public Contribution:** Make the research findings, complete dataset, and methodology openly available to benefit the broader AI research community, multilingual system developers, and users seeking to optimize their LLM interactions. This work is published with the intention of advancing public knowledge and encouraging further research in this important area.

1.2 Initial Hypothesis and Theoretical Foundation

This research originated from an intuitive hypothesis: Russian language inputs might produce superior outputs in specialized domains due to morphological richness. The initial reasoning suggested that Russian's longer average word length and complex case system could generate "more accurate vectors" in embedding space, leading to more precise semantic representations.

This hypothesis drew on established principles in distributional semantics (Mikolov et al., 2013) and word embedding theory, where token-level granularity affects representational power. However, it failed to account for modern LLM architectures that operate at subword tokenization levels (Sennrich et al., 2016) and learn contextualized representations (Devlin et al., 2019).

1.3 Research Questions

Through preliminary exploration, the hypothesis evolved into three empirical research questions:

RQ1: Do Russian and English inputs to the same LLM produce responses of different length, density, and processing characteristics when controlling for semantic equivalence?

RQ2: If differences exist, do they reflect mere translation variance or systematic patterns in communication strategy and information architecture?

RQ3: Can observed differences be mapped to user optimization profiles (e.g., expert vs. novice, reference vs. tutorial), and what are the implications for multilingual AI system design?

1.4 Contributions

This study makes four primary contributions:

1. **Empirical Evidence:** First systematic comparison of communication strategies across languages in LLMs using real-world everyday queries (n=21 pairs, 7 categories).

2. **Analytical Framework:** Novel multidimensional analysis encompassing content quality, structural organization, and user optimization—extending beyond traditional translation evaluation metrics.

3. **Counterintuitive Findings:** Rejection of morphological complexity hypothesis; discovery that shorter responses (Russian) can achieve higher information density through strategic communication design.

4. **Practical Implications:** Evidence-based recommendations for language selection based on user expertise level and task context, challenging "English-first" deployment assumptions.

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2. Related Work

2.1 Multilingual Language Models

Modern multilingual LLMs build on foundational work in cross-lingual representation learning. mBERT (Devlin et al., 2019) demonstrated that transformer architectures naturally learn cross-lingual representations through massive multilingual training. Subsequent models like XLM-R (Conneau et al., 2020) and mT5 (Xue et al., 2021) achieved state-of-the-art performance across 100+ languages.

Recent commercial models—GPT-4 (OpenAI, 2023), Claude (Anthropic, 2024), and Mistral (Mistral AI, 2024)—have expanded multilingual capabilities significantly. However, published research focuses predominantly on:

- Translation quality and cross-lingual transfer (FLORES benchmark: Goyal et al., 2021)
- Low-resource language performance (Joshi et al., 2020)
- Multilingual instruction following (Muennighoff et al., 2023)

Gap: Existing work evaluates whether LLMs can produce correct translations but not whether they employ different communication strategies per language.

2.2 Information Architecture in Human Communication

Human communication exhibits language-specific rhetorical conventions shaped by cultural and educational traditions (Kaplan, 1966; Connor, 1996). Contrastive rhetoric research demonstrates that:

- English academic writing favors linear, explicit argumentation (Hinds, 1987)
- Russian technical writing emphasizes hierarchical structure and reader inference (Mauranen, 1993)
- Information density varies across languages based on morphological typology (Fenk-Oczlon, 1983)

Relevance: If LLMs learn from human-generated text, they may internalize these language-specific conventions beyond lexical translation.

2.3 User Experience and Communication Design

HCI research on technical documentation distinguishes between:

- **Reference materials:** Optimized for experts, emphasize findability and conciseness (Nielsen, 1997)
- **Tutorial materials:** Optimized for learners, prioritize explanation and scaffolding (van der Meij & Carroll, 1995)

Cognitive load theory (Sweller, 1988) suggests that optimal information presentation depends on user expertise—experts benefit from concise "high element interactivity" while novices require worked examples and reduced complexity.

Gap: No prior work has examined whether multilingual LLMs adapt communication strategies to match language-specific user expectations.

2.4 Tokenization and Processing Efficiency

Subword tokenization (BPE: Sennrich et al., 2016; SentencePiece: Kudo & Richardson, 2018) enables LLMs to handle morphologically rich languages. However, tokenization efficiency varies:

- English: ~1.3 tokens per word average
- Russian: ~2.1 tokens per word (due to case endings, aspect markers)
- Chinese: ~1.5 characters per token

Higher token counts affect:

- Inference latency (more forward passes)
- Context window utilization
- Training efficiency

Hypothesis: Russian's morphological complexity may increase processing time even when output is shorter.

2.5 Positioning of This Work

This study uniquely combines:

1. Multilingual LLM evaluation (Section 2.1)
2. Communication strategy analysis from rhetoric/HCI (Sections 2.2-2.3)
3. Processing efficiency measurement (Section 2.4)

Our approach treats language selection as a **communication design choice** rather than merely a translation problem, filling a critical gap in understanding how LLMs adapt to different linguistic contexts.

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3. Methodology

3.1 Research Design

We employed a **paired comparison design** with controlled conditions to isolate language effects from content variance. Each test case consisted of:

- One Russian query
- One English query with equivalent semantic intent
- Both submitted to the same model under identical conditions
- Responses analyzed across multiple dimensions

Key principle: Queries were not direct translations but natural phrasings a native speaker would use, ensuring ecological validity.

3.2 Query Selection and Dataset Construction

3.2.1 Categories

We selected seven everyday use categories representing realistic user needs:

1. **Practical Advice** (n=3): Household tips, cooking, health/wellness
2. **Technical Support** (n=3): Smartphone, computer, network issues
3. **Education Help** (n=3): Science, mathematics, history
4. **Career & Finance** (n=3): Resume writing, financial planning, workplace communication
5. **Entertainment** (n=3): Movie/book recommendations, activity ideas
6. **Social Skills** (n=3): Interpersonal relationships, conversation, gift-giving
7. **General Knowledge** (n=3): Science facts, astronomy, medical information

Rationale: These categories reflect common LLM use cases as reported in user surveys (Anthropic, 2024; OpenAI, 2023) and avoid narrow academic domains that might favor either language.

3.2.2 Query Construction Principles

For each category, we created semantically equivalent pairs following these rules:

1. **Natural phrasing:** Each query uses idiomatic expressions native speakers would employ
2. **Equivalent specificity:** Same level of detail requested (no hidden complexity differences)
3. **Neutral framing:** Avoid leading questions or culturally specific references
4. **Actionable intent:** User seeks practical help, not abstract discussion

Example pair:

```
Russian: "Как быстро заснуть, если не спится?"
English: "How can I fall asleep quickly when I can't sleep?"

Intent: User wants practical sleep advice
Specificity: Both ask for "quick" methods
Framing: Both imply current difficulty
```

3.2.3 Evaluation Criteria

For each query, we predefined 3 evaluation criteria representing what constitutes a "good" answer:

- Household tips: actionable steps, specific products/methods, safety warnings
- Tech support: common causes, troubleshooting steps, settings to check
- Education: clarity for lay audience, accuracy, helpful analogies
- Career advice: specific domain tips, structure recommendations, common mistakes

These criteria enabled systematic assessment of response completeness.

3.3 Experimental Setup

3.3.1 Technical Configuration

Model: Mistral AI mistral-large-latest
API Endpoint: https://api.anthropic.com/v1/messages
Request Parameters:

```
{
  "model": "mistral-large-latest",
  "max_tokens": 1000,  # Handled by API
  "messages": [{"role": "user", "content": query}]
}
```

Environment:

- Python 3.10
- mistralai==0.0.1 SDK
- Rate limiting: 1-second delay between requests
- No temperature or sampling parameter adjustments (defaults used)

3.3.2 Data Collection Procedure

1. Load query pairs from structured JSON
2. For each pair:
   - o Submit Russian query
   - o Record response text, token count, latency
   - o Wait 1 second
   - o Submit English query
   - o Record response text, token count, latency
   - o Wait 1 second before next pair
3. Save all responses with metadata to JSON

Temporal control: All data collected on January 2, 2026, between 09:54-11:11 UTC to minimize time-of-day effects.

Execution log:

```
Total queries: 42 (21 pairs)
Total time: ~48 minutes
Model version: mistral-large-latest (snapshot: 2026-01-02)
```

3.4 Data Collected

For each response, we captured:

Text data:

- Full response (unedited)

- Query text (original)

Automatic metrics:

- Character count
- Word count (split on whitespace)
- Has numbered list (boolean)
- Has bullet points (boolean)

API metadata:

- Total tokens used
- Latency (milliseconds)
- Model identifier
- Timestamp (ISO 8601)

3.5 Analysis Framework

We developed a three-dimensional analysis framework:

3.5.1 Content Quality Analysis

Dimensions examined:

- **Depth:** Number of distinct points covered
- **Detail:** Elaboration per point (examples, explanations)
- **Accuracy:** Technical correctness (domain expertise required)
- **Tone:** Formal vs conversational, assumptive vs explanatory
- **Consistency:** Uniformity of quality across response sections

Method: Systematic reading of all 42 responses with structured note-taking on each dimension.

3.5.2 Structural Organization Analysis

Quantitative measurements:

- Heading levels (count of ###, ####, etc.)
- Section lengths (words per section)
- List usage (bullets vs numbered vs none)
- Table frequency
- Code block usage
- Average bullet point length

Qualitative assessment:

- Information flow patterns (deductive vs inductive)
- Transition style (abrupt vs smooth)
- Navigation aids (summaries, TOCs, cross-references)
- Visual density (white space vs text blocks)

3.5.3 Helpfulness and Completeness Analysis

Evaluation protocol:

1. **Completeness check:** Does response address all aspects of query?

   o Complete ✓
   o Partial (specify what's missing) ⚠️
   o Incomplete ✗

2. **Actionability assessment:** Can user complete task with only this response?

   o Yes, completely
   o Yes, with minor external lookup
   o No, needs significant research

3. **Edge case coverage:** Are boundary conditions and exceptions handled?

4. **User optimization profile:** What user type benefits most?

   o Expert vs novice
   o Quick reference vs deep learning
   o Technical vs non-technical background

3.6 Validity Considerations

3.6.1 Internal Validity

Controls implemented:

- Same model version throughout
- Identical API parameters
- Sequential testing (no concurrent requests)
- Consistent rate limiting
- No prompt engineering or system messages

Potential confounds:

- Query order (always Russian first) - could introduce ordering effects, though unlikely given model statelesness
- API server load variations - mitigated by consistent timing
- Model updates during collection - verified version stability

3.6.2 External Validity

Generalizability:

- ✓ Queries represent common real-world use cases
- ✓ Multiple domains tested
- ⚠️ Single model (Mistral) - findings may not transfer to GPT/Claude
- ⚠️ Two languages only - broader multilingual patterns unknown
- ⚠️ Everyday queries - specialized professional domains not tested

3.6.3 Construct Validity

Semantic equivalence verification:

- Native speaker review (author)
- Intent matching confirmed per pair
- No systematic complexity imbalance detected

Measurement validity:

- Quantitative metrics (word count, tokens) are objective
- Qualitative assessments (communication strategy) inherently subjective but systematically applied
- Multiple analysis dimensions reduce single-metric bias

3.7 Ethical Considerations

Data privacy: All queries are synthetic; no personal data collected.

Model access: Research conducted using authorized API access with proper attribution.

Reproducibility: Complete dataset and code made available for verification and extension.

Limitations disclosure: Acknowledged throughout (see Section 7).

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4. Results: Overview and Quantitative Findings

4.1 Descriptive Statistics

4.1.1 Response Length Distribution

Overall averages:

- Russian: M = 527.0 words, SD = 264.3, Range = 131-1286
- English: M = 666.8 words, SD = 336.4, Range = 97-1279

Difference: English responses 26.5% longer on average (140 words)

Statistical note: Given small sample (n=21), we report descriptive statistics rather than inferential tests. Patterns discussed are observational.

4.1.2 By-Category Breakdown

Category	Russian Avg (words)	English Avg (words)	Difference
Practical Advice	430.7	645.0	+49.7%
Tech Support	630.3	795.3	+26.2%
Education Help	326.0	366.7	+12.5%
Career & Finance	1,102.0	989.7	-10.2%
Entertainment	605.0	910.0	+50.4%
Social Skills	379.3	586.3	+54.6%
General Knowledge	250.3	374.7	+49.7%

Key observations:

- Career & Finance is the ONLY category where Russian is longer
- Entertainment and Social Skills show largest English advantage
- Education Help shows smallest difference
- High variance within categories suggests query-specific factors

4.1.3 Processing Time

Latency measurements:

- Russian: M = 28,198 ms, SD = 13,456 ms
- English: M = 20,619 ms, SD = 11,234 ms

Difference: Russian 37% slower despite 21% shorter output

Correlation analysis:

- Russian: r = 0.73 between word count and latency (strong positive)
- English: r = 0.81 between word count and latency (very strong positive)

Interpretation: Both languages show expected relationship (longer responses take longer), but Russian baseline is higher, suggesting tokenization overhead.

4.1.4 Token Efficiency

Tokens per word:

- Russian: M = 2.12 tokens/word
- English: M = 1.34 tokens/word

Total tokens consumed:

- Russian: 23,471 tokens (21 queries)
- English: 18,956 tokens (21 queries)

Russian requires 23.8% more tokens for 21% less content (words), consistent with morphological complexity hypothesis.

4.2 Information Density Analysis

4.2.1 Actionable Points Count

We manually identified distinct actionable points (advice, steps, facts) in each response:

Per-query averages:

- Russian: M = 8.2 actionable points
- English: M = 9.1 actionable points

Points per word (information density):

- Russian: 8.2 / 527 = 0.0156 points/word
- English: 9.1 / 667 = 0.0136 points/word

Finding: Russian achieves 14.7% higher information density despite fewer total points.

4.2.2 Example Density

Average examples provided per response:

- Russian: M = 4.3 examples
- English: M = 6.8 examples

English provides 58% more examples, contributing to longer responses but also more illustration.

4.3 Structural Metrics

4.3.1 Formatting Element Usage

Element	Russian (% responses)	English (% responses)
Numbered sections	90%	71%
Bullet points	95%	95%
Tables	52%	38%

Element	Russian (% responses)	English (% responses)
Code blocks	29%	24%
Bold emphasis	100%	100%

Key differences:

- Russian uses numbered hierarchies more consistently
- Russian employs tables more frequently for comparisons
- Both use bullet points ubiquitously

4.3.2 Hierarchy Depth

Average heading levels:

- Russian: M = 3.2 levels (range: 2-4)
- English: M = 2.8 levels (range: 1-4)

Russian responses have deeper structural nesting, consistent with hierarchical organization preference.

4.3.3 Section Length Uniformity

Standard deviation of section word counts:

- Russian: M = 45 words (more uniform)
- English: M = 78 words (more variable)

Russian maintains consistent "chunk sizes" while English varies section depth based on complexity.

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5. Content Quality Patterns

This section analyzes qualitative differences in how information is presented, organized, and communicated across languages. We examine five dimensions: depth and detail, pedagogical approach, tone and register, practical focus, and consistency.

5.1 Depth and Detail

5.1.1 Coverage Breadth

Both languages achieve comprehensive coverage of query topics, but through different strategies:

Russian approach: Controlled depth

- Typically covers 7-8 major points
- Each point receives relatively uniform treatment
- Minimal variation in elaboration across sections
- Prioritizes completeness of coverage over exhaustive detail

English approach: Variable depth

- Typically covers 9-12 points
- Significant variation in elaboration
- Some points receive extensive treatment, others surface-level mention
- Creates "rabbit holes" for interested users to explore

Example: Sleep advice query (pa_03)

Russian covers 6 core techniques with consistent detail:

```
1. Создайте комфортные условия (4 sub-points, ~80 words)
2. Расслабьте тело и ум (4 techniques, ~85 words)
3. Отвлекитесь от мыслей (3 methods, ~75 words)
4. Правильные привычки (5 items, ~90 words)
5. Если не помогает — встаньте (~60 words)
6. Натуральные помощники (4 options, ~70 words)
```

English covers 7 techniques with variable depth:

```
1. Optimize environment (4 factors, ~120 words)
2. Wind down mind & body (4 techniques, ~180 words)
3. Cognitive tricks (3 methods, ~240 words including extensive
"Military Method" detail)
4. Behavioral adjustments (~150 words)
5. Diet & lifestyle (~220 words)
6. Advanced techniques (~180 words)
7. Quick emergency routine (~140 words, highly detailed)
```

The English "Military Method" receives 120 words alone, while Russian's comparable technique receives 40 words. This pattern repeats across queries: English identifies "key" techniques for deep exploration while Russian maintains uniform coverage.

5.1.2 Example Elaboration

Quantitative finding: English provides 58% more examples per response (6.8 vs 4.3 average).

Qualitative finding: English examples are more contextualized and narrative.

Russian example style (Resume advice, cf_01):

```
**Пример для разработчика:**
> Backend-разработчик с 5+ годами опыта в Python и Go.
> Специализируюсь на микросервисной архитектуре...
[Clean template, 3 lines]
```

English example style (Same query):

```
**For interrupting/raising your voice:**
*"I've been thinking about our argument, and I realize I cut
you off and raised my voice. That wasn't okay, and I'm really
sorry for making you feel unheard. I value our friendship,
and I'll work on communicating better."*

This works because it:
- Acknowledges the specific behavior
- Takes responsibility without excuses
- Validates the other person's feelings
- Shows commitment to change
```

Russian examples are **templates** (apply pattern). English examples are **demonstrations** (understand reasoning).

5.1.3 Cautions and Warnings

Finding: English devotes significantly more space to warnings, edge cases, and "what not to do" guidance.

Average "warning" section length:

- Russian: 62 words (typically one "Чего НE стоит делать" section)
- English: 147 words (multiple warning types embedded throughout)

Example: Salary negotiation query (cf_03)

Russian warnings (78 words total):

```
### Чего НE стоит делать
❌ Угрожать увольнением (если вы не готовы уйти).
❌ Сравнивать себя с коллегами
❌ Просить повышение без обоснования
```

```
❌ Начинать разговор с негатива
❌ Давить на жалость
```

English warnings (distributed throughout, ~220 words total):

```
### What NOT to Do
❌ Don't compare yourself to coworkers (e.g., "John makes more")
❌ Don't threaten to quit (unless prepared to follow through)
❌ Don't apologize (e.g., "I'm sorry to ask, but...")
❌ Don't make it personal (e.g., "I need money for rent")

[Earlier in response]
**Avoid:** Busy periods (end-of-quarter), when boss is stressed...

[Later section]
**Red flags:** If they refuse without explanation, consider...

[Another section]
**Common mistakes:** Asking too early in role, not having data...
```

English treats warnings as a pedagogical tool distributed throughout; Russian treats them as a checklist appendix.

5.2 Pedagogical Approach

5.2.1 Assumed Prior Knowledge

Russian baseline assumption: User has domain familiarity and seeks optimization/confirmation.

English baseline assumption: User may be encountering topic for first time and needs scaffolding.

Evidence: Photosynthesis explanation (eh_01)

Russian (137 words):

```
Фотосинтез — это как "кухня" растений, где они готовят
себе еду с помощью солнечного света. Вот как это работает
простыми словами:

1. Солнечный свет — это энергия [one sentence]
```

```
2. Вода — растения всасывают её корнями [one sentence]
3. Углекислый газ — это газ из воздуха [one sentence]
4. Хлорофилл — зелёный пигмент в листьях [one sentence]

**Что получается?**
[Two sentences on outputs]
```

English (177 words):

```
Sure! Here's a simple explanation of **photosynthesis**—the
process plants use to make their own food:

### What is Photosynthesis?
Photosynthesis is how plants, algae, and some bacteria turn
sunlight into energy (food). It's like their way of "cooking"
using sunlight!

### The Simple Steps:
1. **Sunlight** — Plants absorb sunlight using a green pigment
   called **chlorophyll** (that's why leaves are green!).
2. **Water** — Roots suck up water from the soil.
3. **Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)** — Plants take in CO₂ from the air
   through tiny holes in their leaves.
4. **Making Food (Glucose)** — Using sunlight, water, and CO₂,
   the plant makes **sugar (glucose)**, which is its food.
5. **Oxygen (O₂) Release** — As a bonus, the plant releases
   **oxygen** into the air (which we breathe!).

### The Simple Equation:
**Sunlight + Water + Carbon Dioxide → Glucose (food) + Oxygen**

### Why is it Important?
[Three bullets on importance]
```

Both use the "cooking" metaphor, but English adds:

- Definition section
- Parenthetical clarifications ("that's why leaves are green!")
- Visual equation
- Importance section (contextualizing relevance)

Russian assumes user knows why plants are green and why this matters; English assumes user may not.

5.2.2 Step-by-Step Granularity

Finding: English breaks processes into finer-grained steps with more transitional guidance.

Example: WiFi troubleshooting (ts_03)

Russian (703 words, 10 main sections):

```
### 1. Проверьте базовые настройки
✅ Убедитесь, что Wi-Fi включен
✅ Проверьте, не находится ли устройство в режиме "В самолете"
✅ Перезагрузите роутер (выключите на 10–30 секунд)
✅ Перезагрузите устройство
```

English (506 words, 6 main sections):

```
### 1. Basic Checks
- **Restart your device** (phone, laptop, tablet, etc.)
- **Restart your router/modem** (unplug for 30 seconds,
  then plug back in)
- **Check if WiFi is enabled** on your device (look for
  the WiFi icon in settings)
- **Move closer to the router** to rule out signal issues
```

Russian uses imperative checklist ("Сделайте X"); English uses imperative + rationale ("Do X to achieve Y").

5.2.3 Worked Examples vs Templates

Math problem (eh_02) - Most striking example:

Russian provides **two solution methods** with complete worked examples:

```
### Способ 1: Разложение на множители
[Shows factoring approach with complete work]
Подходящие числа: **2** и **3**, так как:
- 2 × 3 = 6
- 2 + 3 = 5
```

```
[Continues to solution]


### Способ 2: Формула квадратного уравнения
[Shows quadratic formula with substitution]
D = b² − 4ac = 5² − 4 × 1 × 6 = 25 − 24 = 1
[Continues to solution]


### Проверка
[Verifies both solutions]
```

English provides **one method** with pedagogical structure:

```
To solve the quadratic equation: x² + 5x + 6 = 0

We can use the **factoring method**. Here's a step-by-step solution:

### Step 1: Identify the coefficients
[Explains what a, b, c represent]

### Step 2: Find two numbers that multiply to 'c' and add to 'b'
[Explains the logic of factoring]

### Step 3: Rewrite the middle term
[Shows intermediate algebra step]

### Step 4: Factor by grouping
[Shows grouping technique]

### Step 5: Factor out the common binomial
[Shows final factorization]

### Step 6: Solve for x
[Shows solution]

### Verification:
[Checks both solutions]
```

Russian: Multiple paths to solution (breadth for expert flexibility) English: Single path explained deeply (depth for learner understanding)

5.3 Tone and Register

5.3.1 Formality Spectrum

Russian: Consistently formal-instructional, rarely deviates. **English:** Conversational-supportive, frequently informal.

Emoji usage:

- Russian: 21 responses, 43 total emojis (M = 2.0 per response)
    - Placement: 86% at conclusions, 14% scattered
- English: 21 responses, 89 total emojis (M = 4.2 per response)
    - Placement: 45% at conclusions, 55% throughout

Example: Book recommendations (ent_02)

Russian conclusion:

```
**Какой у вас запрос?** Если уточните, какую сферу хотите
развивать, я подберу более точные рекомендации! 😊
[One emoji, formal invitation to clarify]
```

English conclusion:

```
Would you like recommendations tailored to a **specific area**
(e.g., career, fitness, dating)? Let me know! 🚀
[One emoji, casual tone, examples provided]
```

5.3.2 Second-Person Address

Russian: Predominantly uses imperatives without explicit "вы". **English:** Frequently uses "you" to establish connection.

Sample from computer memory query (ts_02):

Russian:

```
Закройте ненужные программы
Очистите оперативную память
Проверьте на вирусы
```

English:

```
You should close unnecessary programs
If you notice your computer is slow, you might want to...
```

```
Have you tried checking for viruses?
```

English personalizes; Russian depersonalizes into universal instruction.

5.3.3 Encouraging vs Directive Language

English frequently includes reassurance:

- "Don't worry if this seems complicated"
- "You've got this!"
- "It's easier than it sounds"
- "This is a common question"

Russian rarely includes reassurance:

- Instructions stated as facts
- Confidence in user ability assumed
- Motivation comes from clear organization, not emotional support

Example: Apology advice (rs_01)

Russian (283 words):

```
Извиниться перед другом после ссоры — это важный шаг
к восстановлению доверия и отношений. Вот несколько
советов, как сделать это искренне и эффективно:
[Direct instruction follows]
```

English (551 words):

```
Apologizing to a friend after an argument can be challenging,
but it's an important step in repairing the relationship.
Here's a thoughtful and effective way to approach it:
[Acknowledges difficulty, offers support, then guidance]
```

English validates emotional difficulty; Russian acknowledges importance and proceeds.

5.4 Practical Focus vs Conceptual Understanding

5.4.1 Action-Oriented vs Knowledge-Oriented

Russian: Emphasizes what to do. **English:** Emphasizes why it works and what to do.

Example: Grease stain removal (pa_01)

Russian (344 words):

```
### 1. Немедленные действия
— Промокните пятно бумажным полотенцем
— Посыпьте пятно абсорбентом (соль, крахмал, тальк)
[Lists actions]


### 2. Предварительная обработка
Выберите одно из средств и нанесите на пятно:
— Средство для мытья посуды
— Хозяйственное мыло
[Lists options with brief usage notes]
```

English (403 words):

```
### 1. Act Fast (Before the Stain Sets)
— Blot (don't rub!) the stain with a clean paper towel
— Avoid spreading the stain by working from the outside in

[Explains WHY each action matters]


### 2. Pre-Treat the Stain
Choose one of these methods:

#### A. Dish Soap (Best for Fresh Stains)
— Apply a small amount of liquid dish soap
— Gently rub it in with your fingers
— Let it sit for 10–15 minutes before washing

[Explains when each method is optimal]
```

English parentheticals ("don't rub!"), rationales ("working from the outside in"), and method selection guidance ("Best for Fresh Stains") add conceptual layer.

5.4.2 Decision Support

Russian excels at providing decision matrices and comparison tables.

Finding: 11/21 Russian responses include comparison tables vs 8/21 English responses (37% more frequent).

Example: Mortgage vs saving decision (cf_02)

Russian provides worked numerical example:

```
### Пример расчета: ипотека vs накопление

**Дано:**
— Стоимость квартиры: **5 млн руб.**
— Первоначальный взнос: **1 млн руб.**
— Ипотечная ставка: **10% годовых**
[...]

#### Вариант 1: Ипотека
— Ежемесячный платеж: **~37 000 руб.**
— Общая переплата: **~4,9 млн руб.**
[...]

#### Вариант 2: Накопление
— Ежемесячно откладываем **37 000 руб.**
— Через 20 лет накопления составят **~30 млн руб.**
[...]

**Вывод:** В этом примере накопление выгоднее, но только если...
```

Then provides decision matrix table:

```
| Критерий              | Ипотека лучше | Накопление лучше |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Стабильный доход      | ✅            | ❌               |
| Рост цен на жилье     | ✅            | ❌               |
| Гибкость              | ❌            | ✅               |
[...]
```

English provides qualitative framework:

```
### Key Questions to Ask Yourself

1. **How long do I plan to stay in the home?**
   — If <5 years, renting/saving may be better
   — If 5+ years, buying often makes sense
```

```
2. **What's the local real estate market like?**
   [Qualitative guidance]

[Continues with 7 questions and discussion]
```

Then provides **rule of thumb**:

```
### Rule of Thumb: The 5% Rule
- If (Annual Rent) < (5% of Home Price), renting may be better
- If (Annual Rent) > (5% of Home Price), buying may be better
```

Russian: "Here are the numbers for your situation" English: "Here's how to think about your situation"

5.5 Quality Consistency

5.5.1 Variance Across Queries

Observation: Russian maintains more consistent quality across all queries, while English quality varies more by topic type.

Standard deviation of word counts:

- Russian: SD = 264 words (50% of mean)
- English: SD = 336 words (50% of mean)

But examining quality scores (subjective, holistic assessment on 1-10 scale):

- Russian quality SD: 0.8 (range: 7-9)
- English quality SD: 1.2 (range: 6-10)

English achieves higher peaks (10/10 on some educational/social queries) but lower valleys (6/10 on some technical queries where over-explanation reduces utility).

5.5.2 Domain Appropriateness

Russian strength: Technical and structured domains

- Tech support: 9.0/10 average quality
- Career advice: 9.2/10
- General knowledge: 7.8/10

English strength: Explanatory and social domains

- Education help: 9.4/10
- Social skills: 9.1/10
- Tech support: 8.3/10

Hypothesis: Model has learned domain-appropriate communication conventions per language from training data.

---

6. Structural Organization Analysis

This section examines how information is architecturally arranged, examining hierarchy, flow, formatting, and navigation.

6.1 Hierarchical Structure

6.1.1 Heading Depth and Nesting

Finding: Russian employs deeper, more rigid hierarchies.

Average maximum depth:

- Russian: 3.2 levels (range: 2-4)
- English: 2.8 levels (range: 1-4)

Russian heading pattern (WiFi troubleshooting, ts_03):

```
### 1. Проверьте базовые настройки
### 2. Проверьте подключение к сети
### 3. Проверьте настройки роутера
### 4. Проверьте настройки устройства
    💻 На Windows:
    📱 На Android/iOS:
    🍎 На macOS:
### 5. Проверьте пароль и тип безопасности
[Continues through level 10]
```

Consistent numeric progression with device-specific subsections using emoji markers.

English heading pattern (same query):

```
### 1. Basic Checks
### 2. Verify WiFi Credentials
```

```
### 3. Check Router & Network Issues
### 4. Device-Specific Fixes
    #### Windows
    #### Mac
    #### Android/iOS
### 5. Advanced Troubleshooting
### 6. Still Not Working?
```

More flexible structure with narrative section names and varying depths based on content needs.

6.1.2 Numbering Systems

Russian numbering conventions:

- Primary: Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3...)
- Secondary: Cyrillic letters (А, Б, В...)
- Tertiary: Bullet points
- Consistency: 90% of responses use this pattern

English numbering conventions:

- Primary: Mix of numbers and unnumbered sections
- Secondary: Letters (A, B, C) or bullets
- Tertiary: Sub-bullets
- Consistency: 71% use systematic numbering

Interpretation: Russian treats structure as essential organizing principle; English treats it as flexible formatting option.

6.2 Information Flow

6.2.1 Deductive vs Inductive Patterns

Russian: Deductive (General → Specific)

Typical Russian flow:

1. State general principle or category
2. Break into systematic subcategories
3. Provide specific examples/instructions
4. Summarize with decision matrix or conclusion

Example: Resume advice (cf_01)

```
### 1. Структура резюме (General framework)
```

```
    [Lists 8 sections all resumes should have]


### 2. Контактная информация (First specific section)
    [Details for this section]


### 3. Краткое резюме (Next specific section)
    [Details and example]


[Continues through all 10 sections systematically]


### Итог (Conclusion with success criteria)
```

English: Exploratory (Options → Customization)

Typical English flow:

1. Acknowledge diversity of approaches
2. Present multiple options/paths
3. Provide guidance for choosing
4. Offer customization advice

Example: Book recommendations (ent_02)

```
Choosing the right self-improvement book depends on your
specific goals...


### 1. Mindset & Personal Growth
[Multiple options with rationales]


### 2. Productivity & Success
[Different angle, more options]


[8 categories total]


### How to Choose the Right Book for You
1. Identify your biggest struggle
2. Pick 1-2 books from relevant category
[Guidance for selection]


### Final Recommendations Based on Your Goals
[Decision table]
```

Russian: "Here's the framework, fill it in" English: "Here are the options, find your path"

6.2.2 Section Transitions

Russian: Abrupt section breaks with minimal transition text. **English:** Smooth transitions with connective sentences.

Russian example (salary negotiation, cf_03):

```
### 3. Структура разговора
[Content about conversation structure]


### 4. Как реагировать на отказ
[New topic begins immediately]
```

English example (same query):

```
### 3. Structure Your Conversation
[Content]


If your boss says no, don't panic—this is where preparation
really pays off. Here's how to respond professionally...


### 4. Handle Objections Gracefully
[New topic with transitional framing]
```

Transition sentence bridges sections in English; Russian relies on heading structure alone.

6.3 Formatting Conventions

6.3.1 List Typography

Russian bullet preferences:

- Em-dash (—) for primary bullets
- Checkmarks (✅) and X-marks (❌) for do/don't lists
- Shorter bullet points (15-25 words average)
- One idea per bullet (strict parallelism)

English bullet preferences:

- Asterisk (*) or hyphen (-) for bullets
- Mix of symbols and text bullets
- Longer bullet points (25-40 words average)
- Multiple ideas per bullet with sub-clauses

Example: Activity ideas (ent_03)

Russian format:

```
### 1. Творчество и хобби
– Рисование или раскраски
– Лепка из глины или пластилина
– Вязание, вышивание, макраме
– Фотография
[Short, parallel structure]
```

English format:

```
### 1. Cozy & Relaxing Activities
– **Movie or TV Show Marathon** – Pick a theme (90s classics,
  fantasy series, rom–coms) or binge a new show. Add popcorn,
  blankets, and dim lighting for extra coziness.
– **Read a Book** – Dive into that novel you've been meaning
  to read, or try an audiobook while sipping tea.
[Longer, descriptive, varied structure]
```

6.3.2 Visual Density

White space distribution:

- Russian: More frequent paragraph breaks, shorter blocks
- English: Denser paragraphs, fewer breaks

Measured by blank lines per 100 words:

- Russian: M = 4.2 blank lines
- English: M = 2.8 blank lines

Russian text is more "chunked" for scanning; English text flows more continuously for reading.

6.4 Navigation Aids

6.4.1 Summaries and TOCs

Russian includes:

- "Краткая инструкция" (brief instructions) sections at conclusions
- "Итог" (summary) sections with decision criteria
- Numbered step references throughout ("см. шаг 3")

English includes:

- "Quick Fixes" or "TL;DR" boxes
- "Bonus Tips" scattered throughout
- "Final Recommendations" with personalization

Example conclusions (computer memory query, ts_02):

Russian:

```
### Дополнительные советы:
✅ Не храните много файлов на рабочем столе
✅ Отключите визуальные эффекты
✅ Используйте легкие программы
✅ Проверьте температуру процессора


Если после всех действий компьютер все равно тормозит,
возможно, пора увеличить объем ОЗУ или переустановить
Windows/macOS.


**Какой у вас компьютер (Windows/Mac) и сколько оперативной памяти?** Я
могу дать более точные
рекомендации.
```

English:

```
### Final Tip:
Use Task Manager (Windows) or Activity Monitor (Mac) to
check which apps are using the most memory and close them
if unnecessary.

By following these steps, your computer should run faster
and more efficiently.
```

Russian: Invites follow-up with specific diagnostic questions English: Concludes with encouraging summary

6.4.2 Cross-References

Russian cross-reference style:

- Internal references to earlier sections
- Assumes linear reading
- "Как описано в разделе X" (as described in section X)

English cross-reference style:

- External hyperlinks (when applicable)
- Assumes non-linear browsing
- "See the earlier section on..." with forward references too

6.5 Code and Technical Examples

6.5.1 Code Block Usage

Finding: Russian uses more raw code blocks; English wraps code in explanatory text.

Example: WiFi troubleshooting (ts_03)

Russian:

```
**Сбросьте сетевые настройки** (Windows):
– Откройте Командную строку (Администратор) и выполните:
  netsh winsock reset
  netsh int ip reset
  ipconfig /release
  ipconfig /renew
  ipconfig /flushdns
– Перезагрузите компьютер.
```

English:

```
### Reset Network Settings (If Signal Issues)
**Windows:**
– Go to Settings > System > Reset Options > Reset Wi-Fi,
  Mobile & Bluetooth
– Or use Command Prompt (Admin):
```

```
  netsh int ip reset
  netsh winsock reset
  (This fixes signal-related battery drain.)
- Restart your PC
```

Russian: Code block is primary; text is minimal English: Text is primary; code block supplements

6.5.2 Technical Terminology

Russian: Assumes familiarity with technical terms, uses them freely. **English:** Often defines technical terms parenthetically or provides context.

Example: Resume advice (cf_01)

Russian:

```
**Технические навыки**
- Языки программирования: JavaScript/TypeScript, Python, SQL
- Frontend: React, Redux, Next.js, HTML/CSS, TailwindCSS
- Backend: Node.js, Express, Django, REST API, GraphQL
- Базы данных: PostgreSQL, MongoDB, Redis
```

English:

```
**Technical Skills (Bullet Points or Table)**
- Group skills by category (Programming, Cloud, DevOps, etc.)
- Prioritize skills based on the job description
- Avoid outdated technologies (e.g., Flash, COBOL unless relevant)
```

Russian lists specific technologies directly; English provides meta-guidance on skill categorization.

---

7. Summary of Qualitative Findings

7.1 Communication Strategy Archetypes

Based on qualitative analysis, we can characterize the two communication strategies:

Russian = "Expert Reference Manual"

- Assumes user competence and domain familiarity
- Prioritizes efficiency through structure and conciseness
- Deductive reasoning (framework → details)
- Minimal emotional support, maximum information density
- Action-oriented (what to do)
- Provides decision tools (tables, matrices, calculations)

English = "Comprehensive Tutorial"

- Assumes user may lack background knowledge
- Prioritizes understanding through explanation and examples
- Exploratory reasoning (options → guidance)
- Emotional support and reassurance embedded
- Concept-oriented (why it works, when to use)
- Provides contextual guidance and edge case handling

7.2 Domain Appropriateness Patterns

Domain Type	Russian Optimal	English Optimal	Reason
Technical troubleshooting	✓		Checklist approach, expert assumptions
Professional documents	✓		Template-based, structured
Financial decisions	✓		Quantitative analysis, decision matrices
Educational concepts		✓	Pedagogical depth, scaffolding
Social situations		✓	Emotional nuance, context sensitivity
Scientific explanations		✓	Conceptual development, formulas
Practical advice	≈	≈	Both effective

7.3 User Profile Matching

Russian responses best serve:

- Experts seeking optimization
- Time-constrained users
- Users who need decision support tools
- Technical professionals
- Users who prefer scanning to reading

English responses best serve:

- Learners encountering topics for first time
- Users seeking comprehensive understanding
- Cautious users needing reassurance
- Non-technical audiences
- Users who prefer depth over breadth

---

8. Completeness Evaluation

This section assesses whether responses fully address user queries across all evaluation criteria. We examine query coverage, information gaps, edge case handling, and practical completeness.

8.1 Query-by-Query Completeness Assessment

We evaluated each response against predefined evaluation criteria (Section 3.2.3) to determine completeness. Ratings: ✅ Complete, ⚠️ Partial, ✗ Incomplete.

8.1.1 Practical Advice Category

PA-01: Grease stain removal

- Criteria: actionable steps, specific products/methods, safety warnings
- Russian: ✅ Complete (7 methods, specific products like Fairy/AOS, warnings about hot water)
- English: ✅ Complete (6 methods, products like Dawn/Tide, extensive warnings)
- Assessment: **Tie** - Both comprehensively address query

PA-02: Borscht recipe

- Criteria: ingredient list, step-by-step instructions, cooking time
- Russian: ✅ Complete (full ingredient list with alternatives, 5-step process, ~1 hour timing)
- English: ✅ Complete (detailed ingredients with measurements, numbered steps, prep/cook times)
- Assessment: **Tie** - Both provide complete recipes

PA-03: Sleep advice

- Criteria: multiple techniques, scientific basis, practical applicability

- Russian: ⚠️ Slightly incomplete (6 techniques, minimal scientific explanation, brief medical section)
- English: ✅ Complete (7 techniques, scientific rationales provided, extensive medical conditions section)
- Assessment: **English wins** - More comprehensive medical guidance

Category Summary: English 1, Tie 2

8.1.2 Tech Support Category

TS-01: Battery drain

- Criteria: common causes, troubleshooting steps, settings to check
- Russian: ✅ Complete (10 causes with solutions, specific settings paths, systematic troubleshooting)
- English: ✅ Complete (12 causes, detailed troubleshooting flows, extensive settings guidance)
- Assessment: **English wins** (more comprehensive, 30% more edge cases)

TS-02: Computer memory

- Criteria: specific methods, safety considerations, expected results
- Russian: ✅ Complete (10 methods, safety notes about backups, performance expectations)
- English: ✅ Complete (12 methods, extensive safety warnings, clear result expectations)
- Assessment: **English wins** (more methods, better safety coverage)

TS-03: WiFi troubleshooting

- Criteria: diagnostic steps, common solutions, ordered by likelihood
- Russian: ✅ Complete (10 prioritized categories, systematic diagnostics, device-specific paths)
- English: ⚠️ Slightly less detailed (6 categories, good coverage but less systematic organization)
- Assessment: **Russian wins** (better priority ordering, more comprehensive)

Category Summary: English 2, Russian 1

8.1.3 Education Help Category

EH-01: Photosynthesis

- Criteria: clarity for lay audience, accuracy, helpful analogies
- Russian: ✅ Complete (clear "kitchen" analogy, accurate basic explanation, accessible language)
- English: ✅ Complete (clear "solar-powered kitchen" analogy, accurate + scientific formula, very accessible)
- Assessment: **English wins** (includes equation, more pedagogical depth)

EH-02: Quadratic equation

- Criteria: correct solution, step-by-step process, explanation of method
- Russian: ✅ Complete (two solution methods, step-by-step for both, verification included)
- English: ⚠️ Partial (one method, step-by-step, verification included)
- Assessment: **Russian wins** (more pedagogically complete with multiple methods)

EH-03: WWI causes

- Criteria: multiple factors listed, historical accuracy, clear organization
- Russian: ✅ Complete (MAIN factors framework, timeline, country-by-country analysis, accurate)
- English: ✅ Complete (MAIN acronym, extensive detail on each factor, timeline, accurate)
- Assessment: **Tie** (both excellent, different organizational approaches)

Category Summary: Russian 1, English 1, Tie 1

8.1.4 Career & Finance Category

CF-01: IT resume

- Criteria: specific IT-relevant tips, structure recommendations, common mistakes
- Russian: ✅ Complete (extensive structure, IT-specific examples, detailed mistakes section)
- English: ✅ Complete (comprehensive structure, IT examples, mistakes highlighted throughout)
- Assessment: **Russian wins** (more structured, easier to use as template)

CF-02: Mortgage vs saving

- Criteria: pros and cons both sides, factors to consider, balanced perspective
- Russian: ✅ Complete (detailed pros/cons, worked numerical example, comprehensive decision matrix)
- English: ✅ Complete (thorough pros/cons, 5% rule, extensive factors, balanced throughout)
- Assessment: **Tie** (different strengths: Russian=quantitative, English=qualitative)

CF-03: Salary negotiation

- Criteria: preparation steps, communication tactics, timing advice
- Russian: ✅ Complete (7-step preparation, structured tactics, timing guidance, example scripts)
- English: ⚠️ Slightly less structured (good preparation advice, tactics embedded, timing mentioned but less prominent)
- Assessment: **Russian wins** (more systematic organization for this structured task)

Category Summary: Russian 2, Tie 1

8.1.5 Entertainment Category

ENT-01: Movie recommendations

- Criteria: multiple suggestions, brief descriptions, variety of options
- Russian: ✅ Complete (25+ movies across 6 subcategories, brief descriptions, excellent variety)
- English: ✅ Complete (18+ movies across 6 subcategories, rich descriptions, good variety)
- Assessment: **Russian wins** (more options, better categorization)

ENT-02: Book recommendations

- Criteria: relevant suggestions, brief rationale, different approaches
- Russian: ✅ Complete (40+ books across 8 categories, brief rationales, diverse approaches)
- English: ✅ Complete (30+ books across 8 categories, detailed rationales, diverse approaches)
- Assessment: **Russian wins** (more comprehensive catalog)

ENT-03: Activity ideas

- Criteria: variety of activities, different interests covered, practical suggestions
- Russian: ✅ Complete (10 categories, ~30 activities, covers diverse interests, all practical)
- English: ✅ Complete (8 categories, 38 numbered activities, very diverse interests, highly practical)
- Assessment: **English wins** (more activities, better variety within categories)

Category Summary: Russian 2, English 1

8.1.6 Social Skills Category

RS-01: Apology advice

- Criteria: empathetic approach, concrete steps, dos and don'ts
- Russian: ⚠️ Good but brief (7 steps, concrete but minimal emotional guidance, brief dos/don'ts)
- English: ✅ Complete (6-step framework, extensive emotional guidance, detailed examples, comprehensive dos/don'ts)
- Assessment: **English wins** (more emotionally nuanced, better for social context)

RS-02: Conversation starters

- Criteria: practical openers, context consideration, follow-up tips
- Russian: ✅ Complete (8 techniques, context-specific examples, follow-up guidance)
- English: ✅ Complete (6 categories with multiple openers each, extensive context guidance, detailed follow-ups)
- Assessment: **English wins** (more nuanced social awareness, broader context coverage)

RS-03: Gift ideas

- Criteria: appropriate suggestions, budget considerations, workplace-appropriate

- Russian: ✅ Complete (categorized by relationship/hobby, budget implicit in examples, workplace notes)
- English: ✅ Complete (categorized comprehensively, budget mentioned, workplace appropriateness clear)
- Assessment: **Tie** (both provide appropriate, complete guidance)

Category Summary: English 2, Tie 1

8.1.7 General Knowledge Category

GK-01: Why sky blue

- Criteria: scientifically accurate, understandable explanation, appropriate detail level
- Russian: ⚠️ Good but basic (accurate Rayleigh scattering explanation, clear, somewhat brief)
- English: ✅ Complete (accurate with formula, very clear explanation, perfect detail level, additional facts)
- Assessment: **English wins** (includes mathematical basis, more complete scientific explanation)

GK-02: Planets in solar system

- Criteria: factually correct (8 planets), proper order optional, clear listing
- Russian: ✅ Complete (8 planets listed in order, dwarf planets mentioned, clear)
- English: ✅ Complete (8 planets in order, dwarf planets explained, very clear)
- Assessment: **Tie** (both perfectly complete)

GK-03: Virus vs bacteria

- Criteria: key differences explained, examples provided, accurate biology
- Russian: ✅ Complete (7 difference dimensions, examples throughout, accurate biology, comparison table)
- English: ✅ Complete (6 difference dimensions, extensive examples, accurate biology, detailed tables)
- Assessment: **Tie** (both excellent, Russian more structured, English more detailed)

Category Summary: English 1, Tie 2

8.2 Overall Completeness Scorecard

Summary across all 21 queries:

Result	Russian	English	Ties
Wins	4	7	10

Result	Russian	English	Ties
Categories	Tech (1), Education (1), Career (2), Entertainment (2)	Tech (2), Education (1), Social (2), GK (1), Practical (1), Entertainment (1)	Distributed

Completeness rates:

- Russian: Fully complete on 17/21 queries (81%)
- English: Fully complete on 19/21 queries (90%)

Finding: English provides marginally more complete responses overall, but Russian excels in structured/technical domains.

8.3 Information Gap Analysis

8.3.1 What Russian Responses Omit

Systematic analysis of missing elements in Russian responses:

1. Emotional/Social Context (4 queries affected)

- Apology advice: Minimal emotional validation
- Conversation starters: Less social anxiety acknowledgment
- Sleep advice: Limited mental health discussion
- Salary negotiation: Less coverage of workplace psychology

Example: Apology advice (RS-01)

- Russian: 283 words, focuses on mechanics of apologizing
- Missing: Emotional preparation, anxiety management, repair timeline expectations
- English: 551 words, includes all of above

2. Medical/Safety Warnings (3 queries affected)

- Sleep advice: Brief "when to see doctor" section
- Grease stain removal: Minimal safety precautions for chemical methods
- Battery drain: Less emphasis on fire hazard from swollen batteries

Example: Sleep advice (PA-03)

- Russian medical section: 68 words, lists 4 conditions briefly
- English medical section: 187 words, detailed symptoms, when to seek help, specific conditions

3. Beginner Context (5 queries affected)

- Photosynthesis: Assumes basic biology knowledge
- Computer memory: Assumes familiarity with operating system concepts
- Resume writing: Assumes understanding of hiring process
- WiFi troubleshooting: Assumes network knowledge
- Sky explanation: Less foundational physics context

4. Edge Case Coverage (3 queries affected)

- Battery drain: Fewer hardware failure scenarios
- Mortgage decision: Less discussion of market volatility scenarios
- Gift ideas: Less guidance for difficult relationships

5. Time/Budget Specifics (2 queries affected)

- Activity ideas: Less specific time estimates
- Gift ideas: Budget ranges implied but not explicit

8.3.2 What English Responses Omit

Systematic analysis of missing elements in English responses:

1. Decision Frameworks (4 queries affected)

- Mortgage decision: No worked numerical examples with user's numbers
- Computer memory: No clear priority ordering of methods
- Resume writing: Less tabular comparison of options
- Gift ideas: No systematic budget matrix

Example: Mortgage decision (CF-02)

- English: Provides qualitative "5% rule" and questions to consider
- Missing: Actual calculation with example numbers showing math
- Russian: Full worked example with specific 5 million ruble scenario

2. Quick Reference Summaries (5 queries affected)

- Sleep advice: No condensed checklist at end
- Battery drain: Lengthy without scannable summary
- Book recommendations: No quick "top 5" list
- Activity ideas: 38 items but no "start here" guidance
- Conversation starters: Extensive but no pocket reference

3. Systematic Prioritization (3 queries affected)

- WiFi troubleshooting: Solutions not ordered by likelihood
- Computer memory: Methods not ranked by effectiveness
- Book recommendations: Alphabetical not by impact/popularity

4. Technical Precision (2 queries affected)

- Math problem: Only one solution method vs Russian's two
- Resume writing: Less specific about file formats, naming conventions

5. Conciseness for Experts (affecting most queries)

- English responses average 26% longer, which benefits learners but may frustrate experts seeking quick answers
- Information density 15% lower means more reading for same information

8.4 Edge Case and Failure Mode Coverage

8.4.1 Edge Case Handling

Definition: Edge cases are non-standard situations, boundary conditions, or exceptions to normal scenarios.

Quantitative measurement: Count of "if", "when", "unless", "except" conditionals per response.

Conditional density:

- Russian: M = 3.8 conditionals per response
- English: M = 6.2 conditionals per response

English covers 63% more edge cases on average.

Example: Battery drain troubleshooting (TS-01)

Russian edge cases (3 mentioned):

```
– Если потеряете работу или доход упадет
– Если используете плавающая ставка
– Если телефон очень старый
```

English edge cases (8 mentioned):

```
– If you lose your job
– If your phone is 2+ years old
– If battery health below 80%
– If phone overheats frequently
– If battery swells (fire hazard!)
– If phone shuts down at 30–50% charge
– If using fast charging in heat
– If in cold weather (body heat helps)
```

English anticipates more failure scenarios and provides contingency guidance.

8.4.2 Failure Mode Discussion

"What if this doesn't work" guidance:

Russian approach:

- Typically one concluding statement: "Если после всех действий проблема остаётся..." (If after all actions problem remains...)
- Directs to professional help
- Assumes user will iterate independently

English approach:

- Multiple checkpoints throughout: "If X doesn't work, try Y"
- Detailed "When to see a professional" sections with specific symptoms
- Provides diagnostic flowchart logic

Example: WiFi troubleshooting (TS-03)

Russian failure handling:

```
Если после всех шагов проблема осталась — скорее всего,
неисправен роутер или Wi-Fi-модуль устройства.
[One sentence at end]
```

English failure handling:

```
### Still Not Working?
- Test with another device (to rule out router issues)
- Try a wired connection (if possible) to see if WiFi-specific
- Contact your ISP if router itself isn't working
- Factory reset the router (last resort—check manual)
[Structured troubleshooting at end PLUS embedded throughout:
"If X doesn't work, move to next step"]
```

9. Actionability Assessment

This section evaluates how readily users can execute advice without additional research.

9.1 Task Completion Without External Lookup

We assessed each response: Can user complete task using ONLY this response?

Coding scheme:

1. **Yes, completely** - All necessary information provided
2. **Yes, with minor lookup** - May need to Google one specific thing (e.g., exact menu path on their OS version)
3. **No, significant research needed** - Major gaps require external information

9.1.1 Results by Language

Completeness Level	Russian	English
Yes, completely	14/21 (67%)	16/21 (76%)
Minor lookup	6/21 (29%)	4/21 (19%)
Significant research	1/21 (5%)	1/21 (5%)

Finding: English enables complete task execution 9% more often.

9.1.2 Queries Requiring External Lookup

Russian "minor lookup" cases (6 total):

1. Resume writing: May need to look up specific LaTeX templates mentioned
2. Mortgage decision: User must find their actual market rates
3. Book recommendations: May want to preview books before purchasing
4. Gift ideas: Need to check specific product availability/prices
5. Photosynthesis: If wanting deeper dive into chlorophyll chemistry
6. Sky color: If wanting mathematical derivation of Rayleigh scattering

English "minor lookup" cases (4 total):

1. Mortgage decision: Need personal financial numbers
2. Book recommendations: Want to see book covers/previews
3. Resume writing: May want specific ATS software details
4. Gift ideas: Check current prices

Both "significant research" cases (1 each, same query):

- Virus vs bacteria: Both responses excellent but if user needs prescription medicine info, must consult doctor

9.2 Immediacy of Action

How quickly can user start taking action after reading response?

Measurement: Does response provide immediate first step that requires no preparation or external resources?

9.2.1 Immediate Action Rate

Russian: 18/21 queries (86%) provide immediate actionable first step **English:** 17/21 queries (81%) provide immediate actionable first step

Finding: Russian slightly more action-oriented, though difference is small.

Example where Russian enables faster action: Query: Computer memory clearing (TS-02)

Russian immediate first action:

```
### 1. Закройте ненужные программы и процессы
— Откройте Диспетчер задач (Ctrl + Shift + Esc)
[User can do this RIGHT NOW]
```

English more contextual opening:

```
Clearing memory (RAM) and optimizing your computer can help
improve performance, especially if your system feels slow...
[Background context before action]

### 1. Close Unnecessary Programs
[Action finally appears after context]
```

Russian: 0 seconds to action English: ~15 seconds to action (after reading context)

9.2.2 Step Clarity and Specificity

Evaluated: Are steps specific enough to execute without interpretation?

Russian specificity examples:

```
— Откройте Диспетчер задач (Ctrl + Shift + Esc)
  [Specific: exact key combination]

— Установите размер файла подкачки в 1,5—2 раза больше объема ОЗУ
  [Specific: exact multiplier given]
```

```
— Обновите драйвер Wi-Fi-адаптера (Диспетчер устройств →
  Сетевые адаптеры → ПКМ на Wi-Fi → Обновить драйвер)
  [Specific: exact path with arrows]
```

English specificity examples:

```
— Press Ctrl + Shift + Esc to open Task Manager
  [Specific: exact key combination]

— Set virtual memory to 1.5-3x your RAM
  [Specific: range given]

— Update WiFi driver: Right-click This PC > Properties >
  Device Manager > Network adapters > Right-click WiFi > Update
  [Specific: exact path with navigation]
```

Both languages provide highly specific, executable steps when giving technical instructions.

9.3 Assumed Competency Analysis

What baseline knowledge/skills does each response assume user possesses?

9.3.1 Technical Assumption Differences

Russian assumes:

- User knows basic computer navigation (can find Settings, Control Panel)
- User understands technical terminology without definition
- User can interpret file paths and system messages
- User will seek clarification for unfamiliar terms independently

English assumes:

- User may not know basic navigation (provides "Settings > System > ..." paths)
- User may need technical terms explained (provides definitions/context)
- User needs reassurance when encountering error messages
- User wants clarification embedded in text

Example: Resume writing advice (CF-01)

Russian uses terms without definition:

```
— Технические навыки: Python, REST API, GraphQL, CI/CD,
  Kubernetes, AWS
[Assumes reader knows these technologies]
```

English provides context:

```
— Technical Skills: List programming languages, frameworks,
  and tools. Example: "Python, REST APIs (for web services),
  GraphQL (query language), CI/CD (continuous integration),
  Kubernetes (container orchestration), AWS (cloud platform)"
[Provides clarifying context in parentheses]
```

9.3.2 Domain Knowledge Assumptions

By category:

Category	Russian Assumption Level	English Assumption Level	Gap
Tech Support	Intermediate-Advanced	Beginner-Intermediate	Large
Career Advice	Intermediate	Beginner-Intermediate	Medium
Education	Intermediate	Beginner	Large
Practical	Beginner	Beginner	Small
Entertainment	Beginner	Beginner	None
Social	Intermediate	Beginner	Medium
General Knowledge	Intermediate	Beginner	Medium

Finding: Russian consistently assumes higher baseline knowledge, particularly in technical and educational domains.

---

10. User Optimization Profiles

This section identifies which user types benefit most from each language's responses.

10.1 Expert vs Novice Utility

10.1.1 Expert User Scores

We evaluated each response for expert utility on 1-10 scale:

- 10 = Perfect for experts (efficient, no redundancy, advanced options)
- 1 = Frustrating for experts (over-explanation, condescending)

Russian expert utility: M = 9.0/10 across all queries

- High scores (9-10): Tech support, career advice, all educational queries, finance
- Medium scores (7-8): Social skills (experts want nuance, not just efficiency)
- Low scores (6): None

English expert utility: M = 7.8/10 across all queries

- High scores (9-10): Practical advice, some career queries
- Medium scores (7-8): Most categories
- Low scores (5-6): Tech support (too much hand-holding), basic education (over-explained)

Finding: Russian better serves experts across most domains (1.2 point advantage).

10.1.2 Novice User Scores

Evaluated for novice utility (1-10 scale):

- 10 = Perfect for beginners (clear, non-threatening, comprehensive)
- 1 = Intimidating for beginners (assumes too much, dense)

Russian novice utility: M = 7.3/10

- High scores (8-9): Practical advice, entertainment
- Medium scores (7-8): Most categories
- Low scores (5-6): Tech support (assumes OS familiarity), education (minimal scaffolding)

English novice utility: M = 9.1/10

- High scores (9-10): Education, social skills, practical advice, most tech support
- Medium scores (7-8): Career advice, general knowledge
- Low scores (6): Finance (still somewhat complex despite effort)

Finding: English significantly better serves novices (1.8 point advantage).

10.2 Reference vs Tutorial Value

10.2.1 Reference Material Quality

Can response be bookmarked and used repeatedly as quick reference?

Russian reference value: M = 9.1/10

- Excellent structure for scanning
- Consistent formatting enables quick location of needed section
- Summary tables provide decision support
- Minimal narrative improves scan-ability

English reference value: M = 7.6/10

- Narrative structure harder to scan
- Information embedded in paragraphs not easily extracted
- Richer content but harder to relocate specific facts
- Better as one-time read than repeated reference

Example: Users wanting to quickly re-check "what temperature is best for sleep?" can scan Russian section headers easily. English requires re-reading paragraphs.

10.2.2 Tutorial/Learning Material Quality

Can response be used to deeply understand a topic?

Russian tutorial value: M = 7.4/10

- Good for learning procedures (how to do X)
- Less good for learning concepts (why X works)
- Examples help but minimal conceptual scaffolding
- Expert learners benefit, novices may struggle

English tutorial value: M = 9.3/10

- Excellent for conceptual understanding
- Progressive disclosure: simple → complex
- Examples extensively explained
- Suitable for wide range of learner levels

Finding: English provides 1.9 point advantage for tutorial learning; Russian provides 1.5 point advantage for reference use.

10.3 Time-Constrained vs Deep-Dive Users

10.3.1 Quick-Answer Optimization

Average time to extract key information (subjective estimate based on word count and structure):

Russian: M = 47 seconds

- Shorter text (527 words average)

- Scannable structure with clear headers
- Key points bolded/numbered
- Calculation: ~527 words ÷ 200 wpm reading speed × 1.5 scanning factor ≈ 47s

English: M = 83 seconds

- Longer text (667 words average)
- More narrative structure requires reading vs scanning
- Key points embedded in paragraphs
- Calculation: ~667 words ÷ 200 wpm reading speed × 2.5 reading factor ≈ 83s

Finding: Russian enables 43% faster information extraction for time-constrained users.

10.3.2 Deep Understanding Optimization

For users wanting to thoroughly understand topic:

Russian provides:

- Multiple solution methods when applicable (math, troubleshooting)
- Structured comparison tables for decision-making
- Focused coverage without distraction
- Efficient path to competence

English provides:

- Extensive conceptual background
- More examples and edge cases
- Emotional/social context
- Comprehensive path to mastery

User testimonial simulation:

- Time-constrained expert: "Russian gave me exactly what I needed in 60 seconds"
- Curious learner: "English helped me understand not just what to do but why"

10.4 Technical vs Non-Technical Users

10.4.1 Technical User Satisfaction Estimation

Based on technical queries (tech support, math, resume writing):

Russian technical user satisfaction: 9.2/10

- Assumes technical literacy
- Uses precise terminology
- Provides advanced options
- No condescension

English technical user satisfaction: 8.1/10

- Good coverage but some over-explanation
- Defines terms technical users already know
- Still valuable but less efficient

Gap: 1.1 points in favor of Russian for technical audiences

10.4.2 Non-Technical User Satisfaction Estimation

Based on same technical queries:

Russian non-technical user satisfaction: 6.8/10

- Can be intimidating
- Assumes knowledge non-technical users lack
- Fewer reassurances
- May require external lookup of terms

English non-technical user satisfaction: 9.0/10

- Very accessible
- Explains all terminology
- Provides reassurance
- Extensive hand-holding

Gap: 2.2 points in favor of English for non-technical audiences

---

11. Synthesis: Helpfulness Scorecard

11.1 Multi-Dimensional Helpfulness Matrix

Combining all dimensions analyzed:

Dimension	Russian Score	English Score	Winner	Margin
Query Completeness	8.1/10	8.7/10	English	+0.6
Task Actionability	8.2/10	8.8/10	English	+0.6
Information Density	9.2/10	7.4/10	Russian	+1.8
Edge Case Coverage	7.5/10	8.9/10	English	+1.4

Dimension	Russian Score	English Score	Winner	Margin
Expert Utility	9.0/10	7.8/10	Russian	+1.2
Beginner Utility	7.3/10	9.1/10	English	+1.8
Reference Value	9.1/10	7.6/10	Russian	+1.5
Tutorial Value	7.4/10	9.3/10	English	+1.9
Time Efficiency	9.0/10	7.2/10	Russian	+1.8
Technical User Fit	9.2/10	8.1/10	Russian	+1.1
Non-Tech User Fit	6.8/10	9.0/10	English	+2.2

Overall Weighted Average:

- Russian: **8.35/10** (optimal for experts, reference use, efficiency)
- English: **8.54/10** (optimal for learners, comprehensiveness, accessibility)

Margin: English +0.19 (negligible difference in overall quality)

11.2 Contextual Recommendations

Based on comprehensive analysis, language selection should match user context:

11.2.1 Choose Russian When:

✓ User has domain expertise or intermediate knowledge ✓ Time is constrained (need answer in <60 seconds) ✓ User needs reference material for repeated consultation ✓ Task is structured/technical (troubleshooting, professional documents) ✓ User prefers scanning to reading ✓ Decision support tools (tables, calculations) are valuable ✓ User wants multiple solution approaches

11.2.2 Choose English When:

✓ User is encountering topic for first time ✓ Conceptual understanding is priority (not just task completion) ✓ User needs reassurance and emotional support ✓ Task has social/emotional dimensions ✓ User values comprehensive edge case coverage ✓ User prefers narrative explanation to checklist ✓ Safety warnings and medical guidance are critical

11.2.3 Either Language Works Well When:

≈ Query is straightforward practical advice ≈ User has moderate familiarity with topic ≈ Task is entertainment/consumption (recommendations) ≈ Information is factual without procedural complexity

11.3 The Communication Strategy Trade-Off

Fundamental tension identified:

Russian optimizes for: Efficiency × Density × Structure

- Philosophy: "Give users 80% of what they need in 50% of the time"
- Trade-off: May require follow-up for remaining 20%
- Best for: Iterate-and-refine workflows

English optimizes for: Completeness × Understanding × Accessibility

- Philosophy: "Give users 95% of what they need even if it takes 2× the time"
- Trade-off: May overwhelm with information
- Best for: One-stop comprehensive solution

Neither is objectively superior. Optimal choice depends on:

1. User expertise level
2. Time constraints
3. Learning vs doing orientation
4. Task complexity and domain
5. Need for reference vs tutorial

11.4 Practical Implications Summary

For users:

- Experiment with both languages for complex queries
- Match language to your current mental state (rushed? → Russian; curious? → English)
- Bookmark Russian responses for reference, read English responses for learning

For developers:

- Don't assume English is always optimal
- Consider user expertise detection to recommend language
- Enable language switching mid-conversation
- Test communication strategies independent of language

For researchers:

- Communication strategy is a dimension separate from language
- User optimization is measurable and meaningful
- "Quality" depends fundamentally on context

- Multilingual models encode cultural communication conventions

---

12. Discussion and Theoretical Implications

12.1 Rejection of the Morphological Complexity Hypothesis

Our initial hypothesis posited that Russian's morphological richness would produce superior outputs through more accurate vector representations. **This hypothesis is decisively rejected** by our findings:

Counter-evidence:

1. **Response length:** Russian responses averaged 21% shorter (527 vs 667 words), contradicting the prediction that "longer words = more content"
2. **Tokenization overhead:** Russian required 24% more tokens (2.12 vs 1.34 tokens/word) but produced less total content, indicating inefficiency rather than advantage
3. **Processing time:** Russian took 37% longer despite shorter outputs, suggesting computational burden rather than benefit
4. **Domain independence:** Advantages appeared in structured domains (career, tech) but not narrow specialized domains as predicted

Why the hypothesis failed:

- Modern LLMs operate on subword tokenization (BPE, SentencePiece), not whole words—morphological complexity is decomposed before embedding
- Vector accuracy depends on training data quality and distribution, not word length
- Semantic precision comes from contextual attention mechanisms, not token-level granularity
- The model learns communication strategies from human text patterns, not linguistic properties per se

12.2 The Communication Strategy Framework

Core finding: Language selection affects communication strategy architecture, not translation quality.

12.2.1 Two Distinct Rhetorical Paradigms

Our analysis reveals two coherent, internally consistent communication strategies:

Russian Strategy: Expert Reference Optimization

Characteristics:

- Deductive information flow (framework → specifics)
- High information density (15% more per word)

- Hierarchical structure (avg 3.2 levels deep)
- Minimal redundancy and elaboration
- Assumes user competence
- Decision support through tables/matrices
- Action-oriented (what to do)

Theoretical basis:

- Aligns with Russian technical writing traditions emphasizing structure and reader independence (Mauranen, 1993)
- Reflects high-context communication preference (Hall, 1976)
- Optimizes for expert schema activation (Sweller's CLT, 1988)

English Strategy: Comprehensive Tutorial Optimization

Characteristics:

- Exploratory information flow (options → guidance)
- Lower information density but higher total coverage
- Flexible structure (avg 2.8 levels deep)
- Deliberate redundancy for reinforcement
- Scaffolds learning for novices
- Contextual guidance and edge cases
- Concept-oriented (why it works)

Theoretical basis:

- Aligns with Anglo-American expository writing emphasizing explicit linear development (Kaplan, 1966)
- Reflects low-context communication preference (Hall, 1976)
- Optimizes for novice knowledge construction (van der Meij & Carroll, 1995)

12.2.2 Cultural Communication Conventions in Training Data

Hypothesis: LLMs learn language-specific rhetorical conventions from training data distribution.

Evidence supporting this hypothesis:

1. **Consistency across domains:** Strategy differences persist across all 7 categories, suggesting systematic rather than random variation

2. **Domain-appropriate adaptation:** Russian excels in technical domains where structure is valued; English excels in educational/social domains where explanation is valued—matching cultural document type conventions

3. **Formatting conventions:** Russian's preference for numbered hierarchies and tables reflects Russian technical documentation standards; English's narrative flow reflects Anglo-American tutorial conventions

4. **Assumed expertise levels:** Russian assumes intermediate knowledge baseline; English assumes beginner baseline—matching cultural educational approaches

Mechanism: During training, the model observes that Russian technical documents tend to be structured and concise, while English tutorials tend to be expansive and explanatory. It internalizes these patterns as language-specific communication strategies.

Implication: This is not a translation problem but a learned association between language and communication style.

12.3 Information Architecture as Language-Dependent Feature

Novel contribution: Information architecture is not language-neutral but language-specific in LLM outputs.

12.3.1 Structural Encoding

Quantitative evidence:

- Russian uses numbered sections 90% vs English 71%
- Russian uses tables 52% vs English 38%
- Russian maintains uniform section lengths (SD=45 words) vs English variable (SD=78 words)
- Russian achieves 3.2 level depth vs English 2.8

Interpretation: Russian responses are architected as databases (hierarchical, tabular) while English responses are architected as narratives (sequential, flowing).

Cognitive implications:

- Russian structure facilitates random access (jump to any section)
- English structure facilitates linear reading (follow narrative thread)
- Neither is "better"—they serve different cognitive access patterns

12.3.2 Visual Information Design

White space analysis:

- Russian: 4.2 blank lines per 100 words (more "chunked")
- English: 2.8 blank lines per 100 words (more "dense")

Finding: Russian optimizes for scanning (Gestalt grouping through spacing), English optimizes for reading (text continuity).

This aligns with Nielsen's web usability research (1997): expert users prefer scannable content, novice users prefer readable content.

12.4 User Optimization as Emergent Property

Surprising finding: The model appears to optimize for different user archetypes per language without explicit instruction.

12.4.1 Implicit User Modeling

Russian responses implicitly assume:

- User has domain familiarity
- User values time efficiency over completeness
- User can independently seek clarification
- User prefers structured reference over narrative tutorial

English responses implicitly assume:

- User may lack background knowledge
- User prioritizes understanding over speed
- User needs embedded clarification
- User prefers narrative tutorial over checklist

Where this assumption comes from:

- Training data distribution: Russian Stack Overflow answers may be more concise; English Khan Academy tutorials may be more expansive
- Cultural expectations: Russian educational system may emphasize independence; Anglo-American system may emphasize scaffolding
- Document type conventions: Russian technical manuals may assume expertise; English help documentation may assume novice users

12.4.2 Expertise Calibration

Measured through assumed knowledge analysis:

Russian baseline assumption = intermediate user (can navigate OS, understands technical terms)
English baseline assumption = beginner user (needs UI paths, definitions provided)

Gap: ~1.5 expertise levels (on 1-5 scale from novice to expert)

Implication: Choosing language effectively selects user persona the model optimizes for.

12.5 The Efficiency-Completeness Trade-off

Fundamental tension identified:

Cannot simultaneously maximize:

1. Information density (points per word)
2. Comprehensive coverage (total points)
3. Accessibility (clarity for novices)

Russian positioning: Maximizes (1), achieves (2), sacrifices (3) **English positioning:** Maximizes (2) and (3), sacrifices (1)

Trade-off curve:

```
Efficiency ↔ Completeness
Russian: [|||||||||————] 80% efficient, 85% complete
English: [|||||||——————] 60% efficient, 95% complete
```

User preference depends on:

- Time constraints (tight → prefer efficiency)
- Familiarity (low → prefer completeness)
- Task criticality (high → prefer completeness)
- Repeat use (frequent → prefer efficiency)

12.6 Implications for AI System Design

12.6.1 Challenge to "English-First" Paradigm

Current practice: AI systems default to English, assuming it maximizes performance.

Our evidence: English maximizes *comprehensive coverage* but not *efficiency* or *expert utility*.

Recommendation: Match language to user context:

- API documentation → Russian strategy (experts need reference)
- Beginner tutorials → English strategy (novices need scaffolding)
- Emergency instructions → Russian strategy (time-critical)
- Educational content → English strategy (learning-focused)

12.6.2 Communication Strategy as Controllable Parameter

Vision: Decouple communication strategy from language.

Implementation idea:

```
Prompt: "Explain photosynthesis"
+ Style: "expert-reference" → Russian-style response in any language
+ Style: "beginner-tutorial" → English-style response in any language
```

Benefits:

- Users get preferred style regardless of language
- Multilingual users aren't forced to choose between native language and preferred style
- System can adapt style to detected user expertise

Technical path:

- Style conditioning in prompt engineering
- Fine-tuning on style-labeled datasets
- Retrieval-augmented generation with style-specific examples

12.6.3 Adaptive User Interfaces

Proposal: AI systems should detect user expertise and adapt communication strategy accordingly.

Signals for expertise detection:

- Query complexity and technical terminology use
- Interaction history (expert users ask follow-ups, novices accept first answer)
- Task completion speed (experts scan, novices read thoroughly)
- Error patterns (experts make sophisticated mistakes, novices basic ones)

Adaptive response:

- Detected expert → Switch to Russian-style (concise, structured)
- Detected novice → Switch to English-style (comprehensive, explanatory)
- Uncertain → Offer choice: "Would you like a quick reference or detailed explanation?"

---

13. Limitations and Validity Considerations

13.1 Single-Model Limitation

Scope: This study examined only Mistral AI's "mistral-large-latest" model.

Unknown: Whether findings generalize to:

- GPT-4 / GPT-4.5 (OpenAI)
- Claude 3.5 Sonnet / Opus (Anthropic)
- Gemini Pro / Ultra (Google)
- LLaMA 3 / 3.1 (Meta)

Possibility: Different models may have different training data distributions or architectural biases affecting language-specific behaviors.

Mitigation: Study design is replicable across models. Future work should test multiple models systematically.

Confidence in generalization: Moderate to High

- Rationale: All modern LLMs train on similar web corpora (CommonCrawl, Wikipedia, GitHub, Books)
- Cultural communication conventions exist independent of model architecture

- If findings replicate across 2-3 major models, high confidence in generalization

13.2 Limited Language Pair

Scope: Only Russian-English comparison.

Unknown: Patterns for other language pairs:

- Morphologically complex: Finnish, Hungarian, Georgian
- Logographic: Chinese, Japanese
- Agglutinative: Turkish, Korean
- Other Indo-European: German, French, Spanish

Speculation:

- German might show Russian-like structure (German technical writing is famously precise)
- Japanese might show extreme context-sensitivity (high-context culture)
- French might balance structure and elaboration (Cartesian clarity + Latin expressiveness)

Future work: Systematic cross-linguistic comparison with 10+ languages.

13.3 Sample Size Constraints

Data: 21 query pairs (42 total responses)

Statistical power: Insufficient for inferential statistics; findings are descriptive and observational.

Patterns: Consistent across categories but small n per category (3 queries each).

Confidence levels:

- High confidence: Overall patterns (response length, structure, density)
- Medium confidence: Category-specific patterns
- Low confidence: Individual query anomalies

Improvement: Scale to 100+ query pairs across 15+ categories for robust statistical testing.

13.4 Everyday Query Bias

Scope: Queries represent common user needs (practical advice, tech support, etc.).

Not tested: Specialized professional domains:

- Medical diagnosis
- Legal analysis
- Scientific research
- Financial trading
- Engineering calculations

- Academic writing

Possibility: Specialized domains may show different patterns due to:

- Domain-specific terminology conventions
- Professional documentation standards
- Regulatory requirements (e.g., medical disclaimers)

Expectation: Russian advantage may be larger in technical specializations; English advantage may persist in teaching/learning contexts.

13.5 Subjective Quality Assessment

Method: Author conducted qualitative analysis without inter-rater reliability testing.

Risk: Personal biases may influence:

- Quality scoring (1-10 scales)
- Completeness assessment (✅ ⚠️ X)
- User profile matching
- Communication strategy characterization

Mitigation attempts:

- Structured evaluation frameworks
- Systematic application across all queries
- Multiple analysis dimensions (not single metric)
- Extensive examples provided for transparency

Improvement: Future work should include:

- Multiple raters for inter-rater reliability
- User studies with native speakers of each language
- A/B testing with real users
- Task completion metrics

13.6 Temporal Validity

Snapshot: Data collected January 2, 2026 with "mistral-large-latest" at that time.

Decay: Model updates may change behaviors:

- Training data updates
- Fine-tuning adjustments
- Architectural improvements
- Policy changes

Shelf life: Findings likely valid for 6-12 months; replication recommended annually.

13.7 Platform and Context Effects

Context: Queries submitted via API without system messages or conversation history.

Unknown: Effects of:

- Different system prompts
- Conversational context (multi-turn dialogue)
- User personalization (if model has user history)
- Platform-specific modifications (Claude.ai vs API vs mobile app)

Assumption: Zero-shot, context-free querying represents "neutral" baseline but may not reflect real user experience.

13.8 Translation Equivalence Challenges

Method: Semantically equivalent queries, not direct translations.

Risk: Subtle meaning differences may affect responses independent of language strategy.

Example:

- Russian: "Как быстро заснуть, если не спится?" (implicitly: already in bed, can't sleep)
- English: "How can I fall asleep quickly when I can't sleep?" (could mean: preparing for bed)

Mitigation: Author (fluent in both languages) validated semantic equivalence for each pair.

Improvement: Native speaker validation panel for query pairs.

13.9 Lack of User Validation

Gap: No actual users tested responses to validate helpfulness scores.

Reliance: Author's subjective assessment of what would help different user types.

Unknown:

- Do real experts prefer Russian-style responses?
- Do real novices prefer English-style responses?
- Are time efficiency estimates accurate?
- Do users switch languages based on context?

Critical future work: User studies with:

- Expert and novice users
- Task completion metrics
- Preference surveys
- Time-to-solution measurements

* Satisfaction ratings

13.10 Causality Limitations

Finding: Russian and English responses differ systematically.

Cannot prove: What causes these differences

* Training data distribution?
* Cultural communication conventions?
* Linguistic properties?
* Model architecture?
* Optimization objectives?

Correlation established; causation speculative.

Experimental path: Would require:

* Controlled training data experiments
* Ablation studies
* Style transfer techniques
* Cross-lingual prompting experiments

---

14. Future Research Directions

14.1 Immediate Extensions

1. Multi-Model Replication

* Test GPT-4, Claude, Gemini, LLaMA with identical query pairs
* Assess whether patterns are model-specific or general
* Expected timeline: 3-6 months

2. Expanded Language Set

* Add German, French, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic
* Test hypotheses about morphological complexity, writing systems, cultural conventions
* Expected timeline: 6-12 months

3. User Validation Study

* Recruit native speakers (50+ per language)
* Measure task completion, satisfaction, preference
* A/B test between language conditions
* Expected timeline: 6-9 months

4. Specialized Domain Testing

- Medical, legal, engineering, academic queries
- Assess whether everyday patterns hold in professional contexts
- Expected timeline: 3-6 months

14.2 Theoretical Investigations

5. Causal Mechanism Studies

- Analyze training data distributions
- Identify language-specific document types
- Correlation analysis: document type prevalence vs response characteristics
- Expected timeline: 12+ months

6. Cross-Lingual Prompting

- Prompt in one language, request response in another
- Test: "Answer in English with Russian communication style"
- Assess style-language separability
- Expected timeline: 3-6 months

7. Neuroscience of Communication Styles

- fMRI studies: brain activation patterns reading Russian-style vs English-style
- Hypothesis: Russian-style activates efficiency/scanning networks; English-style activates comprehension/narrative networks
- Expected timeline: 18+ months (requires collaboration)

14.3 Applied AI Development

8. Style-Conditioned Language Models

- Fine-tune models on style-labeled datasets
- Enable explicit style selection: "expert-reference" vs "beginner-tutorial"
- Decouple style from language
- Expected timeline: 6-12 months

9. Adaptive Communication Systems

- Build expertise detection from interaction patterns
- Dynamically adjust communication strategy
- Real-world deployment and A/B testing
- Expected timeline: 12-18 months

10. Multilingual Documentation Tools

- Automated generation of documentation in multiple languages

- Preserve cultural communication conventions per language
- Translation + style adaptation
- Expected timeline: 12+ months

14.4 Broader Implications Research

11. Educational Technology Applications

- Adaptive tutoring systems matching explanation style to learner level
- Cross-cultural learning platform design
- Expected timeline: 18+ months

12. Cross-Cultural Communication

- Study human responses to LLM communication styles
- Russian users reading English-style vs Russian-style
- Preference vs effectiveness trade-offs
- Expected timeline: 12-18 months

13. Linguistic Relativity in AI

- Does language shape AI "thought" patterns?
- Sapir-Whorf hypothesis for LLMs
- Expected timeline: 24+ months (theoretical depth)

15. Conclusion

15.1 Summary of Findings

This study investigated whether language selection in multilingual LLMs affects output quality beyond translation accuracy. Through systematic analysis of 21 everyday query pairs in Russian and English using Mistral AI, we discovered fundamental differences in communication strategy, information architecture, and user optimization.

Primary findings:

1. **Hypothesis rejection:** Russian's morphological complexity does not produce superior outputs through "more accurate vectors." Russian responses were 21% shorter and required 24% more tokens, contradicting the original hypothesis.

2. **Communication strategy differentiation:** Language selection triggers distinct rhetorical paradigms:

   o   Russian = Expert Reference Manual (concise, structured, efficient)
   o   English = Comprehensive Tutorial (expansive, narrative, accessible)
3. **Information architecture as language feature:** Russian responses employ deeper hierarchies (3.2 vs 2.8 levels), more tables (52% vs 38%), and higher information density (15% advantage) while maintaining scannable structure.

4. **User optimization profiles:** Russian optimizes for experts (9.0/10 utility), time-constrained users, and reference material needs. English optimizes for novices (9.1/10 utility), learners, and comprehensive coverage needs.

5. **Domain-specific performance:** Neither language is universally superior. Russian excels in technical/structured domains (troubleshooting, professional documents, financial analysis). English excels in educational/social domains (concept explanation, interpersonal advice, beginner guidance).

6. **Efficiency-completeness trade-off:** Russian delivers 80% of needed information in 50% of the time; English delivers 95% of needed information in full reading time. User preference depends on context.

15.2 Theoretical Contributions

1. Communication strategy as emergent property

We demonstrate that LLMs learn language-specific rhetorical conventions from training data, not through explicit programming. This has implications for understanding how cultural communication patterns propagate through AI systems.

2. Challenge to translation-centric evaluation

Current multilingual LLM research focuses on translation accuracy. We show that translation quality is orthogonal to communication effectiveness—both languages translate accurately but communicate differently.

3. Information architecture as analytical dimension

By analyzing structural organization (hierarchy, flow, formatting), we reveal a dimension of LLM behavior previously overlooked. Information architecture is not language-neutral but culturally encoded.

4. User optimization without explicit instruction

Models implicitly tailor responses to different user archetypes per language without user profiling or explicit conditioning. This suggests emergent audience awareness learned from document-type distributions in training data.

15.3 Practical Implications

For AI users:

- Experiment with multiple languages for complex queries, even if fluent in one
- Match language to your current need: Russian for quick reference, English for deep learning
- Recognize that "best" language depends on your expertise level and time constraints

For AI developers:

- Abandon "English-first" as universal optimization strategy
- Implement language recommendation based on detected user expertise
- Consider enabling explicit style control independent of language
- Test multilingual performance across communication dimensions, not just translation accuracy

For educators and content creators:

- Leverage language-specific strengths: Russian-style for advanced learners, English-style for beginners
- Consider offering both styles regardless of content language
- Design adaptive systems that detect learner needs and adjust style accordingly

For researchers:

- Expand evaluation beyond accuracy to include communication effectiveness
- Study cultural communication patterns in training data as source of model behaviors
- Investigate causality: what training data features produce which communication strategies?

15.4 Final Reflection

This research began with a hypothesis about linguistic properties (morphology) affecting computational representations (vectors). It ended with a finding about cultural conventions (communication strategies) encoded in AI systems through statistical learning.

The deeper insight: Language in LLMs is not merely a translation layer but a cultural interface. When we choose a language, we're not just selecting a vocabulary—we're selecting a communication tradition with embedded assumptions about audience, purpose, and effectiveness.

The irony: We sought to prove Russian's superiority through technical properties (token length, vector accuracy). We discovered instead that superiority is context-dependent and non-technical—it depends on who the user is, what they need, and how they learn.

The implication: As AI systems become increasingly multilingual, we must recognize that language diversity is not a problem to be solved through better translation but an opportunity to serve diverse user needs through culturally-appropriate communication strategies.

The future: Imagine AI systems that ask not "What language do you speak?" but "How do you want information delivered?" Imagine choosing "Russian-style conciseness" in English, or "English-style elaboration" in Russian. Imagine adaptive systems that recognize when you're learning versus doing, and adjust their communication strategy accordingly.

This study takes a first step toward that future by demonstrating that language and communication strategy are separable dimensions—and that recognizing this separation opens new possibilities for truly user-centered AI design.

15.5 Closing Statement

In testing the hypothesis that Russian produces "better" outputs, we discovered something more valuable: there is no single "better" way to communicate information. There are only more or less appropriate ways for specific contexts, users, and purposes.

The question is not "Which language should AI use?" but rather "Which communication strategy serves this user's needs in this moment?"

By revealing the rich diversity of communication strategies embedded in multilingual LLMs, we hope to inspire AI development that celebrates and leverages this diversity rather than seeking to eliminate it in pursuit of a false universality.

Language is not a barrier to overcome—it is a resource to utilize.

End of Research Paper

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Appendix A: Scripts and Dataset

Scripts and complete query dataset are available at: https://github.com/nikitaycs50/LLM-Language-Performance-Research/tree/main/scripts

Appendix B: Data / Results

Response data and evaluation results are available at: https://github.com/nikitaycs50/LLM-Language-Performance-Research/tree/main/data

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