

LANGUAGE EDUCATION: A GATEWAY TO INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION IN THE MODERN WORLD

Introduction. In the modern globalized world, where communication crosses borders, the role of language education becomes critical in ensuring intercultural comprehension and cooperation. Language serves not only a means of communication, but also a key element of cultural identification and interaction.

The purpose of the work is to consider the importance of the linguistic worldview in the context of intercultural cooperation.

In the context of today's interconnected world and the ongoing process of European integration, when countries endeavor to cooperate and enrich themselves in various fields, intercultural relations emerge as a pivotal factor. The effectiveness of these ties is an important precondition for establishing contacts, fostering interaction, and achieving mutual understanding and benefit [2].

In the modern world, where there is an active development of global information, scientific, technical and educational interaction, the importance of the intersection of different nation's cultures is particularly pronounced. Ukraine's integration into the global and European space contributes to the growth of this area of cultural exchanges through the emergence of a common educational and cultural environment. The increase in international contacts between representatives of different ethnic cultures is further facilitated by the establishment of close ties between micro- or subcultures within one national linguistic and cultural community.

Intercultural communication has become an important aspect of modern Ukrainian society, recognized as a priority in the realm education. The

effectiveness of intercultural communication relies not solely on language proficiency, as language serves merely as a fundamental prerequisite for communication. Equally significant are the nuances of style and the overall atmosphere of communication, reflective of the cultural context [1, p. 222]. In the digital era of the Internet, people's communication leads to the formation of increasingly diverse linguistic spaces, wherein a wide range of linguistic tools for interaction is actively used.

The learning of a foreign language as the primary tool for intercultural communication implies perceiving it as a key element of national culture, serving as a "language map" of the world of a given nation and its culture. This can lead to the development of a special type of competence – linguistic and sociocultural – which ensures effective intercultural communication and mutual understanding, essentially constituting a dialogue of cultures.

The teaching of foreign languages with an intercultural dimension has not only the pragmatic goal of providing students with the necessary means to communicate with native speakers but also developmental and general educational goals. Mastering a foreign language means opening the door to an unknown world, being ready for novelty, and feeling a cultural connection with the representatives of that language, enriching communication.

In today's rapidly evolving socio-economic environment, characterized by technological advancements and diverse forms of business, there is a growing need for future specialists with high levels of expertise. Proficiency in a professional foreign language has become an integral component of such training.

According to the national strategy for the development of education, the main goal of learning foreign languages is to develop students' proficiency in using them as a means of intercultural communication in any sphere of life. The strategic aim is to prepare students for modern requirements that include fluency in a foreign language as a communication tool. It is important to note that through intercultural communication, the general and professional culture of

future specialists is formed, their worldview is expanded, and their personal attitude towards other cultures is fostered while studying them, as well as the culture of effective communication and value orientations. A positive perception of a foreign language and the culture of its speakers is an important aspect. At the current period of humanizing higher education, new requirements for a specialist are emerging, particularly concerning the cultivation of a general humanistic culture among students [3, p. 71-72].

Conclusion. In a world where intercultural interaction is becoming an increasingly integral part of modern life, the role of language education in this process is becoming crucial. Language is not only a means of communication but also a carrier of cultural values and identity. Learning it helps to build bridges between nations, promoting mutual understanding, tolerance and cooperation. Therefore, investments in language education are investments in the peaceful and harmonious coexistence of different cultures in the modern world.

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