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MULTILINGUALISM IS THE DICTATE OF THE TIME

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Abstract: This article examines the importance and relevance of speaking two or more languages in the modern, high-tech world. The availability of digital technologies allows us to communicate with native speakers of different languages in real time, and therefore learning these languages is not a problem. Multilingualism, as everyone knows, is the key to cultural exchange and gaining access to a greater amount of knowledge. By learning new languages, we get not only the opportunity to

talk with native speakers of a given language, but also begin to understand their way of thinking. This work contains the results of the most extensive research and their answers to this question.

Keywords: language, multicultural process, personality development, innovative solutions, diversity of society, philosophical reflection.

Multilingualism refers to the ability of an individual, community, or society to use and understand multiple languages. It encompasses various levels of proficiency and can involve the simultaneous use of multiple languages in daily life, communication, and cultural expression. In Kazakhstan, multilingualism holds profound significance due to the country's diverse linguistic landscape and historical background. With Kazakh as the official state language and Russian widely spoken as a second language, alongside numerous other ethnic languages, the country exemplifies a rich tapestry of linguistic diversity. Multilingualism is not merely a matter of communication; it is intricately linked to identity, culture, education, and socioeconomic development in Kazakhstan. The topic of multilingualism in Kazakhstan is highly relevant for several reasons. Firstly, it reflects the country's multicultural identity and underscores the importance of linguistic inclusivity and respect for diverse language communities. Secondly, as Kazakhstan continues to pursue its path of modernization and globalization, understanding the dynamics of multilingualism becomes crucial for fostering social cohesion, economic growth, and international engagement. Moreover, with ongoing discussions and policy developments concerning language use and education, exploring the topic of multilingualism provides valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities facing Kazakhstan in the 21st century.

Historical overview of multilingualism in Kazakhstan. Multilingualism has deep roots in the traditional culture of Kazakhstan. Prior to the 19th century, various Turkic languages, including Kazakh, were spoken alongside languages of other ethnic groups inhabiting the region. Nomadic lifestyles and trade routes facilitated linguistic exchange and the coexistence of multiple languages within communities. Moreover, cultural interactions with neighboring civilizations, such as Persia and China, contributed to the linguistic diversity of the region. Multilingualism has been ingrained in the traditional culture of Kazakhstan for centuries. For example, prior to the 19th century, nomadic tribes in the region, such as the Kazakhs, Uzbeks, and Kyrgyz, communicated in various Turkic languages, reflecting the linguistic diversity of the area. Additionally, cultural exchanges with neighboring civilizations, such as

Persia and China, introduced Persian and Chinese influences, enriching the linguistic tapestry of Kazakhstan.

The Soviet era significantly influenced Kazakhstan's linguistic landscape through language policies aimed at promoting Russian as the lingua franca and language of administration. This period witnessed the Russification of education, governance, and cultural institutions, leading to the dominance of Russian in public life. However, the Soviet government also implemented policies to develop Kazakh language and culture, albeit to a lesser extent. After gaining independence in 1991, Kazakhstan underwent a transition period marked by linguistic reforms and efforts to reaffirm Kazakh as the state language while maintaining linguistic diversity. During the Soviet era, Kazakhstan experienced significant language policies aimed at promoting Russian as the dominant language of administration and education. For instance, Russian was used extensively in government institutions, schools, and media, leading to the Russification of public life. However, Kazakh language and culture also received attention, albeit to a lesser extent, with the establishment of Kazakh-language schools and cultural initiatives.

Today, Kazakhstan boasts a multilingual society where Kazakh serves as the official state language, while Russian maintains its status as a widely spoken language, particularly in urban areas and among certain ethnic groups. Additionally, Kazakhstan is home to numerous minority languages spoken by various ethnic communities, including Uzbek, Uyghur, Tatar, and others. The government has adopted a policy of trilingualism, promoting proficiency in Kazakh, Russian, and English to facilitate participation in the global economy and enhance intercultural communication. However, challenges such as language proficiency gaps, unequal access to education, and the preservation of minority languages persist in Kazakhstan's multilingual landscape. Present-day Kazakhstan reflects a diverse multilingual society. Kazakh serves as the official state language, while Russian remains widely spoken, particularly in urban areas and among certain ethnic groups. Additionally, Kazakhstan is home to numerous minority languages, such as Uzbek, Uyghur, and Tatar, spoken by various ethnic communities. To promote linguistic diversity and international engagement, the government has adopted a trilingual policy, encouraging proficiency in Kazakh, Russian, and English. However, challenges persist, including disparities in language proficiency, unequal access to education, and the preservation of minority languages.

Multilingualism and cultural diversity. Languages play a pivotal role in shaping the cultural identity of Kazakhstan. For example, the Kazakh language serves

as a cornerstone of national identity, reflecting the rich history, traditions, and values of the Kazakh people. The linguistic diversity within Kazakhstan, encompassing languages of various ethnic groups such as Russian, Uzbek, Uyghur, and others, contributes to the country's multicultural tapestry. Language serves as a vehicle for transmitting cultural knowledge, folklore, and oral traditions from one generation to another, fostering a sense of belonging and unity among diverse communities. Languages play a pivotal role in shaping the cultural identity of Kazakhstan. For instance, the Kazakh language serves as a symbol of national pride and heritage, embodying the traditions, values, and worldview of the Kazakh people. Through the use of Kazakh in literature, music, and folklore, cultural narratives and historical experiences are preserved and transmitted across generations. Similarly, Russian, as a widely spoken language in Kazakhstan, represents the legacy of historical ties with the Russian-speaking world, contributing to the country's diverse cultural fabric.

Kazakhstan is characterized by a pluralism of cultural expressions and language traditions, stemming from its multicultural heritage. Each linguistic community brings forth its unique customs, rituals, and artistic forms, enriching the cultural landscape of the country. For instance, traditional Kazakh music, literature, and cuisine coexist alongside Russian, Uzbek, and other cultural influences, creating a vibrant mosaic of cultural diversity. This pluralism fosters intercultural dialogue, mutual respect, and appreciation for the diverse heritage of Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan's cultural landscape is characterized by a pluralism of expressions and traditions stemming from its multicultural heritage. For example, traditional Kazakh art forms such as dombra music, nomadic crafts, and epic poetry coexist with influences from Russian, Uzbek, and Kyrgyz cultures, reflecting centuries of cultural exchange and interaction. This diversity is evident in Kazakhstani cuisine, which blends elements of Kazakh, Russian, and Central Asian culinary traditions, resulting in a rich array of flavors and dishes unique to the region.

Multilingualism plays a crucial role in preserving Kazakhstan's rich cultural heritage. By maintaining and promoting multiple languages within society, Kazakhstan ensures the survival of diverse cultural practices, oral histories, and linguistic traditions. For example, efforts to revitalize minority languages, such as Kazakh, Uzbek, and Tatar, through education, media, and cultural initiatives contribute to the preservation of unique cultural identities. Moreover, multilingualism facilitates cross-cultural understanding and the exchange of cultural knowledge, fostering a climate of tolerance and inclusivity. Multilingualism serves as a cornerstone for preserving Kazakhstan's cultural heritage. Efforts to promote and

maintain multiple languages within society contribute to the preservation of diverse cultural practices and linguistic traditions. For instance, initiatives aimed at revitalizing minority languages such as Kazakh, Uzbek, and Tatar through language education programs and cultural events ensure the continued transmission of cultural knowledge and identity. Moreover, multilingualism fosters cross-cultural understanding and appreciation, creating opportunities for cultural exchange and dialogue among different linguistic communities.

Economic benefits of multilingualism. Multilingualism enhances individuals' language skills, increasing their employability and labor mobility. For example, individuals proficient in multiple languages have a competitive edge in the global job market, as they can effectively communicate with clients, colleagues, and partners from different linguistic backgrounds. This linguistic versatility allows them to pursue career opportunities both domestically and internationally, contributing to economic growth and innovation.

Multilingualism plays a crucial role in the development of tourism by facilitating communication and cultural exchange between tourists and local communities. For instance, destinations that cater to multilingual tourists by providing information, signage, and services in multiple languages attract a more diverse clientele, leading to increased tourism revenue. Moreover, multilingual tourism professionals, such as tour guides and hospitality staff, enhance the visitor experience by offering personalized services and insights into local culture and attractions.

Multilingualism is essential for fostering successful international business relations and enhancing language competence. Companies operating in global markets require employees who can communicate fluently in multiple languages to negotiate contracts, conduct meetings, and navigate cultural nuances effectively. Furthermore, multilingual employees contribute to building trust and rapport with international clients and partners, facilitating smoother business transactions and collaborations. In today's interconnected world, language competence is a valuable asset for businesses seeking to expand their global reach and competitiveness.

Education and multilingualism. Many educational systems around the world are embracing multilingualism as a valuable asset rather than a hindrance. Policies supporting multilingual education have been implemented in various countries, aiming to preserve linguistic diversity and empower students with the ability to communicate effectively in multiple languages. This support can manifest in different

forms, including bilingual education programs, language immersion schools, and the integration of language learning into the curriculum.

Research has shown that multilingualism can provide cognitive benefits, such as enhanced executive function, improved problem-solving skills, and greater cultural awareness. Learning and using multiple languages exercise the brain, leading to better memory, multitasking abilities, and even delaying the onset of cognitive decline in old age. These cognitive advantages extend beyond language proficiency and can positively impact academic performance in other subjects as well.

Bilingual education programs play a crucial role in modern education by catering to the linguistic needs of diverse student populations. These programs typically involve teaching academic content in two languages, with the goal of developing proficiency in both. By providing instruction in students' native language alongside the language of instruction, bilingual programs promote academic success while also preserving students' cultural and linguistic heritage. Moreover, they foster inclusivity and equity by ensuring that all students have access to quality education regardless of their linguistic background.

Multilingualism and state policy. Language laws are governmental regulations that determine the status, use, and protection of languages within a particular jurisdiction. These laws can have a significant impact on the maintenance or erosion of linguistic diversity within a society. For instance, official language policies may designate one or multiple languages as the official languages of a country, affecting language rights, education, and public services. Language laws can either promote linguistic diversity by recognizing and protecting minority languages or impose restrictions that marginalize certain linguistic communities. Effective language laws strike a balance between fostering multilingualism and addressing societal needs and preferences. Example: Canada has a bilingual status, recognizing English and French as official languages. Language laws in Canada ensure the right of every citizen to communicate with the government in either of these languages, and provide financial support to preserve the French language in the province of Quebec.

Language policy faces various challenges, including tensions between linguistic diversity and national unity, inadequate resources for language education, and the marginalization of minority languages. Globalization, migration, and technological advancements also pose new challenges and opportunities for language policy, as they reshape linguistic landscapes and increase linguistic diversity. Additionally, balancing the promotion of multilingualism with the practical demands of governance and communication can be complex. However, effective language policy can address

these challenges by promoting linguistic inclusivity, supporting language rights, and fostering intercultural understanding. Embracing multilingualism as a societal asset rather than a barrier can lead to more inclusive and resilient communities in an increasingly interconnected world. In Sweden, there is a program called "Languages of the Future," which funds the teaching of multiple foreign languages in schools. This program incentivizes students to learn not only English but also other languages crucial for global communication, such as Chinese, Spanish, or Arabic.

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In conclusion, language laws, government support programs, and the challenges and prospects for language policy all shape the landscape of multilingualism within a society. By adopting inclusive language policies and supporting multilingual education initiatives, governments can harness the benefits of linguistic diversity while addressing the challenges that arise.

Conclusion. Kazakhstan is home to a diverse array of languages, reflecting its rich cultural heritage and historical legacy. Beyond Kazakh and Russian, which serve as dominant languages of communication, Kazakhstan boasts a mosaic of minority languages, many of which are endangered. These languages are not merely means of communication; they are repositories of unique cultural knowledge, traditions, and identities that have been passed down through generations. Endangered languages in Kazakhstan are integral to the country's cultural heritage and identity. They embody

the collective wisdom, folklore, and oral traditions of indigenous communities, providing insights into their histories, worldviews, and ways of life. Language is deeply intertwined with culture, shaping how people perceive and interact with the world around them. Thus, the loss of a language represents more than just the disappearance of a mode of communication; it signifies the erosion of cultural diversity and the diminishment of collective memory.

In Kazakhstan, where numerous languages coexist, multilingualism serves as a catalyst for social cohesion by facilitating communication and understanding among its diverse population. In a multilingual society, individuals are not only able to communicate across linguistic boundaries but also gain insights into different cultural perspectives and worldviews. This fosters empathy, tolerance, and appreciation for cultural diversity, laying the groundwork for social harmony and mutual respect. Effective language policies play a crucial role in fostering inclusivity and promoting social cohesion in Kazakhstan. By recognizing and protecting the rights of linguistic minorities, language policies ensure that all citizens have equal opportunities to participate in public life and access essential services in their preferred language. Moreover, language policies that promote multilingual education and language maintenance efforts empower individuals to preserve their linguistic heritage while also learning the dominant languages of society. Education plays a vital role in promoting integration and social cohesion by instilling values of respect, empathy, and cultural awareness among the younger generation. In Kazakhstan, inclusive educational practices that embrace multilingualism and multiculturalism contribute to building a cohesive national identity. Bilingual and multilingual education programs not only equip students with linguistic skills but also foster cross-cultural understanding and appreciation for diversity. In conclusion, multilingualism serves as a powerful tool for promoting integration and social cohesion in Kazakhstan by facilitating communication, fostering inclusivity, and building a cohesive national identity. Through inclusive language policies, education initiatives, and efforts to celebrate linguistic diversity, Kazakhstan can harness the full potential of its multilingual heritage to create a more harmonious and inclusive society for all its citizens.

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FORMATION OF AN AESTHETIC ATTITUDE TO THE NATURE OF THE NATIVE LAND IN PRESCHOOL AGE CHILDREN THROUGH LANDSCAPE PAINTING

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Annotation. Purpose: scientific substantiation and development of pedagogical conditions for the formation of an aesthetic attitude to the nature of the native land in older preschool children through landscape painting. Methods: the complex of diagnostic procedures included tasks developed by V.S. Mukhina, E.M. Torshilova, T.V. Morozova, and R.M. Chumicheva, aimed at assessing the structural components of the aesthetic attitude of older preschool children. These are seeing beauty in the environment (cognitive), the ability to express aesthetic attitude to the nature of the native land (active), and the ability to convey feelings). Results: that the majority of older preschool children are at an average level of aesthetic attitude (the ability to use means of expression, to see and highlight the beauty, harmony, grace of objects and phenomena of nature, the ability to reflect its aesthetics in productive activities and show a value-based attitude).

Keywords: senior preschoolers, aesthetic attitude, nature of the native land, landscape painting.

In the modern world of rapid development of technology and information technology, the most relevant and responsible function of society remains the upbringing of a healthy, comprehensively developed, highly moral person. Now the