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FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING OF PROFESSIONALS IN THE CONTEXT OF MULTILINGUAL EUROPE

Language diversity in the EU is an integral part of its cultural heritage. The EU has three alphabets and 24 official languages. Today, citizens of at least 175 nationalities reside in the EU. Multilingualism in the EU is understood as the ability of societies, institutions, groups, and individuals to regularly communicate in more than one language in their everyday lives (European Parliament, 2022).

Supporting linguistic and cultural diversity based on the principles of pan-European values is a cornerstone of EU policy. Proficiency in foreign languages is positioned as one of the key competencies of EU citizens. Ukraine's integration into the EU underscores the importance of researching the aspects of foreign language education and training of professionals in multilingual environments.

The EU's policy in the field of foreign language education and professional training may be characterized as systematic and comprehensive. The comprehensiveness of the EU's language education policy is defined, in part, by the Council Recommendation of 22 May 2019 on a comprehensive approach to the teaching and learning of languages. This comprehensiveness entails the application of comprehensive approaches to improving language teaching and learning at national, regional, local, or school levels; ensuring synergy across all levels of education: primary, secondary, vocational, in implementing a comprehensive approach to language teaching and learning; facilitating the mobility of foreign

language teachers; promoting innovative and inclusive teaching methods (Council of the European Union, 2019).

The systematic nature of the policy is embedded in the European Cooperation Framework Programme in the field of education and training for the period 2021 - 2030, "Towards the European Education Area and Beyond," in which the task of supporting language teaching and learning, as well as multilingualism in the EU, is identified as part of Priority 1, "Quality, Equity, Inclusion, and Success in Education and Training" (Council of the European Union, 2019).

The language is an integral part of European identity. In the EU, whose motto is "Unity in Diversity," the ability to communicate in multiple languages is deemed essential for citizens, organizations, and companies. Proficiency in foreign languages is recognized as one of the key competencies (multilingual competence) that all EU citizens should possess in order to overcome language barriers that limit the level of economic mobility in the context of building a knowledge-based economy. This is declared in the European strategy for smart, sustainable, and inclusive growth "Europe 2020" (European Commission, 2010).

REFERENCES

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