The Impact of Multilingual Education On Developing Communication Skills for University Students Within Foreign Language Learning

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**Abstract**

Today, multilingualism can be considered as an undeniable reality. The rapid pace of globalisation processes and the fast information spreading compelled society to adapt and keep pace with the new realities. These shifts require significant language proficiency and advanced communication skills. In this sense, the command over multiple languages not only broadens one’s horizons and enhances his and/or her professionalism but also facilitates cross-cultural communication as well as the acquisition of multiple knowledge.

The relevance of this study is featured by the dynamic changes in society, highlighting the need of multilingual education for people to fully realise their potential in life. This research investigates the impact of multilingual education on developing communication skills for University students within foreign language learning. It explores the principles of multilingual learning and identifies effective pedagogical methods that enhance language abilities, with a particular emphasis on the role of technology, delving into strategies like gamification and virtual classrooms.

Furthermore, this research thoroughly examines the different ways multilingual education affects communication skill development in the study of foreign languages at universities. It aims at identifying progressive teaching methods and strategies that improve the quality of students’ language acquisition. It is important to point out that higher education institutions serve as the keystone for multilingual education, providing students not only with linguistic competencies but also with professional knowledge to expand their career prospects.

The methodological framework employed in this research provides a comprehensive approach, integrating historical, social, linguodidactic, and pedagogical concepts alongside several scientific methods. The study refers to methods of scientific cognition such as systematic analysis, synthesis, dialectical inquiry, and normative methods to enrich its findings.

Moreover, significant advantages of multilingual learning, particularly in enhancing English language proficiency and communication skills, are identified. Also, the study stresses the focal role of modern technologies in multilingual education, highlighting their potential to transform learning experiences and personalise educational approaches. Particularly, the research underscores how multilingual education fosters communication skills, notably in English as a global lingua franca.
1. Introduction

In today's world, globalization has become an integral part of societal development, affecting every facet of human activity. By reducing distances and expanding international cooperation, globalization has created unprecedented opportunities for intercultural communication and knowledge exchange. Localization...
not only stimulates economic growth, scientific advancement, technological innovation, and cultural enrichment but also increases the demand for multilingual professionals capable of communicating effectively in diverse cultural contexts.

Society is in a constant change, continually adjusting its norms, attitudes, and traditions. Globalization has deeply transformed social relations, bringing complexities that require significantly a skill set. On one hand, globalization provides a broad array of services, tastes, diverse cultural experiences, and wide market opportunities. On the other hand, this diversity sometimes triggers cultural conflicts, as individuals with different cultural backgrounds seek to assert their identities (Abrham et al., 2018).

Globalization vividly manifests through the predominance of multilingualism, which significantly impacts social dynamics and gives rise to multiculturalism. Today, it is undeniable that societies become increasingly diverse, enriched continuously by the peculiarities of various cultures, specifically in terms of language and lifestyle (Britchenko et al., 2020).

Against this backdrop, multilingualism arises as a key factor for effective interaction in a globalized world. Proficiency in multiple languages not only facilitates a better understanding of cultural differences but also nurtures the development of cognitive skills, creative thinking, and social tolerance. Multilingual individuals can adapt adeptly to diverse situations, rendering them highly valuable assets in international organizations and the labour market.

An essential stimulus for the spread of multilingualism is the evolution of the digital landscape and the proliferation of social networks. These platforms serve as conduits for extensive communication among people from diverse countries, facilitating the sharing of personal experiences through messages, photos, and videos. Moreover, in the context of multinational corporations with operations spanning different regions, effective communication among colleagues is indispensable for addressing work-related issues promptly and accurately. Mastery of multiple languages is essential for navigating the specialized terminologies, abbreviations, and professional jargon specific to various fields. Embracing multilingualism not only promotes multicultural understanding but also enriches individuals with broader knowledge and diverse experiences. (Al-Dawoody et al., 2022)

It is worth noting that multilingualism has become increasingly commonplace in today's world. Influenced by historical, economic, and social factors, the demand for individuals proficient in two or more languages continues to grow. To meet this demand, countries worldwide are implementing proactive language policies aimed at nurturing professionals who not only master their native tongue but also possess fluency in multiple languages. Central to these policies are enhancements in educational programs, the deployment of specialized educators using innovative teaching methods, and significant resource allocation. This concerted effort aims to position multilingualism as an essential asset in a modern, interconnected world. (Bugarski, 2019)
In today's reality, languages frequently intersect and collide, giving rise to something new and intriguing yet often unknown. However, the practice of translation can sometimes be haphazard, resulting in texts and words losing their original meanings, thereby diminishing the effectiveness of developed communication skills. This underscores the critical need to cultivate individuals with exceptional language and communication abilities, which are highly sought after in today's multilingual environments (King, 2017).

Proficiency in foreign languages forms the foundation for forging strong cultural and international connections that significantly broaden horizons for economic and social activities. As we enhance our capabilities for international cooperation, there arises a crucial demand to train professionals equipped with strong interpersonal and intercultural communication skills, rooted in a universal system of values (Osiejewicz, 2020). Such individuals are essential for adapting to our rapidly evolving multicultural world and its diverse values.

The language policy revolves around strategic approaches and methodologies aimed at cultivating specialists who are well-versed in all cultural dimensions. The training process prioritizes enhancing communication skills, which are fundamental for fostering cultural interactions and interpersonal relationships.

The mastery of communication skills is crucial for several reasons. Firstly, learning a language, including its nuances and components, hinges on understanding the national culture, history, and traditions (Lan, 2020). Secondly, communicative competence is integral to cultural competence. Effective communication among individuals from diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds relies on several key aspects:

- **Grammatical Aspect:** This aspect encompasses fluency in grammar, vocabulary, phonology, and semantics. Mastery of grammar ensures the proper structure and coherence of sentences. A rich vocabulary enhances expression, while phonological and semantic understanding aids in clear and meaningful communication.

- **Sociolinguistic Aspect:** Understanding the sociocultural aspects of speech is essential for effective communication. It involves interpreting nuances such as tone, register, and cultural references. Proficiency in this aspect enables individuals to navigate diverse social contexts and adapt their communication style accordingly.

- **Strategic Aspect:** Communication sometimes encounters hurdles, whether grammatical or sociolinguistic. The strategic aspect involves employing verbal and non-verbal skills to overcome these obstacles and restore effective dialogue. Strategies may include clarification, paraphrasing, or using appropriate body language to enhance understanding and maintain rapport.
The elements discussed above collectively form a comprehensive communicative competence, which denotes a high-level mastery of communication skills. This proficiency is essential not only for learning foreign languages but also for establishing socio-cultural connections and engaging in direct dialogues. (Douglas & Rosvold, 2018)

Education plays a pivotal role in fostering multilingual abilities. Universities are increasingly integrating multilingual programs to equip students with the necessary skills for navigating today's globalized world. Teaching foreign languages at the university level not only enhances proficiency in language structures but also cultivates effective communication skills vital for interacting and collaborating within diverse, multilingual groups. (Kim, 2020)

The culmination of these elements forms a comprehensive communicative competence, signifying a qualitative mastery of communicative skills applied adeptly in learning foreign languages, fostering socio-cultural connections, and engaging in direct dialogue (Douglas & Rosvold, 2018). Education plays a pivotal role in cultivating multilingual abilities, with universities increasingly incorporating multilingual programs to prepare students for the demands of today's interconnected world. Teaching foreign languages at the university level not only enhances language proficiency but also cultivates essential communication skills crucial for effective interaction and collaboration within multilingual contexts (Kim, 2020).

This raises pertinent research questions: What specific communication skills do students develop through multilingual education in universities? How do various teaching methodologies such as interactive, multimedia, and tutoring impact the development of these skills? What challenges and obstacles emerge during the implementation of multilingual education in universities?

Consequently, understanding the impact of multilingual education on students' communication skills is a pressing issue necessitating comprehensive exploration and analysis. This article aims to explore how multilingual education in universities facilitates the development of communicative competencies essential for successful professional engagement in a globalized environment. Key factors influencing this process include interactive learning, multimedia resources, cultural exchange, and personalized mentoring.

This study seeks to analyse how multilingual learning enhances communication skills in foreign language acquisition, particularly within university settings, while identifying effective methods, strategies, and principles for promoting linguistic interaction. Additionally, it will assess the advantages of multilingual education in English acquisition and communication skill development, alongside the influence of modern technologies on enhancing multilingual learning and communication proficiency.

2. Methodological Framework
Resolution 12/30C, adopted at the 30th session of the UNESCO General Conference in 1999, lays the foundation for multilingual education, outlining its primary
goals, directions, and methodologies. Today, multilingual education encompasses several key approaches: historical, social, linguistic, didactic, and pedagogical.

The historical approach offers insights into the evolution of multilingual education and its impact on communication skills, exploring how linguistic norms and cultural influences have changed over time. By employing comparative historical research methods, we can discern how multilingual education has been used to preserve cultural identities and shape language policies. Analyzing historical data, testimonials, and field studies allows us to track shifts in educational methods and policies affecting foreign language instruction.

The social approach examines the role of language in everyday interactions, professional settings, and educational environments. It underscores the importance of multilingualism in fostering cooperation and enhancing socio-cultural and economic ties between different communities. This approach also illuminates how social factors such as peer and faculty support contribute to students' language acquisition and communication skills development.

The linguodidactic approach focuses on developing effective strategies and methods for multilingual learning. It involves detailed analysis to determine the most efficient techniques for language acquisition and which methods should be prioritized. Additionally, this approach identifies universal techniques applicable to learning multiple languages simultaneously, offering innovative insights into educational practices.

Pedagogical concepts further refine language learning strategies within curricula, ensuring they effectively support multilingual education. This approach examines how different instructional methods enhance language acquisition and foster effective communication skills development.

Various scientific methods such as systems analysis, synthesis, dialectical analysis, and normative methods have been employed. Systems analysis helps identify key features of multilingualism, language policies, and their impact on communication skills, particularly in university settings. Synthesis techniques amalgamate effective teaching methods and strategies from diverse approaches, facilitating informed decisions in multilingual education. Dialectical methods enable logical conclusions based on analyzed data, highlighting the benefits of multilingual education for English acquisition and communication skills development. Normative methods are crucial for defining the parameters of multilingualism and educational practices.

3. Results and Discussion
3.1. Multilingual education: peculiarities and its impact on the development of communication skills in foreign language learning at universities

This study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the core principles of multilingualism and multilingual education, particularly focusing on their direct influence on the development of communication skills in foreign language learning at the university level.
Multilingualism and bilingualism are intertwined concepts, referring to the ability to speak two or more languages. Beyond linguistic studies, multilingualism is also studied across various disciplines due to its connections with cultural, economic, and historical factors.

In his work "Blessings of Babel: bilingualism and language planning: problems and pleasures", Haugen (1987) notes the diverse definitions of multilingualism. It encompasses a broad interpretation—being proficient in constructing complex foreign language expressions—as well as a narrower one—fluency in speaking two or more languages. Haugen argues that true multilingualism is achieved when an individual can effectively communicate in a language and has mastered the appropriate communicative skills for interaction with native speakers.

Similarly, German researcher Wilton (2009) associates multilingualism with bilingualism and trilingualism, defining them as possessing two and three languages, respectively. Grosjean (1982) uses these terms interchangeably to denote the number of languages a person has mastered, emphasizing that bilingualism is a common natural occurrence influenced by historical context or geographic location.

Higher education institutions play a crucial role in fostering multilingualism among individuals and society. Multilingual education, therefore, refers to an educational approach where students concurrently develop proficiency in multiple languages throughout their academic journey. This process not only enhances linguistic competence and communication skills in more than one language but also promotes cultural awareness and provides greater opportunities for professional growth and international communication.

It is essential to delve deeper into how multilingual learning impacts students' communication skills in foreign language acquisition. Effective communication skills are pivotal for establishing connections and sustaining meaningful dialogues (Lan, 2020). Therefore, the following components are critical to consider:

- **Enrichment of Communicative Experience**: During their studies, students have the opportunity to improve their skills and gain experience by communicating with native speakers of various languages. This exposure enables them to adapt their communication style to diverse cultural situations and nuances.

- **Improvement in Language Flexibility**: Through learning, students master vocabulary, idiomatic expressions, and structural nuances of different languages. This proficiency allows them to seamlessly translate unconventional expressions from one language into unique expressions in another (Sabirova, 2020).

- **Development of Intercultural Competence**: Multilingual education fosters a deeper understanding of different worldviews and cultural perspectives.

- **Extended Time Frame Requirement**: Mastering multiple languages requires more time compared to learning a single language. Therefore, university education should accommodate this necessity, as it enables languages to become fully
developed means of communication with comprehensive proficiency (Cavallaro et al., 2021).

- **Optimizing Learning Strategies:** To effectively acquire language skills through multilingual education and develop robust communication abilities, it is crucial to meticulously plan learning strategies and select methods that expedite the learning process.

3.2. **Principles of multilingual education, methods and strategies for achieving harmonious language interaction**

Multilingualism, multilingual education, and integrated language policy have emerged as critical priorities in the 21st century. At the European Union level, there is a concerted effort to equip citizens with trilingual abilities, aiming to simplify their lives within the single market amidst globalization (Ushioda, 2017). Central to achieving effective language interaction and enhancing communication skills are several guiding principles.

Firstly, the principle of systematicity integrates practice, pedagogical theory, and experimentation. This principle fosters a methodological dialogue, defining the theoretical underpinnings across scientific domains within methodological and pedagogical practices, as well as humanities and social sciences. It emphasizes immersing students in diverse, sometimes unpredictable, life scenarios to develop essential skills for interpersonal dialogue across cultural boundaries (Franceschini, 2011).

Secondly, the principle of combining morality and intellect encourages students to develop individual perspectives on the multilingual world. Educators play a crucial role in implementing pedagogical strategies that support this holistic understanding within educational programs.

The principle of communicative orientation underscores the study of second, third, and subsequent languages in relation to one’s mother tongue. It advocates for integrating language learning with other disciplines at universities, enabling students to practice communication skills in various contexts and industries (Zheng, 2021).

Additionally, cognitive orientation emphasizes the ability to analyze and evaluate information in a foreign language. This principle acknowledges the diversity of cultural mentalities and perceptions, facilitating the comparison and integration of native and foreign cultures. Incorporating native-speaking teachers or peers enhances language practice and communication skills (Williams, 2022).

The principle of language equality promotes an environment where all languages are regarded equally, avoiding the hierarchy of primary and secondary languages. This approach nurtures a conducive atmosphere for comprehensive language acquisition, supported by methods and strategies tailored to the psycholinguistic specifics of learners who are already bilingual and seeking to acquire additional languages (Fidkevych, 2023).
Game-based methods represent a common approach in multilingual education, simulating real-life situations or professional contexts to enhance language and cognitive skills simultaneously. These simulations serve as catalysts for learning, fostering creativity, collaboration, and emotional engagement among students (Kim, 2020). Group activities within these games further improve communication skills through problem-solving and dialogue with peers and instructors.

During the course of the game, students have the opportunity to collaborate in groups to tackle various tasks. This collaborative approach enhances their communication skills as they engage with one another and work together to solve challenges. Equally important is the interaction involving listening, reading, and dialogues with the teacher. By integrating these elements, the educational game achieves its intended outcomes, which include:

- **Activating function**, which is to stimulate needs and interests;
- **Activating function**: Stimulating students' interests and fulfilling their educational needs.
- **Developmental function**: Fostering creativity and enhancing students' independence in learning the required material.
- **Communicative function**: Promoting effective communication among students and facilitating interaction between students and teachers.
- **Informational function**: Addressing social, psychological, and methodological issues through the game's content (Zaluzhna, 2018).

The method of language rotation is both intriguing and effective. In this approach, students alternate between studying different languages over several days. On one day, they engage in all subjects and communication in one language, while on another day, they switch to a different language. This method lightens the workload and enhances comprehension of language rules.

Another beneficial technique is for students to create personalized language learning portfolios. These portfolios typically include written texts, dialogues, audio recordings, and personal reflections. They serve as tools for tracking progress and identifying areas needing improvement. Additionally, participating in global projects and virtual student exchanges is invaluable for developing communication skills in multilingual education. These activities facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experiences using modern technologies and online resources (Mohanty, 2019).

While traditional methods like the grammar-translation approach, audiolingual methods, and context-based learning of grammar and vocabulary remain effective (Heugh et al., 2017), they are most impactful when integrated with newer methodologies.

These principles and methods collectively form the strategy of multilingual education, shaped by performance data and student feedback. It includes creating conducive learning environments, small group activities, dedicated individual workdays,
active teacher and student engagement, and varied communication styles from formal to informal contexts (Crystal, 2006).

Undoubtedly, effective planning and inclusive policies are crucial for implementing these strategies in universities. Institutions should develop admissions policies that support multilingual students and provide additional language courses as needed. Comprehensive support services, such as tutoring and language laboratories, can significantly enhance language proficiency and academic communication skills.

It is also worth focusing on the design of the curriculum and its content. Curriculum design should also consider linguistic diversity and cultural aspects, incorporating materials that cater to learners from diverse language backgrounds (Bodnariuk & Bauer, 2021). Peer support programs, where experienced multilingual students mentor their peers, can foster a supportive community and boost confidence in academic language use. Moreover, feedback mechanisms are essential for promptly addressing challenges and improving learning outcomes.

The principles, methods and strategies of language learning are undoubtedly applicable to English. English has undeniably emerged as a global language and is widely adopted as the official language by numerous international organizations. This widespread use raises the question of whether it impedes the development and promotion of other languages. To explore this issue, it is essential to critically analyse the effectiveness of the most commonly employed methods for learning English.

Various methods are commonly used to enhance language learning, focusing on vocabulary enrichment and adeptness in expressing thoughts and emotions promptly. Games serve as an effective tool to achieve these objectives by encouraging quick reactions to changing scenarios. They provide a dynamic platform where learners can accurately articulate their ideas and feelings. Additionally, small group projects are utilised to integrate English learning with other activities, thereby broadening vocabulary and refining communication skills. This approach fosters a practical application of language in diverse contexts, enhancing both comprehension and fluency. While traditional methods like Grammar-Translation Method (translation between native and foreign languages), Audiolingual Method (emphasising listening and pronunciation), and contextual learning of grammar and vocabulary remain foundational, their effectiveness is amplified when integrated with interactive techniques such as gaming and collaborative projects.

3.3. The main advantages of multilingual education

Multilingual learning extends far beyond the perceived benefits of travel and social networking. It encompasses a diverse array of advantages that contribute significantly to career advancement, psychological well-being, and enriched social interactions. These components include:
• **Improving Communication Skills**: Proficiency in multiple languages facilitates finding common ground within the global community. This ability enhances interpersonal relationships and fosters better understanding across cultures.

• **Increased Competitiveness**: Proficiency in foreign languages elevates an individual's standing among peers, enabling them to undertake a broader range of responsibilities and command higher salaries. Moreover, multilingualism is highly valued by major corporations, offering increased opportunities for career advancement into managerial roles.

• **Cognitive Benefits**: Multilingual individuals demonstrate enhanced cognitive flexibility, allowing them to adapt more quickly to diverse environments. This mental agility is beneficial in navigating complex tasks and problem-solving scenarios.

• **Multitasking Abilities**: Research indicates that multilingualism correlates with superior multitasking skills, enabling individuals to manage various tasks efficiently. This capability extends beyond mere task volume to encompass the diverse cognitive processes involved (Kim, 2020).

• **Positive Impact on Health**: Recent studies suggest that multilingualism can positively impact brain function and potentially delay the onset of Alzheimer's disease, highlighting the long-term cognitive benefits of language acquisition.

• **Improved Memory and Attention Span**: Multilingual individuals often exhibit enhanced memory retention and prolonged attention spans, which broaden their perspectives and enable them to absorb and recall information more effectively.

• **Increased Ability to Learn Languages**: Proficiency in one language can facilitate the acquisition of others, as language skills tend to reinforce each other. Familiar methods and strategies from previous language learning experiences can ease the process of mastering additional languages (Bangalore, 2018).

• **Boosted Self-Esteem**: Mastery of multiple languages instills confidence in one's abilities, both personally and professionally. This confidence facilitates smoother navigation through various life experiences and enhances overall self-esteem.

• **Development of Critical Thinking**: Educational approaches such as project-based learning and interactive exercises promote independent decision-making, creativity, and critical thinking skills among multilingual learners. These skills are crucial for professional success and personal growth.

3.4. **Global developments in multilingual learning and teaching technologies**

This study aims to explore the profound impact of integrating cutting-edge technologies and their corresponding platforms into multilingual education. The global advancement of technology-enhanced multilingual learning and teaching underscores a dynamic landscape where digital tools and platforms play a pivotal role in supporting language education across diverse contexts.
The proliferation of such platforms designed to facilitate learning multiple languages has significantly enhanced accessibility to multilingual education worldwide. Platforms like Duolingo, Babbel, Rosetta Stone, and various local counterparts provide interactive lessons, gamified experiences, and personalized learning paths for multilingual learners (Bodnariuk & Bauer, 2021). Virtual language classrooms and online communities further enrich this educational landscape, offering incentives such as international conferences that unite teachers and students from diverse universities and countries. These gatherings foster real-time interactions, collaborative projects, innovative methodologies, and crucial language practice across different linguistic environments (Fidkevych, 2023).

Recent advancements in technology have revolutionized the landscape of educational language content, blending traditional methods with innovative approaches like teaching through film excerpts to elucidate language rules. Additionally, interactive simulations cater to diverse student needs. Artificial Intelligence (AI) represents a pivotal breakthrough, increasingly embedded in language learning platforms to deliver personalized educational experiences. AI algorithms analyze students' progress and tailor content accordingly, fostering multilingual education on a global scale (Transkriptor!, 2023).

Mobile applications and gamification play a significant role in enhancing communication skills within technologically-driven multilingual education. These tools make language learning interactive and enjoyable, positively impacting accessibility and convenience (Panchenkova, 2020). The proliferation of online educational platforms has further democratized access to foreign language courses taught by native speakers. This trend promotes cross-cultural exchange and knowledge sharing in a comfortable, remote learning environment, catering to diverse language communities (Bodnariuk & Bauer, 2021).

Digital tools for assessing language proficiency, such as online tests and adaptive algorithms, provide learners with instant feedback. Virtual reality (VR) has emerged as a transformative tool, immersing learners in multilingual virtual environments that simulate real-life scenarios, thereby enhancing contextual language learning experiences.

Incorporating digital literacy into multilingual curricula is crucial for navigating online resources effectively (Fidkevych, 2023). Digital platforms facilitate global collaboration among language educators, enabling the exchange of best practices and the development of inclusive multilingual learning environments. Moreover, advanced technologies enable the creation of educational resources tailored to students with varying linguistic backgrounds and proficiency levels, including subtitles, transcriptions, and adaptive content. By integrating these cutting-edge technologies into multilingual education, significant improvements in student outcomes and communication skills are observed.
4. Conclusion

This research demonstrates the effectiveness of harmonious multilingual learning and its profound impact on communication skill development. The study delves into the specifics of multilingual education, highlighting its primary advantages. Multilingual education is a structured approach where students simultaneously acquire proficiency in multiple languages throughout their entire educational journey. This process forms the foundation for enhancing linguistic competence, fostering communication skills across multiple languages, promoting cultural awareness, and expanding opportunities for professional growth and international interaction.

The benefits of multilingual education are manifold. Firstly, it significantly enhances communication skills, making individuals more adept at expressing themselves effectively across different linguistic and cultural contexts. Secondly, it enhances competitiveness in a globalized job market where multilingualism is increasingly valued. Cognitively, multilingualism offers numerous advantages such as improved multitasking abilities, positive impacts on overall cognitive health, enhanced memory and attention span, and the ability to take on diverse perspectives. Furthermore, it facilitates the acquisition of additional languages, as multilingual individuals often find it easier to learn new languages compared to monolinguals. Moreover, multilingual education boosts self-esteem as students achieve linguistic proficiency in multiple languages, empowering them to navigate multicultural environments with confidence. Lastly, it fosters critical thinking skills by encouraging students to analyse language structures and cultural nuances, thereby broadening their intellectual capacities.

This article explores the impact of multilingual learning on students' communication skills in acquiring foreign languages. It highlights several key benefits, including enriching communication experiences, enhancing language flexibility, developing intercultural competence, and the necessity of an extended timeframe.

Multilingual learning is guided by several principles: systematicity, which integrates practice, pedagogical theory, and experimentation; the principle of multilingual education; the principle of combining morality and intellect; the principle of communicative orientation; the principle of integrating languages across disciplines; and the principle of cognitive orientation. Fundamentally, multilingual education should uphold the principle of language equality, rejecting the notion of a primary and secondary language. This approach fosters an environment conducive to comprehensive language acquisition.

Effective methods for learning foreign languages include games, participation in projects, small group work, combining language study with other activities, listening, writing, grammar and translation exercises, and contextual learning of grammar and vocabulary. These methods are particularly potent when learning English, which has become the most globally studied language, largely due to historical colonisation and trade.
The strategies outlined above contribute to a dynamic approach to multilingual education, evolving through feedback from teachers and students alike. Comprehensive language assessment should extend beyond mere communication proficiency to include nuanced language understanding and cultural competencies necessary for interacting with native speakers globally. Equally crucial is fostering communicative skills that shape a well-rounded, multilingual individual.

Technology plays a pivotal role in advancing multilingual education. The global integration of digital tools and platforms supports language learning across diverse settings. Virtual language classrooms and online communities serve as powerful motivators, offering interactive experiences that connect students with peers and educators worldwide. Furthermore, technological innovations like artificial intelligence enhance personalised learning through adaptive language platforms. Mobile applications and educational games significantly impact communication skill development within multilingual education frameworks. In terms of assessment, digital tools such as online language tests provide learners with immediate feedback on their proficiency levels. These advancements facilitate tailored educational resources catering to learners with varying language backgrounds and abilities.

Overall, the synergy between traditional and modern approaches, bolstered by technological advancements, propels multilingual education forward, making language learning more accessible, engaging, and effective on a global scale.

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Authors’ contributions
Olga Oliinyk supervised the conceptualization of the project and contributed to formal analysis. Nadiya Bevz performed formal analysis, reviewed and edited the writing, and administered this research. Igor Shuliakov handled methodology, resourced the study, and visualised data. Inna Derevianko compiled the data, conducted research investigation, and drafted the original writing.

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The authors declared no conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of the article.