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PEDAGOGICAL STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LINGUOCONFLICTOLOGICAL COMPETENCE OF LAWYERS: MODERN CHALLENGES AND REQUIREMENTS

Abstract.

In today's multilingual and multicultural world, where globalization and intercultural contacts are becoming more widespread, linguistic and conflict-related competencies of lawyers come to the fore as key factors for professional success and effective interaction. The study highlights the need for a deep understanding of cultural and linguistic nuances in legal practice. The main purpose of this study is to analyze modern strategies and approaches to the progress of linguistic and conflict-related competencies of lawyers. The research is based on a set of methodological approaches, including a review of relevant literature, conducting surveys among lawyers, and experiments among law students. Surveys and experiments have identified key areas for further studying the impact of intercultural communication and conflict management on the professional activities of lawyers. In particular, the effectiveness of educational programs and pieces of training aimed at developing intercultural sensitivity and intercultural communication skills was evaluated. The study confirms the importance of developing linguistic and conflict-related competencies for lawyers in the context of globalization and cultural diversity. The results of the study serve as a basis for improving educational programs and preparing lawyers for successful work, emphasizing the need to adapt cultural and linguistic competencies in professional activities.

Key words: pedagogical strategies, competence, competency, law, linguoconflictology, linguoconflictological competence, intercultural communication.

Introduction.

Last year, the public administration strategy in the Republic of Kazakhstan was based on the concepts of a service state, service provision, and people orientation (as stated in RK President's Decree No. 522 dated February 26, 2021, approving the development concept of the RK public administration until 2030). The agenda includes the transformation of law enforcement agencies and the judicial system, as well as issues related to their optimization. The state project "Kazakhstan Service Model of Police" has also been established. The principles of the service state are reflected in the concepts of "A state listening to the voice of the people" and "First the people – a model of human orientation" [1].

The strategies and programs of the service state place new demands on the labor market and professional education, emphasizing principles such as competence, service delivery, and people-centeredness [2]. It is important to highlight both soft skills (personal and business skills) and hard skills (professional competencies) and recognize their significance for specialists in industries related to public administration. Professionals in these fields should be guided in their professional development and be required to develop their own assessment tools and indicators.

Therefore, the study of linguoconflictological competencies by future lawyers at the university, specifically linguistic conflictological knowledge, and skills developed in the professional Kazakh language, will form the basis for their professional activities in the internal affairs bodies of the service and service model.

In all areas, conflict management competencies have become essential skills among fundamental professional competencies. However, university vocational education programs do not currently provide subjects that develop these competencies. Considering future lawyers, conflict management competence (including linguistic conflict management competence) should

be included as part of their professional competencies. The study results will serve as a basis for effectively developing the future human resources potential of the legal industry to provide legal services in the service model at a high professional level.

In the definition of near abroad, these competencies are considered an integral part of professional activity in the fields of law, business, and education. Successful interaction with partners, clients, and colleagues from different cultural environments requires the ability to effectively resolve conflicts and ensure high-quality communication. Thus, linguistic and conflictological competencies play an important role in a modern multilingual and multicultural society, enabling successful interaction and productive resolution of conflict situations at both the interpersonal and professional levels.

To begin our research, we strive to conduct an in-depth analysis of the works of scientists from near and far abroad. This will help us comprehensively understand the definition and significance of linguistic and conflict-related competencies in legal practice. This step is necessary to identify the fundamental aspects that underlie the use of language as a tool for managing and resolving conflicts within the framework of legal activity.

Linguistic conflict-related competencies in legal practice are essential for effective communication and understanding in diverse legal settings. M.Jacobs and K.Maryns [3] emphasize that these competencies are particularly vital for understanding communication nuances, especially with asylum seekers. They highlight the importance of negotiating meanings across different linguistic levels. T.Emelianova [4] discusses the necessity for lawyers to have English-language intercultural competence, which combines linguistic and sociocultural knowledge for professional interactions. J.Bergkamp, K.McIntyre, and M. Hauser [5] underline the need for cultural awareness to comprehend the cultural dimensions of legal practices. Additionally, J.López-Espino [6] points out the importance of interpreters in legal settings, emphasizing the significance of addressing language marginalization. Legal education focuses on developing these competencies, as evident in efforts to manage linguistic diversity by O.Lundberg, U.Lundqvist, A.Åkerblom, and S.Risenfors [7]. And to integrate it into legal documentation as shown by R.Zolkapli, H.Mohamad, M.Mohaini, N.Wahab and P.Nath [8]. Practical applications, such as using linguistic landscapes for translation skills, are explored by A.Algryani [9]. While B.Wahyoedi and I.Barus [10] emphasize the need for professional communicative competence in teaching English for legal purposes. The development of professional communicative competence for future lawyers is also highlighted by O.Chyzykova [11]. Additionally, fostering translanguaging practices is emphasized for educational inclusivity [12]. Legal competence development in the security sector shows the necessity of comprehensive legal knowledge and skills [13]. Ultimately, linguistic conflict-related competencies are indispensable for lawyers to ensure effective communication, understanding, and equitable legal outcomes. After identifying and emphasizing the importance of linguistic conflict-related competencies in legal practice, particularly in relation to effective conflict resolution and communication process management, our next research step will involve an in-depth analysis of the works of scientists from various countries. This analysis will examine the significance of lawyers' linguistic and conflict-related competencies within the contexts of globalization, technological advancements, and multicultural exchanges. Challenges in these areas are particularly evident in immigration law contexts [14], highlighting the increasing need for effective communication with asylum seekers to manage their narratives [3. – 376]. Therefore, legal education must prioritize the development of communicative competence for professional discourse as discussed by O.Kyrpychenko, I.Pushchyna, Y.Kichuk, N.Shevchenko, O.Luchaninova and V.Koval [15]. And the enhancement of law students' creativity through linguistic courses as noted by N.Akatova [16]. Furthermore, E.Glumova and E.Sokolova emphasizes that intercultural communicative competence is vital for lawyers in international settings [17]. While O.Avdevnina underlines the cultural and educational aspects of language in law [18].

By studying the works of scientists from various countries on modern challenges and requirements for the linguistic and conflict-related competencies of lawyers, we gain a deep understanding of how the evolution of public relations and technology impacts the legal profession. This understanding leads us to the next important aspect of our research, which is the analysis of works devoted to the development and improvement of these competencies within the realms of legal education and practice. Considering the identified challenges and requirements, it becomes evident that there is a need to adapt educational programs and methods of professional development to effectively form and strengthen the linguistic and conflict-related skills of current and future lawyers.

Research across education, psychology, and linguistics consistently highlights the importance of cultural and linguistic competence in diverse environments. R.Luquis, M.Pérez and S.Suarez [19] underline the need for skills to work effectively in multicultural settings, particularly in healthcare, which is also applicable to legal contexts. And other scholars as S.Kamau, A.Oikarainen, M.Juntunen, M.Koskenranta, H.Kuivila and M.Tomietto et al. supported this approach [20]. M.Bergroth, J.Esbert, N.Pepiot, S.Sierens, T.Dražnik and K.Worp [21] demonstrate how teacher education in linguistic and cultural sensitivity can inform legal education. While S. Li and M.Deocampo [22] emphasize the value of linguistic competence in educational materials for effective legal training. Additionally, C.Yan, A.Bachour, C.Pérez, L.Ansaldo, D.Santiago, Y.Jin, and L.Martinez [23] advocate for language justice in education, which is also relevant to legal fairness. Finally, O.Litinska, I.Ryzhenko, L.Simontseva, O.Pravotorova, T.Lien and N.Novak [24] caution against losing traditional values in legal education amidst modern challenges and suggest that digital technologies can enhance linguistic skills for a technology-driven legal field. And the same idea was discussed by T.Bondarenko et al. [25]. Synthesizing these findings suggests that developing cultural sensitivity, linguistic proficiency, and tech literacy is crucial for legal professionals to effectively serve diverse clients and uphold equity. In conclusion, our review of the literature on linguistic conflict-related competencies in the legal profession highlights the undeniable importance of these skills in today's multilingual and multicultural society. Research in fields such as education, psychology, and linguistics consistently demonstrates that a profound understanding of the cultural and linguistic characteristics of clients, colleagues, and all participants in the legal process facilitates more effective interaction, conflict management, and, ultimately, the achievement of justice.

Materials and methods of research.

This study analyzes the influence of linguistic and conflictological competencies on the professional activities of lawyers, focusing on the role of these competencies in intercultural interaction and solving legal problems. The study included conducting a survey among lawyers and an experiment among law students to assess their level of competence and understand the impact of linguistic aspects on legal practice.

We analyzed the lawyers' responses using materials collected through Google Forms in 2024. The survey included questions about professional experience, perception of intercultural communication, assessment of current challenges and requirements, as well as linguistic aspects in professional activities. The survey participants were 32 practicing lawyers from private and public organizations in Astana, aged 25 to 48 years, 21 of them women and 11 men. All study participants provided informed consent, and data confidentiality and anonymity of reporting were ensured. The subjects were informed that their participation in the survey was voluntary and they had the right to withdraw at any time.

In parallel, a pedagogical experiment was organized within the framework of a doctoral dissertation with the participation of 3rd year students of the specialty "Jurisprudence 6B04201". The experiment was conducted in three stages: identification, formation, and control, in experimental and control groups, to determine the level of legal terminological competence. 89

students participated in the experiment, of which 47 were in the experimental group and 42 were in the control group.

Thus, the study provides valuable data on the current state and needs in the field of linguoconflictological competencies of lawyers, supported by empirical data and theoretical analysis. The obtained results serve as a basis for further research and the development of educational programs aimed at improving intercultural communication and conflict-solving skills in the legal field.

Results and its discussion.

For a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of the topic "Development of linguistic and conflict resolution competencies among lawyers: analysis of modern challenges and requirements", a survey was conducted with 32 practicing lawyers and specialists in the field of intercultural communication and conflict management. The survey was conducted using Google Forms, and participants were asked a series of questions aimed at identifying their work experience, perceptions of intercultural communication, assessment of current challenges and demands, as well as the role of language skills and cultural understanding in their professional work.

The questions asked in the survey were as follows:

1. Experience and professional activities:

- What is your legal experience and specialization?
- With which culturally and linguistically diverse clients and colleagues do you interact most often?
- Can you provide examples of times when you have worked with clients or colleagues from different cultural backgrounds?

2. Perception of intercultural communication:

- How do you define intercultural communication and how important is it in your legal practice?
- What difficulties do you experience when interacting with representatives of other cultures? Can you provide specific examples?

3. Assessment of current challenges and requirements:

- What challenges and requirements related to intercultural communication do you encounter in your professional work?
- How do you see the impact of globalization on the work of lawyers, and what demands does this place on your competencies?

4. Linguistic aspects in professional activities:

- What roles do language skills and cultural understanding play in your work?
- Can you describe situations where language or cultural differences caused conflicts or misunderstandings during work?

5. Development of competencies:

- What methods and resources do you use to develop your intercultural and conflict management competencies?
- What changes or improvements to the legal education program do you believe are necessary to better prepare for cross-cultural work?

The data obtained from the survey was processed and analyzed anonymously in order to identify general trends. The findings will be used for further research and analysis of the impact of intercultural conflicts on the work of lawyers.

During the survey with practicing lawyers and specialists in the field of intercultural communication and conflict management, valuable insights were gained and the following issues were discussed:

Experience and professional activities. The respondents shared their many years of experience in the legal field, highlighting their specializations and main areas of activity. They

described the types of clients and colleagues with whom they interact most often, paying attention to their cultural and linguistic diversity. Examples of cases involving clients and colleagues from different cultural environments were given, emphasizing the features and complexities of such interactions.

1. Diverse client base: Respondents noted that their practices include clients from a variety of nationalities and cultural backgrounds. For example, one participant mentioned that he often deals with clients from Asian countries, while another mentioned working with clients from various European countries.

2. Interaction with colleagues: Some respondents emphasized the importance of effective communication and interaction with colleagues, especially in international team projects. For example, one of the participants spoke about his experience collaborating with lawyers from different countries in preparing large international transactions.

3. Cultural context: The responses also mentioned ways in which different cultural backgrounds and norms of behavior may influence a lawyer's work. For example, one of the respondents shared his experience in resolving disputes between clients from different countries, where it is necessary to take into account their different views on legal issues and principles.

4. Difficulties of intercultural interaction: Some respondents also described the difficulties they face when working with clients and colleagues from different cultures. For example, disagreements in the interpretation of legislation or views on ethical standards can cause conflicts and difficulties in conducting business.

Perception of intercultural communication: Respondents identified intercultural communication as a key aspect of their professional activities and expressed their belief in its importance. They described the difficulties they encounter when interacting with representatives of other cultures and provided specific examples of how to solve them.

1. Differences in communication style: Respondents noted that different cultural contexts could influence communication style and preferences. For example, one interviewee mentioned that when working with Japanese clients, he had to pay more attention to nonverbal cues and respect traditional forms of politeness, which helps establish trust and successfully resolve legal issues.

2. Language barriers and misunderstandings: Some respondents described difficulties related to language differences and translating documents or interpreting legal terms. For example, a lawyer specializing in international transactions described a case where an incorrect translation of one of the provisions of a contract led to a misunderstanding between the parties and a dispute.

3. Cultural norms and values: The responses also mentioned instances where cultural differences are perceived as a challenge in the communication process. For example, respondents described situations where different ideas about fairness or obligations can lead to misunderstandings between parties to a case and complicate resolution.

Assess current challenges and requirements: Respondents discussed the challenges and requirements associated with intercultural communication in their professional activities. The impact of globalization on the work of lawyers and the competencies required of them was highlighted.

1. International Transactions and Multicultural Clientele: A lawyer working in the field of international transactions shared his experience of working with clients from different countries. He noted that every year the number of clients from different cultural backgrounds increases, which requires him not only to have a deep understanding of international law but also the ability to effectively interact with representatives of different cultural contexts. For example, he mentioned a time when working with clients from Asia; he had to take into account their business culture and consider traditional values and norms of behavior.

2. Global conflicts and legal aspects: Another respondent, specializing in international conflict resolution, highlighted the impact of globalization on the complexity of legal situations.

He noted that with increasing global connections and the movement of people between countries, new types of conflicts are emerging that require a deep understanding of international law and the ability to work with different legal systems. For example, he cited a case where, when resolving a dispute between companies from different countries, it was necessary to take into account both national laws and international agreements, which required a comprehensive study and development of a strategy for resolving the dispute.

Linguistic aspects in professional activity: The survey examined the role of language skills and cultural understanding in the work of lawyers. Respondents shared situations where linguistic or cultural differences caused conflicts or misunderstandings in the course of work.

1. Negotiations with foreign clients: One of the lawyers shared his experience of negotiations with clients from different countries. He cited an instance where language barriers and differences in cultural nuances led to misunderstandings between his client and the counterparty. At the same time, he emphasized that thanks to his knowledge of a foreign language and the client's culture, he was able to successfully resolve the conflict and reach a mutually beneficial agreement.

2. Translation of contracts: Another lawyer gave an example of a situation where an incorrect translation of a contract led to a conflict between the parties to the transaction. Because of an error in translation, disagreements arose regarding legal terms and the terms of the agreement. This example shows how important it is not only to speak the language but also to have professional translation skills when working with documents in different languages.

3. Cultural differences of clients: The third respondent shared an experience where he encountered cultural differences while interacting with clients from different countries. He noted that understanding the traditions, values, and norms of behavior of clients helps him effectively conduct business and prevent conflicts. For example, given the hierarchical nature of foreign business structures, he adapted his approach to negotiations, which contributed to the successful completion of the transaction.

Development of competencies: The respondents described the methods and tools they use to develop their intercultural and conflict management competencies. They also made suggestions for changes or improvements in the educational program for lawyers to better prepare them for intercultural work.

1. Teaching foreign languages: One of the respondents noted that, in order to develop intercultural competencies, he is actively involved in studying foreign languages. He gave an example of using online courses and language apps to improve his language skills, which helps him better understand and interact with clients from different cultural backgrounds.

2. Participation in international educational programs: Another respondent shared his experience of participating in international educational programs and seminars on intercultural communication. He mentioned that such events not only allow one to broaden one's horizons and deepen knowledge in this field, but also provide an opportunity to exchange experiences with colleagues from different countries.

3. Professional trainings and seminars: The third respondent noted that he regularly attends professional trainings and seminars on intercultural communication and conflict management. He emphasized the importance of such activities for developing skills in conflict management and effective interaction with representatives of different cultural contexts.

4. Active participation in international projects and exchanges: Some respondents mentioned their participation in international projects and program exchanges, where they had the opportunity to work with colleagues from different countries and immerse themselves in their cultural environment. Such experiences promote the development of intercultural skills and an understanding of differences in mentality and approaches to the practice of law.

Interviews with practitioners in this field provided valuable information about the importance of intercultural communication and conflict management in the professional activities of lawyers, as well as methods and means of their development and improvement.

After analyzing the responses received during the survey of practicing lawyers and specialists in the field of intercultural communication and conflict management, it becomes obvious that linguistic competencies and conflict management skills need to be integrated into the curricula of law schools. Respondents highlighted the importance of preparing future lawyers to work in a multilingual and multicultural society, which emphasizes the relevance of this topic for educational institutions. They also made suggestions and recommendations regarding what competencies should be introduced into curricula to ensure that students are effectively prepared for intercultural practice.

The integration of linguistic and conflict resolution competencies into the curricula of law schools is becoming increasingly relevant in the context of expanding ideas about legal education. While conflict studies have already been successfully integrated into the curricula of various higher education institutions in the CIS countries, including Kazakhstan and Russia, it is still not included in law programs. The discipline "Conflictology" is taught at six universities in Kazakhstan, including Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, M.Utemisov University, A.Bokeikhanov University, as well as Toraigyrov and Serikbaev universities. This course is designed for future professionals in various fields such as psychology, education, political science, marketing, and management, as well as for public health professionals. To date, this discipline is not included in jurisprudence curricula. In addition, "linguistic conflictology" is not a mandatory part of the curriculum for future philologists and lawyers. As part of an interview with the Deputy Director of the Institute of Forensic Expertise of the Almaty Region, Aliturliiev A.S., it became known that in Kazakhstan there are between 7 and 8 specialists who are engaged in forensic examination in the field of philology. This creates a need to consider and implement appropriate courses and modules that provide future lawyers not only with professional legal knowledge but also with skills in the field of conflict management and intercultural communication.

An experiment conducted among students using a reference-association experiment can be directly related to the topic of integrating linguistic and conflict resolution competencies into the curricula of law schools. In this context, conducting such an experiment can help to understand how students perceive and associate with key terms and concepts related to intercultural communication and conflict management.

The experiment was conducted at the Kostanay Regional University named after A.Baitursynov among students of the Faculty of Law. The total number of participants was 89 people. This selection of students ensured representation and diversity of perspectives on the research topic. To conduct a reference-association experiment, law students were provided with a list of 25 terms for which they had to offer definitions. The results of the experiment showed that many students have difficulty correctly understanding and interpreting these terms.

Let us analyze two of the 25 terms proposed for the experiment. Definitions of terms in dictionaries and definitions given by students are given in Table 1.

Table 1 – Interpretation of legal terms

Term	Explanation in dictionary	Students+' explanation
Law	1. Law is a system of laws regulating relations between people in society, establishing rights and obligations, as well as the procedure for their implementation and protection (V.P. Evstifeeva). 2. Law is a set of normative acts regulating public relations, as well as established rules of conduct recognized and guaranteed by the state (J. Smith).	1. set of rules and regulations (36); 2. established by the State (20); 3. exists from birth (15); 4. regulates public relations (9); 5. the ability to act in a certain way (9).

Conflict	<p>1. Conflict is a situation that arises when there is a conflict of interests, views or needs between two or more parties, often accompanied by tension or struggle for the predominance of one's position (M.M. Smith).</p> <p>2. Conflict is a process in which the interacting parties experience differences in interests, values or goals, leading to resistance and struggle to meet their needs (D.S. Lesser).</p>	<p>1. Conflict of interests (25);</p> <p>2. Emotional stress (16);</p> <p>3. Disagreement of points of view (13);</p> <p>4. Confrontation of opinions (9);</p> <p>5. The struggle for power (6);</p> <p>6. Misunderstanding of the situation (7).</p>
<p>Note: This table compares the official definitions of the terms "Law" and "Conflict" with brief explanations collected from law students during the experiment to identify the main aspects and perceptions of these concepts.</p>		

This experiment plays an important role in the context of integrating linguistic and conflictological competencies into educational programs. Understanding the basic terms and concepts associated with intercultural communication and conflict management is key to successfully working in the legal field. Knowledge of linguistic and cultural characteristics helps lawyers effectively interact with clients and colleagues from different cultural backgrounds, as well as manage intercultural conflicts. Such an experiment allows us to determine the level of students' training in this area and identify gaps that can be filled through the appropriate introduction of linguistic and conflictological competencies into the curricula of law schools.

Modern professional activities of lawyers increasingly require from them not only knowledge in the field of law but also a deep understanding of intercultural communication and conflict management. Based on the analysis of research with practicing specialists, several key recommendations can be identified for the development of linguistic and conflictological competencies in future lawyers.

The first recommendation is to integrate linguistic and conflictological competencies into the curricula of law schools. This involves creating specialized courses and modules covering various aspects of intercultural communication and conflict resolution techniques. Programs should be developed taking into account the current needs of the labor market and the real challenges that lawyers face in their professional practice.

The second recommendation is to conduct practical exercises and training aimed at developing intercultural sensitivity and skills for effective interaction with representatives of different cultures. Role-playing games, case studies, and trial simulations in international contexts can be useful tools for developing students' practical experience.

The third recommendation is the use of modern technologies and online resources in the educational process. Interactive platforms, online courses, and webinars will allow students to access educational material at any time and from anywhere in the world, which is especially important in a global distance-learning environment.

The fourth recommendation concerns further research and the development of methods for teaching and assessing linguistic and conflictological competencies. It is necessary to monitor the effectiveness of educational programs and make adjustments in accordance with the changing needs of the labor market and the requirements for the professional training of lawyers. In conclusion, the development of linguistic and conflict resolution competencies among future lawyers is an important aspect of their professional training in the modern world. Integrating these competencies into curricula, practical training, and the use of modern educational technologies will help ensure that law school graduates not only have the necessary knowledge in the field of law, but also the readiness to work successfully in a multinational and multicultural society.

Conclusion.

Research in the field of linguistic conflictology represents an important and promising area of scientific research, especially in the context of the modern multilingual and multicultural world. Based on the analysis of studies with practitioners, several key areas for further research in this field can be identified.

Firstly, further study of the influence of intercultural communication and conflict management on the professional activities of lawyers is necessary. This includes analyzing methods and means of resolving intercultural conflicts in legal practice, as well as assessing the effectiveness of various approaches to intercultural interaction.

Secondly, it is necessary to study various strategies and methods for developing linguo-conflict competencies among lawyers. This includes analyzing the effectiveness of educational programs and training aimed at developing intercultural sensitivity and intercultural communication skills.

The third direction for further research is the analysis of the impact of globalization on intercultural communication and conflict management in the legal field. This includes studying changes in the field of international law, as well as analyzing the impact of global cultural trends on intercultural relations and conflicts.

Thus, further research in the field of linguistic conflictology represents an important direction for the development of legal science and practice. Research in this field can help develop effective strategies for resolving intercultural conflicts, as well as improve the professional competence of lawyers in the field of intercultural communication.

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ЗАҢҒЕРЛЕРДІҢ ЛИНГВОКОНФЛИКТОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ҚҰЗЫРЕТТІЛІГІН ДАМУДЫҢ ПЕДАГОГИКАЛЫҚ СТРАТЕГИЯЛАРЫ: ҚАЗІРГІ ЗАМАНҒЫ СЫН-ҚАТЕРЛЕР МЕН ТАЛАПТАР

Аңдатпа.

Жаһандану мен мәдениетаралық байланыстар кең таралған қазіргі көп тілді және көп мәдениетті әлемде заңгерлердің лингвистикалық және конфликтологиялық құзыреттері кәсіби жетістік пен тиімді өзара әрекеттесудің негізгі факторлары ретінде алдыңғы қатарға шығуда. Зерттеу жоғарғы білім беру сатысында заңгерлердің лингвоконфликтологиялық құзыреттілігін даярлау және дамыту қажеттілігін көрсетеді. Бұл зерттеудің негізгі мақсаты заңгерлердің лингвистикалық және конфликтологиялық құзыреттерін дамытудың заманауи стратегиялары мен тәсілдерін талдау болып табылады. Зерттеу әдіснамалық тәсілдер жиынтығына негізделген, соның ішінде тиісті әдебиеттерге шолу жасау, заңгерлер арасында сауалнамалар жүргізу және заң факультетінің студенттері арасында тәжірибе жүргізу. Сауалнама мен тәжірибе мәдениетаралық коммуникация мен қақтығыстарды басқарудың заңгердің кәсіби қызметіне әсерін зерттеудің негізгі бағыттарын анықтады. Атап айтқанда, мәдениетаралық коммуникация дағдыларын дамытуға бағытталған білім беру бағдарламалары мен тренингтердің тиімділігі бағаланды. Зерттеу жаһандану және мәдени әртүрлілік жағдайында заңгерлер үшін лингвистикалық және конфликтологиялық құзыреттіліктерді дамытудың маңыздылығын дәлелдейді. Зерттеу нәтижелері білім беру бағдарламаларын жетілдіруге және заңгерлерді кәсіби қызметке мәдени және лингвистикалық құзыреттерді бейімдеу қажеттілігін баса көрсете отырып, табысты жұмысқа дайындауға негіз болады.

Негізгі сөздер: педагогикалық стратегиялар, құзырет, құзыреттілік, заң, лингвоконфликтология, лингвоконфликтологиялық құзыреттілік, мәдениетаралық коммуникация.

ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ СТРАТЕГИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ЛИНГВОКОНФЛИКТОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ ЮРИСТОВ: СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ВЫЗОВЫ И ТРЕБОВАНИЯ

Аннотация.

В современном многоязычном и поликультурном мире, где глобализация и межкультурные контакты становятся все более распространенными, лингвистические и конфликтологические компетенции юристов выходят на первый план как ключевые факторы профессионального успеха и эффективного взаимодействия. Исследование подчеркивает необходимость обучения и развития у юристов компетенций в области лингвоконфликтологии на этапе высшего образования. Основной целью данного исследования является анализ современных стратегий и подходов к развитию лингвистических и конфликтологических компетенций юристов. Исследование основано на наборе методологических подходов, включая обзор соответствующей литературы, проведение опросов среди юристов и экспериментов среди студентов юридических факультетов.

Опросы и эксперименты определили ключевые области для дальнейшего изучения влияния межкультурной коммуникации и управления конфликтами на профессиональную деятельность юристов. В частности, оценивалась эффективность образовательных программ и тренингов, направленных на развитие навыков межкультурной коммуникации. Исследование подтверждает важность развития лингвистических и конфликтологических компетенций для юристов в условиях глобализации и культурного разнообразия. Результаты исследования служат основой для совершенствования образовательных программ и подготовки юристов к успешной работе, подчеркивая необходимость адаптации культурных и лингвистических компетенций в профессиональной деятельности.

Ключевые слова: педагогические стратегии, компетенция, компетентность, закон, лингвоконфликтология, лингвоконфликтологическая компетенция, межкультурная коммуникация.

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