

составляющей языковой компетенции обучающихся 3 классов является результативным и имеет большой потенциал на уроках английского языка.

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DEVELOPMENT OF SOFT COMPETENCIES OF FUTURE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERNIZATION OF EDUCATION

Modern Education is the latest and contemporary version of education that is taught in schools and learning institutions in the 21st century. Modern education

doesn't just only focuses on prominent academic disciplines of Commerce, Science and Arts but it also aims to foster critical thinking, life skills, value education, analytical skills and decision-making skills in students. We have all been educated in a teacher-centric classroom, a system where the teacher is upfront and the students are seated in nice neat rows, listening to the lecture and taking notes. This system has been, and to some extent, still forms the core of our education system. Schools have relied on it for decades, and have only recently undergone major changes.

Here are the key purposes of modern education:

- To foster essential life skills, critical thinking, decision-making skills and analytical competencies in its learners.
- To facilitate a positive approach towards diversity, inclusion, compassion and a sense of responsibility in students.
- To create a fun and engaging learning process.
- To ensure that learning and education reach every corner of the world whether through physical classrooms or online learning.
- To build an equal relationship between the teacher and learner and foster the curiosity of students and teach them to inquire and ask questions rather than the passive traditional approach.

"It is not the strongest or the most intelligent who will survive but people who can manage change."

The importance of soft skills cannot be stressed enough and is not one that can be brushed aside. A Harvard study showed that 85% of one's success at the workplace is attributed to soft skills and only 15% to technical skills [National Soft Skills Association, 2015]. No matter how great your subject knowledge is, to become a good teacher, you need to have certain soft skills. Not all teachers would have these skillsets and that's alright. These soft skills can be developed over time if you pay enough attention to bettering yourself.

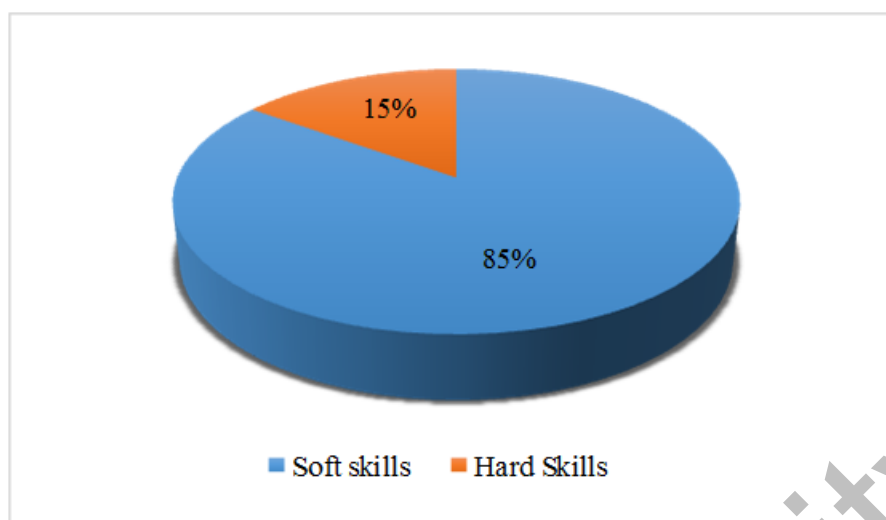


Figure 1. Component of success

These abilities will make a difference in the quality of teaching and the effectiveness of learning. In order to promote successful learning in schools, the quality of teaching is critical. To successfully manage the demands of the classroom, teaching is a complex act that necessitates a wide range of knowledge and talents, including both hard and soft skills. Because teaching is a more sophisticated process, new instructors must possess key soft skills. As a result, today's teacher educators are faced with the challenge of ensuring that teaching graduates remain relevant and valuable in the labor market. Universities are responsible for ensuring that teaching graduates have the necessary skills to find work.

Teaching is not just about reading out what's in the textbook or covering the syllabus on time. It is much more complex than that. Teachers have to juggle multiple roles and responsibilities on a daily basis. To do this effectively, these soft skills are essential. Without further ado, let's understand what soft skills are and what the essential soft skills are for teachers.

Enthusiasm. One of the teacher attributes most closely linked to desirable student outcomes is enthusiasm. Enthusiastic teachers convey to students that they are confident and enjoy what they are doing, that they trust and respect students, and that the subject they teach is valuable and enjoyable. Enthusiastic teaching helps students persist at tasks, motivates them, and leads to increased learning and

satisfaction. Although enthusiasm is difficult to define, it was suggested that a teacher's enthusiasm has two important dimensions: interest and involvement with the subject matter, and vigor and physical dynamism. Enthusiastic teachers often are described as dynamic, stimulating, energetic, and expressive. Their behavior suggests they are committed to students and to their subject.

People convey enthusiasm through variety in speech, gestures, and facial expressions. As they teach, enthusiastic teachers move around the room, front to back as well as side to side. They are animated and gesture with their hands, arms, head, and shoulders to reinforce or emphasize their points. They make eye contact with all students, encourage all students to participate, and solicit and use input from all students. Enthusiastic teachers maintain a brisk lesson pace while allowing and adjusting for students' understanding. They promote interest by varying the speed, pitch, and inflection of their voices, and they use pauses to reinforce points and add variety. Their changes in facial expression (for example, eyes widening or narrowing, smiling or frowning) are frequent and positive and further reinforce what they say. Remember, you are only enthusiastic if your students perceive you to be.

Communication skills. Novice teachers are expected to be fluent and able to communicate effectively in English language. They should be able to express themselves clearly and confidently in both written and oral form. They are also expected to be active listeners while providing the necessary response. They should also be capable of giving and using technology during presentation confidently [Tang K. N., 2014].

Creativity. Research is showing that creativity isn't just great to have. It's an essential human skill — perhaps, even an evolutionary imperative in our technology-driven world. From standardized tests to one-size-fits-all curriculum, public education often leaves little room for creativity. This puts many schools out of sync with both global demand and societal needs, leaving students poorly prepared for future success. Decades of research link creativity with the intrinsic motivation to

learn. When students are focused on a creative goal, they become more absorbed in their learning and more driven to acquire the skills they need to accomplish it. Decades of research link creativity with the intrinsic motivation to learn. When students are focused on a creative goal, they become more absorbed in their learning and more driven to acquire the skills they need to accomplish it. Students are most motivated to learn when certain factors are present: They're able to tie their learning to their personal interests, they have a sense of autonomy and control over their task, and they feel competent in the work they're doing. Creative projects can easily meet all three conditions.

Critical thinking and problem solving skills. Novice teachers should be able to analyze critically, creatively, innovatively, and analytically, as well as apply knowledge, with this talent. They must have the ability to recognize and understand complex situations, as well as make reasonable judgments, in this area. They should also be able to broaden and strengthen their thinking abilities, as well as propose ideas and alternative answers.

Leadership skills. The ability of novice instructors to lead in diverse activities is referred to as leadership skill. Novice instructors should be familiar with basic leadership theories so that they can lead a project. They must also be able to distinguish between the roles of leader and group member and be able to perform both roles interchangeably [Tang K. N., 2014].

Organizational skills. One of the most important skills when working as a teacher is organization. Organizational skills help teachers maintain order in the classroom and optimize learning opportunities for their students. Learning why organizational skills are important for teachers and evaluating some of the top skills can help you become more organized.

Organizational skills are important when working as a teacher because they help with efficiency and time management in the classroom. Teachers are often responsible for managing the education of multiple students within the classroom, and having good organizational skills can help them:

- Optimize the teaching time they have with their students;
- Provide one-on-one feedback to students;
- Better understand the individual learning needs of their students;
- Identify necessary topics that students may want to spend more time learning;
- Model important organizational and time management skills.

The essence of education is to create able individuals who can make informed decisions. Teaching is not a cakewalk and while it has its share of stress, it is the profession that brings in a lot of joy and pride. Teachers across the globe strive every day to give quality education to their students. These soft skills help them to become more efficient.

Teacher educators have a specific obligation to help teacher candidates acquire soft skills. Furthermore, teacher educators have a significant impact on the development of soft skills in teacher candidates. Teacher educators should actively practice soft skills with their teacher trainees in order to raise awareness on the importance of soft skills and thus encouraging teacher trainees to improve their soft skills [Schulz, 2008].

Large classroom sizes, limited time to cover the curriculum, and teacher trainees' negative attitudes in the classroom are all issues that teacher educators at public universities face when developing soft skills in their students. It is advocated that teacher educators employ their creativity and pedagogical skills to help teacher trainees enhance their soft skills. Integrating soft skill training into the teaching of hard skills is a very effective and efficient technique to instill soft skills. As a result, the teaching and learning processes at universities and schools will have a good impact. The teaching and learning procedures become more appealing, increasing the success rate of teacher trainees and providing them with enough soft skills in the workplace.

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THE ROLE OF MULTILINGUALISM IN EDUCATION IN MODERN CONDITIONS

Meeting multilingual students today is not big news, there are several ways for students to become multilingual. For example, if a person is related to his cultural background, that is, he can speak one language in the family, and another in public. This is a common practice among emigrants; families from other countries. Or, in addition to the state language, a second or even a third language can be taught at school, which is typical for Kazakhstani society. The main thing is not that children are multilingual, but that the majority of schoolchildren in the world are engaged in multilingualism or translanguaging.

Multilinguals use translanguaging to access diverse linguistic aspects or styles of what are referred to as independent languages in order to optimize their communicative potential. It's a method of studying multilingualism that focuses on the behaviors of multilinguals that may be observed in order to describe of their multilingual environments, rather than on the languages themselves, as has been the case in the past. As a result, while code swapping is included in translanguaging, it goes beyond it.

However, education systems all around the world rarely regard multilingualism as a skill. Children who arrive at school communicating in forms that are not