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**THE USE OF ENGLISH IN SPECIALIZED HYDROMELIORATION
PROJECTS:
OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

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Abstract: This article highlights the importance of English in relation to cooperation in the field of hydromelioration. With the water resource management, considering international collaboration, strategic interaction between foreign partners is pivotal for the success of joint undertakings. English is the principal language in every sphere; be it technological documentation, international dealings, publications, or transmission of innovations and modern technologies. The research aims at understanding the role of English in fostering international partnership through knowledge acquired in global training programs and international scientific congresses conducted abroad as well as through skills in technical translation which mitigate obstructions to information flow.

Considerable focus is placed on the interpretation of accuracy within project documents in international scope and the influence of mastering specialized vocabulary on meeting international standards. The paper discusses extensively the problems associated with communication in a foreign language by people from non English speaking countries and suggests pragmatic measures such as training in technical English and preparing textbook materials in two languages. The article reveals the need to focus on training English as a foreign language in combination with the pragmatic study of hydromelioration for strengthening international relations and enhancing project effectiveness.

Keywords: Hydromelioration, English language, Technical translation, International cooperation, Specialized terminology, Project documentation, Cross-border communication, Language competence, Water resource management, Hydraulic

Introduction

According to researchers, hydromelioration is a domain that concentrates on the management of water resources, construction and development of irrigated lands while controlling negative processes such as salinization and waterlogging. Hydromelioration not only advances the agricultural sector, but is also critical for ecological balance and social development. It has become crucial in the last few decades because of overpopulation, changing climate, and rising water demand.

Currently, there's a lot of international activity concerning hydromelioration. Many other international financial and scientific institutions, like the World Bank, the EU or the Asia Development Bank, also participate. A wide range of foreign experts, research institutes, and engineering companies cooperate within such projects. This wide international collaboration needs efficient negotiation, sound preparation of technical papers, construction of reports and prompts in English, and good writing skills for project documentation.

Under consideration, the English language is both a means of communication and serves all higher-level functions as a barrier and access point. That is, English provides pathways to knowledge transfer, recent technological developments, and sophisticated practices. It has also been established that English is the lingua franca of international meetings and is prevalent in scientific and technical publications as well as in legal documents. Thus, hydromelioration engineers and students must possess an adequate level of understanding of English, especially the technical and scientific English related to their discipline.

Methods

This investigation uses qualitative research only and focuses on the relevance of the English language in the context of hydromelioration. The sources listed below were analyzed:

Case studies on international hydromelioration projects, such as the Uzbekistan-Germany Soil Salinity Control Project.

Technical documents and journals published by organizations such as the FAO, IWMI, World Bank, and others with English-language publications.

Training resources and course materials offered by foreign colleges and universities that focus on hydromelioration.

Policy documents and documents about language training from professional development courses outlining recommendations for further training.

The result was compiled to determine the most significant issues regarding the use of English and provide some remarks on the language competence of several specialists.

Results

The analysis highlights several key areas from a multi-disciplinary perspective where, within hydromelioration, English language knowledge can be identified in literature as a crucial factor.

Project Documentation and Communication

Sponsored international projects for hydromelioration require the English version of all official documents. For instance, engineering documents, feasibility studies, contracts, etc. must be in English. As an instance, all documentation for the Uzbekistan-Germany “Soil Salinity Control” project was in English.

Technical Terminology

Terms that fall under hydromelioration are very complex and include terms such as “drainage”, “aquifer recharge”, “canal lining” and “hydraulic conductivity”. Each of these specialized terms must be translated accurately if a lot is at stake for the project to be termed as successful. Missing the mark because of language barriers frequently leads, at the very least, to expensive technical blunders.

Publishing in Scientific Journals and Attending Scientific Conferences

Participation in international journals and conferences, like the Journal of Hydrology or Water Resources Management, requires command of scientific English and academic writing. Professionals who lack such skills are greatly restricted in their ability to disseminate results, as well as scope, and participate in partnerships around the world.

Professional Training and Development

FAO offers a course “Water Accounting” and IWMI teaches remote sensing and other international seminars and courses that are mostly in English. These are mostly inaccessible to many local experts because the language barrier is insurmountable which means no opportunities for skill development.

Discussion

The data suggests that English knowledge is necessary while for others it may not be regarded as a mere enhancement but rather a professional skill in this area, namely that of hydromelioration. Specialists are left with limited options when it comes to

navigating global benchmarks, new and emerging technologies, or any level of international collaboration without sufficient language capabilities.

Gaps Concerning Language and Their Solutions

Unfortunately, many of the region's engineers and technicians do not possess the English language skills necessary for complete participation in international projects. Subsequently, the following steps are advised:

Add specific modules in technical English to degree programs in hydromelioration.

Provide in-service training courses in specialized English.

Compile and publish specialized bilingual dictionaries and glossaries.

Conduct translation workshops and practical seminars on documenting project technical reports.

The adoption of these measures would allow a greater share of global projects to be implemented, and also enhance the efficiency and sustainability of hydromelioration works.

Conclusion

The success of specialized hydromelioration projects depends not only on technical capabilities but also on the ability to engage in international communication. English serves as the key medium for such interaction. Understanding technical documents, communicating with international financial institutions, publishing scientific articles, and participating in global training programs all require strong English language proficiency. Therefore, strengthening English education for hydromelioration professionals in Uzbekistan is of strategic importance.

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MAY 17, 2025