

**PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL
SECTOR THROUGH FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENT SPECIALISTS**
(Gradual Enhancement of Language Competencies)

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Abstract: This article highlights the importance and role of foreign language-proficient specialists in the development of the agricultural sector. It particularly examines the prospects of enhancing professional capacity, assimilating international experience, introducing modern agrotechnologies, and increasing export potential through the step-by-step improvement of foreign language skills. The article also discusses practical stages of language acquisition and their real impact on the agricultural sector. Ultimately, it justifies the relevance of training foreign language-proficient professionals to introduce advanced knowledge and expertise into the industry.

Keywords: agriculture, foreign language, qualified personnel, language skills, agrotechnology, international experience, export, education, innovation, development.

Introduction

In the context of globalization, assimilating modern knowledge and technologies has become vital for enhancing the competitiveness of the agricultural sector. The growing need for specialists proficient in foreign languages is linked to learning from international practices, introducing advanced agrotechnologies, and expanding export potential. This article analyzes the importance of language-proficient personnel in agriculture, their training, and the prospects of improving language skills in a structured, gradual manner.

Methods

It should be noted that students often do not take language learning seriously. Overemphasis on grammar rules and psychological barriers hinder interest and engagement in the learning process. The idea that grammatically correct sentences are essential for communication is only partially true, as strict adherence to grammar can reduce fluency. Moreover, students do not always apply the rules learned in class. In non-linguistic higher education institutions, students often treat foreign languages as secondary subjects. Unfortunately, many only engage during class (Katayev, 2022), avoiding independent practice in pronunciation, essay writing, or vocabulary building. A common issue is the belief that “this isn’t my native language,” which negatively affects motivation.

Results

The results show that foreign language skills play a key role in improving the quality of agricultural sector . Effective language acquisition occurs when learners are compelled to use it actively. Teachers should insist on interactive use of the target language, which improves fluency and pronunciation. Structured demands and restrictions during lessons contribute significantly to successful learning.

Discussion

Modern language teaching methods focus on developing 4 basic skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. These play an important role in students' deep language skills. Speaking refers to the practice-oriented component of language acquisition focused on verbal communication. It helps learners express themselves freely and accurately.

Methodologies include:

1. Communicative Approach

- Encouraging learners to speak as much as possible
- Engaging in real-life dialogues on everyday topics (market, workplace, travel)
- Role-plays and conversation exercises

2. *Step-by-Step Approach*

- *Beginner*: Simple expressions, greetings, basic introductions
- *Intermediate*: Expressing opinions, explanations, Q&A, problem-solving scenarios
- *Advanced*: Presentations, debates, academic discussions

3. *Use of Audio-Visual Resources*

- Listening to English podcasts, shows, TED Talks
- Summarizing and commenting on video content

4. *Shadowing Technique*

- Repeating speech immediately after listening
- Improves pronunciation, intonation, and rhythm

5. *Tandem and Speaking Clubs*

- Regular practice with peers or native speakers
- Peer correction and collaborative feedback

6. *Interactive Technologies*

- Apps such as HelloTalk, Tandem, ELSA Speak, Cambly
- Online chat rooms and language exchange platforms

Despite these methodologies, grammar dependency and passive learning remain prevalent issues. Structured and mandatory engagement in lessons is key to successful foreign language acquisition.

The Role of Language-Proficient Specialists in Agriculture

Foreign language proficiency is crucial in the following areas:

- *Adoption of Scientific and Technological Advances*

Understanding international research, academic articles, and innovations

- *International Collaboration and Investment*

Effective communication with foreign investors and professionals

- *Export Expansion*

Navigating global markets through knowledge of international standards and marketing

- *Participation in Agrotourism and Educational Programs*

Involvement in international agricultural education and exchange programs

In learning a foreign language, written speech (writing) forms the student's ability to express thoughts clearly, consistently and grammatically correctly. Writing is not only writing essays, but also a means of exchanging ideas in written forms such as letters, articles, assignments, reports. There are various methods, stages and strategies for its development.

Pre-writing (Preparation for writing). Analyzing the topic, identifying the main idea. Creating a mind map (mind map), outline or plan. Collecting the necessary words and phrases. While-writing (Writing the text).

Using model writing. Showing students sample essays or texts. Sentence-level practice (Exercises at the sentence level). Building simple sentences → Moving on to complex sentences. Paraphrasing: expressing one idea in other words. Creating a list of key words and phrases for each topic. Working with synonyms, antonyms, phraseological units. Students read each other's written texts and express their opinions. This helps to see and correct mistakes. Daily, weekly written assignments. Confidence in writing increases through writing on a free topic. Collecting ideas on the topic with students at the beginning of the lesson. Evoking ideas based on pictures, questions, videos.

Stages of Language Proficiency Development in Agriculture

Foreign language training for agricultural specialists can be structured as follows:

1. *Beginner Level (A1–A2):*
 - Learning basic terminology and expressions
 - Understanding and translating simple agricultural texts
 - Developing basic workplace communication
2. *Intermediate Level (B1–B2):*
 - Reading international articles and scientific literature
 - Preparing for business communication, conferences, and seminars
3. *Advanced Level (C1–C2):*

- Writing academic articles for publication
- Conducting negotiations and professional discussions with foreign experts

Conclusion

Training language-proficient personnel in agriculture is critical for innovation, export growth, and international cooperation. Step-by-step improvement of language skills broadens the knowledge and qualifications of specialists. Participation in international academic programs, language-focused education in the field, and adoption of global best practices are essential tasks within the educational system. Modern agriculture is directly linked to global markets, making foreign language proficiency—especially in English—a top priority for professionals engaged in scientific research, technological exchange, and export activities.

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