

THE ROLE OF A PROFESSIONAL FOREIGN LANGUAGE FOR WORKERS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

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Abstract: agriculture is one of the main sectors of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. For the development of the agricultural sector, the ability to enter international markets, specialists in agricultural areas with a high level of knowledge are required. A special criterion for a specialist is knowledge of a professional foreign language. This article reflects the need to learn a foreign language for farmers, contains the rationale for the above arguments.

Key words: specialist, agriculture, professional foreign language, agrarian.

The accession of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the World Trade Organization has actualized the demand for professionals in the agricultural sector who are fluent in a foreign language. Issues related to the import and export of agricultural products, negotiations with other countries on cooperation, possible customs problems require competent specialists in the field of agriculture [5].

A foreign language plays an important role in the training of specialists in agricultural areas and not only. Today, a professional foreign language is taught in all agrarian higher educational institutions of the country. The need for personnel with a high degree of specialization, who could represent the country at the international level, is gaining momentum every year. According to L.A. Donskov, students need to be taught "the knowledge of foreign languages not in general, but in that part and to the extent that they will need in their practical activities in their specialty" [3].

The agricultural sector in the Russian Federation is the main source of food for the population and raw materials for other areas of production. The food security of the state directly depends on the state of the agricultural sector. The sphere of agriculture is a branch of the economy, which, of course, requires not only control, but also development.

So what exactly is the role of a foreign language for specialists working in the field of agriculture?

Firstly, knowledge of a foreign language will allow a specialist to study additional sources of literature and use them for their own research, to expand their general and professional horizons [1]. For example, the Russian agrochemist D.N. Pryanishnikov developed the concept of nitrogen exchange in a plant, created the theory of ammonia and nitrate nutrition of plants based on the study of materials from agriculture and the fertilizer industry in European countries. The use of electronic libraries allows you to get a lot of information in Russian, but there is much more information in English.

Secondly, a farmer who speaks a foreign language is able to undergo internships abroad and fully adopt the experience of foreign countries, and upon arrival in his native region, use this experience to conduct agro-industrial policy. The application of foreign experience and ideas can be seen, for example, in the emergence of a new concept for Russia "agritourism", although in Europe this sector of the tourism industry has long been used and quite successfully. For the development of agritourism in the Russian



Federation, specialists are needed who could study this direction abroad, use their skills and abilities, and also modernize this direction for their country.

Thirdly, in agriculture, the use of imported varieties of seeds, plant protection products, fertilizers, biostimulants, veterinary drugs from foreign manufacturers prevails over the use of domestically produced goods, thus, communication with representatives of foreign companies is an integral part of the effective use of a particular product. A specialist who is fluent in a foreign language can easily ask questions of interest to representatives of foreign companies. It should also be noted here that agriculture on the territory of the Russian Federation cannot do without equipment and software products from imported manufacturers. When operating machines and using programs for the agro-industrial complex, specialists with knowledge of a professional foreign language may also be needed. We agree with the opinion of Arakelyan N.S. that “the main task of higher education is the formation of a future specialist who, in addition to possessing a narrow range of knowledge and the fundamental foundations of universal knowledge, is also oriented in the field of foreign languages, competently applying it in his profession” [2].

Fourth, a farmer who speaks a foreign language is more valued as a specialist. In most cases, this gives the privilege of being employed in a large international company, and also increases the chances of getting a higher paying position.

Also, Russian agricultural producers need to expand the geography of sales of domestic products abroad. The key to a successful transaction is not only a high-quality presentation of the product to foreign partners, but also competently presented material in a professional foreign language. Thanks to the expansion of sales outside the territory of the country of origin, the company's working capital increases, and this, in turn, increases the prestige and economic integrity of the company. Therefore, a specialist with a professional foreign language in a large company planning to enter foreign markets is an integral part of the successful development of the enterprise. According to A.E. Zaitsev, “with a continuous change in the quality of both higher education and knowledge of foreign languages, there is a condition for the successful training of future specialists in non-linguistic universities. This is necessary in order to improve and develop the relevant competencies of future specialists” [4].

Thus, the role of a professional foreign language for specialists in the field of agriculture is great. The study of scientific literature in a foreign language allows you to expand the professional horizons of a specialist, create an idea for your own research. Knowledge of a professional foreign language is necessary when doing internships and promoting domestic goods abroad, communicating with representatives of import companies that produce goods and services for the agricultural sector.

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