

# LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE AS A COMPONENT OF TRAINING STUDENTS IN AGROBIOLOGICAL SPECIALTIES

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In the context of globalization and increasing international cooperation in the agricultural and biological sciences, the ability to communicate effectively in a foreign language has become an essential part of professional training for students of agrobiological specialties.

Modern agricultural and biological education aims not only to provide students with fundamental scientific knowledge and practical skills but also to prepare them for active participation in the global professional community. English, being the international language of science and technology, serves as a key medium for accessing new information, exchanging research results, and establishing professional connections. Therefore, foreign language competence is an integral component of the training of agrobiological students, ensuring their professional growth and competitiveness in the labor market.

Foreign language learning contributes to the formation of several essential competencies in future agrobiological specialists:

- communicative competence, enabling effective interaction with international colleagues, participation in conferences, and reading scientific literature in the original language;
- cognitive competence, as language learning develops analytical thinking, creativity, and the ability to perceive information from different cultural perspectives;
- professional competence, since many modern agricultural technologies, management methods, and research findings are presented in English-language sources.

Moreover, the integration of foreign language teaching with professional disciplines (e.g., agricultural biotechnology, ecology, or crop production) enhances the practical relevance of language study. Such interdisciplinary approaches help students use professional terminology accurately and apply their linguistic skills in real-life professional situations.

For students of agrobiological specialties, it is particularly effective to use profession-oriented language learning, which combines general English with specific terminology and contexts related to agriculture and biology.

Knowledge of a foreign language expands students' academic and professional horizons. It allows them to participate in international exchange programs, joint research projects, and internships abroad. In addition, language competence increases graduates' employability in both domestic and international labor markets.

Foreign language learning is a crucial component of the professional training of students in agrobiological specialties. It ensures their successful integration into the global academic and professional environment, promotes interdisciplinary thinking, and enhances their ability to apply scientific knowledge in practice.

Therefore, universities should continue developing and implementing integrated, profession-oriented language courses that reflect the needs of modern agricultural education.

## REFERENCES

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