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ENGLISH AS A LANGUAGE OF PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION IN ECONOMICS

In the context of international trade and economic development, language is recognized as a foundational element upon which commercial transactions, negotiations, and collaborative endeavors are established. English has emerged as a predominant language worldwide, having significant influence in facilitating global commerce and fostering economic growth. The importance of English in international trade lies not only in its widespread usage but also in its function as a neutral medium of communication. In a world characterized by linguistic diversity, English serves as a common ground for stockholders from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds to meet, negotiate, and conduct business. Its universality has been demonstrated to reduce barriers to entry, enhance market access, and foster mutual understanding among traders, investors and policymakers.

Moreover, English plays a pivotal role in shaping legal frameworks, standardizing trade practices, and disseminating knowledge essential for economic development. From international trade agreements drafted in English to academic research published in English-language journals, proficiency in English opens doors to valuable resources, insights, and opportunities that drive innovation, competitiveness, and growth on a global scale. As such, understanding the role of the English language in international trade is paramount for navigating the complexities of today's interconnected global economy.

The historical context of the English language in international trade and economic development is deeply intertwined with the expansion of the British Empire and subsequent globalization processes. During the colonial era, the British Empire spread English across continents through trade, colonization, and cultural influence. Consequently, English became entrenched as a dominant language in regions spanning North America, Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Oceania.

The widespread adoption of English as a lingua franca was further solidified during the industrial revolution, as Britain emerged as a global economic powerhouse. English served as a common language for maritime trade, commerce, and diplomacy, facilitating interactions between merchants, explorers, and colonial administrators across diverse territories.

In the post-colonial era, the significance of English in international trade and economic development continued to grow. With the rise of multinational corporations, English became the language of business, finance, and technology, transcending national borders and facilitating cross-border transactions. Additionally, English-language legal frameworks and commercial practices established by international organizations like the World Trade Organization (WTO) further entrenched its role as the de facto language of global commerce. Overall, the historical legacy of English as a language of trade, colonization, and economic dominance has shaped its enduring influence in international trade and economic development, laying the foundation for its continued prominence in the contemporary global economy.

English has consolidated its position as the preeminent language of professional communication within the field of economics. This preeminence is due to several key factors. Firstly, the majority of leading economic journals and research publications are produced in English. This concentration of scholarship necessitates proficiency in English for economists seeking to contribute to and stay abreast of the latest developments.

Secondly, international economic institutions such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Trade Organization conduct their business primarily in English. This makes English essential for economists working within these organizations or collaborating with them.

Finally, the globalized nature of the modern economy demands a common language for effective communication. English, with its widespread adoption in international business and finance, naturally fills this role, facilitating collaboration and knowledge exchange among economists worldwide. Its continued dominance is virtually assured.

However, the dominance of English in economics is not without its complexities and potential drawbacks. While it undeniably facilitates global communication, it also creates a barrier to entry for economists whose native language is not English. This can disproportionately affect

researchers and practitioners from developing countries, potentially limiting their access to opportunities and hindering the diversity of perspectives within the field.

Furthermore, the focus on English-language publications may inadvertently lead to the neglect of valuable research conducted and published in other languages. Important insights and regional perspectives could be overlooked simply because they are not readily accessible to the dominant English-speaking academic community.

To mitigate these potential downsides, efforts are needed to promote multilingualism and support the translation of economic research into and from English. Encouraging the publication of abstracts and summaries in multiple languages, as well as fostering collaborations between economists from diverse linguistic backgrounds, can help ensure that the field benefits from the widest possible range of perspectives and contributions. This would help to create a more inclusive and globally representative economics community.

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МЕСТО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА В ПОДГОТОВКЕ СПЕЦИАЛИСТА ДЛЯ АГРАРНОГО СЕКТОРА

Аграрное образование в Республики Беларусь занимает особое место в общей системе высшего образования, поскольку именно сельское хозяйство стало значимым экспортером сельскохозяйственной продукции и агротехнологий на мировом рынке. Нарастание объемов сельхозпроизводства в 2024 году позволило не только удовлетворить потребности внутреннего рынка, но и увеличить экспорт продовольственных товаров и сельскохозяйственного сырья на 14,4%. Стратегической целью развития сельского хозяйства Беларуси на период до 2030 года является формирование конкурентоспособного на мировом рынке и экологически безопасного производства сельскохозяйственных продуктов. В этой связи перед