

**LANGUAGE TRAINING OF FOOD INDUSTRY  
PROFESSIONALS WITH A PRACTICAL FOCUS: EXPERIENCE  
OF POLTAVA UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND TRADE**

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Language training is an essential component of the education of future specialists in the field of food technology in Ukraine as it plays a vital role in the education of future specialists in any field. As global demand for food and beverage products increases, and food technology continues to evolve, language training is becoming increasingly important for professionals in the industry to effectively communicate with international partners and stay up-to-date with the latest research and trends. In this article we examine examples of effective language training methods and strategies applied by the lecturers of Poltava University of Economics and Trade.

According to EF EPI (EducationFirst: English proficiency study), Ukraine has a high level of proficiency in English, with over 62% of the population able to speak the language at a conversational level or higher. However, despite this, many students in the field of food technology and food processing still lack the necessary language skills to effectively communicate in a professional setting. In the field of food technology, where research and innovation play a crucial role, language skills are vital to effectively communicate findings to a global audience. Therefore, language training programs have been integrated into the curriculum of food technology speciality in PUET.

In order to effectively communicate in the field of food technology, students must have a strong grasp of both technical vocabulary and industry-specific terminology. They are exposed to a vast array of specialized terms and technical jargon. Some key vocabulary terms and concepts that students in the field of food technology should be familiar with include: food safety regulations, food processing techniques, nutritional labeling, foodborne illness, quality control, food packaging materials etc.

Students are required to learn the names of various food ingredients, food preservation techniques, and processing methods. The vocabulary used

in food technology is highly technical, and students need to be familiar with it to communicate effectively in their field. Therefore, language training programs focus on building students' technical vocabulary through classroom instruction, reading materials, and practical exercises.

Another essential aspect of language learning is grammar, as it plays a crucial role in effective communication. For instance, students need to learn how to use articles correctly, how to form sentences using various tenses, and how to use prepositions appropriately. Proper grammar is essential in conveying ideas and research findings accurately.

Apart from vocabulary and grammar, language training programs also focus on developing other language skills, such as speaking, listening, reading, and writing since effective communication requires proficiency in all four language skills. For instance, students need to be able to listen and comprehend technical presentations and lectures, read research papers and reports, write technical reports and research papers, and communicate orally in discussions and presentations. Therefore, language training programs incorporate various activities that focus on developing these language skills.

In order to effectively train future specialists in the field of food technology and food processing in PUET, language training programs (“Foreign language” course, “Business English” course etc.) have been tailored to meet the specific needs of the industry. Some effective language training strategies for the future specialists in food technology field include:

1. Immersion programs. Immersion programs provide students with the opportunity to practice their language skills in real-world situations, and can be an effective way to improve fluency and comprehension.

2. Technical vocabulary drills. In order to build technical vocabulary skills, students can benefit from drills and exercises that focus on industry-specific terminology.

3. Role-playing exercises. Role-playing exercises can help students practice communication skills in a variety of professional settings, and can be an effective way to build confidence and fluency.

4. Industry-specific reading materials. Providing students with reading materials that focus on industry-specific topics and terminology can be an effective way to improve comprehension and build vocabulary skills.

In conclusion, language training of future specialists in the field of food technology is critical in enabling effective communication in the global food industry. By providing students with the necessary language skills to effectively communicate with international partners and stay up-to-date with the latest research and trends, language training programs can help ensure the continued success and growth of the food technology industry in Ukraine.