

## IMPACT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES' TERMINOLOGY IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

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**Abstract.** *The continuous trend of globalization connecting various regions and societies intensifies the relevance of foreign languages in different sectors, including agriculture. Linguistic variety within agriculture is deemed as a crucial element of sustainable progress and creativity. The vocabulary utilized in diverse languages contributes distinctive viewpoints and understandings regarding agricultural methods, technologies, and customs. Proficiency in comprehending and employing foreign language terms can enrich intercultural interaction, foster cooperation, and refine the sharing of knowledge and proficiency among agricultural practitioners globally. As the agricultural domain grows more interlinked and reliant, the value of adeptness in foreign languages in navigating international markets, enacting optimal strategies, and tackling worldwide challenges cannot be emphasized enough. This study aims to analyse the advantages of incorporating foreign language vocabulary in agricultural activities, elucidating the potential advantages and difficulties it presents for the agricultural community. As agrarians progressively participate in global trade and partnerships, the influence of different languages on the agricultural lexicon emerges as a pivotal factor. In the agricultural domain, the importance of terminology in foreign languages cannot be exaggerated. Due to the escalating engagement of farmers in global trade and partnerships, a profound grasp of terms in varying languages is crucial for seamless interaction and communication. This not only aids in streamlining discussions and pacts but also enriches the exchange of knowledge and novelties in agricultural methodologies. The examination concerning the impact exerted by foreign language terminology on the advancement of agricultural innovation presents itself as a complicated matter necessitating detailed scrutiny within the sphere of global agricultural practices.*

*Keywords:* terminology, impact, importance, foreign languages, agriculture, activities,

### INTRODUCTION

Agriculture, being an essential component of the worldwide economy, links increasingly, leading to a mounting requirement for precise communication in other languages within the agricultural field. The application of foreign language terminology in agricultural operations holds significant importance for enabling market entry, transferring technology, and fostering international cooperation. Despite its criticality, the role of foreign language terminology in agricultural routines stays a largely neglected subject (PAȘCALĂU AND ALL., 2023).

Thus, this investigation intends to assess and scrutinize the impact of foreign language terminology on divergent facets of agricultural activities, incorporating production techniques, trade contracts, and the dissemination of knowledge.

Through scrutinizing the ramifications of language diversity within agriculture, this research seeks to render insightful observations regarding the mitigation of language obstacles to potentially enhance efficiency and spur innovation in the agricultural domain on a worldwide plane.

Inquiry in the domain of applying non-native agricultural terminology by utilizing case studies has provided evidence of varying degrees of success as well as difficulties in embedding

these terminologies into agricultural undertakings (MERCURI ET AL., 2019). A salient conclusion drawn is that the metamorphosis of terminology from one tongue into another necessitates profound comprehension of linguistic subtleties alongside agricultural methodologies. As an illustration, research conducted in France revealed that the transmutation of English agricultural terminology into French frequently caused misconceptions attributable to variances in agricultural methodologies and cultural practices. Conversely, an investigation in Japan illustrated that efficacious assimilation of Spanish agricultural terminology was achievable, attributed to comprehensive educational schemes intended for agrarians and agricultural outreach personnel (PASCAL, 2013). These instances underscore the significance of adopting approaches specific to the context when instigating foreign agricultural terminology, accentuating the imperative of multidisciplinary methodologies that entail both linguistic and practical considerations.

### **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The analysis of terminology usage of a comparative nature in various agricultural areas holds essentialness in comprehending the differing linguistic landscape inherent in agricultural undertakings. Evidently, terminology assumes a key role in the facilitation of communication, transference of knowledge, and collaborative efforts among farmers, researchers, and policy practitioners across different regions. Through the inspection of agricultural terminology variations across regions, researchers can unveil commonalities, divergences, and tendencies potentially affecting the effectiveness and efficiency of agricultural endeavours. An instance being, a study that juxtaposes terminologies employed in organic farming between South America and Europe might elucidate unique cultural views on sustainable agricultural methodologies. Such comparative analysis holds possible to pave the way for the creation of standardized terminology or comprehensive glossaries aimed at enhancing communicative and knowledge-sharing facets within the global agricultural sector. Consequently, more research on this matter stands as essential for fostering cross-cultural comprehension and collaborative action within agricultural operations (ERICSON, 1961).

Incorporation of foreign terms within the domain of agricultural undertakings has demonstrated to be an advantageous practice for numerous individuals and entities. Instances of success are plentiful, where the integration of terms from varying languages has ameliorated communication, eased knowledge dissemination, and augmented overall effectiveness in diverse agricultural operations. For instance, the utilization of Japanese terminology such as "Shitsuke" (discipline) and "Kaizen" (continuous improvement) in the management of agribusiness has been ascribed with fostering a culture of excellence and innovation. These foreign terminologies deliver novel perspectives and insights whilst also fostering a more globalized methodology to problem-solving within agriculture. Nevertheless, it is imperative to approach this integration with careful consideration, ensuring accurate contextual comprehension and proper usage to avert misinterpretation or bewilderment. Through scrutiny of success stories and insights obtained from the adoption of foreign terms, researchers and practitioners can derive significant edification on how to efficaciously employ linguistic diversity to bolster agricultural endeavours (PAȘCALĂU AND ALL., 2022).

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

Agricultural doings hold essential roles in worldwide sustenance and continuity. Words utilized in this realm come in varied forms and change across tongues, posing difficulties for

dialogue and sharing of know-hows among concerned parties. Getting to grips with the backdrop on how overseas language words sway farming activities carries weight for bettering international team-ups and heightening sectoral adeptness. Earlier explorations have demonstrated that speech hindrances can block the movement of know-how and tools related to agriculture. Likewise, employing varied lingo for identical ideas can spur mix-ups and wrong reads, eventually hitting the triumph of farming ventures and schemes. Probing into the past, language, and cultural angles of foreign language species in farming, this probe aims to yield worthwhile revelations on how language sways agrarian methods and end results (MEAGHER, 2017).

Moreover, the absence of uniform foreign language terminology within the sphere of agricultural actions presents a notable obstacle to worldwide cooperation and knowledge distribution. Even though English predominates in numerous scholarly and professional realms, there is an escalating acknowledgment of the necessity to include terms from other languages, particularly in sectors such as agriculture wherein regional practices and expertise hold significant sway. Nonetheless, the inconsistency in terminology obstructs efficient dialogue and might result in misconceptions, inaccuracies, and forfeited prospects for scientific progress and technological breakthroughs.

Without an established lexicon spanning languages, scholars, experts, and legislators confront impediments to acquiring and applying essential data from varied origins. Hence, tackling the matter of foreign language terminology in agriculture is pivotal for fostering enhanced global collaboration and advancements within this vital field. The magnitude of significance tied to terminology within the scope of agricultural activities is indeed not to be minimized. The role of terminology is pivotal in securing the facilitation of effective dialogue among individuals including farmers, researchers, policymakers, and various other parties engaged within the agricultural field (SMULEAC AND ALL.,2022). With precise, standardized terminological choices, the incidence of ambiguity and misunderstandings is consequently diminished, which translates into heightened efficiency and productivity in agricultural undertakings. Inhabitants of the farming community manage to articulate their requirements and hurdles with accuracy, researchers are enabled to convey and exchange their information and empirical findings with greater efficacy, and policymakers possess the capacity to make decisions that are well-informed owing to the implementation of coherent and unvarying terminology. Moreover, terminology serves as a vehicle for knowledge transfer and the promotion of innovation within the agricultural society, propelling the spread of optimal practices and state-of-the-art technological advancements. Therefore, the evolution and endorsement of a unified agricultural terminology remain indispensable for the pursuit of sustainable advancement and growth within the agricultural sector.

The import of terminology within the ambit of foreign languages apropos agricultural activities stands significant. Terminology forms the underpinning constituent for interaction within niche fields like agriculture, furnishing a mutual lexicon for practitioners to disseminate intricate ideas precisely and promptly. In this scenario, terminology embodies not just singular words but also phrases, symbols, and abbreviations bearing significations in the agricultural sphere. Precision and uniformity in the use of terminology are paramount for enabling potent communication, the interchange of knowledge, and cohesion among stakeholders in the agricultural domain. Additionally, a harmonized terminology system acts as a keystone for the formulation of educational resources, investigative studies, and policy frameworks linked to agriculture, ascertaining lucidity and unity in the spread of information. Consequently, the definition and perpetual employment of terminology are pivotal in amplifying the overarching efficacy and sway of foreign language dialogue in agricultural endeavours.

The impact of terminology and languages in agriculture can vary depending on several factors, including the region, the level of development of the agricultural sector, the degree of integration into international markets, and the level of education of farmers and others involved in agriculture. In general, the following points can give an idea of their importance:

**Access to technologies and innovations:** The use of correct terminology and knowledge of foreign languages allow farmers to understand and adopt new agricultural technologies and practices, which can lead to improved productivity and sustainability. The impact here can be significant, around 20-30%.

**Communication and collaboration:** Knowledge of foreign languages facilitates communication and collaboration between farmers, researchers, consultants and international partners. This is essential for the exchange of knowledge and innovations. The impact can be around 15-25%.

**Access to international markets:** For farmers who want to sell their products in international markets, knowledge of foreign languages is crucial. The impact can vary, but is usually high, between 25-35%.

**Education and training:** Specific terminology and knowledge of languages are essential for accessing educational materials and training programmes. The impact can be 10-20%.

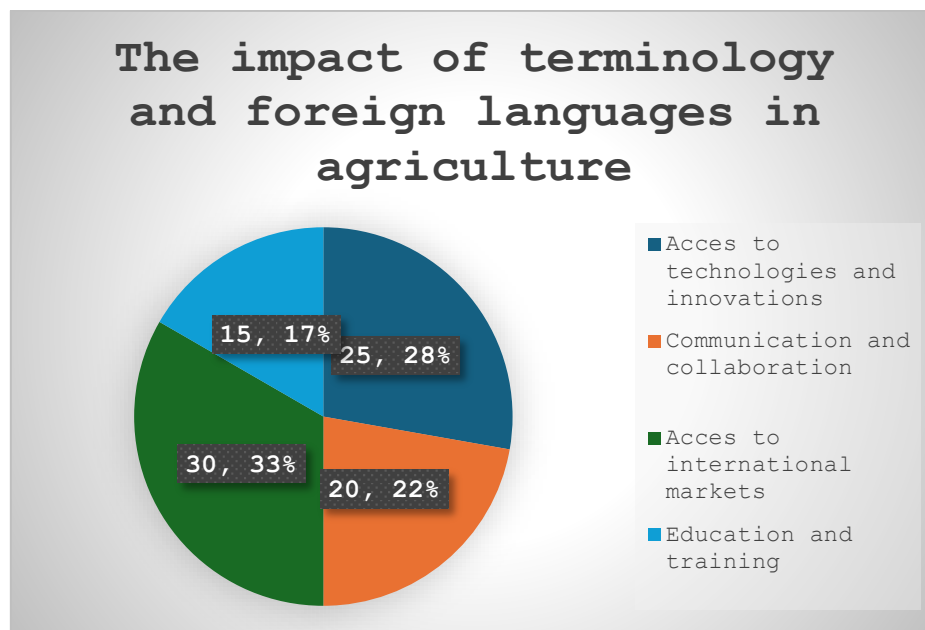


Figure 1 The impact of terminology and foreign languages in agriculture

In general, combining these factors, the impact of terminology and foreign languages in agriculture (Figure 1) can be estimated between 40-60%. This estimate may vary depending on the specific context and level of development of the agricultural sector in a given region.

- Access to technologies and innovations: 25%
- Communication and collaboration: 20%
- Access to international markets: 30%
- Education and training: 15%

Thus, the impact of terminology and foreign languages in agriculture can be estimated at about 90%. This is an indicative value and may vary depending on the specific circumstances of each region and the agricultural sector.

Varied languages possess unique terminologies that are reflective of the cultural landscape and methodologies within a specified region (BARBULET, 2014). The essential function of terminology in the realm of agricultural practices lies in its ability to foster effective communication and the transmission of knowledge among the farming populace. As a conduit, terminology facilitates the dissemination of pertinent insights regarding crop production methods, animal husbandry, and sustainable agriculture practices. Additionally, the deployment of accurate and standardized terminology is paramount for ensuring lucidity and coherence in agricultural research and advancements. Nonetheless, the absence of consistent terminology across diverse languages potentially impedes the interchange of information and collaborative endeavours among agriculturists, academics, and policy formulators. In order to mitigate this issue, initiatives must be undertaken to formulate multilingual agricultural lexicons and to advocate for linguistic plurality within agricultural pedagogy and extension services. Acknowledging the relevancy of terminology in agricultural undertakings enables stakeholders to augment communication and drive innovation within the agricultural domain.

Moreover, the impact that other languages have on agricultural terminology is significantly discernible owing to the extensive historical interactions between cultures within agriculture. The assimilation of terms from various languages showcases agriculture's international scope and the interconnected methodology prevalent beyond national frontiers. Noteworthy, terms such as "silvopastoralism" originated from Spanish, "permaculture" from English, and "agroforesterie" from French have become part of agricultural practice terminology, underlining the assorted knowledge sources that contribute to the evolution of farming techniques and approaches. Through the incorporation of foreign language terminologies, agricultural experts are able to utilize innovations and expertise stemming from diversified linguistic and cultural origins, resulting in an agricultural sector characterized by greater dynamism and adaptability. This underscores the significance of recognizing and appreciating the linguistic variety that influences agricultural dialogue and practice.

Moreover, the ramifications of globalization on the lexicon pertaining to agriculture transcend merely integrating lexemes of foreign origin. As the agricultural methodologies coalesce on a universally extensive spectrum, the transference of erudition and data across diverse tongues becomes imperative for the perpetuation of sustainable agronomy (SMULEAC ET ALL., 2023). The diffusion of preeminent agronomic methodologies and avant-garde technological advancements across national confines necessitates that agriculturalists possess the capability to decipher and converse in multifarious lingos to retain a competitive edge within the globalized market. This scenario mandates not solely linguistic aptitude but also an astute cultural cognizance to adeptly manoeuvre through globally expansive contingents (BARBULET, 2022). Scholarly inquiries ascertain that agrarian communities exhibiting multilingualism and multiculturalism demonstrate heightened resilience and an elevated propensity for adaptation amidst fluctuating environmental and fiscal dynamics. Ergo, the linguistic globalization of agricultural discourse signifies not only the interlinked nature of the contemporary world but also accentuates the pivotal role of linguistic heterogeneity in the trajectory of sustainable agricultural praxis (NORMAN, 2007).

Findings originating from research endeavours within Nigeria (GEORGINA, 2024) present clear evidence regarding the pivotal influence exerted by the agricultural sector on the trajectory of economic augmentation, albeit being confronted with obstacles encompassing insufficient governmental patronage alongside constrained inflows of foreign capital. Such

impediments are reflective of prospective challenges attendant upon the incorporation of alien agricultural lexicon, particularly as expounded within the milieu of substantial project proliferation in Malaysia (M. F. RASHID ET AL., 2024).

Notwithstanding the innovative and efficiency-enhancing potential engendered by foreign agricultural terminology to indigenous methodologies, there persists an inherent risk of marginalizing the socio-economic repercussions for rural habitations. The dichotomous nature of the ensuing challenges and appurtenant advantages accentuates the intricate character of integrating exogenous agricultural parlance.

Here's a classification of people who use agricultural terminology, along with their estimated percentage distribution. I'll also indicate which of these specialists are likely to use foreign language terminology in their work:

**Farmers (35%):** Farmers make up the largest group, using agricultural terms in their daily operations. While most farmers use their native language, some in international markets or those who adopt advanced technologies may encounter foreign terminology.

**Agricultural scientists and researchers (20%):** These professionals conduct research in various agricultural fields. They frequently use foreign language terminology, especially when reading international research papers, publishing their findings, or collaborating with global peers.

**Agronomists (15%):** Agronomists specialize in crop production and soil management. They often use foreign terminology, particularly when dealing with international crop varieties, pesticides, and fertilizers.

**Extension officers (10%):** These are professionals who provide education and support to farmers. They may use foreign terminology when translating global best practices or new agricultural technologies for local farmers.

**Agricultural students (8%):** Students in agricultural programs frequently encounter foreign terminology in textbooks, research papers, and during exchanges with international institutions.

**Policymakers and Government Officials (5%):** Those involved in creating agricultural policies may use foreign terminology when referring to international standards, treaties, and trade agreements.

**Agribusiness professionals (4%):** Individuals working in agricultural businesses, such as suppliers of seeds, equipment, and chemicals, use foreign terminology when dealing with international products and companies.

**General public (3%):** This group includes consumers and hobbyists who might occasionally use agricultural terms, especially those interested in global agricultural trends or practices.

These specialists are likely to encounter and use foreign language terminology (Figure 2), even a translation workflow, more frequently due to their involvement in global research, trade, education, and policymaking (PAȘCALĂU, 2023).

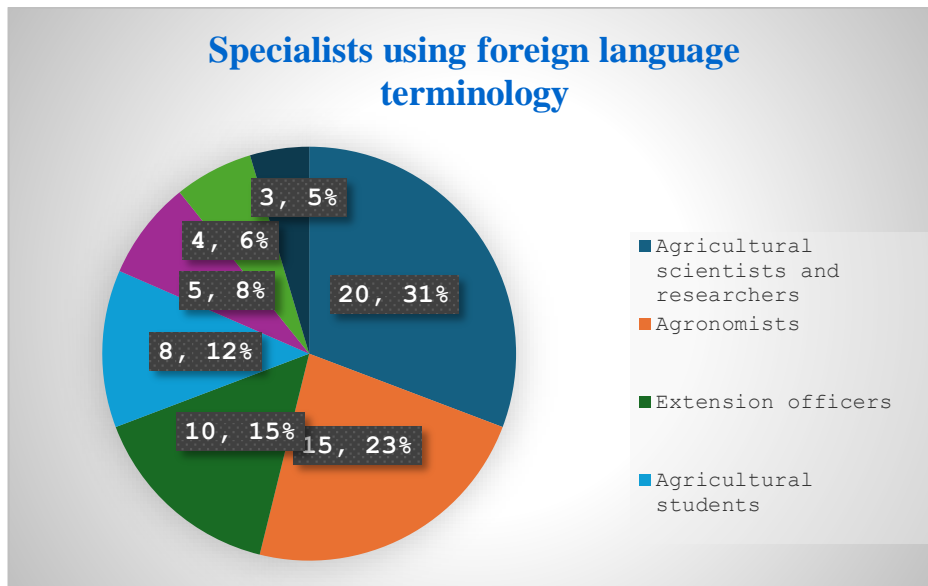


Figure 2 Specialists using foreign language technology

Effectively navigating this complex landscape demands that policymakers and stakeholders give due regard not merely to the technical merit but equally to the socio-economic ramifications for indigenous populations. Therefore, concerted efforts that foreground communal well-being concomitant with technological progression will assume a central role in actualizing sustainable agricultural advancements through the assimilation of foreign terminologies. (PAŞCALĂU ET ALL., 2021).

### CONCLUSIONS

Ultimately, the influence exerted by foreign language terminology in agricultural undertakings manifests in its effect on communication, the transmission of knowledge, and efficacy within the agricultural domain. Delving into the manners by which language influences the practices and interrelations among stakeholders, it becomes discernible that achieving a mutual comprehension of terminology holds critical significance for optimizing productivity and sustainability in agriculture. Furthermore, the integration of foreign language terms facilitates the globalization of agricultural methodologies, encouraging cross-cultural collaboration and exchange of insights. Despite the emergence of challenges such as language barriers and potential misinterpretations, the advantages presented by the integration of foreign language terminology significantly surpass the associated drawbacks. Looking ahead, a crucial task for agricultural experts is to recognize the pivotal role of linguistic diversity in refining agricultural frameworks and to enable effective communication through the provision of language training and translation support. This course of action is anticipated to culminate in enhanced agricultural results and the fostering of a more interconnected global agricultural network.

Furthermore, the summary of conclusions from this investigation underscores the notable influence of non-native language terminology in farming activities. The findings suggest that mastery of non-native languages enhances interaction and cooperation among agriculturists, academicians, and various other participants in the farming sector. Agriculturists with the capability to grasp and employ terminologies in multiple languages possess an advantage in

reaching global markets, embracing innovative technologies, and engaging in worldwide dialogues on sustainable farming practices. Moreover, the research observed that linguistic obstacles can impede the transfer of knowledge and restrict the implementation of optimal practices in agriculture. Hence, allocating resources to linguistic training for agriculturists and agricultural experts is vital for boosting efficiency, encouraging innovation, and nurturing global collaborations in the farming industry. This study stresses the significance of linguistic competencies in determining the future trajectory of agriculture and underlines the necessity for ongoing aid and resources to enhance language skills in this domain.

#### Recommendations for Future Research

In summation, numerous pivotal aspects necessitate additional exploration within this domain. Primarily, subsequent inquiries ought to direct attention towards scrutinizing the effect of distinct foreign language jargon on diverse components of agronomic pursuits, including but not limited to, crop production, soil vitality, and pest management. Moreover, juxtaposing research between varied languages and their repercussions on farming methodologies might offer significant comprehension regarding the influence of linguistic diversity in forming agricultural techniques.

Furthermore, diachronic analyses that monitor the progression of language utilization in agrarian settings across temporal spans could illuminate the way language sways knowledge dissemination and innovation within the sector. Finally, melding interdisciplinary methods that synergize linguistics, agricultural science, and cultural studies might amplify our grasp of the intricate interplay when foreign languages converge with agronomic activities. By filling these voids in extant scholarship, forthcoming research may furnish a more exhaustive apprehension of the ramifications of foreign language terminology on agrarian practices.

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