

Now let's move on to the role of a foreign language in the profession. Anyone who wants to pursue a career today no longer needs professional expertise. In recent years, soft skills such as general communication skills, networking, understanding of different cultures, and presentation skills have become increasingly important. In addition, there are essential skills such as digital competencies. Against the backdrop of the globalized economy, the willingness to pursue an international career is also desirable, and participation in appropriate further training programs such as company language courses is welcomed by companies. Let's take a look in detail at the advantages foreign language skills offer employees and companies:

Communication always consists of more than speech and words. Facial expressions, gestures and intonation are also important. Suppose even just one part is missing, for example, because you can't see each other on the phone and it isn't easy to understand the emotion of the other person. In that case, your language skills must be all the better to communicate without misunderstandings. Also, important to know: How do I answer a question that might be answered differently in a foreign culture other than my own?

Even better knowledge of a foreign language should be considered if you as a manager want to communicate. After all, success also depends on how well the exchange with the team works. A lack of language skills, on the other hand, can have a severe impact on acceptability and thus also on the results of joint work and can be detrimental to one's career.

In any case, the following applies: If you can not only discuss business topics ideally with another individual, but also master small talk and know how much small talk is required on which topics in the other culture, you will have an advantage and make faster progress, both in the project and in your career.

With the international business communities on the Internet came a whole new opportunity to launch a global or national career. Provided you know what to respond to and how best to respond to a statement and draw attention to yourself with short but meaningful and opinionated posts. In doing so, one can quickly discover that it is more challenging to make a statement in just a few words than in a long text. A special tip: Many members of business networks belong to the English-speaking world. However, this is not the only language used. The difference between British and American English can also be seen particularly well when you look at short posts.

The success of a presentation usually depends on three things: How well the relevant slides are prepared visually and with text, whether the topic is exciting and entertainingly structured, and of course, how it is presented. This often involves more pitfalls than it sounds at first glance, and this is true even for such seemingly simple translations as from English to German and vice versa. The reason is that what is needed here is not a long text but short and precise expressions that need to be well formulated and require in-depth knowledge of the language to achieve the desired effect. The way of presentation also differs from culture to culture. Facts and figures are not necessarily the key to success everywhere. It is also vital to engage the audience and reach them with your topic.

Language is not an artificially created structure but a living, verbal and written communication tool that is constantly changing. How we speak and express ourselves is directly linked to our culture — and differs, even though the world feels increasingly interconnected. It helps enormously to put yourself in the foreign culture's shoes and understand how they perceive the world. This means that nothing can stand in the way of an international career.

Conclusion. In conclusion, I would say that foreign languages play a very important role in lives of people nowadays. It is very useful for brain training, also it helps to make new friends, learn something new about different cultures. Furthermore, knowing foreign language is a mandatory requirement for many professions. In other words, learning and knowing foreign languages is an integral part of life now.

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AGILE SCRUM IN EDUCATION

Introduction. This article presents Agile Scrum basic principles, such as teamwork, collective responsibility, the explanations why do they have a positive effect on the quality of learning. Also, direct advice on how to integrate them in education is given.

Using the traditional model of development, one specialist finishes the work on the project and passes the baton to the next, avoiding participation in the further process. In contrast to this structure, Agile involves active interaction between members of multifunctional teams. It is based on open communication, teamwork, adaptation, and trust between team members. Agile chooses which parts of the work to perform and how to share responsibilities among the participants. But Agile is abstract, it doesn't give any straightforward instructions, and at this point Scrum appears. Scrum is a way of organizing the work process, a framework. It contains the minimum number of elements necessary to put into practice the values and principles of Agile. The word «framework» means that it is possible to build your process from Agile's mandatory elements in each case.

Why do you need Scrum? Before the introduction of Scrum and other similar approaches, the waterfall model was used most often, where there are consecutive stages: each new begins only at the end of the previous. Progress could only be made if all stages are completed in a perfect way, so the final product of the phase should not require further elaboration in the future. As a result, each stage is lengthened [1].

In the mid-1990s, Ken Schwaber and Jeff Sutherland created Scrum, an empirical approach to management. That means the product vision and even the product development processes are not predetermined, but adapted to the learning process.

Main part. So, there are a number of significant differences in «flexible» methodologies in comparison with what we can see in most modern universities:

1. Sprint instead of a marathon.
2. Teamwork.
3. Creative or playful approach to the educational process.
4. Ongoing dialogue to improve results.
5. Internal evaluation instead of external.
6. The teacher plays a completely different role.

Sprint instead of marathon. Everyone who has an idea of studying at the university, understands that the program is designed for a semester. Scrum allows to resort to the principles of sprint, divide the common goal into small ones, then set tasks and perform in a short time, ranging from 1 to 2 weeks.

Short-term results and quick feedback allow the teacher to quickly respond to problems and solve them with the team using adaptive learning methods.

Teamwork. As mentioned above, in Agile methodology, the most important things are people and their interaction, so the whole process is based on teamwork, individuality will not solve the problems without the help of their colleagues. Groups usually contain about 7 people, one of them becomes the leader, usually the most active, then the tasks are distributed among all members of the team, negotiating deadlines are agreed on. That enables students not only to become more involved, but also to improve communication and learn from each other.

Creative or playful approach instead of sad classics. Another important element in addition to teamwork is the ability to beat the tasks set in a creative and playful way, so that they are interesting to perform. Participants can brainstorm, come up with creative ideas and non-standard problem-solving methods, turning learning into a game. It's also worth mentioning, that if there is a goal or some final prize for achieving the result, it becomes easier to learn, and Scrum encourages this method.

Ongoing dialogue to improve results. If in traditional education the teacher checks the knowledge of the student or pupil on the results of independent work or final testing, in Agile practice there are discussions of the result and process after passing each sprint. It allows a student to see the flaws in his work, adjust any aspects or understand how he could do better, more efficiently.

Internal rating instead of external. How does a student relate to a scrum team? Each does his part and if one fails, the result will not be achieved. In this aspect, therefore, there is once again a divergence between classics and modernism. If, previously, you have been given marks by a teacher, then now he asks you to rate your own team. That helps students to develop the ability to provide decent feedback and to approach projects responsibly.

Teacher plays a completely different role. In most cases the teacher takes a supervisory role, everything should be as he wants, he is in the center and directs all processes. But in the Agile version everything is different, the teacher becomes a scrum master, who helps, corrects, but does not fully guide the process. He is more of an assistant and advisor than a supervisor.

Actually, there is even a name for Scrum in education — the EduScrum.

How to apply EduScrum in our country? In EduScrum sphere it is necessary to develop from the bottom layers of educational system. Enforcement by normative, rigorous methods will not be a successful way: flexible methodology by definition cannot be applied this way. But if the work of specific universities is changed according to these principles — changes in education in general will not be long in coming [2].

EduScrum is based on the idea of empiricism. Empirical approach assumes that knowledge is born of direct experience, as well as from making decisions based on existing base. To realize the idea of empirical process control, three basic principles are needed: transparency, verification and adaptation.

The principle of transparency: the educational process should be understood by all participants. Therefore, even before the start of training with this technology an orientation session for students and their parents should be held.

Verification Principle: Members of EduScrum must regularly check progress, comparing it to learning goals, to identify unacceptable postpones.

Principle of adaptation: If a student or teacher discovers that an element of the process may lead to a wrong or unneeded result, a review of the plan is necessary. And it is important to make the corrections as soon as possible in order to minimize deviations and impact on further work.

Participants of the educational process within the framework of this technology are: product owner, teams of students, scrum-master, parents of students.

The owner of the product is the only person who is responsible for managing the scrum map. The scrum map consists of:

1. Initial explanation of EduScrum to students, it's only done once.
2. Explanation of the teaching purpose of the sprint.
3. Definitions of evaluation criteria. It's extremely important to clearly explain what criteria will be used to measure achievement of goals. Only in this case the teams will be able to work autonomously (on experiments, documents, presentations).
4. Student team support: Once the learning goal and eligibility criteria have been defined, the product owner can support teams with direct training, provision of various learning materials, or answering emerging questions.
5. He is also responsible for ensuring the participation of all pupils in the process and preparing scrum masters for each theme.

Scrum map is a part of the main non-abstract object that helps to organize the work, another piece is Scrum board. Scrum map is a sorted and complete list of training objectives and working methods, teaching materials. The owner of the product is responsible for the maintenance of the scrum map including its content, availability and sorting. The scrum board is the only visual attribute of the methodologies. The board is used to display the scrum map, making the project more transparent, showing the plan for tasks and setting limits.

The team of students is a group of 4-5 people who work together to reach the goal set by the owner of the product by the end of the sprint. There is a certain set of theses related to the definition of «team» in the language Scrum:

1. Teams must be self-organizing, i.e., no one (including the product owner) is telling how to achieve the learning goal.
2. Team members must have different skills. Work in such a team also contributes to the development of students.
3. The responsibility for the work performed by the team members is shared.
4. The training team independently monitors its progress and performance according to the requirements of the product owner.

In each team Scrum master is chosen, his task is to help the team to organize their work in the best way possible, but he is not a leader! It is also the responsibility of the scrum master to maintain the scrum board, which should reflect the current information about the work [3].

Conclusion. We have presented the basics of Agile Scrum, and as we can see from the previous part of the text, it is absolutely possible for us to start using EduScrum. What prevents us from actually integrating it into our educational system is probably a lack of autonomy of universities and schools. But that's the theme for another project, we will stop here, hoping we have made the appearance of scrum in education a bit closer to reality.

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

Introduction. The information age is unique and the leading role belongs to information technology development. Its importance is not new. It has always been a powerful tool. The trace of information technology can be seen in almost all fields of human life including work, learning, leisure, health and so on. From governments to classrooms, every sector uses information technology for the best results. The modern world, of course, would not become the one we see today if the development of information technology was not so drastically rapid.

Main part. Information technology involves a combination of hardware and software that is used to store, retrieve, transmit, and manipulate data or information to perform the essential tasks that people need and use in their everyday lives. Considering the processes of global computerization and constant increase of data processing, the