

**THE FORMATION OF A COMPETITIVE LINGUISTIC SPECIALIST AS A
FACTOR IN HIGHER EDUCATION AND PROVIDING THE NATIONAL
SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY**

***A FORMAÇÃO DE UM ESPECIALISTA LINGÜÍSTICO COMPETITIVO COMO
FATOR DE ENSINO SUPERIOR E PROPORCIONANDO A SEGURANÇA NACIONAL
DO PAÍS***

***LA FORMACIÓN DE UN ESPECIALISTA LINGÜÍSTICO COMPETITIVO COMO
FACTOR EN LA EDUCACIÓN SUPERIOR Y PROPORCIONANDO LA SEGURIDAD
NACIONAL DEL PAÍS***

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ABSTRACT: Nowadays, the issue of linguistic specialists who would have the highest level of qualifications, professional competence, and higher education has gained enormous importance. This paper intends to identify the problems of key areas of the state - scientific, educational, and technological, which directly impact the formation of a qualified specialist capable of possessing competitive stability. The paper's author examines in detail the construction of a competitive specialist's personality and puts forward proposals that will help prevent obstacles that the state faces in its scientific and technological development, innovative potential, which becomes the foundation for the country's general national security. Based on the results acquired, it can be inferred that, nowadays, the role of a highly qualified specialist who can have a competitive advantage is vital for any public sphere.

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RESUMO: *Hoje em dia, a questão dos especialistas linguísticos que teriam o mais alto nível de qualificação, competência profissional e educação superior ganhou enorme importância. Este trabalho pretende identificar os problemas das principais áreas do estado - científica, educacional e tecnológica, que impactam diretamente na formação de um especialista qualificado e capaz de possuir estabilidade competitiva. O autor do artigo examina em detalhe a construção da personalidade de um especialista competitivo e apresenta propostas que ajudarão a prevenir obstáculos que o Estado enfrenta no seu desenvolvimento científico e tecnológico, potencial inovador, que se torna a base para a segurança nacional geral do país. A partir dos resultados obtidos, pode-se inferir que, atualmente, o papel de um especialista altamente qualificado e que possa ter vantagem competitiva é vital para qualquer esfera pública.*

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: *Especialista linguístico. Ensino superior. Segurança nacional. Competição. Esfera educacional.*

RESUMEN: *Hoy en día, ha cobrado enorme importancia el tema de los especialistas en lingüística que tendrían el más alto nivel de calificación, competencia profesional y educación superior. Este trabajo busca identificar los problemas de áreas clave del estado - científico, educativo y tecnológico, que impactan directamente en la formación de un especialista calificado capaz de poseer estabilidad competitiva. El autor del trabajo analiza en detalle la construcción de la personalidad de un especialista competitivo y presenta propuestas que ayudarán a prevenir los obstáculos que enfrenta el Estado en su desarrollo científico y tecnológico, potencial innovador, que se convierte en la base de la seguridad nacional general del país. De los resultados adquiridos se puede inferir que, en la actualidad, el rol de un especialista altamente calificado que pueda tener una ventaja competitiva es vital para cualquier ámbito público.*

PALABRAS CLAVE: *Especialista lingüístico. Educación superior. Seguridad nacional. Competencia. Ámbito educativo.*

Introduction

The phenomenon of competition should be understood as such interaction of subjects, which lies in the plane of their general views, personal positions, and interests. Most individuals carry out communication or are in a single space of joint activity, which implies inevitable rivalry that determines the behavior of each person and his tactical actions in competitive conditions of existence. Thus, in this case we are speaking about the phenomenon of subjectivity, which arises in the process of human life. It is the person, as an active member of society and a citizen of his country, that determines the extent of changes that can occur in it, and influences others, contributing to their personal changes, which in the future directly have an impact on the satisfaction of the country's needs in its economic, social, and political

development (ALEXANDROV, KOZLOV & KRYUCHKOV, 2015; VOZHENIKOV, 2002; BORISOVA & MILYAEVA, 2009; DMITRIEV, 2003; ZHILKINA, 2016; KOTENKO, 2009; KARDASHOVA, 2004; GUSAROV & KUZNETSOVA, 2013; BAYANOVA, 2019; BAYANOVA, 2020; SALAKHOVA ET AL., 2019).

The phenomenon of confrontation in the competitive struggle is not just an aspect of the relationship between individuals of approximately equal professional level who want to defend their positions and show leadership qualities through competition. Competition, first of all, establishes regulated requirements both for the market itself and for the personnel who fill it. Thus, the formation of certain stable requirements in the market presupposes the formation of a competitive environment in which only highly qualified professionals can carry out their activities.

It is necessary to indicate what we mean by a specialist who has chances to be called competitive. First of all, this is a person who has a set of such characteristics that meet the requirements of the labor market and contribute to the implementation of activities by such a specialist in prestigious vacancies both in the future and at the present time.

A subject who has a set of required qualities and personality traits often does not experience difficulties with career prospects. He fully meets all the parameters of competitiveness, among which the key ones in the market are precisely the labor force and human potential. This factor integrates the properties, possessing which, a person can perform successfully certain job duties, he can be adaptive to the problems and difficulties that arise in the process of his work, can have a leader's thinking to solve emerging problems and necessary tasks.

Without any doubt, a specialist who has an advantage in a competitive environment will increase the level of rivalry of the organization on the market. Among other things, a professional can represent a competitive advantage not only within the country, but also abroad, regulating the position of the state in the world with his qualified actions. For a person to achieve such a level of personal competence in his profession, he needs to receive a high-quality and full-fledged education.

At present, the leading countries of the world are inclined to believe that their development in the future, as well as national security in general, depends, inter alia, on the education system, which trains qualified personnel. It is the education system that determines the level of awareness of the future specialist, his mastery of knowledge and skills, as well as his personal professional development as a competitive specialist. Thus, the level of education of a country is a key indicator of its economic and social development, as well as its cultural

development. Through the educational function, the state tends to grow in dynamics, while it can both cooperate with other countries and compete successfully at the international level (BELIKOVA & KOMAROV, 2015; BOLSHAKOV, ZAKHAROVA & MOLDOVAN, 2019; DNEPROV & GOLOVKIN, 2011; KOTENKO, 2009; DZLIEV, 2003; KUKLIN, KRIVENKO & KRYVENTSOVA, 2019; SAVENKOVA, 2007).

The issue of national security is an extremely topical one in the current unstable time. Of course, there are many factors that are directed at providing it. In this paper, the author examines certain areas of activity that have a direct impact on the national security of the state, contributing to its scientific and technical potential and the transition to a higher level in the ability to compete with other countries at the proper level. These areas are science, education, and innovation, thanks to and through which highly qualified specialists are formed who have competitive advantages and ensure the protection of the state at the level of its national security. For instance, in the Russian Federation there is a project that lies in the plane of the scientific and technical development of the state. It implies that the main emphasis must be placed on scientific and technological development, which will contribute to a number of factors that have determined sustainable economic development, an increase in the level and quality of life of the country's citizens, the development of the healthcare sector, and will also create a platform for the development and implementation of a partnership strategy with other states, and, as a result, will prioritize the national security of the country, contributing to its formation (GUSEVA, 2009; EFIMOVA ET AL., 2018; SALAKHOVA ET AL., 2020).

It is extremely important for our country to focus on strengthening national security. Therefore, all the above designated areas, namely, scientific, educational, and technological ones, should be developed to such a level that would give an opportunity to train highly qualified competitive specialists who, in the future, ensure the development of the country according to social and economic criteria. To do this, it is necessary to analyze and monitor these key industries, not losing sight of the fact that they are becoming the basis for all other spheres of the life of the state (KARDASHOVA, 2004).

To provide national security, it is necessary to identify threats characteristic of our country and assess the extent of their danger to our state. The author considers it necessary to create a certain system of indicators that would serve as a litmus test for identifying hazards and would determine their minimum permissible threshold. Thanks to such actions, potential threats can be foiled without excessive financial and resource losses, and all necessary aspects

of national security will be taken account of and made a reality (BORISOVA & MILYAEVA, 2009).

Materials and Methods

The purpose of the study is to characterize the personality of a specialist who will have a competitive advantage on the labor market, analyze its development and formation, and consider the factors of national security of the country, the impact on this phenomenon of such spheres of the state as science, technology and innovation, education. The author examines the relationship between nurture of a competitive specialist and the aspect of providing the national security of the state.

The research method is the analysis and synthesis of the theoretical base on the formation of a competitive specialist as a factor in providing the national security of the state.

At present, the issue of national security of the state is pressing, which is due to the instability of economic and political processes around the world. Without any doubt, the creation of a safe and secure space is directly influenced by many spheres of the life of the country. The author is of the opinion that the key ones are science, education, and innovation, thanks to and through which highly qualified specialists are trained who can possess competitive advantages and ensure the protection of the state at the level of its national security.

A project is carried out in the Russian Federation that lies in the plane of the scientific and technical development of the state. It implies that the main emphasis must be placed on scientific and technological development, which will contribute to a number of factors that have led to sustainable economic development, an increase in the level and quality of life of citizens of the country, the development of the healthcare sector, and will also create a platform for the development and implementation of a partnership strategy with other states, and, as a result, will prioritize the national security of the country, contributing to its formation.

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these key industries, not losing sight of the fact that they are becoming the basis for all other spheres of the life of the state (CHERESHKIN, 2014).

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Competition, in essence, is not only a phenomenon characteristic of relations between individuals that develop in a professional environment, but also is the factor that determines the requirements that the market imposes on the level of labor. Accordingly, if the labor force is congruent with the requirements set by the market, then there is an opportunity for competition, the capacity of a specialist to compete is created. To understand what is meant by a specialist's capacity to compete, it is necessary to indicate that he must have a set of certain characteristics, as well as occupy certain positions on the market, which distinguish him from the rest and make it possible to apply for the position of a highly qualified specialist in his field of activity (ZHDANKO, 2008).

If a person has a high level of professionalism, he can occupy an appropriate place on the labor market. Let us consider in more detail what qualities an employee has, who can compete with others. First of all, he has certain parameters that distinguish him from the others, namely: he has the ability to perform the type of work in which he specializes, as efficiently as it is inaccessible to an ordinary employee, to be flexible and adaptive to difficulties that arise in work, to be able to solve non-standard tasks.

The formation of the qualities of a specialist, which are indicated above, are possible only in conditions of high-quality education, which he receives while mastering the profession. It is the educational aspect that has a direct impact on whether in the future a specialist will become competitive on the market. Without any doubt, the point is about higher education, as well as the advantages of the university in which the subject is studying, how qualified the teaching staff is. That is why, taking account of this fact that the educational environment forms a specialist and lays down his potential level of competitive advantage, each higher educational institution needs to form its own individual system to assess the competitiveness of a future specialist, which will be based both on his personal characteristics and on the characteristics of the university (MINDELI & CHERNYKH, 2011).

Proceeding from the fact that there is a rapid process of globalization in the entire world space, the position of individualism of a person acquires a value level, and his ability to adapt to uncertainties, while creating innovations, makes a specialist competitive not only within the labor market, but also in the context of an international scale. This position is supported by the judgment that a reasonable specialist always remains adaptive to conditions of uncertainty, while an unreasonable one tries to adapt the situation for himself, which, in fact, is a utopia (VOZHENIKOV, 2002). That is why we consider the competitiveness of a specialist as the main factor in providing national security, because it is the person and the knowledge that he possesses that become the key aspect for creating a competitive advantage at the international level.

During his formative years, a specialist actively develops the thinking of a leader, in which he is helped by such educational disciplines as management, economic theory, etc. In fact, cognitive development helps an individual to find his professional outlet in life, to choose the area of professional activity in which he will be most useful to society and the state. A professional understands the essence of the phenomena in his environment, knows the principles and laws which it is necessary to employ. They, in turn, also determine his level of competitiveness. Undoubtedly, a person cannot develop in a career without a permanent desire for self-development, a desire for self-improvement (OVCHINNIKOV, 2015).

The key objective of the education system is not only to give knowledge to the future specialist and teach skills, but also to stimulate the development of the personality of the future specialist, to encourage him to self-actualization. A person who possesses such qualities will always correspond to the time and its requirements, which reflects his leadership and adaptive potential. To bring this to life, the education system, represented by higher educational institutions, must pay attention to the individual potential of the person, as well as create an educational environment in which he would have an opportunity to maximize his realization. For this, the university itself must have a high status and competitive advantage in the educational environment: pay attention to competences of the teaching staff, improve the infrastructure, and raise the quality of students' education.

The highest value of a person lies in his actions, manifestations, as well as in the ability to encourage himself to new achievements, development, skills development, and unlocking abilities. Thus, by moving forward continuously, the specialist lays a solid foundation for his competitive advantage in the conditions of the dynamic development of the state, which are not always predictable. The conditions dictated by the contemporary world, on the one hand, presuppose a business approach, leadership, and independence, but on the

other, it is impossible to do without an orientation towards the traditional values of society. Therefore, a professional identifies himself in a competitive environment with his goals and wishes. Basically, they relate to self-assertion and the desire to be no worse than others, to prove their significance to society. Only that person who does not use the position of self-abasement and feelings of pity and does not strive for the advantages that such situations can give him is considered a truly valuable competitive specialist (VOZHENIKOV, 2002).

As mentioned earlier, the author believes that the formation of the national security of the state is directly influenced by such spheres as science, education, technology, which cultivate specialists capable of a competitive advantage. Let us consider the key characteristics of the scientific and educational field in the context of being related to the global issue of the country's security. Due to the development of science and education:

- 1) the social level of the citizens of the country is increasing, their quality of life is rising, the healthcare sector and the cultural aspect are developing;
- 2) there is a process of providing the national security of the country at the expense of the intellectual resource in the form of competitive specialists;
- 3) the development of technological progress takes place, which leads to an increase in the economic well-being of the state;
- 4) science and education become the foundation for the formation and sustainable development of the competitiveness of the state on a global scale;
- 5) the basis for the implementation of the national innovation system is being created;
- 6) social and economic policy, scientific and technological progress is developing.

As far as our state is concerned, we cannot say that it has all the advantages indicated above. This is connected to the existence of problems in the infrastructure, which we will consider below:

- 1) lack of adequate funding in the field of research, which has been going on for several decades;
- 2) age qualification of scientific personnel, reduction of research staff;
- 3) lack of development of the scientific sector;
- 4) an outdated traditional educational system that does not meet the trends of the present;
- 5) a reduced level of authority in education and knowledge, especially among the younger generation.

Proceeding from this, the problem of insufficient development of the sphere of scientific and technological progress arises, there is no development of innovative activities,

and the level that exists now in reality does not meet the requirements for providing the national security of the country and the growing trend towards the need for innovative technologies in the economic sphere, as well as appropriate qualification level of specialists who could work in this direction. At the same time, it is worth pointing out that most of the developed innovative foreign programs also cannot be fully adapted to the realities of our country, because at present, Russia still has a low threshold of susceptibility to innovative integrations (Vozhenikov, 2002).

Based on the above, it follows that the current condition of the state is most susceptible to threats that could potentially arise because of the country's unrealized scientific and technical potential.

Let us take a closer look at the key threats:

1) global ones: it is supposed that the country may not meet the criteria of scientific and technical security, it is irrational to build strategies regarding the military-power sphere, be exposed to the external influence of more technologically advanced countries;

2) economic ones: regression in the provision of services, a decline in the level of industry;

3) perspective ones: insufficient possession of the infrastructure for the transition to a new technological order, lagging behind the global trend of informatization, lack of stability in the social sphere;

4) psychological and humanitarian ones: an increase in the level of dissatisfaction and aggressiveness in society, blurring the distinction of the scientific base, a decrease in the intellectual capital of the state, the rapid spread of concepts that are antagonists of scientific knowledge, etc. (MURATOVA, 2012).

Result and Discussions

Thus, the theoretical study found the need to form and structure a few steps aimed at preventing all the above-mentioned threats, as well as at eliminating existing ones at the present stage. This is necessary because they carry the risk of degradation of all significant areas of the state and endanger its national security. In this regard, according to the author, it is necessary to pay attention to the creation of a national innovative structure that will unite highly qualified specialists from different fields, with a single goal - to contribute to the formation of national security through their professional competitive advantages in the international arena. The author also believes that it is necessary to focus attention on state

scientific development, to improve the quality of the educational environment, which is engaged in forming, training, and retraining future specialists, to direct attention to their potential for becoming a highly qualified specialist in the future.

Having analyzed the problems that exist today in our country within the topic of the paper, the author has identified several issues that can be brought up for discussion.

Firstly, the author believes that currently there are no necessary changes in the educational environment, which directly influences the formation of a competitive specialist. It is through education that a person can master professional skills at the level required for a competitive advantage, as well as to identify their potential strengths and develop them. The problem is that this is possible only in the context of new and progressive teaching methods that have long been integrated into the European education system and give effective results. Our country still adheres to the traditional education system, which was in post-Soviet times. Beyond any doubt, such an educational system does not conform with the trends of the new time, which means that all its resources and potential are not used to the proper extent, which negatively affects the level of training of specialists in different fields and their ability to have a competitive advantage at the international level.

Secondly, the author has found that for our state there is no priority regarding the competitiveness of specialists, i.e., no relationship has been identified between such specialists and national security. The concept of competition is still perceived in a negative context, as a kind of resistance and struggle, and thus the entire resource that underlies the competitive advantage of a specialist is not realized for the benefit of the state and its national security.

Conclusion

The author considered the problems of forming a competitive specialist and his role in providing the national security of the country. As a result of the analysis, it has been found that at present the role of a highly qualified specialist who can have a competitive advantage is extremely important for any public sphere, including through the competitiveness of professionals, factors are formed that help to provide the security of the state and prevent threats that are potentially possible in the absence of stability around the world.

The author believes that the scientific, technological, and educational spheres have a direct impact on the development of a potential professional who can have competitive

advantages on the international market. At the same time, due to the reasons indicated in the paper, these areas are underdeveloped, and their entire potential is not fully utilized.

For our country to be distinguished by competent personnel who would represent it at the international level and claim a competitive advantage, it is necessary to pay attention to the level of education and innovative approaches in all areas of activity, as well as to contribute to strengthening the relationship of professional personnel and the phenomenon of providing national security, to assist specialists in their further development, thereby contributing to the strengthening of Russia's positions at the international level and creating a solid foundation for preventing potential threats to the national security of the state.

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