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**DIRECT AND FORGONE EXPENDITURES IN TERMS OF GETTING THE SECOND
LANGUAGE COMPETENCE**

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Прямые и дополнительные расходы на улучшение изучения второго языка оправдываются на рынке труда. Особое место занимает изучение терминов внешней

торговли на европейском континенте осуществляемое системой европейской категории товаров.

Ключевые слова: стоимость образования, прибыль и расход на образование, двуязычная лексика

Evaluating the costs of investment in improving the second languages as elements of human capital there arises a number of difficulties. Individuals getting an education usually incur some costs: those connected with expenditure on books, tuition, video films, etc., and, naturally forgone expenditures. The first type of cost involves direct expenditure on school materials, though not nil, being relatively minor and can be assumed away (that meanwhile would not result in a major difference in the estimating rates of return in the nearest or in the remotest future). The second cost that concerns forgone expenditures, in the terms of the cost for second language skills tend to zero for learners under legal working age.

Moreover, the latter expenditures would not be allowed to sell time, for higher earning, not spent at school. Consequently, the forgone expenditures can't be traded for a wage on the labour market, because there was no time specifically taken away, from language classes. The same is adequate for those who paid for evening classes because the continuing education was arranged, done privately, not a state imposed policy.

There is no data on the component of education spending provided by the state and therefore the current education accounting practices fall short in terms of analytical data (the aggregate spending figures one may derive from the Switzerland's language teaching cost. Approximately 10% of total education spending is devoted to second-language, teaching. According to our estimation a 'short stream' education covers 4,5% and the 'long-stream' education – 7%). The cost of language education should not be different in various linguistic environments. Just on contrary the educational policy should embrace limitless diversity, although advantages and drawbacks (benefits or costs) are not confined to monetary return.

The linguistic policy should be considered an ill-advised economic standpoint, since it underestimates the benefits and overestimates the cost of diversity. Both the benefits and the costs vary when the picture covers different linguistic environment.

Speaking about expenditures on linguistic skills, we try to direct to the aggregate data dealing with “**earnings**” or the so-called “**private rates of return**” to second language (SL) skills. The data includes four skills (understanding, speaking, reading and writing) and for each skill (separately) four skill levels (fluent, good, basic, none), non-school of L2 acquisitions, L2 use on the workplace and standard social characteristics covering labour income. The data of the entire survey calculate the average earnings of groups in terms of their competence, choices (active, receptive, oral or written competence). The result reveals that there is a direct correspondence (a strong correlation) between earnings and competence.

This survey was provided by the future employees using not reported income but the full-relevant equivalent of reported income.

Better paying jobs, higher education, better educated people (some data include whether the applicants have had more Latin at school than others that don't necessarily conclude that they are rewarded for some skills to translate Renaissance authors), specialized courses in certain fields of economics are priorities to be taken on in order to obtain high earnings.

We tried to go on with these abilities dealing with language skill education and started to work with economic terminology for export and import (to and from Russia) The scientists' efforts are directed to working out certain methods (models) that will accelerate the assimilation of the most difficult lexical (or grammatical) element, by using the principle of conscious learning aiming at training specialists (**See Table 1 in Annexes**) on the regional and global levels using terminological files (including Etymology of term, Grammatical category, Domain, Subdomain, Definition in Ro., Ru., and Engl., Definition Source, the Context Source, Synonyms, Synonyms Source, Antonyms Source, Translation into several languages, the date and the author). The proposed approach (model) represents a method for inducing translation

lexicons (terminology) based on transduction models of **cognate pairs via bridge languages** (in our paper the bridge language is English). Bilingual lexicons within language families (see Germanic languages are induced using probabilistic string edit distance models. Translation lexicons for arbitrary distant language pairs are then generated by a combination of these intra-family translation models (as the Romance languages) and one or more cross-family (as, for example, a Germanic language and a Romance language). (See Table 2). The best translation, especially of terms, up to 95% exact match accuracy may be achieved on the target vocabulary. The data of 30-68% was achieved on inter-family test pairs. Thus substantial portions of translation lexicons (especially terms) can be generated (reached) accurately for languages where no bilingual dictionary or parallel corpora may exist.

Although a translation lexicon is considered to be a mapping from words in the source language (SL) to words in the target language (TL), still for each word in the SL many (good) dictionaries provide one or more words in the TL, out of which not all the variants might be appropriate translations in some contexts.

In order to better memorize the terms one should utilize the conscious approach. For example, the category of goods included in the Harmonized System of Goods such as “Wood, Pulp, Cupboards, Sawn-Wood, Paper-Board” are easier to keep in mind, if the students know the definition, the domain, synonyms and antonyms, as in the case of the origin of the word Panel when the students see its etymology, its historical development, diversification of connotation and even the change of propositional (basic) meaning.

Term	Panel
Etymology	Early 14c., from Old French panel “piece of cloth, piece, saddle cushion” (Modern French panneau), from Vulgar Latin “pannellus, diminutive of Latin pannus “piece of cloth” (see pane). Anglo-French legalese sense of “piece of parchment. (cloth) listing jurors” led by late 14c. to meaning “jury”. General sense of “persons called on to advise, judge, discuss, etc.” is from 1570s. Sense of “distinct part of surface of a wall, door, etc.” is first recorded c.1600

So, the cost of language education shouldn't depend on various linguistic environment. The state educational policy should embrace limitless diversity of languages. Moreover, the linguistic policy involves benefits and costs and shouldn't be confined to monetary return.

Annexes 1, 2

Table 1

Term	CONSTRUCTION
Etymology	<p>Construction Mid-15c., from L/ constructionem, pp. stem of construere “pile up together, build”+ struere “to pile up”</p> <p>Structure c.1440, “action or process of building or construction” from Latin structura “a fitting together, adjustment, building”, from structus, p.p. of struere “to pile, build, assemble”, related to strues “heap” from PIE *stere- “to spread, extend, stretch out” (cf. Skt strnoti” strews, throws down;” Avenstansar- to spread out, to stretch out; “Gk. stornymi ”strew” stroma “bedding, mattress”, sternon “breast, breastbone”; L. sternere to stretch extend”; O.C.S. stira, streti “spread”, strama “district” Rus. Stroji “order; Goth. Straujan, O.H.G.strouwen, O.E. streowian “to sprinkle, strew”;O.E. streon “strain”, streaw “straw, that which is scattered”; O.H.G. sterna ”forehead”; strala “arrow, lightning bolt”; O.Ir. fo-sernaim “spread out.”, strath “awide river valley; Welsh srat “plain”. Meaning “that which inconstructed, a building or edifice” is from 1615. Structured “organized so as to produce results” is from 1959.</p>
Grammatical	Noun

category	
Domain	Economy
Sub domain	construction
English Definition	<p>1. General :Clearing, dredging,excavating and grading of <u>land</u> and other <u>activity</u>associated with <u>buildings</u>, <u>structures</u> or other <u>types</u> of real <u>property</u> such as <u>bridges</u>, dams, roads.</p> <p>2. Law: Constructing, discovering, inferring and <u>interpreting</u> the intention, meaning and / or significance of a <u>document</u>, <u>instrument</u>or <u>statement</u>.</p> <p>--- n</p> <p>1. the process or act of constructing or manner in which a thing is constructed; a structure</p> <p>2. the thing constructed; a structure</p> <p>3. a. the business or work of building dwellings, offices, etc.</p> <p>b. (as modifier); a construction site</p> <p>4. an interpretation or explanation of a law, text, action, etc., they put a sympathetic construction on her behaviour</p> <p>5. grammar: a group of words that together make up one of the constituents into which a sentence may be analyzed; a phraseor clause</p> <p>6. geometry: drawing of a line, angle or figure satisfying certain conditions used in solving a problem or proving a theorem</p>
Romanian definition	<p>CONSTRUCTIE, -I, f.</p> <p>1) Proces de constructie. 2). Obiective care se construeste. 3) Obiectiv construit. 4) Asamblu al tehnologiilor care permit construirea diferitelor obeictive. 5) Industrie care se ocupa de construirea diferitelor obeictive. 6) Lingv. Grup stabil de cuvinte. 7) Mod de esalonare a cuvintelor in propozitii si a. propozitiilor in fraze. [Art. constructia; G.-D. constructiei; Sil. -ti -e] / <fr.. construction, lat. Construction, -onis.</p>
Russian definition	<p>СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВО, -а; ср.,</p> <p>1. возведение зданий, сооружений, изменение ландшафта территории; стройка, постройка. С.жилых домов. С. Каналов и плотин. Техника строительства. Авральное с. Капитальное с.(связанное с постройкой крупных сооружений, имеющих базовое значение для отраслей промышленности). Зеленое с. (разбивка парковб скверов, садов).</p> <p>2. Строящееся здание или сооружение; территория где оно строится. Работать на строительстве. Зона строительства. Завозить материал на с. Огородить с. Забором.// Организация, учреждение, занимающееся возведением здании, сооружений. Начальник строительства.</p> <p>3. чего или какое</p> <p>создание, построение, организация чего-л. Хозяйственное с. С. Общеевропейского дома. С. всеобщей системы безопасности. С. Мостов дружбы между народами.< Строительный, -ая, -ое. Строительная промышленность. С. Материал. С. Факультет. С-ая акустика, механика, физика (научные дисциплины точными мет одами исследующие различные характеристики строящихся сооружений). С-ый батальон (военная строительная часть).</p>
German definition	Bau - bezeichnet den Gegenstand oder Bereich des Bauens, als Substantiv zum Begriff bauen, in unterschiedlichen Bedeutungsvarianten: als

	Kurzform fur ein Bauwerk als Kurzform fur ein Baustelle, ein sich noch im Prozess den Bauens befindliches Bauwerk, als Kurzform fur die Baubranche
Definition source	http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/construction.html#ixzz
Context	The construction business is filled with war stories. When he graduates a two-year degree in construction management, he says his boss will promote him. The second floor is a concern about the construction industry' inability to predict its costs.
Context source	http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/construction
Synonyms	Строительство сущ. общ. building; housebuilding; real estate development амер construction activity бизн. building activity, building and construction work; site area ж.д. project золот. drifting (Michael Burov); driving (Michael Burov) лес. undertaking нефт. construction (трубопроводов, морских сооружений, промыслов, скважин) нефтепром. rigging up (буровых) пищ. building up стр. building and construction; civil engineering work; construction activities тех. building industry; civil engineering; construction engineering; development ; engineering; erection fabrication; building site (место проведения строительных работ); constructional engineering экон. construction engineering юр. building construction алюм. civil engineering (A. Ivanov)
Synonyms source	www.sinonime.md
Romanian term	<u>Constructie; construire, lucrari, cladire, zidire, alcatuiala, explicatie</u>
Russian term	Construction сущ. общ. строительство; стройка; конструкция; сооружение; постройка; здание; истолкование (he puts the best construction on everything - он все перетолковывает в лучшую сторону); построение; проведение; проводка; прокладка; строение; производство в конструктивистском стиле; составляющие (Alia_pl); основание (Notburga); создание теории; формирование идей; формирование понятий; капитальное строительство (ADAlexanderDemidov); конструкция (строение, устройство, построение, план, взаимное расположение частей сооружения, произведения искусства); работа в конструкторском стиле SAP. тех создание; авиа. Разработка; авиа. мед. телосложении. автом. вычерчивание; построение (напр. геометр. фигуры) бизн. объяснение воен. сооружения матем. составление; конструировать; строить; узел менедж. строительство, сооружение (Dashout) микроэл. изготовление нефт. строительство (трубопроводов, морских сооружений, промыслов, скважин)

	<p>обув.метод крепления обуви (Yugi 83) психол. формирование; рбт. проект; схема; с.-х. стройка стр. схема устройства; построение (напр. эпюры) ; конструкт. система текст. переплетение (ткани); конструкция (напр станка); плотность ткани (число нитей на единицу длины на основе и утку) тех. конструирование; структура; возведение; строение (сооружение); строительное дело; строй; трикотажное переплетение хим. проектирование; хол. монтаж; сборка эл. тех размещение; юр.толкование Constructioncyщ. общ.приципы толкования статья договора (Lavrov) Construction прилаг.; общ. строительный</p>
German term	Bau, Konstruktion, Aufbau, Errichtung, Anlage, Bauwerk, Entwicklung, Structur, Gebilde, Gefuge, Komposition, Fugung
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Table 2

Principalele categorii de mărfuri conform sistemului armonizat (SA)	The main HS categories of goods. Category VII	Products designed for export and import specific for certain countries						
		Cognate pairs	Distance pairs	Russia	Romania	Ukraine	Germany	Belarus
YII. Materiale plastice, cauciuc și articole din acestea:								
1) Materiale plastic si articole din acestea	Plastics and articles thereof	2	0	+	-	-	-	-
2) Anvelope pneumatic noi, din cauciuc	New pneumatic tires of rubber	2	2	+	-	-	-	-
3)Cauciuc	Rubber	0	1	+	-	-	-	-
4) Materiale plastice în forme primare	Plastics in primary form	3	0	+	-	-	-	-

5) Tuburi, țevi, furtunuri și accesorii	Tubes, pipes. Hoses and accessories	2	2	-	+	-	-	-
6) Plăci, folii, pelicule, benzi și lame din plastic	Plates, sheets, film foil, tape strip, flat shapes, of plastics	4	5	+	-	-	-	-
7) Articole de transport, de ambalare din plastic	Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods of plastics	3	2	-	+	-	-	-
8) Articole din cauciuc Vulcanizat, nedurificat	Articles of vulcanised rubber	2	1	-	-	-	+	-
Total		18	13	3	4	0	1	0

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