

**METHODS OF MEMORISING THE ECONOMIC TERMS BY STUDENTS
(FUTURE ECONOMIC TRANSLATORS)**

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Rezumat: *Relațiile semantice dintre cuvintele aceleiași limbi sau dintre cuvintele unor limbi diferite sunt extraordinar de complexe, însă traducătorul trebuie să țină cont dacă cuvintele se deosebesc atât ca formă cât și ca sens, dacă cuvintele sunt identice sau asemănătoare ca formă, dar se deosebesc ca sens, și invers, dacă cuvintele sunt diferite ca formă dar identice sau apropiate ca sens. Autorii propun folosirea metodei de cognate pairs approach, cuvinte cu aceleași etimologii în română și engleză și distance pairs approach (cuvinte cu etimologii diferite).*

Cuvinte-cheie: *termeni izomorfi, termeni polimorfi, echivalență conotativă, denotativă, normativă, termeni ai unei specializări înguste, formală.*

Introducere

Equivalence in translation theory and practice is related to the relationship between language and reality, testifying the correlation that is established between source texts and translated ones. Various trends in translation studies have regarded equivalence as a necessary condition for translation and a useful pedagogical tool.

Many ancient and nowadays scholars (Plato and Aristotle, E.Nida, etc.) considered equivalence as an irrelevant concept because of its vagueness and ambiguity, or as a damaging one (E.Gentzler), others even claimed its impossibility (J.Derrida). Some other scholars found a more adequate term to refer to the source and target text relationship: analogy, invariance, adequacy, appropriateness of the translated text (TT) or optimal / relevant similarity (A.Chesterman), etc. According to Fawcett 1997 there can be detected five 'frames of reference' that constitute word and text meaning and account for various kinds of equivalence, at least at the word level [1. p.7-8].

The first is *denotational meaning* (or referential meaning) seeing the object or concept referred to an equivalence between languages; the second is the *connotation meaning* triggering similar associations in the mind of the native speakers of two groups, two partners or two different ethnics etc.; the third kind of equivalence, on which we concentrated our attention, is *text normative equivalence*. Here the words (the terms) are utilized in similar contexts both in the source texts (ST) as well as in the target texts (TT) (like economic texts, biological texts, etc.); the fourth type is *pragmatic meaning and equivalence* generated by readers' expectation and consequently they, in their turn, hold analogous reactions to words. Finally, the well known expectation is generated between words with the same pronunciation (phonological) and spelling (orthographic) features, achieved by *formal equivalence*.

The paper is dedicated to the analysis of *text normative equivalence*. The terms of export and import of RM with 5 European countries are included in the Harmonized System categories of goods. In order to identify, decipher and memorize the export and import terms the 'cognate pairs' model as well as 'distance pair' model was applied. The former deals with related roots words in two languages groups – Romance (Romanian) and Germanic (English), whilst the latter – with unrelated roots. The purpose is to diversify, to squeeze out and to exercise new techniques of memorizing a wide range of terms of all 18 categories and 66 subcategories (each with dozens of derivatives attested in the AGREEMENT of association of RM with EU, signed in Vilnius, 28-29 Nov.,2013). The text is written on 972 pages, more than 11 000 words, and abounds in economic terms (primordially in TYTLE IV "ECONOMIC AND OTHER SECTOR COOPERATION, Articles 21 -57) dealing with participatory management, E-Governance, fair recruitment, assessment, *introduction of relevant international standards* at national level, gradual *approximation with EU rules and recommenddations*, etc. The authors, at first, propose the translation of export and import terms, the future economic experts will utilize in the new promising environment. The analysis is displayed and spread out (for the readers' comfort) after the last HS category of goods' translation (from Romanian into English) is carried out.

I. Animale vii și produse ale regnului animal: (*Live animals and animal products*). (See Table 1 Annex 1) Out of 28 terms identified in category of terms Nr.1 there were attested ten II member items like edible meat (adj+Noun) then follows nine III member items as fish, meat frozen (Adj+Noun+Adj), eight – I member term as buttermilk (N) and only one IV member term like meat of bovine animal (N+Prep+Adj+N).

II. Produse ale regnului vegetal: (*Vegetable products*). The category Nr. II of export and import goods covers 18 subcategories embracing 29 specialties each carrying a separate term (form). The distribution is the following: the great majority extends over I Member terms (maize – N) which list 10 items, II Member terms (soya beans – Adj + N) counts 13 items - the greatest number, followed by IV Member terms, (rape or colza feeds – N+Conj+Adj+N) tabulating 5 items and the lowest figure keeps the VI Member terms (peel of citrus fruits or melons – N+Prep+Adj+N+Conj+N) coming to 5 items (the denomination of these specialties are published in a prior to this article).

III. Grăsimi sau uleiuri animaliere sau vegetale, din care: (*Animal or vegetable fats and oils*). Margarină (*margarine*), amestecuri sau preparate alimentare din grăsimi (*edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable*); ulei de palmier și fracțiunile lui (*palm oil and its fractions*); uleiuri din semințe de floarea-soarelui (*sunflower-seed, sunflower or cotton-seed oil and its fractions*).

IV. Produse alimentare; băuturi; tutun, din care: (*Foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar, tobacco*) Țigări de foi, trabucuri și țigărete (*cigars, cheroots, cigarilles and cigarettes and its substitutes*); vin din struguri proaspeți (*wine of fresh grapes*); produse de brutărie, de patiserie și biscuiți (*bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers wares*); ciocolată și alte preparate care conțin cacao (*chocolate and other food preparations containing cacao*); alcool etilic nedenaturat, distilate, rachiuri, lichioruri și alte băuturi spirtoase (*undenatured ethyl alcohol, spirits, liqueurs, spiritous beverages*); ape, inclusiv cele minerale și gazeificate, și alte băuturi nealcoolice; bere fabricată din malț (*beer made from malt*); sosuri, compoziții din condimente, muștar (*sauces, mixed condiments, mustard*).

V. Produse minerale. (*Mineral Products*)

VI. Produse industriale chimice, din care: (*Products of the chemical industry*) Insecticide, rodenticide, fungicide, erbicide (*insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides*); medicamente (*medicaments*); îngrășăminte (*fertilizers*); pigmenți și alte substanțe colorate, vopsele și lacuri, masticuri, cerneluri (*tanning or dyeing extracts, tannins and their derivatives, dyes, pigments, other colouring matters*); produse cosmetice și de parfumerie (*cosmetic and perfumery products*). Carbonați; percarbonați; carbonat de amoniu tehnic (*Carbonates peroxocarbonates; commercial ammonium carbonate*); Preparat antigel și lichide pentru degivrare; (*anti-freezing preparations and prepared de-icing fluids*); Insecticide, rodenticide fungicide, erbicide (*Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides*); Săpunuri, detergent, preparate pentru spălat și curățat; (*Soap; surface-active agents, washing and cleaning preparations*); Pigmenți și alte substanțe colorante, vopsele și lacuri masticuri, cerneluri (*Tanning or dyeing extracts; tanning and their derivatives; dyes, pigments, other colouring matters*); Insecticide, rodenticide, fungicide, erbicide, dezinfectanți și produse similare (*Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, disinfectants, similar products*); Preparat lubrifiant (*Lubricating preparations*); Produse chimice organice (*Organic chemicals*).

VII. Materiale plastice, cauciuc și articole din acestea, din care: (*Plastics, rubber and articles thereof*) Articole din materiale plastice (*plastics and articles thereof*); anvelope pneumatice noi, din cauciuc (*new pneumatic tyres of rubber*); cauciuc (tyres); materiale plastice în forme primare (Plastics, in primary form); Tuburi, țevi, furtunuri și accesorii (*Tubes, pipes, hoses and accessories*); Plăci, folii, pelicole, benzi și lame din plastic (*Plates, sheets, film, foil, flat shapes of plastics*); Articole de transport, de ambalare din plastic (*articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics*); Articole din cauciuc vulcanizat nedurificat (*Articles of vulcanized rubber*).

VIII. Piele brute, piei tabăcite, blănuri și produse din acestea: (*Raw hides and skins leather, furskins, and articles thereof*) Piele finite prelucrate după tăbăcire sau uscare (*Leather, further prepared after tanning or crusting*); Valize, geamantane, mape, huse din piele (*Trunks, suitcases, briefcases, and similar containers of leather*)

IX. Lemn plută și produse din acestea (fără mobilier), din care: (*Wood and articles (except furniture)*) Lemn tăiat și cioplit longitudinal, spintecat, geluit, șlefuit (*wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood*); Lemn profilat (*Wood continuously shaped*); Plăci aglomerate și

panouri similar (*Particle board and similar board*); Panouri fibrolemnoase sau din alte materiale lemnoase (*Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials*); Placaj, lemn furniruit și lemn stratificat similar (*Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood*).

X. Pastă de lemn, hârtie, carton și articole din acestea: (Pulp of wood; paper and paperboard)

Hârtii și cartoane, necretate în rulouri sau în coli *Uncoated paper and paper board, in rolls or sheet*; Cărți, ziare, ilustrate imprimate și alte produse ale industriei poligrafice *Printed books, newspapers, pictures and products of the printing industry*; Hârtie și carton, articole din pastă de celuloză, sau carton *Paper and paperboard, articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard*; Hârtii tapet și hârtii similare pentru acoperit pereții; hârtie transparentă pentru ferestre *Wallpaper and similar wallcoverings; window transparencies of paper*; Hârtii și cartoane cretate *Paper and paperboard coated*.

XI. Materiale textile și articole din acestea. (Textile and textile articles).

XII. Încălțăminte, pălării, umbrele și articole similare: (Footwear, headwear, umbrellas and the like).

Părți de încălțăminte- *Parts of footwear*. Încălțăminte, ghetre și articole similare, părți ale acestora – *Footwear, gutters and similar article*. Încălțăminte cu fețe din piele naturală. *Footwear with outer soles of natural leather*.

XIII. Articole din piatră, ipsos și ciment, ceramică, sticlă și din materiale similare: (Articles of similar stone, plaster, cement, ceramic products and glassware)

Articole din ipsos sau din materie similare – *Articles of asphalt materials*; Veselă și alte articole similare din azbociment, celulozociment- *Ceramic tableware, kitchenware other households, articles of asbestos-cement, of cellulose fibre-cement*; Chiuvete, lavoare, căzi de baie, și alte articole similare fixe din ceramică, pentru uz sanitar – *Ceramic sinks, washbasins, washbasin pedestals, baths and similar sanitary fixtury*; Dami-gene, sticle de borcane, căni, fiole de sticla – *Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, philiias, ampoules and other container lids and other closures of glass*; Produse ceramice, articole din piatră, ipsos, ciment, azbest, mică sau din materiale similare – *Articles of ceramic and stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, similar material of glass*; Plăci și dale pentru pavaj sau pentru acoperit, din ceramică- *Ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles and the like*; Articole din ipsos, ciment, beton, azbociment, celulozociment sau similar- *Articles of plaster, cement, asbetos, cement of cellulose, fibre ciment other the like*; Sticle și produse din sticlă - *Glass and glassware*.

XIV. Perle, pietre prețioase sau semiprețioase, metale prețioase, metale placate și articole din acestea, imitații de bijuterii, monede: (Pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metal clad with precious metal and articles thereof imitation jewelry, coin). Articole de bijuterie sau de giuvaierie și părți ale acestora *Articles of jewelry and parts, thereof*.

XV. Metale comune și articole din acestea: (Base metals and articles of base metal).

Articole din fontă, fier sau oțel *Articles of cast iron, iron and steel*.; Dopuri, capace, sigilii și alte accesorii pentru ambalaje din metale comune - *Stoppers, caps and lids, capsules for bottles, threatened bungs, bung covers seals and other packing accessories of base metal*.; Fontă, fier și oțel *Cast iron, iron, steel*; Articole din aluminiu - *Aluminium and articles thereof*; Construcții și părți de construcții din fontă, din fier sau din oțel - *Structures and parts of structures of iron or steel*; Produse laminante plate, din fier sau din oțel nealiat - *Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel*; Brice, aparate de ras și lame de ras - *Razors and razor blades*; Aluminiu și articole din aluminiu - *Aluminium and articles thereof*; Bare și tije din fier sau din oțeluri nealiat - *Bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel*; Țevi tuburi și profile tubulare, din fontă, fier sau din oțel - *Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, iron or steel*; Profile din fier sau din oțeluri nealiat - *Angles, shapes and sections of iron and non alloy steel*; Sârme din fier sau din oțeluri nealiat - *Wire of iron and non-alloy steel*; Deșeuri și resturi din cupru - *Copper waste and scrap*; Unelte și scule articole de cuțitărie și tacâmuri din metale comune, părți ale acestora - *Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks of base metal parts thereof of base metal*; Sobe de încălzit, cazane cu vatră, cuptoare, grătare reșouri cu gaze, plite - *Stores, grates, cookers, barbecues and parts thereof of iron and steel*.

XVI. Mașine și aparate. Echipamente electrice; aparate de înregistrat sau de reprodus sunetul și imaginile. (Machinery and mechanical appliances. Electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers).

XVII. Vehicule aeronave, vase și echipamente auxiliare de transport (Vehicles, aircrafts, vessels and associated transport equipment): Părți și accesorii de autovehicule *Parts and accessories*;

Autoturisme și alte autovehicule pentru transportul persoanelor *Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons*; Autovehicule pentru utilizări speciale *Special purpose motor vehicles*; Vehicule aeriene *Aircraft and parts thereof*; Tractoare *Tractors*; Vehicule terestre, altele decât materialul rulant de cale ferată, părți și accesorii *Ground vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories*.

XVIII. Instrumente și aparate optice, fotografice, cinematografice, medico chirurgicale, ceasuri, instrumente muzicale, părți și accesorii ale acestora: (*Optical, photographic, cinematographic measuring, medical and surgical instruments and apparatuses, clocks and watches, musical instruments, parts and accessories thereof*) Instrumente și aparate optice, fotografice, cinematografice, instrumente și aparate medico-chirurgicale, părți și accesorii ale acestora (*Optical, photographic, cinematographic measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments, apparatuses, parts and accessories thereof*); **Others:** mobilă (*furniture*); jucării (*toys*); aparate de iluminat, construcții prefabricate (*Furniture, bedding, mattresses cushions, and similar stuffed furnishing lamps and lighting fittings, prefabricated buildings*); Nasturi, butoni și piese (*Buttons, snap fasteners and press studs and other parts of these articles*).

The terms of export and import representing the external trade of Moldova with five European countries like: Russia, Romania, the Ukraine, Germany and Belarus can be translated using the model of cognate pairs (common or close roots between two languages – Romanian and English) usually without utilizing special sources of Romanian- English dictionaries of economic terms.

The first category of external trade *Live animals and animal products* included in the main Harmonized System categories of goods covers 8 ‘cognate pairs’ (two CP in the title of the first category; *products, animals* and six CP covered in the subcategories: *bovine, produce, yogurt, kephir, fillets, natural*, while in the remaining five categories (2, 6, 7, 8, 9 out of 10) there wasn’t registered a single ‘cognate pair’ - term with related roots. However, there were recorded 45 terms with unrelated word roots, that can not be translated relying on the knowledge of the mother tongue (here the Romanian language versus English).

The future experts in translating economic terms **should use** the model of ‘distance pair’, so far as the roots of the major terms belong to sundry language groups. Historically, they traversed a particular way of development. Both the ‘*cognate pairs*’ and ‘*distance pairs*’ approach can be trained during the seminars where the students are proposed to learn and memorize specific features of specific economic terms in both languages. Ex.: For an efficient memorizing of the terms the following suffixes and prefixes of Greek, Latin, Germanic origin etc., the structure of compound words, the difference of terms’ origin and the difference of meaning like word meaning, sentence meaning, contextual meaning should be foremost paid attention to. The disciples should know what the propositional meaning, presupposed, expressive and evoked meanings, etc. are (although the greatest number of terms carries on a single meaning).

A special attention is drawn to the lack of lexical (Ex. organe comestibile, etc), grammatical, syntactical (Ex. animale vii din specia porcină, file de pește) equivalences. The use of the ‘distance pair’ approach mainly refers to the terms of different language groups (here Romance and Germanic groups), although historically they derive from the same roots of Indo-European Family of Languages (see “Etymology”, Part 1) [2. p. 77]. The analysis of using new models demonstrated that a great number of terms demand different approaches in their translation. Usually, the teacher is the one who chooses.

Identifying the translation lexicon by employing ‘distance pairs’ model, there was substantiated and proved that terms can be appropriately translated if the trainee possesses deep knowledge in economics, have a good command of a foreign language and exercises his/her memory ceaselessly, uninterruptedly. The roots of terms belonging to the 1st category of goods are different, that’s why the trainees should use the “distance pairs” model, i.e. memorize the content and form. See the export and import terms included in the 1-st Harmonized System category of goods: Ex.: 1. Carne – *meat*; 2. ovine – *sheep*; 3. lactate (produse) – *dairy* (products); 4. lapte acru – *buttermilk*; lapte prins- *curdled milk*, smântână – *cream*; 5. pește – *fish*; 6. organe comestibile de pasăre – *edible meat offal*; 7. porcine – *swine*; 8. animale vii din specia porcină – *live swine*; 9. ouă de păsări – *bird’s eggs*; 10. miere naturală – *honey*.

The terms used by the main Harmonized System categories of goods ‘Live animals and animal products’, have included 8 CP and 45 DP, show what effort the teacher should apply while delivering

at seminars 'Techniques of Translation'. Of no less importance is the proper planning of mastering the lexicon of the metalanguage .

Comparing the data of CP and DP of the 1st and 11th HS categories ("Live animals and animal products" and "Textiles and textile articles) – the authors determined that the number of CP (8-18) has increased by 10 units and - DP (45-64) by 19, respectively. One may suppose that the development of two categories of goods went on separately, distinctly, the result being portrayed (correspondingly) in the structure and the form of the terms. The examples of cognate pairs "in the 11th category of goods ("Textiles...)" are the following:

Ro.1. *textile* 2. *croșetat* 3. *accesorii*, 4. *fibre*, 5. *sintetice*, 6. (*articole de*) *toaletă*, 7. *hanorace*, *articole similare*; 8. *jackete*; 9. *textile*; 10. *articole*; 11. *grosier de animale*, etc. There is a number of parts of speech that are used as constituent parts of compound terms like: adjectives, verbs, nouns and so on.

A striking disparity between the terms in two languages (obviously) constitutes the differences of roots (of etymology) in a Romance language and in a Germanic one.

Here are some examples of terms which are translated using DP model (terms with unrelated roots).

1. Covoare – *carpets*; acoperitoare – *coverings*; 2. tricotat – *knitted*; 3. îmbrăcămintă – *articles of apparel*; 4. fire artificiale – *man-made, discontinue-staple* [3. p. 128]; 5. țesături – *woven fabrics*; 6. lenjerie de pat, bucătărie – *bed and kitchen linen*; 7. pelerine – *cloaks*, bluzoane – *windcheaters*; 8. costume – *suits*, salopete – *overalls*; 9. îmbrăcămintă purtată – *worn clothing*; 10. bumbac – *cotton*; 11. lână – *wool*, etc. The experts trained to provide export and import with certain regions and countries should know that the main categories of HS of goods (art.1,2,3,4,5,6) are imported and exported from/to Russia, the other 2 (art.7,8) – from/to Romania, next 3 categories – from/or to Germany and only one specialty is exclusively exported to the Ukraine (RM export prevailed over import with the following data: in 2007 the export earnings total was 7.76 mln. USD and just 0.58 mln. USD – from import.

The quotative indices demonstrate that many articles appeared due to the latest technology developed by the end of the 20th and the beginning of 21st centuries covering more common, unified terms, although the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) belong to different language groups, consequently, the CP model is highly efficient in teaching translation lexicon. The terms' quantitative indices referring to obsolete or familiar categories of goods belonging to foodstuffs and clothing prove that the common translation lexicon is still growing in the field, but at a lower step; the modern goods - on the contrary, their numbers go up possessing common roots meanwhile becoming universal.

Besides the analyzed categories of goods the next (15) categories are given linear explanation, i.e. without displaying them in special graphs or table, preserving the same principles of description: 1.the main HS categories of goods with their translation, 2. the total amount of cognate *pairs*, and *distance pairs*, 3. the availability (together with the quantitative indices) of products designated for export and import specific for certain countries 'external trade.

The data of three categories (the category No. 1 "animal products", next -No.11 „textiles...” and No.16 „machinery...”) of goods totaled 8, 18, 69 cognate pairs revealing that the number of goods appertaining to the category 16 "machinery..." exceeds the previous two groups four times (69:16). It demonstrated that the process of universalization is a prodigious and remarkable one and penetrated the classical boundaries of the Harmonized System of categories of goods challenging the unification of new terms' coinage (mainly in the European countries). The quantitative indices of *distance pairs within "machinery and mechanical appliances..., etc."* also rose (compare all three categories of goods: 45, 64, 85). The total amount of cognate pairs and distance pairs equals 95 and 194 (the ratio is 1:2) meaning that two thirds (194) is a burdensome and fatiguing labour, meaning that a maximum concentration should be held out at the seminars both by the trainor and trainees. As one third (95) is covered by the *cognate pairs* considered by the interpreters as a "a piece of cake", the trainee can already be offered a workman's pass(port) authorizing him to commence the labour of a translator (expert).

Out of the analyzed categories of goods, covering 46 subcategories, 20 - were exported or imported from/ or to Russia, 10 – from /or to Romania, 7- from/ or to the Ukraine, 9- from /or to Germany and 1 specific good "Other engines and motors" represents the export and import items from/or to Belarus. In 2007-2011 the export earnings contribution indicated 0.18; 0,91; 0,84; 0,61; 0,56 mln. USD and import earnings data put in sight -0.12; 0.19; 0.11; 0.10; 0.09 mln. USD).

Conclusions:

1. A number of proponents of equivalence based theories of translation define equivalence as a relationship between a source text (ST) and a (TT) that allows the translated text to be considered as a translation.
2. In order to use equivalence to define translation the trainee should understand and decipher and then put into practice different types of meaning, like: denotative, connotative or pragmatic.

Annex 1

Table 1

Principalele categorii de mărfuri conform Sistemului Armonizat (SA)	The main HS categories	Products designed for export and import specific for certain countries						
		Cognate pairs	Distance pairs	Russia	Romania	Ukraine	Germany	Belarus
I. Animale și produse ale regnului animal din care:	I. Live animals and animal products of which:	2	7	+	-	-	-	-
1) Carne de bovine	Meat of bovine animals	1	2	+	-	-	-	-
2) Carne de ovine	Met of sheep	0	3	+	-	-	-	-
3) Lapte și produse lactate	Milk and dairy products	1	3	+	-	-	-	-
4) Lapte acru, lapte prins și smântână, iaurt, chefir.	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir (and other fermented or acidified milk and cream).	2	5	-	+	-	-	-
5) Pește congelat; file de pește; carne de pește.	Fish, fish fillets and other fish meat fresh, chilled or frozen.	1	7	-	+	-	-	-
6) Carne și organe comestibile ale păsărilor	Meat and edible meat, offal	0	6	-	-	+	-	-
7) Carne de porcine	Meat of swine	0	3	-	-	-	+	-
8) Animale vii din specia porcine	Live swine	0	5	-	-	-	+	-
9) Ouă de păsări	Birds' eggs (inshell, fresh, preserved or cooked)	0	3	-	-	-	+	-
10) Miere naturală	Natural honey	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total:		8	45	4	2	1	4	0

Annex 2

Table 2

Comerțul exterior pe principalele categorii de mărfuri conform Sistemului armonizat (categoria de articole nr. 11 conform SA)	The main HS categories	Specific (different) goods of certain countries designated for export and import with Moldova						
		Cognate pairs	Distance pairs	Russia	Romania	Ukraine	Germany	Belarus
XI. Materiale textile și articole din acestea, din care:	XI. Textiles and textile articles, of which:							
1) Covoare și alte acoperitoare de podea din materiale textile	Carpets and other textiles floor coverings	2	7	+	-	-	-	-
2) Materiale textile tricotate sau croșetate	Knitted or crocheted fabric	1	4	+	-	-	-	-
3) Îmbrăcăminte și accesorii de îmbrăcăminte	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	1	4	+	-	-	-	-

4) Fibre sintetice sau artificiale discontinue	Men- made staple fibres	1	4	+	-	-	-	-
5) Țesături textile de filamente sintetice	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn	2	4	+	-	-	-	-
6) Lenjerie de pat, de masă, de toaletă sau de bucătărie	Bedlinen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen	1	6	1	-	-	-	-
7) Paltoane, canadiene, pelerine, hanorace, bluzoane și articole similare	Overcoats, (car coats), capes, cloaks, anoraks, windcheaters (wind-jackets) and similar articles	3	5	-	+	-	-	-
8) Costume, seturi, sacouri, jachete, pantaloni, fuste, rochii, salopete	Suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and braze overall, breeches and shorts	1	7	-	+2	-	-	-
9) Covoare și alte acoperitoare de podea din materiale textile, țesute, fără smochuri și șuvițe	Carpets and other textiles floor covering	3	11	-	-	+3	-	-
10) Îmbrăcămintea purtată sau uzată și alte articole purtate sau uzate	Worn clothing and other worn articles	2	5	-	-	-	+	-
11) Bumbac	Cotton	0	1	-	-	-	+	-
12) Lână, păr fin, sau grosier de animale	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair, horse hair, yarn and woven fabric	1	6	-	-	-	+4	-
Total		18	64	6	2	1	3	0

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