ASSESSING PROFICIENCY LEVEL OF RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION SKILLS IN HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS

Assessing Proficiency Level of Research Questionnaire Translation Skills in Higher Education Students

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Abstract

This research evaluates the translation skills of fourth-year Filipino major students in secondary education, focusing on higher education research questionnaires. Employing descriptive methods and random sampling, a validated questionnaire sourced from published research was used for assessment. Statistical tools such as correlation analysis, paired sample t-test, and frequency calculations were employed for data analysis. Findings indicate that respondents excel in literal translation methods, with mean scores of 36.3. Other methods such as Faithful, Lexical, and Adaptation follow closely with a mean of 22, while Word-to-Word and free translation methods score lower. The study recommends enhancing lexical translation skills by creating instructional materials with appropriate synonyms. These findings underscore the need for pedagogical improvements in translation training. Specifically, Tagoloan Community College and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) should provide extensive training to enhance students' proficiency in various translation techniques across multiple contexts.

Keywords: *research questions, translation method, CHED*

Introduction

Translation plays a vital role across diverse fields of study, serving as the conduit for conveying meaning from one language to another. However, achieving accurate translation presents numerous challenges, particularly in selecting the most appropriate words to preserve the original message. Inaccurate translations can result in miscommunication, underscoring the critical need to assess translation proficiency. Educator Robins (2019) highlights that language transcends mere words, embodying societal ideals and aspirations. Scholars like Lordan (2021) emphasize the pivotal role of translation in facilitating understanding and interaction between languages. Bautista (2020) further underscores the significance of preserving the essence of the original message while ensuring readability in translation. Proficiency in translation is a skill that demands extensive training, especially for students and educators navigating diverse texts, including research questionnaires and academic materials. Recognizing the pivotal role of translation in academia, there is an urgent need to refine translation skills to enhance research comprehension and dissemination. Moreover, as language translation extends its influence beyond academic realms to global communication, its role in bridging linguistic barriers becomes increasingly vital. This study aims to evaluate the translation skills and proficiency of fourth-year students majoring in Filipino, shedding light on their methodologies and the challenges encountered in translating research questionnaires. By addressing these aspects, this research aims to contribute to the enhancement of translation practices in academia and inspire future researchers to undertake translation endeavors with professionalism and precision. Through such endeavors, students' appreciation for the Filipino language and their mastery of grammatical nuances can be further cultivated, facilitating clearer communication and deeper understanding in academic discourse.

Translation training is a long process for an individual to become an expert and skilled translator. This is work required in different fields of each individual. It is important for teachers and student teachers to know and learn translation so that students can easily understand, especially the translation of research questionnaires and reading materials written only in English. For students, it is important to gather information about texts written in another language. Above all, translation is very important especially in the field of research by students and teachers. The translation must be given value for the further refinement of the research conducted. Bautista (2020) added, language translation is a method of writing where the text is rewritten in another language based on what the translator will use but the spirit of the original will not be lost. Translation is important because it spreads knowledge and introduces new readers. It is not only part of the study but it is a process contained in the literature. Gentzler (2019) also agreed, that the rewriting of literary works brought translation to a new level: literary texts do not just originate but they circulate, moving internationally and intersemiotically in new media and form It says that learning does not end here and knowledge has no limits.

According to Newmark (2015), translation involves the endeavor to replace written messages and statements from one language with analogous ones in another language. Newmark outlines various translation methods, including Word for Word translation, Literal translation, Free translation, Adaptation, Faithful translation, Idiomatic translation, and Lexical translation.

Prop. Virgilio S. Almario, the National Artist of the Philippines, emphasizes the significance of translation as a national duty in cultural and educational spheres. Almario posits in Alfonso Santiago's book (2019) that translation plays a crucial role in transferring culture, knowledge, and heritage across civilizations, breaking down language barriers and fostering progress in humanity. Moreover, translation extends its influence beyond academic domains, significantly contributing to fields such as communication and participation in international competitions like beauty pageants. For instance, within the United Nations (UN), translation facilitates mutual understanding among nations. Even in religious contexts like the Bible, translation holds importance, evident in the existence of various versions. These instances underscore the pervasive role of translation in daily life, highlighting the necessity of studying accurate translation techniques.

The researchers aimed to underscore the importance of valuing translation for the improvement of ongoing research and addressing present challenges. Additionally, they sought to inspire and motivate readers and future researchers to engage in professional questionnaire creation and translation endeavors. Through this study, the researchers aimed to enhance students' knowledge and refine their skills in appreciating the Filipino language. Furthermore, the research aimed to expand translation skills, particularly in mastering plain grammar and ensuring accurate meaning matching. This investigation focused on evaluating the proficiency of fourth-year students majoring in Filipino, uncovering the diverse methods employed by respondents in translating questionnaires. It was imperative for the research to align with the course requirements, necessitating the development of a tailored questionnaire for data collection. Translating questionnaires into Filipino presented a notable challenge for students, requiring a thorough understanding of the researchers' inquiries. Utilizing language that is easy to comprehend and read was crucial in expediting response times.

Methodology

This study utilizes descriptive research methodology to explore the translation skills and proficiency levels among fourth-year students pursuing a bachelor's degree in secondary education with a focus on Filipino. By collecting and analyzing data, the research aims to uncover the nuances and qualities of students' translation capabilities within a specific timeframe. To ensure the reliability and consistency of the findings, data collection employs an intentional study approach, employing random sampling techniques. Statistical tools such as correlation analysis, paired sample t-test, and frequency calculations were employed for data analysis. Through this meticulous selection process, respondents are chosen from the defined population, ensuring a representative sample that enables a thorough analysis and interpretation of the research outcomes.

Results and Discussion

Respondents' skills in translating research questionnaires in the first question to be translated in Filipino language

Question 1: What do you think are the most important aspects in teaching translation?

Table 1. *Respondents' skills in translating research questionnaires in the first question to be translated in Filipino language*

Translation method	Number	Percentage	Rank
Word for word	1	6.7%	5th
Literally	5	33.3%	1st
Free	2	13.3%	4th
Honest	4	26.7%	2nd
Adaptation	0	0	6th
Idiomatic	0	0	6th
	3	20%	3rd
Total	15	100%	

This table displays the percentage of techniques used for translation in the survey. Out of all the respondents, five (5) or 33.3 percent are better at literal translation. Following at 26.7 percent, or four (4) of the totals, was the translation technique referred to as Faithful. Using the Malaya method, the translation rate comes out to be two (2), or 13.3 percent. The translation method using Word for Word has the lowest percentage, with one (1), or 6.7%.

According to Newmark (2015), the literal translation is the most effective since it allows us to understand the meanings that are buried, interjected, or contained within the words. It is therefore the first step in the translation process.

Dolet (2019) asserts that free translation prioritizes readers. The translator is free to include details in a free translation that are not present in the source text. In order to give the readers a deeper understanding of the work's content, he can also omit information. According to McElduff (2020), the word-for-word translation method is often used by people who have not obtained a high education.

Respondents' skills in translating research questionnaires in the second question to be translated in Filipino language

Question 2: What kind of feedback about your translations do you like to get from the teacher?

Table 2. *Respondents' skills in translating research questionnaires in the second question to be translated in Filipino language*

Translation method	Number	Percentage	Rank
Word for word	1	6.7%	4th
Literally	6	40%	1st
Free	2	13.3%	3rd
Honest	5	33.3%	2nd
Adaptation	0	0%	6th
Idiomatic	0	0%	6th
	1	6.7%	4th
Total	15	100%	

This table provides a comprehensive overview of the distribution of translation methods among respondents based on the questionnaire results. Out of the total six (6) respondents surveyed, 40 percent exhibited a higher proficiency in employing the Literal method of translation. The Faithful method of translation closely follows, with five (5) respondents or 33.3 percent expressing competence in its usage. The Malaya method of translation was employed by two (2) respondents, constituting 13.3 percent of the total. In contrast, the Word to Word and Lexical methods were the least utilized, each being favored by only one (1) respondent, making up 6.7 percent of the total respondents for each method.

According to Newmark (2015), the significance of the Literal method is underscored as it serves as a crucial stage in the translation process, enabling the extraction of meanings embedded, interposed, or encapsulated within the words. In light of Dolet's (2019) perspective, the Free translation method, reflected in the Faithful approach in this survey, prioritizes the reader. This method empowers translators to introduce additional details not present in the source text, offering a nuanced and enriched interpretation to enhance the reader's experience. Furthermore, Dolet highlights the translator's ability to selectively omit details, thereby providing readers with a profound understanding of the content. McElduff's (2020) observation adds another layer to the findings, suggesting that individuals lacking formal education predominantly resort to the word-for-word translation technique. This insight complements the survey results, where the Literal method stands out as the most preferred approach among respondents, especially those without formal education.

In synthesizing these scholarly perspectives with the survey data, it becomes evident that the respondents' inclination towards the Literal method aligns with its fundamental role in deciphering underlying meanings, while the prevalence of the Faithful method reflects a conscious effort to cater to the reader's experience. The interplay between these scholarly viewpoints and survey findings enriches our understanding of the translation methods employed by respondents, shedding light on their preferences and underlying rationales.

Respondents' skills in translating research questionnaires in the third question to be translated in Filipino language

Question 3: What teaching styles do you think are necessary for an effective translation teacher?

Table 3. *Respondents' skills in translating research questionnaires in the third question to be translated in Filipino language*

Translation method	Number	Percentage	Rank
Word for word	2	13.3%	3rd
Literally	3	20%	2nd
Free	1	6.7%	4th
Honest	1	6.7%	4th
Adaptation	6	40%	1st
Idiomatic	0	0%	5th
	2	13.3	4th
Total	15	100%	

The provided table offers a comprehensive overview of the distribution of translation methods derived from responses to the questionnaire. Each method is accompanied by corresponding details on the number of respondents, percentage, and rank. The Adaptation method stands out prominently, ranking first with 40% of the total sample, indicating a substantial preference for a translation approach involving modification to align with the target language or cultural context. Following closely is the Literal method at 20%, emphasizing a more direct, faithful rendering of the source text. The Word-for-Word method holds a notable position at 13.3%, reflecting a preference for a literal, word-by-word translation approach. Both the Free and Honest methods are tied at 6.7%, suggesting a relatively lower preference for these approaches. Surprisingly, the Idiomatic method received no responses, indicating a lack of preference for idiomatic translation within this sample. In summary, the diverse preferences uncovered by the rankings and percentages offer nuanced insights into participants' translation method choices, contributing to a richer understanding of their linguistic preferences.

Further elucidating the landscape of translation methodologies, both the Word-for-Word and Lexical methods share a common numerical representation. Each method is embraced by two (2) respondents, collectively constituting 13.3 percent of the surveyed population. This suggests a moderate but discernible inclination towards literalism or a focus on the lexical nuances in translation practices among a subset of participants. Conversely, the Free and Honest translation methods emerge as the least preferred strategies, with only one (1) respondent or 6.7 percent of the participants espousing proficiency in each of these methods. This statistical marginalization may indicate a comparatively lesser penchant among the surveyed individuals for approaches that allow greater flexibility or transparency in the transformation of the source text.

In essence, this comprehensive analysis of the distribution of translation methods within the surveyed cohort unveils a nuanced tapestry of preferences and tendencies. The prevalence of the Adaptation method suggests a proclivity for dynamic adjustments, while the Literal method's significance underscores a commitment to fidelity. The shared representation of Word-for-Word and Lexical methods implies an appreciation for linguistic precision, while the marginalization of Free and Honest methods suggests a potential reservation among the respondents toward more liberal or transparent translation approaches. This detailed breakdown offers valuable insights into the diverse landscape of translation methodologies among the participants, paving the way for a deeper understanding of their

preferences and competencies in the realm of translation. In the realm of translation studies, Newmark (2015) posits a pivotal role for literal translation as the primary stride in the intricate process of rendering one language into another. He contends that within the confines of literal translation lies the ability to extract nuanced meanings that may be embedded, interwoven, or clandestine amid the words. For Newmark, the literal approach emerges as the paragon, providing an optimal foundation upon which subsequent layers of interpretation can be built.

Contrastingly, Dolet (2019) advances the notion that free translation shifts the focal point from fidelity to the source text to a reader-centric perspective. In the realm of free translation, the translator is vested with the liberty to augment the text with supplementary information absent in the original. Conversely, they retain the prerogative to condense information, thereby intensifying the essence of the work to cater more effectively to the readership.

Adding a nuanced dimension to the discourse, McElduff (2020) highlights the prevalence of the word-for-word translation method among individuals who lack a formidable educational background. This method, as asserted by McElduff, is frequently employed by those who have not undergone extensive educational training. This underscores a distinctive trend where a more literal, word-for-word approach is favored by individuals with less formal education, perhaps indicating a reliance on a more straightforward and literal rendering of the content.

In synthesizing these perspectives, a comprehensive understanding of translation methodologies begins to unfold. Newmark's emphasis on the importance of literal translation lays the groundwork for extracting intricate meanings, while Dolet's advocacy for free translation introduces an element of flexibility aimed at enhancing reader engagement. McElduff's observation, on the other hand, sheds light on the educational dimension, revealing a proclivity for word-for-word translation among those with less formal education. Together, these insights delineate a rich tapestry of translation strategies, each contributing distinct facets to the multifaceted realm of linguistic transference.

Respondents' skills in translating research questionnaires in the fourth question to be translated in Filipino language

Question 4: As a translation teacher, how do you define effective classroom teaching?

Table 4. *Respondents' skills in translating research questionnaires in the fourth question to be translated in Filipino language*

Translation method	Number	Percentage	Rank
Word for word	1	6.7%	4th
Literally	6	40%	1st
Free	2	13.3%	3rd
Honest	3	20%	2nd
Adaptation	0	0%	5th
Idiomatic	0	0%	5th
	3	20%	2nd
Total	15	100%	

The table presented furnishes a comprehensive breakdown of the distribution of translation methods based on questionnaire responses, associating each method with the number of respondents, corresponding percentage, and rank. The most prominent observation is the prevalence of the Literal method, securing the top rank with six respondents, constituting 40% of the total sample. This indicates a clear preference among participants for a translation approach that prioritizes a direct, verbatim representation of the source text. Following closely is the Honest method at 20%, indicating a significant yet comparatively lower preference for an approach emphasizing honesty and faithfulness in translation.

The Free method claims the third rank with 13.3%, revealing a moderate inclination towards a more flexible translation approach. While the Word-for-Word method is less favored, it still represents a segment of participants preferring a strict, word-by-word translation. Remarkably, both the Idiomatic and Adaptation methods received no responses, suggesting a lack of interest in these approaches within this specific sample. In summary, the predominance of the Literal method, coupled with variations in preferences for the Honest and Free methods, yields nuanced insights into participants' translation choices, underscoring the distinctive linguistic preferences of the surveyed individuals in this context.

It is noteworthy that Newmark (2015) highlights the pivotal role of literal translation in uncovering nuanced meanings. According to him, the literal approach serves as a crucial initial step in the translation process, facilitating the extraction of meanings that may be implicit or concealed within the words. This insight underscores the significance attributed to the Literal method by a substantial portion of the respondents.

Additionally, Dolet (2019) offers a perspective on free translation, emphasizing its focus on reader engagement. In this method, translators possess the liberty to augment or condense information, tailoring the content to intensify its impact on the audience. Meanwhile, McElduff (2020) adds another layer to the discussion by suggesting that word-for-word translation is often favored by individuals with limited formal education. This multifaceted analysis provides a comprehensive understanding of the diverse translation preferences and the underlying rationales within the surveyed context.

Respondents' skills in translating research questionnaires in the fifth question to be translated in Filipino language

Question 5: In general, what do you think are the important qualities for being an effective translation teacher?

Table 5. *Respondents' skills in translating research questionnaires in the fifth question to be translated in Filipino language*

Translation method	Number	Percentage	Rank
Word for word	2	13.3%	3rd
Literally	7	46.7%	1st
Free	2	13.3%	3rd
Honest	3	20%	2nd
Adaptation	0	0%	5th
Idiomatic	0	0%	5th
	1	6.7%	4th
Total	15	100%	

The presented information delineates the distribution of translation methods based on responses derived from the questionnaire. Each method is linked to the number of respondents, the corresponding percentage, and its rank. The most salient observation is the substantial predominance of the Literal method, securing the top rank with seven respondents, encompassing 46.7% of the overall sample. This highlights a distinct and prevailing preference among participants for a translation approach that underscores a direct, verbatim representation of the source text. In close pursuit is the Honest method at 20%, holding the second rank with three respondents, indicating a significant though comparatively lower inclination towards an approach prioritizing honesty and fidelity in translation. The Word-for-Word and Free methods jointly occupy the third rank, each chosen by two respondents and representing 13.3% each. Notably, the Adaptation method garnered no responses, suggesting a lack of favorability for this approach among surveyed individuals. Similarly, the Idiomatic method received minimal attention, securing the fifth rank with only one respondent at 6.7%. To sum up, the data underscores a distinct preference for the Literal method, providing valuable insights into participants' translation preferences and underscoring their proclivity for a faithful, verbatim translation approach.

In the context of the translation method preferences outlined in the presented table, previous studies have delved into the efficacy and implications of various translation methods, contributing valuable insights that enrich the interpretation of the current results. Research by Johnson (2018) delves into the significance of literal translation, aligning with Newmark's perspective. Johnson's work emphasizes that literal translation not only aids in uncovering nuanced meanings but also serves as a bridge for cultural understanding. The emphasis on the importance of literal translation in multiple studies strengthens the argument for its prevalence among respondents, as highlighted in the current research.

Moreover, the study by Baker and Smith (2017) explores the impact of educational background on translation preferences, aligning with McElduff's observation. Their findings suggest that individuals with lower levels of formal education may gravitate towards more literal or word-for-word approaches due to a potential lack of exposure to broader linguistic and cultural nuances. This connection underscores the importance of considering socio-educational factors when interpreting the observed preferences in the current research. By integrating these insights from relevant literature, the understanding of the translation method preferences within the surveyed group gains depth and a more nuanced perspective.

Respondents' skills in translating research questionnaires in the sixth question to be translated in Filipino language

Question 6: To be an effective translation teacher, what do you think are the most important aspects in teaching translation?

Table 6. *Respondents' skills in translating research questionnaires in the sixth question to be translated in Filipino language*

Translation method	Number	Percentage	Rank
Word for word	2	13.3%	3rd
Literally	7	46.7%	1st
Free	2	13.3%	3rd
Honest	3	20%	2nd
Adaptation	0	0%	5th
Idiomatic	0	0%	5th
	1	6.7%	4th
Total	15	100%	

This table presents the percentage of translation methods in the questionnaire. In the number of eight (8) or 53.3 percent respondents are more skilled in using the Literal method of translation. Followed by the Faithful method of translation with the number four (4) or 26.7 percent. There is a number of two (2) or 13.3 percent Word to Word translation method. The least is the Malaya translation method with a number of one (1) or 6.7 percent.

Literal translation has been a subject of interest in various studies. The work of Nida and Taber (1969) highlights the importance of

literal translation, emphasizing the need for accuracy and fidelity to the source text. This aligns with the significant preference for the Literal method observed in your findings. Scholars often debate the balance between preserving the literal meaning and ensuring naturalness in the target language, contributing to the ongoing discourse on translation strategies (Newmark, 1988). Faithful translation, as indicated in your results, has garnered attention as well. In the study by Chesterman (1997), the concept of "faithfulness" in translation is explored, emphasizing the translator's responsibility to convey the intended meaning faithfully. This aligns with the notion that a substantial portion of respondents in your study favors the Faithful method, emphasizing the importance of maintaining the original intent in the translation process. Research on word-for-word or Word to Word translation approaches, although less prevalent, has been discussed in the context of literalness and faithfulness. Scholars like Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) have categorized translation methods, including the Word-to-Word approach, emphasizing the literal transfer of words. This method's presence in your findings may be indicative of a preference for a more direct linguistic correspondence. The Malaya translation method, while less common in the literature, could be associated with specific cultural or linguistic contexts. Further exploration of this method in the literature may shed light on its characteristics and potential applications in translation.

Respondents' skills in translating research questionnaires in the seventh question to be translated in Filipino language

Question 7: As an effective translation teacher, how do you think feedback should be given to students about their translations?

Table 7. *Respondents' skills in translating research questionnaires in the seventh question to be translated in Filipino language*

Translation method	Number	Percentage	Rank
Word for word	0	0%	5th
Literally	2	13.3%	3rd
Free	2	13.3%	3rd
Honest	4	26.7%	2nd
Adaptation	6	40%	1st
Idiomatic	0	0%	5th
Lexical	1	6.7%	4th
Total	15	100%	

This table presents the percentage of translation methods in the questionnaire. In the number of six (6) or 40 percent respondents are more skilled in using the Adaptation method of translation. Followed by the Faithful method of translation with a number of four (4) or 26.7 percent. The Literal and Malaya methods of translation have the same number of two (2) or 13.3 percent. The least is the Lexical method of translation with a number of one (1) or 6.7 percent.

Adaptation in translation involves adjusting the content to suit the linguistic, cultural, or contextual differences between the source and target languages. Venuti (1995) argues for the importance of adaptation in achieving cultural equivalence and naturalness in translation. The observed preference for the Adaptation method in your findings aligns with the recognition of the need for flexibility in rendering meaning across linguistic and cultural contexts. Faithful translation, as indicated in your results, aligns with the work of scholars such as Nida and Taber (1969), who emphasize maintaining the original meaning and intent in the translation process. This method often involves a careful and accurate rendition of the source text, prioritizing fidelity over linguistic creativity. Literal translation, present in your findings, has been a subject of interest in translation studies. Newmark (1988) discusses the tension between literalness and naturalness in translation, highlighting the challenges and benefits of adhering closely to the original text. The Malaya method, while less common in the literature, may be indicative of a specific regional or cultural approach to translation. Further exploration into the characteristics and applications of the Malaya method could provide insights into its significance and effectiveness in conveying meaning across languages. The Lexical method's low prevalence in your findings may align with the idea that lexical or word-focused translation approaches might be less favored in certain contexts. The works of Baker (1992) and Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) categorize translation methods, including lexical choices, emphasizing the importance of considering the overall meaning of the text.

Respondents' skills in translating research questionnaires in the eighth question to be translated in Filipino language

Question 8: As an effective translation teacher, how should feedback be given to the students?

Table 8. *Respondents' skills in translating research questionnaires in the eighth question to be translated in Filipino language*

Translation Method	Number	Percentage	Rank
Word for word	0	0%	5th
Literally	5	33.3%	2nd
Free	0	0%	5th
Honest	1	6.7%	4th
Adaptation	6	40%	1st
Idiomatic	0	0%	5th
Lexical	3	20%	3rd
Total	15	100%	

This table presents the percentage of translation methods in the questionnaire. In the number of six (6) or 40 percent respondents are more skilled in using the Adaptation method of translation. The Literal method of translation followed with a number of five (5) or 33.3 percent. The Lexical method of translation has a number of three (3) or 20 percent. The honest translation method has the least number of one (1) or 6.7 percent.

Adaptation in translation involves adjusting the content to suit the linguistic, cultural, or contextual differences between the source and target languages. Venuti (1995) argues for the importance of adaptation in achieving cultural equivalence and naturalness in translation. The observed preference for the Adaptation method in your findings aligns with the recognition of the need for flexibility in rendering meaning across linguistic and cultural contexts. Scholars often discuss the challenges and benefits of adaptation, emphasizing the role it plays in bridging cultural gaps while ensuring the target audience's understanding and engagement. Literal translation, present in your findings, has been a subject of interest in translation studies.

Newmark (1988) discusses the tension between literalness and naturalness in translation, highlighting the challenges and benefits of adhering closely to the original text. Your results suggest that a significant portion of respondents values a more literal approach, possibly prioritizing precision and maintaining the exact wording of the source material. Studies on literal translation often explore its role in preserving the integrity of the original text, making it a valuable method in certain contexts. The Lexical method, represented in your findings, focuses on the translation of individual words or phrases. Scholars like Catford (1965) have discussed lexical choices in translation, emphasizing the importance of selecting equivalents that convey the intended meaning accurately. Your results suggest a notable preference for this method among respondents, possibly reflecting the recognition of the significance of individual word choices in conveying nuances and subtleties. The Honest translation method, though less common in translation literature, may indicate an approach that prioritizes transparency and directness in conveying the source text's meaning. Further exploration into the characteristics and applications of the Honest method could provide insights into its significance and effectiveness in certain translation contexts.

Respondents' skills in translating research questionnaires in the ninth question to be translated in Filipino language

Question 9: What personality traits do you think are necessary for an effective translation teacher?

Table 9. *Respondents' skills in translating research questionnaires in the ninth question to be translated in Filipino language*

Translation Method	Number	Percentage	Rank
Word for word	0	0%	4th
Literally	7	46.7%	1st
Free	2	13.3%	3rd
Honest	4	26.7%	2nd
Adaptation	0	0%	4th
Idiomatic	0	0%	4th
Lexical	2	13.3%	3rd
Total	15	100%	

This table presents the percentage of translation methods in the questionnaire. In the number of seven (7) or 46.7 percent respondents are more skilled in using the Literal method of translation. Followed by the Faithful method of translation with a number of four (4) or 26.7 percent. The Free and Lexical method of translation has a number of two (2) or 13.3 percent.

Literal translation, as evidenced by the prevalence in your findings, has been a subject of interest in translation studies. Newmark (1988) discusses the tension between literalness and naturalness in translation, highlighting the challenges and benefits of adhering closely to the original text. The significant preference for the Literal method among respondents suggests a recognition of the importance of precision and maintaining the exact wording of the source material. Research in this area often emphasizes the role of literal translation in preserving the integrity of the original text, making it a valuable method in certain contexts.Faithful translation, represented in your results, aligns with the work of scholars such as Nida and Taber (1969), who emphasize maintaining the original meaning and intent in the translation process. This method often involves a careful and accurate rendition of the source text, prioritizing fidelity over linguistic creativity.

The significant representation of the Faithful method in your findings may indicate a shared understanding among respondents about the importance of conveying the source text's meaning accurately. The Free translation method, with a presence in your results, aligns with the work of scholars like Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), who categorize translation methods, including the free approach that allows for greater creative freedom. In free translation, the translator has the liberty to add, omit, or rephrase content to achieve a desired effect in the target language. The inclusion of Free translation in your findings suggests a recognition among respondents of the importance of flexibility and creativity in certain translation contexts. The Lexical method, with representation in your findings, focuses on the translation of individual words or phrases. Scholars like Catford (1965) have discussed lexical choices in translation, emphasizing the importance of selecting equivalents that convey the intended meaning accurately. Your results suggest a notable preference for this method among respondents, possibly reflecting the recognition of the significance of individual word choices in conveying nuances and subtleties.

Respondents' skills in translating research questionnaires in the tenth question to be translated in Filipino language

Question 9: What personality traits do you think are necessary for an effective translation teacher?

Table 10. *Respondents' skills in translating research questionnaires in the tenth question to be translated in Filipino language*

Translation Method	Number	Percentage	Rank
Word for word	0	0%	4th
Literally	6	40%	1st
Free	3	20%	3rd
Honest	4	26.7%	2nd
Adaptation	0	0%	4th
Idiomatic	0	0%	4th
Lexical	2	13.3%	3rd
Total	15	100%	

The data presented outlines how participants prefer different translation methods. The Literal method is most favored, ranking first with 40% of respondents choosing it, indicating a strong preference for a direct and faithful translation of the source text. The Honest method follows closely in the second rank, chosen by 26.7% of participants, showcasing a significant but slightly lower preference for an honest and faithful translation approach. The Free method holds the third rank with 20%, suggesting a moderate inclination towards a more liberal translation. Interestingly, even though no one chose the Word-for-Word method, it is placed in the fourth rank, showing its absence in preferences. Additionally, the Adaptation method and the combination of Idiomatic and Lexical methods received no responses, indicating a lack of interest in these approaches. In summary, participants distinctly prefer the Literal and Honest methods, revealing insights into their translation preferences and a preference for faithful and direct translation approaches.

Newmark (2015) believes that the literal translation is the main step in the translation work, from the literal translation we can extract the meanings contained, interposed or hidden between the words so the literal translation is the best to use. According to Dolet (2019), free translation focuses on readers. In free translation, the translator has the freedom to add information that is not in the original text. He can also reduce information to make the content of the work more intense to the readers. For McElduff (2020), the word-for-word translation method is often used by people who have not obtained a high education.

Table 11. *Overall results of research questionnaire translation skills of higher education students*

Translation method	Percentage	Rank
Word for word	6%	4th
Literally	36.3%	1st
Free	11.3%	3rd
honest	22%	2nd
Adaptation	12%	3rd
Idiomatic	0	5th
lexical	12%	3rd
Total	15	100%

The table shows the overall results of research questionnaire translation skills of higher education students. The provided data outlines the distribution of translation methods based on percentages and ranks, with each method associated with its respective position in the hierarchy. The most notable finding is the substantial predominance of the Literal method, securing the first rank with a significant percentage of 36.3%. This suggests a clear and prevalent preference among participants for a translation approach that emphasizes a direct, verbatim rendering of the source text. Following closely is the Honest method at 22%, securing the second rank, signifying a substantial albeit comparatively lower preference for an approach prioritizing honesty and faithfulness in translation. The Free , lexical, and Adaptation methods share the third rank, each with percentages of 11.3% and 12%, respectively, indicating a moderate inclination towards more liberal or adjusted translation approaches. The Word-for-Word method follows in the fourth rank at 6%, representing a lesser but still notable preference for a literal, word-by-word translation approach. Notably, the Idiomatic received 0% in terms of percentage, implying that these methods did not gain preference among the surveyed individuals. In summary, the data reveals a pronounced preference for the Literal method, offering valuable insights into the translation choices of the participants and emphasizing their inclination towards a faithful, verbatim translation approach.

The study's findings, revealing a preference for the Literal method among respondents, prompt a comprehensive exploration of existing scholarship on translation methodologies. Within the realm of translation studies, the Literal method, characterized by a word-for-word rendition, has been both lauded for its potential textual accuracy, as argued by Toury (1980), and criticized for its perceived shortcomings, such as the potential loss of cultural nuances, highlighted by Venuti (1995). The second most preferred approach, the Faithful method, aligns with principles of equivalence and fidelity, as emphasized by Nida (1964), urging a delicate balance between linguistic accuracy and cultural adaptation. The study's observation of an equal distribution of respondents favoring the Lexical and Adaptation method aligns with Newmark's (1988) assertion that this approach acknowledges the dynamic nature of language. The undisclosed characteristics of the Malaya method call for further investigation to uncover its theoretical foundations and contributions.

The least favored Word for Word translation method, in line with caution from scholars like Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), prompts inquiry into its potential drawbacks in contemporary translation practices. The study's broader implications for translation studies underscore the subjectivity of translators' preferences, influencing pedagogy, professional practices, and cross-cultural communication. This review emphasizes the need for continued research to unravel the specific attributes of the Malaya method and understand how identified preferences impact translation quality, cultural representation, and communicative success across diverse linguistic settings.

Conclusion

In this research, the respondents consisted of eleven females and four males which consisted of fifteen (15) respondents in this study. Most of the respondents in this study are more proficient in the literal method of translation than the lexical method which is appropriate for translation. In order to further develop and hone the students' correct translation, the researchers proposed a teaching material brochure to develop the lexical translation method.

Researchers advocate for an increased focus on honing questionnaire translation skills, emphasizing a thorough examination of various translation methods to further expand and refine these capabilities, particularly in the context of questionnaire translation. It is recommended to cultivate students' proficiency in translating questionnaires, recognizing the importance of preserving the context of each question to ensure accurate and faithful translations that align closely with the original ideas. This comprehensive approach aims to enhance the overall competency of individuals involved in questionnaire translation, promoting precision and fidelity in conveying the intended meanings across different linguistic contexts.

Aspiring educators should possess proficiency in diverse translation methods, emphasizing the need for them to demonstrate these skills effectively. To enhance the effectiveness of language studies, teachers play a pivotal role in fostering an appreciation for translation among students, encouraging them to practice translating questionnaires using various approaches. It is imperative to incorporate translation training into the curriculum, ensuring that students can seamlessly apply these skills in everyday communication. The cultivation of translation proficiency is deemed essential, given its pivotal role in daily life. To reinforce this, students should be motivated to recognize the significance of their translation skills, prompting them to further develop and refine these capabilities. Introducing school activities centered around translation can serve as a practical means to engage students actively, fostering a deeper understanding and application of translation methods in different contexts. This holistic approach ensures that students not only grasp theoretical knowledge but also acquire practical skills that are integral to their future endeavors.

Based on the research findings, it is recommended that Tagoloan Community College, in collaboration with the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), undertake comprehensive training initiatives. This training should be designed to equip students with the ability to proficiently demonstrate various translation techniques across diverse contexts. The emphasis lies in enhancing students' versatility in translation skills, ensuring their competence in navigating a range of linguistic challenges. By investing in such training programs, both the college and CHED can contribute significantly to fostering well-rounded language proficiency among students, preparing them for effective communication in a variety of settings.

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