The Role of Pragmatics in Translation and the Pragmatic Difficulties that Encounter Translators

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Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the role of pragmatics in English-Arabic translation and the related pragmatic problems and difficulties encountered translators. Since pragmatics has been recently given a concerning growth and interest by many scholars and linguists, this study viewed pragmatics as a component of considerable importance in translation processes. The method used to achieve the study objectives and to identify the problems and difficulties encounter the translators was the analytical descriptive method. A questionnaire test was conducted and divided into two parts; each part consisted of five items regarding the role of pragmatics in translation, and the problems and difficulties encountered translators in rendering the pragmatic aspects from English into Arabic respectively. Twenty Yemeni translators participated in this study. The study came up with a conclusion that pragmatics has a significant role in English-Arabic translation. The results of the first part of the questionnaire showed that a percentage of 86.7% and total average of 2.6% out of 3% was the responses supporting the role of pragmatics in translation. The results, also, showed that there is a real need of understanding pragmatics for successful translation, where a percentage of 83.3% and total average of 2.5% out of 3% was the responses to the five items of the second part of the questionnaire on the existence of the pragmatic problems and difficulties encounter translators.

Key Words: Translation, Pragmatics, Translation Difficulties, English-Arabic Translation.

Introduction

Language is used not simply to report events in the world. It is used also to convey the rich mental models that individuals and cultures bring to bear on the communication process. It is the claim of the pragmatic-based approach Farewell and Helmreich (2004), that texts do not have meanings, but rather that in producing texts, people intended meanings. That is to say, the translator attempts to understand the author's intent in creating the source text for the original audience and then recreates, to the possible extent, that intent for the target audience by using the target language.

Based on conventional perspective, pragmatics operates in two different phases of the translation task; first, processing of source text (message), and second conceptualizing and reformulating the target text (message). In both phases a great awareness of the pragmatically relevant differences is needed so as to achieve an adequate translation that can fulfill its communicative role in the target language and culture. As a mediator, the translator performs as text receptor in the first place by trying to understand and capture the message of the source tex. During this comprehending phase, the translator is bound to the source text pragmatics that he tries to decode appropriately and convey the true and intelligible meanings intended in the source text. However, in the process of translation, the translator is bound to manage the pragmatic differences between both source and target context.

From the views of House, Kasper, and Ross (2003), pragmatics is a type of knowledge that makes people detect the intercultural interaction structures and speech act strategies in order to resolve problems of misunderstanding encountered in the international social settings. Through pragmatics training, translators will be able to perceive the different interpretations of cross-cultural languages, and get accustomed to their assorted conventions,

structures, and form. In this regard, any ignorance of such pragmatic aspects may lead to translation problems of pragmatic nature. For instance, speech events differ cross-culturally just as in social distance and closeness which are often culture-specific. It means that in each community there are specific cultural contexts in which word-in –word translation cannot help to convey the intended meanings of the source text. The translator is thus involved in using his knowledge of cross-cultural pragmatics to convey the message appropriately in his translation without causing any offence.

Statement of the problem

Knowledge of the world, which is considered as one of the main issues discussed in pragmatics can be helpful in getting accurate perceptions through different contexts. The lack of this knowledge may cause pragmatic problems of translation. Also, it is worth mentioning here that translation and pragmatics are given as two separate modules in the

course program offered by the Translation Departments. These modules are usually taught by different teachers and the students are expected not to ignore or misunderstand the overlapping relationship between them. More importantly, they are not informed or instructed to be knowledgeable in the interrelated relationship between pragmatics and translation, and to put their knowledge into practice in their translation performances as well.

Generally speaking, translation of the pragmatic aspects is a constant hurdle as the translators' mission here is not only to render the linguistic particles but also to match the appropriate cultural and conventional dimensions of the source and the target languages. Hence, this paper is intended to investigate the role of pragmatics in translation, and to figure out the profound problems and difficulties the translators face in rendering the pragmatic aspects in their translations.

Objectives of the Study

This current study is intended to achieve the following two objectives:

1. To examine the role of pragmatics in English-Arabic translation.

2. To identify the kinds of the problems and difficulties that the translators face in rendering the pragmatic aspects.

Questions of the Study

The study is comprised of two specific questions about the pragmatic role in translation and the problems and difficulties that face translators as follows:

1. Does pragmatics play a crucial role in English-Arabic translation?

2. What are the problems and difficulties that face translators in rendering the pragmatic aspects in English-Arabic translation?

Literature Review

According to Leech (1983), Charles Morris (1974) introduced the first modern definition of pragmatics, and since then many other specialists have continued to conceptualize this branch of linguistics. Morris (1974) originally defined pragmatics as "…the discipline that studies the relations of signs to interpreters, while semantics studies the relations of signs to the objects to which the signs are applicable" (as cited in Leech, 1974, p. 172). Then, Crystal (1986: 240), defined pragmatics as "… the study of language from the point of view of the users, especially of the choices they make, the constraints they encounter in using language in social interaction, and the effects their use of language has on the other participants in an act of communication". This definition analyzes pragmatics from the perspective of its users. It takes into account the different choices that speakers are able to make when using the target language, depending on the social interaction of their communication. The notion of choice leads to using another aspect into consideration which is useful to language learners, namely, developing the ability to make the

right choices among a variety of pragmatic elements. Later on, Kasper and Blum-Kulka (1993, p.3), defined pragmatics as "the study of people's comprehension and production of linguistic action in context". Here, the words action and context are included, which are two crucial elements of speech acts in language. Kasper and Blum-Kulka (1993), used the term linguistic action to refer to the capacity of the learner to produce an utterance. They also put emphasis on comprehension as well as production, a distinction that is particularly relevant for second language learners' daily lives.

Quite recently, pragmatics is considered as the study of the language used in communication, and the relationships between sentences and the contexts and situations in which they are used. Yule (2010), for example, defines pragmatics as "the study of what speakers mean, or "speakers' meaning" and the study of "invisible" meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it is

actually not said or written". Earlier, in this regard, Fromkin and Rodman (1993), have referred to the "context" of a sentence or discourse, and the importance of context in interpreting language. According to them, the general study of how context influences the way sentences convey information is called pragmatics. Pragmatics is as a complex subject as syntax or semantics. The term pragmatics comes from the field of Semiotics, or the study of signs. Within semiotics, syntax means "the way signs are arranged", semantics means "what signs mean or signify", and pragmatics means "the relationship between signs and their users". Pragmatics, then, has to do with people's use of language in contexts, so it is a part of what have been calling "linguistic performance". In this concern, Stalnaker's definition is more explicit (as cited in Mason and Hatim 1997, p. 9), "Pragmatics is the study of the purposes for which sentences are used, of the real world conditions under which a sentence may be

appropriately used as an utterance". Through pragmatics, contextual meaning is exploited and analyzed to discover the "real" meaning. It is important in pragmatics to talk about the implied and intended meaning, assumptions, purposes and goals of people in communication and various types of actions. The inability of semantics to satisfactorily explicate the sociolinguistic and other non-linguistic components of verbal communication gave birth to pragmatics. Thus, pragmatics is a fairly new field of study, which shares borders with sociolinguistics and semantics. Pragmatics is discourse in action, action determined by society or interlocutors. When the action is determined by society, it becomes more or less sociolinguistics, but when it is more of intended meaning, it tends or leans towards semantics.

As pragmatics is a relatively new branch of linguistics that provides a new way of looking at language, Verschueren (1999), characterized pragmatics as a general cognitive, social, and cultural perspective on linguistic phenomenon in relation to their usage in forms of behavior.

On the other hand, translation is the process of rendering a text that was produced in one language (the source language) into another (the target language). Skinner (1974), said that "translation can best be defined as a verbal stimulus that has the same effect as the original (or as much of the same effect as possible) on a different verbal community". The Russian formalist, Roman Jakobson (1959), divided translation into three parts: intralingual, intersemiotic and interlingual. Intralingual translation is "rewording" which consists of the interpretation of linguistic signs within the same language. Intersemiotic translation has to do with the interpretation of linguistic signs by using non-linguistic signs. Interlingual translation is translation properly, and consists of interpretation of linguistic signs from one language to another. Against the background of Roman

Jakobson's standpoint on three-fold definition of translation, it can be asserted that translation is as old as man is. The primary purpose of translation is the successful transmission of the original message using the medium of different linguistic forms. In the process of reproducing a message and its resultant nuances from one linguistic form into another, the translator is often confronted with problems of contextual meanings. In this sense, sociolinguistics and semantics have links with translation. According to Newmark (1981), translation is a discipline that enjoys interesting links with a wide variety of disciplines such as linguistics, comparative study of cultures, comparative ethnology, computer science, comparative sociology, etc. Its relationship with Linguistics is particularly profound. Newmark (1981) and Kwofie (1999), had argued that translation is a sub-set of linguistics. Proponents of such views regarded translation as part of applied or comparative linguistics. Translation, by its

interdisciplinary nature and character, draws immensely from many other disciplines without necessarily being part of them. One such discipline is pragmatics. The relationship may appear obscure, but a close examination of the two disciplines brings out striking areas of interest.

The overlapping relationship between pragmatics and translation

The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions (for example, requests) that they are performing when they speak (Yule, 2010). Pragmatics is, then, the way we convey the meaning through context of the communication. This meaning includes verbal and non-verbal elements and it varies according to different factors such as the context, the topic of conversation, the relationship between interlocutors, and some other social factors. With respect to translation, a pragmatics-based approach. Farewell and Helmreich, (2004), provided

a much more explicit framework for reasoning about the many choices that translators must make in producing their translation. However, the central assumption of such approach is that language is vague and texts radically under specify the interpretation. This is why translators must interpret utterances against the context of beliefs about the world, about the elements of the utterance in the context, and about the topic and related individuals and states of- affairs. From the perspective of a pragmatics-based translation and in view of the widespread and significant translation variants to be expected from both human and machine translation systems, it should be clear that the focus of evaluation should be on, firstly, the similarity and difference between the beliefs of the participants and the inferences performed during the source and target language interactions, and, secondly, on the naturalness of expression of the target language text. It should also be clear that there is a wide range of

potentially appropriate translations for a given interaction.

Among the many researchers who addressed the interrelated relationship between translation and pragmatics, Kitis (2009) who considered the various levels of analysis of language from a pragmatic viewpoint, and showed how they contributed in distinct ways that need to be taken into account in translating into another language. These pragmatic levels are regarded as constituting the infrastructure of the translation process, and it is claimed that raised awareness of their multifunctionality in this process must be visible in the translation product. Similarly, Pym (1992), proposed that translators increasingly had to work on texts written in two or more languages. Such texts might typically were working documents, minutes of meetings or similar interim reports on the activities of scientific research teams, international bureaucracies or multinational companies. Indeed, they were likely to emanate from

any institutional framework where more than one language was used. The result was that many technical translators were called upon to work from multilingual source texts, and did so quite successfully. Yet their success was at the same time a failure for many traditional and not-so-traditional ways of looking at translation. The rendering of these texts required a mode of pragmatics that adopts an economic-probabilistic approach to the genealogy and authority of texts, ultimately accepting that the place of source-text production might be more intercultural, and indeed more hybrid, than that of translations. Bernardo (2011), also, showed how different the production of a translated text was from the one of other texts produced under the constraints of a single context, especially at the pragmatic level. In the textualizing process of translation, the translator is bound to manage the pragmatic divergences between both source and target context, i.e., he must eventually recreate textuality

in all its dimensions. In order to achieve an adequate effect with his translated text, high demands are set in the translator's textual competence. That was why the latter should integrate every translator's training course and knowing about pragmatics as the core of translation could help translators to be more efficient.

More importantly, Nida (2000), was among the first linguists who emphasize the importance of pragmatic knowledge in translation, yet he was not the only one who did so. There are other writings which have adequately pointed out that there are interactions between pragmatics and translation, such as Malmkjar et al. (1998) who raised some problems in translation which occur due to the pragmatic differences between the source language and the target language. In this vein, Mason and Hatim (1997), proposed a general pragmatic approach and suggested that for a better translation there is a need to maintain the same pragmatic effect of the source text on the target text.

In addition, Gut (1991), followed Sperber and Wilson's (1986) relevance theory, i.e., they said that translation is a communicative situation in which the translators interpret and present the communicative clues in texts. Translators, in general, may make some pragmatic errors due to several reasons, such as the lack of pragmatic knowledge of the target language, and the unawareness of the importance of pragmatics in the translation task.

Depending on the fact that translation is considered as a means of inter-lingual communication, and pragmatic awareness has been recognized as one of the essential components of communicative competence, then there is a real demand for enhancing the understanding of pragmatics, and more specifically to increase the cross-lingual and cross-cultural awareness and knowledge of translators. Pragmatic awareness could help to improve the pragmatic competence to ensure less

pragmatic failures that translators might fall in. So, pragmatic knowledge and raised awareness of its importance sharpens the translators' acumen Robinson (2003). Well-trained translators nowadays need to have a raised awareness of the many layers embracing texts. This will be achieved if they can actively identify and transfer pragmatic determinants of texts. As a result, translators' pragmatic awareness is considered as one of the main bases of translation and well cross-cultural communications. Being aware of pragmatics and its importance helps translators and translation field uncover the hidden paralinguistic and cultural features and differences between languages, and then to establish convergence between different cultures and languages.

In this perspective, research in the relationship between translation and pragmatics with reference to specific source/ target languages are of significance, justifying an empirical research in the interrelation between

pragmatics and translation in cases of English- Arabic/ Arabic- English translation. Differences between English and Arabic at the pragmatic level can lead to different errors and miscommunications when translating.

Methodology

This section describes the instrument used in this study for data collection and explains the sample selection and the procedure used in the statistical and analytical procedures used to analyze the data.

Instrument

The analytical descriptive methodology was used in this study. For this purpose a questionnaire of ten items was designed and administered to be completed by a sample from specific population of translators. The questionnaire was designed to include some aspects of English-Arabic pragmatics translation; divided into two parts. In the first part, the respondents were given five items for answering them to test their realization or

agreement about the role of pragmatics in translation. In the second part, they were given other five items to figure out the problems and difficulties encountered them as translators in rendering pragmatics.

Sample

The sample of the study consisted of 20 male and female Yemeni translators. All of the selected respondents were of a reasonable work experience in translation from Arabic into English and vice versa. These respondents have B.A. degree in translation from different Yemeni Universities like Sana'a University and the University of Science and Technology. They have been practicing translation in different fields such as media, political, technical, etc. for three years at least after their graduation.

Data Collection

The questionnaire was distributed to the respondents of the study with some instructions about the topic of the study. The respondents were requested to complete the questionnaire by clicking (√)

at the levels of "agree, neutral or disagree" before each item. After collecting the questionnaire forms back, an analytical-descriptive analysis of the responses was carried out, (all part 1: 5 items and part 2: 5 items were returned and no incomplete form was discarded). Frequency tables and descriptive statistics were constructed to show the given results with respect to the two hypotheses and the objectives of the study.

Data Analysis

After administering and collecting the questionnaire back from the respondents, the translators' responses were analyzed after they were tabulated on computer

sheets and a program was run to calculate the results. Further analysis for each category of the questionnaire, the role of pragmatics in translation and the problems and difficulties, were tabulated and computed so as to examine the two hypotheses set earlier in this study. The results of the study were presented with respect to the study objectives and hypotheses.

The role of pragmatics in translation

After analyzing the results of the first part of the questionnaire regarding the role of pragmatics in English-Arabic translation, the respondents' answers were as follows:

Table 1. Analysis of Frequencies & Percentages –Role of pragmatics in E-A translation

Part One: the role of pragmatic in English-Arabic Translation	Mean	Percent
Pragmatics plays a crucial and effective role in translation.	2.9000	96.7%
Pragmatics helps translators convey the intended message of the source language properly.	2.4500	81.7%
Pragmatics helps translators produce a good and sound translation.	2.5000	83.3%
Without understanding pragmatics, translators are unable to be professional translators.	2.6000	86.7%
Pragmatics is an essential part of translation.	2.5500	85.0%
Total	2.6000	86.7%

Regarding the role that pragmatics has on the quality of the produced translation, item No. three, the respondents showed better level of agreement and understanding than in item two, with percentage of 83.3%. This meant that the respondents, to a good extent, felt that their translation becomes better and more reasonable when the pragmatic aspects were concerned in their career. For the two remaining items i.e., four and five, the respondents showed close ratios, 85.0% and 86.7% respectively. It means that the translators in question had enough understanding and agreement with the need of understanding pragmatics and employing this knowledge in their translations. Understanding pragmatics is essentially, for them, a crucial means for proper translation.
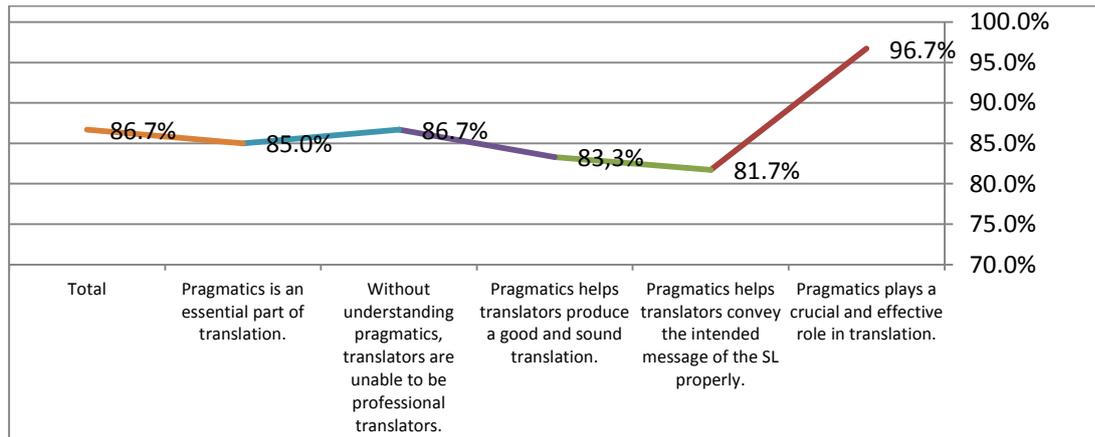
To sum up, the final result of the first part of the questionnaire was that pragmatics is a very important and essential part for translation with a total percent of %86.7. Diagram one below

The results of the first part of the questionnaire calculated in table 1 above, shows that the percentage of 86.7% was the total responses of the respondents who agreed that pragmatics plays a crucial role in translation. This means that almost all the translators in question were in need to understand pragmatics in order to convey a good and sound message while they practice their translation tasks. To elaborate, item No. one regarding the role of pragmatics in translation scored the highest ratio, 96.7%. This fact reflects the respondents' realization of the role that pragmatics plays in translation, which is crucial and effective. On the other hand, in item No. two, the respondents showed the lowest ratio 81.7%. This low percentage of agreement given in this item was attributed, likely, to the respondents' unawareness of the importance of pragmatics in understanding and perceiving the source language as well as the target language.

Arabic translation. Clearer and further statistical analysis of each item of the first part of the questionnaire is given below (see appendix II).

illustrates that the first item of the questionnaire was given the highest percentage of %96.7 which means that pragmatics plays a crucial role in English-

Diagram 1. Analysis of Frequencies & Percentages –Role of pragmatics in E-A translation

H 1: The results of first part showed that pragmatics plays a significant role in English-Arabic translation as discussed in the analysis mentioned above. The results of this analysis supported the first hypothesis set forward in this study at total percent of 86.7%.

The pragmatic problems and difficulties encounter the translators

For the analysis of the second part of the questionnaire, the respondents answered the five items as given in table 2 below.

Table 2. Analysis of Frequencies & Percentages –translators' problems and difficulties in rendering pragmatics:

Part Two: Pragmatic Problems and Difficulties encountered translators	Mean	Percent
Inter-cultural differences are problems and difficulties encounter translators in rendering pragmatics.	2.6000	86.7%
Translators' unawareness of pragmatics is the exact problem and difficulty encounter translators.	2.3500	78.3%
Lack of pragmatic practice with native speakers of the source language is one additional problem of translators.	2.5500	85.0%
Existing environment of learning pragmatics is not conducive for translators.	2.2500	75.0%
Lexical and semantic pragmatics are also problems encounter translators.	2.7500	91.7%
Total	2.5000	83.3%

pragmatics doesn't have a great impact from the respondents' view. This was represented in the lowest ratio of their responses; 75.0%, given for this item in table two above. The possible justification for this result is that the translators in question thought that their extensive practices of translation helped them in realizing and applying the pragmatic aspects of the two languages, especially of English as it is a foreign language in this context.

Similarly in the second item, the respondents' unawareness of pragmatics was not of real importance for them, giving 78.3% of their total responses. Here again, the respondents assumed that their unawareness of pragmatics could be compensated and perceived through their practical achievements in translation. The more important sources of problems and difficulties they found in this concern were related to the inter-cultural differences between target and source languages and the lack of pragmatic practice with source
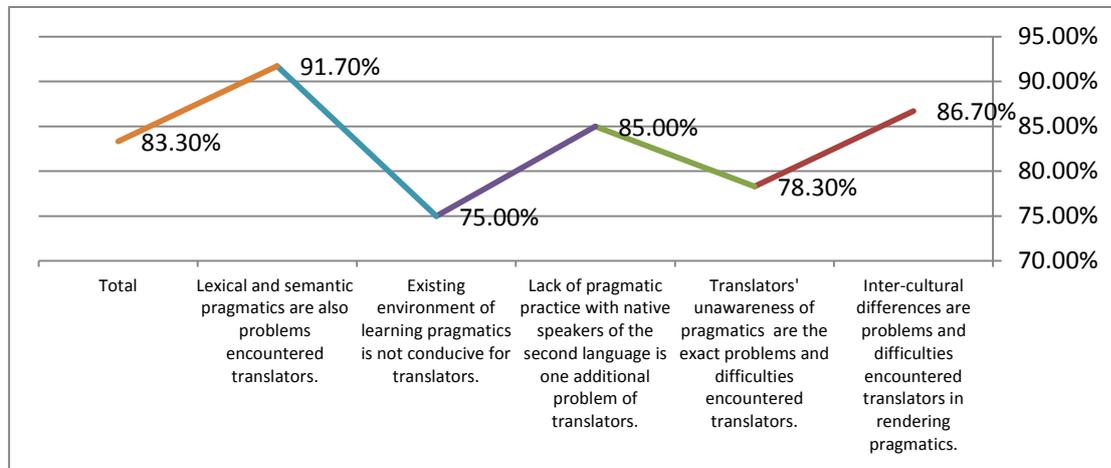
The results of the second five items of the questionnaire showed that the total percentage of %83.3 was the responses of the respondents who agreed that inter-cultural differences, lack of practice, unawareness of translators, existing environment of learning pragmatics and lexical and semantic pragmatics are problems and difficulties encountered translators in rendering pragmatics.

To illustrate these responses, the fifth item related to the lexical and semantic pragmatics was given the highest percentage;91.7%. Though translators indicated a realization of the importance of pragmatics in their translation career, lexical and semantic aspects still occupied the most of their translation time and efforts. Lexical and semantic pragmatics is deemed as a further hindrance and weakness of translators due to the cultural and structural differences between the two languages English and Arabic. On the other side, the negative effect of the existing environment on learning

one and three above.

language native speakers as given in items

Diagram 2.Analysis of Frequencies & Percentages –Role of pragmatics in E-A translation

H 2: The results of the second part of the questionnaire, which examined the second hypothesis showed that translators encountered factual difficulties and problems in rendering pragmatics from English into Arabic at a total percentage of 83.3% and this is due to inter-culture differences, lack of practice in pragmatics, translators' unawareness of pragmatic, inappropriate environment of learning pragmatics and lexical and semantic problems.

dimensions of verbal communication.

The main purpose of this study was set in two hypotheses: (1) Pragmatics plays a crucial role in English-Arabic translation and (2) Translators encounter problems and difficulties in rendering pragmatics. The analysis of the study conducted among 20 Yemeni translators came up with a general conclusion supporting the hypotheses of this study. Based on the analysis of the first part of the

Conclusion

Virtually, every translation or interpretation has with it a pragmatic element at one level or the other. A good knowledge of pragmatics can enrich the study and practice of translation. Drawing from his knowledge of pragmatics, the translator could, through properly contextualized situations, capture and translate appropriately the non-linguistic

translators to achieve a similar effect/ response generated by the source language. In a word, acquiring the knowledge of pragmatics enhances and facilitates the translation process.

Recommendations

Based on the findings reached by the results of this study, and for the purpose of more effective professional translation, the following recommendations are suggested.

1. Translators need to enhance their understanding and awareness of pragmatics in translation.

2. Pragmatics should be taught and practiced in a broader manner in translation programs.

3. Translators should make greater efforts in discovering the inter-cultural differences and the lexical and semantic barriers between TL and SL languages.

4. Appropriate and conducive environment for learning pragmatics should be taken into consideration.

questionnaire, the results showed that pragmatics has a significant role in English-Arabic translation with a percentage of 86.7% and average of 2.6% out of 3%. For the analysis of the second part of the questionnaire, related to the pragmatic problems and difficulties encountered translators, the results showed that translators encountered factual problems and difficulties and this was attributed to the inter-cultural differences, the translators' unawareness of pragmatics, the lack of pragmatic practice, the inappropriate environment of learning pragmatics and the difficulty in rendering lexical and semantic pragmatics. The respondents answered with a percentage of 83.3% and average of 2.5% out of 3%.

That is to say, the translator should be equipped with both linguistic, paralinguistic competencies, and also bi-cultural vision. One then may say that pragmatics enables translators to access target readers' minds and create an equivalent impact on them and hence helps

The overlapping relationship between them should be explored and practiced via various translation tasks.

Appendix I

Questionnaire

Dear respondents,

As part of research project, we would like you to help us by completing this form of questionnaire on *"TheRole of Pragmatics in English-Arabic Translation and the Pragmatic Problems and Difficulties Encountered Translators"*. Your honest answers to the questions will certainly help us obtain the intended results for research purposes. You don't need to write your name or other personal details. Your responses and help are highly appreciated.

5. Further studies for finding more solutions for pragmatic problems are recommended.

Pedagogic Implications

1. Translation Departments need to enrich their translation programs with pragmatic courses so as to help the students to contextualize situations, capture and translate the no-linguistic dimensions of verbal communication properly.

2. As pragmatics is extremely interlocked with culture values, it is inevitable to pay attention to the translation of the cultural-specific expressions because different culture have different or even opposite values.

3. Translation and pragmatics should not be taught as two different modules.

Part One: the role of pragmatic in English-Arabic Translation: Please choose only one answer by clicking (√).				
1	Pragmatics plays a crucial and effective role in translation.	**Agree**	**Neutral**	**Disagree**
2	Pragmatics helps translators convey the intended message of the SL properly.			
3	Pragmatics helps translators produce a good and sound translation.			
4	Without understanding pragmatics, translators are unable to be professional translators.			

5	Pragmatics is an essential part of translation.			
PartTwo: Pragmatic Problems and Difficulties encountered translators:				
6	Inter-cultural differences are problems and difficulties encountered translators in rendering pragmatics.			
7	Translators' unawareness of pragmatics are the exact problems and difficulties encountered translators.			
8	Lack of pragmatic practice with native speakers of the second language is one additional problem of translators.			
9	Existing environment of learning pragmatics is not conducive for translators.			
10	Lexical and semantic pragmatics are also problems encountered translators.			

Appendix II

Analysis of each item with frequencies and percentages and accumulative percent:

a1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2.00	2	10.0	10.0	10.0
	3.00	18	90.0	90.0	100.0
	Total	20	100.0	100.0	

a2

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	3	15.0	15.0	15.0
	2.00	5	25.0	25.0	40.0
	3.00	12	60.0	60.0	100.0
	Total	20	100.0	100.0	

a3

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	1	5.0	5.0	5.0
	2.00	8	40.0	40.0	45.0
	3.00	11	55.0	55.0	100.0
	Total	20	100.0	100.0	

a4

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	2	10.0	10.0	10.0
	2.00	4	20.0	20.0	30.0
	3.00	14	70.0	70.0	100.0
	Total	20	100.0	100.0	

a5

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	2	10.0	10.0	10.0
	2.00	5	25.0	25.0	35.0
	3.00	13	65.0	65.0	100.0
	Total	20	100.0	100.0	

a6

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	3	15.0	15.0	15.0
	2.00	2	10.0	10.0	25.0
	3.00	15	75.0	75.0	100.0
	Total	20	100.0	100.0	

a7

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	2	10.0	10.0	10.0
	2.00	9	45.0	45.0	55.0
	3.00	9	45.0	45.0	100.0
	Total	20	100.0	100.0	

a8

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	2	10.0	10.0	10.0
	2.00	5	25.0	25.0	35.0
	3.00	13	65.0	65.0	100.0
	Total	20	100.0	100.0	

a9

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	2	10.0	10.0	10.0
	2.00	11	55.0	55.0	65.0
	3.00	7	35.0	35.0	100.0
	Total	20	100.0	100.0	

a10

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2.00	5	25.0	25.0	25.0
	3.00	15	75.0	75.0	100.0
	Total	20	100.0	100.0	

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