

APPENDIX I:

STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRE (AS TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH)

[Gerunds]

- 1) Regarding the use of gerunds, understood as impersonal verbal forms that in Spanish end with *-ndo* (e.g., *jugando*, *bailando*, which of the following options corresponds to your experience as a translation student?
 - a) In general, my instructors have promoted the use of gerunds in Spanish or have shown a favorable attitude toward this type of forms.
 - b) In general, my instructors have not referred to the possibility of using gerunds in Spanish or have shown a neutral attitude toward this type of forms.
 - c) In general, my instructors have discouraged the use of gerunds in Spanish or have shown an unfavorable attitude toward this type of forms.
 - d) My instructors' attitudes toward the use of gerunds in Spanish have been rather heterogeneous.
- 2) Defining anglicisms as any linguistic use coming from English or that imitates uses characteristic of this language, would you agree to call gerunds as anglicisms?
 - a) Yes.
 - b) No.
 - c) I am not sure.
- 3) Personally, do you consider the use of gerunds, in general, to be acceptable when writing in Spanish and when translating from English to Spanish?
 - a) Yes.
 - b) No.

[Prenominal adjectives]

- 1) Regarding the use of adjectives placed before the noun (e.g., *hermoso día*, *altos edificios*, which of the following options corresponds to your experience as a translation student?
 - a) In general, my instructors have promoted the use of adjectives placed before the noun in Spanish or have shown a favorable attitude toward this type of forms.
 - b) In general, my instructors have not referred to the possibility of using adjectives placed before the noun in Spanish or have shown a neutral attitude toward this type of forms.
 - c) In general, my instructors have discouraged the use of adjectives placed before the noun in Spanish or have shown an unfavorable attitude toward this type of forms.
 - d) My instructors' attitudes toward the use of adjectives placed before the noun in Spanish have been rather heterogeneous.
- 2) Defining anglicisms as any linguistic use coming from English or that imitates uses characteristic of this language, would you agree to call adjectives placed before the noun as anglicisms?
 - a) Yes.
 - b) No.
 - c) I am not sure.

- 3) Personally, do you consider the use of adjectives placed before the noun, in general, to be acceptable when writing in Spanish and when translating from English to Spanish?
- d) Yes.
 - e) No.

[-mente adverbs]

- 1) Regarding the use of adverbs with the ending *-mente* (e.g., *rápidamente*, *efectivamente*), which of the following options corresponds to your experience as a translation student?
- a) In general, my instructors have promoted the use of adverbs with the ending *-mente* in Spanish or have shown a favorable attitude toward this type of forms.
 - b) In general, my instructors have not referred to the possibility of using adverbs with the ending *-mente* in Spanish or have shown a neutral attitude toward this type of forms.
 - c) In general, my instructors have discouraged the use of adverbs with the ending *-mente* in Spanish or have shown an unfavorable attitude toward this type of forms.
 - d) My instructors' attitudes toward the use of adverbs with the ending *-mente* in Spanish have been rather heterogeneous.
- 2) Defining anglicisms as any linguistic use coming from English or that imitates uses characteristic of this language, would you agree to call adverbs with the ending *-mente* as anglicisms?
- a) Yes.
 - b) No.
 - c) I am not sure.
- 3) Personally, do you consider the use of adverbs with the ending *-mente*, in general, to be acceptable when writing in Spanish and when translating from English to Spanish?
- a) Yes.
 - b) No.

[Passive constructions with *ser* + past participle]

- 1) Regarding the use of passive constructions, understood as any sentence with the verb *ser* + participle where the grammatical subject assumes the role of the patient (e.g., *La iglesia fue construida a comienzos del siglo XVIII*, *Pedro fue regañado por su madre*), which of the following options corresponds to your experience as a translation student?
- a) In general, my instructors have promoted the use of passive constructions in Spanish or have shown a favorable attitude toward this type of constructions.
 - b) In general, my instructors have not referred to the possibility of using passive constructions in Spanish or have shown a neutral attitude toward this type of constructions.
 - c) In general, my instructors have discouraged the use of passive constructions in Spanish or have shown an unfavorable attitude toward this type of constructions.
 - d) My instructors' attitudes toward the use of passive constructions in Spanish have been rather heterogeneous.

2) Defining anglicisms as any linguistic use coming from English or that imitates uses characteristic of this language, would you agree to call passive constructions as anglicisms?

- a) Yes.
- b) No.
- c) I am not sure.

3) Personally, do you consider the use of passive constructions, in general, to be acceptable when writing in Spanish and when translating from English to Spanish?

- a) Yes.
- b) No.

[Constructions with *poder* + infinitive]

1) Regarding the use of constructions with the verb *poder* + infinitive (e.g., *Al fin podré comer*, *Para poder participar hay que estar inscrito*), which of the following options corresponds to your experience as a translation student?

- a) In general, my instructors have promoted the use of constructions with the verb *poder* + infinitive in Spanish or have shown a favorable attitude toward this type of constructions.
- b) In general, my instructors have not referred to the possibility of using constructions with the verb *poder* + infinitive in Spanish or have shown a neutral attitude toward this type of constructions.
- c) In general, my instructors have discouraged the use of constructions with the verb *poder* + infinitive in Spanish or have shown an unfavorable attitude toward this type of constructions.
- d) My instructors' attitudes toward the use of constructions with the verb *poder* + infinitive in Spanish have been rather heterogeneous.

2) Defining anglicisms as any linguistic use coming from English or that imitates uses characteristic of this language, would you agree to call constructions with the verb *poder* + infinitive as anglicisms?

- a) Yes.
- b) No.
- c) I am not sure.

3) Personally, do you consider the use of constructions with the verb *poder* + infinitive, in general, to be acceptable when writing in Spanish and when translating from English to Spanish?

- a) Yes.
- b) No.

APPENDIX II:

INSTRUCTOR QUESTIONNAIRE (AS TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH)

[Gerunds]

- 1) Regarding the use of gerunds, understood as impersonal verbal forms that in Spanish end with *-ndo* (e.g., *jugando*, *bailando*), which of the following options corresponds to your behavior as a translation instructor?
 - a) In general, I promote the use of gerunds in Spanish or show a favorable attitude toward this type of forms with my students.
 - b) In general, my attitude toward gerunds in Spanish is neutral.
 - c) In general, I discourage the use of gerunds in Spanish or show an unfavorable attitude toward this type of forms with my students.
- 2) Defining anglicisms as any linguistic use coming from English or that imitates uses characteristic of this language, would you agree to call gerunds as anglicisms?
 - a) Yes.
 - b) No.
 - c) I would not know.
- 3) Personally, do you consider the use of gerunds, in general, to be acceptable when writing in Spanish and when translating from English to Spanish?
 - a) Yes.
 - b) No.

[Prenominal adjectives]

- 1) Regarding the use of adjectives placed before the noun (e.g., *hermoso día*, *altos edificios*), which of the following options corresponds to your behavior as a translation instructor?
 - a) In general, I promote the use of adjectives placed before the noun in Spanish or show a favorable attitude toward this type of forms with my students.
 - b) In general, my attitude toward adjectives placed before the noun in Spanish is neutral.
 - c) In general, I discourage the use of adjectives placed before the noun in Spanish or show an unfavorable attitude toward this type of forms with my students.
- 2) Defining anglicisms as any linguistic use coming from English or that imitates uses characteristic of this language, would you agree to call adjectives placed before the noun as anglicisms?
 - a) Yes.
 - b) No.
 - c) I would not know.

- 3) Personally, do you consider the use of adjectives placed before the noun, in general, to be acceptable when writing in Spanish and when translating from English to Spanish?
- a) Yes.
 - b) No.

[-mente adverbs]

- 1) Regarding the use of adverbs with the ending *-mente* (e.g., *rápidamente*, *efectivamente*), which of the following options corresponds to your behavior as a translation instructor?
- a) In general, I promote the use of adverbs with the ending *-mente* in Spanish or show a favorable attitude toward this type of forms with my students.
 - b) In general, my attitude toward adverbs with the ending *-mente* in Spanish is neutral.
 - c) In general, I discourage the use of adverbs with the ending *-mente* in Spanish or show an unfavorable attitude toward this type of forms with my students.
- 2) Defining anglicisms as any linguistic use coming from English or that imitates uses characteristic of this language, would you agree to call adverbs with the ending *-mente* as anglicisms?
- a) Yes.
 - b) No.
 - c) I would not know.
- 3) Personally, do you consider the use of adverbs with the ending *-mente*, in general, to be acceptable when writing in Spanish and when translating from English to Spanish?
- a) Yes.
 - b) No.

[Passive constructions with *ser* + past participle]

- 1) Regarding the use of passive constructions, understood as any sentence with the verb *ser* + participle where the grammatical subject assumes the role of the patient (e.g., *La iglesia fue construida a comienzos del siglo XVIII*, *Pedro fue regañado por su madre*), which of the following options corresponds to your behavior as a translation instructor?
- a) In general, I promote the use of passive constructions in Spanish or show a favorable attitude toward this type of constructions with my students.
 - b) In general, my attitude toward passive constructions in Spanish is neutral.
 - c) In general, I discourage the use of passive constructions in Spanish or show an unfavorable attitude toward this type of forms with my students.
- 2) Defining anglicisms as any linguistic use coming from English or that imitates uses characteristic of this language, would you agree to call passive constructions as anglicisms?
- a) Yes.
 - b) No.
 - c) I would not know.

- 3) Personally, do you consider the use of passive constructions, in general, to be acceptable when writing in Spanish and when translating from English to Spanish?
- a) Yes.
 - b) No.

[Constructions with *poder* + infinitive]

- 1) Regarding the use of constructions with the verb *poder* + infinitive (e.g., *Al fin podré comer*, *Para poder participar hay que estar inscrito*), which of the following options corresponds to your behavior as a translation instructor?
- a) In general, I promote the use of constructions with the verb *poder* + infinitive in Spanish or show a favorable attitude toward this type of constructions with my students.
 - b) In general, my attitude toward constructions with the verb *poder* + infinitive in Spanish is neutral.
 - c) In general, I discourage the use of constructions with the verb *poder* + infinitive in Spanish or show an unfavorable attitude toward this type of constructions with my students.
- 2) Defining anglicisms as any linguistic use coming from English or that imitates uses characteristic of this language, would you agree to call constructions with the verb *poder* + infinitive as anglicisms?
- a) Yes.
 - b) No.
 - c) I would not know.
- 3) Personally, do you consider the use of constructions with the verb *poder* + infinitive, in general, to be acceptable when writing in Spanish and when translating from English to Spanish?
- a) Yes.
 - b) No.