School of World Languages and Cultures

Capstone Festival 2015

May 13th - 15th
WLC North, Room 118

csumb.edu/wlc
### Wednesday 13th Afternoon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:00-12:15</td>
<td>Welcomes and Introductions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:15-12:35</td>
<td>Andrew Pampuch</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:40-1:00</td>
<td>Colette English</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:05-1:25</td>
<td>Giavanna Hampton</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:30-1:50</td>
<td>Mary McElroy</td>
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<td>1:55-2:15</td>
<td>Javier Martínez-Cabrera</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:20-2:30</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:30-2:50</td>
<td>Víctor Argüelles-Hernández</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:55-3:15</td>
<td>Stephanie Litz</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:20-3:40</td>
<td>Cecilia Guadalupe Lujano</td>
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<td>3:45-4:05</td>
<td>Alexander David Castillo</td>
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### Thursday 14th Morning

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<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Light Continental Breakfast</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:15</td>
<td>Welcomes and Introductions</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30-8:50</td>
<td>Janet Patricia Rodríguez</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:55-9:15</td>
<td>Taylor-Ann Moore</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20-9:40</td>
<td>Joshua Baldwin</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:45-10:05</td>
<td>Allan Coello</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:10-10:30</td>
<td>Shelby Lydon</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:35-10:45</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:45-11:05</td>
<td>John Hasseler</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:10-11:30</td>
<td>Nicole Saldaña</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:35-11:55</td>
<td>Linda Flores</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00-12:20</td>
<td>Alexander Dacuyan</td>
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To request alternate formats of WLC materials contact wlc@csumb.edu
### Thursday 14th
#### Afternoon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:25-12:55</td>
<td><strong>Lunch</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>12:55-1:15</td>
<td>Sergio Torres</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:20-1:40</td>
<td>Kiara McLaurin</td>
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<td>1:45-2:05</td>
<td>Joshua Jackson</td>
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<td>2:10-2:30</td>
<td>Ana Oropeza</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:35-2:45</td>
<td><strong>Break</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>2:45-3:05</td>
<td>Cristian Reyes</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:10-3:30</td>
<td>Alejandro Gutiérrez</td>
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### Friday 15th
#### Morning

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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Light Continental Breakfast</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:15</td>
<td>Welcomes and Introductions</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30-8:50</td>
<td>Atamyot Kaur Dhaliwal</td>
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<td>8:55-9:15</td>
<td>Richard Sweet</td>
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<td>9:20-9:40</td>
<td>Pedro Omar Guerrero</td>
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<td>9:45-10:05</td>
<td>Julio Tellez-Gonzalez</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:15</td>
<td>WLC Departmental Awards</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>End</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Campus Honors Convocation</td>
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Please note there will be approximately a 5 minute break between presentations.

Online schedule
Livestream

http://goo.gl/uZ0ARI

These Otters are in the CSU Class of 3 Million!
Learn more at classof3million.calstate.edu
Message from the Chair

Welcome to the 2015 Capstone Festival! The Capstone Festival is a joyful event! A day to celebrate our graduating students’ academic accomplishments! This is the event where in which graduating students present their research projects that reflect a synthesis of the knowledge, skills, and abilities developed over the course of their learning experience at CSUMB. The range of research topics reflects the major courses we offer and from which students were inspired to explore areas of interest and passion in greater depth. They have worked closely with their capstone advisors and capstone instructors to learn the process of conducting and presenting their research. I congratulate our students for their success. I also acknowledge faculty and staff who inspired, supported and guided them to completion. Congratulations!

Dr. Yoshiko Saito-Abbott
Chair of School of World Languages and Cultures
Message from the Capstone Instructors

The Capstone course requires that students perform a major research project on a topic of their choice upon approval from a faculty advisor. This process includes searching for materials and synthesizing the information in a coherent and academic manner in both a written paper and an oral presentation. The amount of time necessary to successfully complete this process is substantial. The ability to critically analyze a source and capture its main point and then later apply it to the student’s topic is vital to successfully completing the Capstone project. Additionally, students produce a graduation portfolio that brings together samples of their academic career in the major, whether in Japanese Language and Culture, Spanish, or World Languages and Cultures. In summary, this course helps students to become well-written, critical thinkers prepared for graduate studies, a professional career, and as citizens of an increasingly globalized world. Congratulations to them and their families for this great accomplishment and best of luck to them in their future endeavors.

Dr. Yoshiko Saito-Abbott and Dr. Donaldo Urioste
Víctor Argüelles Hernández
La representación del autóctono en la novela indigenista latinoamericana

The Portrayal of the Native in the Latin American Indigenous Novel

Advisors: Dr. Donaldo Urioste, Dr. Rafael Gómez

A pesar de haber nacido en el estado mexicano con el mayor número de grupos indígenas y donde la desigualdad social y educacional son muy comunes (Oaxaca, México); no fue hasta leer la novela Balún Canán de Rosario Castellanos y la biografía Porfirio Díaz visits Yucatán que surge mi interés por la representación del indígena en la literatura. El propósito de mi estudio es estudiar y analizar la representación del indígena en la novela indigenista. Para lograr este fin me enfocaré en dos novelas de este género: Raza de bronce (1919) del boliviano Alcides Arguedas y El Indio (1935) del mexicano, Gregorio López y Fuentes. A través de mi estudio espero mejor entender porqué, a pesar de que este género humaniza al indio, éste en la actualidad sigue siendo visto como un objeto laboral, y no como ser humano.

Despite being born in the Mexican state with the largest number of indigenous groups and where social inequality and education are very common (Oaxaca, Mexico); it was not until reading the novel Balún Canán by Rosario Castellanos, and the biographical account Porfirio Díaz visits Yucatan that my interest in the literary representation of indigenous peoples arose. The purpose of my research is to study the portrayal of indigenous peoples in the literary genre known as the novela indigenista. To this end, I analyze and compare two novels of this genre, Raza de bronce [The Bronze Race] by the Bolivian Alcides Arguedas, and El Indio [The Indian] by Gregorio López y Fuentes of Mexico. In this way I hope to better understand why, even though this genre humanizes the Indians, they are still seen as objects of labor and not as human beings.
In recent years, both Japanese and American overall birth rates have been decreasing, and have now descended below the birth rate ratio necessary to maintain the country’s population. There are several factors contributing to this, but one of the main factors is thought of as being Japan’s social structure with attitudes from business and family views towards women’s roles. These roles have been seen as greatly affecting attitudes of having children among women. In my capstone I will discuss the views present American and Japanese people hold on having children. To more thoroughly get data on this, I performed a survey on the university students’ opinions on having children and the factors that influence those opinions. In the results, despite Japan’s more drastic drop in the child birth rate, Japanese students seem to want to have children more than American students. I also found that Japanese students seem to be more affected by outside pressures. So they felt this pressure from family and friends’ expectations. Also Japan’s society still favors the idea of men working and women focusing on child rearing after having children. I also found that on the other hand, it didn’t seem like American students were really feeling the same pressures that were felt by the Japanese students.
Throughout the lives of many, toys have been an inspiration to who we are and whom we could become. From birth to adulthood, toys have played an important part of our lives. In Japan and America, the ability of toys has evolved greatly. In this capstone project, the information I have gained has helped me determine what items Japanese and American college students associate with as toys while they were growing up. Also, my capstone has helped me understand how toys influenced the students while they were growing up. I will also gain information about how advertisements can influence what types of toys a person would want to buy. In my research, I surveyed 32 Japanese students and 33 American students. From my results, I learned that Japanese male students’ enjoyable items change as they enter elementary school, but for American males, they change as they enter middle school. For the Japanese and American females, there is little to no difference on what items they enjoy. When they were little they like stuffed animals and dolls. But as they get older, they tend to prefer video games or card games. Also, I have learned that for Japanese, they believe toys from TV shows sell more while American’s believe toys from movies sell more.
歌舞伎は日本の代表的な伝統芸能であり、歌舞伎独自の特徴ある舞台装置・衣装・化粧等は世界でもよく知られている。しかし、この世界は男性だけが参加でき、女性は舞台に上がることはできない。また最近スーパー歌舞伎という新しい形の歌舞伎も人気が出てきている。このキャップストーンでは、日本とアメリカの大学生はどうに日本の伝統芸である歌舞伎を見ているのか。また、若者たちは歌舞伎の本質を理解することができるのか、等に焦点をあて調査を行った。アメリカ人30名、日本人30名の大学生にアンケート調査を行った結果、アメリカ人の方が日本人より歌舞伎に興味があることがわかった。そして、日本人は女性が歌舞伎で舞台に上がることに関しては否定的な意見を持っているのにに対し、アメリカの学生は女性にも歌舞伎の世界を開くべきだという見解を持っていることがわかった。さらに、アメリカ人の方が日本人より歌舞伎独自の化粧で表現する怒りや、悲しみ、嫉妬等の感情を理解できたことには驚いた。

Kabuki is a Japanese traditional performing art. Traditional Kabuki features elements such as gorgeous stage settings, elaborate costumes, and makeup. In Japanese society only men can perform in Kabuki, while women cannot perform on stage. Recently, Super Kabuki is a new style of Kabuki that has steadily become popular. This capstone focuses on American and Japanese university students’ perceptions of Kabuki. Additionally, this study will be looking at if students grasp the true essence of Kabuki. The research was conducted by surveying 30 American and 30 Japanese students. The results of this survey are interesting and show that American University students are more interested in Kabuki than Japanese students. In today’s society, Japanese students do not agree that women should perform in Kabuki while American students believe that women should be able to. American students have a firmer grasp of the representation of anger, sadness, and jealousy compared to Japanese students.
Onomatopoeia is used in any language, especially in Japanese where it is necessary for daily life and is used frequently. However the usage and perceptions of onomatopoeia are different between Japan and America. In this capstone, I investigated how onomatopoeia usage, awareness and perceptions are different between Japanese and American university students using a survey. As a result I found that Japanese students have a stronger awareness of onomatopoeia than Americans. In terms of the daily usage of onomatopoeia, it is important to both Japanese and Americans for daily life, however, Japanese tend to use onomatopoeia with friends, children and family while Americans tend to use it more with friends and children, but not as much with family.
Atamyot Kaur Dhaliwal  
Los peligros del trabajo agrícola y su representación en el arte y las letras chicano/latinos  
The Hazardous Conditions of Agricultural Farm Work and Its Portrayal in Chicano/Latino Art and Letters  

Advisor: Dr. Donaldo Urioste  

Desde los años sesenta, se han llevado a cabo muchos estudios científicos que han mostrado que los trabajadores agrícolas constantemente han sido expuestos a condiciones laborales peligrosas y perniciosas. La Administración de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional (OSHA) ha especificado varios riesgos, incluyendo los siguientes: la insolación y otras enfermedades relacionadas con el calor, las condiciones antihigiénicas, la exposición a pesticidas, y peligros vehiculares entre otros. Estas condiciones laborales también han sido interpretadas y retratadas en las obras creativas de mucho artistas hispanas incluso pintores, poetas, novelistas, dramaturgos, y cinematógrafos. El propósito de esta investigación es estudiar y analizar las obras creativas de algunos escritores y artistas chicanos/latinos y divulgar como éstos han interpretado y revelado estos riesgos laborales. Sobra decir que hay un fuerte acuerdo en los hallazgos de los científicos y la representación de los artistas. Además, como ambos científicos y artistas concientizan al público sobre los riesgos laborales de los trabajadores agrícolas, se puede hacer los cambios necesarios para mejorar esas condiciones peligrosas.  

Since the 1960’s, many scientific studies have found that agricultural farm workers have been exposed continuously to dangerous and ominous working conditions. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has detailed several hazards, including: heat-related illness, unsanitary conditions, pesticide exposure and vehicular hazard among others. These same conditions have also been interpreted and portrayed in the creative works of many Hispanic artists, including illustrators, poets, novelists, playwrights, and cinematographers. The purpose of this investigation is to study and analyze the creative works of several of these Chicano/Latino artists and illustrate how they have interpreted and portrayed these hazards. Needless to say, there was a high level of agreement between the sciences and the Hispanic cultural artifacts. By raising awareness of the needs of agricultural workers, the proper health and safety changes can be made.
Colette Isabel English
日米における旅行に関する大学生の意識調査
Perception of Travel and Tourism among Japanese and American University Students

Advisors: Dr. Yoshiko Saito-Abbott, Dr. Shigeko Sekine

While there are many different varieties of travel, such as individual tourism, as well as group tourism, among others, this research utilized a survey to identify factors that motivate students to travel and the influence advertisements have on travel plans. Both Japanese and Americans students agree that individual tourism is by far the most popular form of tourism, and inexpensive travel is most appealing to both. Also, Japanese college students use travel advertisement more than American college students, perhaps because it is more influential in Japan. Among both Japanese and American college students, various similarities can be seen, but how they decide their travel differs significantly. Although Japan is stereotyped as a rather shy, introverted society in comparison to the “outgoing” Americans, both Japanese and Americans enjoy the thrill of adventure, and experiencing new cultures while traveling.
Las actitudes de los bilingües tempranos hacia el cambio de código en el condado de Monterey

Early Bilinguals’ Attitudes Towards Code-Switching in Monterey County

El objetivo principal de este proyecto es investigar si los bilingües tempranos en el condado de Monterey muestran sensibilidad hacia el cambio de código gramatical y no gramatical. Además se busca examinar las actitudes que tienen estos bilingües hacia el cambio de código en general, y hacia el inglés y el español como partes importantes de su identidad cultural. Veintiséis bilingües participaron en este estudio. Los datos del mismo se recolectaron a través de cuestionarios en línea que se enfocaron en las actitudes de los participantes hacia dos textos con cambio de código gramatical y no gramatical y en sus opiniones generales hacia este fenómeno lingüístico y aspectos sociales y lingüísticos relacionados con el mismo. Los resultados del estudio son similares a los reportados en trabajos anteriores (por ejemplo, Anderson, 2006; Montes-Alcalá, 2000) y sugieren que los participantes tienen preferencia por el cambio de código gramatical y muestran opiniones ambivalentes (positivas y negativas) hacia el cambio de código. Sin embargo, los resultados también parecen indicar la presencia de actitudes muy positivas tanto hacia el inglés como el español como partes importantes de la identidad cultural de los participantes.

The main focus of this project is to investigate if early bilinguals in Monterey County show sensitivity towards grammatical and non-grammatical code-switching between English and Spanish. In addition, the study also seeks to examine early bilinguals’ attitudes towards code-switching and English and Spanish as important aspects of their cultural identity. Twenty-six early bilinguals participated in this study. Data for the study were collected using online questionnaires that probed into participants’ attitudes towards two texts that contain grammatical and non-grammatical code-switching, and their general opinions of this linguistic phenomenon and linguistic and social issues related to it. The results of the study reflect those reported in previous studies (e.g., Anderson, 2006; Montes-Alcalá, 2000) as they show participants’ preference for grammatical code-switching, and ambivalent (positive and negative) attitudes towards code-switching. However, the findings also seem to indicate that the participants have very positive opinions towards both Spanish and English as important aspects of their cultural identity.
El objetivo principal de este proyecto es examinar el uso de los verbos de percepción “ver” y “mirar” en la producción de los hablantes de herencia en el área del condado de Monterey. Veintidós hablantes de herencia participaron en este estudio. Los datos fueron recolectados a través de narrativas guiadas del cuento Caperucita Roja. Los resultados sugieren que la población estudiada presenta características de uso similares a otras poblaciones bilingües en los Estados Unidos, como la investigada por Alfaraz (2008), con una preferencia por el verbo “mirar/mirarse” en contextos donde se requiere el uso de “ver/verse” en el español estándar. Además se percibe la inestabilidad del uso de “ver/verse” en algunos contextos donde vacila entre el mantenimiento y la disminución de uso en la producción de un mismo participante. Los cambios que se registran pueden interpretarse como las instancias iniciales de los fenómenos diacrónicos que se manifiestan en contextos donde dos lenguas se encuentran en contacto.

The main objective of this project is to examine the use of the Spanish verbs of visual perception ver and mirar by heritage speakers in the area of the Monterey County. Twenty-two heritage speakers participated in this study. The data were based on the participants’ guided narration of the story Little Red Riding Hood. The results of the study show the predominance of the verb mirar and its pronominal form mirarse in contexts where ver and verse would be required in Standard Spanish, which reflects previous findings reported in studies with other populations of heritage speakers (e.g., Alfaraz, 2008). In addition, the instability of the ver and verse, which vacillates between maintenance and loss, within the production of individual speakers could be interpreted as evidence of the first stages of a more generalized diachronic change in the variety of Spanish spoken by the speech community to which the participants belong.
Alejandro Gutiérrez
El uso de los tiempos verbales imperfecto y pretérito por los hablantes de herencia hispana en el condado de Monterey
The Use of the Imperfect and Preterite Verb Tenses by Spanish Heritage Speakers of Monterey County

Advisor: Dr. Gabriela C. Zapata

El propósito principal de este proyecto es investigar el uso que hacen los bilingües hispanos en el condado de Monterey de los tiempos pretérito e imperfecto y además analizar qué factores contribuyen a la preservación del español en esta comunidad. Veintidós bilingües tempranos participaron en este estudio. Los datos fueron recolectados a través de narraciones guiadas del cuento Caperucita Roja. Los resultados de este estudio no indican erosión aspectual del pretérito e imperfecto como la reportada en otras comunidades bilingües (por ejemplo, Montrul, 2009; Silva-Corvalán, 1994). Por el contrario, los bilingües estudiados exhiben un uso robusto de estos dos tiempos que refleja las reglas del español estándar y que sugiere un patrón de mantenimiento lingüístico en la comunidad a la que pertenecen. Un análisis detallado de la situación social y lingüística de los participantes parece indicar que la preservación del español puede estar conectada con la abundancia de hogares monolingües donde sólo se habla español, la localización rural de la comunidad, y el nivel de solidaridad entre los miembros de la misma, donde el español goza del estatus de lengua mayoritaria y donde posee un valor comunicativo importante.

The main focus of the project is to investigate Hispanic bilinguals’ use of the Spanish preterit and imperfect in Monterey County, and to analyze the factors that contribute to language maintenance in the community. Twenty-two early bilinguals participated in this study. Data were collected through guided narratives of the story Little Red Riding Hood. The results suggest that the population investigated does not seem to show aspectual erosion as opposed to other bilingual communities in the United States, like those investigated by Montrul (2009) and Silva-Corvalán (1994). The in-depth analysis of the social factors that might result in language maintenance in the speech community to which the participants belong points to the importance of monolingual households, the rural location of the community, and its close-knit nature. It appears that in this speech community Spanish is the majority community, and thus it has a communicative value that results in the maintenance of this language.
Giavanna Marie Hampton

Family Expectations for University Degrees in America and Japan

Advisors: Dr. Saito-Abbott, Dr. Shigeko Sekine

This study compares and contrasts motivational and expectation outcomes parents have for their child or children as a university student. Factors of this study are what the expectations of parents, both American and Japanese, in how a university degree enhances the student’s lives, what cultural aspects help students decide what their major should be, and how American and Japanese parents work with students to complete their degrees. A Japanese and English survey was created to help identify the family expectations of university degrees, from American student’s point of view and Japanese student’s point of view. The survey contained a total of 30 Americans students and 30 Japanese students. This research reflects that Japanese parents do not strictly monitor the performance of students but have very high expectations for their children to graduate. American parents demonstrated a neutral feeling about their children achieving a university degree. Japanese parents showed a low tolerance for their children if they fail to complete college. American parents give their children support and motivation if they finish college or not.
John Christopher Hasseler
「Anki」使用者の外国語学習の際に生じる不安度減少への見解
Guided Study and Learning Anxiety Reduction Through Anki

Advisors Dr. Yoshiko Saito-Abbott, Dr. Shigeko Sekine

日本語は様々な言語の中で、最も習得するのに時間がかかり、難しい言語の一つだとされている。日本語を学ぶ際に学習者はひらがな、かたかな、漢字の3つの書体を学ばなければならない。「Anki」は無料で誰でもダウンロードできるフラッシュカードのようなアプリケーションで、携帯でもコンピューターでも使えるようになっている。「Anki」は学習者が一日にどのくらいの量を学習するかを学習者の過去の学習データを基に自動的に決めてくれるため、漢字や単語、文法等の学習の補助に適していると言われている。「Anki」は多くの外国語学習者に愛用されており、私もその愛用者の一人である。しかし、外国語を学ぶ際には様々な不安がつきまとまる。例えばテストを受ける時、発表する時などに不安度が高くなる。この研究では「Anki」をいつどのように使うことにより外国語学習の際に生じる様々な不安が減少されるのかに焦点を当ててみた。この研究では89名の「Anki」使用者にアンケート調査を行い、その結果「Anki」を使うことにより、外国語学習の際に生じる様々な不安度が減少されることがわかった。
私たちは日常生活においてよく自動販売機を目にするが、如何に自動販売機が大事な役割を果たしているということはほとんど考えないであろう。アメリカでの自動販売機の数は世界でも一番多いが、日本は人口密度から割り出すとおよそ23人に一人の割合で自動販売機があることになり、一人当たりの数としては世界一であると言える。この研究では日本とアメリカの大学生は、日常生活においてどのように自動販売機を見ているのか。そして、日本とアメリカの大学生は自動販売機を使用する際どのようなインタフェースを好み、どのようなお金の支払い方法を好むのか、等に焦点を当てアンケート調査を行った。その結果、アメリカ人も日本人も現金を使用するが、アメリカ人はより多くの現金以外の支払い方法を望んでいることがわかった。また、自動販売機のインタフェースに関しては、日本の方が見た目にも良く利用しやすいようにデザインされていることもわかった。

Although many of us see vending machines every day, we may not always think about them as an important part of our daily lives. In comparison to other countries the United States has the largest number of vending machines. However Japan has the highest density across both population and land mass, with roughly 1 vending machine for every 23 people. Post-war Japan took American machines and redesigned them to be practically perfect in every way.

For my capstone, I will be comparing the role vending machines play in American and Japanese university students’ daily lives. I will also examine students’ perceptions of the convenience of vending machines and how they reflect upon their culture. I found that in while both Japanese and American students prefer to use cash, in the future Americans want to use other payment methods more. In respect to the functionality and interface design, Japanese designed vending machines were preferred.
In today's globalizing world, the ability to speak a foreign language is held in high regard, and demand for it is being reevaluated. For example, according to Japan’s globalization policies, the teaching of English in English from kindergarten onward is being promoted, but the system is not yet ready for it. Meanwhile, America already has communication focused foreign language education. In order to raise foreign language ability, students’ “Goal Setting” (Locke & Latham, 2006) is important. How do university students studying foreign languages in Japan and America assess the need for foreign languages? Also, the specific goals students have that fulfill foreign language need were focused on and investigated. 20 American and 25 Japanese University students participated in this investigative survey. As a result, students from both countries’ belief in the importance of foreign language ability in work, education, and politics, as well as their desire to contribute to their countries’ needs was identified. Furthermore, the relationship between what kind of goals foreign language students set for studying and their motivation to improve in ability was examined. It was also understood that students from both countries feel that by all means they want to use their foreign language skills in the future for their countries’ needs.
Cecilia Guadalupe Lujano
El poder y la traducción: traduciendo Adiós a las armas de Ernesto Hemingway en España bajo el régimen de Franco
Power and Translation: Translating Ernest Hemingway’s A Farewell to Arms in Spain Under Franco’s Regime

Advisor: Dr. Gabriela C. Zapata

Esta investigación examina las circunstancias tras la traducción española original de la novela Adiós a las armas de Ernesto Hemingway y revela cómo la intervención de la política, la religión y la cultura jugó un papel importante en censurar la traducción española de la obra. El ensayo también explica las dificultades políticas tras la traducción del texto a causa del papel activo de Hemingway en la Guerra Civil española (1936-1939); a causa de su opinión política respecto al régimen español; y por las reseñas de los intelectuales españoles sobre sus libros. El ensayo también indaga la cultura y el gobierno españoles y revela cómo la traducción de esta obra tuvo que cambiarse para ser aceptada por los españoles y los censores de Franco. Además, dado la ardiente fe Católica española, también indaga la colaboración de la Iglesia Católica en la censura de la obra. Finalmente se compara la traducción original de la obra con una traducción moderna para ver si ha habido cambios en la política sobre la censura. A través del análisis e investigación, este ensayo esclarece los papeles de la política, la religión, y la cultura en el proceso de traducir un texto literario, y subraya la importancia de entender las dificultades que existen al traducir una obra literaria controversial.

This research project takes a close look at the circumstances behind the original Spanish translation of Ernest Hemingway’s A Farewell to Arms in Spain. It also examines how politics, religion, and culture played a significant critical role in censuring the Spanish translation of the novel. It explains the severe difficulties of translating the text because of Hemingway’s personal involvement in the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939); because of his partisan opinion of Spanish politics, and due to various critiques from Spanish intellectuals of his work. The essay also examines Spanish culture and Spanish government, and reveals how the Spanish translation of the novel had to be changed in order for it to be accepted by the Spanish regime. Because of Spain’s zealous Catholic faith, this project scrutinizes the involvement of the Church in censorship of the novel due to its themes and language. We also compare the original Spanish translation to a current translation of the novel in order to determine if there has been any change in policy towards censorship over the past five decades. Finally, through analysis and research, this essay brings to light the roles of politics, religion, and culture in translating a text and underscores the importance of understanding the dilemmas that exist behind translating a controversial novel.
Recently, tattoo culture has been on the rise in Western society: famous celebrities with tattoos are steadily increasing and fashion magazines exist to illustrate tattoo shops and artists. During the 1980’s and 90’s in America, tattoos started to became accepted as a trend of the next generation. In Japan, tattoos are seen as negative due to their strong association with Yakuza and are kept hidden in the shadows of organized crime, and people with tattoos are considered as lower class citizens. Due to these negative associations, tattooed people in Japan are prohibited from entering most bathhouses, festivals, and are sometimes denied jobs. How do the individual countries perceive tattoos and what motivates them to get or not get a tattoo themselves? To study this, I conducted a survey of 45 Japanese and American citizens and analyzed their responses. Initially, I believed that American and Japanese perceptions would be quite different, American’s being more positive than Japanese, however overall they are the same. Both parties associate tattoos strongly with rebellion or crime; yet, there is a slightly positive perception which relates tattoos to fashion and creativity as well. In addition, factors such as future employment and societal judgement from friends or family largely prevent a person from getting tattoos in either country. While tattoos are obviously more prevalent in America, there remains the stigma of a negative image, and in Japan the same negative perception is seemingly more deeply rooted in the culture and therefore harder to overlook. Despite outside pressures and future consequences, Japanese people simply lack an interest in getting tattoos at all, whereas Americans are conclusively opposite.
El personaje principal de *Pedro Páramo*, de Juan Rulfo, es el terrateniente. El propósito de este documento es analizar esta figura literaria desde una perspectiva objetiva para entender la psicología del mismo. Aunque dentro de las narraciones muchos personajes tienen siempre tonos negros y blancos, es preferible observar esas tonalidades grises que hacen a cada personaje más humano y menos ficticio. Este análisis se apoya en documentos históricos y en análisis literarios y psicológicos para entender la idiosincrasia de los terratenientes. Aunque la obra de Juan Rulfo es nuestra principal fuente de información, respaldamos nuestro análisis con algunos otros documentos que escriben en sus páginas sobre los caciques y que coquetean con esa personalidad vacilante de los “amos,” pues ambigamente son autoritarios y abusivos y, en otras narraciones, justos y benévolos. La intención es que nuestro lector llene algunas lagunas de conocimiento sobre este personaje histórico al que se recurre constantemente por parte de autores que ilustran las sociedades de principios del siglo XX. También se pretende que el lector entienda la importancia que tiene la literatura en su labor para enriquecer la narración histórica. Las narraciones literarias no siempre comulgan completamente con la historia, sin embargo, estas novelas son el reflejo de un sentir, de un pasaje histórico o bien de una tradición que muestran características de una cultura. Nuestro análisis tendrá un recorrido desde los orígenes de la idiosincrasia del terrateniente hasta la representación literaria del mismo para encontrar la correlación entre la literatura y la historia.

The main character of the novel *Pedro Páramo*, by Juan Rulfo, is the landholder. The main objective in this project is to objectively analyze the landholder's place in literature, and to understand his psychology. Even though many literary works often portray characters with limited black and white perspectives, it is preferable to have characters with a little bit of ambiguity because that makes them more human and less fictitious. This analysis is based on historical documents and other literary and psychological studies that help us better understand the landholder's idiosyncrasies and peculiarities. Although *Pedro Páramo* is our primary source, we will also refer to other literary works that treat the same subject, the ambiguity of the landholder. The goal is that the reader understand the behavior and complexity of the landholder, a very common character in the literature of Mexico and Latin America at beginning of the 20th century. In addition, the reader will understand how important literature is for enriching the historical narratives. Literature is not always completely accurate with history; however, it reveals many important characteristics of a culture. This analysis begins with the origins of the landholder's idiosyncrasies and continues with his literary portrayal so that we can discern the correlation between fiction and the true history.
When I was studying in Japan, I saw many people from different countries dating. In the United States I never really thought too deeply about interracial dating. In this Capstone I will explore and focus on people’s attitudes and the differences of what is acceptable for interracial dating in Japan and the United States. 30 Americans and 30 Japanese took a questionnaire survey and what I saw in the results is that in America the acceptance for interracial dating was high, but in Japan the acceptance rate was low. Men seem to put more pressure on themselves than women do. Women think about their personal taste and men put more pressure by thinking about what family, society, culture think about when they date. Overall, I was surprised that even though people in America are accepting of interracial dating, as individuals, 60% think that people should date within their own race.
Kiara Yvonne McLaurin
日米の大学生による「ほんね」と「たえまえ」の使い方

The Usage of Honne and Tatamæ in Japanese and American Relationships among University Students

Advisors: Dr. Yoshiko Saito-Abbott, Dr. Shigeko Sekine

Can you believe there is a difference between lying and not telling the truth? Honne is saying what you think directly, and on the other hand Tatamæ, depending on the situation is not saying what you think. Therefore Tatamæ is often seen as a lie. In Japan, Tatamæ and Honne are used swiftly in certain situations. The usage of Honne and Tatamæ is used in America as well. However there is no direct translation in the English language. This research examines what are the Japanese and American perspectives of Honne and Tatamæ and what are the differences between the two. Furthermore, how does Honne and Tatamæ affect the relationships of Japanese and American university students? To explore these points I conducted a survey. 30 American and Japanese University Students responded to this survey. In short, the results of the survey showed that the usage of Honne and Tatamæ by American and Japanese university students were similar depending on the situation. I also found that Japanese people are timid and often have difficulty knowing when to use Honne.
Taylor-Ann Miyoko Moore
「国際児」に対する日米の見解

Perceptions of “Mixed-Race Children” in Japan and the United States

Advisors: Dr. Yoshiko Saito-Abbott, Dr. Shigeko Sekine

The United States is home to an array of people of different ethnicities, races, and cultures, whereas the island of Japan is a historically rooted homogeneous country. In recent years, as globalization is quickly spreading, Japan has had an influx of multi-racial people. This project explores what types of issues people with multiple racial and ethnic identities face and why they face these issues. In addition, where do the issues come from? Through online surveys shared with 48 Americans and 58 Japanese, it was found that some of the most prominent issues that people of mixed-race face are discrimination, stereotyping, and identity issues within themselves. The data showed that there was a wide array of different perceptions of multiculturalism based on whether or not they identified as multi-raced themselves. Although the people who were not mixed-race try to understand the issues that the mixed-race people encountered, they didn’t fully understand. Factors like parents, friends, and media contributed to the survey takers’ perceptions of race and ethnicity.
El propósito de este ensayo es estudiar y analizar la poesía feminista de la poetisa argentina, Alfonsina Storni, y examinar cómo en sus poemas “Tu me quieres Blanca”, “Hombre pequeño” y “La que comprende” defienden y reafirman los derechos de la mujer y reflejan el movimiento feminista en la Argentina a principios del siglo XX. También examino las influencias que incitaron a Storni a rebelarse en contra de las normas impuestas por la sociedad sobre la mujer. Por medio de la poesía Storni expone la triste situación de la mujer en la sociedad argentina e hispanoamericana, y exige para sí misma y para todas las mujeres un sitio justo y digno. De esta manera, Storni desafía las normas de la sociedad argentina y expone la opresión perpetrada por los hombres sobre las mujeres.

The purpose of this essay is to discuss and analyze the feminist poetry of the Argentine poet Alfonsina Storni, and to examine how her poems “Tu me quieres Blanca” [You want me White], “Hombre pequeño” [Little, Little Man] and “La que comprende” [She Who Understands] defend and reaffirm the rights of women, and reflect the feminist movement in Argentina during the early twentieth century. I also address the influences that made Storni rebel against the rules imposed by society on women. Via her poetry, I demonstrate how women of that era felt trapped in the face of injustice and inequality. Storni exposes the horrible condition of women in Argentine and Spanish American societies, and demands justice and dignity for all women. In this light, Storni defies the norms of Argentine society and exposes the oppression perpetrated by men over women.
Andrew Steven Pampuch

Comedy: A Cultural Comparison Between Japan and America

Advisors: Dr. Yoshiko Saito-Abbott, Dr. Shigeko Sekine

Laughing is as old as humanity itself, yet it's also one of the least-understood phenomena even today. Comedy, the art of making others laugh, has very long traditions in Japan. Yet Japan’s comedy stands in stark contrast to the often cynical comedy of the United States. In addition to humor, both countries also have very different rules as to what is acceptable and unacceptable in comedy.

The goal of this capstone is to identify differences in taste between Japanese and American comedy. To meet this end, I have created a survey in which Japanese and American university students rate jokes and stand-up in both funniness and offensiveness. The survey asked the students what they think of various topics in comedy, then actually gave them jokes with those topics to see what they actually thought of them. I found that Japanese people were more likely than American people to not understand the jokes, and that Americans found jokes to be more offensive than Japanese.
この国際化社会に於いて日米の大学は常に外国語教育を見直している。外国語が必修科目であることに関して大学生はどのように思っているのか。また、日本とアメリカの学生は、それぞれの国で外国語と文化を学ぶことについてどのような認識を持っているのか。また、言語教育システムは多文化社会においてどのような点で役立っているのかについてもっと深く知りたいと思い、日本とアメリカで外国語を学んでいる大学生にアンケート調査をした。その結果、アメリカの学生は色々な外国語を勉強しているが、スペイン語を簡単な言語という理由で選ぶ学生が多いことがわかった。日本人もアメリカ人も仕事や国際化に向けてのコミュニケーション能力をつけるための語学教育は、必修であるべきだと思っていることもわかった。

The Foreign Language Education Systems in Universities of Japan and the United States have been in review in order to be included into an international society. So, what do university student think about these foreign language requirements? In this capstone I will examine the perspectives of Japanese and American university students when it comes to learning a foreign language and culture. Also, through my survey I will investigate what benefits university students learn through the foreign language education system. The results of the study indicates that American University students choose to learn various foreign languages, Spanish being the most common among students because it was the easiest to learn. Japanese Students and American students believe that the foreign language education system is important in order to enhancement communication skills for work and internationalization.
Janet Patricia Rodríguez
La representación de la mujer en la obra literaria de Junot Díaz

The Portrayal of Women in the Literary Works of Junot Díaz

Advisors: Dr. Donaldo Urioste, Dr. Rafael Gómez

Este proyecto de Capstone trata de examinar la figura de la mujer en las obras literarias de Junot Díaz. Estudio a fondo las diferentes mujeres que Díaz presenta en sus obras de ficción. Estoy particularmente interesada en su representación de mujeres fuertes y poderosas, y las relaciones que existen entre ellas y los personajes masculinos. Como resultado de este estudio tengo mejor entendimiento de cómo el papel de la mujer dominicana va cambiando en la sociedad americana mientras tratan de lograr sus sueños. También estoy muy interesada en la manera que Díaz describe a los diferentes tipos de mujeres, y cómo éstas son de suma importancia en su vida y en su obra literaria.

This Capstone project examines the image of women in the literary works of Junot Díaz. I study and examine the different women that Díaz portrays in his works of fiction. I am particularly interested in his portrayal of strong and powerful women, and in the relationships between these women and the male characters. As a result of this study I have a better understanding of the changing roles of Dominican women in American society as they seek to achieve their dreams. I am also interested in Díaz’s descriptions of women and of their importance in his life and in his literary works.
Nicole Alexandra Saldaña
日本とアメリカのスイーツ
—大学生のスイーツショップに関する意見の比較—

Japan and America Sweet Tooth: 
A Comparison of University Students’ Opinions on Sweet Shops

Advisors: Dr. Yoshiko Saito-Abbott, Dr. Shigeko Sekine

Sweet retail sales are the largest in America compared to the world and the largest in Japan within Asia. 78% of American students and 97% of Japanese students know of good sweet shops to buy sweets from and to recommend to their friends. People have different reasons to eat these sweets and where they go to purchase them which can change depending on a country’s society and culture. 

For my capstone project, I have examined the differences between American and Japanese university students with a survey of their perspectives on sweet shops and what influences these sweet shops’ success. Through this study, I have been able to tell whether certain components help make a sweet shop’s business successful and what is appealing to university students. For example, American students go to sweet shops due to the convenient location of the shop and think of quality of the sweets. On the other hand, Japanese students like more of what they see, such as a pretty shop, colorful items and the shop decorations.
Richard Thomas James Sweet
ソーシャルネットワークに関する意識調査
—日米大学生の比較—

Perceptions and Usage of Social Networks:
A Comparison of Japanese and American University Students

Advisors: Dr. Yoshiko Saito-Abbott, Dr. Shigeko Sekine

From BBS to the arrival of modern social network, freely using the internet has allowed for a multitude of ways for us to share the various happenings in our lives. Through social networks we have become able to do anything, such as posting casual statements and viewing world changing events in real time. However, along with the increase in usage, questions have been raised, such as in regards to what content we should post onto social networks and what is ethical use.

Through this research project, I asked how university students ways of communication are being affected by social networks. I also looked into what material is considered appropriate to post to social networks. Furthermore, I placed the question “why” as the focal point and initiated a survey. After analyzing the data, I was able to find that Japanese students are more willing to communicate through social networks than American students. In other words, in Japan it is indispensable for communication. I also found that both American and Japanese students agreed for the most part about what was considered appropriate to post onto social networks.
Soccer is the most popularly practiced sport throughout the world, even in countries with no soccer tradition such as the United States and Japan. It is a sport that has a strong and deep influence in the lives of people. Soccer can be a reflection of societies, which can be appreciated through the actions and behavior of people who either watch it or practice it. The purpose of this research was to study the perception of soccer in the eyes of people from Japan, Mexico and the United States and analyze how it mirrors their attitudes in life. In order to thoroughly understand why people behave or perceive soccer the way they do, a survey in three languages was distributed among people from these nations. The results support the idea that people’s culture deeply influences their views on the sport and their perspectives toward other people.
Desde la guerra México-Americana (1846-48), ha habido una afluencia constante de inmigrantes Mexicanos a este país. La inmigración de México a los Estados Unidos ha ocurrido en varias olas, cada una trajo de miles a millones de nuevos inmigrantes a este país. En este proyecto examinaré brevemente el origen de la animosidad entre mexicanos y anglo-americanos, y las causas de la inmigración mexicana a los Estados Unidos. Luego investigaré los efectos de esta inmigración en la sociedad Americana, seguido por un análisis de la representación del inmigrante Mexicano en la literatura chicana. Veremos esta imagen a través de algunos poemas y las memorias de Reyna Grande: *La distancia entre nosotros* (2012). Analizaré detalladamente los obstáculos psicológicos, familiares, y académicos que el inmigrante tiene que superar en esta memoria y demostraré que “la distancia entre nosotros” significa mucho más que distancia física.

Since the Mexican-American War (1846-48), there has been a constant influx of immigration from Mexico to the United States. Immigration from Mexico to the United States has gone through several waves, each of which brought thousands upon thousands of new immigrants into this country. In this project I will briefly describe the origins of animosity between Anglos and Mexicans and the causes of immigration into the United States. I will analyze the effects of immigration in American society and on the immigrants themselves, and finally I will study and analyze the portrayal of the immigrant in various works of Chicano literature. We will see this image in *The Distance between Us* (2014) by Reyna Grande. I will analyse psychological, familial, and academic obstacles that the characters have to overcome in this memoir and will demonstrate that “the distance between us” is much more than physical distance.
WLC Mission

In alignment with the mission of the College of the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, the mission of the World Languages and Cultures program is to prepare students to be active participants in an ever-shrinking and increasingly interdependent globe. WLC prepares students for this global interdependence by developing their literacy in global matters, multi-culturalism and cultural diversity, as well as helping them achieve a formidable level of proficiency in a world language other than English. We also aim to help Heritage speakers maintain and develop their native language skills.

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Previous Capstone Topics

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