

**LIST OF MASTER'S DEGREE FINAL PROJECT
ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-2020**

Student: Alcalá, Juan P.

Title (original): *The Poetics of Heroics: How the Poetry of Juan de la Cruz and George Herbert Produces Psychological Well-being*

Supervisor: Josep E. Rubio Albarracín

Lines of research: Reading and mental health; poetic analysis and mysticism

Abstract (original language):

Our aim in this study is to investigate the psychological value of the contemporary reading of the poetry of two early modern poets: the Spanish Discalced Carmelite San Juan de la Cruz (1542-1591) and the English George Herbert (1593-1633). This argument depends on the idea that exposure to the heroic journey -- the itinerary of descent and ascent -- can be curative. We begin by noting the research literature that explores the intersection of reading and mental health, wherein we see that the act of reading literature is psychologically beneficial; specifically, we see that the curative aspect of this act is partly a function of the sense of purpose or meaningfulness it confers on one's life. We then argue that the notion of *telos* - that is, the idea of an ultimate end for human life - articulates a powerful sense of purpose, and that it is the literature most associated with the notion of *telos* that could be most psychologically curative. Both Juan de la Cruz and George Herbert, in forging a poetic vision that participates in the mystical element of the Christian tradition, have articulated a *telos* that is both theologically and psychologically sophisticated and, potentially, curative.

Keywords: Bibliotherapy, Hero Mythology, Mysticism, Juan de la Cruz, George Herbert

Student: Arenas Pertusa, Irene

Title: *Neurolinguistics of dementia: a case of interdisciplinary and discursive analysis in subjects with Alzheimer's*

Supervisors: Carlos Hernández Sacristán / Miguel Fuster Márquez

Lines of research: Clinical Linguistics and Speech

Abstract:

This paper studies in detail the case of Alzheimer's disease and how it impacts on the people who suffer from it and those around them at different levels. Therefore, the general objective of the work is to give more visibility to Alzheimer's disease and the different personal levels it can affect. On the other hand, it is also intended to make a state of the question, to analyze the linguistic deficit of patients who suffer from it or how the communication between the patient and the rest of the people takes place.

In order to do so, given the complexity of this pathology, it is necessary to resort to interdisciplinarity. The concept of neurolinguistics, the relationship of language with the brain, dementia and Alzheimer's will be defined by searching for these terms in articles located in different Internet databases.

The studies show that people with Alzheimer's disease present a series of linguistic deficits, which affect the conversational approach carried out by caregivers and / or family so a series of non-pharmacological therapies are proposed, among which we can highlight the "Conversation as Care", along with the usual pharmacological treatments. Finally, we can conclude that neurolinguistics is a young and questioned discipline that still needs to be established in its field and that Alzheimer's disease continues to be a challenge for researchers.

Keywords: Alzhéimer, dementia, neurolinguistics, cognition.

Student: Asensi Arriete, Juan Sebastián

Title (original): *Rewriting Identities: The Myth of La Llorona in Nephtalí De León's La Llorona, A Spirit Unable to Rest and Poetry*

Supervisors: Carme Manuel Cuenca / Vicent Cucarella Ramon

Lines of research: Northamerican Literature

Abstract (original language):

The present work studies the rewriting of the myth of La Llorona by Chicano writer Nephtalí De León. For some time now, folk stories have served as teachings and entertainment for society. At the end of the 15th century, Europeans brought their legends across the Atlantic to a new land: America. However, when they arrived, they discovered a fascinating truth: those “uneducated and savage” people, had their own stock of gods, myths and legends to tell. In this cultural setting, the contact between people and beliefs prompted new understandings of reality. From this mixing, an especially notable figure appeared: La Llorona. A well-known myth in Latin America, especially Mexico, La Llorona has been part of the cultural background and it has been studied from different perspectives. Research shows that this story is fluid, reviewable and can be approached from different angles. In this dissertation, I will analyze how Chicano author Nephtalí De León took the tragic figure of this female haunting ghost and retold her story to give redemption to a resistant soul that never rests. In his work, he aims to appease a troubled spirit while he advocates for the rights of the Chicanos living in the borders. This is a story for those who were born in between words and now seek to find a place. For De León, rewrites the myth and presents La Llorona as a message of union and resistance in the first decades of the third millennium.

Keywords: Myths, La LLorona, Chicano, Literary Studies

Student: Candel Lozano, Carlos

Title: *Linguistic study of IG XII. 4 1: 109. Decree in favor of Onosandro*

Supervisor: Mikel Labiano Ilundain

Lines of research: History of the Greek language

Abstract:

From a decree from the 2nd century B.C. in honour of a physician named Onasandro native of the Cos island (SEG 41: 680), it will be done a linguistic, filologic and dialectal study focusing on the dialect employed and describing thoroughly the problematic forms. The decree has a special interest due to its extension, its high grade of conservation and the in detail description of the medical career of Onasandro, as well as of his master, Antípater, which will be treated and compared with other texts belonging to the same gender.

Keywords: Epigraphy – Linguistics – *Corpus Hippocraticum* – Koinai – Greek dialects.

Student: Cao, Yirui

Title: *Similarities and Differences of Color Words in Chinese and Western Cultures*

Supervisor: María Amparo Montaner Montava

Lines of research: Contrastive Linguistics

Abstract:

Color is an integral part of life. The expression of colors in different ways also indicates individuals' distinctive perceptions of life. The cultural gap between China and Western countries is relatively huge, which means that the way that folks use colors to express their thoughts and emotions is not exactly the same. This research focuses on the similarities and differences of the six basic color words (red, black, white, yellow, blue, and green) in Chinese and Western culture. I conduct semantic analysis from a cognitive perspective that is carried out by a contrastive approach, in which various meanings of color terms will be studied, being associated with their cultural settings in languages from different cultural settings in Chinese and two western languages (Spanish and English). The cultural semantic differences of the basic color words are explored through the comparative analysis of the color words in three languages (Chinese, English and Spanish), and make connections with vocabulary, translation, and Second Language Acquisition.

Keywords: Color, Semantics, Metaphor, Cognitive Linguistics.

Student: Feng, Mei**Title:** *Conditional sentences in Chinese and Spanish. Structure, functionality and pragmatic aspects***Supervisor:** María Amparo Montaner Montava**Lines of research:** Contrastive Linguistics**Abstract:**

Conditional sentences are a communicative need in any language, due to the numerous functionalities they possess. Not only at a syntactic or a semantic level, aspects that have been highly explored by linguists, but also at a pragmatic level, which we believe is lacking a more in-depth and clear analysis in the corresponding teaching manuals, so that it can be understood by language learners, and more specifically by those who study a foreign language.

The aim of this research is to make a contribution in this field with regard to the Chinese and Spanish languages, which, given their remoteness, not only geographically but also grammatically, imply great differences in their training, although there are also obvious similarities in their pragmatic aspects. The importance of the verbal mode and tense in Spanish is, in Chinese, irrelevant, since its verbs do not contemplate the resources of conjugations, which is the main origin of its differences. However, the need to establish conditions and hypotheses with their multiple degrees of application and purposes in both languages, lead to the similarities that exist between them. A review of their theoretical aspects, followed by a one of the teaching manuals in both Chinese and Spanish, will give rise to assessments of this important category of sentences, and based on them, a proposal for improvement.

Keywords: conditional sentences, pragmatic, language teaching manuals, Chinese and Spanish.

Student: Feracín Sotres, Pamela

Title: *The construction of gender in the novel A thousand Splendid Suns*

Supervisor: Ignacio Ramos Gay

Lines of research: Gender Studies

Abstract:

This paper analyzes the novel *A thousand splendid suns* by the author Khaled Hosseini from the New Universal Literature and the Construction of gender applied to women, more precisely, to the two protagonists of the novel. The theoretical framework of the New Universal Literature has been chosen because it is not a novel that can be pigeonholed into a specific national literature. Furthermore, the objective within the theoretical framework of Gender Construction is not to analyse each character based on their psychology and physiology, but to show the role that these two women adapt within a given society; in the context of the novel and in a Middle Eastern society — specifically Afghanistan. The desired consequence of all the joint research is that the reader of the novel *A thousand splendid suns* and this final master's thesis will be offered a greater understanding of foreign customs, new points of view on different recurring themes - such as feminism, migration, different races—; in conclusion, a cultural approach and, in addition, involve a literary study that aims to adapt to the times of the XXI century.

Keywords: gender, feminism, migration, Middle East, Khaled Hosseini

Student: Guo, Jiachen

Title: *Linguistic problems in the translation of classical Chinese poetry into Spanish*

Supervisor: Hang Ferrer Mora

Lines of research: Translation of classical Chinese; translation and linguistics

Abstract:

Poetry is the representative of Chinese literature and the essence of the Chinese language. The translation of Chinese classical poetry is more difficult than the translation of other literary types. Metaphor and personal ambiguity are the two priorities of poetry and play a very important role in the creation of poetry. Translation of metaphor and reproduction of the grammatical person are the two keys and difficult works.

This paper will analyze linguistic problems such as metaphors and the ambiguity of grammatical person in the discourse of translation of poetry written in Chinese into Spanish. I will analyse them with examples and point out their corresponding translations in Spanish and try to find the respective possible solutions..

Keywords: poetry; translation; linguistics; metaphor; personal ambiguity

Student: Hu, Huanhuan

Title: *Cognitive study of 𠵹 (kǒu) / mouth in Chinese and Spanish: metaphors and metonymies*

Supervisors: Andreu Sentí Pons / Jesús Jiménez Martínez

Lines of research: Cognitive Semantics, Lexicology

Abstract:

In cognitive semantics, conceptual metaphor and conceptual metonymy are two important theoretical devices since the studies of Lakoff & Johnson (1980) and Kövecses & Radden (1998). As two important cognitive tools, using them is useful to understand semantic extension and development. At the same time, the formation of semantics is closely related to communication between the human body and the world, which provide part of the fundamental basis for the language we use (*embodiment*). In linguistics, there is much work on the metonymy and the metaphor of the words related to parts of the body, but there are not many contrastive studies among different languages, especially among Spanish and Chinese. This work uses the theory of conceptual metaphor and conceptual metonymy, applies comparative methods and qualitative analysis to study the polysemic word of a part of the body 𠵹(*kǒu*)/*boca* ‘mouth’, in Spanish and Chinese, in order to reveal the similarities and the differences in the semantic extension and cognitive thoughts between the two languages. The results show that Spanish and Chinese have more similarities than disparities in the metaphors and metonymies of the word *mouth*. Regarding metaphors, metaphors based on the form of *mouth* in Chinese are more abundant than those in Spanish, and as for metonymy, the metonymic performance of Spanish in the part and whole relationship is more prominent than that of Chinese.

Keywords: cognitive semantics, contrastive linguistics, metaphor, metonymy 𠵹 (*kǒu*)/*boca* ‘mouth’.

Student: Jiang, Xinyan

Title: *Cultural words in the translation of Mo Yan's novel Rana from Chinese to Spanish*

Supervisors: Ana Giménez Calpe / Ingrid García Wistädt

Lines of research: Comparative translation

Abstract:

In our research we have analysed the importance of literary translation in terms of making different literary works known in different cultural contexts. Thanks to literary translation, we can say that today we can enjoy a number of works that were written in languages we do not know and that, however, thanks to translations, we can know their meaning and their message.

In the first part of the work we have explained the methodology used and we have specified the object of our investigation. In the second part, we have theoretically developed some basic concepts in order to accurately understand concepts such as literary translation, the most commonly used techniques or the particularity of translating words of a markedly cultural nature.

In the third chapter we analyze the techniques adopted by Yifan Li to translate into Spanish the Chinese cultural words that appear in the novel *Rana* by Mo Yan. These words are classified into five genres -folklore, kinship relations, literary and historical allusions, mythological references and cultural connotations of nature- which, in turn, constitute different sections of the chapter.

The fourth chapter of this paper is devoted to the analysis of the translation problems encountered in the Spanish version of the novel *Rana*, written by the Chinese novelist Mo Yan. Specifically, it analyses the problems related to the translation of cultural words and proposes solutions to them.

Keywords: culture, cultural words, literary translation, contrastive translation, *Rana*, Mo Yan.

Student: Khliebnikova, Alina

Title: *Idiomaticity, metaphor and coding: sports language as a generating space for phraseology*

Supervisors: Amparo Ricós Vidal / Santiago Vicente Llavata

Lines of research: Spanish phraseology; historical phraseology and phraseography

Abstract:

The study of Phraseology has undergone a spectacular development in the last three decades. Also, the attention to specialized languages and, specially, to Sports language has also been favored from a conception of linguistic fact anchored in social use. Based in this series of theoretical findings, the objective of this research is to extract from different periodical publications a limited set of phraseological units typical of Sports language and to analyze both its grammatical and semantic properties and its historical trajectory through the chronological information that digital corpus and historical lexicography offer. As a global result, it highlights the linguistic creativity in the field of Sports language by means of the creation of new phraseological units, and how these have continuity in the general use of current Spanish.

Keywords: Spanish Phraseology, Historical Phraseography and Phraseology, Standardization, Speciality languages, Sports language.

Student: Miquel Brecia, Lara

Title (original): *Analyse contrastive des adaptations pour enfants et jeunes de la branche II du Roman de Renart*

Supervisor: Evelio Miñano Martínez

Lines of research: Comparative Studies

Abstract (original language):

Pour ce projet, nous avons choisi l'œuvre *Le Roman de Renart* et dix adaptations de cette œuvre pour un public jeune et enfantin ; nous avons notamment choisi des adaptations qui ont été publiées entre 1920 et 2016 et qui indiquent qu'elles sont destinées à un public de jeunes entre 9 et 12 ans.

Nous nous sommes proposés de faire une comparaison entre la *branche II* du *Roman de Renart* médiéval et ces adaptations. Ces histoires seront les protagonistes de ce travail comparatif. Avant de commencer l'analyse de ces ouvrages, une recherche sur les origines du *Roman de Renart*, son contexte historiques et culturel, les thèmes qu'il traite et les études réalisées sur la *branche II* sont nécessaires, ainsi qu'une approche à la littérature de l'enfance et de la jeunesse, à son histoire particulière et à ses particularités dans le monde de la littérature, autant du point de vue linguistique que du point de vue éditorial. Entre autres, il est aussi nécessaire d'aborder la traduction de l'ancien français à une langue compréhensible pour les jeunes et les adolescents. Une fois que tous ces champs auront été couverts, nous pourrons passer à une analyse des éléments paratextuels, du lexique, de la langue, de l'action, des personnages trouvés dans les adaptations, de leurs similarités et différences et de la thématique de chaque récit adapté en la comparant à la thématique du *Roman de Renart* médiéval. En guise de conclusion, nous tenterons de répondre à la question de savoir si les adaptations étudiées méritent le titre de *Roman de Renart*.

Keywords: *Roman de Renart*, adaptation, traduction, littérature d'enfance, Moyen Âge.

Student: Navarro Durán, María**Title:** *Tanztheater: The legacy of Pina Bausch in the contemporary scene***Supervisor:** Ana R. Calero Valera**Lines of research:** Theater studies**Abstract**

Pina Bausch's dance-theatre, considered to be the forerunner of the said style, has left a great imprint on today's creation and is therefore a figure of great recognition in the international sphere of dance. Her legacy is present in many of the works that are staged today and contemporary dance, in order to experiment and renew its proposals, has become a hybrid product, which cannot, on many occasions, be clearly defined. That is why, with Pina Bausch's dance-theatre as the thread of this study, an analysis of two contemporary creators, Sol Picó and Carmen Werner, is being proposed to determine to what extent and in what way Pina Bausch's style has influenced the current contemporary scene.

Keywords: dance-theatre, Pina Bausch, contemporary dance, body, hybridization.

Student: Ortega Gonzales, Janeth

Title: *Contrastive study of dialect historical Phraseology in private correspondence in America of the 16th and 17th centuries*

Supervisors: Amparo Ricós Vidal / Santiago Vicente Llavata

Lines of research: Historical and dialect Phraseology

Abstract:

In recent times, the historical study of Phraseology has gained an important time while the attention to alternative text genres to literary discourse has also increased in many recent works. Starting from these theoretical assumptions, the main objective of this work is to identify and compare the phraseology represented in the private correspondence of the 16th century. For this, a representative corpus of linguistic documents from different Spanish dialect areas has been selected: private letters from Andalusian speakers resident in America located in the 16th century; specifically in Nueva España. As the main research objective, we intend to offer a descriptive catalogue of phraseological combinations recorded in the aforementioned textual documentation, in order to verify whether this set of units has continuity in the current Spanish Pan-Hispanic norm.

Keywords: phraseological units, 16th century, Spanish of America, historical phraseology, private correspondence.

Student: Pan, He**Title:** *Marriage in 19th century England in Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen***Supervisors:** Ana Giménez Calpe / Brigitte Jirku**Lines of research:** British Literature**Abstract:**

Jean Austen's novels have had a great impact since their author wrote them. Love and marriage are the main themes of all his works. Specifically, many of them revolve around one question: how to find a suitable man for marriage. As a realist writer, her works truly reflect the lives of women conditioned by social history, economic reality and social status. As a writer who focuses on love and marriage, Austen describes different types of marriage and proposes her own vision of marriage in her works. The four types of marriage in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* vary according to the relationship to money. Money is the main reason for women to get married at this time. Austen fully expressed his own vision of marriage: property, lineage, and love must be combined to build a happy marriage. All three factors are essential. Marriage for money is wrong, but marriage without money is also unwise; marriage cannot be separated from such things as property and lineage. Austen's concept of marriage emphasizes love and economic conditions, but love plays an important role. This is of great importance in Austen's work..

Keywords: Austen, marriage, love, Victorian era.

Student: Sánchez Colomer, Sandra

Title: *A Review of the Life of Saartjie Baartman: The Venus of Suzan-Lori Parks*

Supervisors: Ana Fernández-Caparrós / Ignacio Ramos Gay

Lines of research: Northamerican Literature, Theatre

Abstract:

This final master dissertation examines the methodology that Suzan-Lori Parks uses in her play *Venus* (1997) in order to reconfigure the story of Saartjie “Sarah” Baartman, better known as the Hottentot Venus. By doing so, Parks seeks to explore the mechanisms of abuse and exhibition of the body spurred by colonialism to reconstruct and perhaps reverse or subvert them. The author uses an innovative and transgressor way of writing aim at a revision of Baartman’s life. The visual language characteristic of Parks’s writing, including the use of blank spaces, unusual punctuation and the spacing of the dialogue, will be analysed, together with other several literary resources defining her theatrical writing: “Rep&Rev” (repetition and revision), “spell” and “rest”. Thus, not only the content, but also the form that the play presents in the printed version will be of great importance in this dissertation. The analysis focuses mainly on the study of three events that are considered key moments in Baartman’s life due to the repercussion they had in it: her arrival to England, the trial that took place in London in order to put an end to her exhibition and the relationship she had with the scientific community and the French doctor George Cuvier. On the other hand, the dissertation scrutinizes the play-within-a-play titled *For the Love of the Venus* included in *Venus*. Finally, other formal aspects are assessed: the titles of the scenes and the distribution of the roles. In other words, how the distribution of the roles and these choices relate to Parks’ desire to give a voice not only to a silenced Baartman, but to an entire African community whose history has been repeatedly silenced.

Keywords: Suzan-Lori Parks, Saartjie Baartman, the Venus Hottentot, Venus, reconfiguration, race.

Student: Shuai, Wanting**Title:** *Travel literature between China and Spain: Sanmao and his trips to Spain***Supervisor:** Ingrid García Wistädt**Lines of research:** Literary Studies**Abstract:**

This study analyses the cultural contacts between Spain and China in the field of travel literature. In particular, it focuses on the most representative writer of travel literature in China today Sanmao's trips to Spain. The work begins with a brief approach to Chinese travel literature, from ancient times to the present. In the following, the most important trips recorded between the two countries in the travel books are investigated in chronological order. Sanmao, the image of Spain within her words is the best known in the Chinese literature, it has caused her to become the main object of study. When we approach the life of the author who is closely linked to Spain, at the same time, we can get to know the image of the European country that has conquered a generation of young Chinese, by analysing her works. Finally, the thesis closes with a brief study of two cases about the cultural and tourist value that Sanmao's books or travel literature can have today.

Keywords: travel literature, China, Spain, Sanmao, travel between China and Spain.

Student: Sun, Lixin

Title: *Analysis of Chinese and Spanish neologism and strategies for teaching Chinese neologism*

Supervisor: María Amparo Montaner Montava

Lines of research: Contrastive Linguistics

Abstract:

With the continuous progress of science and technology, social development has also accelerated. International exchanges are getting closer and closer. Linguistic and cultural contacts have reached an unprecedented breadth and depth. More and more new words are beginning to enter social life. Knowing the development rules of neologism helps us to understand the language correctly, use the language and adopt appropriate linguistic norms. This work aims to introduce the neologism and analyse the neologism in Chinese and Spanish from its formation and typology. Language can directly reflect changes in our social life, that is, from the analysis of language, we can learn the process of development of social life. Also, because neologism has become an important part of modern Chinese, in teaching Chinese as a foreign language, if you ignore the teaching of neologism, it will cause difficulties for the daily communication of Spanish students who are learning Chinese, and it will also make the language learned by Spanish students out of contact with society. Therefore, it is particularly important to deal with the relationship with modern Chinese vocabulary and to apply the teaching of neologism to the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language.

Keywords: neologism, neology, Chinese, Spanish, teaching.

Student: Wang, Luoxin

Title: *Comparative analysis of Chinese phonetics and Spanish and strategies for its teaching*

Supervisor: María Amparo Montaner Montava

Lines of research: Contrastive Linguistics

Abstract:

Chinese belongs to the Sino-Tibetan language family, Spanish belongs to the Roman language family, there is a great difference between the two languages. This difference is also reflected in the phonetic part of the two languages. When learning any language, we need to learn its phonetic system, Chinese is no exception. Teaching phonetics is an important step in the process of teaching Chinese as a foreign language, especially at the primary stage of study by foreign students. Like students from other countries, Spanish students often have errors in the process of learning Chinese, which are common and regular. These mistakes often occur in the primary stage of college student. This article takes primary Spanish students as the subject of the survey, and establishes a questionnaire for the learning rules of vowels, consonants and tones, and the key points and difficulties in the learning process, and based on the results From the survey, sort and summarize the reasons mistakes made when learning the Chinese phonetic system.

This work consists of five chapters, using based on the theory of contrastive linguistics and the theory of error analysis, through investigating and applying the results of comparing the Chinese and Spanish phonetic system, summarizing the characteristics of Chinese and Spanish phonetics. and find a suitable teaching method for Spanish students so that they can learn and understand the Chinese phonetic system more effectively and will improve developing Chinese teaching as a foreign language.

Keywords: Contrastive linguistics, phonetics, phonology, Chinese, Spanish.

Student: Wang, Manshu

Title: American Born Chinese and Gazpacho agridulce: A Comparative Analysis of the Identity of Young People from the Chinese Diaspora in North American and Spanish Literature

Supervisor: Ana María Brigído Corachán

Lines of research: Comparative literature, ethnicity and literature, multiculturalism and postcolonial studies

Abstract:

Chinese immigration to western countries is an increasingly frequent phenomenon, reaching both the US and Spain and over time, a large number of literary works on these Chinese diasporas appear in the destination countries. Among all the generations of immigrants, the second generation of the Chinese diaspora experiences a very strong identity crisis based on the pressure to maintain the ancestral culture while undergoing acculturation by the host country. This tension becomes more evident during adolescence.

In this work we will focus on comparing the differences and similarities that occur in the construction of the youth ethnic identity of the second generation of the Chinese diaspora in both the United States and Spain based on two novels that represent these processes, cultural conflicts and changes. *American Born Chinese* is a graphic novel that belongs to the genre *Bildungsroman*. Written by Gene Luen Yang in 2006, it tells the personal maturation story of the teenage protagonist Jin Wang and his difficulties in feeling integrated in his American institute. *Gazpacho Agridulce* is an autobiographical graphic novel, written by Quan Zhou Wu, in which the adolescent experiences of this author in Spain are related from a family perspective.

We will analyse three concrete aspects within the ethnic identity construction of the protagonists of the two works: racism and the stereotypes that they have suffered in the host society; the identity crisis experienced by the protagonists in the adolescent maturation process and the reconciliation they finally assume with their ancestral heritage.

The methodology used combines cultural studies, postcolonial and diaspora theory and the analysis of novels taking into account the historical and social contexts that frame them. We have started in our analysis of the hypothesis that the youth of the second generation of the Chinese diaspora are capable, in the end, of building a hybrid identity that combines traditional Chinese education with western acculturation. To this end, we have analysed the lives of young people who have grown up in different social contexts such as those provided by the United States and Spain, but despite the differences when it comes to integrating into the host community, we observe that they have succeeded in different ways. the objective they were pursuing.

After examining the two works, we concluded that both novels show that despite the desire for belonging and integration in the new culture, the protagonists are able to incorporate elements of their family cultural heritage through different mechanisms to build a new one. bicultural identity. The same thing happens in ethnic consumption and reconciliation with the inherited culture in the protagonists of both novels. On the one hand, in *American Born Chinese*, the construction of the new identity is carried out through the strategies of incorporating the philosophy transmitted from the Chinese mythological novel *Journey To The West* and reconciliation with the inherited Asian appearance; on the other hand, in *Gazpacho Agridulce*, the identity construction process is distinguished by multicultural experience and competence, revealing a more cosmopolitan trend perhaps influenced by the mobility of the European Union.

Keywords: American Born Chinese, Gazpacho Agridulce, graphic novel, Coming-of-age novel, identity transformation, cosmopolitanism

Student: Wang, Qingyan

Title: *Comparison of female images in theater works La casa de Bernarda Alba, by Federico García Lorca, and Maria Rosa, by Angel Guimerà*

Supervisor: Rafael Roca Ricart

Lines of research: Comparative contemporary literature

Abstract:

In reality, the role played by women today has become increasingly important, both in social life and in relationships within the family. The position of women has been rising throughout history. Since the time when male dominance has been the mainstay of social life, the struggle against the male domination of women has begun. To this day, there are still some relative problems with gender inequality, as a consequence of both the history of a particular era and the outdated consciousness that has been formed due to the limitations of the culture. With this TFM I intend to illustrate the different feminine images that exist in the plays of Federico García Lorca and Ángel Guimerà, investigating the situation in which they find themselves under the domination of men, and comparing the female characters that survived in the difficult times of both the play *La casa de Bernarda Alba*, and the play *María-Rosa*, with the main purpose of carrying out the comparison of characteristics of women living under the male domination in different social and historical contexts, investigating how women lived under the domination of that society and how they developed the specific and grotesque characteristics, through the theories of the dialectic of sex of Shulamith and the position of women as a social class of Delphy.

Keywords: feminism, Lorca, *La casa de Bernarda Alba*, Guimerà, *Maria-Rosa*.

Student: Xu, Fananli**Title:** *China in the pen of Jorge Luis Borges***Supervisor:** Vicent J. Escartí i Soriano**Lines of research:** Comparative contemporary literature**Abstract:**

Jorge Luis Borges (1899-1986) was a literary teacher of the 20th century. His reading habit caused his fascination and curiosity about China. Thus, although he never visited it, elements of this eastern empire appear frequently in his tales. The main objective of this paper is to analyse the deep meaning and characteristics of Chinese factors in the works of the Argentine author. For this, an analysis of the influence of traditional Chinese culture on the writer and the differences in the description of China between Kafka and Borges in the context of orientalism will be carried out.

Keywords: Jorge Luis Borges, China, literature, orientalism.

Student: Ye, Anqi**Title:** *Female figures in the works of Yasunari Kawabata and Higashino Keigo***Supervisor:** María Amparo Montaner Montava**Lines of research:** Comparative contemporary literature**Abstract:**

The purpose of this work is to talk about the figure of women in the works of the two authors, Kawabata Yasunari and Higashino Keigo. They are two important Japanese writers, although they do not live at the same era. After reading their works, it can find that the female images they have created are vivid and have a very typical meaning. Due to their different experience and time, regarding the description of the female figure, Kawabata and Keigo have different ideas. We can see that in Kawabata's work, the female figures are soft, innocent, and tragic, usually they are young women. And in Keigo's work, the female figures are independent, criminal, and tragic, they can be girls or women.

According to the data, there are many publications on the research of female images written by these two writers, but studies on comparative research are rare. Parallel study is used to understand female figures and their writing styles for the most part. This work is divided into 8 parts to analyse differences of opinions about female figures between the works of Kawabata and Keigo. The author is going to take the female images in the novels of the two writers as specific objects of investigation, and will compare different beauty, different love, destiny salvation, related death, and their different aesthetic causes in their novels.

Keywords: female figures, love, salvation, beautiful, death.

Student: Zhao, Ning

Title: *Interculturality and Sino-American Identity: The Case of Amy Tan's The Joy Luck Club*

Supervisor: Ignacio Ramos Gay

Lines of research: Literary Studies

Abstract:

Chinese American writer Amy Tan's first novel *The Joy Luck Club* is one of her most representative works. The story focuses on four families of Chinese American immigrants in San Francisco who founded a club called the Joy Luck Club based on the own experience of the author's grandmother and mother. Since Chinese culture is different compared to that of the United States, you can see the content of this novel is full of clashes between Chinese and American culture due to the particular characteristics of the context, for example, the intercultural conflicts of the Four families because of the differences in traditions, customs and religious beliefs between the two cultures, and there are even some conflicts between generations of mothers and daughters for holding different values. In this way, the purpose of the present thesis is to interpret and analyze from an intercultural perspective the life of immigrants that is brutalized in the work together with the said conflicts and the causes that produce these conflicts, also attempts to see how they do the characters to reduce conflicts and the reflection of the theory of intercultural communication in this novel.

Keywords: *The Joy Luck Club*; Amy Tan; intercultural theory; China, the United States.

Student: Zheng, Shuming

Title: *The Role of Golden Age and Silver Age Poetry in Teaching Spanish in China*

Supervisors: Teresa Ferrer Valls / Josefa Badía Herrera

Lines of research: Spanish Literature, Language Teaching

Abstract:

This work is dedicated systematically to reviewing the anthologies of poems by Lope de Vega and Federico García Lorca in their Chinese translation, and to making a comparative analysis of the selected infantile and juvenile poems in minor art by both authors, paying particular attention to the romances to improve the understanding and interpretation of Spanish poetry for Chinese students. With the critical analysis of infantile and adolescent poetry, some interesting characteristics of poetry in minor art are discovered: rhythmic games and the influence of the popular and traditional literature of the Middle Ages. For example, there is the use of rhythmic elements in different ways such as the octosyllable verse and the traditional chorus. The narrative property and musicality of the romances are also highlighted. All these characteristics count when defining a didactic proposal for ELE students, which improves the acquisition of linguistic, literary and cultural competences in the teaching / learning processes.

Keywords: poetry, Golden Age, Silver Age, teaching Spanish, China