

SABBATICAL LEAVE

REPORT

BY

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MOUNT SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE

AUGUST 1984

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thank the Mount San Antonio College Board of Trustees, the Administration and the Committee for Sabbatical Leaves for having given me the opportunity to participate in the college's sabbatical leaves program. It has been a culturally enriching experience for me and has allowed me to grow professionally.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

The main objective of this sabbatical leave was to improve my fluency in Spanish and to help me update myself culturally in the hope that this would help me become a better teacher. This was to be accomplished by attempting to immerse myself in the language and culture of Spain while observing the current scene. Other objectives were related to specific linguistic observations that I was to make that had relevancy to my teaching at Mount San Antonio College and the textbooks that are used. A final objective was to gather photographic slides that could be used to enhance cultural presentations on Spain. My method for achieving all the objectives was essentially based on my observations and contacts while residing and traveling in various parts of the country. In order to enhance my opportunities for observation, I listened to Spanish radio stations, I read Spanish newspapers, I sought out Spanish speakers of different occupations and socio-economic levels and I attended a wide range of cultural activities. I believe that by doing these things I have achieved the objectives that I had set for myself. Although the following pages will indicate the specifics of what I was able to observe and do, it must be pointed out that much of my personal growth and cultural enrichment necessarily lies in the area of intangibles. This is so because one learns so many and vastly different things. For example, one can learn how to make and enjoy a "new" popular

mixed drink called a "Lubumba", (hot or cold chocolate with brandy), or one can learn why Spain has the largest Catholic basilica in the world which is not so recognized. (When Franco had it built, the Pope would not allow one larger than St. Peter's in Rome and refused the last fifty or so feet as part of the "official" structure.)

In short, there is no way of cataloguing all the information one gathers and the experiences one has in visiting a fabulous country such as Spain. One can only bask in the pleasure and satisfaction of having been in a wonderful place with generally delightful people.

In addition to the linguistic observations that I brought back, the other tangible evidence that I have obtained is the collection of slides that will be made available to the Modern Language instructors of the College. (See Appendix.)

CHAPTER TWO

SPAIN: PAST AND PRESENT

Spain is a country of contrasting landscapes. It is a country of many faces. In character and temperament, too, its people are as different from province to province as are the areas in which they reside. In each province Spanish is spoken somewhat differently. Although Castilian is the official language, in many areas the residents still use their own tongues in their daily lives, to the bewilderment of the outsiders. Thus the Basques, the Catalans and the Galicians are basically bilingual peoples, often preferring to speak their own language rather than Castilian. Furthermore, in each geographic area, customs and traditions differ as do the general physical characteristics of the residents.

If one considers the history of Spain, what is stated above is not surprising. In ancient times, long before the discovery of the New World, Spain was the melting pot of the then-known world. As early as twelve centuries before the birth of Christ, foreigners came to Spain from the north and the east, from across the sea and from Africa and even Asia. Some came as traders and colonists, but many came as invaders. Thus Goths, Celts, Romans, Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians and Arabs all lived at one time in Spain and have left their marks on the land and its people. Although of all these peoples only the Arabs left a distinctive national culture, it is said that the polyglot effect of these different groups accounts for the one single trait that

is common to all Spaniards everywhere in the country. Each person has a deep, almost fanatical pride which often overrides nationality. A person is usually a Madrileño, Andalusian, Catalan, or Basque first and a Spaniard second. This seems to have been the case for many centuries past and this attitude still seems to be prevalent in present-day Spain. This attitude explains in great part such activities as those of the Basque separatists who will stop at nothing in pursuit of their goal, "Euzkadi", the independent Basque homeland.

Present-day Spain is a fascinating place in which to travel. Everywhere one finds a veritable treasure-house of antiquities, historical landmarks and art. However, it should be noted that there seem to be two distinct Spains today. There is the Spain of the crowded, tourist-oriented locales where almost everything seems to be done for the convenience of the foreign visitor even if it means sacrificing native values and traditions and there is also the other Spain, the Spain of the Spaniards, often not very far off the beaten path, but just far enough from the "discovered" areas and the huge invasion of the foreigner who is seeking a comparatively inexpensive place in the sun where he can relax, enjoy life and generally ignore the language and culture of the land which he is visiting.

Present-day Spain is also very interesting if one contemplates the socio-economic situation. Spain has only been a constitutional monarchy for a little less than ten years. In that time, the people seem to have taken avidly to democracy. Of course, one still encounters "old-timers" who are very nostalgic

about the times of Francisco Franco when there was great stability in the country. But what they don't mention is that the Generalissimo ruled for more than thirty years with an iron fist and that any kind of freedom was really non-existent. One gets the impression that the majority of Spaniards are enthusiastic about the "new" democracy and its attendant processes. They have accepted it, they love the freedom that comes with it and they are learning to cope with the same problems that seem to besiege us in this country; things like inflation, deficit spending, rising crime, unemployment, etc., etc.

CHAPTER THREE
DESCRIPTION OF TRAVEL AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

As I indicated on my sabbatical application that I would do, I spent the last weeks of the month of February finalizing my travel arrangements and reading about Spain. Although I read extensively about the history, geography, peoples, and other aspects of the country, I must confess that it did not prepare me entirely for the reality of present-day Spain. The reading did, indeed, help me understand what historical roads that country has traveled to bring it to where it is today, but I was not completely prepared for finding a country still in its infancy as a constitutional democracy. A country still so inexperienced in coping with the benefits and problems of freedom that it proceeds in hesitating, unsure steps. That it is unsure of itself is often seen in the way that it adopts or imitates cultural novelties that are brought to its shores from western democracies. Spaniards are trying very hard to imitate the style of living of the U.S.A. and other "leading" countries, but unfortunately, they often only adopt the surface features and neglect some of the more basic elements. An example of this would be the way in which at the "discovered" tourist-oriented locations they might build some new, high-rise hotels that look as if they could have been uprooted and moved from Miami Beach, but the use of poor, slow, out-moded equipment in the construction and the poor job done with the plumbing produces buildings that become run-down, outdated places long before their time.

In attempting to imitate the culture of the "in" countries, Spaniards will often make what are, in my opinion, some very bad choices which are often at the expense of their own native customs and traditions. As an example, I will never be able to understand the Spanish radio stations' overwhelming preference for playing American and English "pop" music like hard and soft rock and relegating Spanish music, which has always been so varied and interesting, to such a secondary position. After listening many, many hours, I would estimate that one piece of Spanish music is played for every twenty of American or English imports.

At the beginning of the month of March I left for Spain, arriving in Torremolinos on the Spanish Costa del Sol in the province of Andalusia. I had made previous arrangements for renting an apartment in that city and planned to use it as my residence and base for exploring other parts of Andalusia. In spite of the unusually wet weather, this part of my travel plan worked out very well and I was able to travel to Málaga (many times), Sevilla, Córdoba, Granada, Casares, Ronda, Algeciras, Mijas, Marbella and Jerez de la Frontera. In the latter I visited the large, wine-producing bodega of the Gonzales-Byass Company to observe the production of Spanish sherry and to sample some of the results. This visit was extremely interesting and timely since in Torremolinos I had just attended a series of lectures on Spanish wines by the noted authority, William Emery. (See appendix.)

During my stay in Andalusia, one of the high-points of my many and varied experiences was my attendance at the Holy Week ceremonies that took place in Málaga. These activities are an annual event that rivals the better-known and possibly more commercialized one that takes place in Sevilla at the same time. During the most important part of the Holy Week festivities, organizations called "cofradías" compete against each other in the production and presentation of the "thrones" on which the religious image of their respective area is displayed. These huge and elaborate floats of gold, silver, tapistries, flowers and candles are carried by teams of men through various streets of the city in a long and arduous procession to the somber accompaniment of several military drum and bugle corps and choirs. Also forming part of the procession are members of the sponsoring organizations dressed in the purple and black outfits of the public penitents. These costumes strongly resemble the robes and high hoods worn by the Ku Klux Klan. It is generally believed and resented in Spain that the latter organization copied the Spanish costume for their own purposes. The parade of religious images produces varied and interesting reactions from the admiring crowd; everything from applause in appreciation for the sheer beauty of the float and the team effort of the hundreds who are carrying the unbelievably heavy platforms to the religious reaction of the person who kneels in the street in prayer at the sight of the very real-looking religious image.

But not everything in Spain is as religion-oriented as what I have just described. One must remember that the Costa Del Sol

is that long stretch of beach geography which women from Northern countries have made not only the home of the Bikini, but now of the TRI-KINI, which consists only of sandals, bathing-suit bottom and dark glasses.

After about six weeks in Andalusia I traveled to Madrid, the capital of Spain, where I remained for about a month using this city as my base for excursions to cities like Aranjuez, Avila, El Escorial, Salamanca, Segovia, Toledo and The Valley Of The Fallen. Each of these places has its own particular charm and places of interest. Avila, for example is famous for its city walls and as the birthplace of the famous St. Teresa. Salamanca is known as being the home of the oldest university in Spain. El Escorial is where one finds the monastery-museum built by Phillip II. Toledo of course owes its reputation to the famous painter, El Greco, but is in truth, a city-wide monument to great art and a most important historical site.

In the days when I was not traveling outside Madrid, I visited most of the more important cultural centers of Madrid and attempted to live as much as possible like the local residents. During these days I visited the Prado Museum, The Anthropological Museum, The Museum of the Descalzas Reales, the Park of El Retiro and other places. I was also fortunate enough to have attended bullfights, numerous movies, two Spanish plays and a performance of the smash-hit ballet, "Carmen." My stay in Madrid gave me the opportunity to savor the life of the big city and at the same time offered unequalled opportunities for travel to other regions.

Following my stay in Madrid I journeyed to Barcelona, stopping en route in such cities as Burgos and San Sebastian. While I was in Barcelona I made a very important side trip to Montserrat, one of Europe's best-known religious centers. It is the home of the famous Black Madonna that is so revered by the Catalan people of the region. While I was in Barcelona I also visited most of the local places of historical or cultural importance such as the Museum of Catalunya, the Monument to Columbus and the replica of his ship, the Santa María, Montjuich Park, and the various architectural creations of the great Catalan, Gaudí. With reference to Gaudí, one is left awe-struck when one views his creation, The Church of the Holy Family, which although it is not completed, must rank as one of the most unusual, beautiful and original architectural creations in the whole world.

In Barcelona it was very interesting to observe another of Spain's four languages in use. In this case, Catalan. The people of Barcelona are by and large bilingual and this is reflected in almost all signs and advertisements, with Castilian and Catalan words side by side.

After leaving Barcelona I flew to Rome where I spent a few days and then proceeded on to Paris. In both cities I visited some of the more famous historical and cultural sites such as the Vatican Museums, St. Peter's Basilica, and the Coliseum in Rome. In Paris, The Louvre, Notre Dame, the Pompidou Cultural Center, and others.

As a final note, I cannot resist commenting on the contrast that I found between Rome and Paris. I was in both cities about the same number of days, but had a totally different impression of them. I returned home with the impression that Paris is a beautiful, clean and orderly city where most of the people are friendly and helpful. Rome, on the other hand, left me with the feeling that I had been in a mad, crowded city of undisciplined people where politeness and consideration are out of style. To me Rome was a city of awesome historical, cultural and artistic centers that has lost a lot of its lustre because of such things as insane traffic and price gougers.

CHAPTER FOUR
LINGUISTIC OBSERVATIONS

The most remarkable characteristic of the Spanish language that I was able to observe is its amazing uniformity. Throughout Spain, wherever I traveled, I had no serious difficulty of communication. Although it is true that intonations or "accents" vary somewhat from region to region the person who is fluent in Spanish, regardless of his "accent" or region of origin can be understood and with a little practice, can understand any Spaniard when he speaks.

The only difficulties I encountered were in recognizing the peninsular words for everyday items which differed from the Latin-American ones to which I am accustomed (see following list), and in adapting my listening skills to the Spanish of Andalusia where the uneducated do not pronounce a number of letters that the written language contains. For example, one must get used to not hearing the letters D, N, R, S and Y in certain phonological positions. Thus a phrase such as, "ESTOS PESCADITOS DORADOS SON MUY SABROSOS PARA COMER", would come out sounding like, "ETO PECAÍTO DORAO SO MU SABROSO PA COMÉ".

In the matter of whether one pronounces the letters Z and C before E and I like an S as is done in Hispanic America, or like the TH sound that Castilian pronunciation requires, I was able to observe that Spain has become so cosmopolitan that no one seems to take note of the difference. The attitude no longer seems to exist that one pronunciation is superior or more correct than the

other. Many Spaniards come in contact with Spanish speakers from all over the Hispanic world and all the difference in pronunciation does is indicate to the listener that the speaker is not from his region. In Andalusia the lack of importance of the difference in this pronunciation has reached the point that many people are so confused that they pronounce the two distinct phonemes interchangeably. One salient linguistic fact is that Spaniards in general do pronounce the letter S with a more sibilant quality than is true generally in Hispanic America.

In the grammatical area of syntax, or idioms, I was not able to observe any difference between peninsular Spanish and Latin American Spanish or that which is presented in standard, Spanish textbooks.

Regarding common formulas of courtesy, my many contacts with native Spanish speakers allowed me the following observations:

1. There is an extremely widespread use of the expression, "VALE." This word has several meanings such as "O.K.", "I AGREE", "ISN'T THAT SO?", "EXACTLY", etc. One hears the expression everywhere, at all social levels and in all sorts of occupations and situations. Its use seems to be growing in spite of the fact that academicians rail against its use in newspaper and magazine articles.
2. There is a very definite difference between the way some textbooks present the use of greetings like "BUENOS DÍAS" and "BUENAS TARDES" and their actual use in a country like Spain. For one thing, "BUENOS DÍAS" is not limited to morning use. If one has not seen someone previously, it is apparently quite correct to say, "BUENOS DÍAS"

in the afternoon. No great concern is shown for the clock and the use of the expression all day seems to be approaching the French use of "BONJOUR" which has long been accepted as a greeting during any time of the day. Furthermore, many textbooks explain that the expression "BUENAS TARDES" is used until certain clock time in the evening. From my observations, any mention of clock time is inaccurate, since in Spain, where it does not get dark until very late, it is common to hear the expression until Nine or Ten P.M. 3. Of the three Spanish words for wife, "SEÑORA", "ESPOSA", "MUJER", the most popular in use by far is the first. This word carries with it a feeling of formality and respect which the Spaniards seem to want to retain. The same seems to be true with the two Spanish equivalents for the male form "SIR". The words are "SEÑOR" and "CABALLERO." Of the two, the latter is definitely preferred. It implies great courtesy and always seem to be used when addressing a stranger. 4. Of the various expressions meaning "YOU'RE WELCOME", the only one that I observed as being of current useage during the three months that we were in Spain was "DE NADA."

In the area of vocabulary, my observations seem to have been very fruitful. I believe I have increased my knowledge of important everyday expressions. For example, I now know that to say in Spanish that a computer is "down" you say that it is "BLOQUEADA." But it was really in the area of differences that I focused my attention and as a result compiled the following two lists. The first is a list of everyday items that differ between Spain and Mexico. The second list of American and or English

words that are presently being used in Spanish and which I believe are recent intrusions.

The following is a list of everyday words which I observed to be different between peninsular and Mexican Spanish. As a basis for comparison Mexican Spanish rather than that spoken in the Carribean, the River Plate or any other region is used because it seems to be used most frequently in Spanish textbooks. This no doubt is true because of Mexico's geographic proximity to the United States.

SPAIN	MEXICO	ENGLISH MEANING
albaricoque	chabacano	apricot
alubias	frijoles	beans
americana	saco	suit or sport coat
aparcar	estacionar	park (verb)
aseos	baños	lavatories
autocar	camión	bus
beber	tomar	drink (verb)
billete	boleto	ticket (for admission)
bolígrafo	estilográfica or pluma atómica	ball point pen
callos	menudo	tripe (especially in soup)
camarero	mesero	waiter
capó	cubierta	hood (of a car)
cerilla	fósforo	match (for lighting)
col	repollo	cabbage
gafas	lentes	eyeglasses
galería de alimentaciones	supermercado	grocery store (large)

SPAIN	MEXICO	ENGLISH MEANING
gamba	camarón	shrimp
goma	ule	rubber (the material)
guisantes	chícharos	peas
habas	frijoles secos, blancos, etc.	dried beans like lima
judías	ejotes	string beans
manta	cobija	blanket (noun)
melocotón	durazno	peach
papelera	cesta (para papeles)	wastebasket
patata	papa	potato
planta	piso	floor (in a multi- storied building)
pomelo	toronja	grapefruit
piso	apartamento	apartment
pista	cancha	court (for tennis)
pulsar	empujar	push (as on a button)
sello	estampilla	postage stamp
servicios	excusados	toilettes
seta	hongo	mushroom
tirita	curita	band-aid
tortilla	omelete	omelette
zummo	jugo	juice

There have always been adoptions of words and expressions from other languages into Spanish. When the adoption into Spanish comes from a language whose phonetic system is not entirely compatible with its own, certain problems involving spelling and pronunciation arise. If the word happens to be spelled in a way that is completely compatible with the Spanish, there is no problem, but few adoptions seem to fall into this category. An example of one that does is the word, "set" which can be pronounced in English or Spanish with no detectable difference. With reference to the incompatible adoptions, the Spanish speaker is left with two alternatives. First, he can try to imitate the sound of the English word within the constraints of the Spanish sound system and totally ignore the normal letter-sound relationship. An example of this is the adopted word "pie" which is pronounced in current Spanish as if it were spelled "pai." This is necessary since pronouncing the word according to the Spanish phonic system would result in the correct Spanish word for "foot." The second alternative that the Spanish speaker has with adoptions from English is to change the spelling of the word so that it conforms somewhat to the Spanish phonetic system and yet sounds reasonably like the English. An example of this solution would be the word, "sandy," which the Burger King people were wise enough to use to sell their "sundaes," a word which would be an unpronounceable mess if pronounced with the Spanish phonic system.

The following is a list of words which I observed as being in current use and which I believe are recent intrusions.

el affair	Pronounced in imitation of English.
el bacon	Pronounced both in imitation of English sometimes in conformity with the Spanish phonic system.
el center	Reference to a place of music. Pronounced more or less like Spanish.
el contest	Pronounced in Spanish.
el fixing	Reference to stock market. Pronounced in Spanish.
el flash	Reference to photography. Pronounced in Spanish.
el gap	Pronounced in Spanish.
gay	Reference to a type of bar. Pronounced in imitation of English.
hiper	Pronounced in Spanish. Used only as prefix such as "hiper-mercado" or "hiper-garage".
light	Reference to a product like beer. Pronounced in imitation of English.
pop	Reference to music, art, etc. Pronounced in Spanish.
el pub	Pronounced in Spanish. Is becoming interchangeable with "bar" earlier adoption.
el room service	Pronounced in imitation of English.
el pie	Sometimes spelled "pai". Pronounced in imitation of English.
el record	Reference to track competition. Pronounced in imitation of English.
el sandy	English spelling, "sundae". Pronounced in Spanish.

CHAPTER 5
CONCLUSION

Based on my linguistic observations, I would recommend that the Modern Language Department of Mt. San Antonio College, when it again examines textbooks for Spanish classes, take into consideration what I have described earlier in this report in the chapter relating to that topic. I would still advise that at the beginning levels of instruction textbooks be used that have their basic vocabulary oriented towards Hispanic America, but perhaps a section should be included or provided by the instructor listing the everyday words that would be different in such an important Spanish-speaking area as Spain. I also believe that a beginning text should dispense with multi-variant forms of courtesy as excess teaching baggage. In other words, the text should preferably teach the one, basic way of saying something like, "You're welcome." and dispense with the other forms that express the same thing.

If I have any regrets about my sabbatical leave and about what I accomplished, it would have to be related to the matter of time. I spent three months in Spain, was in four of the major regions and came in contact with two of the four major languages spoken in Spain. Yet, there were other regions I would have liked to have seen; there were other wonderful people I would have liked to have met. Spain is a marvelous country where so many of the people are friendly, warm and interesting. To do it justice I believe one should spend as much time there as

possible. As a consequence I would recommend to anyone contemplating a similar sabbatical leave that he or she request a whole-year leave and not just the one semester as I have done.

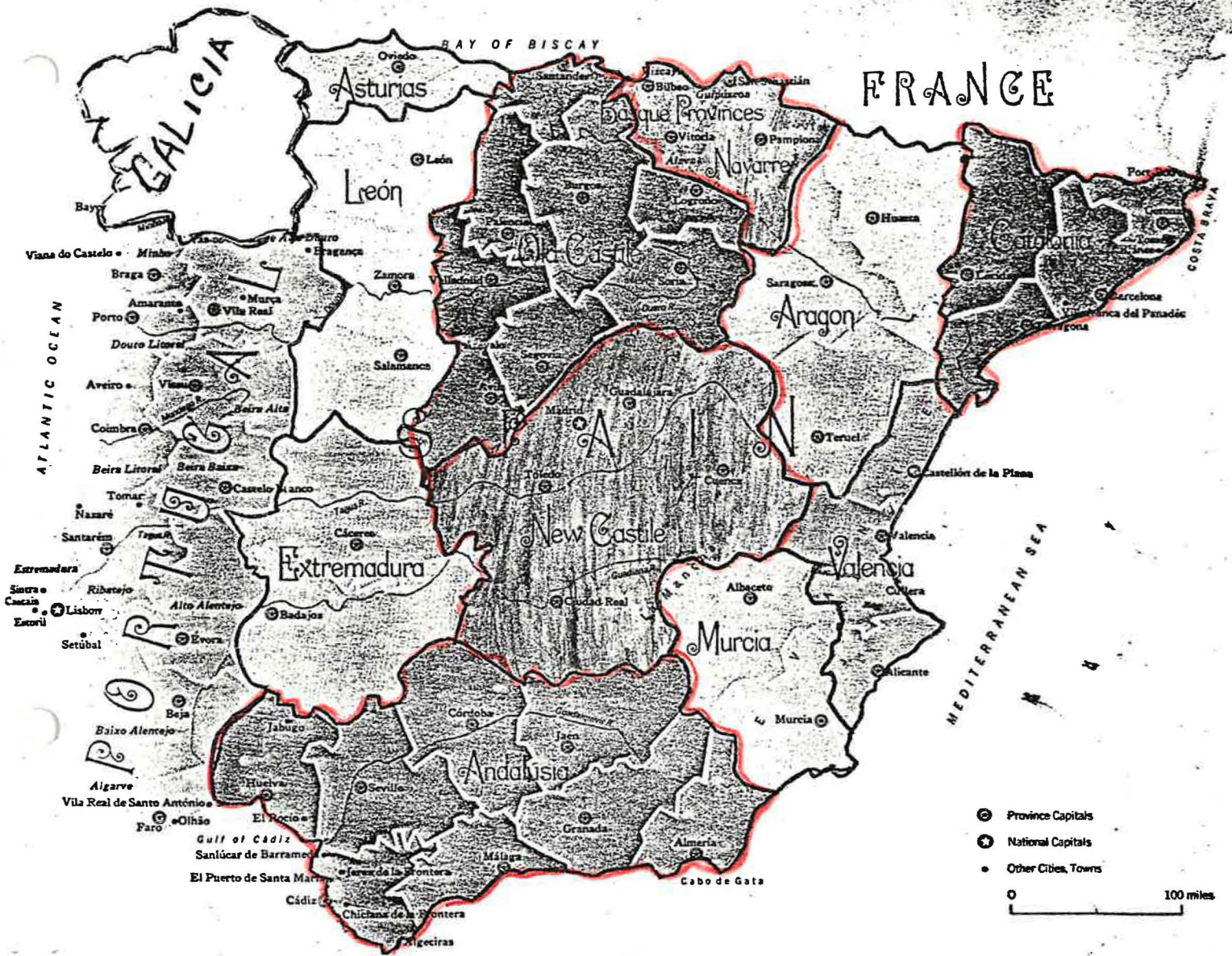
In conclusion I wish to state that I believe this sabbatical leave has been of value to the College for the following reasons:

1. It has made me a better-prepared teacher in my area of expertise.
2. The Modern Language Department of the College should benefit from my recommendations in the area of text selection.
3. Other instructors teaching Spanish for the College will have available to them my linguistic observations and many photographic slides for possible classroom use.

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AREAS OUTLINED IN COLOR ARE THE
ONES VISITED DURING SABBATICAL

PHOTOGRAPHIC SLIDE SERIES

ANDALUCIA	Variety of Views
BARCELONA	Historical Landmarks
BULLFIGHTS	Variety of Views
CORDOBA	Arabic Architecture and Historical Landmarks
GRANADA	The Alhambra
GRANADA	The Generalife Gardens and Fountains
MADRID	Daytime Views
MADRID	Night Views
MALAGA	The Alcazaba
SEVILLA	The Cathedral
SEVILLA	Holy Week
SEVILLA	Historical Landmarks
TOLEDO	Varied Views of the City

MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
Salary and Leaves Committee

MT. SAN ANTONIO
COLLEGE

1982 OCT 25 AM 11: 47

PERSONNEL OFFICE

APPLICATION FOR SABBATICAL LEAVE

Name of Applicant	<u>Escalante</u>	<u>Armand</u>	<u>-</u>
	Last	First	Middle
Address	<u>6118 N. Goodway Dr.</u>	<u>Azusa</u>	<u>91702</u>
	Street	City	Zip
Employed at Mt. San Antonio College beginning	<u>September</u>	<u>1957</u>	
	Month	Year	

Dates of last sabbatical leave:

From	<u>February</u>	<u>1984</u>	To	<u>June</u>	<u>1984</u>
	Month	Year		Month	Year

Department	<u>Modern Languages</u>	Division	<u>Humanities</u>
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Length of sabbatical leave requested:

Purpose of sabbatical leave:

One semester _____
 Fall _____ Spring _____
 Two semesters _____
 Administrative _____

Study _____ Independent Study
 or Research _____
 Travel _____ Combination
 (specify) _____

Effective dates for proposed sabbatical leave:

From	<u>February 6, 1984</u>	To	<u>June 15, 1984</u>
	and (if needed)		
From	_____	To	_____

Attach a comprehensive, written statement of the proposed sabbatical activity(ies) including a description of the nature of the activity(ies), a timeline of the activity(ies), an itinerary, if applicable, the proposed research design and method(s) of investigation, if applicable.

Attach a statement of the anticipated value and benefit of the proposed sabbatical activity(ies) to the applicant, his/her department or service area, and the College.

Any change or modification of the proposed sabbatical activity(ies) as evaluated and approved by the Salary and Leaves Committee must be submitted to the Committee for reconsideration.

Armand Escalante
 Signature of Applicant

October 22, 1982
 Date

Applicant's Name Armand Escalante

The acknowledgment signatures reflect awareness of the sabbatical plan for the purpose of personnel replacement. Comments requested allow for recommendations pertaining to the value of the sabbatical leave plan to the College. Applicants must obtain the signatures of acknowledgment prior to submitting application to the Salary and Leaves Committee.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY THE DEPARTMENT/DIVISION

Signature of Department Chairperson Armand Escalante Date 10-22-82
Comments:

Signature of Division Chairperson Choran Date 10/22/82
Comments:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY THE OFFICE OF INSTRUCTION

Signature of Vice President/Asst. Superintendent
Instructional & Student Services Joseph M. Zager Date 10-23-82
Comments:

FINAL ACTION BY THE SALARY AND LEAVES COMMITTEE:

- Recommend approval to the Board of Trustees
- Not recommend approval to the Board of Trustees

Walter K. Coleman Signature - Chairperson, Salary and Leaves Committee Date 12-3-83

John D. Rader Signature - Authorized Agent for the Board Date 11/29/83

STATEMENT OF PROPOSED SABBATICAL ACTIVITY

During this one-semester sabbatical I would like to reside and travel in Spain. The purpose of the sabbatical would be to update myself linguistically and culturally in the language which I am presently teaching. By immersing myself to the highest degree possible in the language and culture of Spain, I would attempt to take advantage of the opportunity to observe dialectal, lexical and syntactic differences. I believe it is very important for a teacher of a foreign language to periodically update his linguistic and cultural knowledge by residing and/or traveling in a country where they speak the language that he teaches. I believe this to be so because both language and culture are constantly evolving and undergoing change. I believe a good teacher should try to keep abreast of these changes. I have chosen Spain because that is where Hispanic culture and the language originated.

In order to accomplish my purpose, I would like to spend the first three weeks of my sabbatical reading about the geographical, historical and cultural importance of the places I intend to visit and in making the final arrangements for the journey. I would then spend approximately one month in Southern Spain, (Andalucía). I would spend approximately one month in Central Spain, (the Castillas), and I would spend the third month exploring various other Spanish regions and cities. While in Spain I intend to visit as many places of historical or cultural interest as possible. This would include such things as museums, theatres, monuments, exhibits, etc. On the journey home I plan brief stays in Rome, Italy and Paris, France.

STATEMENT OF VALUE AND BENEFIT OF THE SABBATICAL

I believe that granting me this sabbatical to reside and travel in Spain will benefit the College because it will make me a better teacher and help me to do a better job in the classroom. Most of the information that is available to a teacher of foreign languages comes from textbooks. Such information often becomes stale or inaccurate. The opportunity to travel and reside in Spain would help me update myself both culturally and linguistically. It would make my classroom explanations more accurate and hopefully more interesting.

This sabbatical would benefit me personally because it would provide me with the opportunity for cultural enrichment. It would also improve my fluency in the language which I primarily teach and it would broaden my perspective of the place where it all originated.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SABBATICAL

1. To investigate the extent of the use of the "ceceo" versus the "seseo" pronunciation of the letters Z and C (before E and I) and any problems of communication that may result for a person who speaks Latin-American Spanish.
2. To investigate differences in the vocabulary of everyday items that may exist between Peninsular and Latin-American Spanish.
3. To note the use of common, everyday idioms and see whether any change has taken place in their form or usage.
4. To observe any unusual use of syntactical structure for the purpose comparing it with what is presented in Spanish textbooks in use at Mount San Antonio College.
5. To observe culturally significant speech patterns such as formulas of courtesy to see if they are different from what is taught in textbooks.
6. To obtain slides or other visual materials that can be used to enhance classroom presentations.

STATEMENT OF BENEFIT OF SABBATICAL TO MT SAC

This sabbatical can be of value to the College because it will provide resource materials to teachers of Spanish and to the Modern Language Department in the following areas:

1. Slides of historical places of cultural significance.
2. Observations on dialect differences encountered in various parts of Spain.
3. Observations on lexical differences between Spain and Hispanic America.
4. Observations on idiomatic and syntactical structures of Spanish.
5. Information on a variety of culturally significant places and activities.
6. The self-improvement in linguistic and cultural matters of a member of the Modern Language Department of the College.

ITINERARY

(Dates are approximate to allow for the constraints of travel schedules.)

- February 6-28 at home doing final readings and making final arrangements.
- March 1-3 En route to Southern Spain.
- March 4-April 21 Residence in Málaga or Torremolinos. (Southern Spain)
- Travel to: Córdoba. Visiting the Arabic mosque, the Jewish synagogue and the bullfighting museum.
- Granada. Visiting the Alhambra.
- Jerez. Visiting a typical wine cellar.
- Sevilla Visiting the cathedral and the Alcázar Palace.
- Other cities and places of interest as time and opportunity allow.
- April 22-May 12 Residence in Madrid. Visiting the Prado Museum, the Teatro de la Zarzuela, the Retiro Park, etc. etc.
- Travel to: Toledo. Visiting the Museum of Santa Cruz.
- Aranjuez. Visiting the Royal Palace.
- Avila Visiting the Convent of St. Teresa.
- El Escorial. Visiting the Monastery-museum.
- May 13-26 Exploring various cities such as Burgos and San Sebastian while en route to Barcelona.
- May 27-June 2 Barcelona. Visiting the Picasso Museum, the cathedral, the Gaudí church of the Holy Family.
- Side trip to Montserrat.
- June 3-7 Rome, Italy. Visiting the Vatican and museums
- June 8-12 Paris, France. Visiting the Louvre museum and other points of interest.
- June 13 Return flight home.