

The "Theory of Humours" as a key to understanding some Shakespearean characters today (José Luis Oncins Martínez)

In *The Taming of the Shrew*, Petruchio refuses to have meat for dinner (or give it to Katherine) because he believes it causes a hot temper and arouses anger: "I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt and dried away. And I expressly am forbid to touch it, for it engenders cholera, planteth anger; and better 'twere that both of us did fast, since of ourselves, ourselves are choleric" (Act IV, scene i). Even though a modern reader may find this passage difficult to understand, the connection between meat, cholera (bile) and anger would have been easily identified by an Elizabethan audience, and is easily explained through humoral theory, a pseudo science dating back to ancient times and still very much alive in the Renaissance. The student interested in this topic should first of all familiarize him/herself with the theory and then use it to explain a few passages like the one quoted above that may be difficult to understand today.

Malapropisms as a comic device in Shakespeare's plays: *The Merry Wives of Windsor* (José Luis Oncins Martínez)

A malapropism occurs when a character mistakenly uses a word that sounds like another word but that has a different meaning, thus causing laughter. This type of verbal blunder stands out as one of Shakespeare's favourite comic devices, especially in his comedies. In this essay, the student will explore Shakespeare's use of malapropisms in *The Merry Wives of Windsor* and their stylistic function.

Reflections of the myth of Pygmalion in English literature (M^a Luisa Harto Trujillo e Ignacio Fernández Portero)

Among the stories narrated in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, we find the one about Pygmalion, creator of a statue that ended up becoming a woman. This story has had a great impact on different manifestations of universal literature in the course of history, and of course in English literature too.

Orpheus: from classical mythology to English music (M^a Luisa Harto Trujillo e Ignacio Fernández Portero)

Orpheus, the legendary musician, poet and prophet of Classical Mythology, who descended to the underworld in order to retrieve his wife, is one of the main figures of Classical tradition, being portrayed or alluded to in countless forms of art as films, opera, poetry, painting and, of course, in English music. In this work we will analyze his presence in different manifestations of English music, specially, in the *Orpheus* of Judge Smith (2011); the *Abattoir Blues/The Lyre of Orpheus* of Nick Cave and the Bad Seeds, or in the famous *From the Underworld* of the UK Band The Herd.

The plural of English nouns (Manuel Sánchez García)

This piece of work aims at offering an overview of the grammatical rules regulating the use of plural in English. This will be done both from a synchronic and a diachronic perspective; the former will offer a description of the main regulations affecting the plural of nouns in present-

day English, whereas the latter will aim at gaining some insight into the main irregularities and peculiar cases.

“Minor” tropes in English (Manuel Sánchez García)

Most of the attention devoted to tropes in English, both traditionally and in state-of-the-art studies, goes to such important mechanisms as metaphor and metonymy. Other tropes, however, perhaps not so recurrent in everyday language but undoubtedly relevant for communication, also deserve a good deal of attention. In this piece of work, an overview of some of those tropes –personification, simile, hyperbole, understatement, allusion, pun, symbol...– will be offered and illustrated with practical examples both from everyday and literary language.

The literary text in English: The case of drama (Manuel Sánchez García)

This piece of work aims at offering a general account of the main features of plays, thus distinguishing them from other varieties of literary texts. Attention will be paid to such important components as dialogue, action, characters, stage directions and, of course, dramatic language. Fragments of plays from different literary periods will be used as contrasting examples to show the evolution of this genre in English.

The literary text in English: The case of fiction (Manuel Sánchez García)

This piece of work aims at offering a general account of the main features of novels and short stories, thus distinguishing them from other varieties of literary texts. Attention will then be paid to such important components as point of view, narrative voice, writing modes and characters, among others. Fragments of fiction from different literary periods will be used as contrasting examples to show the evolution of this genre in English.

The representation of Spanish culture in Mary Pix's Restoration drama (Luis J. Conejero Magro)

This final year dissertation aims at studying Mary Pix's comedy *The Spanish Wives* (1696) to analyse the way English audiences and playwrights perceived, characterised and represented Spanish customs at the end of the seventeenth century. As is well known, Mary Pix's plays expose her avant-garde approach to theatre. Abundant references to Spanish place names and names of individuals indicate her concern for the 'islamisation' of Spain, the role of women and the importance of race. This final year dissertation helps to highlight the significance of female writers who have receded into obscurity, particularly playwrights, together with their importance for the culture at their time, as studied in the subject: 'Cultura y Civilización de los Países de Habla Inglesa I' (2016/2017).

***My own private Idaho*: Intertextual appropriation of William Shakespeare's second tetralogy (Luis J. Conejero Magro)**

Probably one of the best well-known examples of queer representation in postmodern cinema is *My Own Private Idaho* (Gus Van Sant, 1992). This final year project will analyse the appropriation and modification of William Shakespeare's *1 Henry IV*, *2 Henry IV* and *Henry V*,

which serves as an illustration of what it means to be queer on screen. This project will examine the use of the marginal characters of Shakespeare's second tetralogy, especially Falstaff, prince Hal and Poins, and the intertextual corporeal and grotesque tropes uttered by these three Shakespearean characters in the film.

Shakespeare and politics: A two-way influence in Renaissance culture (Luis J. Conejero Magro)

The new doctrine of the school of Salamanca of popular sovereignty –by which the idea of the divine origin of kingship, without mediation, was radically modified– had an important bearing on the shaping of Shakespeare's tragic characters and, hence, on the style of his works. This final year dissertation will focus on Francisco de Vitoria's ideas about the origin of the *res publica* power and kingship, which are very much in keeping with the marked differences that exist between the protagonists of some of Shakespeare's 'tragic' dramas.

Cultural traits in David Mitchell's *Cloud atlas*: The theory of intertextuality (Luis J. Conejero Magro)

The embedded narrative structure presented by David Mitchell in his novel *Cloud Atlas* (2004) offers the reader an exclusive view of the concept of dystopia. This final year project aims at studying how difficult it is to render into a language other than English the primitive language of David Mitchell's *Cloud Atlas*, especially the Valleymen's vocabulary. The problems in translating these linguistic elements of the fantastic literature created by David Mitchell will be explained in this project, as they are part and parcel of the representation of the condition of life and the political scenario represented in Mitchell's novel.

An analysis of *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight's* main prosodic features (Bernardo Santano Moreno)

Vernacular English prosody underwent a most important change in the 14th century. By the end of the century, Chaucer was using a new verse form, although some northern poets were still using formulas based on the old Germanic Alliterative system. This is the case of *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* where many of the old forms are still found. The paper should analyse the main characteristics of *Sir Gawain's* prosodic system.

An analysis of two translations into Spanish of Chaucer's "General Prologue" to the *Canterbury tales* (Bernardo Santano Moreno)

Two complete translations into Spanish of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* are Pedro Guardia Massó's (Madrid: Madrid : Alhambra, 1983) and Jesús Serrano's (Madrid: Gredos, 2004). The paper should analyse and evaluate the main features of the Spanish versions of the "General Prologue" in these two prose translations.

Pagan and Christian elements in *Beowulf*: An analysis of the burial rituals (Bernardo Santano Moreno)

There are three burial rituals described in *Beowulf*. An analysis of these funerary ceremonies will reveal that, regardless of the poet's Christian background, both pagan and Christian

elements are woven into the poem and that the old Germanic set of beliefs were often integrated or adapted to the new faith.

Middle English vocabulary: French, Latin, Celtic and Scandinavian loans (Bernardo Santano Moreno)

The paper should explore one of the most dramatic changes in the English language: the transition from Old to Middle English. During this process, a substantial portion of the vocabulary of Germanic origin in English was replaced by French, Latin, Celtic and Scandinavian words.

Hey there, I'm using Whatsapp! Age/gender differences in Whatsapp interactions (Carolina Amador Moreno)

This Project aims at studying the differences in usage of WhatsApp amongst male and female users, and will concentrate on age and/or gender factors. The project will be based on the analysis of a small corpus created by the student, where socio-linguistic theories focusing on differences between speakers of different ages/sex communicate (following the guidelines provided in the subject Análisis Sociolingüístico del Inglés) will be applied.

Perceptual dialectology: Folk responses to non-standardness in Youtube (Carolina Amador Moreno)

This final year project will look at how non-experts react to different dialects of English as portrayed on the web. The study will focus on perceptual dialectology issues that will be discussed in the context of the module on Variación Lingüística del inglés).

The making of dictionaries: from Johnson to the influence of Corpus Linguistics (Carolina Amador Moreno)

This option involves thorough reading of one of the following books:

- *Lost for words: The hidden history of the Oxford English Dictionary* (by Lynda Mugglestone)
- *Caught in the web of words* (by K. M. Elisabeth Murray)
- *The meaning of everything: The story of the Oxford English Dictionary* (by Simon Winchester)

The project will analyse the story told in the book of choice in the light of the development of dictionaries during the age of prescriptivism, as studied in the subject Historia de la Lengua I.

Using poetry in the EFL classroom? (Elena Rebollo Cortés)

When planning a language class, teachers usually focus on using a myriad of activities hoping to build their students' linguistic and communicative skills. Reading and listening comprehensions, writings, grammar, vocabulary and phonetic activities are staples in any

lesson plan. This TFG proposal stems from the following key-question: is there any room in daily English-teaching practice for poetry? Can this “difficult” and “high-brow” literary genre be engaging for students and help them expand their English skills?

Promoting reading in the EFL classroom through graphic novels (Elena Rebollo Cortés)

One of the most important questions a language teacher asks himself is how can he make students read more in English. Thus, the inclusion of attractive texts in the class becomes paramount. Nowadays, graphic novels have become an alternative to more “traditional” texts in the classroom. This TFG aims to explore the possibilities of using graphic novels as an interdisciplinary tool for teaching and learning not only language, but also historical, social and political issues.

***The House on Mango Street*: Chicano Literature in the EFL classroom (Elena Rebollo Cortés)**

Sandra Cisneros’ *The House on Mango Street* is one of the most celebrated works by Chicano literature in the USA. It has achieved canonical status and is regularly read and discussed in the American classrooms. However, this moving novel is almost unknown in our country among students of English. This TFG proposal challenges the idea that Cisneros’ work should remain in the margins of the EFL classroom. Therefore, its focus is placed on how to engage Spanish students with Cisneros’ text, using it as a teaching tool and exploiting it in the EFL class by paying special attention to her double use of English and Spanish in the narration of the protagonist’s coming-of-age experience.

The novel in the first half of the twentieth century. Two points of view: Joyce and Lawrence (Jesús Marín Calvarro)

The novel in the first half of the twentieth century explores not only new methods of telling a story but also certain topics that were considered very delicate or even taboo by the English society of the time. Joyce’s stream of consciousness was an unconventional approach to narration; Lawrence’s views of sexuality deeply shocked the Victorian morals of English Society.

The novel in the twentieth century: Graham Greene and Salman Rushdie (Jesús Marín Calvarro)

The evolution of the novel continues in the second half of the twentieth century. The English novel of this period covers a wide range of topics and styles. Two authors represent the great diversity of the novel in this century: Graham Greene and his so called catholic novels and the magical realism of Salman Rushdie and the stir caused by his works in the Muslim world.

Romantic poets and Victorian poets: The rural versus the urban (Jesús Marín Calvarro)

The Romantic Movement started in England with the publication of *Lyrical Ballads*, a joint work by Wordsworth and Coleridge. Other romantic poets followed: Shelley, Keats, Byron. Their works share certain characteristics that make them different from the Victorian poets. In the works of Browning or Tennyson, on the other hand, new ways of writing poetry can be found though the influence of the Romantics in their poetry is still noticeable.

Sir Walter Scott and Jane Austen: Two ways of writing novels in the Romantic Period (Jesús Marín Calvarro)

The English novel appearing at the beginning of the eighteenth century and evolving gradually during that period changes dramatically at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Sir Walter Scott invents and develops the historical novel while Jane Austen shows a special gift to portray the English society of her time while, at the same time, she proves that innate ability in writing novels is not exclusively an asset of men.

A comparative analysis of two Spanish translations of Washington Irving's *Tales of Alhambra* (Luis Girón Echevarría)

This paper aims at carrying out a comparative analysis of selected fragments from two Spanish translations of Washington Irving's *Tales of Alhambra*.

Ngugi wa Thiong'o and Chinua Achebe on the politics of the language debate in Africa (Luis Girón Echevarría)

The essay will focus on the differing views of Nigerian writer Chinua Achebe and Kenyan writer Ngugi wa Thiong'o over the language debate in Africa (the use of English versus the indigenous languages).

The literary image of the native American in William Cullen Bryant's poetry (Luis Girón Echevarría)

This project will trace and analyze the recurrent presence of the Native American in the poetry of William Cullen Bryant.

A comparative analysis of two Spanish translations of Vladimir Nabokov's *Lolita* (Luis Girón Echevarría)

This piece of work will present a comparative analysis of selected fragments from two Spanish translations of Nabokov's controversial novel *Lolita*.

Translating Hemingway (Olvido Soria Pequeno)

This project, which draws on the student's knowledge of English-Spanish translation, will focus on a selection of texts by Hemingway and its translation into Spanish. The student will analyze them to explore the main difficulties of rendering Hemingway's literary style into our language.

Translating literature: problems and solutions (Olvido Soria Pequeno)

Descriptor: The aim of this project is to research how literary translators solve linguistic problems and difficulties. The student will compare different translations into Spanish of the same text in English thereby analyzing how these problems are solved and rendered into our language. This project should develop the translation and editing techniques learned by the student in the Translation subjects of the degree.

Online (re)sources for the study of American literature (Diana Villanueva Romero)

This final year dissertation aims at encouraging the student's reflection on the use of online (re)sources for the study of American Literature. In order to accomplish this, the student will be asked to reflect on the suitability of online (re)sources in an academic setting, as well as to create an annotated compilation of useful online (re)sources as a sample of what good academic (re)sources really are.

Online (re)sources for the study of English literature (Diana Villanueva Romero)

This final year dissertation aims at encouraging the student's reflection on the use of online (re)sources for the study of English Literature. In order to accomplish this, the student will be asked to reflect on the suitability of online (re)sources in an academic setting, as well as to create an annotated compilation of useful online (re)sources as a sample of what good academic (re)sources really are.

"The rape of the lock" in Translation (Diana Villanueva Romero)

This final year dissertation aims at comparing two translations into Spanish of Alexander Pope's poem "The rape of the lock" (1712-1714) with its original version in English.

Animals in translation: The translation of *Juicio a los humanos* into English (Diana Villanueva Romero)

Juicio a los humanos (2006) is an ecological fable written by José Antonio Jáuregui which was published in English version in 2013. Interestingly, in these two works the characterization of the animal protagonists through language has a special importance that deserves attention from a contrastive perspective in both its Spanish and English version. This final year dissertation aims at looking at these two versions from such an angle.

Phraseology and fairy tales: "Once upon a time" (Gustavo Rodríguez Martín)

Phraseology, as a branch of linguistics, considers certain recurrent expressions belonging to different literary genres as part of the 'phrasicon'; i.e., the complete set of phraseological units in a given language. These recurrent expressions, however, often take on a life of their own and become detached from their original textual environment. This TFG will explore how one of the trademark phrases in fairy tales ("once upon a time") is used outside this genre, in texts that include literary, journalistic, and political discourse. The set of examples for analysis will be mined from a series of online corpora.

Phraseology and fairy tales: "They lived happily ever after" (Gustavo Rodríguez Martín)

Phraseology, as a branch of linguistics, considers certain recurrent expressions belonging to different literary genres as part of the 'phrasicon'; i.e., the complete set of phraseological units in a given language. These recurrent expressions, however, often take on a life of their own and become detached from their original textual environment. This TFG will explore how one of the trademark phrases in fairy tales ("they lived happily ever after" and derived forms) is

used outside this genre, in texts that include literary, journalistic, and political discourse. The set of examples for analysis will be mined from a series of online corpora.

The “black girl” in Bernard Shaw’s *The black girl in her search for God* (Gustavo Rodríguez Martín)

Written when the author was “held up in Knysna for five weeks in the African summer and English winter of 1932,” this short story incorporates issues of cultural, ethnic, gender, and religious difference. This TFG explores the differences between the main protagonist of the story, the ‘black girl’, and the cultural background of the author, which serves as a contrastive element. More specifically, the student will study all sorts of conflict that stem from the different—sometimes opposing—views of the protagonist and the other characters, in particular whenever those differences are based on questions of gender or ethnicity.

The “God” in Bernard Shaw’s *The black girl in her search for God* (Gustavo Rodríguez Martín)

Written when the author was “held up in Knysna for five weeks in the African summer and English winter of 1932,” this short story incorporates issues of cultural, ethnic, gender, and religious difference. This TFG explores the differences between the main protagonist of the story, the ‘black girl’, and the cultural background of the author, which serves as a contrastive element. More specifically, the student will study all sorts of conflict that stem from the different—sometimes opposing—views of the protagonist and the other characters, in particular whenever those differences are based on discrepancies in their sets of religious beliefs or other theological questions.

Form and function of Cockney English in Dickens’s *Pickwick Papers* (Pablo Ruano San Segundo)

This project looks into the fictional representation of Cockney English in Charles Dickens’s first novel: *Pickwick Papers*. The aim of this piece of work is to scrutinize both the form and the function of this London dialect, paying special attention to Sam Weller, one of the main protagonists of the story.

Form and function of Cockney English in Dickens’s *Martin Chuzzlewit* (Pablo Ruano San Segundo)

This project looks into the fictional representation of Cockney English in Charles Dickens’s: *Martin Chuzzlewit*. The aim of this piece of work is to scrutinize both the form and the function of this London dialect, paying special attention to Sarah Gamp, one of Charles Dickens’s most memorable characters of all time.

The role of characters’ hands in 19th-century fictional narratives (Pablo Ruano San Segundo)

This project looks into the role of body language in fictional narratives. Specifically, this piece of work will focus on the function of characters’ hands (with his hands in his pockets, her hand in his shoulder, etc.) in Victorian novels, which convey stylistically significant functions in the construction of fictional universes.

The representation of the simultaneous occurrence of speech and body language in fictional narratives (Pablo Ruano San Segundo)

This project analyses suspensions in literary texts. A suspension is a linguistic unit that can be defined as an interruption of the speech of a fictional character by the narrator. They are likely places to contain information on a fictional character's body language. This piece of work looks into how they can create an impression of simultaneity between the character's speech and the body language described by the narrator.