Multilingual Gazette
Language Center, University of Rochester

It’s the end of the semester and things are winding down, vacation is almost here so finish strong and good luck everyone!
The Holiday edition Multilingual Gazette is here with articles in Korean, Portuguese, Russian, Hebrew, Japanese, and French.

For more information please contact the Language Center by calling 585-276-6701 or send an email to tvaldez@ur.rochester.edu

Happy Holidays!! Here are some seasonal fun facts:
- Each year, 33 million real Christmas trees are sold. Not counting artificial ones!
- Eggnog was first made in 1607.
- Australians celebrate Christmas at the beach or barbecuing!
- On Christmas Eve in Sweden people watch a Disney Christmas special

In Today's Paper
Read how this South Korean company filters out bad comments online!

Celebrate Christmas! with KFC?..

This November, the water level in Venice reached record highs…
악플을 필터해주는 "클린봇"
악플과의 전쟁으로 인하여 피해를 입은 많은 연예인들과 시민들을 위해서 네이버는 11월 12일 오후부터 악플을 가려주는 "클린봇"을 소개했다.

욕만 'ㅇ'으로 가)=='끗이 깨끗이 다리 이제는 부정적인 표현들이나 불쾌한 욕들을 AI로 감지해 숨겨주는 기능을 개발한 것이다.

다음도 이런 기능을 소개해 관심을 얻고 있었다. 그들은 '악플 청소'에 시간을 투자했지만 네이버는 AI를 이용하여 일은 더 융통성 있게 처리한 것이다.

악플 때문에 지난 20년 동안 많은 연예인들이 우울증에 시달렸다. 설리, 종현, 최진실 등 많은 스타들이 자신의 삶을 마쳤다.

사람이기에 우리는 더 나아질 삶을 위해서 서로를 도와주어야 하는 것은 사실이지만 컴퓨터 스크린 뒤에서 모르는 사람들에게 욕설을 하는 것은 도덕적으로 무책임한 행동이라고 믿는다.

우리들은 책임감 있는 사람들로 주목 상장해야 나갔으면 좋겠다. 그러려고 믿는다.

Yeahyun(Sunnie) Limson, '21

A "Cleaning Robot" that filters out Bad Comments
As many people struggle from terrible comments online, NAVER introduced a "Cleaning Robot" that is able to filter out bad comments on their websites.

Different from the system that only censored curse words in the past, all negative and disgusting comments will be filtered out, using Artificial Intelligence.

DAUM introduced a clean-up for all their terrible comments online, which drew a lot of users' attention. However, NAVER invested in using AI for its users.

Many lives have been affected by the comments online. Many celebrities struggled with depression from discouraging comments towards them, online. Many celebrities decided to take their own lives, including Suli, Jonghyun and Choi Jinsil.

We are humans and we can encourage ourselves to lead better lives by helping each other know what we need to improve on, but no one has the right to stand behind the screens and harass people they do not "approve of." I believe that this is a very immoral act, very irresponsible as well.

I hope we grow to become responsible people. I know that we are all capable of doing so.
Уровень воды в Венеции 12 ноября поднялся на 187 см выше нормы. За историю наблюдений выше вода в город поднималась только в 1966 году. Итальянское правительство 14 ноября ввело режим чрезвычайного положения, спустя четыре дня вода начала отступать. Размер ущерба от стихийного бедствия пока не подсчитан окончательно, но мэр Венеции Луиджи Бруньяро заявил, что речь идет минимум о миллиарде евро.

"Высокая вода" (acqua alta) – феномен, характерный для Венеции, когда город затапливает из-за повышения уровня Адриатического моря. О приходе "высокой воды" говорят, когда она поднимается более чем на 110 см от нулевой точки, расположенной в венецианском квартале Пунта-делла-Салюте. В среднем, уровень воды в Венеции поднимается более чем на 110 см четыре-шесть раз в год, обычно в зимние месяцы.

The water level in Venice on November 12 rose 187 cm above normal. For the history of observations above, water in the city rose only in 1966. The Italian government imposed a state of emergency on November 14, four days later the waters began to recede. The amount of damage from the natural disaster has not yet been finalized, but Venice Mayor Luigi Bruniaro said that we are talking about a minimum of a billion euros. "High water" (acqua alta) - a phenomenon characteristic of Venice, when the city floods due to rising levels of the Adriatic Sea. The arrival of "high water" is said to be when it rises more than 110 cm from the zero point located in the Venetian quarter of Punta della Salute. On average, the water level in Venice rises by more than 110 cm four to six times a year, usually in the winter months.
Teaching children how to speak Hebrew is very tiring, but they are very similar to university students. For example, both do better when they play and work together, and they do better when they like what they are learning. It is important to keep learning fun when kids grow up to be students at universities.

Anna Langer, '21

Sonhos de Natal

O Natal, a minha época favorita em Portugal, está mesmo à porta! Durante esta altura passo mais tempo com a família e amigos e posso dedicar-me a passar 3 dias a comer delícias. Os meus avós cozinham bacalhau, a minha mãe faz sonhos (o melhor doce de Natal) e eu ajudo a arrumar enquanto me sento à mesa a comer tudinho.

Leonor Teles '21

Christmas, my favorite time of the year in Portugal, is just around the corner! During this time, I spend more time with family and friends and devote myself to spending 3 days eating delicious food. My grandparents cook codfish, my mother makes 'sonhos' (the best Christmas candy) and I help clean up while sitting at the table eating everything.
日本でのクリスマスはアメリカと比べて、結構違う。日本では冬の間に祝う宗教が無いけど、ほとんどの人達は、クリスマスを祝う。しかし、日本では日本なりの祝い方がある。

日本では恋人と祝う場合が多い。一日中、夜外に行く。最後には立席で夕食を一緒に食べる。日本ではクリスマスでも店が開いていて、一年の中で、最も忙しい日である。夕食の後は、プレゼント交換をするときもある。プレゼントは普通一個で、結構値段が高い物である。

恋人がいない場合は、家族と祝う。大体は、アメリカと似ているが、日本並みの祝い方がある。恋人との場合と同じように、プレゼントは一個で、レストランで夕食を食べる時もあるが、必ず食べる食べ物が二つある。それは、クリスマス風のデコレーションのケーキとケンタッキーである。

たまに家に飾り物を飾る家もある。しかし、それは内辺であり、外見には絶対飾らない。クリスマスツリーも光を12月の頭に付ける。そして、25日が過ぎた瞬間に全部片付ける。なぜなら、日本人にとっては、クリスマスよりも正月の方が大事な祝日であるから。

The holiday seasons in Japan is very different compared to what happens in America. Japan doesn’t have any religions that celebrate a holiday during the winter seasons. But, most people celebrate Christmas even if they aren’t Christian. In Japan, they have their own traditions during Christmas.

In Japan, people tend to celebrate Christmas with their loved ones. They would go out either the entire day or just at night. The night usually ends with a fancy dinner at a restaurant followed by the exchange of gifts. The reason why they go to a restaurant is because most stores in Japan are open on Christmas. In fact it is one of the most busiest days of the year. The gifts that people receive are usually just one. But the one gift tends to be quite expensive.

If it is with families, like those who don’t have loved ones :(, would be similar to how it is celebrated in America, but most characteristics are similar to those who have loved ones. The gift is usually one expensive item and some go out to eat at a restaurant. One staple of Christmas Day in Japan are two foods that you MUST have. They are cakes that has been decorated to the Christmas theme and KFC(no lie!).

Some families in Japan decorate their houses but only the interior and not the exterior. It is usually only a Christmas tree and few lights. It is usually put during the beginning of December. But as soon as the 25th passes, they immediately put it down and clean it up. This is because New Year’s Day is a very important day for Japanese people.

Daiki Nishioka’21
Hi! If you’re invested in publishing your story for the Multilingual Gazette please contact the language center by calling 585-275-5156 or send an email to tvaldez@ur.rochester.edu

Réflexion sur l’œuvre de Patrick Modiano

Pour que tu ne te perdes pas dans le quartier

Dans son roman *Pour que tu ne te perdes pas dans le quartier*, ainsi que dans son discours de réception du prix Nobel, Patrick Modiano discute la nature de la mémoire et celle de l’oubli. Il décrit comment le plus grand coût de l’oubli est d’être oublié, la plus grande peur de l’homme. Son roman et son discours font appel à l’action pour lutter contre l’oubli. Modiano, en écrivant ses livres, a « [souligné] au crayon le nom d’un inconnu, » d’un oublié, et il a « [imaginé] quelle avait été sa vie » (Modiano). En faisant cela, Modiano les a sauvés du vide de l’obscurité et de l’oubli ; il leur a donné une vie, il leur a rendu immortels. Jean Daragane, le personnage principal du roman *Pour que tu ne te perdes pas dans le quartier*, en écrivant son propre livre, fait la même chose pour immortaliser les gens de son enfance : Annie Astrand, Guy Torstel, les gens qui autrement seraient oubliés.

On peut être oubliés dans le monde, « on peut se perdre ou disparaître dans une grande ville ; » alors, Modiano nous demande d’écrire, d’immortaliser les gens dans notre vie, de nous immortaliser pour que nous ne nous perdions pas dans le quartier de l’oubli, pour que nous ne soyons pas perdus dans l’histoire de la vie, pour que nous ne soyons jamais oubliés (Modiano).

*Akhil Kholwadwala,’22*

Reflection of the work of Patrick Modiano

*So You Don’t Get Lost in the Neighborhood*

In his novel, *So You Don’t Get Lost in the Neighborhood*, as well as in his Nobel lecture, Patrick Modiano discusses the nature of memory and forgetting. He describes how the greatest cost of forgetting is to be forgotten–our greatest fear. Given this, his novel and his lecture serve as a call to action to fight against this act of forgetting. Modiano, in writing his novels, simply took the name of an unknown person, of someone who had been forgotten, and he imagined what their life was like (Modiano). In doing this, Modiano saved these individuals from the void of obscurity; he gave them a life and made them immortal. The principal character in Modiano’s aforementioned novel, Jean Daragane–also an author–in writing his own novel, did the same to immortalize the people from his childhood: Annie Astrand, Guy Torstel, people who would otherwise be forgotten.

We can easily be forgotten in this world–according to Modiano, we can lose ourselves or simply disappear–therefore, he asks us to write. He implores us to immortalize the people in our lives, to immortalize ourselves so that we do not loose ourselves in the neighborhood of the forgotten, so that our names and our stories will never be lost in the history of life, so that we ourselves will never be forgotten (Modiano).