Christine Garst-Santos in an increasingly complex, interconnected, and ever-changing world, even right here in South Dakota—we determined that our problem was not and is not the value of our skillsOn the contrary, our problem seemed to be that very few peo ple—both inside and outside the academy—understood what we do in language programs or that language study develops these valuable skills. is, therefore, is not another story of the humanities in crisis. Rather, this is one example of a multi pronged strategy to push back on that narrative and to showcase that "our humanis tic studies do [much-needed] work in the world" (Lubar). rough a combination of curricular innovations and a robust marketing campaign on the role language study plays in upskilling graduates, we have managed to raise the number of bachelor of arts degrees on campus by a full percentage point, or eighty-six students, in a matte of two years; stabilize or grow enrollment in all language programs; raise the pro le of language study on campus and in the community through a new Workplace Intercultural Competence certi cate; and brand the new School of American and Global Studies as the intellectual and cultural core of SDSU (see "School of Ameri can and Global Studies").

South Dakota State University is the state's Morrill Act land-grant university and its largest comprehensive institution of higher education. In fall 2017, SDSU had an enrollment of 12,527 students from all fty states and from eighty- ve coun tries. e university o ers 175 undergraduate majors, minors, and specializations as well as twenty-nine master's, thirteen doctoral, and two professional programs. Like

e Workplace

Intercultural

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Certificate: Showcasing How Language Study Does Work in the

World

Christine Garst-Santos exam for graduating majors. To this end, in the spring of 2017 we designed a shared

Christine Garst-Santos previously untapped 97% who had no programmatic incentive to study a language. As such, any new certi cate would need to be palatable to both faculty members and students in the target programs. In other words, we needed to design something that would be comprehensive enough to truly upskill students yet light enough in terms of credit hours that departments would actually get behind the initiative and encourage these bachelor of science students to add the new certi cate to their plan of study.

For these reasons, we decided to build the certi cate around the university's two-course Humanities and Arts/Diversity general education requirement, starting from the premise that any language study was better than no language study. Although we certainly recognized that a language minor or double major would provide the most sr(ang (ec)-8.)8 (d(u)-11(d(u)-11(d(u52.3043 (t)-3 (a)-1.7 (t)-9 (ec92d p))-7 (starting from the premise that any language minor or double major would provide the





Christine Garst-Santos components and make clear our intention of teaching these skills. Additionally, we wanted to ensure that we could easily assess this content to demonstrate course a certi cate e ectiveness. e faculty members agreed on the following four culture modules:

1. What is culture?

Working de nitions of culture and intercultural competence

Cultural-self awareness

Cultural-other awareness

Domestic subcultures, generational cultures, etc.

Culture-general models (individualist versus collectivist cultures, etc.)

2. What is language?

Language and perspective

Language-speci c points of view

Second language acquisition

3. Nonverbal communication and intercultural communication

Culture-general knowledge

Culture-speci c knowledge

Communicative con icts that come from cultural di erences (and how to navigate them)

4. Culture-speci c historical contexts (and con icts)

Exploration of global issues (migration, immigration, globalization)

History of the United States' interactions with target-language countries Target cultures' history in the United States (arrival, key cultural encounters, culturaTd [(14.5 (e)7 (r)-3.5 (a)-27.5 (l k)-27.5 (n)14.5 (o)13.5 (wl)147.5 (n)

Christine Garst-Santos communication studies department. e fourth and nal course was a management elective from the collaborating majors in agricultural economics, business economics, dairy science, animal science, hospitality management, construction management, operations management, and human-resource management. Our thinking behind each element was as follows. First, we posited that by taking two semesters of a modern language (French, German, or Spanish) students would gain a basic understanding of the challenges of second language acquisition, develop empathy, are gain insight into a culture different from their own. Second, this knowledge could then be expanded with overt course work in intercultural communication, which provided the basic theoretical tools to compare and contrast different cultural frames

Christine Garst-Santos (the SPCM 480: Intercultural Communication course is outside the department). However, we also wanted to expand the course beyond the theoretical component of intercultural communication to a theoretical exploration of intercultural competence in all its dimensions. In the current iteration, students can pursue the cer ti cate in the classroom, online, or using a mix of these two delivery options. ey also have a choice now for the intercultural component, which allows for scheduling exibility. e certi cate's evolution can be seen in tables 1 and 2.

e trends and demands at South Dakota State University re ect the trends seen at the national level. Like many of our colleagues, SDSU saw a decline in language ma jors and minors from roughly fall 2012 to fall 2017. In the years since then, however, e Workplace

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