

Title: Cultural dimensions of Second Language Acquisition (3)

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- ✓ **Dictated:** 김경진, 김민경, 정유현, 정재휴, 홍나경

[00:00]

Okay, first of all, we're gonna start off with an activity.

What is culture for you.

We're going to look at a mindmap.

Are there any leftover copies?

The mindmap is on the back page.

We didn't have a look at this before, did we?

No?

Okay.

So this, on the back, is a mindmap.

What is a mindmap?

Well, a mindmap is a diagram used to represent words, ideas, tasks, or other items linked to and arranged around the central key word or idea.

In this case, what is the key word or idea?

(student speaking)

Right, and that what chapter 3 is about, defining culture.

We've got culture, and we're thinking about .. What is it?

So a mindmap is used to generate, visualize, classify ideas, and as an aid in study, organization, problem solving, decision making, and writing.

So we use mindmaps to organize our ideas.

You can use some before you write an essay, for example.

You have an essay, and you have a topic for the essay.

You put the topic in there, and then you draw your mind map and you have lots of things connected to the topic of your essay.

That's important, right?

Because your essay has to be connected to the topic.

If it's not connected to the topic, it's off topic, that's gonna be a problem.

So we can use mindmaps in that way.

This is an example of what a mindmap can look like.

You got the idea, you got something, and you split further, and this can be split further, as it comes out.

So for example, you could have media in the middle.

You could have media, and then around, TV, radios, newspaper magazines.

So, you can have TV, radio, newspaper and magazines.

And you can have newspapers, morning, evening, national, local, or something like that.

So we have outlined that, at the back, and it's about culture.

What is culture for you.

And we talked about this quite a lot.

Culture and different meanings, many interpretations.

What do you need to do is... we've got culture here, and we've got lots of categories around.

Outside, like this.

Culture can be related to towns or cities.

For example, the houses in the town.

Culture can be related to business.

Business culture.

For example, hierarchy, style, and communication.

In hierarchy, we've got a [?3:29]

In style, we've got formal or informal, in communication we've got written.

Culture can be related to physical, which means body language and appearance.

Gestures, facial expressions, dressing features.

Culture can be related to politics.

Government, centralization of bureaucracy, democracy.

And it can be related to routines like meal times.

It can be related to food and drink of [04:01]

Acceptable, of non acceptable food, time, place, or the importance of food and drink.

And language.

This is one of the most important for us, because we're looking at language and it's related culture.

As it's related to language because we are looking at teaching and learning language.

And the cultural aspect of that.

So, culture means many things and we need to understand what culture is.

But we also are gonna focus on this language section.

So language is being split into spoken and written.

In spoken, we've got volume, formality, politeness and dialect.

In written, we've got length and formality.

And then in social life , we've got cross gender, tradition, hospitality, family life, greetings and emotion.

And in family life, we've got old people and children.

Older people and younger people... different culture.

[05:00]

Right?

It can be split ... down here.

You can see numbers around.

Number one, two, three, four, five and six.

There's a gap.

You need to fill in the gaps.

But before we do that, we need to check some of the vocabulary.

We've got hierarchy, and under hierarchy is obedience.

Obedience, when people, animals do what they are told to do.

Or students, when you tell your student to do something, can they do it?

They're being obedient.

Are your students obedient?

Probably disobedient at times.

We've got hierarchy, a system in which people or things are arranged according to their importance.

In Korea, we often think about Confucian.

Confucian is a hierarchy in a society or a family.

Centralization, in politics, government, centralization in bureaucracy.

Centralization when you remove authority from local areas and put it into one area.

We can see this in Korea in terms of business and politics centralized in Seoul.

And there's attempts at decentralization by booting the Sejong City.

That may not work of course.

And bureaucracy, government, it's famous because it's a bureaucracy.

System for controlling a country or organization, ... many officials who are employed to follow the rules carefully.

When you go down to some government department, and you have to fill in the form, and you hand it in and they say,

Oh you need this piece of paper and I don't have that piece of paper.

You have to go and get that piece of paper, so you go and get it.

And you come back and you give it to them and they say, oh you need another piece of paper.

And then you go away and come back and... very annoying.

Bureaucracy, usually.

We've got jargon... on the... language.

[07:16?] spoken language [07:18]

Jargon, special words and phrases which are used by particular groups of people, especially in their work.

We often talk about legal jargon, medical jargon, ... it's a particular set of vocabulary that people in different professions use.

Even teachers have jargon as well.

Legal jargon is famous when lawyers are speaking in legal language is harder to understand what they're talking about.

It's kind of... like another language.

And we've also got dialect.

Form of language that people speak in a particular part of a country.

Containing different words and grammar.

Okay, so we've got the numbers one to six.

There's a space, what you need to do with your partner, that means you two guys, you too.

You... well you can go this way or this way.

And you? You want to go forward or back?

This way? One two three? And you two?

So together with your partner, in your group, I want you to decide what word can you fill in to the gaps, what makes sense.

Okay, so we've got culture, towns, houses and then a gap in number 1.

What did you put in number one?

Schools, different cultures, different types of schools.

Neighbors, neighborhood, yeah.

Churches and parks, markets, so... streets and roads, those sorts of things in different cultures.

In Korea, many roads don't have [09:35], just the road, no space to walk on the side right?

In the past, in Korea people went to the market.

Now they go to supermarkets.

But the supermarket in Korea is different to the supermarket in Australia.

Very different.

[10:00]

When you go to supermarket in Australia, it's quiet.

Just walk around and that's it.

But in Korea, when you walk around, someone's trying to sell you something, and some guys are shouting that there's some discount, 삼겹살 or something.

So very different.

Very different because they are trying to bring the market culture into the supermarket.

Make people feel like the culture of the market is still there in the supermarket, right?

But there's one reason why Walmart came into Korea.

And Carrefour as well.

Those Carrefour and Walmart, they weren't successful .

One reason, because they were quiet.

And there was no guys saying 삼겹살 is on sale, and some other ladies selling some things.

Some people didn't like feeling and atmosphere, I think, of those places.

Possibly, that's part of the reason.

Tesco, are much smarter though because they connected the Samsung and Homeplus.

So they joined together and had a more style of supermarket that is more popular in Korea.

Part of the reason is the [11:30] possibly.

It's very strange as well because the other day I was in the Homeplus over here.

And some guy was walking in here with some 만두.

He had some frozen 만두 in his shopping trolley, and the lady was there selling the frozen 만두.

And she said, oh that mandu is not so good, this one is 1000 won cheaper than that one and it's better.

So she grabbed that from him and got this one and put it in.

And then she took that back.

You could never see that in Australia.

In Australia, that's called stealing.

When you take something from somebody, that's called stealing.

So just the streets themselves, the buildings, all these things are part of culture and are very different.

Then we've got cultural business, communication, [?12:35].

Sorry, up here, business style of hierarchy, obedience ... What is number two?

Command? Okay.

So if you are in a hierarchy, you give commands to the people in the low positions.

Rules that you have to follow.

Culture calls, etiquette, even language is in here because you need to use certain language.

To your boss or people higher we need to use certain way of speaking in level of politeness.

But in Korea, it's quite fixed in a company, the hierarchy.

And the boss tells the person below you have to do it and then you tell them, and they have to do it.

There's not much coming back this way.

It's all going down.

So you have to do what everyone says and follow the rules somewhat.

But in some hierarchies, it's less fixed and less strict.

You may be more independent and you can sort of do what you want.

In Korea, it's very important to follow what others tell you to do, but in other cultures that may be seen as a little dependent, that's not a good quality.

It's good for you to think for yourself.

And do things without having to be told by your boss, so that can be a different aspect of business hierarchy.

And we've got communication[?12:19] , what did you put for number3?

Spoken? Yeah everyone put spoken, that's a easy one.

So written communication, ways of writing business letters, but then ways of speaking in business.

In terms of ... well, lots of things: politeness, directness and [?14:40] directness.

(student speaking)

Yeah, formal or informal, the style.

Well, basically, in the company, you may ... again, you may have to be very formal in your dealings or your dress.

[15:00]

In other companies you may be informal in your dress, the relationship may be more familiar and friendly and informal.

In other cultures it may be very strict and controlled.

So the way of doing business could be more open and friendly, or informal or could be more formal.

Okay, and culture routines, number 4.

We've got meal times ... what did you put for number four?

Leisure time?

Yeah, when you have leisure time, that kind of thing.

How much leisure time, what you do in your leisure time can be part of your routine.

Work times, when people usually start work or finish work.

Do they have lunch, how long do they have for lunch.

Anything else?

(student speaking)

Yeah, usual times people wake up and when they go to bed.

(student speaking)

Exercise routines, that kind of routine.

Okay,

(student speaking)

Sorry?

(student speaking)

Yeah, that can be part of it as well.

And that's also probably in here, but the routines or greeting, they could be strict procedure as you go through, when you greet somebody.

That can be important as well.

All right, culture, food and drinks, acceptable nights and acceptable times, place, importance, we've got restaurants, and then there's a gap.

Café, isn't café just another word for a restaurant?

Can be, you mean the coffee shop?

(student speaking)

Ah, home. Mmm.

In some cultures, people may eat out a lot.

In other cultures, people may rarely eat out and usually eat at home.

Right?

Or people may go to the bar all the time and drink like in Korea.

Or people may not go out and drink much.

Anything else?

(student speaking)

Party place. Mmm.

Like the party in Haeundae?

(student speaking)

So, mmm.

Where do you go to parties?

(student speaking)

Mmmm. Everywhere.

Okay. Culture and language.

Spoken and written, and we've got body, formality for each other, politeness and dialect.

And number six.

What did you put for number six?

Slang? Tone?

Speed. Mmm.

How fast you speak.

Right.

In Busan, do people speak quickly or slowly?

(student speaking)

Quickly.

In Choongchungdo, people speak quickly or slowly?

(student speaking)

Mmm.

The opposites.

(student speaking)

Mmm. okay.

It's kind of standard language?

Generally, in Korea, standard Korean is associated with Seoul probably?

Right? Um... Yes, [19:23].

These kinds of things.

So, culture can be many things related to artifacts, products, ways that we behave, things we say.

All those kind of things.

We're focusing on these things in general, but particularly this section.

The language section.

It's what we'll be checking out mostly.

All right.

So, in the first lesson, I looked in some different quotes about culture.

[20:00]

In the first lesson, we had questions about what is language, what is culture,

what is language acquisition, those sorts of things.

In the what is culture section we had some quotes about culture.

Here, I want you... I'm gonna give you some five definitions and you need to decide which one you like is the best.

Because we're looking at teaching culture, and culture lies at the heart of the cultural experience.

What is culture? is to be question.

So, culture can mean different things to different people.

You can think about geography.

The geography of a country can create culture.

Some country with mini mountains or the country is very flat.

The climate, country that's rainy or humid or dry or... these kinds of things.

History, [20:58] all these things can change the culture.

Different races, countries, companies can have culture.

Different groups within society can have culture.

And we can see, hear or experience culture in behaviors, attitudes and gestures.

But we can also see in artifacts, the products and processes.

So I'm gonna give you five definitions of culture.

You need to select the one you think is closest to your idea.

Which one do you agree with most.

You may not agree 100%.

So you could identify some missing elements.

And you can add or take out something.

Or if you don't like any of these definitions, you can produce our own definition.

In your handout, we have these five definitions on page 2-3.

Slides 17 and slide 18.

The first one is 'the sum total of all the beliefs, values and norms shared by a group of people'.

The second one, 'the way you have been conditioned in a society to think, feel, interpret and react'.

The third one, 'the collective programming of the human mind'.

Number four, 'a large pool of experience composed of learned programmes for action and passed on from generation to generation'.

And five, 'all you need to know and believe in order to be accepted in a society'.

These are the five definitions.

Six is your definition.

If you want, don't like any of these, you can make your own definition.

So I want you to read through one, two, three, four, five.

Choose the one you like the best.

And think of why.

And when you finish choosing, compare with your partner.

Do they have the same idea or different idea.

And you can change the definition.

Or you can choose one and you can add something or take something out.

You can adapt it. Yeah, if you want.

Okay.

The first definition: Culture is the sum of total of all the beliefs, values and norms shared by a group of people.

Who agrees with this one?

Who likes this one?

Nobody?

So, beliefs, values and norms are not important?

(student speaking)

Okay. All right.

So it doesn't talk about products or practices.

This is about perspectives, basically.

It's about a view, about things or the way we view things as much..

But perspectives are part of culture.

The way we think.

Things we believe in is also part of culture.

Okay. But... there's something missing.

Number two: The way you have been conditioned in a society to think, feel, interpret and react.

It's talking a little about practices, about actions.

Who likes number two?

Nobody? Ah, you do?

Why do you like number two?

(student speaking)

[25:00]

Mmm, okay.

So, the way people do things is related to culture.

(student speaking)

Mmm. Mmm. Right.

Okay.

So, thinking and action. Acting.

Okay.

And what about the word 'conditioned'?

(student speaking)

Really? I like the word 'conditioned'.

Why don't you like the word 'conditioned'?

(student speaking)

So, we have a choice.

But is the fact that you have a choice part of conditioning?

That's possible as well. Right?

Some people are conditioned not to think, other people are conditioned to think for themselves and to question. Right?

Some cultures are, people are active in questioning and clearing and other ones are...

You should just accept things up.

So, that could be part of it as well.

So we may think, hopefully we have a choice.

But that could be part of conditioning, possibly.

But yeah.

It's ignoring the fact that we may...

There's conditioning but we may be opposite to choose and have some aspect where we make the decision without the conditioning.

And that's an aspect that we make decision

How about number three?

The collective programming of the human mind.

Because it's the shortest?

No? You wrote down many things, though.

Why do you like this one?

(student speaking)

Not crazy, but good example of programming or conditioning.

It's very explicit programming conditioning, actually.

But... that's... well, it's quite apparent, but in other cultures it may not be apparent.

It doesn't mean that there is no programming or conditioning.

It's still be there, but it's not so overt, not so opened or easy to see.

It's much sneaky sometimes.

(student speaking)

Okay. How about number four?

'A large pool of experience composed of learned programmes for action and passed on from generation to generation'.

(student speaking)

Seventy percent? Did you change it?

How did you change it?

(student speaking)

Okay. Experiencing including values and beliefs.

(student speaking)

Okay. So, experience, beliefs and values composed of [28:57] programmes

for thinking and action passed down from generation to generation.

That's very long.

So you know [29:10] we're just experience, but the perspective is also important.

And not just the processes or practices.

Okay.

The last one, five.

'All you need to know and believe in order to be accepted in a society'.

(student speaking)

[30:00]

Mmm. To be follow cultural, cultural norm to be accepted.

To me, it's not just about the society about as well.

It can be about a group within a society.

For example, when we talk about teenagers before.

So teenagers need to know and believe certain things to be accepted as being a part of teenager. Right?

If you don't know how to play some particular computer games, or if you don't know about latest K-pop, people or things like that, you may not be accepted.

Because you don't have that information.

You may not have the same beliefs.

So, it's not just about the society, it can be about any group, I think.

Okay, well...

Some of you chose one, two, three, four, five but many people didn't product your hand.

That means you chose number six.

My definition. You made your own definition.

Anybody who is number six?

No? Yes?

What is yours, number six definition?

(Student speaking)

Mmm. Why?

(Student speaking)

Right.

(Student speaking)

But other times, we don't.

We don't follow that.

We choose our own way of other reasons.

Okay. So...

What you're talking about is that everyone is part of a culture

but everyone is individual within that culture.

That's kind of you're talking about.

It's you're part of your culture, but you're individual in that culture and you interpret it and make choices by yourself.

But some of... what you see and what you choose is influenced by the culture.

But you're also an individual and you can interpret and act on your culture as well.

So... it's two aspects.

(Student speaking)

Sure. That's true.

You can go to the supermarket in America and buy rice.

But it's not out of cultural process.

(Student speaking)

Right. Yeah.

Because not everyone in the past ate rice breakfast, lunch and dinner.

But it's changed.

Culture has changed.

So that people do not always do that.

Some people have toast or bread in the morning instead of having rice.

So that is also an indicator of dynamic nature that we talked about.

Um,

in our book it talks about three components of culture and we will talk about this after the break.

talking about products, practices and perspectives

And we have talked about this already

We have labelled it as such but we have talked about products and artefacts.

And we in our mindmap, things like roads and those sorts of things.

[35:00]

They are products and artefacts.

practices and actions things that you do

and then perspectives and means your beliefs and values

so we can see that in the mindmap,

the different parts of the mindmap focus on

some of them are products

some of them are perspectives, right?

so we will look at this and look at this in a not just three parts but we will expand it

so let us take a little break and

we will look at this after the break and we will have a quick look at the cultural activity related to that as well.

we can think of culture in terms of products, practices and perspectives

artefacts, actions and meanings

does the perspective

in what the american council

national standard for foreign language education

but these are reflected in many other peoples' opinions on culture

we can instead of products, practices and perspectives

we can think of products, behaviors and ideas

the way the things that exist

the way people behave

the way they think

so that is this one

things, way they behave and the way they think

or artefacts, behaviours and knowledge

artefacts, sociofacts, mentifacts.

Do not worry, these are kinda made-up words

they are not - unlikely to be in dictionary.

form, distribution and meaning

form, use and meaning

here use is not bad because use is referring to action

or we can also think about it

in terms of linguistics

semiotics: the study of signs

linguistic and cultural syntax, semantics, and pragmatics

so we have got many many different definitions of culture

different ways that we see culture as being broken up

into different components

these three ideas match these ones basically

they just follow words with the same ideas

but in output

there are not three elements

there are five

now we can see this output page on 24.

we have got products, practices and perspectives

but the triangle has been extended

and two more points have been added

so it is now a pentagon five sides.

because communities are being added and then

persons have been added

so instead of culture being just products, practices and perspectives,

culture in the middle is an overlap of five things

so there are five dimensions.

you can use people, it does not have to be persons

persons sounds

somewhat formal - more formal

in some situation

people is probably better in some ways but in a very formal situation we sometimes use persons

I am not really sure why.

just the convention, I guess.

well we can put people

so if you want you can cross out persons and write people

that is okay

So, five dimensions

these five dimensions are used in the definition

that is below

the diagram

this definition

is quite long

it is longer than the other definitions

because if you wanted to create a definition that accomodates something,

you need to put more and more things

culture is this and this and this

and then you cover everything, right?

if you keep it too simple, it can be too vague or it can be

[40:00]

not ecompasses enough

but this definition ecompasses these things here.

because this definition

says culture is the evolving way of life of a group of persons

or people, if you want
down here
consisting of a shared set of practices
associated with a shared set of products
based upon a shared set of perspectives
way of thinking
on the world and set within specific social contexts or the communities
so this definition covers the five aspects of culture.
key words about culture involving people, practices, products and perspectives
they are all shared.
and are in having common
or within a particular situation or contexts
now this is again a definition of culture
this added to many other definitions of culture
but this definition is what we are going to be looking at
because we are going to be looking at cultural products, practices
we are going to be looking at these things as we go through
we are going to be using this as the basic definition
evolving way of life. What does that mean?
life is evolving
which means it is the same?
or it is
changing or it is progressing
what we talked about. What is Busan? Busan is dynamic.
that means it is changing, it is evolving

in a positive way

evolving way of life is related to dynamic culture of

culture is changing, always changing

so we have got these five

evolving way of life reflects the dynamic nature of culture

it is actively being created and changed

the people in the culture always creating

the culture and creating new culture and if you create new culture,

remember, one of the definitions was a whip

and if you pull one string and it changes, the shape and everything

so if you create new culture

you pull one of the strings then it changes as a whole

so culture is changing.

it involves products: tools, clothing, language and music

houses, roads and those sorts of things we saw in the mindmap

it involves things

so different cultures produce different things

and we can see those different things

and see how they are different and compare them between cultures.

it evolves practices: actions and interactions

what we do, the way we behave, the way we interact with other people

this can be linked to language as well.

because the way we use language and interact

using different language

is part of our practices as well.

and then perspectives.

the way we view things

the way we think: beliefs, values, attitudes

so we saw that in other definitions before

so some of the definitions before were focusing on perspectives,

some focused on practices

but those definitions did not cover all the five

they were limited to perspectives or practices

but our definition here covers all five of them

and then communities

social contexts, circumstances, or groups

so we need to think about the different groups within the society

and that was in one of the definitions, was it not?

talking about the different groups

and then the persons

and this is what you touched on.

when you were talking about

you are in the culture but you have individual choice

so when we think about culture,

[45:00]

there are individual members who embody the culture but

everyone is different and

everyone has their own culture and their own way of looking

they are not exactly the same as other people

so everybody is linked but also separated from other members of the culture

you are connected to other people in your culture in a specific way
but then you are also separate - an individual in that culture
you are part of the group but you are an individual within that group
so that makes things very complicated.
your conditioned or programmed by the culture
but you also have your own perspective on that culture.
that is different from other people
even though we have the same programming
or uh conditioning or uh influence,
you will still
be different.
that is individual.
the psychological and social aspect.
so these five things: products, practices, perspectives, communities and persons
we are going to be looking at these in more detail
and then we will think about something in culture; we can think about
products, practices, perspectives, communities or persons related to that situation.
in our book, there is an example of drive through restaurants
on page 26 and 27.
what is a drive through restaurant?
so, I can go to Kimbab Cheonguk and I can get some ramen
Kimbab Cheonguk I can drive and hey give me some ramen and they will give it to me
you said, you drive up and you get the food
why can I not drive through Kimbab Cheonguk?
uh, they are pretty quick sometimes

If I get some kimbab, the ajummas are pretty fast.

Just takes a minute.

so I would have to drive through Kimbab Cheonguk that has only kimbab?

So I can go to Kyeongsung and go to Starbucks and Macdonalds and drive through?

So, Seoul culture is better

so people in Busan are not as busy.

In Seoul they are the busiest so they use the drive throughs.

Or maybe they have more cars in Seoul?

So they need more drive throughs.

So there is no drive throughs in Busan?

Yea, where?

It is not Mac Drive but it is just Macdonalds.

That has a drive through.

In Haeundae. There is a drive through, is it not?

In the Macdonalds.

I think near the city there is a drive through for Lotteria.

Near City Hall I think.

There is one there right? A drive through for Lotteria, not Macdonalds.

Is that imitating?

So Macdonalds have the original?

Um, maybe not. Actually, I am pretty sure they are not.

I think drive throughs started with

could have started before Macdonalds became so dominant.

They just perfected it.

So if we talk about drive throughs being different in Korea,

[50:00]

For example,

Now we can talk about a little bit

but if we take ten years ago, if we talked about drive through restaurants,

when we think about products,

we are stuck!

Because it does not exist.

So when we talk about the products of in terms of drive through restaurants in Korea,

we have to say it does not exist.

so then these other practices, communities and persons and perspectives, well,

practices we cannot talk about,

communities we cannot talk about,

persons we cannot talk about,

perspectives! We could talk about

because we can say why is there no drive through

we can also relate it to products

in terms of lack of space,

lack of people

and also perspectives: people do not think about it

and many of these places are so close to your house

so when we think about the housing and density,

why do you need to drive through.

because you can just walk down the street

it is not that far to go to some of these places.

or instead of driving through,

you get someone to drive to you.

why drive when you can get someone else to do it for you.

So the perspective in our ways is some relation about product that

perspective is you get someone to come to you instead of you go to them.

So then there is no nature drive through, basically.

Because McDonalds, you can get delivery.

You guys are being conditioned by McDonalds, because you are saying McDrive and McDelivery.

I know that is conditioning programming or it sounds like corruption to me.

McDonalds has corrupted you.

Getting McDonalds delivered to your house is possible?

So it's possible, every McDonalds have drive through but you can't get McDonalds delivered.

So this is different perspective on possibility.

You drive through but you can't get it delivered in this case.

One reason people drive on block so it is related to products.

Example about drive through restaurants when we look up products, practices and communities

persons and perspectives so looking on page 26 we can see product

product is associated with restaurants, buildings.

The space next to the restaurant.

So the physical aspects of drive through restaurants.

The practices things like knowing how to drive, distinguish things about the menu all that sorts of things.

Communities, related to the people who go to the restaurant, people in the neighborhood.

That is the communities. The persons when we think about the types of people in the restaurant

or the types of people who go there, the age, gender, race, social class, religion, education, all have an aspect.

H can be an issue, when we think about McDonalds, and drive through, it's usually younger people, right?

In Italia, it's very young people, very young people, people in school for example are working in this basis.

But in Korea when we think about drive through there are different types of people working there.

The community, the products there are not so many

When we think about fast food and western country, almost all of them have drive through.

So there is different perspective as well.

[55:00]

The attitude towards driving through.

The attitude towards words necessary or not.

So we can take a topic or subject we can break it down.

into these components and we will look at this later

I'm going to give some topics and you are going to try think about the products, practices, all sorts of things related to that.

So read through this story, text later, so this is just an illustration of how something

culture can be broken down into different components

And we can teach different components as well.

Ok, we are going to look at that later and before we do that, we are going to do an activity related to culture as an iceberg.

What is an iceberg?

Huge, massive ice in the sea, something that thrilled Leonardo Dicaprio in the movie, Titanic.

So icebergs are good.

So we can think of culture as an iceberg.

We think about this is the water.

Some part of the iceberg is above the water but most of the iceberg is under the water.

It is actually hidden and we can't see it.

Some people use the analogy of an iceberg to talk about culture.

Things like products, particularly, we can see quite clearly.

But those beliefs, values those sorts of things are hard to see clearly.

So we can talk about visible culture and invisible culture, culture that exists but we can't see it.

So that is why an iceberg is used

As an analogy, you can see part of an iceberg and a lot of it is hidden under the water.

Culture is compared to an iceberg for that reason.

So when you meet people from other culture, some characteristics such as dress and the way people greet each other are easy to see.

The products are easy to see.

Others are not so easy, so culture sometimes compares to iceberg.

Some is visible, much of it is invisible.

So look at the list of components of national culture, and place each one in one of the three categories, a,b,or c.

a, things which you can recognize quite easily, so probably products.

b, things which take some time to recognize , little bit hidden.

c, things which you recognize only when you are very familiar with a culture.

It's going to take a long long time , particularly perspectives are going to fall into this.

So we have got this list here and you have to decide if it is a, b, or c.

So we've got artifacts and architecture, balance of work and home, corruption, democracy,

directness of speech, driving habits, emotion shown in public, family life, gender roles between males and females, greetings, humor, organization of companies, personal friendship,

physical gestures, press and other media, punctuality in business, social life public and private, social organization and class, treatment of foreigners, values and beliefs.

So we've got all of these and you need to decide if it's a, b, or c .

Easy to see or hidden.

But first of all, some of the words, artifacts. an object that is made by a person, such as a tool or a decoration, particularly having historical interest

Corruption, illegal, immoral or dishonest behavior especially by people in positions of power.

So values and beliefs. Values are what you think is right and wrong.

[60:00]

Your beliefs feelings of something exists or true.

So you need to decide a b or c to each one by yourself, and when you finish, you can compare.

Somethings are readily visible, somethings are little bit hidden, somethings are very hidden under the water.

First one, artifacts art and architecture. A. Why?

Just we can see. We can go to the art gallery, you can see the types of paintings that this culture produce.

And when you go to the other country you can see their paintings are different.

We just go and we can see it.

We can see the style of buildings by walking around.

So the products are usually visible. You can see the products easily

Balance between work and home.

a b or c? b? c?

So not a?

So you went to be in the culture a little while before you can see what time people start work what time do they finish, do they spend a lot of time at work?

But maybe not that long, because it is part of a routine, as a part of a society see people move around in, so probably b or something like that.

The third one, corruption.

b? b or c? why?

Right exactly.

It is highly visible how you can find out.

But if you go to a country for a business for an example then you are doing this business but you don't realize you have to give something to make the business deal go through better, you maybe would find out sooner than later or something, right?

And sometimes you can be obvious when you go to some countries the police stop you and say hey you need to, you did something wrong, and you say no I didn't, yes you did, and you have to pay, you say, give me the ticket, but they say no you just have to pay.

So it could be reasonably open as well, depends on the culture sometimes.

Next one democracy. A or b?

You can see democracy? Why see?

Particularly a country may say that it is democratic, but it may not be and could take a while figure out what they really do know

For example, when some people signed up for website, the two choices.

Some people chose democratic peoples of republic of korea so not korea's official title is democratic, so you look at that and oh korea is not democratic, but if you go there and find out that it is not democratic at all, so there's list of democratic countries in the world.

So you may find out, Which country you think is the most democratic?

Northern Europe?

A lot of people talk about America being the best of democracy, but america projects itself as being a very democratic country.

But it's not, so that's the thing you may look at it from the outside and see it as A, but but real reality could be hidden, the real aspect of democracy could be hidden.

How about directness of speech?

b? a? could be reasonably obvious may not take long because when you stop communicating with people you can see whether they are direct or not.

[65:00]

Driving habits, a? Right. B? Really?

It doesn't take long, when someone comes to korea they arrive in, you walk out of the airport, get in the taxi and taxi goes woooooo

Then you get driving habits straight away.

Um, to figure out the driving habits.

Why because it's emergency vehicle.

Two days ago I was down at intersection and in the morning and people were turning left and five trucks were coming this way and there was the guy directing the traffic some cars were turning and the guy directly saying stop stop but some cars were going and he's saying stop, but two cars are going

When somebody came to korea days ago and they saw that and will say people in korea don't give way to ambulances.

People think that's a good thing?

Probably not.

So, could take a while but sometimes pretty quick to see that taxi drivers drive very fast.

Emotion shown in public.

b or c? ok, but you see in public, you can't see it.

Clearly, huh?

In Japan, they had.

In Korea, not heavy.

Especially Busan.

Many times that seem people fighting on the street, arguing, and..

Particularly they drinking soju in front of family mart or something

These days people show more emotion not just negative but positive emotion as well, in public, so may not take that long, I don't know, but see, probably, doesn't take that long.

Family life, c?

It's a mystery.

Family life in Korea is a mystery?

(Student Speaking)

Ahh. Can loss for a long time.

But that's true of any culture, not just Korean culture.

The roles within a family may not take that long.

Seeing how the hierarchy and that kind of thing, so...

But...OK.

Next one, Gender roles. Male or female.

b? Take a while to figure out the different place of people.

Men or women in society?

You may go to society and see man and woman doing the same jobs and behaving in similar ways...

You can see that it's some level of equality.

You go to another country, you may see that in Saudi Arabia, only men can drive and women can't drive.

For example, they have to stay home, these kinds of things. So...

It may not take too long, though. Possibly.

How about Greetings?

a?

Really?

[70:00]

(Student Speaking)

What does that mean in Korea?

(Student Speaking)

Yeah. But what does that mean in Korea?

I'm sorry.

So, for Greeting, we could see that easily that it may not take a while to realize some people use that kids-

Use that little kids, may use that to say sorry. Right?

That kind of stuff.

So, yeah, it may take little bit a while

But still, it can be really easy to see the different ways of greetings.

Human.

c?

Human is a mystery?

You may never understand, acutally.

No?

Well, I can't understand Korean human. I've been here for a while.

But I still don't understand why that's funny.

Many people- they watch '1 박 2 일' and they laugh when they watch it.

And to me, it's...

Some guys are trying to cook some food and they stuff it up and everyones' laughing...

Watching some guys cook something- It's not funny to me.

It's pretty boring, acutally.

It's actually close to torture than human.

If someone strapped me down and force me to watch that show, I would've told them anything. All my secrets would come out.

I'm sorry. It's the opposite effect.

So, very even. And sometimes should stay hidden as well.

Organization of companies.

a? You can see it?

It may take a little while to figure out how things organize, the hierarchy and the relationships.

Personal friendship.

b? Or c? Can take a while to figure out how friendships operate.

How you should behave and things you should do within a relationship.

Physical gestures.

a? b?

Why?

(Student Speaking)

Such as?

(Student Speaking)

Why not?

(Student Speaking)

I see.

So if you do that, you may find out quickly.

If you do that, and then everyone's looking at you and say you had an...so.

Could take a little bit. May not take that long.

We can see the physical gestures. We may not take a while to understand some of the differences, though, as well.

(Student Speaking) Some gesture has different meanings.

Mmm. Like what for example?

What, he gave a good example.

(Student Speaking)

What does that mean?

(Student Speaking) When you take a picture...

You do it like that?

I've been to that.

What does it mean?

When you take a photo and do that, what does it mean?

[75:00]

Does it mean "I'm taking a picture."?

Actually, it's very complicated, really.

To me, this means "two".

But it's complicated because it could mean two or it could be "I'm taking a photo" or it could mean like this.

Like that. Right?

(Student Speaking)

Ahh. You do that one?

What does that mean, though?

(Student Speaking) Two.

Two.

So this means "I'm taking a picture" and this means two.

So you could say "I'm taking a picture" like this.

Could mean cigarette.

"Give me a cigarette." Yeah?

(Student Speaking)

This doesn't mean money, this means OK.

This means OK.

Yeah. It's upside-down.

The "money" is "OK".

I see.

What about beer?

This is soju, and this is beer.

Ok. What does that mean?

What does that mean?

Ohh. No, no, no, no. Not that same at all.

No, it does not mean two.

(Student Speaking)

Uhh...What is the knot?

It means "What is the knot?"

Taking a picture?

(Student Speaking)

Well...Depends on the country.

In America, it does not have any particular meaning, but in Britain, the UK and Australia and in New Zealand,

this, and this is the same.

So you go like that, that's going like that. Same. Same thing.

(Student Speaking) What's this? Same?

That's "You're out" in baseball.

That can also mean...

It's bad. Bad. Bad.

And you want to make it very strong, you can do it like this.

So it can be stronger.

So you need to be careful.

If you go to Australia and "I want two of these"....

So, physical gestures are important. Very important.

And the same.

You are talking about...

(Student Speaking)

Right. Come down, or come up.

If you can say "hey, come here", you feel like that? No.

If you do that to your students, they know they are in trouble.

Right? So the right way would be..It's "come here".

(Student Speaking)

Well, that is "go away".

But that is "goodbye".

So, some people. You could say bye. But some people say bye like this.

So you say bye, they are supposed to come.

They say "what's going on?" and you say "nothing".

I'm saying bye. Bye bye.

(Student Speaking)

Right. So it can be important.

[80:00]

(Student Speaking)

Oh the hazard. Hazard lights.

When you cut in, does it mean sorry?

Or does it mean "I'm kind of eating and I'm pressing a button"?

I think many people driving don't feel sorry. They just press...

No feeling. Just..and then stop, and then that's it.

It's a...teah. Kind of signaling an apology.

Yes, you need to be careful.

When my-When I was very little, my grandmother-

Not my grandmother, my grandfather would play a joke on us when we were little.

And some people in western culture would do this.

He would go up and get my nose and he would say, he would pretend to steal my nose.

Right? And he would say "I've got your nose!".

And he would put his thumb at this. Right?

And say, "Hey, I've got your nose!".

And then he would put it back on again.

But if you do that in Korea, it can be bit of a problem. Right?

So, that's why we need to be very careful about these things.

So, Physical gestures.

Being A is much better. Right?

Being open.

OK. Let's just fresh up to Press&other media.

a, b, or c?

b?

You can see it, but finding about how to operate-

Is it conservative, or government controlled, or something like that.

Could take a little bit of a while.

Punctuality.

Yeah, in here it says in business, but let's think about in general.

Punctuality. In general.

b? or a?

May be able to find out reaonably quickly but still, could take a little bit of a while.

For example, the classic situation in Korea. It's Korean time, right?

Not anymore. Oh, but I have a friend.

Actually he is always exactly 30 minutes late.

No, seriously. He's always on time 30 minutes after the time.

So if we say 7 o'clock, he comes at 7:30.

So he is really, really 30 minutes late.

Exactly 30 minutes late.

I don't know why-how that happens, 99% of the time.

So I know he's going to be late, anyway.

So I'm used to it.

Korean time is a dispute because of couple of reasons- traffic and subways and things like that.

But also phones.

You ring up and say I'm going to be a little bit late.

You can contact directly before you couldn't.

So it may take a little bit of a while- It took a little bit of a while to figure out in Korea that if you-

In the past, not so much as these days as past-

If you are going to meet someone at some place, 5, 10, 15 minutes...

You think they are late but they are still coming.

It may take a while to figure that out.

Because in Australia, for example, 5~10 minutes, if someone is not there by 10 minutes, then I'm going.

In Korea you may hang around for about half an hour or past. Half an hour or longer.

Social life public&private.

c, It could take a while to figure out what's acceptable in public and what's acceptable in private, in extension.

It could be b or c.

Social organization & class.

c? Again, it could take a lot...

Some societies are very structured, so you can see clearly that others are not.

It looks like everyone's the same, but they are not.

People treat each other differently, but it's very hard for you to see that different level. Right?

So someone is easy but sometimes it's going to take a long time to figure out the subtle differences.

Treatment of foreigners.

Could be a or b. May not take that long to figure out.

If you go to some place, and they say "No, you can't come in."

"No Korean people."

Then you can see, really.

The thing is there are articles about- those are newspaper article about a bath box-목욕탕 or 찜질방 or something...

In Busan station that didn't allow foreigners to go in.

I don't know.

Just...Didn't like, or something.

When I was in Seoul once, somewhere- I don't know where I was.

When I was in Itaewon, ore something.

And uhh...They wouldn't let me in.

They said Koreans only.

So...

Those are long time ago.

[???], I don't know.

If some place doesn't let me in then I don't want to go to that place, actually.

No I was annoyed because I had to find another place to get a drink.

Uhh...Last one. Values & beliefs.

c. Long time.

Perspectives. Perspectives are down at bottom, right?

So we are going to think about 4 of some practices.

We're going to be a little bit more open.

So products like artifacts and some practices like greetings and those kinds of things ...

It'll going to be a little bit more open.

The perspectives, the values & beliefs are going to be stay hidden for a little bit longer.