

Title: Cultural dimensions of Second Language Acquisition (5)

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

[00:00]

Okay, what nationalities did you choose.

(student speaking) American and Japanese.

American and Japanese? It must be very similar.

(student speaking)

American.

What can you say?

(student speaking) rapid speech and ...

Rapid speech?

(student speaking)

Okay, so talkative?

(student speaking)

Okay.

Okay, you agree? You put down American as well, right?

You put ... you talk about American, you agree?

(student speaking)

With anything.

(student speaking)

But this is your expectation.

So this is ... If you know somebody from that country, then you already know about them, right?

This is about your expectation that you expect to meet someone from that country, what would you expect?

(student speaking)

So, Japanese was the other one?

So what did you say, think for Japanese?

(student speaking)

Extremely polite?

(student speaking)

Indirect?

Really? Really?

(student speaking) Yeah.

Same is Korea.

In Korea when you say know it doesn't mean no, right?

Do you want a coffee? No... And then, you sure?

No...three times!

Right?

(student speaking)

Ahh, I see.

Anything else for Japanese? Talkative?

(student speaking)

Quiet speech? Yeah.

Quiet, extremely polite, indirect ... yes?

Any other nationalities?

(student speaking) China.

Chinese? What?

(student speaking)

Sounds like her expectation of Americans.

Eh? Sounds the same.

Americans and Chinese are the same.

(student speaking)

Really? So Russians, Chinese, Americans are all the same.

[?04:04]. Indian too.

(student speaking)

Really? So small countries are similar.

(student speaking) Yeah, kind of.

I see. Could be.

(student speaking)

Really?

What about Australia, Australia could be an island.

(student speaking)

And New Zealand is. New Zealand is similar. New Zealand, Japan and England are the same.

hmm so learning about culture is easy, you just need to compare the size of your country and the other country. Yeah?

(student speaking)

[05:00]

Because it's on a peninsula?

hmm, I see.

(student speaking)

Yeah? Hmm, I see.

Okay, what about if someone is coming to Korea, to Busan, someone is gonna visit Busan, what should they expect.

Should they expect communication in short sentences?

Yes, it's Busan.

Direct? Yes, Busan.

Display of emotion?

Not to begin with, but after one or two bottles of Soju, and a lot is coming out.

Versatile? Can change easily?

Your emotion change quickly or easily? No?

(student speaking)

[?06:14] some entertainment?

(student speaking)

I think quite a lot, actually.

When groups of Korean people get together, it's impulsive everything, everyone to be happy and laughing and entertained.

Right? There's lots of people so good at telling jokes a lot of the time.

So I think this is quite important actually.

Extra-verbal behavior?

Yes? Extreme politeness?

No? A little bit?

Rapid speech?

Indirect? No? A little bit?

Body language? Limited body language?

No? Direct eye contact?

Yes, no?

Talking about food?

Gesticulation, what is gesticulation.

Lot's of gesturing.

Yeah? Not that much?

Loud speech?

Silence, quietness, reserved behavior, slowness to speak, talkativeness?

No?

Just loud.

(student speaking)

Really?

Can depend, when I go down to the health center in 남부, there are many 아줌마 s there.

And they are talking a lot.

Really a lot.

One 아줌마 doesn't talk that much.

When there are many, then lots and lots.

Really a lot.

Gesticulation, is lot's of gesturing and things like that.

In some cultures, people use a lot of gestures and other people don't use a lot a gestures.

There's actually a joke about people, famous for [?08:39], actually.

So there's a joke about the stereotype of telling people just [?08:55]

So the joke says, asks how do you shut up when an Italian.

How do you make an Italian be quiet.

You handcuff them.

You handcuff, can't talk.

Because they can't gesticulate.

So that's the a joke, how do you shut up an Italian, you handcuff them.

Then they can't talk, because they have to gesticulate when they're talking.

If they're [?09:28] , then they can't talk right?

So, that's a joke because Italians stereoetypically use a lot of gesticulation when they are talking.

So there are certain characteristics and certain expectations people have when they go.

Particularly in terms of language.

Maybe short sentences, could be direct or indirect style of speech, all these kinds of things.

Because language and culture are connected, we may have some expectations of maybe some common elements.

[10:00]

Okay, any quick questions?

No? Okay, next week, there's no class.

Because of the election.

And also the end of the semester, the 6th of June is a Wednesday as well.

6th of June is a holiday too.

You know? Are you sure?

What day is the 6th of June?

(student speaking)

6th of June, Memorial Day.

Dates are very culturally alluded, right?

If in Korea, if you say the 6th of June, people understand something because of that date, right?

But in another culture, 6th of June, say in Australia, 6th of June means nothing.

But if I say to you, the 6th of June has some meaning for you, but if I say the 25th of April, that has no meaning.

Right? But to someone from Australia that has some meaning.

Dates are ... have a lot of cultural [11:39] actually.

Oh, so that means next week holiday, and the 6th of June is another public holiday, on Wednesday.

So today we're gonna look at two things.

We're gonna look at cultural products, and we're gonna look at communities, actually.

So we're gonna look at chapter 5 and we'll go, skip to chapter 8, chapter 5 and chapter 8 actually.

Because chapter 6 [12:32] looking at practices.

I will not spend more time looking at that.

We're gonna look at two, we're just gonna look at two things this time.

I wanted to use one class to look at it, the practices because that involves many many things.

So what we're gonna look at today.

So look at practices in out products and communities today.

What are cultural products?

You can see on page 49, a diagram.

And you can see some examples of cultural products.

Artifacts, places, institutions and art forms.

So you've got the five parts of culture, five aspects of culture, and then each aspect parts can be broken down into small aparts.

So we're gonna look at small parts of products and some small parts related to communities.

So cultural products deal with the visual dimension of culture.

We can see and feel and touch artifacts.

We can see places, we can see outforms.

And also to a certain extent, institutions.

So it's a visual element of culture.

We also need to keep in mind that artifacts and places and institutions, products are all connected with each other as well.

So all these products have relationships to other products.

They can be a connection, also to other dimensions of culture.

So any product can be related to practices, perspective, persons and communities.

For example, a picture could be related to things that we talk about or do with the picture.

How we feel about art and paintings.

Who does ... uhh not does, who creates the art and who ... what type of people focus on that.

So any product can be connected to other dimensions of culture.

In this diagram, all the connections of culture are all connected.

They're separated a little bit though.

So the first cultural product is artifacts.

And when we think about teaching culture, or when we think about artifacts as a teacher, we often think, use the word 'realia' or 'authentic material'.

[15:00]

You might teach a class and bring in some real items or pictures of a place that you went to or something like that.

So then we would use this, call this 'realia'

If you went to a country and brought back some money or something like that, then this is some 'realia'.

And it can be useful because students can not just see if they can touch it or feel it, these kinds of things.

Now, artifacts such as TV, TV is an artifact, there can be some misconceptions when we think about TV of cross cultures.

Because we might assume that we not only share the artifact but also the practices and perspectives of its use.

Is TV a common artifact?

A TV set is a common artifact?

Do you have a TV?

Do people in other countries have TVs?

Yes?

Many people have TVs.

It's probably the most common things across cultures.

But is TV the same in every culture?

Not just the shows, but how people view the TV itself.

Where people put TVs.

Is this the same?

Can be the same, but there also can be differences.

So those differences can be mislead.

You may think 'Oh, in that country they have TVs, so it's the same as my culture.'

But it can be quite different.

So for example...

How many TVs do you have?

Three? Really?

In your house?

Four TVs in your house?

Really?

You like TV?

But they're only two.

So they only need two TVs.

She has her TV.

Aah..

You have TV.

Excellent. So you're the same?

No? How many?

Mmm. Mmm...

Ooh, you have TV and you have computer everywhere.

Excellent.

Mhm. Same? How many? TV?

Two? Mmm.

One? One? Two? Two? Wow.

You guys have many TVs. Why?

Umm... So the TVs are in the living room?

And then in... then in parent's room?

No?

Oh, not in living room, just in bedroom?

So each room has TV, but living room no TV?

Wow. So you're all separated.

So, that maybe the... same in another country or could be different. Right?

Uh... You said one TV for one person.

But in Australia, I think some houses have more TVs than people, actually.

Because they may have one in the lounge room, one in the family room and one in the bedroom.

But there may be only two people living in the house.

Right?

So the number of the TVs could be different and where you watch TV.

Some cultures, there would be no TV in the bedroom.

Only one TV in the lounge or something like that.

So... we can think about in that term, in that way, we can also see how people view TV.

[20:00]

Do they watch TV all the time?

Or they watch it sometimes?

Do people watch it together or watch individually?

Cause your own TV?

Some cultures everyone would sit around and watch some program.

So the TV exists but the way we use it is different.

Even something like knife and fork, actually.

Knife and fork is a common artifact.

But the way use knives and fork is different.

The right way to use it, when you use it, these kinds of things.

For example, in Korea, we have... there are knives and forks.

But when do you use knives and fork?

Mmm.

Really? When I go to samgubsal place, there's no knife or fork.

Italian restaurant? Or steak?

So non-Korean restaurant?

So yeah, you have knives and forks in Korea, but they are in specific places. Right?

And for specific things.

When I'm outside or when I was in this school, using a knife and fork means eating dongas.

Actually, well... dongas is not Western food.

Dongas is..

Korean style, Korean style Japanese version of a... German food, actually.

So, when I think of knife and fork that artifact in this school, it means eating dongas, basically.

Every other time, it mean something else.

So, these things exist, but they have different meaning.

Different focus, different places we use them, different ways to use them.

So it can be misleading.

So, teaching and giving some information about the different views and different usages of this place.

Even the way to use knife and fork.

I've seen people in Korea uh... cutting something, putting down the knife, getting the fork and eating one hand like that.

Instead of eating like that way.

Actually, I do that, too.

I cut off and put down the knife and then I get the fork.

Because it's easier.

Doing this is like a ? [22:28] actually.

So my... the way I use a knife and fork has changed.

Being in this culture. Right?

If I did that when I was a kid, I would get into trouble.

Because that's not the right way to use a knife and fork.

Apparently.

Um... So we can teach these things.

Some of these differences.

Teach these similarities, talk about differences.

Um.... What was I gonna say?

Hmm. So, we assume similarities, but in teaching culture we need to examine differences.

Different ways that use these things.

Okay. So, that's artifacts.

And I'll get you to do a little activity on page 51, actually.

So you two guys, together.

You two, you two, you two. Right?

Um, page 51, learning culture, artifacts and ? [23:47] practices.

So we're gonna some look at some 'linking' of artifacts and practices to persons, perspectives and communities.

In the diagram, on the left hand side, we have some artifacts.

On the right hand side, we have some practices.

Things we may do with the? [24:12]

With this artifact.

So, I want you to choose with your partner together.

I want to choose an artifact.

For example, computer.

And think about what you do with the computer.

For example, do you lose it?

Do you lose your computer?

Not usually.

Laptop maybe, but not computer.

Design, maybe.

To buying or selling it.

Repairing it.

Getting rid of it, these kinds of things.

Choose one and think about that.

And then...

Answer these questions.

[25:00]

So for example, computer, what is it? Where do you find it?

How do you use it? When do you use it?

Who uses it? Which groups of people use it?

For example, uh... uh...

Well, lots of people use it but groups in particular maybe...

Computer game, kids,

Middle school and high school kids like to do computer games.

So there are group that may use this.

Individuals use these things.

But when we think about groups within a society that specifically that uses computers.

For computer games, we can talk about teenagers.

And perspectives.

Why are people use it, what is significant, what significance does it have.

In modern Korean culture, it has a lot of significance in terms of computer games, actually.

So important factor for young teenagers.

More so than other groups within society, perhaps.

So with your partner, choose an artifact, think about these things you do with it and answer the questions you can see the link between.

The artifact and ? [26:11] of the octagon.

Oh no octagon... the pentagon.

Okay? So, work together with your partner.

What did you choose?

Car?

Cell phone.

Book.

Cell phone.

You chose cell phones. Why?

You have a laptop, too.

You can choose that one.

Mmm.

So cell phone.

Designing, decorating is important in Korea. Right?

You need to put some special thing on your cell phone.

Is that the same in other cultures?

Decorating your cell phone?

Putting pretty covers and dandy things. Yeah?

That's important in Korea, is that important in other cultures?

Now you're showing your pretty phone?

You have some sparkly things on it?

Wow.

Other cultures the same?

I think Japan is same or worse, actually.

How about in Australia?

Not so much.

Not at all, actually.

So, there are some differences on decorating.

Buying and selling can be different as well.

You may be ? [28:06] the phone or you don't buy the phone but you go on a plan.

So that can be different.

Using it is a big problem.

I read an article on the paper yesterday or the day before.

Saying that if you lose your smart phone, you'd never get it back.

Because they just...

Someone gets it, and particularly sells it overseas, and it's gone.

If I lose my phone, it's not gonna go overseas.

I don't have a smart phone.

I don't need a smart phone, actually.

Um... Repairing it.

Well, that's interesting.

If your phone is broken, you get prepared?

Really?

It depends.

Sometimes there's a problem, you go and they say...

Well, I can repair it...

But the cost is more than a new phone!

So then

In Korea, there used to be more of a culture of repairing.

Getting something fixed was pretty cheap, quick and cheap.

But now, that's not the case at all.

Um... so different cultures.

People may try fix things, other people just throw away and get a new one.

So that's a different ways of using these things.

Okay.

In Korea, which groups of people use mobile phones?

Everybody.

Right?

So all groups, all people use them.

Using them when?

[30:00]

All the time. Right?

In cars, out of cars, doesn't matter where you are.

At home, in bed.

You're going to bed but still using it.

Right?

Find them everywhere.

Why do people use mobile phones in Korea?

Mmm. So making contact?

What significance does it have?

What significance does a phone have?

A mobile phone have in Korea?

Mmm.

Well, what signifance?

If I don't have a phone, what does that mean for me in that culture?

If I don't have a phone, what else does that mean?

What else does that mean?

Frustrating to contact me? Yeah?

Isolation?

It means you are not part of society? Actually?

Not part of Korean society?

Not even human, possibly.

Well, in Korea, every human has a phone, mobile phone.

Mobile phone, basically.

Well, seriously.

It's like... It can be like cast system. Right?

And different levels of phones.

Different levels, possibly.

Um... how new your phone is or old your it is.

If you're student, in the class, you're the only one who doesn't have a phone in your class.

That's it. You're isolated.

Is something wrong with you.

Or your parents if you don't have a phone in a way.

So that's quite a big significance in culture.

No mobile phones means a lot in culture these days.

And the type of phone you have is important as well. Right?

You have some this phone or that phone.

For teenagers or for university students these days it's important.

these days it is important not just having a phone but

which phone as well.

so there is a lot of significance attached to different things

even in other countries, just having a phone is important

you have a phone - wow! In Korea, you have a phone does not mean anything

what type of phone you have.

so in Korea, the significance of a phone is

more stronger than any other culture probably

in the world these days

Korea, probably Japan

Artefacts are important. Places are important

the physical settings and layout of the place is important

I am going to get you to do another little activity quick activity

for a couple of minutes

on page 52, 5-3 learning culture and lapse

it reads that one useful strategy examining the cultural dimensions

of a place is methine. Area use of the place including all important

objects within the meth provide a visual representation

that can lead to an exploration of the artefacts

the activities that occur in the place as well as the significance of the places

the layout of the house. What is in the house can be different

depending on different cultures

so this is a little activity that can raise awareness of

different ways and different cultures
position things and also use things
so the activity says draw a full plan of your house
apartment or residence include the objects in various rooms and
label them. Show your drawing to your partner
describe the rooms and names of objects in them
explaining the use of objects in each room.
and also for the objects and things like that.
so not detailed. I want you to just quickly make the sketch
maybe in your handout, you have got some space
here or you have got some space here as well
so there is a bit of space in your handout or in your notebook
just draw a quick outline of your house
put in a few objects just for a couple of minutes
quick sketch not too much detail
and then have a chat to your partner what is in the house and where and why
so your house plan is the same?

[35:00]

similar?

same purposes?

No? but you are all Koreans.

so it should be the same

but there are probably some similarities though

because there is high level of residence in apartments

many apartments are standard 3 bedroom apartments

with the same or similar layout

similar two bathrooms perhaps these days a lounge or living room

that is connected

so a lot of people could spend time in the living room

particularly and it is connected to kitchen

so there is a lot of people together in one space

there is still a lot of similarity

other culture you can have far different layouts

in Australian culture, the house the layout is going to be

much bigger. There will be extra rooms

In Korea, there are usually a kitchen and a living room

in many houses but in Australia nowadays there are also family rooms

so there is a separate dining room and a lounge room

and a kitchen or a family room

and they may all have TVs.

and some people these days they just spend time in their family room

their bedroom, they never go in there.

because it is kind of more formal.

the living room and family room is closer to the kitchen and

everyone just sort of get to ? place

the living room is more formal so

people may not even use that room

where rooms people do not use.

or the dining room they do not use that because they just eat in the kitchen

so sometimes these rooms are not even used

so there can be quite different
interesting to make a comparison
between the layouts between the students in the same culture but
but also people in comparing it with other cultures as well.
because it is you have to look at it from your perspective
whenever this is something always talked about
when you are looking at culture, learning or
trying to understand culture you need to look at your own culture
and what you do. You want to look at the artefacts in Korea
what are the products in Korea.
then you can use that and compare it with
an artefact or product in another culture
so that giving ? Artefacts and places and also institutions
politics, law these kinds of things
politics, these days, in Korea politics is an interesting institution.
what aspect? Reading.
when politicians are not happy, they start fighting.
they lock the booting.
lock people up to an office to stop them being something.
what is even more interesting,
is what is happening right now.
there is an election coming
how do you decide who to vote for?
do you vote for the best colour?
or for the best dancing?

how many ?

it is an interesting thing

you never see this in Australia.

if you did see this people would

laugh and think it is very unusual

and they would definitely not vote for those people.

so there is a different way of

campaigning in different countries

in different institutions.

so Australia you would not do this, you do not get a ?

you do not get same colour jacket.

same coloured jackets you do not line up

you do not dance and bow and all these kinds of things

you do not go today someone was handing out business cards

you do not hand out business cards

you hand out pamphlets. Both pamphlets have information about candidate

and the position

what is their position on the party

or education

if your campaigning for someone you go and you introduce

your candidate and what their position is and these kinds of things

people ask what the candidate will do for our community

so there is a different way of going about

education is different. Religion, family, all these kinds of things.

[40:00]

marriage is different.

getting married in Korea is a very different process

on page 54 we have got leaning culture flowcharts.

again with your partner,

institution involve many cultural factors

a strategy to understand the institutions is to list procedures they require

through a flowchart

flowcharts map the procedures of practices one needs to follow

from beginning to end. So using your native culture

which is Korea, ?

put them in a flowchart.

I am not going to get you to do all of them

I am going to get you to do getting married.

for getting married, I want you to make a flowchart.

what is the first thing you need to do?

and then second and third and fourth

what do you need to do to get married in order.

in as much detail as you can together with your partner

where does your flowchart start?

blinddate is first

well you need to meet someone, if you can not meet someone then cannot get married

second date is meet family? It is very fast.

the problem is you could go on a blind date but ? So you need to go on another one then you meet someone

then you date

and then guy proposes

how about girl proposing?
so guy proposes,
you accept, depends on the ring
his job and clothings.
so you accept,
and then introduce to parents.
parents do not like him
then go back to blind dates again
flowcharts need to go back and start again
it is possible. That happened to someone I know actually.
less likely these days or you could go back in the beginning of blind dates or
you can go run away another option run away and get married
I also heard someone who did that too
or get pregnant. I also know another person who did that.
out of all of these things
if you do not do that then introduce to your parents and
parents have to be
you can not get married without parents meeting
the two parents have to meet each other. They have to talk.
and then that is it. It is out of your hand.
they negotiate and
when is the wedding date and what is going to happen.
and you are just you know watching.
they have to meet to sort out things.
and choosing dates.

parents have to buy a present for each other.

your parents buy present for her and his parents buy present for you and exchange

exchanging presents between parents

choosing wedding hall

days and all those sorts of things

invitations sending out many many invitations. More people come more money

wedding is actually about business making money

these days you make more than you pay for the wedding

that is why I do not go to weddings

but if you do not get married,

[45:00]

then you are paying out without getting any back

I am serious this is a problem.

taking photos before the wedding

then having a wedding afterwards going to buffet

most always buffet and then that is it

you go on a honeymoon

yes, get house and fill the house

is it the same in Australia?

first of all, probably not a blind date.

blind dates are less common generally and less common for getting married

going out on a blind date is rare. I have never been on a blind date

and I do not know anyone that has been on a blind date so it is less common

get a boyfriend or girlfriend.

and then propose - boy proposes to girl or girl propose to guy

or they could just talk about it, no proposal.

they could be living together before getting married

in fact that is probably more common these days

so you would not be getting married and then living together but

living together and then think about getting married

so it could be much longer process.

your parents you may introduce to your parents but parents may not be involved in the process

you tell your parents not ask them. You may say hey we are getting married

not ask for permission so it can be the other way around.

so you could be telling your parents

then parents will probably get together and

but they will not buy and exchange presents

like they do in Korea

you do not get married in a wedding hall.

these days people still mostly get married in a church or a park or anywhere

my friend he got married in a kind of old theatre.

could be anywhere.

then you may or may not go on a honeymoon

and you may go back and live in your house.

you were living in not getting a new house

after the wedding, you take photos not photos before the wedding

you take photos after the wedding and then you have a reception

after the wedding where everyone goes and eats

so this flowchart of institution of marriage follows different process in different cultures

same parts of things like driving license things like that

when someone I know got their drivers license
the process they went through
made me understand why there are so many bad drivers in Busan
because the process of getting a license is just like that
it is so easy to get a license actually in Busan
they had four five driving lessons
took the test and got their driver's license
In Australia no way you could do that
You need to have more driving lessons
You have to have learner's program for six months minimum.
Passing the driving test is very difficult so you have to probably take
two or three times and you have to do parking and many other things.
during the driving test. In Busan the driving test is less involved.
Not many things, you need to do
And you need to have a driving lessons for 18 months so in two years because
So you have a provasonary driver's license.
So you don't have a full driver's license.
So for example you can't drink anything, things like that.
So the process is much longer, much more difficult.
In korea it seemed very quick and easy.
So that makes me know, understand why there are lots of bad drivers around.
Passing the test, written test and computer test is easy as well.
You don't have to get it 100 percent, right?
[50:00]
Just the 80 percent or something.

In Australia no way. You have to get it 100 percent.

One thing wrong, you go to take it again. It has to be 100 percent.

Because if you don't know the road rule, then you don't know, right?

But in Australia, every driver knows all the road rules clearly,

here you can do this and here you cannot do this

People know the road rules 100 percent.

Well not everybody but to get the license you need to know everything

But here it's ah... most but not all.

So this different procedure of getting married in one culture and another culture

could be different and making comparisons, thinking about your own and then

comparing with another culture, how things happen in situations and process

we go through can help us understand other cultures as well,

In Korea, this voucher of getting married shows how people to family relationships are

and family connections are, right?

In western culture that connection is not so much as individual connection

between you and your boyfriend or girlfriend.

Not about family-family connections, more about individual-individual connection.

So we'll take a break just quickly, art forms are another thing,

literature, music, cinema, clothes styles, adornment as well

Like adorning your mobile phone.

Or adorning yourself, jewelry, makeup, things like that.

Clothing styles so this is also a product

So look at it quickly and then we will do a little activity

Cultural communities you can see it on page 91

This is page 90, the start of the chapter

On page 91 we got the five dimensions of culture, communities with national calling system and relationships

So there are specific groups in every culture

and this specific group in that culture has particular dynamic, the relationships within that group there is certain types of interpersonal relationships people carry out practices in specific social and physical settings

So we think about in a society there is micro communities

There is micro culture, small elements

And we talked about before in terms of class or age or gender

societies broken up into different communities

And each community there are different relationships and different ways that you talk greet each other, different words that you use different language you use

And everyone is part of a number of communities within a culture as well

within a number and there is also connection again between them of course.

So everyone is part of culture everyone is part of community but there are not just one community there are a part of number of other communities.

So everyone is part of culture but they are individuals in that culture

and everyone is within a community but also an individual in that community and also

and also linked to other communities in different ways so it is very messy in a way

So cultural communities, nation, gender, girls in korea, boys in korea, different

ethnic groups, you could be korean, chinese, you could be born in korea

but chinese background so you have that group, different religions, regions,

Especially during the election again, we talked about it all before, politics is also

related to race and also related to regions

And I understand politicking in korea understand some of the perbitual aspects

related to politics

the fact that this is hannara area, right? 경상남도, 남도 and 북도, 대구, 부산
not 새누리, but 한나라

[55:00]

The change of name doesn't matter, the same, right?
different color or something? I don't know.

Their opposites are still in probably in nakchundong I guess?

Probably. You know, the offices are in nakchundong.

You don't know?

When 박근혜 was down last week, I didn't see that but I heard about them

Well, neighborhood, cultural community in a way, people live in LG metro, you
don't live in LG metro, you are not part of the LG metro community, right?

So there are different neighborhoods in apartment complexes and people become
part of the culture within that community or neighborhood as well.

If you are a part of LG metro then you will have more stress for sending kids
to particular institutes, there's more competition amongst people in that area perhaps

So there are certain properties, political parties, social clubs and sports team

So lots and lots of communities within that culture

The national culture communities like economic, political, educational institutions,
that recur nation wide

Communities and places are also connected, there is community in a hospital

The doctors and nurses and way they interact

So a location itself can be a community, a university as well

But of course a community is related to other aspects as well there are
coexisting communities, many groups associated with many educational

systems or hospitals, so there is hospital's community, but there are other communities that links as always a connection basically

And discourses as well, there are microcultures and cocultures within a society and in terms of discourse, we could think of microcultures are co cultures, in terms of these smaller groups that use language in a particular way, and we could also use the term discourse community which are matching before, as well.

Do you remember discourse community?

No?

Maybe I would have provided extra task to revise

It should be two and a half to revise some of the things we talked about

Discourse communities are language group that has agreed upon usage, agreed upon the norms and usage of language, right?

Teenage are discourse community, they agreed upon way using language particularly in text messages so you are not a teenager you don't understand the way they are communicating using text messages ,the way they do.

So that itself can be a little way of distinguishing between community and a culture as well

A culture itself can be a discourse community but there are many smaller discourse communities within that culture or language.

Because each group of people have different way of agreeing on the appropriate way to use language amongst each other, the way of structuring language and using language

It is really short so you can just read through detail,

When we think about communities and relationships, this is again linked to discourse communities, people play certain roles according to the norms and

expectations of the community.

So within the culture in these different communities, and also discourse communities there are certain ways of acting, and in the case of discourse communities certain way of using language, certain norm of we need to agree upon, that makes expectation.

Ok, within the culture there are many other cultures

The problem when we think about cultural communities or cultures as having

[60:00]

certain characteristics and elements is that it can lead to stereotypes

So when we think about cultures as a group or communities within that culture

we often stereotype, a classic example in Korea is something like middle aged man

and woman, there is even a term, 아저씨 or 아줌마, they are stereotype

of what an 아저씨 is or what an 아줌마 is

Right? No? I mentioned stereotype before, that 아줌마 s, they get together

and talk noisy, right? But not all 아줌마 s are like that

But that is a stereotype.

Take all 아저씨 is, drink soju and smoke.

and wears the same shirt, is a stereotype, again, because all of them are not like that

But of course there are some people that fit the stereotype

But other people don't but no one is in perfectly.

So stereotyping is a little bit of a tricky thing.

So let's talk about a little bit because it is related to classifying people and

putting people into groups

Sexism racism ageism and religious intolerance are examples of prejudice

which are only too frequently observed

Another form of prejudice is stereotyping which occurs when someone claims that members of another culture all share the same often inferior or offensive characteristics.

If you say americans do blah blah blah or japanese do blah blah and chinese people are like this, for example chinese food joke is the stereotype

You know the joke about chinese people, they eat everything with fold legs

Chinese do everything with the fold legs except the table

They do everything in the sky with an airplane

There is another one, is that? Is that it?

One more.

You don't know? You haven't heard of that one?

So again it is a stereotype, it is a negative of chinese people lead anything

But not all chinese people eat everything.

It was the other one

Nor did I

Well as I mentioned before, did I mention before that European students

did I mention?

When I was teaching in Australia, there are european students always point to a asian students and call them chinese so there is stereotype that an asian student is a chinese.

So they would say, that chinese did blah blah and I would say they are not chinese and they are japanese. And I say that chinese student blah blah is that to korean

So that overgeneralization as well.

Stereotyping is usually about something bad

They do this and this not good

So there was a recent report in an European Union

So, there was a recent report in the European Union that listed some of the national perceptions which make cooperation difficult.

In Europe, people from a lot of countries, they have stereotypes about all the other people. In Europe.

So there was a survey done to find out what people...the perceptions that people from European countries had about one country.

[65:00]

So for example, all the countries in Europe- What do you think about French people?

And so they collect these stereotypes that people had about particular countries.

So what you need to do is-

You need to match each of the nationalities with the stereotype you think is often attached to it.

Let's check.

British- What is the stereotype?

Arrogant.

[70:00]

Why?

(Student Speaking)

Ignore American culture.

Of course, American cultures. They're good.

That's not arrogant. That's just realistic.

(Student Speaking)

Really?

Then Korean people must be really arrogant.

OK. Germans.

Germans are hypocritical.

They say one thing and do another thing.

They say, "Our car, German cars are good" but then they don't do a good job.

Don't drive on themselves, know it.

Italians.

Lazy. Why?

They're running Italian restaurants. They must be very busy.

(Student Speaking) They have some long break time...

Really?

(Student Speaking)

But they finish late. The working hour is still there.

They usually finish later.

They start 9 to 5, then may finish like 6, 7, 8, 9 or something like that.

So they have that break, but then their finishing time is later as well.

But anyways, Italians are lazy.

Spain, Spaniards?

Lazy?

You said Italians are lazy. So Spaniards are...?

So, well, cowardly or sex-mad?

Well, what are Spaniards then? What do you say?

Lazy?

Sex-mad?

I love Swedes.

Last one.

Cowardly. Swedes are cowards.

I see.

OK. Your answers are mostly incorrect.

(Student Speaking) I think the streotype about Italians is sex-mad.

Sex-mad?

That's incorrect too.

Well, we'll find out.

This stereotype you have on different countries is different from the way European people look at other European countries. Right?

So...And these are the stereotypes.

This is not the only stereotype, this is the common stereotype in the survey that they gave.

So this is correct in terms of what most peoples' stereotype is.

It doesn't mean that people are like that, it just means that's the stereotypes that people have.

And this is the answer.

British-Hypocritical.

Germans are arrogant, Italians cowardly- not lazy or sex mad.

Spaniards are lazy.

And Swedes are sex-mad.

Why?

(Student Speaking)

That's my question for you.

Why are... Why do European people see British as hypocritical?

Why aren British seen as hypocritical, not Germans?

They say one thing and do another?

Could be. The British try to protect this image of gentlemanly conduct and doing the right thing.

And what is just and fair, according to the law.

But what they really do is probably not that.

What they really do is something that's just suiting their own purpose.

So, they are claiming to be at this higher level of justice and law and that kind of thing.

But in reality, they are just like everybody else.

They're just looking out for themselves, basically.

So they're getting hypocritical in the terms "We are doing this in right way, right thing..."

"We are...Our way's better for justice and law " but then they just do what is in their own self interests.

They aren't going to help people, they are just interested in helping themselves like every other country or culture, actually.

So it could be that.

Germans are seen as arrogant. Why?

They try to distance themselves from that....that's history.

Locally, Germans think they are pretty good. Right?

Germans think their companies are pretty good.

Germans' cars and engineering is pretty good.

They have organized a way of doing something, and if you don't do it that way then it's wrong to do this way.

This is the right way.

And we are greatly organized. You guys are not organized.

We're organized. That machines are well-made, we do things all the time properly.

You guys are lazy compared to us.

So it could be that perspective. Germans are seen as thinking their products -

Mercedes Benz. BMW. They're better.

They're better than...than...What's it like...?

They're better than Volvo, right?

Volvos are Swedish.

Volvo is Swedish, yes. Better than Volvos.

Better than Peugeot, it's French stuff. No good.

BMW is much better.

So Germans can be seen as arrogant for that reason.

Italians. Cowardly. Why?

No?

Probably this came during the second World War, when the Italians and Germans were fighting together.

If the British were fighting Germans soldiers, they probably found them to be top on- hard to fight against than the Italians.

The Italians were probably not that enthusiastic about the war as the Germans were in some respects, so...

The Germans may have been seen as better soldiers than the Italians- not as good soldiers.

And maybe one/ some Italian guy ran away.

So then they would think all the Italians are cowards because these guys ran away. Right?

So stereotypes is often based on one things. Right?

So it could be that reason.

Spaniards- lazy?

Probably again, because of the siesta in the middle of the day.

But they finish late. They usually work until 8 or 9.

So if they have siesta they work until 8 or 9. It's not lazy, it's just different ways of...

the timing of work is different.

So again, let's look at stereotype.

And Swedes, sex-mad. Why are Swedes sex-mad?

Well, Swede, it's cold. Right?

You don't go outside, just stay inside. Nothing else to do.

But these days many things to do. Watch TV and play computer games and stuff.

So maybe it's changing.

Well, that's not the reason probably.

The reason is probably because during the 60s and 70s,

Sweden had a quite famous pornography industry.

Swedish pornography films were quite famous in the 60s and 70s.

[75:00]

So there's a perception that Swedish pornography was quite prevalent, therefore Swedes must all be sex-mad, because of that.

So there are, these are the stereotypes that people in Europe have about each other, actually.

They are not true, they're stereotypes.

And they can lead to problems because when you meet someone from Sweden,

and you think "Oh, this guy, he's crazy about sex", what's he going to do?

Right? He's just a normal guy, but you have this stereotype.

That... He's going to...He's crazy about sex.

Then...That can get in the way of communication.

You may feel uncomfortable around him because you think he's just thinking about that.

Well, it's possible. Right?

Or if some Spanish guy, you think he's not going to work hard, he's not going to do a good job. That kind of thing.

Stereotype create problems.

What about these things?

Which country is obsessed with fashion?

Which country is stereotypically obsessed with fashion?

Korea? Really?

You've got to try soon?

Yes? Really?

I would say, obsessed with grand names. I'm not sure about fashions.

So Koreans are obsessed with fashion?

I thought I could say Italians and French that's stereotypically obsessed with that.

How about slow-thinking?

Taking a long time to make a decision?

Germans?

Maybe, Germans are very organized, though.

I think Japanese are stereotypically- they take a long time sometimes to make a decision or change something.

Can be quite slow.

Chinese, maybe a little bit, as well?

Insincere. Pretending to feel something that you do not really feel, or not meaning what you say.

You'd say sorry, but I don't feel sorry, just saying sorry.

It is insincere.

(Student Speaking) Korean...?

Korea?

In Japan...In Korea...You think Japan, because of historic...historically.

Probably, as well.

How about obsessed with tradition?

China? Korea?

Middle-Eastern countries, perhaps?

The Taliban are obsessed with tradition, actually, in Afghanistan.

Few other ones as well.

How about Australians?

What's their stereotypes for Australians?

What do you mean, love? Love, to eat kangaroo? Or...

(Student Speaking)

Really? Traditional tribes love kangeroos.

Just...there are kangeroos.

Speaking quickly.

Oh, really?

Which Australian did you meet that spoke quickly?

besides me?

(Student Speaking)

In Australia, I speak slow, acutally.

I speak quickly here because I'm in Busan.

Umm...Yeah. I wouldn't that Australians speak that quickly, generally.

Any other stereotypes?

There are quite a few common stereotypes of Australians, actually.

(Student Speaking)

British?

Not as British as British people.

And..?

(Student Speaking) I've heard that Australians have a kind of racism?

Really?

(Student Speaking) They don't like colored skin.

Really?

(Student Speaking) Like Korean students.

Really?

That doesn't happen in other countries?

(Student Speaking) They really want to hurt people.

[80:00]

OK. That's a li;ttle bit strange, though, because Australia is one of the most multicultural countries on earth, actually.

So that makes a stereotype.

A real stereotype, actually.

There are common stereotypes associated with Australia, though.

Related to...the beach.

The stereotype is that all the Australians hang out at the beach. All the time.

Have a barbecue, drink some beer, relax layed back, not have working...

Gone to the beach instead of working, that kind of thing.

That's a common stereotype for Australians.

Every Australian surfs'.

Goes to the beach and surfs. Right?

So when I told people that I'm an Australian, and then I thought so, some people were surprised.

Australian, and you don't surf?

Because that's a stereotype. Right?

Australians, most Australians live in cities, as well.

There is a stereotype that Australians are all living in an outback.

In a country, outback. In a country or at the beach. That's it.

We live in cities, people don't think there are cities in Australia.

But actually, Australia's one of the most organized countries in the world.

More organized than Korea.

More people live in a city of a million or more than probably any other country, actually.

The percentage of the population that lives in cities is probably one of the highest in the world.

So most Australians live in a city.