

Title: Cultural dimensions of Second Language Acquisition (8)

- ✓ **Instructor:** Andrew Cook
- ✓ **Institution:** 부산외국어대학교
- ✓ **Dictated:** 유영현, 김지은, 김현주, 신동규, 정회빈

[00:00]

Ok, today we're going to look at cultural persons.

Anyhow, (in the) book, there is a story

Did you read the story? There's a few story actually

On page 98, a story that is in the beginning of this chapter.

Did you read it?

Did you read any part of this chapter?

The story at the beginning, talks about the Japanese student, right?

The Japanese student says 'I'm Japanese but I'm not Japanese.'

What does she mean by that?

How can she be Japanese and not Japanese?

Did you read?... What does she mean?

(Student answering)

She doesn't want to be judged in stereotypically Japanese

Than she could say 'I'm not Japanese.'

What did she say it? The story at the beginning?

(Student answering)

So the title is 'I'm not like other Japanese, I'm different.' right?

She wanted to described how she did not assured certain Japanese cultural perspectives nor that she accept certain Japanese cultural practices.

She saw herself as different with the different identity

So, she didn't share the same perspectives and the same cultural practices

So she didn't view things in the same way other Japanese people viewed

society or life or things in general

She didn't accept certain Japanese cultural practices

That means some people in Japan do something that she won't do those common practices.

She doesn't think in the same way as other Japanese people.

So, she is saying she is not Japanese, she is saying she is Japanese but not Japanese

How could she be both?

Part of Japanese culture and not part of Japanese culture?

She didn't share some of the practices and perspectives that means she is not Japanese

But at the same time she is Japanese, how could she be Japanese?if she doesn't share the same practices or perspectives?

That a question.

...Just tell them to be quiet.

That's going to get into the microphone, into the recording

It's too loud in this week

So how is (this) possible?

To be something and not be something

It's impossible right?

You can't exist and not exist at the same time.

[05:00]

So, she says she is not Japanese but where were she born?

(Japan)

Where did she grew up?

(Japan)

So, what culture is shaped? Her way of thinking?

So, she is Japanese, actually. She grew up in that culture.

She is part of that society but not totally part of that society.

So that society has also changed her a little bit, so that she (could) have freedom to think differently and a different way.

So that could be considered (as) part of Japanese society in a way

And this is relevant to Korean society as well

When you look at younger people these days

There are Korean but some part of them is little bit different to what you may consider as traditional Korean or older generation.

Seeing the past the people... your parents or grandparent's generation, there are probably a bit more uniformed

A little bit more Korean in a way

But due to modern society there are some people that adopting other elements

and thinking in a slightly different ways

So, they might be consider themselves as Korean but there're some different perspectives

So, everyone as we talked about before is part of the culture they grow up in and live in but they're also individual within that

That's what she's saying

She was born in Japan and grew up in Japan

But she is also a individual so that she does individual traits and perspectives and practices are different to the common ones in Japan and she is not like the Japanese person as an individual.

And I share her view

Because I would say I not like other Australians

Have you met other Australian people?

No?

No or yes? That's like Japanese and not Japanese

I've met someone Australian and not met someone Australian, you have?

Maybe?you've met foreign person and you are not sure he was Australian or not

Have you?

No?...

You met Australians?...

You guys?...

So, it's hard to compare, but you've met some Australian people

Would you say they are similar to me? Or different?

Different? Similar?

According to that I may be different and not Australian....

So, we are part of the culture but we are also individual so we may be similar to certain people and different to certain people in that culture

So I agree with her perspective. I'm not like other Australian. I'm different. I'm different with different identity.

Australian but not Australian.

In fact, it's quite hard to distinguish what is Australian sometimes.

In Korea, perhaps it's more easy to define what it is to be Korean

But in Australia it's little bit harder (to) find what it is that makes someone Australian

It's a wider range I think the quality of Australian

Part of the Australian but distinct. Now actually everybody is like this.

Everybody, you are all Korean, but you are also an individual and perhaps not typically in Korean in some ways, in some elements.

So, everyone is kind of like this but there are levels

[10:00]

We may be a little different to other people or maybe very different to other people

And that's where we need to be worried when it comes to stereotypes as we talked about before.

Because if someone meets me and thinks I'm a stereotypically Australian person,

then when they meet another person from Australia they could be totally different

but they have a fixed perception in their mind

So, we are at the quality of our culture and have our own distinct personality within the culture.

So, there are many aspects of culture as we talked about

Culture resides in the individuals, cultures, society part of individuals...

And usually now the way we encounter different cultures in many different ways

We see many different products and practices and things like that

but we really get started understand or get to know another culture by interacting with people, right?

If you just have a number of products from that culture, then your incite will be limited

because you just have a bunch of things, basically

But true interacting with people from that culture, then you would really start to find some things out

When you get to know someone from a culture

So if you meet a new person from Brazil, we've never met someone at Brazil before...

They are the representation of Brazilian culture actually.

The first thing to counter someone from a new culture is that person you think represents the culture.

So you think they are what is, the stereotypically brazilian person whether they are or may not match to stereotype of he quality of Brazilian person

But as we get to know them, get to know other people we start to find some similarities and mental differences between the people

So we find out about the culture by indirecting people in the beginning

But we need to be careful because we think that person is the embodiment of the culture to begin with.

So that's what we looking at

Person, identity and life history

So this is the last part of the pantagram.

We look at communities, products, practices, perspectives and person and all of these parts are important in terms of describing culture and then teaching culture.

So all of these are relevant our last assignment

We need to use all of these to formulate objectives and design lessons what we will do to last assignment

So we are going to look at particularly and identity and life history

And today we are going to do few activities as well in book and as well.

To think about cultural person

So the first part is identity.

The individual members of the culture have their own distinct identities.

The part of the culture, it is different.

And identity can be explicit and tacit.

Both have differences between explicit and tacit.

(student asking)

Your explicit identity you can describe basically.

So explicit aspect of identity is the part you can describe yourself and your cultural identity

[15:00]

But can you describe every part of your cultural identity?

Can you describe it? no

The part of the you can't describe it.

It's hard to think about describe all.

So this is linked just to culture not identity.

Sometimes you know sort of your personality, character sometimes you don't

You are unaware of that and someone tells you that..

So your explicit identity and cultural identity once you know about, and you can talk about and you can discuss.

But there are lots of tacit element things aspects of your identity you are not aware of

So this is related to culture

We know some parts of our identity and our individual culture.

And sometimes we don't

Because it is tacit.

How can we make out the tacit aspect about cultural identity explicit?

How can we find out about hidden cultural identity?

Take a test?

That's a common aspect of Korean culture.

Take a test, exam, sort of everything.

That could be possible you could take a cultural identity test, we take personality test, you have a list of questions and you answer and it tells you about your personality.

Students asking : I think experiment is essential

But how can what experience can lead us to reveal how tacit cultural identity?

Students asking

So when you think about your personality by interacting with other people you might realize about your personality and they may realize as well.

So that could be the same way to find out about your cultural identity by interacting with people from another culture particularly.

And that's related to the story in here on page 99 and 100.

It's a story about German teacher in America.

In Germany, this person is just average German person and because you are with in the culture you don't think about what you do and why you do it and your identity in the culture.

You just do it.

But When she went to America it may this person realize some elements of the cultural identity

They started to learn more about themselves. Not just American culture

So by learning about another culture and interacting with people in another culture that can tell you something about your own cultural identity

That's a little bit more expensive than taking a test.

Because to do that you need to go to another country and live there for a while and you may find out some elements of your Korean culture identity

Another way of courses to interact with foreign people from another culture with in your own country.

So the same thing happen to me.

Before I came here to Korea, I had a particular perspectives on my cultural identity.

And when I came here, living here and interacting with people here expose elements of my cultural identity and I may not aware if I stayed in Australia.

And it also revealed how unaustralian I am at time as well.

So you may find out you may feel stronger connection to your country or distant connection possibly.

[20:00]

You may find out number of other things actually.

So what we are going to do is little activity on page 100.

On page 100, 9.1 learning culture: national identity.

You are going to find out, this is like a test.

You are going to find out How Korean you are

Do you think you guys are really Koreans?

Your cultural identity is Strong Korean? Cultural identity?

May be maybe not,

I think as foreign language teacher, or as perspective foreign language teacher, your cultural identity could, it could be possible to be less Korean in a way.

That can be hazard of being a foreign language teacher you find out other culture and may adopts some elements and other culture.

But on the other hand, because you are thinking about other language and culture that can make you more aware of your cultural identity.

When you compare and contrast, that can make you more aware

So what you are going to do is how Korean you are

It says down here, follow the example

Put ness of your national culture

In this case, we are going to talk about koreanness

Describe yourself in these terms.

What you notice about your ability to express your cultural identity in this way.

So what you need to do is to brainstorm and think about your koreanness

What makes you Korean basically?

You don't need to write down sentences.

You can just make some notes, some list.

It can be a number of things. It can be related to products, practices, perspectives

Because all of these things combined you as a Korean person.

So what you are thinking about, what makes you Korean basically?

Brainstorm as many things as you can as what makes you Korean.

What makes you Korean?

Kimchi.

I eat kimchi too.

Is that make me Korean?

I ate kimchi everyday.

Every meal, Rice soup, and kimchi 3 times a day makes you Korean?

Your practices are important and your products.

Student saying.

No but I know some Korean people, actually many Korean people don't eat kimchi when they eat pizza.

They may eat Kimchi pizza

I saw Kimchi pizza in mister pizza, actually

But, what does make you Korean when you eat pizza is the need to eat pickles

Pickles is replacing Kimchi, actually

so one thing that make you Korean is the need to eat some other little things, Kimchi, pickle or something has to be, right?

When you get chicken, you have the little reddish pickle reddish, right?

when you eat pizza, you have little ``, right? The little green pickles

not 100 percent, probably but that's pretty common, so doing that is part of your Koreans

[25:00]

and on top of that, putting some hot sauce on the pizza, right?

so when you order pizza in Australia, you get a pizza

that's it you may get a drink some cola or something

but in Korea you get another things, pickles and hot sauce and you order chicken you get reddish

these other little things

even when you get 탕수육, you took the little reddish, the yellow one, right?

they don't usually get Kimchi, cause you have kimchi in your home but they give you the little pickle

so that's the pickle in addition to everything, basically

okay, anything else that makes you Korean?

<student answering>

using scissors when you cook

but Susan disagrees, actually

<student answering>

so you can't cut with knife, you can cut with scissors

but the amount you use scissors may vary but the fact you use scissors when you are cooking makes you Korean, right?

In many countries or in Australia, I'm pretty sure that almost nobody would ever, ever, ever use scissors when they are cooking, actually

on food. Scissors are on paper, basically

you would never use, you can't, well I never see the kind of scissors in Korea that I use for food

just for papers. So people never uses scissors on food, basically

so, that makes you Korean but that's a good idea, too

okay, that's it. So, eating Kimchi and using scissors, that makes you Korean

nothing else

<student answering>

so the hierarchical system. Respecting older people

practices of using two hands when you give something, bowing, and following

when we looked last week or two weeks ago? Last week

the hierarchical system. We get the different, male and female and that source of thing

types of society. So the society can be the individual and the flow of information in two ways
but in Korea, the flow of information comes down from above
so that,, being part of the hierachical structure, also makes us Korean

<student answering>

a drain in the floor?

in the floor?

no drain in the sink but drain in the floor

in Korea, the drain is in the floor, right

This makes Korean bathrooms get really wet water cause it's everywhere

and sleepers, having sleepers in the bathroom

[30:00]

<student answering>

Is that Koreanness? Or Busanness?

that's another problem, you are korean, koreanness but if you are from Busan, you will say
busanness which is a bit different, as well

anything else that makes you Korean?

<student answering>

not direct?

<student answering>

not direct

you guys , couple of you guys mention collectivism and individualism

collectivists are having certain groups or friends

and those groups or friends are usually seperate

interactions between group

and you are very loyal to that group but

If someone is in your group then they are important

but outside your group then you are not concerned about them

so, that collectivist aspect as well

<student answering>

obsession of education

that's also gonna 아줌마 ness I think a little bit as well

anything else?

was it easy? to write down explicitly about your Koreanness

you are Korean, you know you are Korean but

sometimes there is a clear thing to identify your

but there is a lot of tacit thing to identify as well.

so it's a bit tricky

don't worry I wanna help you

you are not worried?

I'm worried that you are not worried

we are looking at identity and individual characteristics

we've got the powerpoint notes and

this one here. 6.1 individual characteristics

so this is gonna help you think about your Koreanness but also

your individual identity as well

it says it is up to

individual characteristics may be inherited

or learned from their environment or due to nurture

nouns and adjectives characteristics

particularly the way they communicate

1. you have to arrange in pairs any word

opposite or near opposite

you can add any other word

so with your... in your group of three, three and three,

I want you to go through

and then try to find pairs of words that are the opposite, okay?

for example, oh the clear one

the top line

which are opposites there – follower and leader

you can see as on opposite

so, in your group

read through and discuss so you three there, three, three, three

okay, let's check.

[35:00]

the first one we did follower and leader

and we have others here

analytic, instinctive analyze something ``

use your feeling

articulate or reserve you say something or you don't say something

you know it

athesistic or religious

religious culture

cooperative or competitive work together or compete against somebody

emotional or impassive impassive means not showing emotions

stable means you do many different things

extrovert or introspective introspective is introvert

Introspective is introvert.

You can see "intro", "intro" here.

Flexible or rigid?

Rigid: you are fixed to one way.

Flexible: you can do different things.

Formal/informal is easy.

Generous and mean.

Gregarious and loner.

"Gregarious" is another way of saying "friendly".

Humorous or serious?

Listener/speaker.

Methodical and spontaneous.

You do things on the spur of the moment.

Here, you think about things.

Observer of participator?

Optimistic/pessimistic.

What's proactive and... reactive. Is it?

Yeah. Proactive and reactive.

Quiet and talkative.

Reactive: something happens, you react to it.

So, once something happens, you do something.

Proactive: you do it before it happens.

So, something bad happens, and you may react to that.

Proactive: you predict this bad thing could happen and you do something to prevent it from happening.

"Proactive" is prevention.

"Reactive" is fixing, in a way.

So, lots and lots of individual characteristics.

What you need to do in No. 2 is to choose the five which best describe you and your style.

Because he was looking at individual characteristics.

you looked at what makes you Korean, but there are some things that make you an individual.

The individual identity as well.

So, we'll take a break.

During the break and after the break...

Well, during the break, you can think about it,

and after the break, you need to have five of these that describe your identity.

Who you are.

OK? So let's take a break.

OK. Person A.

[Student speaking]

Proactive. Flexible.

[Student speaking]

Sorry?

Optimistic.

[Student speaking]

Talkative.

A leader?

A leader.

How about B?

[Student speaking]

Cautious.

Methodical.

Listener.

How about C?

Gregarious, optimistic.

Gregarious, optimistic.

Introvert.

How about D?

[Student speaking]

Serious?

Well, we could say that A is a little articulate, impulsive, direct, speaker, and a little proactive, possibly.

B is more reserved, cautious, and indirect. Yeah?

C is more cooperative, extroverted, generous, and gregarious,

but D, again, is cautious, competitive, a little bit reserved...

Could be a loner, possibly.

Could be a little bit mean. I'm not sure.

[40:00]

So, we can think about national characteristics that make us Koreans, Australians...

Individual characteristics because we are not all the same,

and the way we interact with other people can reflect this.

Activity 2: you're thinking about yourself.

In Activity 3, you're thinking about other people and the way they communicate and what they say about them.

So, we can think about avowed and ascribed features.

Avowed feature is how you perceive yourself.

Ascribed is how other people perceive you.

In our book on page 101, we have 9.2. Learning Culture: Avowed and Ascribed Identities.

It says, "Using the column format below, make two lists about your identity.

In one column, list your avowed identities, how you perceive yourself."

What you can write down are the five characteristics. Right?

You wrote down five of these.

You could add some more if you want.

You could add another.

You could write six or seven things.

You could add extra ones if you want. OK?

But you already thought about your characteristics, so this your avowed identity.

This is how you think about yourself.

"In the second column, list ascribed identities that others have assigned to you."

Ascribed identities are how other people think about you.

It could be the same. It could be different. OK?

And you could write down the names of the groups or the individuals who see you in this way.

Particularly, if you think that you are impulsive, and people see you as impulsive, then it's the same. Right?

So you write down the five avowed identities and add some more if you want.

In the ascribed identities you could write down the same one.

That's fine, but also think about the different perceptions that people have about you.

For example, you may be...

You think that you are a follower, but other people may see you as a leader, possibly.

It could be the opposite or could be something different,

and that could mean their perception of you is not really accurate, or your perception of yourself might not be accurate actually, in a way.

So, write down the five there, and then think about how other people see it,

particularly focusing on different qualities, different characteristics that people think that you have. OK?

We took Korean-ness.

Would you say Korean people...

This is generally. Right?

So this is always dangerous, but generally...

Would you say Korean people are analytical or instinctive?

[Student speaking]

I would, probably.

So, I mean, not perfect but there are two here.

Which side do you think they would be on generally?

I would think instinctive, actually.

Articulate or reserved?

Reserved.

Really?

Atheistic or religious?

[Student speaking]

Oh... I would say, when you look out, you can see many, many crosses everywhere.

Many, many churches.

Well, you can have your perception. You can have...

This is your avowed perspective, basically.

Well, from the outside, to me, I would say religious, actually.

Cautious or impulsive?

Impulsive.

Especially in Busan.

Cooperative or competitive?

[45:00]

[Students speaking]

A bit of both in some ways.

Cooperative in terms of teams in the workplace, but then very competitive at the same time.

This is a bit of a mix there.

Direct or indirect?

[Students speaking]

Indirect, except for Busan.

Busan would be different.

Emotional or impassive? Emotional.

Erratic or stable?

Stable.

OK. Extrovert or introspective?

Introspective.

OK. Flexible or rigid?

Rigid.

Really? Rigid, very fixed, don't change.

But when people are driving, the traffic rules are very flexible.

[Students speaking]

I would say mix of both as well, actually.

Some situation, very rigid like at Haewoondae Beach or something in summertime.

Before the beach opens, you're not allowed to go swimming.

So that's not flexible. That's really fixed.

But in other situations, when we move this over here, just move. Right?

So, Some situation's flexible, and some situation's rigid.

It's bit of a mix, I think.

Formal or informal is kind of hard to say.

Generous or mean?

Generous.

I think this comes back to what you guys were talking about.

Generous to people in your group.

May be not so generous to the people outside your group.

Within that group, you are very, very generous,

and to people outside, you may not be mean, but you may not be generous, either. Right?

So it depends on persons in the group and out of the group, in a way.

Gregarious or loner?

Gregarious.

Gregarious. Yeah.

Because they're all part of the group, part of all the groups and collective.

Humorous or serious?

Serious.

Really?

I think when the group gets together, they go to the bar, it's all about being funny.

Right? Maybe.

Methodical or spontaneous?

Methodical.

Yeah... A little bit.

Often there are elements of spontaneity, though.

Observer of participator?

Observer.

Participator?

Optimistic/pessimistic? This is a little bit hard.

Proactive or reactive?

I think compared to Australian and western culture, far more reactive actually.

It tends to be something happens and then trying solve it or something.

I think there is a level of reactivity, actually and talkative of course.

Right? No? Here's a very very general, right?

So of course, it doesn't match everybody but there are some elements of these things here that are part of Koreanness a little bit.

So if you, if your individual characteristic that you chose, the 5 or more that you chose match the ones that we've felt are part of being Korean, then that means, in answer to this question,

that your individual characteristic match what it is to be Korean, maybe you are more Korean than you thought.

But if the identity you chose are the different ones that we've just decided then they may reflect that you are a bit more individual within Korean society.

So did the ones you chose and the ones we've just decided, are they same or different?

Do they match Koreanness that we've decided? Yes, no?

The 5 you chose, are one of what? Instinctive, Articulate, religious, Impulsive, Cooperative, Direct, Emotional, Extrovert, Generous, Gregarious, Humorous, Spontaneous, Participator, Reactive and Talkative.

[50:00]

Did you chose any of those? Yes, No?

That's a question. Yes, No? Yes?

If you did that means you are Korean, congratulations!

You are living in the correct culture.

But not all of them are in there, right?

So that's what we are looking at here, we are individual but we are different.

You have your avowed identity and your ascribed identity.

How you perceive yourself and others. It's different.

And in terms of cultural identity, it can be same or different as well.

It can be a big difference in these two because we are not really sure sometime about ourselves and individual, and we are not really sure about ourselves, in terms of our cultural

identity either.

So that's why it can be different and also it talked about someone looking from outside and notice or describe things like your cultural identity that you didn't realize before okay.

So how is the time we've got?

We've got little bit of time, okay, I've got just few things we might leave earlier today.

Um so we looked at avowed and described identities, of course when we think about our identity, we are looking in cultural identities in person of culture.

She's in the middle but every person as we've talked about before, it's a part of a nation as a broader group and then also part of a smaller groups within that nation, a particular region and we talked about that, Busan.

You are part of the group that is Busan.

So that means that shapes your identity in terms of these things like here.

The common exmample is Busan people are more direct, than people from other parts of Korea then we can think about social class.

You could be working class, middle class, or perhaps you are high class, you might be part of a upper levels of society, yeah?

No? your profession, what is your profession?

Teacher or educator? So that's the something about yourself.

Your religion will say something, your gender, your education, these days in Korea almost everybody goes to college or university,

So it may not say that much of place you get educated couldn't say something.

Uh your generation in Korea, this is a big issue, right?

Ah, there's a big gap between generations, so lots of mini groups within Korean society, you've got generation.

Whole race and ethnicity as well.

So we are person in our culture, within our nation but we are also part of the different groups and different groups we are in can also affect our ascribed, ascribed view or ascribed identity because different groups,

big different groups we are in view us in a different way, the way you, the ascribed identity that you have in your job or workplace could be different in your educational setting or to your religious setting, the different groups that you are part of.

This can happen quite frequently, right? in this group of friends, people think you are talkative and gregarious and another of group of your friends think that you are quiet.

And uh, more introvert.

[55:00]

So that further complicates the issue of identity.

Cultural, personal and then your identity within different groups as well.

Okay, a little activity attached to this, but we don't have much time for it, okay.

The last thing I will talk about, just quickly, is Life Histories on page 103 and 104.

And there is a, there are number of long histories in here about different people.

Here's the person about, talking about German identity and there is a long story here about a Spanish teacher talking about their identity.

So this Spanish person went to a number of Spanish speaking countries and picked up different identities, pick up uh I think Dominican identity, and then uh, Argentinian identity, um no, Spanish identity and Argentinian identity.

So when you think about culture and people, finding out information about people within that culture can help us and also thinking about the identity we adopt from cultures as well.

So biographies and autobiographies of famous and ordinary people can provide insights into the culture as well.

So we can think about the products and practice of those sort of things but we can also get biographies and autobiographies of people

who are part of that culture and use that information to think about what is culture and what is cultural identity as well.

So you could get autobiographies and biographies of some famous Korean people.

You read that information and then give you some idea of that particular culture because that person live within the culture, their whole life may have been existence within that culture. So everything they do and everything they tell you about in their autobiographies and biographies reflect ing of their culture.

So we can think about products, practices, all these kinds of things and then the people yourself, other people and perhaps famous people who write about it in biography and autobiography.

Okay, so all of these 5 things that we've covered of the last 5, or 4 weeks actually are all different perspectives of culture, and they all move together to provide cultural identity and what it is to be part of a culture.

But we can also separate each different aspects, we can focus on cultural products, we can focus on cultural respectives.

So all of these work together but they, we can also separate them and focus on different elements in when we are teaching lessons basically.

So we can have some learning outcomes or some aims and objectives with focus on cultural products or a aim or objective that focuses on cultural perspective.

And this lesson, you want to use the gained knowledge about particular perspectives.

So that's what we are going to look over, look at over the last 3 weeks.

That's how all of these 5 things work together for cultural learning outcomes for process of learning culture, the process of teaching culture and all of that is going to be part of the final assignment

which is designing a lesson, making a lesson plan that we focus on teaching culture, okay?

So the next 3weeks are very important for the assignment because in your lesson plan, you need, your lesson plan won't have linguistic aims.

Your lesson plan will have cultural aims, so you won't, by the end of this lesson, students will learn blah, blah, blah and what they learn will be about culture, alright?

So it's true language but they are actually learning about the culture that is associated with the language and in this case, English.

But of course, the problem is that there are many English speaking cultures as well.

Okay, so that's what final assignment will be, to make a lesson plan and also to provide a rationale for that.

So that's going to be in the next 3 weeks, okay?