

Social psychology course



INTERCULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS

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SUMMARY

- 1. What is culture?
- 2. The challenges of intercultural relationships
- 3. How to improve intercultural relationships?
- 4. Conclusion
- 5. Kahoot, introduction to interculturality



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1. What is culture?

A. Definitions

The customs and beliefs, art, way of life and social organization of a particular country or group.

-Oxford dictionary

The way of life, especially the general customs and beliefs, of a particular group of people at a particular time.

-Cambridge dictionary



1. What is culture?

B. Culture is...

connecting people	It is usual to oppose culture and nature. Culture is shared with all human beings. In opposition to « natural » things, it is what people produce. Culture is acquired and nature is inné.
based on circumstances	It is based on past circumstances. They led people to habits and thought they may not be conscious about.
plural	It can never be known by one individual. Each individual possesses a different cultural status (national, regional, work, job, individual, etc.)
incarnated	It is transmitted by individuals. They assimilate a culture, reproduct it and evolve it.
developing values	It vehiculates notions of bad and good. Rules dictate attitudes we must have to live in society.

What is culture?

C. Cultural iceberg

Food

Flags

Games

Fashion

Holiday

Festivals

Surface culture

Music

Dances

Deep culture

Notions of: Courtesy, manners, friendship, leadership, cleanliness , modesy, beauty...

Concepts of: self, time, fairness. justice, roles related to age, sex. class, family, etc.

Communication styles and rules:

facial expression, gestures, eye contact, personal space, touching, body language, tone of voice, handling and displaying emotion, conversation patterns in different social situations

Attitudes toward: elders, adolescents, rule, expectations, work, authority, cooperation vs competition, relationships with animals, age, sin, death

Approaches to: religion, courtship, marriage, raising children, decision-making, problemsolving



A. Generalities

Body language Verbal communication Cultural formalities

Vary around the world



In the work environment

These cultures affect the behavior and values of the employees

Important to be able to understand and communicate effectively between people from different cultures.



B. Inaccurate Assumptions in Meaning

Western cultures

Communication is direct Meaning is seemingly obvious Other cultures

Communication is more discreet

It can result in confusion within the workplace



C. Formality Differences in Communications

In North America, New Zealand, Australia

In parts of Europe, Asia

Addressing a business associate can be informal

Addressing is formal

It can result in perception of disrespect within the workplace



D. Misinterpretations of Body Language

In North America

Eye contact is often used to engage interaction

In Japa, Latin America, etc.

Not making eye contact is a sign of respect

It can result in confusion within the workplace

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2. The challenges of intercultural relationships

E. Problems

If these problems are not addressed

Ineffective or lack of communication Low employee morale Division among employee

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3. How to improve intercultural relationships

A. Advantages

Diverse workplace makes better decisions with better outcomes, more often than non-diverse teams.

Contact Theory
suggests that
meaningful contact
with people of
different groups
can diminish
prejudice and
intergroup anxiety.



3. How to improve intercultural relationships

B. Take the time to learn

Do your research

Just as you gather important data and talking points for the meeting, do your due diligence on the business and social customs of the people you'll be speaking with. Non-verbal communication is equally important.

Ask questions

The easiest way to avoid miscommunication or offence is to ask questions of the people you're working with. The key is to be respectful and show genuine interest.

Observe an listen

This method not only allows you to deal with conflict in the workplace but also avoid it in the first place.

Learn the language

A few key phrases, including greetings and thanks, can go a long way to showing you're paying attention and want to engage with colleagues in a more personal way. Most importantly, learn how to pronounce everyone's name correctly.



3. How to improve intercultural relationships

C. Practise self-awareness

Ditch your assumptions

One of the first steps to developing cultural awareness is to challenge your assumptions about an entire group of people. You may not even realize that your knowledge of another country is based entirely on unreliable sources.

Avoid a superiority complex

As you're making an effort to understand other cultures, remember to treat those cultures as equal to your own. Everyone is tempted to consider their own way of doing things as superior.

Watch your language

When communicating with people of the same background, we often lapse into shorthand, idioms and jargon. Be especially aware of long-established phrases that could even be deemed offensive.



3. How to improve intercultural relationships

D. Seek assistance

Try diversity training

Many organisations offer both online and in-person intercultural training options for individuals and companies.

Create multicultural teams

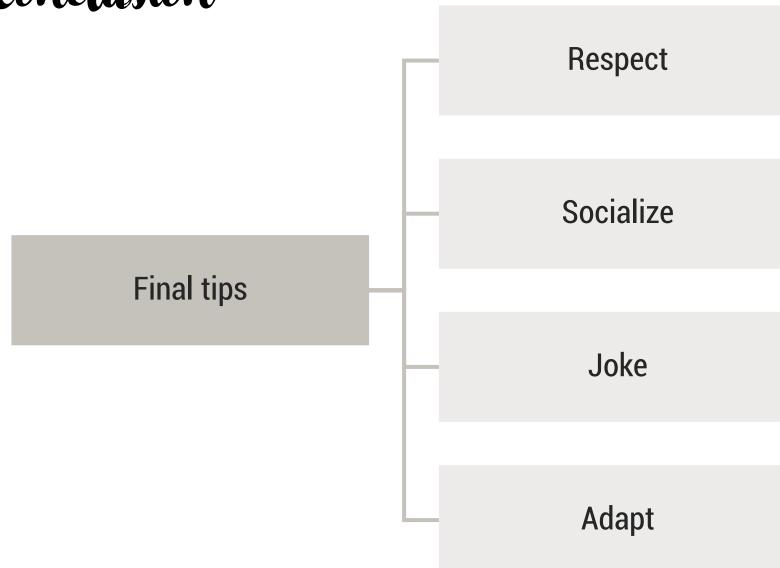
It's much easier to be sensitive to the workplace styles of different cultures if you include people of different cultures in decision-making.

Use social media

One of the most significant aspects of social media is the opportunity it provides for connecting people all over the world. This can be an excellent resource for learning about other cultures in a more informal and organic way.



4. Conclusion



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4. Kahoot, introduction to interculturality

It's



time

www.kahoot.it