



University, Society and Interculturality

DARE+

Train the Trainer Seminar Granada, 15-19 February 2016



Prior reflection



Why "University, Society and Interculturality"?

Further reflection...





• **Culture:** cumulative deposit of **knowledge**, experience, beliefs, values, attitudes, meanings, hierarchies, religion, notions of time, roles, spatial relations, concepts of the universe, and material objects and possessions acquired by a group of people in the course of generations through individual and group striving (Hofstede, 1997)





• Layers of culture: People even within the same culture carry several layers of mental programming within themselves.

Different layers of culture exist at the following levels:

- The national level: Associated with the nation as a whole.
- The regional level: Associated with ethnic, linguistic, or religious differences that exist within a nation.



Some definitions...



- Layers of culture:
 - The gender level: Associated with gender differences (female vs. male)
 - The generation level: Associated with the differences between grandparents and parents, parents and children.
 - The social class level: Associated with educational opportunities and differences in occupation.
 - The corporate level: Associated with the particular culture of an organization



Some definitions...



- Interculturality: interaction of people from different cultural backgrounds using authentic language appropriately in a way that demonstrates knowledge and understanding of the cultures. It is the ability to experience the culture of another person
- **Multiculturality:** coexistence of different cultures



 Intercultural competence: refers to behaving and communicating effectively and appropriately in cross-cultural communications to achieve one's goals to some degree. (Deardoff, 2006)



Some definitions...



- Therefore, IC:
 - requires a combination of specific knowledge, skills and attitudes that lead to successful interactions,
 - is developmental in nature (Bennett, 1998): progression from a more ethnocentric world-view toward a more global mind-set, and
 - Requires a process of learning (several cycles, including experience, reflection, conceptualisation and experimentation)



Towards an intercultural and multicultural university



- Cultural awareness
 - Identify cultural differences
 - Adapt to the foreign environment
 - Certain aspects will be learned subconsciously
 - Certain aspects will be learned consciously
 - Two-sided process
- Process of learning: provide tools for it (teacher training)

Towards a multicultural society



- University part of society
- Involvement of university and society to build a multicultural and intercultural society: from university to society and from society to university



Bibliography



- Bennett, M.J. (1998). Intercultural communication: A current perspective. In Milton J. Bennett (Ed.), *Basic concepts of intercultural communication: Selected readings*. Yarmouth, ME: Intercultural Press.
- Deardoff, D.K. (2006). A Model of Intercultural Competence and Its Implications for the Foreign Language Curriculum. In Wilkinson's Insights from Study Abroad for Language Programs (Thomson). Invited chapter.
- Hofstede, G. (1997). Cultures and Organizations: Software of the mind. New York: McGraw Hill.

