

INTERCULTURAL PERCEPTION

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IDENTITY NEGOTIATION PERSPECTIVE

FOCUS:

The relation between cultural values and self-conceptions

Theoretical Background

Primary Identities

Situational Identities

Theoretical Background

- ✓ Fundamental basis: individual in all cultures desire to be competent communicator
- ✓ Two source of identity:

 group-based and person-based identity
- ✓ Two types of identity :Social identity and Personal identity
- ✓ Two types of perceptions :

 Intergroup-based and Interpersonal-based perception





Primary Identities

- ✓ *Identity:* reflective self-concept that derived from socialization process
- ✓ Our reflective views of ourselves
- ✓ Fixed and unchangeable
- ✓ Has an ongoing impact through life
- ✓ **Refer to**: cultural, ethnic, gender, and personal identity





Cultural Identity

- Cultural identity → emotional significance affiliating our cultural sense of belonging
- Acquired by parental guidance and response during their formative years
- Consists of two types : Individualism and
 Collectivism

Example:

- Cultural Identity as a Asian people → collective
- Cultural identity as a Western people → individual



Ethnic Identity

- Ethnic identity → inherently a matters of ancestry, of beliefs about the origins of forebears (Alba, 1990)
- Can be based on nationality, race, religion, language
- Has both subjective and objective layers
- Ethnicity tend to be more subjective experience than objective classification

Example:

We often judge a person's personality and attitudes based on their ethnic origins



Gender Identity

- Gender → how the culture groups construct the image of 'maleness' and 'femaleness'
- Gender orientation learned via our own cultural practice

Example:

Minang people is matriarchy while Batak people is patriarchy



Personal Identity

- Personal identity → our conceptions of "unique self" that differs us from other people
- Has two facets : Actual personal identity and Desired personal identity
- Two dimension: Independent self and
 Interdependent self (Markus & Kitayama, 1991)

Example:

Actual : assertiveness, talkativeness, decisiveness

Desired: preferred attributes that someone wants to be in a interaction

Independent : individualistic (Western)

Interdependent: collectivistic (Asian)

Situational Identity

- ✓ Highly situational dependent
- ✓ Changeable Identities
- ✓ Less stable and driven by external features
- ✓ Refer to : role, relationship, facework, and symbolic identities





Role Identity

- Role → set of expected behavior associated with culture that define as proper
- Shaped by expectancy norms (Burke, 1945)
- Contextual identity
- Role differs as particular situation in particular society

Example:

- Individualistic classroom (US) : students active, teacher democratic
- Collectivistic classroom (Japan) : students obedience, teacher authoritative



Relational Identity

- Our identity comes from network of family relationship
- Builds reflective relational images
- Include voluntary relationship, such as: social relationship and friendship
- Self-conception from relation can be powerful identity approval (Cupach & Metts, 1994)
- Can move quickly from culture-based interaction to person-based interaction

Example:

Family socialization forms
 our view about gender based behavior
 (e.g. pilot is a man,
 stewardess is a woman)



Example:

- Assertive speaking considered more skillful facework in Western culture
- Tactful speaking more honored in Asian culture

Facework Identity

- Face → identity respect issue and other
 consideration issue within intercultural process
- Vulnerable identity resource
- Facework → specific communication behavior to "save" our own face or other's face
- Different situational context needs different rules of facework



Symbolic Interaction Identity

- Symbolic interaction → verbal and nonverbal communication through which we acquire our reflective self-image and identities value
- Communication develops self-conceptions
- Certain preferred symbol (linguistic and nonverbal) shows our culture and identity

Example:

- The language and dialect we talk reflects our cultural group affiliation
- Our body language tell others about what kind of person we are and how we want to be terated

IDENTITY NEGOTIATION THEORY

GOAL:

Explore ways to obtain
accurate knowledge of the
identity between we and
other cultures



10 Cores Assumptions



- Group identities & Personal identities are formed via symbolic communication
- 2. All people have basic motivation needs
- Identity security equals to culturally familiar environment and vice versa
- 4. Identity **trust** equals to communicating with culturally **similar others** and vice versa.

10 Cores Assumptions



- **5. Inclusion** equals to **endorsement** by desired group membership identities and vice versa
- 6. Interpersonal connection tends to be done via meaningful close relationships and identity autonomy when separated
- 7. Identity stability: **Predictable** cultural situations and vice versa.

10 Cores Assumptions



- Variety of dimensions influence variety of interpretations
- 9. Satisfactory: feeling understood, respected, supported.
- 10. Mindful intercultural communication emphasizes:
 knowledge + motivations + skills = communicate
 satisfactorily, approriately, effectively



Assumptions 1-4

- Primary Identity Domains
- Reflective self images → enculturation process.
- Enculturation process → shape thinking,
 emotions, pattern.
- Identity security: degree of emotional safety concerning one's sense of both.
- Identity vulnerability: degree of anxiousness



Assumptions 5 and 6

SOCIAL IDENTITY:

identity inclusion +identity differentiation(dualistic motivations).

Exceed inclusion?

Exceed differentiation?

- Identity inclusion: degree of perceived nearness to out or in groups, self image attached emotionally with it.
- Identity of differentiation: degree of remoteness
- Identity autonomy: interpersonal relationship boundary regulation issue.
- Mindful boundary regulation: satisfy ingroup inclusion and intergroup differentiation needs.



Assumption 7

- Identity stability (ROOTEDNESS): sense of identity continuation or consistency through time. EXCEED?
- Identity change (ROOTLESSNESS): sense of identity dislocation or transformation.
- EXCEED?
- **•BALANCED?**

A Coherent Self Conception:

- 1. Need to feel secure
- 2. Need sense of predictability
- Need to feel included.



Assumption 8

- Cultural membership and its cultural values:
 how we think about, how we construct about,
 how to interact.
- Loose and tight cultures:
 cultural homo/heterogeneity, density, mobility
 and tolerance.

MINDFUL INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

Mindfulness:

readiness to shift one's frame

of reference;

the motivation to use new

categories to understand

cultural or ethnic differences

the heavy reliance on familiar frame of reference, old routinized designs or categories, and customary ways of doing things

Satisfactory Outcomes

- ✓ The feeling of being understood: just like echoing voices which emphasizes thinking, feeling and behaving.
- ✓ The feeling of being respected: our behaviors and practices are being deemed as legitimate, credible and on a equal footing with members of others group
- ✓ The feeling of being supported: we sense that we are being positively valued or endorsed as "worthwhile"





Criteria and Components

- ✓ Two criteria:
 appropriateness and effectiveness.
- ✓ How to be goood like that?Knowledge, motivation, and skill

✓ Stages:

unconscious incompetence, conscious incompetence, conscious competence, uncoscious competence.





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