

AUS-handledarutbildning

Interkulturell kommunikation – Vad är *kultur*?

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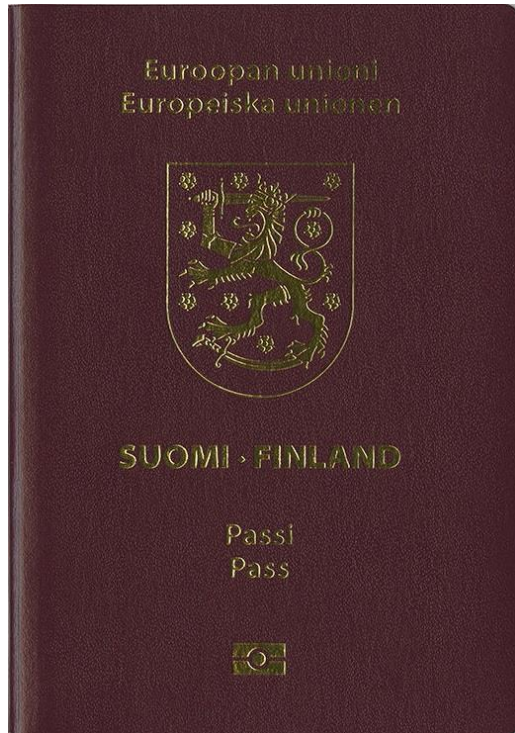
Kultur



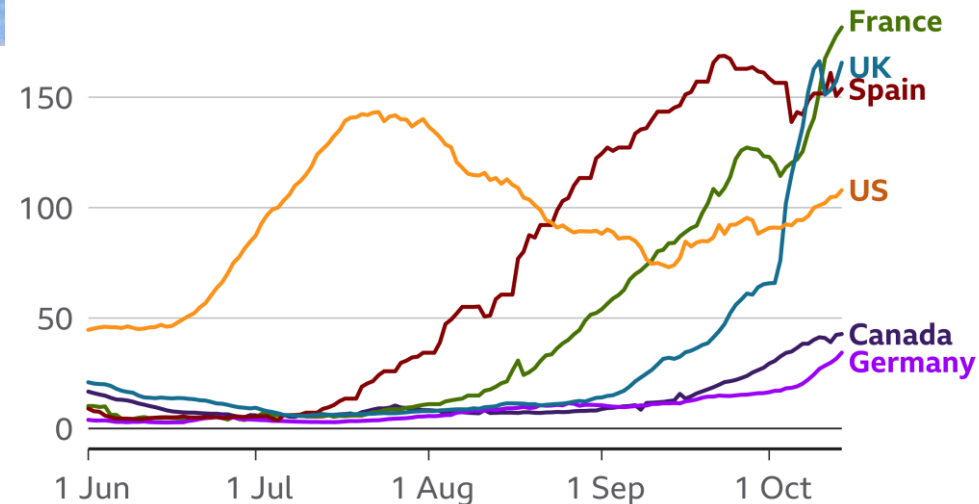
Kultur=Nation



Du kanske tänker på dessa bilder ...



How Canada compares to the US and Europe
Total coronavirus cases per 100,000 people by week



Source: ECDC (data to 14 October)

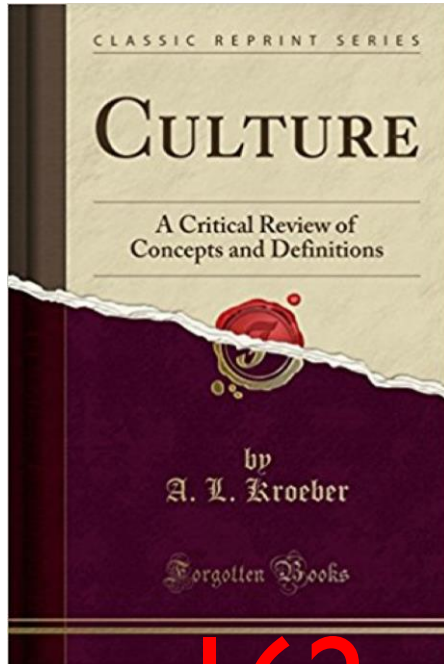
BBC



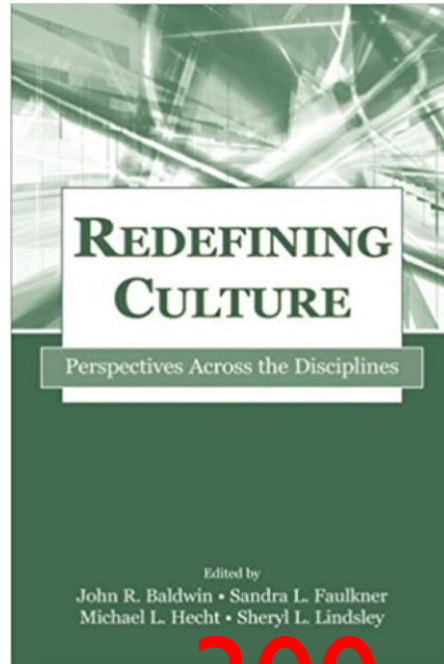
**Men ... det är faktiskt
mycket mer komplicerat!**



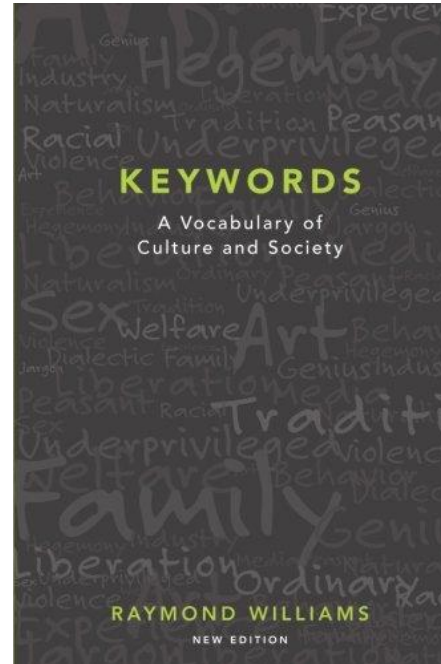
Vad är ”kultur”?



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”Kultur är ett av engelskans två eller tre mest komplicerade ord” (Williams, 2015: 49).”

”Jag vet inte hur många gånger jag har önskat att jag aldrig hade hört *det förbannade ordet!*” (Williams, 1979: 154).



'Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities acquired by the individual as a member of society (Ogburn, 1966: 21).

'The culture of a group can now be defined as a pattern of shared basic assumptions that was learned by individuals and is considered to be the correct way to perceive, think and feel (Schein, 2004: 4).

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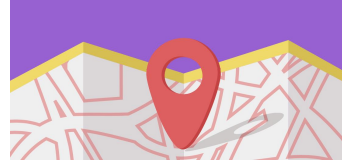
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Två olika typer av kartor finns tillgängliga



Två olika kartor för att förstå ”kultur”



Kultur som ”enhet”

- Kultur som substantiv
- Nationell kultur
- Passidentitet
- Essentialism
- Övergeneralisering
- Risker med ”stereotyper”

Kultur som ”process”

- Kultur som verb
- Flera identiteter
- Liten kultur
- Praxisgemenskaper
- Emergens
- Tjock beskrivning

Denna karta skulle göra det möjligt för oss att etablera ett annat perspektiv!



Liten kultur (Holliday, 1999)

- Alla sammanhängande sociala grupperingar kan skapa sina små kulturer
- **Ingen nödvändig underordning under nationell kultur**
- Bekräftande gemensamheter kan identifieras bland personer med samma ålder, yrke, förmåga, erfarenheter etc. utöver nationaliteten
- Stor betoning på kulturens föränderliga natur och möjligheten att äga flera identiteter



Viktig medvetenhet!



Viktig medvetenhet!

- **Hur** du **hittar** dem > **vad** du har **hört** om dem
- **Tjocka beskrivningar + autentisk interaktion** > antaganden och förskrivning
- **Undvik enkla svar och acceptera komplexiteten!**
- **Övergeneralisera inte** utifrån anekdotiska bevis

