

ENG522 SHORT HANDOUTS

MIDTERM

Chapter 06,07

(ENG522) Applied Linguistics

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Chapter-4

Language and the Brain

Introduction to Language Processing in the Brain

Who is George Harris, and what happened to him at the age of 18?

George Harris fell ill while traveling in Bratislava at 18, experiencing sudden difficulty in speaking and a long-term recovery.

What linguistic distinctions does George's recovery story highlight?

Difficulty producing speech sounds

Distortion of articulation

Specific difficulty with word retrieval

Residual difficulty with sentence structure

What does the study of acquired language disorders provide evidence for?

How language is organized in the brain.

What is the most common type of acquired language disorder?

Aphasia, resulting from damage to language-containing parts of the brain.

**How Does Communicative Function Fractionate Through Selective Impairment?
What are Broca's aphasia and Wernicke's aphasia, and how do they differ?**

Broca's aphasia: Impaired speech production, short and simple sentences.

Wernicke's aphasia: Fluent speech but with difficulty making sense, using unusual words.

Describe an example of a person with Broca's aphasia attempting to describe an image.

Short, simple sentences with basic word usage.

Provide an example of a person with Wernicke's aphasia describing the same image.

Long, incomprehensible sentences with unusual word usage.

What is anomia, and how does it manifest in describing the image?

Difficulty with word-finding, leading to vague and incomplete descriptions.

Case Study and Phonological Errors

What is a pseudo-accent, and how does it relate to acquired foreign accents?

A perceived foreign accent due to impaired articulation, not actual language acquisition.

Describe the case study of clinicians in the 1950s and 1960s related to language disorders.

Foundational research on language disorders, integrating generative linguistics and neuroimaging.

What are paraphasias, and provide examples in deaf left-hemisphere damaged signers?

Phonological errors: Substituting correct phonemes with incorrect ones.

Paragrammatic errors: Using illegal combinations of morphemes or signs.

How Does Language Interact with Other Cognitive Domains?

What is the relation between language and thought, and how is it addressed in cognitive science?

An old conundrum; new understanding suggests both independence and interrelation.

How do children with Specific Language Impairment (SLI) differ from typically developing children?

Slow progress in language development, speaking ungrammatically.

Provide examples of utterances from a teenager with SLI.

Examples of ungrammatical and poorly formed sentences.

Contrast children with Williams syndrome and Down syndrome in terms of language development.

Williams syndrome: Acquire grammar well but lack meaningful conversations.
Down syndrome: Slow general development but can acquire language effectively.

What difficulties may arise in individuals with pragmatic impairment?

Inability to use language appropriately in social contexts, providing insufficient information or producing incoherent responses.

Aphasia and Brain Damage

What types of aphasia result from left-brain damage?

Impairments in language processing, comprehension, and production of grammatical aspects occur with left-brain damage.

How does right-brain stroke affect language?

Individuals speak fluently but struggle with interpreting and using metaphorical language.

Describe speech in schizophrenia.

Fluent speech with difficulty understanding the speaker's intended meaning, reflecting a thought disorder.

How does autism affect language?

Difficulty with narrative meaning and interpreting social aspects of communication beyond lexical and grammatical content.

Language Impairment Due to Maturation

What are "normal speech errors"?

Functional disruptions in language production without impairing thought processes, like saying 'I caked a bake' instead of 'I baked a cake.'

How do memory disorders affect language?

People with disorders like Alzheimer's maintain grammatically well-formed speech but struggle with word retrieval.

Study Activity 4.4: Cookie Theft Picture Description:

Compare grammatical features in dementia speech with aphasic speakers.

A: Grammatical features in dementia speech may degrade, leading to empty meaning.

Assess lexical choices in dementia speech compared to aphasic speakers.

Lexical choices may show difficulty in retrieving specific words in dementia speech.

Evaluate the overall success of communication in dementia speech.

Communication may lack coherence and meaning.

Effect of Impairments on Reading and Writing

How do dyslexic children differ from SLI individuals in reading?

Dyslexic children may have difficulties with visual and perceptual aspects of

reading, impacting spelling and text production.

Explain the two primary types of difficulties in acquired reading.

Difficulties involve transparent grapheme-phoneme mappings and irregular spellings.

Impairment in Multiple Languages

Why are patterns of bilingual aphasia variable?

Factors like language learned first, familiarity, automaticity, and emotional association contribute to variable patterns.

How does age and manner of acquisition affect bilingual aphasia?

Despite psycholinguistic research, consistent patterns are lacking in bilingual aphasia.

Summarize Paradis's (2009) model of bilingual aphasia.

First language learning relies on procedural memory, while second language learning depends on declarative memory.

Chapter 05

Language in Interaction

Introduction

What is the example in the introduction involving a university tutor and a colleague?

A university tutor (A) asking a colleague (B) for a course outline, and B offering to answer questions instead.

How does indirectness play a role in expressing refusal in the given example?

B indirectly refuses to provide the course outline by offering to answer questions instead.

What are some reasons for using indirectness in language, as mentioned in the introduction?

Expressing negative feelings, making refusals, adding interest, avoiding hurt feelings or protecting oneself.

Language as Action and the Role of Context

According to speech act theory, what is the smallest unit through which we perform actions with language?

Answer: Speech act.

What are felicity conditions in speech act theory?

Conditions for the successful performance of speech acts.

In the example, "I promise to take your iPad away," what kind of speech act is it?

Answer: Threat.

Indirectness: Avoiding Saying Directly What You Mean

Give an example of conventional indirectness in language.

The use of "can/could you" in requests.

Why might indirectness be used in certain situations, as discussed in the lesson?

Answer: Indirectness may be more effective or serve the interests of communicative efficacy.

How can the appropriateness of (in)directness vary cross-linguistically?

Answer: It can vary across languages and language varieties.

From Expressed to Implied Meanings

What is conversational implicature according to H. Paul Grice?

Answer: It refers to implied meanings derived from the context of the utterance.

What are the maxims proposed by Grice in the Cooperative Principle?

Answer: Quantity, quality, relation, and manner.

How does flouting a maxim differ from infringing it?

Answer: Flouting is a blatant nonobservance, whereas infringement is an inadvertent failure to observe.

What additional principles did Leech propose to expand Grice's Cooperative Principle?

Answer: Leech proposed adding a Politeness Principle (PP) to explain phenomena like indirectness.

Topic 5.5 - (Im)Politeness: Language Use in the Management of Rapport and Interpersonal Relationships

What is Grice's theory of implicature?

Grice's theory of implicature explains how we interpret implied meanings in communication.

Who proposed the Politeness Principle (PP) and associated maxims?

Leech (1983) proposed the Politeness Principle (PP) and maxims.

What are some of Leech's maxims, and how do they relate to language use?

Leech's maxims include tact (minimize cost to other; maximize benefit to other), agreement (minimize disagreement; maximize agreement), and modesty (minimize praise to self; maximize dispraise of self). These relate to effective language use in communication.

According to Brown and Levinson, what is "face," and what are its aspects?

Face, borrowed from Erving Goffman, is the positive social value a person claims for themselves. It has two aspects: positive face (the need to be liked and approved) and negative face (the need to be free from imposition).

What are the five options proposed by Brown and Levinson for dealing with face-threatening acts?

The options are:

1. Bald on-record without redressive action.
2. With redressive action: use positive politeness strategies.
3. With redressive action: use negative politeness strategies.
4. Off-record.
5. Don't do the face-threatening act.

What criticism has Brown and Levinson's model faced?

Critics argue it offers a pessimistic view of human nature, and it has been criticized for its ethnocentricity.

How do other frameworks aim to address the ethnocentricity criticism of Brown and Levinson's model?

More recent frameworks aim to avoid ethnocentrism by considering individual and group wants, as well as individual and cross-cultural variation.

Topic 5.6 - Language in Interaction: The Study of Conversation or Talk-in-Interaction

What is Conversation Analysis (CA) focused on?

Conversation Analysis (CA) is focused on the study of talk-in-interaction, emphasizing turn-taking, adjacency pairs, and overall organization of conversation.

What are adjacency pairs, and why are they important in CA?

Adjacency pairs are pairs of utterances occurring in adjacent positions where the production of the first part makes the production of a second part relevant. They are essential in understanding how utterances are tied to each other in conversation.

How is turn-taking coordinated in conversation, and what cues are used in spoken languages?

Turn-taking is coordinated through self-selection or other-allocation. Cues include linguistic, paralinguistic, and nonverbal signals such as completing a sentence, a drop in volume, and a change in gaze direction.

What is the significance of silences and overlaps in turn-taking across different cultures?

Silences and overlaps may be perceived differently across cultures. Some cultures

consider silences problematic, while others find them acceptable. Overlaps may be more common or expected in certain sociocultural contexts.

Topic 5.7 - Summary and Study Questions

What are two basic types of openings identified in medical consultations?

'How are you' and variations of 'what can I do for you' are identified as two basic types of openings in medical consultations.

What is the role of participants in coordinating entry and exit in conversations?

Participants coordinate entry and exit in conversations, emphasizing that conversations are not simply opened or closed, but require coordination between participants.

What is the importance of studying openings and closings in cross-cultural interactions?

Cross-cultural studies show potential difficulties in handling openings and closings, highlighting variations in communication styles among different cultures.

How does the chapter conclude regarding the study of pragmatics in Applied Linguistics?

The chapter concludes by stating that understanding concepts and theories covered will aid in various areas of Applied Linguistics, including second-language acquisition and Intercultural Communication.

Chapter 06

Language in Interaction

Topic Language in Interaction

Introduction

What is the topic of this chapter?

The topic of this chapter is "Language in Interaction."

In the email exchange between A and B, what does B's response imply?

B's response implies that he is unwilling or unable to provide A with the course outline she requested.

Why do people often use indirectness in communication?

People use indirectness to express negative feelings, add interest to their speech, avoid hurting others' feelings, or protect themselves.

What is the focus of this chapter Language in Interaction in the field of Applied Linguistics?

This chapter focuses on language use in interaction, which is central to Applied

Linguistics.

5.2 Language as Action and the Role of Context in the Interpretation of Meaning

What does it mean when an utterance is considered a speech act?

An utterance that is considered a speech act goes beyond making a statement; it performs an action.

Who developed the theory of speech acts?

The theory of speech acts was developed by John Austin and John Searle.

What is the difference between explicit performative and non-explicit performative speech acts?

Explicit performatives, like "I apologize" or "I promise," directly correspond to their intended actions. Non-explicit performatives, like insults, may not correspond to what they say.

What are felicity conditions in speech act theory?

Felicity conditions are the conditions that must be met for a speech act to be successfully performed, taking into account the right people, circumstances, and conventional procedures.

What is the difference between illocutionary force and locutionary act in speech act theory?

Illocutionary force refers to the intended or underlying meaning of an utterance, while the locutionary act refers to the surface or literal meaning.

How can context play a role in interpreting an utterance's meaning?

Context, including physical setting, type of activity, shared knowledge, and context, can help interpret an utterance's meaning in specific situations.

Topic: Indirectness in Speech Acts and Grice's Cooperative Principle

What is indirectness in speech acts?

Indirectness in speech acts involves conveying an intended meaning indirectly, often through hints, implications, or politeness strategies rather than stating the message directly.

Give an example of direct speech act in a supermarket setting.

In a supermarket, a direct speech act would be: "Insert cash or select payment type" when a customer is about to make a payment.

What is an example of conventional indirectness?

"Can you type in your pin number?" is an example of conventional indirectness, where the literal meaning differs from the underlying social meaning.

Provide an example of nonconventional indirectness.

When someone says, "I'm going to work really early tomorrow," it is an example of nonconventional indirectness, as it indirectly requests the partner to switch off

the bedside light.

What is the difference between conventional and nonconventional indirectness?

Conventional indirectness follows established language conventions for conveying indirect meanings, while nonconventional indirectness involves giving hints or indirect cues that may not be immediately associated with the intended meaning.

Why do people use nonconventional indirectness in language?

Nonconventional indirectness can add interest to an utterance and increase its impact, making it suitable for conveying complex or ineffable thoughts or feelings.

What is a possible motivation for using conventional indirectness in language?

Politeness is a common motivation for using conventional indirectness, as it allows the hearer more options and avoids coercion in communication.

In what situations might direct speech acts be more effective than indirect ones?

In certain commercial environments or when someone is in immediate danger, direct speech acts can be more effective because they leave no room for misinterpretation.

How can the choice of (in)direct speech forms depend on roles and obligations?

The choice of (in)direct speech forms can depend on the rights and obligations associated with specific roles and activities, as well as whether the request aligns with participants' rights and obligations.

What is conversational implicature?

Conversational implicature refers to implied meanings in a conversation that are derived from the context of the utterance, often going beyond what is explicitly said.

What are Grice's maxims in the Cooperative Principle?

Grice's maxims in the Cooperative Principle include the maxim of quantity, quality, relation, and manner. They guide conversationalists to communicate effectively.

Give an example of a violation of the maxim of quantity.

"I started reading your book after dinner and I finished at 3.45 the next morning" is an example of a violation of the maxim of quantity because it provides more information than necessary.

How do hearers recognize conversational implicatures?

Hearers recognize conversational implicatures when the speaker fails to observe one or more maxims, leading to the implicature that the speaker intends to convey more than what is expressed.

How can cultural differences affect the observance of Grice's maxims in conversation?

Cultural differences can lead to variations in the observance of Grice's maxims, as different cultural groups may have varying expectations regarding politeness, relevance, and quantity in conversation.

What is the role of the Politeness Principle (PP) in conversational implicatures?

The Politeness Principle (PP) is an extension of Grice's Cooperative Principle that explains phenomena like indirectness and politeness in communication, offering additional maxims to consider.

What alternative theory to Grice's maxims is mentioned in the text?

Relevance Theory, developed by Sperber and Wilson, is an alternative theory to Grice's maxims that explains implicit meanings in communication through inferencing processes.

(Im)Politeness: Language Use in the Management of Rapport and Interpersonal Relationships

What theory paved the way for understanding implied meanings in communication?

Grice's theory of implicature.

Who proposed the Politeness Principle (PP) and maxims as part of interpersonal rhetoric?

Leech proposed the Politeness Principle (PP) and maxims.

Name some of Leech's politeness maxims.

Tact, agreement, and modesty.

How do Leech's maxims relate to requests and other directives?

They relate to scales like the cost-benefit scale relevant to requests and other directives.

Give an example of adherence to Leech's modesty maxim.

A woman's response to a compliment by saying, "It comes from the local supermarket."

What are the two aspects of face according to Brown and Levinson's theory of politeness?

Positive face (the need to be liked and approved by others) and negative face (the need to be free from imposition).

What are the five options proposed by Brown and Levinson for dealing with face-threatening acts (FTAs)?

Bald on-record without redressive action.

With redressive action: use positive politeness strategies.

With redressive action: use negative politeness strategies.

Off-record.

Don't do the FTA (don't ask the person to open the window).

What are some positive politeness strategies in Brown and Levinson's model?

Employing in-group markers, seeking agreement, and exaggerating interest or approval.

Why is assigning a politeness value to utterances out of context problematic?

The value of an utterance as (im)polite needs to be determined from the context in which it is employed.

What criticism has Brown and Levinson's theory received regarding its view of politeness?

It has been criticized for offering a pessimistic view of human nature and for its ethnocentricity.

Language in Interaction: The Study of Conversation or Talk-in-Interaction

What is Conversation Analysis (CA)?

CA is the study of talk-in-interaction, focusing on the organization of conversation.

What is turn-taking in conversation?

Turn-taking refers to how conversationalists exchange turns at talk.

What are adjacency pairs in conversation analysis?

Adjacency pairs are pairs of utterances occurring in adjacent positions where the production of the first part makes the production of a second part relevant.

How do participants coordinate the entry and exit of a conversation?

Participants coordinate the entry and exit of a conversation through various sequences and actions, such as summons-answer and identification-recognition sequences.

What is the role of context and co-text in the production and interpretation of (im)politeness phenomena?

The value of an utterance as (im)polite depends on the context in which it is used, and the co-text plays a crucial role in interpretation.

What is a locational enquiry sequence in mobile phone interactions?

A locational enquiry sequence is a sequence of actions linked to mobile phone portability, where participants inquire about each other's locations during the conversation.

How can openings and closings in conversations vary across different cultures?

Openings and closings in conversations can vary in terms of the length and specific phatic exchanges, which can depend on sociocultural norms.

General Questions:

What is the concept of (im)politeness in language use?

(Im)politeness refers to the use of language to manage rapport and interpersonal relationships, taking into account social motivations and contextual factors.

Why is it important to consider context when analyzing language use?

Context plays a crucial role in determining the meaning and appropriateness of language use in various situations.

What is Conversation Analysis (CA) and how does it contribute to the study of language interaction?

CA is the study of how people coordinate their talk in interaction. It helps analyze the organization of conversation and understand how communication activities are constituted through talk.

Chapter-7

Intercultural Communication

Introduction

What was the incident involving the Swedish diplomat and the Iranian president?

The Swedish diplomat allegedly insulted the Iranian president by sitting with his legs crossed during a formal meeting.

What does the incident highlight in terms of Intercultural Communication?

It highlights the issues of stereotypes and miscommunication in Intercultural Communication.

Topic : What is the Field of Intercultural Communication Concerned With?

Who founded the field of Intercultural Communication, and when?

Edward Hall founded the field in the 1950s to prepare American diplomats for overseas posts.

What does Intercultural Communication encompass?

Intercultural Communication includes interactions between people of different cultures and comparative studies of communication patterns across cultures.

Strand 1 - The Cultural Value Approach

What are cultural values, and how do they influence communication?

Cultural values are assumptions about how things should be in a group. They

influence behavior and communication styles.

Give an example of a widely cited model for cultural values.

Hofstede's five cultural dimensions, including individualism vs. collectivism, are a widely cited model.

Strand 2 - Intercultural Communication as Interpersonal and Intergroup Communication

Who are some leading scholars in the field of Intercultural Communication regarding interpersonal and intergroup communication?

Scholars like William Gudykunst, Stella Ting-Toomey, and Young Yun Kim have made significant contributions.

What specific topics do these scholars address in their research?

They address topics such as cultural adaptation, communicative effectiveness, conflict management, and intercultural ethics.

Strand 3 - Discourse Approaches to Intercultural Communication

What do discourse approaches to Intercultural Communication focus on?

Discourse approaches examine language use variations across cultures, including aspects like address terms, turn-taking, and speech acts.

Mention a scholar who is associated with discourse approaches to Intercultural Communication.

John J. Gumperz and Deborah Tannen are known for their work in this area.

Strand 4 - Intercultural Learning and Intercultural Communicative Competence

What is the ultimate goal of Intercultural Communication?

The ultimate goal is to gain an understanding of people from different cultures and develop the ability to communicate effectively with them.

What is ICC, and who proposed the Contact Theory?

ICC stands for Intercultural Communicative Competence. Gordon Allport proposed the Contact Theory.

Strand 5 - Language Learning and Teaching

Why is it generally accepted that cultural knowledge is essential for language learners?

Cultural knowledge is essential for language learners because one cannot be a competent user of a second language without understanding the L2 culture.

How does learning a new language and culture impact learners?

Learning a new language and culture can lead to the development of a new identity and a set of cultural values.

Strand 6 - Intercultural Communication in Context

In what contexts does Intercultural Communication take place?

Intercultural Communication takes place in various contexts, including business, politics, health, education, and more.

What recent development in the study of Intercultural Communication has been mentioned?

Recent studies explore Intercultural Communication in connection with multilingual and translanguaging practice.

Key Factors Behind Mis- or Non-understanding in Intercultural Communication

What are some generic factors that can lead to miscommunication in any communication context?

Factors like misinterpretation, mishearing, ambiguity, and mismatch in knowledge can lead to miscommunication.

Why might language proficiency matter in Intercultural Communication?

Language proficiency matters in situations where precise and appropriate communication is necessary, especially when people communicate in non-native languages.

Different Norms of Interaction

What are norms of interaction in Intercultural Communication?

Norms of interaction refer to rules regarding appropriateness and effectiveness in communication, including paralinguistic cues, politeness features, and more.

Provide an example of how norms of interaction can differ between cultures.

Norms regarding the tone and style of voice in communication can vary, as seen in the example of Japanese and Mexican societies.

Language Matters

What is lingua franca communication, and why does language proficiency matter in it?

Lingua franca communication involves speaking in a shared language, often with different degrees of proficiency. Language proficiency matters for precise communication.

What is the role of cultural awareness in linguistic ability in Intercultural Communication?

Cultural awareness and the ability to use knowledge, attitudes, and skills alongside linguistic ability are important in effective Intercultural Communication.

Discrepancies in Beliefs, Values, Shared Knowledge and Reference Points

What role does shared knowledge, or schema, play in communication?

Shared knowledge, or schema, helps in interpreting social events and influences how we understand the world.

What can happen when there is a lack of relevant and shared schemata in

communication?

Lack of relevant and shared schemata can lead to communication breakdown in the conversation, as people may not share reference points.

Culture-specific Ways of Communication

Culture-specific Communication Style

What is the concept of high vs. low context communication style in different cultures?

Answer: High context communication involves much information carried in context, while low context communication is more explicit and direct, with information spelled out.

In high-context cultures like Japan, what are the three levels of communication discussed by Sachiko Ide?

The three levels are 'meta communication,' 'meta pragmatics,' and propositional communication.

How do cultures differ in terms of direct vs. indirect communication style?

Direct style is often used in low-context cultures where intentions are expressed overtly, while indirect style is associated with high-context cultures where intentions are hidden or hinted.

What is the difference between elaborate and succinct communication styles?

Answer: Elaborate style involves extensive and detailed communication, while succinct style is more concise and to the point.

How do personal vs. contextual communication styles differ in emphasizing social roles and relationships?

Answer: Personal style emphasizes individual roles and relationships, while contextual style places importance on social status and relationships.

What is the goal of instrumental vs. affective communication styles?

Answer: Instrumental style is goal-oriented, while affective style focuses on building and maintaining social relationships.

Cross-cultural Variations in Speech Acts

What was the purpose of the CCSARP project in the 1980s?

Answer: The CCSARP project aimed to investigate cross-linguistic differences in the realization of speech acts like requests and apologies in different languages.

Discourse Organization

How do information flow patterns differ in business communication in English?

Answer: In English business communication, important information is often presented at the beginning, following an inverted pyramid style.

Choice of Means of Communication

Why do some cultures find technology-mediated communication like emails impersonal?

Answer: In some cultures, technology-mediated communication can be seen as too businesslike for interpersonal communication, lacking a personal touch.

Nonverbal Communication

What is nonverbal communication, and what does it include?

Answer: Nonverbal communication includes meaningful nonverbal stimuli such as body movement, paralanguage, personal space, and facial expressions.

How do cultural norms affect the display of nonverbal communication, specifically the expression of sadness?

Answer: Cultural norms vary, with some cultures openly showing signs of sadness, while others prefer a more reserved or reticent approach.

What are the four levels of personal space among middle-class Americans, according to Hall (1966)?

Answer: The four levels are intimate distance, personal distance, social distance, and public distance.

Interculturality in Multilingual and Multicultural Contexts

Understanding Interculturality

How is 'interculturality' defined in the context of interactions between different cultural groups?

Answer: Interculturality refers to the interaction, exchange, and communication between individuals from different cultures where they recognize and accept each other's cultural reciprocity.

Research Paradigm of Interculturality

What is the traditional approach in studying cultural communication styles?

Answer: The traditional approach assumes that cultural values determine an individual's communication style and that cultural differences are the source of intercultural miscommunication.

What do recent studies on interculturality emphasize regarding cultural differences?

Recent studies challenge the assumption that cultural differences are solely responsible for miscommunication and argue that interculturality is a socially constructed phenomenon that needs to be studied case by case.

How do some studies view cultural differences in communication?

Answer: They see cultural differences as dynamic and constructed through interaction rather than static and inherent, influenced by the context and the role of participants.

What can the process of negotiating cultural differences in interculturality lead to?

It can build rapport and create a sense of common ground, but it can also result in a sense of subordination and prevent participants from learning from each other.

Japanese and Foreigner Interaction

Who is the speaker labeled as "A" in the interview, and who is labeled as "B"?

Answer: "A" is a Japanese person, and "B" is a foreigner. This is based on their responses and behavior during the conversation.

Intercultural Communicative Competence

What are the core components of Intercultural Communicative Competence (ICC)?

Answer: The core components of ICC include cultural awareness and knowledge, attitudes and motivations, and various skills related to effective intercultural communication.

Learning Culture Through Contact

According to Allport's intergroup contact theory, what are the key conditions for positive intergroup contact?

Answer: The key conditions for positive intergroup contact, according to Allport, include equal group status, common goals, intergroup cooperation, and authority support.

Learning Culture Through Acculturation

What is 'culture shock,' and how does it relate to the process of acculturation?

Answer: Culture shock is a feeling of anxiety or loss that some people experience when living in a new culture. It is part of the process of acculturation, which can involve various stages and emotional responses.

Learning Culture as Socialization and Identity-making

How does learning a new culture relate to socialization and the construction of one's sociocultural identity?

Answer: Learning a new culture involves being socialized into that culture and learning how things are done in the host culture while developing and constructing one's sociocultural identity.

Learning Culture Through Language Learning

Why is culture important in language learning, and what is the sociocultural approach to language learning?

Answer: Culture is important in language learning because it affects how one communicates. The sociocultural approach to language learning emphasizes that language learning is a social activity involving the acquisition of cultural

knowledge and social roles.

Summary

What are some key issues discussed in the field of Intercultural Communication in this chapter?

Answer: Key issues in the field of Intercultural Communication discussed in this chapter include factors behind mis- or non-understanding in intercultural communication, culture-specific ways of communication, interculturality, the concept of Intercultural Communicative Competence (ICC), and ways to develop it.

Recommended Reading

Can you name one of the recommended books for a comprehensive overview of the field of Intercultural Communication?

Answer: "The Routledge Handbook of Language and Intercultural Communication" by Jane Jackson is recommended for a comprehensive overview of the field.

Working on the Next Lessons

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