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Sub:- Inter Culture Communication.

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Define Inter cultural Adaptation and what are stages of Inter Cultural Adaptation?

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Inter culture Adaptation:-

Defined as "the process of promoting understanding through interaction to increase the level of the fitness so that the demands of a new cultural environment can be met"

OR

Inter Cultural Adaptation Refers to the Adjustment of Communicative Behavior to decrease the probability of being misunderstood when speaking with someone from a different culture.



* Four stages of culture Adoption 2

Honeymoon stage:- Excitement and Fascination with the new culture. This is where they will overlook minor problems and look forward to learning new things.

Crises period (culture shock):-

This is where excitement turns to disappointment and there are more and more differences that occur. Problems start to be overwhelming and irritating and may use the fight-back technique by saying rude remarks or making the jokes.



Adjustment phase :- This is where they learn to accept the culture and to change their negative attitude to a positive one.

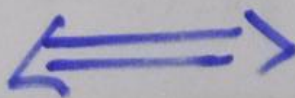
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Acceptance and Adaptation phase :-

This is where they will feel at home and become involved in activities and may enjoy some of that country's customs.

Reentry shock :-

This is experienced upon returning to the home country and the return may follow with initial euphoria, crises or disenchantment. It may be hard to readjust and may feel like they are not accepted.





Q- Models of Inter cultural Adaptation? 4
Draw three Models:-

Intercultural Adaptation:-

The Intercultural Adaptation (IAM) describes how one person adjusts their communication with persons perceived to be from a different culture based on previous experiences. The Model describes the Adaptation process

During initial cross-cultural encounters between individuals

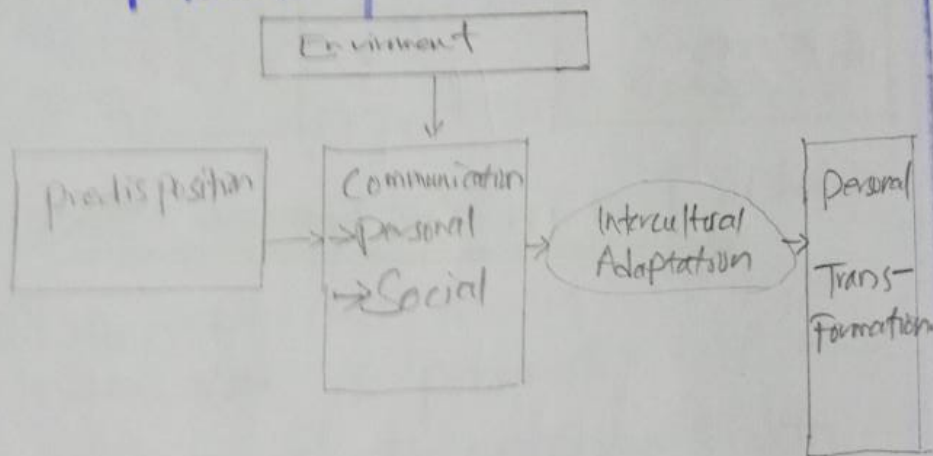
Model of Interculture Adaptation:-

The Intercultural Adaptation Model (IAM) describes how one person adjusts their communication with the persons perceived to be from A



Different Culture Based on the previous experiences. The Model describes the Adaptation process during initial ~~cross~~ cross-cultural encounters between individuals.

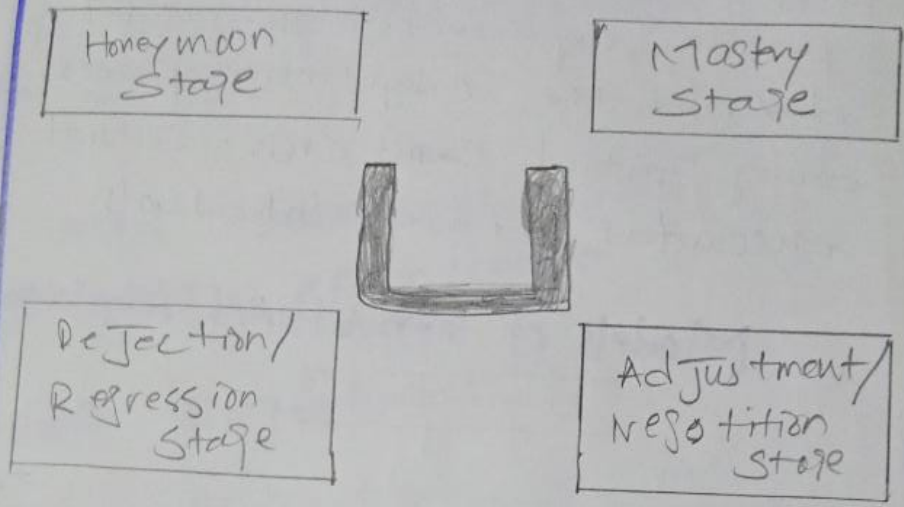
Models of Intercultural Adaptation:-



A Process Model of Intercultural Adaptation

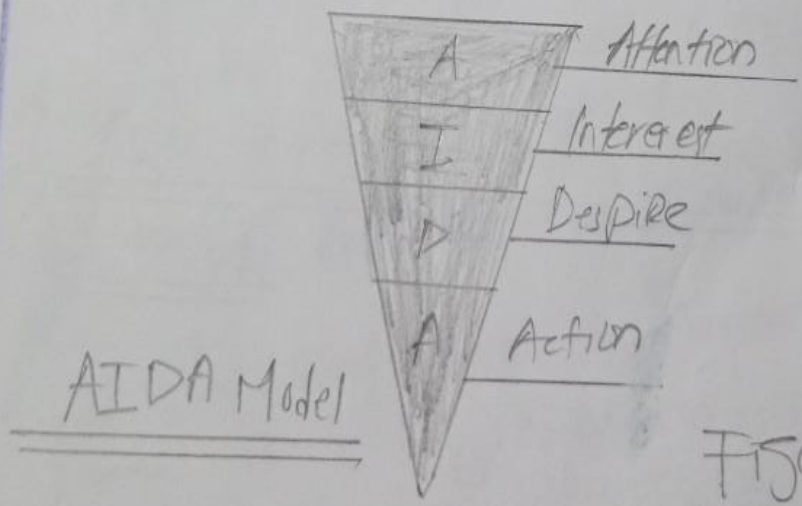
Figure (1)

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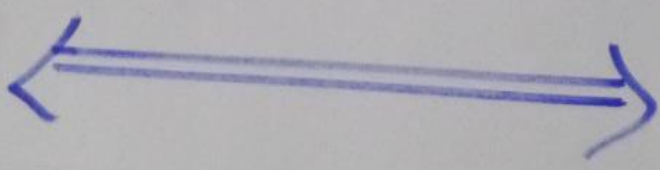
Oberg U: Continuum Model

Figure (2)



AIDA Model

Figure (3)



How to communicate effectively with strangers?

10 ways communicate with strangers effectively:-

Tolerate Rejection:-

IF They REJECT you, it is not about you. It is about where they are not at mentally, so don't take it personally. IF they passed up on the opportunity to connect with you, then they missed out on something great.

IF you Feel the Fear, Do it anyway:-

One of the Best ways to combat the Fear is to Do it repeatedly. push through the Fear and it will start to feel more natural.

* **Practice:-** Don't worry if you seem a little awkward or aggressive at first. If your intentions are authentic you will come across that they more and more each time you try. 8

* **Go out and smile:-**

Smiling gives a good first impression. Practice in the mirror. Then smile to the world.

* **Try to discover their core passion:-**

If you see their eyes light when they talk about something, ask more questions about that.

Make it about them:-

Talk about their interests, opinions and ideas. Then respond to what they will be share.

* Imagine that the other person is
Already your friend :-

This way you will treat them
that way instead of seeming
awkward - and being comfortable
around someone is the best way
to start a new friendship.

* Make them Laugh :-

Laughter makes the conversation fun
and joyfull. People enjoy talking
with others who make them
Laugh. So get out of your head
and don't take anything too
seriously. Just have fun with it.

* Detach yourself from the outcome :-

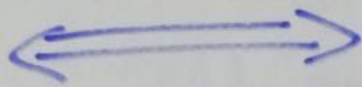
When you don't expect any
outcome, you won't be
disappointed or offended if they
someone does not respond to you.



* See the magic word "Hi" :-

it sounds so obvious, but it's the first big barrier, you have to be willing to put yourself out there to start a conversation.

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Q4/ - Future of Interculture Communication :-

Interculture Communication :- The communication between people from different cultures (It refers to what happens when these culturally - different groups come together, interact and can communicate).

Future :-

The fact is that they Interculture Communication permeates every thing we do as human beings from the moment we

we are born, as well all carry a whole range of identities within us that are the product of our own characters and their interaction with the outside world and we are all members of groups which carry their own identities. Hence every time we remotely think about doing anything we are in the realm of intercultural communication.

⇒ So more immediate question is therefore what can we do to improve intercultural communication.

* What cultures we want to talk about interacting with each others - think dimensions here national, professional, social associate etc?

* What can we realistically expect in terms of success. How do we deal with those who have

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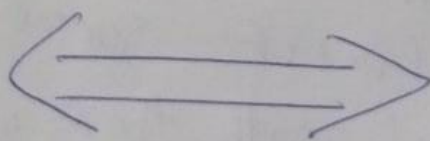
Not latest in thinking of their position
with others in any thing but their
own terms? 12

* The Future of Intercultural
Communication should stand on
the practical knowledge not on
the polls / surveys.

* Intercultural Communication
Should be more interrelated
with psychology and spirituality

* Interculture Communication Future
Should be freed the Academic
Intellectualization for the sake
of Academic Intellectualization
it self.

* It is clear what should not be
the future of intercultural
Communication.





5/ characteristics of culture:-

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Culture:- Culture is the total ways and efforts of life that differs from place to place and man to man. (Examples: Family composition in different countries, wine in the Bangladesh and America.

OR

The Arts and other manifestations of human intellectual achievement regarded collectively.

* Characteristics of Culture:-

Culture is the total social heritage:-

We know culture is a social product. It is linked with the past. Through transmission past countries to live in culture. It is shared by all.

* Language is chief vehicle of culture:-

Culture transmitted from one generation to the next one. It never remain static. This transmission became possible through language. Culture is learned through language.

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* Culture is organized:-

Culture is an order or system. As Tylor says culture is a complex whole. It means different parts of a culture are well organized into a cohesive whole.

* Culture is variable:-

Culture is variable and changeable. It varies and changes from the society to society. Because each and every society has its own culture. It also varies within a society from time to time.



Culture is Adaptive:-

Culture possesses adaptive capacity. It is not static. It undergoes changes. Different aspects of culture adapt with the new environment or challenges posed by the social and physical environment.

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Culture is accumulative:-

Culture is not created in one day or one year. It gradually accumulates through centuries. Beliefs, art, morals, knowledge are gradually stored up and become part of culture.

*

Culture is Idealistic:-

Culture is idealistic in nature. The reason is that it embodies the ideals, values and norms of the group. It sets ideal goals before individuals which is worth attaining.



Culture is shared:-

Culture is not possessed by a single or a few individuals. Culture is shared by the majority of an individual. Hence culture is collective in the nature.

