



RESPONSIBLE Intercultural Communication Guidelines

- R** take **RESPONSIBILITY** for what you hear, feel, and say.
- E** have **EMPATHY** for yourself and others.
- S** create a **SAFE** and confidential environment.
- P** **PONDER** before you speak.
- O** Strive to be **OBJECTIVE**.
- N** encourage a spirit of **EIGHBORLINESS**.
- S** treasure your and other people's **SACRED** stories.
- I** let us **INSPIRE** each other.
- B** **BRACKET** your pre-conceived ideas, stereotypes, judgments, and opinions.
- L** **LISTEN** attentively.
- E** **EXAMINE** your assumptions and perceptions.



The Mutual Invitation Method

PURPOSE: To encourage all members of the group to share in an environment of mutual respect, trust, and equality.

METHOD:

1. The leader clearly explains the topic under discussion.
2. The leader encourages members to adhere to time specifications.
3. The leader shares first without pretending to be the expert.
4. The leader invites someone to share, avoiding choosing the person sitting next to him/her.
5. The person chosen should share her/his thoughts while being aware of the time constraints.
6. The person who has shared invites another group member to share.
7. If the invited person does not want to share, he/she can say “PASS,” after being invited, but has the privilege to invite another person.
8. The person who has said “PASS” should be invited again at the end, and may “PASS” again, or share.
9. As someone is sharing, all others should listen, and not ask questions, or interject.
10. When everyone has shared, the discussion becomes open to questions, clarifications, comments, and additions.

ADVANTAGES:

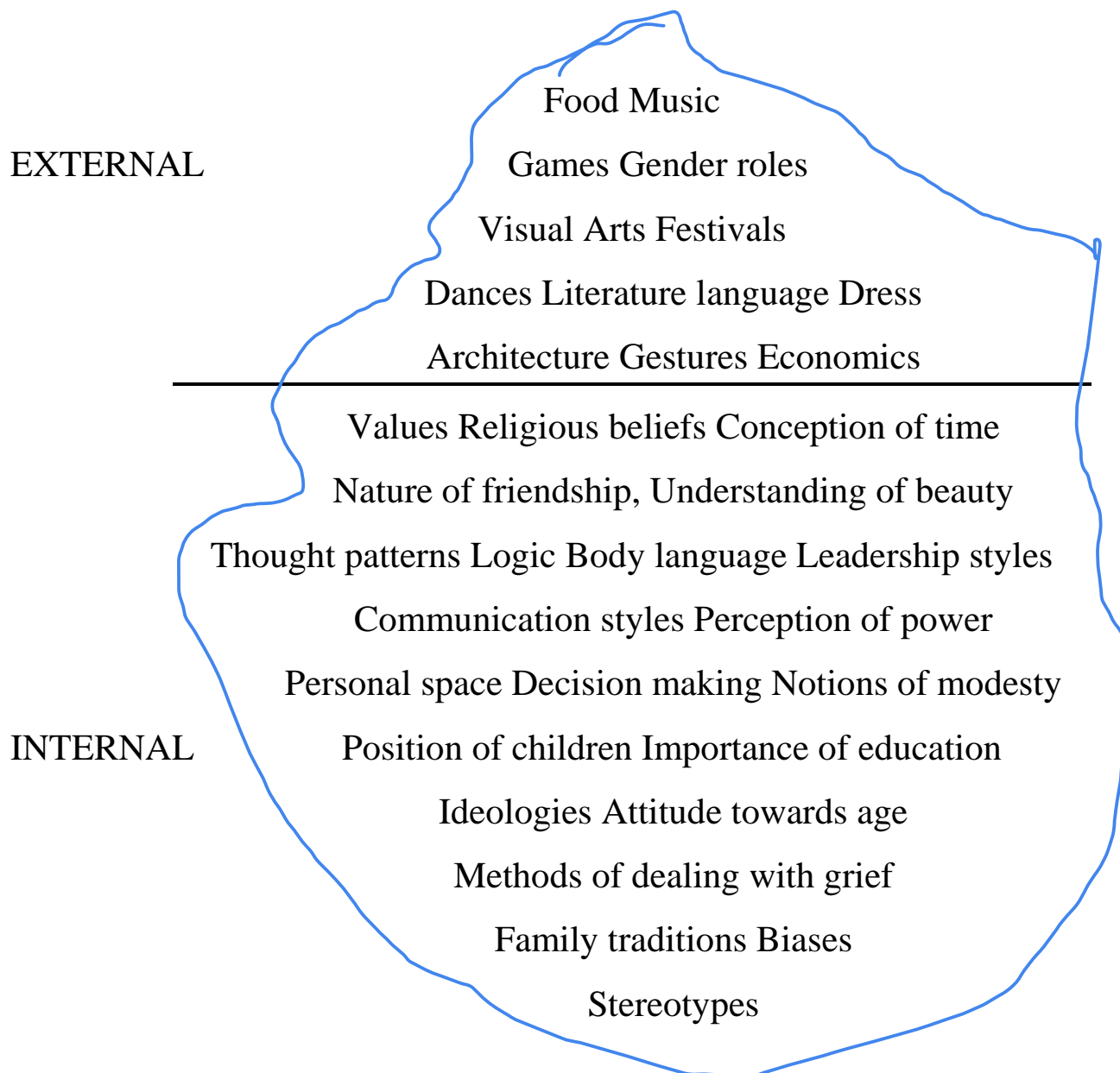
1. It gives all group members an opportunity to share.
2. It creates space for people who find it difficult to enter a conversation.
3. It reminds those who can easily enter a conversation to give others a chance.
4. It teaches people to listen attentively.
5. It creates a moment of silent reflection on what others share.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. It obliges everyone to share even if one has nothing to share.
2. Those who “PASS” may feel excluded.
3. Some people may use too much time.
4. Leaders may pretend to be the experts.
5. People may forget the relevant comments, which they want to offer.



CULTURAL ICEBERG





TERMINOLOGY

1. **Culture:** the identity, customs, learned behavior, arts, socio-economic, political institutions, and achievements of a particular ethnicity or social group.
2. **Enculturation:** socialization of a newly born baby by the significant others, peers, reading, formal education, and teachers.
3. **Acculturation:** an encounter between two or more cultures and the mutual influence that takes place.
4. **Inculturation:** The interaction and mutual influence between the Gospel message and culture.
5. **Interculturation:** the mutual benefits and transformation experienced when the Gospel and a culture meet in an atmosphere of mutual respect and scrutiny.
6. **Monocultural:** a situation where people of one culture live together, with or without awareness of people of other cultures, or resisting influence by others.
7. **Bicultural:** being members of two cultures at the same time, which can be a result of intercultural integration or inter-marriages.
8. **Cross-cultural:** two or more cultures living in the same geographical location or even under the same roof but with nothing to do with each other.
9. **Multicultural:** People of diverse cultures living together without any attempt at assimilation or integration.
10. **Intercultural:** members of a particular culture trying to acquire a profound understanding of their own culture, while at the same time learning about other cultures, and encouraging others to do the same.
11. **Assimilation:** a situation where migrants are compelled to abandon their cultures in order to acquire the culture of the dominant culture, based on the melting pot model.
12. **Integration:** a situation where migrants maintain some of their own cultural heritage while learning and acquiring some cultural aspects of the dominant population, which is based on the salad model.



MISCONCEPTION ABOUT CULTURE

1. Culture is a **commodity** collectively owned.
2. Culture is **static**.
3. Some cultures are **superior/inferior** to others.
4. Culture can be **changed easily**.
5. Culture can be **defined** conclusively and definitively.
6. Children are **born** with a culture.
7. Some cultures are **perfect**.
8. Some people **don't** have a culture.
9. Culture is **evil**.
10. God's revelation is **not influence** by the recipient's culture.
11. Cultural **assimilation** is the best.