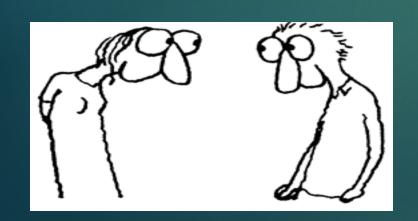


Cultural Diversity: "Me" - "You" - "Us"



JULIA A. SPINTHOURAKIS

UPATRAS ~ DOE/PE ~ LPR

IAIE 2015 ~ IOANNINA GREECE

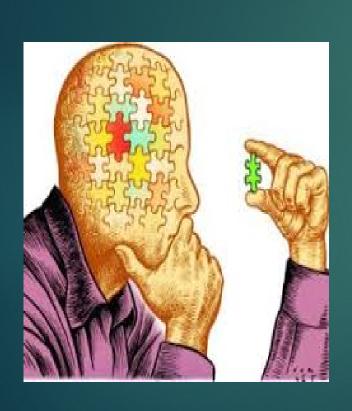
What are we talking about? Is it about differences or about unity?

The issue has to do with:

- who am I, who are you,
- is "me" at counterpoint to "you",
- what influences what we see and how we interpret or perceive others,
- whether or not we're both capable and prepared to see beyond the "me", "you" to "us", and
- how we might achieve that end...



Who am I? Who are you? Who are we?

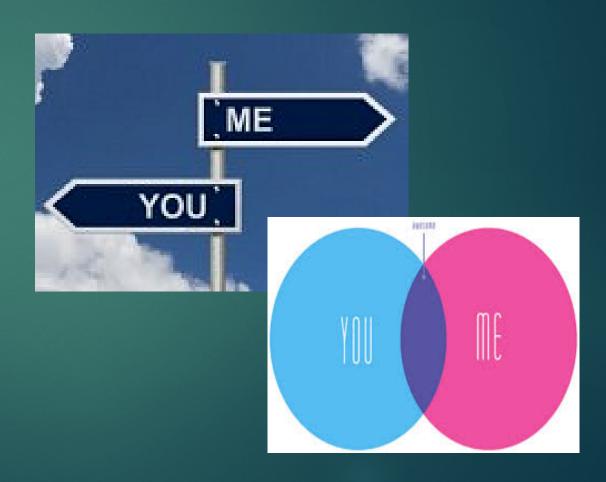


► At some point in life, all of us confront the question, "Who am 1?" and "Who are you?"

- ► The development of a person's identity is one of the major developmental tasks.
- ▶ Who I am, you are, who we are is a result of both direct and indirect influences.
- ► Along life's continuum we must resolve conflicts with our own identity.

A "me" – "you" dichotomy?

Is there a division or contrast between "me" "you"? Are they two things that are or are represented as being opposed or entirely different?





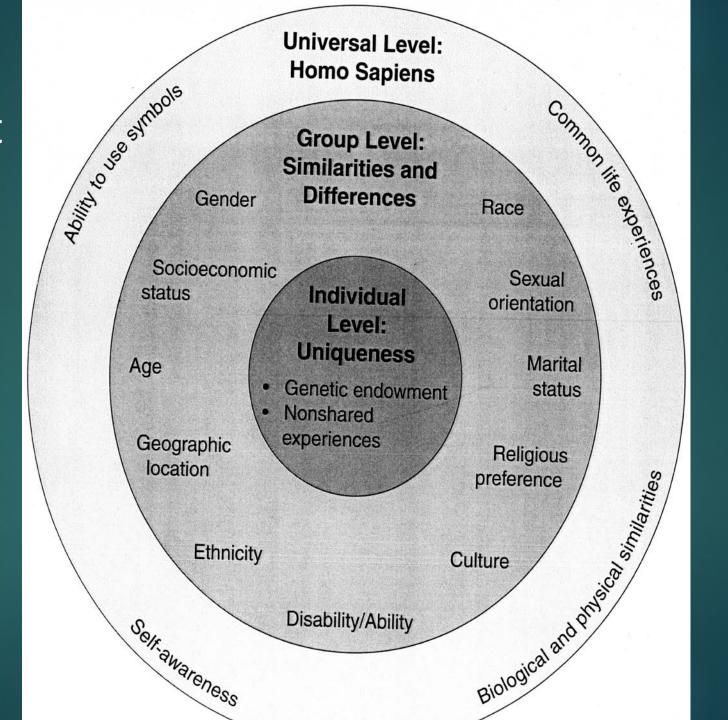
Different isn't by definition negative ~ it's how it's understood and embraced that matters ...

- Do all of us have to be made to fit the same mold as everyone else (Procrustean Logic)?
- At a minimum 'cutting out' that which makes us unique isn't the answer!

A Model of Personal Identity

- ♦ Sue (2001) proposed a Tripartite Model of Personal Identity
 - Illustrated as three concentric circles which describe the individual, group, and universal levels of personal Identity
 - Individual: each person is unique in genetic makeup, personality, and personal experience (individual differences set us apart from other human beings and is integral in our Identity)
 - Group: focuses on the basic similarities and differences among individuals (society divides us up into groups based on various demographic characteristics, therefore a part of our identities is based on our membership in these groups)
 - Universal: there are characteristics that we share with all other human beings such as biological needs (food/water), physical similarities (anatomical similarities), common life experiences (birth/death), and common practices or behaviors (the use of language for communication)

We are like **all** others



We are like **no** others

We are like **some** others



Multicultural Premise

- ► A fundamental precept is that: We are all CULTURAL BEINGS
- Our Cultural Identities are simultaneously multidimensional, multifaceted, and include interdependent characteristics on the:
 - ▶ Individual Level
 - Group Level (e.g. social group identities)
 - Universal Level

We bring the fullness of our identities into any human interactions we engage in and so all of our relationships are "cross-cultural" in nature

Okay, so we're all cultural entities – but what influences going from me and you to us?

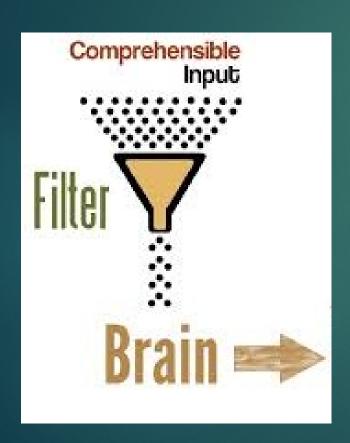
At a minimum: Experiences, Input, Filters

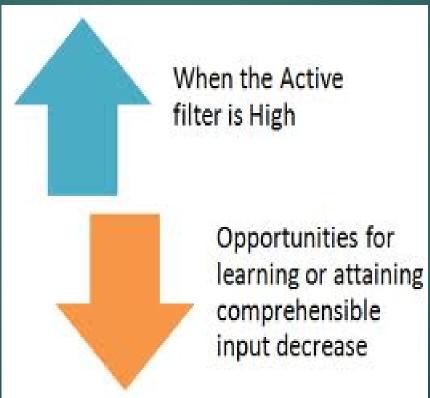
Input, Filters and Affect

- ► Input:
- what is put in, taken in, or operated on by any process or system.
- ► Filter:
- a device to slow or impede the removal of "impurities"

- Affect:
- to have an <u>influence</u> on or effect a change in feeling or emotion; to influence, sway; enabling agent for or as a result of modes of cognition.
- Need to be 'open' to input to have a low affective filter ...

Krashen's Comprehensible Input and the Affective Filter







Socio-cognitive / Perceptual filters ... Why do we pass over certain input?

► Socio-cognitive

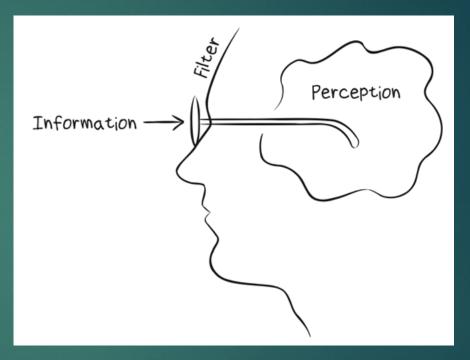
Reality is socially constructed – sensory perception plays a role in this construction process. ▶ Perception

- Filters information in and out dictating what we pay attention to and act upon.
- They also can block out or distort reality and keep us from seeing things as they are!

The way in which we act or react in a "+" or "-" manner to information is filtered by our perceptions.

Perception has several steps...

- Exposure sensing a stimuli
- Attention an effort to recognize the nature of a stimuli
- Awareness assigning meaning to a stimuli
- Retention adding the meaning to one's internal makeup





How do shifting Multicultural Dimensions impact the "me", "you", "us" paradigm in our Educational Settings ...

Our students today come from:

► Multicultural, multiracial, multilingual, mixed multigenerational families, multi-disability, multi-environments (inner city, suburb, rural, etc.)

• What about our Teachers???

Do we facilitate teachers developing IS / ME – going from the me/you to the us?

- Courses required and/or elective
- ▶ More courses
- Specialized courses
- ► Immersion Practicum
- Mentors / Mentoring
- ▶ In house and selected field experiences ...

JUST KIDDING





Multicultural Efficacy & Intercultural Sensitivity

- 'Multicultural efficacy' = a sense of teachers' self-efficacy to execute various multicultural teaching practices, including those practices labeled "culturally responsive"
- 'Intercultural Sensitivity' = the ability to recognize perspectives of an event or behavior, to recognize one's own cultural values and those of others.

Why do our interventions sometimes fall short???

- ▶ It isn't always the students, WE need to look into the mirror...a clean, un-opaque, realistic image of who we are, how we communicate and what we design as experiences for the students...towards developing their ICS and ME!
- We argue that WE need to also reflect on and cultivate a critical awareness of our own cultural identity to be able to cultivate it in our students.

Paulo Freire's Praxis Model for Education & Social Change

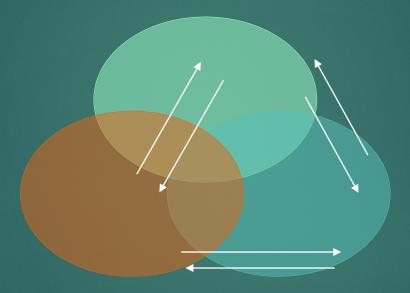
Adapted from: Freire, P. (1995) Pedagogy of the Oppressed. New York: Continuum Publishing Co.

Reflection

Transformation of Reality Educational/Social Change

PROCESS = Reflection & Dialogue

Dialogue



Content = Programming List of "to-do"s, etc.

ACTION

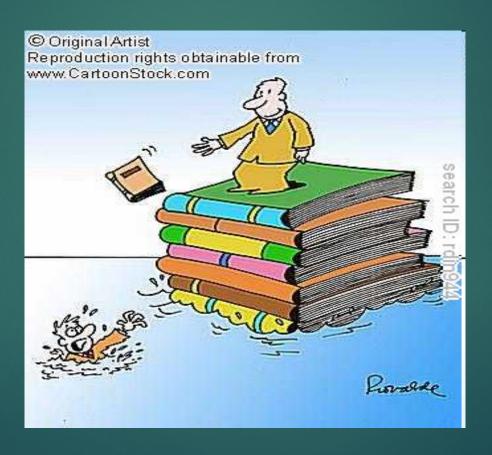
Dialogue and Reflection combined with Action =

Transformational change that is lasting (cycle repeats)

The Challenge

- Facilitating the development of filters that don't need to block but rather allow input to go through
- Figuring out ways of making the "us" the gestalt of its "me" – "you" parts
- In other words having the "us" represent the organized whole that is perceived as more than the sum of its parts

It's clear that we need more than theory...





Σας Ευχαριστούμε Πολύ, Thank you very much,
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Hartelijk dank, Danke sehr, Köszönöm, Takk, Arigato, Paldies, Achu, Dziekuje,
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Tashakkur, Çok tesekkür ederim ...

JA Spinthourakis, 2015