**Cross-Cultural Communication**

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In the era of globalization, cross-cultural communication serves as a means to connect to the masses and understand different cultures. It has provided a great transformational shift in the field of language and literature where the interplay between the dimensions of culture, language, and communication has taken center stage to understand different cultures across the globe. It provides a great opportunity for stories and traditions to converge from various cultural groups. It serves as a means to navigate the complexities of cultural norms, linguistic differences, and how different individuals from various backgrounds interact with the literary work.

Cross-cultural communication provides an opportunity to explore how individuals from different communities and backgrounds interact, express themselves, and construct narratives that provide insights into diverse ways in which language and culture intersect. In the ever-changing landscape of literature and linguistics, cross-cultural communication emerges as a force that takes us beyond geographical, linguistic, and cultural boundaries.

This chapter sheds light on elements that shape our understanding of various cultural dimensions that differentiate various cultures and how these differences affect literary work. It also talks about the role of technology in media with respect to literature. Let’s dive in for more understanding of the topic.

1. **Culture and its dimension in literary expressions**

When we talk about cross-cultural communication, it becomes quintessential to understand what culture is. As per the Oxford dictionary, Culture refers to ‘the customs and beliefs, art, way of life, and social organization of a particular country or group’. Culture is shared by a group and defines how they perceive various aspects of life. It is a complex and multifaceted concept that can be learned and transmitted through socialization which later defines the person’s behaviour and way of communication.

Culture is a complex system that includes various characteristics that a particular group of people or society shares with each other such as shared beliefs, norms, values, traditions, symbols (which hold religious as well as traditional values) as well as the common practices. It defines how individuals from any community understand the world around them, and interpret different cultural things as well as verbal and non-verbal cues in communication. It also defines a person’s perspective of the world and identities. It includes tangible as well as non-tangible aspects where tangible includes ancient texts, art, literature, language as well and rituals and non-tangible aspects include code of conduct, moral values, social norms as well and world view.

It is generally transmitted from generation to generation through various means such as communication, observation as well as socializing within the group. Culture can also be transmitted to other cultural groups through interaction, sharing, and adoption of various cultural elements. Cultural transmission can be done through migration and immigration, trade and commerce, Media and technology, social networks as well as celebration of various cultural festivals and events. Other ways include intermarriage as well as intermingling. Globalization is the main reason for the awareness and spread of various cultural attributes.

Dutch social psychologist **Geert Hofstede** developed a framework that can be used to analyze and understand cultural differences. The six cultural dimensions are: -

1. **Individualism vs. Collectivism**

It refers to the degree to which a society is integrated into a group. Individualism focuses on ‘I’ that is, personal growth, freedom, privacy, and personal achievements whereas Collectivism emphasizes ‘we’ where group harmony, cooperation, and collective well-being are focused.

1. **Power Distance**

It refers to the distribution of power in the society. In high power distance, hierarchy can be observed in social structure based on age, job, position, family status, etc. In a low power distance social structure, people are treated equally and given equal rights. In countries like the USA, there is a low power-distance social structure where people call each other by their first name even to the elder people of the community in various cases whereas China and Japan can be seen as High-power distance countries/ cultural groups as elders in the community, as well as company, are given high importance. Also, people of high profile are treated with high respect and are rarely objected.

1. **Masculinity vs. Femininity**

It analyses society’s desire for traits of tough vs. delicate. Masculinity traits include the desire for achievement, competitiveness, and prioritizing success and ambition whereas Femininity traits include quality of life, nurturing, feeling of collaboration, and emphasizing societal well-being and quality of life. Countries/ cultural groups with Masculine traits like to focus on success, growth, and competition where those who succeed are given more value and importance. Feminine trait cultural groups/countries focus on quality of life, peaceful living, and world peace.

1. **Uncertainty Avoidance**

High uncertainty avoidance tries to minimize risk by forming clear guidelines, rules, and rigid structures. Low uncertainty avoidance is more open to change and innovation and is flexible in dealing with various challenges. High uncertainty Avoidance countries/ cultural groups lack innovation due to uncertainty related to the change.

1. **Long-Term vs Short Term Orientation**

The cultural focus is on long-term planning and prioritizing sustainable efforts. Short-term orientation as the name suggests quick results and high adaptability in changing circumstances. Global warming can be a classic example of short-term orientation where the environment is not considered and only growth is focused on. Now the entire world is facing issues regarding the same.

1. **Indulgence vs Restraint**

People like to indulge in personal enjoyment and happiness in indulgence versus restraint refers to abstaining from such enjoyments and focuses on self-discipline. The Indulgence may sound like ‘we only live once’ whereas Restraint may sound like ‘You should cut your coat according to your clothes’.

These cultural dimensions can differentiate one culture from the other and define the values and traditions held by the society. These dimensions also affect how the literature has been written throughout history and even modern times. The form of expression used in the literary work can be a poem, novel, speech, and much more which can be different depending on power distance as well as other dimensions since it defines how direct can be the context of the literature. It also includes the language used to describe the events. How the language has been used to denote different strata of the community as well as how the scenario has been described? The language used to describe the community as well as other innate objects define the cultural value held by them in the era the text has referred to.

The cultural differences that differentiate various cultural groups can be seen in literary work. Cultural Dimensions can be easily seen through the literature and can define the cultural values of that society. For example, through the literature of India, we can identify the existence of joint family and high-power distance dimension being relevant in society. Literature has been the most important medium to understand the society of different eras where you can easily grasp their viewpoints, superstitions, way of life, and beyond. Culture also defines the narrative style of the writer across the globe. Different cultures portray their history and literature in different styles of narration. Some culture uses a straight storytelling approach whereas others use poems, and metaphors to narrate their literature.

1. **Interpreting Multicultural texts**

Multicultural texts are literary works that originate from different cultural backgrounds reflecting experiences, values, and different ethnic, racial as well and social group perspectives. They showcase the world's diversity in human culture as well as the complexity of Societies, histories, and views towards the world. These may also include various genres such as prose, poems, novels, plays, and many more.

Some examples of multicultural texts as per different cultural groups are as follows-

1. **African Culture**

Novels like ‘Things Fall Apart’ written by Chinua Achebe provide information about Igbo culture and traditions followed in Nigeria as portraying the impact of British colonialism in the late 19th Century.

1. **Latin American Culture**

A realist novel ‘One Hundred Years of Solitude’ by Gabbriel Garcia Marquez talks about the history and culture of Latin America about the Buendia family.

1. **Caribbean Culture**

The prequel to ‘Jane Eyre’ is ‘Wide Sargasso Sea’ written by Jean Rhys talks about the character Bertha Mason’s backstory and provides a glimpse into Caribbean culture.

1. **Hispanic Culture**

Mexican culture and romance are talked about in a famous novel by Laura Esquivel ‘Like Water for Chocolate’.

1. **Arabic Culture**

The novel ‘The Kite Runner’ by Khaled Hosseini provides a glimpse into Afghan and Arab culture focusing on friendship, betrayal, and redemption.

1. **Chinese Culture**

‘The Good Earth’ by Pearl S. Bucks depicts Chinese peasants’ lives highlighting their values and struggle during the early 20th century.

These texts show different cultures and societies following different traditions around the globe providing insights into their history, values, and challenges.

Multicultural texts present various challenges in interpretation due to the complexity of language and differences in culture. A word may have two meanings that can be easily understood by the native speaker but may not be interpreted correctly by other people. An example of the same will be ‘Tetis Koti devi devta ‘, which may mean 33 crore gods and goddesses as well as 33 high-level gods and goddesses. The same can be seen in the case of ‘Aaliyah’ which is seen as an auspicious symbol in countries like India whereas it is seen as a nazi symbol by the West due to the change in culture. This can be seen with various other symbols used in parts of the world which can be easily misinterpreted as per the culture of the interpreter which may collide with the ideas of the native language speaker. The major difficulty can be seen in text pertaining to pros and poems which may include metaphors and simile which is taken in the literal sense and create misinterpretation with reference to what the native writer wanted to express or tell.

Translation of native texts needs to be done accurately considering cultural values and traditions to get the gist of literal texts. The translation should be done after extensive research about the culture and events related to that area or time to avoid mistranslations. There are words that do not have words in the other language that should be accepted as it is to keep the meaning intact rather than forcefully finding a word in the other language as it can lead to a change in the meaning and completely change the translated document. When the non-native translator is unable to understand certain text then it is advisable to take help from natives to get valuable insights and ensure accurate and proper representation. Translators can also make use of footnotes and other symbols to describe the sense of the text whose concept is foreign to non-native people.

1. **Language and Identity in cross-cultural Literature**

Language is a fundamental aspect of human communication that is complex and structured which involves sound, words, symbols as well as grammar. It is used to express human emotions, thoughts, ideas aws well as intentions. It also become a medium for people to share their experiences, learn from one another and interact within various cultural as well as social groups. Each language has its different rules, vocabulary, forms, structure, and signifies cultural background.

Identity refers to the amalgamation of characteristics, beliefs, values, and more that define an individual and differentiate them from others. It defines who someone is and how that someone is perceived from the worldview. There are various aspects of identity. These include personal, social, cultural, Ethnic, gender as well and sexual identity.

Language and identity are interlinked and play a significant role in cross-cultural literature. Language is a communication tool that helps in self-expression and identity formation. It reflects an individual’s cultural background and social upbringing including ethnicity, nationality as well and social class. Language plays a huge role in shaping, expressing as well and reflecting individuals’ sense of self and the world.

Language can also play a significant role in creating a new cultural group as it changes the literature and how people respond to each other. It forms a means to differentiate oneself from a certain group in society. English language brought during the colonial period was the way to westernize the Indian mind and introduce English literature to the masses. It was also a tool used by colonial rulers to erode the indigenous language which can lead to change in the culture. People who lose their language may experience disconnection from their cultural heritage and even adopt the culture of the language they grasp.

Language barrier is a communication obstacle that can arise due to noise during the interaction, different accents, and pronunciations, cultural differences, Limited proficiency, or lack of a common language. It can also play a huge role in misunderstanding as well as miscommunication of different cultures. It can also lead to major conflicts as well as stereotyping.

Language is interlinked in such a manner that people staying far away from their houses find solace in their native language at home to feel attached to their native roots and identity. It forms a basis for keeping their culture and identity intact in a foreign land. Language is also a means of restoring folklore, stories that preserve the identity of a cultural group. Different languages become carriers of different knowledge, narrative forms, and baskets of dynamic global literary landscapes.

1. **Media and Technology in Cross-Cultural Communication**

Media is a channel and platform that can be used to transmit news as well as information to a wide audience. It includes various forms such as traditional form which includes print media as well as TV, radio, and modern digital form which includes social media, broadcasts, internet, and more.

Technology is the tools and systems which are used to solve various problems and reach the goal efficiently. It ranges from as simple as wheels to as complex as an artificial technology.

In modern days, Technology has become an essential part of our day-to-day life. Various Social media platforms have become a means of sharing culture and language among the masses. With the advancement of technology, people across the globe can connect with each other through varied platforms. Technology has bridged the gap created by geographical conditions and expanded the person’s reach beyond the country's borders.

People meet each other through virtual meeting places such as social media transcending geographical borders. They provide the gateway to peek into each other’s culture and share ideas and experiences. People feel fascinated by each other’s culture and get to know about it in just a click. Learning through virtual mode about a different culture and adapting what feels suitable for the person has become a new reality.

Social media platforms help people learn about tradition, lifestyle, festivals, and more through posts, reels, comments, and more. Platforms like YouTube helps individual to share their cultural aspects such as cooking, customs, and other art forms through reels as well as informational videos. Challenges persist with reference to misinterpretation, cultural insensitivity, and the spread of stereotypes which can occur due to fast fast-paced nature of technology and media where you may not clarify everything in a short period of time.

Emerging technologies such as virtual reality can be a boon for cross-cultural communication where people can meet in a virtual world with people of different communities and can even experience the culture and life of different communities while staying in the comfort of their homes. These virtual worlds can make it possible for the person to visit the entire world virtually while experiencing various cultures and get to the nitty-gritty of the various cultural groups to better understand verbal as well as non-verbal ways of communication by different groups.

Media and technology have immensely transformed the way cross-cultural communication takes place by providing opportunities to connect with various cultural groups from diverse backgrounds. These tools used mindfully can lead to a connected world where cultural diversity is celebrated, and unity is strengthened.

1. **Conclusion**

Cross-cultural communication within language and linguistic context offers a deep understanding of culture, Language, and communication. We can easily evaluate the interconnectedness of language, culture, and communication to understand the literary work of various cultural groups. A literature review of various cultural groups provides insight into how various groups differ and how they treat various objects. The lack of understanding of the language and cross-cultural communication can provide a shallow knowledge of the culture which in turn can cause major harm by creating stereotypes and misunderstandings of a cultural group in the masses.

The increase of technology and media has provided a great boost to literature and literary work. It has not only provided an expanded view of literary creations but also led to innovative and diverse narrative forms challenging traditional norms and conventions.

In essence, we can easily see that cross-cultural communication is a lens that invites us to explore the intricate work of literature, culture as well and the narratives that are spread across the globe among various cultural groups within the domain of literature and linguistics.

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