**September 10 speaking notes**

**Places for questions** (responses in class)

Discussion session minutes

 Moodle discussion forum



Material culture, immaterial culture

Norms; Durkheim – collective representation; Mead – [significant symbols](http://www.umsl.edu/~keelr/3210/3210_lectures/mead.html), shared meaning of things, symbolic interactionism; Moghaddam – carriers, Moscovici – [social representations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_representation)

Culture – capacity for constantly expanding the range and accuracy of one’s perception of meanings (Dewey: Democracy and Education）

* the way of life of a group of people
* the structure of their social life

Nature and nurture, experimentation

**Culture terms:**

Cultural deprivation

Culturally relevant pedagogy

Celebrity culture

Cultural capital

Culture wars

Cultural identity

Culture of poverty

Media culture

High culture, low culture

Cultural revolution

Cultural relativism

Cultural transmission

Culture clash

Peer culture

Culture-free testing

Multiculturalism

Middle-class culture

Police culture, military culture, prison culture

**General divisions of our reading this term:**

Orientation – what is cultural psychology?

Phenomena – what are the phenomena that differ across cultures?

 - what are some examples of cultures other than national cultures?

Mechanisms – how does culture have its effect on psychological phenomena?

Multiculturalism – what happens when cultures mix?

Indigenous Psychologies – Is Psychology a product of a particular culture?

 - how do other cultures think about phenomena that Psychologicsts call psychological?

Globalization – What are the effects of the spread of Western Psychology to other cultures?

The culture of education – Is academic culture a thing? Does it welcome immigration?

**Heine and Ruby article:**

Tips on reading academic articles

Note the main headings

Humans as a cultural species (universals)

Enculturation (socialization)

The self (conceptions and their effects)

Motivation

Culture and emotion

Cognition and perception

Conclusion (methodology comments)

(throughout note references to meaning, meaning systems, beliefs, values)

**Sinha article:**

History: how cross-cultural Ψ moved towards cultural and indigenous Ψ

Some names you may have seen before: Wundt, Galton, Darwin, Freud, Bartlett (memory processes)

WASPs

 An acultural (*a cultural*) psychology

 Does it matter that Ψ mostly studies sophomores?

 Envelope, package, peel the onion, remove the noisy, confounding variables

 Parenting practices, life-styles, schooling, …

 Cross-cultural Ψ began as a methodological WASP strategy in search of universals

 Culture as outside, rather than part of a culture/behaviour system (ABCs) – determinants, variables

Cross-cultural psychology

Etic, emic, derived etic approaches

Where does culture enter the psychological arena?

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**Greenfield article:**

Psychology of culture

3 approaches: cross-cultural Ψ, cultural Ψ, indigenous Ψ

Treating culture as a variable, external, envelope (internal processes)

Psychology as a product of western culture – an indigenous Ψ

 Universal laws, rather than patterns relative to time and place

 Nomothetic, rather than idiographic

 Cause and effect, rather than other forms of relationships/patterns

 Interpretations of situations in terms of meanings (hermeneutic)

 Objective truth rather than subjective perspective

 Isolation of variables in labs, rather than natural observation

Greenfield emphasizes two processes:

 *The construction of shared meaning* – cultural Ψ’s prime concern

Development/socialization

Previously western psychologists thought they were studying **the** self

Notion of self is cultural

Western psychology as an indigenous psychology

Independence, individual -- interdependent, relational, collective

 How to deal with the personal vs. group tension?

 Postulate on p. 230

*All cultures must handle the issue of the relationship between person and group; and there are two basic alternatives: prioritize the individual or prioritize the group (particularly in-groups such as family).*

 Individualist society studies individual variation – intelligence

 Collectivist society more likely to study group variation – in-groups

Names you will see again: Hofstede, Kagitcibasi, Markus

[Hofstede comparison of national cultures](https://geert-hofstede.com/national-culture.html) **– China and US** (as IVs)



Universal theory of cultural differentiation

 Culture is structured like language

Methodology: unobtrusive observation (video), ethnography, discourse analysis