

Appendix 1

TASK: Consider how Hiroki uses the wording of original sources (in boxes below) in the excerpts from his paper. Compare Hiroki's source use against the original texts. Discuss where on the spectrum of effective source use the excerpt falls and place it on the board alongside the spectrum. You can list your reasons in bullet points at the bottom of your paper.

From Frame, 2004, p. 221

All couples face specific challenges in their marital relationships, however, couples with divergent cultural backgrounds and values may find that these issues are exacerbated.

Marriage life and conflict with partner cannot be separated in any marriages. Every couple has various problems about the partner. However, in case of intercultural marriage couples, they are more likely to face hardships or conflicts than monocultural couples.

From Frame, 2004, p. 220

Over the last three decades there has been an unprecedented increase in interracial and intercultural marriages (Chan & Smith, 1995; Ibrahim & Shroeder, 1990.) In fact, the rate of immigrants to the US is over 1.2 million people a year (Camarota, 2001). Intermarriage is occurring in more than 50% of American couples and 33 million people live in homes where at least one other adult has a different religious tradition (McGoldrick & Gioranom 1996).

According to Frame (2004), intercultural marriages has been an unprecedented increase. The rate of immigrants to the US is over 1.2 million people every year. Intermarriage is occurring in more than half of couples.

From Frame, 2004, p. 225

Lia, a Chinese American is often frustrated with Danny, her Caucasian husband because she believes that he does not always understand what she says to him. Danny claims he makes extra effort to communicate clearly with Lia, however, the fact that English is Lia's second language poses some special difficulties. Danny says that Lia does not always understand his humor and therefore, sometimes fails to laugh at his jokes or to realize when he is teasing her. On the other hand, Lia feels that when they argue, Danny has the upper hand because he is more proficient in English than she.

According to Frame (2004), the paper illustrates the example story, the story about Chinese American women and her Caucasian husband. She is likely to doubt her husband understands what she said every time in English. In addition, no matter how her husband endeavored to communicate with her clearly, She still has hard time to grasp his cultural speeches such as jokes, slangs or idioms. To make matter worse, she feels disadvantage when she argues with his husband in English because English is not her first language (Frame, 2004, p.225). Language is one of the most common problems intercultural marriages.

From Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nonverbal_communication

Culture plays an important role in nonverbal communication, and it is one aspect that helps to influence how learning activities are organized. In many Indigenous American Communities, for example, there is often an emphasis on nonverbal communication, which acts as a valued means by which children learn. In this sense, learning is not dependent on verbal communication; rather, it is nonverbal communication which serves as a primary means of not only organizing interpersonal interactions, but conveying cultural values, and children learn how to participate in this system from a young age.[3]

Basically, there are two types of communications: verbal and nonverbal communication. Verbal communication is communication, which is operated by means of speaking in other words; verbal communication is based on language. On the other hand, non-verbal communication is communication, which convey meaning through behaviors, facial expressions, eye contacts and body languages etc. Culture plays an important role in nonverbal communication, and it is one aspect that helps to influence how learning activities are organized. In many cultures, for example, there is often an emphasis on nonverbal communication, which acts as a valued means by which children learn. In this sense, learning is not dependent on verbal communication; rather, it is nonverbal communication which serves as a primary means of not only organizing interpersonal interactions, but conveying cultural values, and children learn how to participate in this system from a young age. In other words, each culture has different meaning in certain behavior. Meaning of nonverbal communication based on culture too.

From Donovan, 2004

An underlying concept for work with intercultural couples should be a respectful stance of learning about a particular couple's experience, and their view of their challenges. The findings in this study support the idea that not all intercultural couples face the same stressors and experiences as they merge two cultures into their relationship. Clinicians must be careful to work on problems the client has identified as problems, and not commonly held beliefs or stereotypes. A client as the expert stance will allow the clinician to learn not only what might be helpful to a particular couple, but will also set up the couple up to constructively look at what strengths and resources they can bring to their problem solving.

If partners can't find solution they must find a psychologist or counselor to help them. An underlying concept for work with intercultural couples should be a respectful stance of learning about a particular couple's experience, and their view of their challenges. The findings in study support the idea that not all intercultural couples face the same stressors and experiences as they merge two cultures into their relationship. Psychologists must be careful to work on problems the client has identified as problems, and not commonly held beliefs or stereotypes. A client as the expert. stance will allow the clinician to learn not only what might be helpful to a particular couple, but will also set up the couple up to constructively look at what strengths and resources they can bring to their problem solving.

From Donovan, 2004

This study found that the perceptions successful couples had about themselves and their relationship heavily impacted whether or not they viewed a particular stressor as such. The themes of seeing similarities between the spouses, learning about each partner's culture, supporting each other, personal preparation, and seeking out support from others are all areas around which clinicians can focus conversations. As clients recognize what strengths they have in these areas, these strengths can be utilized and supported in interventions which work to build up resources available to the couple. As the positive aspects of intercultural relationships are explored and discussed, clinicians can work with couples to find and take advantage of the unique strengths and resources they have as a result of their different cultural backgrounds.

Research also shows that successful partners have good perceptions about themselves and their relationship like being focus on similarities between the spouses, learning about each partners culture, supporting each other, personal preparation, and looking for support from others help psychologists to help marriages that are not successful. As partners recognize what strengths they have in these areas, they can use these strengths in interventions which work to build up resources available to the couple. Psychologists can work with couples to find and take advantage of the unique strengths and resources they have because of their different cultural backgrounds.

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