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OED | Oxford English Dictionary

Dictionary

culture

Advanced search

AI Search Assistant

Signed in as: jll Chemnitz

Revised 2008 (entry history)

More entries for culture

Neatly entries

Contribute

Single page

Tabbed

culture

NOUN

1860

This Egyptian or Chamic civilization, preceded by many centuries the Shemetic or Aryan cultures.

A. Gurovski, *Slavery in History* i. 7

1867

A language and culture which was wholly alien to them.

E. A. Freeman, *History of Norman Conquest* vol. i. iv. 167

1891

Speaking all languages, knowing all cultures, living amongst all races.

*Spectator* 27 June 888/2

1903

A thrifty people whose stage of culture was that of the Pueblo Indians of to-day.

C. Lumboltz, *Unknown Mexico* vol. i. 117

1921

Historians and anthropologists find that races, languages, and cultures are not distributed in parallel fashion.

E. Sapir, *Language* v. 222

1948

The culture with which primitive Christianity came into contact. was itself a religious culture in decline.

T. S. Eliot, *Notes Def. Culture* i. 28

1981

The common interest in astronomy among such diverse cultures as the Sumerians and the North American Indians.

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Paralinguistics

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Physiological and physical bases of speech

Language And Culture

It has been seen that language is much more than the external expression and communication of internal thoughts formulated independently of their verbalization. In demonstrating the inadequacy and inappropriateness of such a view of language, attention has already been drawn to the ways in which one's native language is intimately and in all sorts of details related to the rest of one's life in a community and to smaller groups within that community. This is true of all peoples and all languages; it is a universal fact about language.

Anthropologists speak of the relations between language and culture. It is indeed more in accordance with reality to consider language as a part of culture. Culture is here being used, as it is throughout this article, in the anthropological sense, to refer to all aspects of human life insofar as they are determined or conditioned by membership in a society. The fact that people eat or drink is not in itself cultural; it is a biological necessity for the preservation of life. That they eat particular foods and refrain from eating other substances, though they may be perfectly edible and nourishing, and that they eat and drink at particular times of day and in certain places are matters of culture, something "acquired by man as a member of society,"

Introduction   Argumentation   Sapir-Whorf   Scripts   Intercult Com   Text Features

## Language & Culture

### Definitions

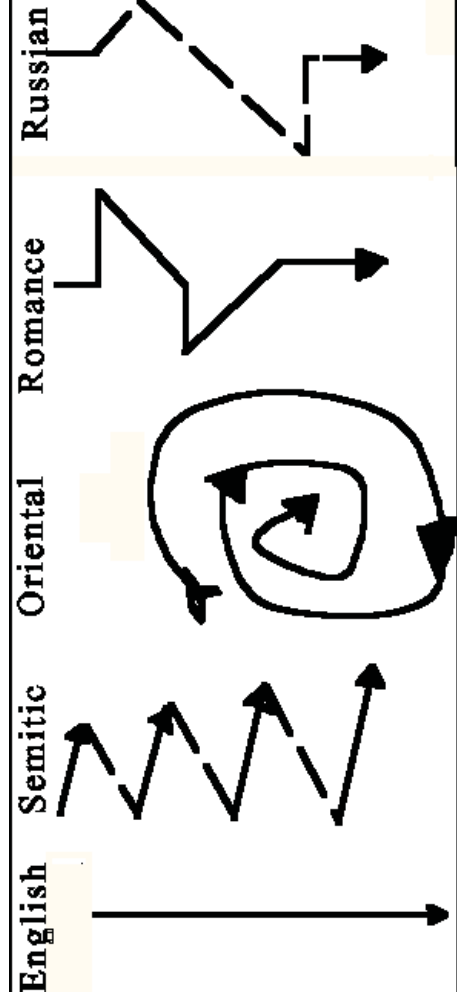
culture = transgenerational practices through which humans communicate  
culture = a network of habitual disparities  
culture = a system of symbols by which humans enact embodied understanding (Geertz); cultural meanings are not individual but shared, public  
Geertz 1973 proposes cultural relativism, but does not deny universals  
if cultural universals exist, they must be abstract, insubstantial  
culture = a system of knowledge, what one has to know in order to act acceptably (Goodenough 1996)  
Raymond Williams (1958) moves "Cultural studies" from "High Culture" to "Ordinary Culture"

### Locating Culture on different levels of language

- pronunciation: complex (vowels/consonants, intonation)
- lexicon: esp. colours, esp. green (spectrum and metaphors)
- syntax / grammar:
  - conceptualisations (mass/count, e.g. *information*)
  - modality to express politeness (*could you do this for me?*)
  - "veritative" to express that s.th. is true (in English, part of "modality")
- text / discourse:
  - hedges in academic writing (*I think, they claim*)
  - deixis in demonstrative systems (*this, that, archaic: yonder*)
  - argumentation structure: models

# 1 Models in argumentation structure

- × Kaplan (1966) paraphrasing strategies reflect cultural styles (diagram below)
- × Galtung (1985) hypothesized 4 different "intellectual styles":  
Saxonic, Gallic, Nipponic, Teutonic



# 3 Cultural scripts and universals

## Basic assumption: different societies-different speech

- systematic differences exist, they reflect cultural values
- this can be explained via independent values
- needed: a grid of culture-free perspective
- e.g. Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM), based on a set of lexical universals and universal syntactic patterns (Wierzbicka 1994)
- this describes society's tacit cultural rules

e.g.

### US/Anglophone society

- it is good to say what I think
- norm allows disagreement
- everyone can say something like:  
*I do not like this / I do not think so*
- formal features:
  - English tag questions: *isn't it?*
  - invite the listener to agree

### Japanese society

- it is good not to say what I think
- norm forbids overt disagreement
- you cannot say (to a "senior"):  
*I do not like it / I do not think so*
- formal features:
  - ne* (jap.): emotionally supportive particle
  - ne* = *I think you would say the same*

# 2 Sapir – Whorf hypothesis

**linguistic relativity** n. The hypothesis first suggested by the German ethnologist Wilhelm von Humboldt (1767–1835) and reformulated in the 20th century by the US fire prevention officer and linguist Benjamin Lee Whorf (1897–1943) that people who speak different languages perceive reality and think differently, because categories and distinctions encoded in one language are not necessarily available in another.

E.g., the language of the North American Hopi Indians has no forms corresponding to English tenses and no words for conceptualizing time as a dimension; therefore, Whorf argued, it would be difficult for a Hopi and an English-speaking physicist to understand each other's thinking about time.

See also linguistic determinism, Sapir—Whorf hypothesis  
from [www.encyclopedia.com](http://www.encyclopedia.com) (18/10/15)

## Linguistic determinism

A main point of debate in the discussion of linguistic relativity is the strength of correlation between language and thought. The strongest form of correlation is linguistic determinism, which would hold that language entirely determines the range of possible cognitive processes of an individual. This view has sometimes been attributed to Benjamin Lee Whorf, and to Ludwig Wittgenstein, but it is not currently the consensus that either of these thinkers actually espoused determinist views of the relation between language and thought. Linguistic determinism is also sometimes described as "**the Strong Sapir-Whorf hypothesis**", while other forms of correlation are referred to as "**the weak Sapir-Whorf hypothesis**".

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sapir%E2%80%93Whorf\\_hypothesis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sapir%E2%80%93Whorf_hypothesis) (18/10/15)

# 4 Inter- vs. Cross-cultural communication

## 4.1. Definitions definition intercultural

- Although Wikipedia 2009 says: "Intercultural communication principles guide the process of exchanging meaningful and unambiguous information across cultural boundaries" the term is ambiguous, because it may be the same as cross-cultural (s. below)
- OR it may emphasize that in intercultural communication a new communication context is created that constitutes more than a compromise between the two (or more) cultures of its communication participants

### definition cross-cultural

- = how people from different cultural backgrounds endeavour to communicate effectively
- danger: misinterpretations of social meaning can result from unrecognised differences
- cross-cultural pragmatics:
  - in the Japanese context in response to a kindness, instead of the speech act of thanking, the speech act conventionally performed is that of excusing - excusing for the trouble that one has caused the other person.
  - requests in German tend to be made syntactically in a more direct manner than in English (House / Kasper 1981).
  - × CCC is becoming the norm in larger companies → increasing need for analysis & advice
  - × → **awareness raising through critical incidents?**



## Cross-cultural communication II

- Cross-cultural communication (also frequently referred to as intercultural communication, which is also used in a different sense, though) is a field of study that looks at how people from differing cultural backgrounds communicate, in similar and different ways among themselves, and how they endeavour to communicate across cultures. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-cultural\\_communication](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-cultural_communication) (2012)

### Improving Intercultural Communication

- It is essential that people research the cultures and communication conventions of those whom they propose to meet. This will minimise the risk of making the elementary mistakes. It is also prudent to set a clear agenda so that everyone understands the nature and purpose of the interaction. When language skills are unequal, clarifying one's meaning in five ways will improve communication:
    - avoid using slang and idioms, choosing words that will convey only the most specific denotative meaning; listen carefully and, if in doubt, ask for confirmation (particularly important if local accents and pronunciation are a problem);
    - recognise that accenting and intonation can cause meaning to vary significantly; and
    - respect the local communication formalities and styles, and watch for any changes in body language.
  - investigate their culture's perception of your culture by reading literature about your culture through their eyes before entering into communication with them. This will allow you to prepare yourself for projected views of your culture you will be bearing as a visitor in their culture.
  - if it is not possible to learn the other's language, it is expedient to show some respect by learning a few words. In all important exchanges, a translator can convey the message.
  - When writing, the choice of words represent the relationship between the reader and the writer so more thought and care should be invested in the text since it may well be thoroughly analysed by the recipient.
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intercultural\\_communication\\_principles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intercultural_communication_principles) (2012)

### Identifying Chinese-Style English Texts

How can I identify texts written by Chinese in style? grammar, idiomaticity,metaphore, etc.

“thinking mode”! in Chat style  
also suggests improvement of prompts (here: “in English”)

Okay, so I need to figure out how to identify texts written by Chinese speakers based on their style, grammar, idiomaticity, metaphors, etc. Let me start by breaking down the problem. The user wants to know the characteristics that distinguish texts written by native Chinese speakers **possibly when they're writing in another language like English**.

First, I should consider grammar differences. Chinese grammar is quite different from English. For example, Chinese doesn't use articles like "a," "an," or "the." So maybe texts by Chinese speakers might omit these articles or use them incorrectly. Also, verb tenses in Chinese are handled differently. They might rely more on context or time adverbs instead of changing the verb form. So in English, they might forget to add the "-ed" for past tense or "-s" for third person singular.

Then there's the sentence structure. Chinese is topic-prominent, so the topic of the sentence comes first, followed by a comment. English is subject-prominent. So maybe Chinese writers might structure sentences where the topic is emphasized first, leading to run-on sentences or awkward transitions. Also, Chinese often uses parataxis (connecting clauses without conjunctions), while English uses hypotaxis (with conjunctions). So maybe more comma splices or run-on sentences?

**the sentence-initial ADJECTIVES (also, so) indicate Chinese English style?**

## 4.2 Intercultural communication in popular videos

### Intro

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SkBXaKfxI7Y>

the Cultural Iceberg Theory (Edward T. Hall):

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a9Z831\\_g4Hw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a9Z831_g4Hw)

Intercultural Competence

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ToOiAiqEvrE>

and business (Hofstede):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LBv1wLuY3Ko>

simplified:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TF47NnxACdg>



### Identifying Chinese-Style English Texts

Word order is another aspect. In Chinese, the time and place usually come before the verb, whereas in English, it's often after. For example, "I yesterday went to the store" instead of "I went to the store yesterday." So incorrect placement of time phrases might be a clue.

Idiomatic expressions could be a giveaway. Chinese has its own set of idioms, like "画蛇添足" (adding feet to a snake, meaning unnecessary addition). If someone translates these directly into English, it might not make sense to native speakers. So looking for literal translations of Chinese idioms could help. Also, using phrases that are common in Chinese but not in English, like "I very like it" instead of "I like it very much."

Metaphors and cultural references might be rooted in Chinese culture. For instance, references to the Great Wall, pandas, or historical figures like Confucius. Also, metaphors related to family, nature, or traditional symbols (dragons vs. Western dragons). Maybe using metaphors that are common in Chinese literature but less so in English.

Vocabulary choices might include words that are direct translations from Chinese. For example, using "study knowledge" instead of "learn" or "gain knowledge." Or using "open the light" instead of "turn on the light." These calques from Chinese phrases could indicate the writer's background.

Politeness and formality. Chinese has different levels of formality and honorifics. When writing in English, they might use more formal language where it's not necessary, or use phrases that are overly polite. For example, ending an email with "Please contact me at your earliest convenience" might be more common.



Pragmatic differences, like indirectness. Chinese communication can be more indirect, so in English, requests might be phrased more softly or ambiguously. Also, the use of proverbs or sayings to convey messages instead of direct statements.

Organizational structure. Chinese writing often uses a spiral approach, circling around the topic before getting to the point, while English prefers a linear structure. So essays or paragraphs might have a different flow, with the main point coming later rather than in the introduction.

Use of prepositions and particles. Chinese doesn't use prepositions the same way English does. Mistakes like "discuss about" instead of "discuss" or "explain them" instead of "explain to them" could occur.

Pluralization and countable nouns. Chinese doesn't pluralize nouns with suffixes, so maybe forgetting to add "s" to plural nouns, or using incorrect quantifiers like "much people" instead of "many people."

Also, punctuation might be used differently. Chinese uses certain punctuation marks like full-width commas and periods, but when writing in English, they might overuse commas or use them in places where a period would be better, leading to run-on sentences.

False friends, words that sound similar in Chinese and English but have different meanings. For example, using "sport" to mean any physical activity, not just organized sports.



1. Grammar and Syntax

- **Articles:** Omission or misuse of "a," "an," and "the" (e.g., "I went to store").
- **Tenses:** Overreliance on adverbs (e.g., "yesterday") instead of verb conjugations (e.g., "I go yesterday").
- **Word Order:**
  - Time/place phrases before the verb (e.g., "I tomorrow will go").
  - Indirect objects placed directly after verbs (e.g., "Give me it").
- **Pluralization:** Missing "-s" on countable nouns (e.g., "many book").
- **Prepositions:** Errors like "discuss about" (instead of "discuss") or "depend on your help" (correctly "depend on" but often overused).

2. Idiomaticity

- **Literal Translations:**
  - Chinese idioms directly translated (e.g., "add feet to a snake" for 画蛇添足).
  - Phrases like "open the light" (from 开灯) instead of "turn on the light."
- **Uncommon Phrasing:**
  - "I very like it" (from 我很喜欢它) instead of "I like it very much."



Overuse of certain transitional phrases. In Chinese writing, phrases like "first and foremost," "moreover," "furthermore" are commonly used, so when writing in English, these might appear more frequently than usual.

I should also consider that these features might not be exclusive to Chinese speakers and could be present in other language learners. So it's a combination of several factors rather than a single telltale sign.

To test this, maybe look at example texts written by Chinese speakers in English and note common errors or stylistic choices. Comparing them to texts by native English speakers or speakers of other languages could highlight the differences. Also, being aware of the influence of Chinese syntax and grammar on their English writing.

In summary, the main points would be grammar issues (articles, tenses, word order), idiomatic expressions translated literally, metaphors and cultural references specific to China, vocabulary calques, politeness levels, organizational structure, and punctuation usage. Each of these areas can provide clues that the writer is a native Chinese speaker.

Identifying texts written by Chinese speakers, particularly when composing in English, involves analyzing linguistic and stylistic patterns influenced by Mandarin grammar, idioms, and cultural context. Below is a structured breakdown of key indicators:

3. Metaphors and Cultural References

- **Chinese Symbols:** References to pandas, dragons, the Great Wall, or seasonal festivals (e.g., Mid-Autumn Festival).
- **Proverbs:** Use of sayings like "A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step" (from 千里之行，始于足下).
- **Nature/Family Analogies:** Metaphors rooted in collectivism or natural harmony (e.g., comparing teamwork to "chopsticks working together").

4. Vocabulary and Calques

- **Direct Translations:**
  - "Study knowledge" (学习知识) instead of "gain knowledge."
  - "Play computer" (玩电脑) instead of "use the computer."
- **False Friends:**
  - "Sport" used broadly for physical activities (from 运动).
  - "Hardware store" mistaken for "hardware" as in computer components.



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Identifying Chinese-Style English Texts

5. Pragmatic and Stylistic Features

- Formality: Overly polite or indirect requests (e.g., "Could you possibly...?" in casual contexts).
- Structure:
  - "Spiral" discourse circling the topic before concluding.
  - Heavy use of transitional phrases (e.g., "firstly, secondly, finally").
- Indirectness: Avoiding direct refusal (e.g., "This might be a little inconvenient" instead of "No").

6. Punctuation and Mechanics

- Comma Splices: Run-on sentences due to parataxis (clauses joined without conjunctions).
- Overuse of Commas: Reflecting Chinese punctuation norms where commas separate clauses more liberally.

7. Organizational Patterns

- Essay Structure: Delayed thesis statements, with context-building before the main argument (common in Chinese academic writing).

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Identifying texts written by Ukrainian speakers (or influenced by Ukrainian linguistic and cultural norms) involves analyzing patterns shaped by the Ukrainian language's grammar, idiomatic expressions, metaphors, and pragmatic conventions. Below is a structured guide to key indicators:

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Identifying Chinese-Style English Texts

8. Common Errors

- Countable/Uncountable Nouns: "Furnitures," "informations."
- Subject-Verb Agreement: "She go to school."
- Pronouns: Confusion with gender ("he" vs. "she") due to Mandarin's gender-neutral pronouns.

Key Considerations

- Overlap with Other Learners: Some features (e.g., article omission) may align with other L2 English speakers.
- Context Matters: Formal writing may mask idiomatic errors, while informal texts reveal more L1 interference.

By synthesizing these elements—grammatical quirks, literal translations, cultural metaphors, and structural tendencies—readers can infer a Chinese linguistic influence. However, sensitivity is crucial, as these traits reflect language transfer, not deficiency.

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Articles:

- Omission or misuse of "a," "an," and "the" (Ukrainian lacks articles).

Word Order:

- Flexible word order reflecting Ukrainian syntax, such as placing adverbs at the end (e.g., "I go to school often").

1. Grammar and Syntax

Case System Influence:

- Misuse of prepositions due to differences in Ukrainian's case system (e.g., "I am waiting on the bus" instead of "for the bus").
- Incorrect noun endings in plural forms (e.g., "childs" instead of "children").

Verb Tenses and Aspects:

- Overuse of the present continuous tense for habitual actions (e.g., "I am going to school every day" instead of "I go").
- Confusion between perfective/imperfective verb aspects (e.g., "I did it yesterday" vs. "I was doing it yesterday").

2. Idiomaticity and Calques

Literal Translations of Ukrainian Idioms:

- "To sit in a puddle" (сісти в калюжу) instead of "to make a mistake."
- "Not my circus, not my monkeys" (це не мій цирк, не мої мавпи) for "not my problem."

Phrasal Verb Confusion:

- "Take off the light" (зняти світло) instead of "turn off the light."

False Friends:

- Using "actual" to mean "current" (from Ukrainian *актуальний*).
- "Magazine" for "store" (from Ukrainian *магазин*).

| Introduction                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Argumentation | Sapir-Whorf | Scripts | Intercult Com | Text Features |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------------|
| <h3>3. Metaphors and Cultural References</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Nature and Agriculture:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Metaphors involving wheat, sunflowers, or forests (e.g., "strong as an oak").</li><li>◦ References to traditional foods like borscht, varenyky, or salo.</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Historical and Folklore Symbols:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Allusions to Cossacks, Trypillian culture, or folk motifs (e.g., "embroidered shirt" as a symbol of identity).</li><li>◦ Proverbs like "A house is strong through its foundation" (Хата міцна фундаментом).</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Collectivist Analogies:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Emphasis on family, community, or shared struggle (e.g., "We carry water in one bucket").</li></ul></li></ul> |               |             |         |               |               |
| Introduction                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Argumentation | Sapir-Whorf | Scripts | Intercult Com | Text Features |

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| <h3>5. Vocabulary and Lexical Choices</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Slavic Loanwords:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Use of words like "babushka" (grandmother), "izba" (wooden house), or "kovbasa" (sausage).</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Calques from Ukrainian Compounds:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ "Under the hour" (під годину) instead of "on time."</li><li>◦ "To have a laugh" (мати сміх) for "to joke."</li></ul></li></ul> |  |  |  |  |  |
| <h3>6. Punctuation and Mechanics</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Comma Usage:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Overuse of commas in long sentences, mirroring Ukrainian punctuation rules.</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Quotation Marks:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Use of French-style guillemets (« ») in informal digital texts.</li></ul></li></ul>                                                                                      |  |  |  |  |  |

| Introduction                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Argumentation | Sapir-Whorf | Scripts | Intercult Com | Text Features |
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| <h3>4. Pragmatics and Stylistic Features</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Directness vs. Indirectness:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Ukrainians may blend directness with politeness, e.g., softening criticism with phrases like "With all due respect..."</li><li>◦ Avoidance of overly blunt refusals (e.g., "It's a bit difficult now" instead of "No").</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Formality:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Overuse of formal titles or patronymics in translations (e.g., "Mr. Ivan Petrovych").</li><li>◦ Diminutives (e.g., "little book" for <i>книжечка</i>) to express affection or familiarity.</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Narrative Structure:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Circular or contextual storytelling, building background before stating a main point (common in Slavic discourse).</li></ul></li></ul> |               |             |         |               |               |
| Introduction                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Argumentation | Sapir-Whorf | Scripts | Intercult Com | Text Features |

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| <h3>7. Common Errors</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Prepositional Confusion:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ "I am interested <i>for</i> this" (from Ukrainian *цікавитися <i>за</i>).</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Gender Agreement:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Mixing gendered pronouns (e.g., referring to neutral objects as "she" or "he").</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Countable/Uncountable Nouns:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ "Advices," "informations," or "furnitures."</li></ul></li></ul> |  |  |  |  |  |
| <h3>Key Considerations</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Overlap with Other Slavic Languages:</b> Many features (e.g., case system influence, verb aspects) are shared with Russian, Polish, etc.</li><li>• <b>Regional Dialects:</b> Western Ukrainian dialects may borrow Hungarian or Polish loanwords.</li><li>• <b>Code-Switching:</b> Mixing Ukrainian and Russian phrases (e.g., "дякую" vs. "спасибо").</li></ul>                                                                                                               |  |  |  |  |  |



Examples in Practice

- 1. **Idiomatic Error:**  
"He broke the firewood" (from Ukrainian *наломаву дрoв* – "to mess up").
- 2. **Grammar:**  
"She said that she will come tomorrow" (Ukrainian often uses future tense in reported speech).
- 3. **Cultural Reference:**  
"Our family is like a viburnum tree – strong but bending in the wind."

By analyzing these patterns—grammar influenced by Slavic structures, calqued idioms, nature/historical metaphors, and pragmatic indirectness—readers can infer Ukrainian linguistic or cultural influence. Always approach with cultural sensitivity, recognizing these traits as markers of multilingual creativity, not errors.



Lwiw Homework:

- 1) Categorise the DeepSeek features above according to the 4 types (a-d) and from frequent to rare in Ukraine.
- 2) Find Vietnamese language or “thinking” features in the Tourist test (below)
- 3) Find Ukrainian lexemes that cannot be translated easily into English (cf. domains on p.1) and write a dictionary entry with a picture to illustrate (if possible).



matatu=in EAfrE  
“collective taxi”

Conclusion from DeepSeek on Features

- DeepSeek suggestions are a good brainstorming basis for further analyses
- DeepSeek does not distinguish between
  - a. normal errors in the developmental stages of language learning (plural morphemes)
  - b. specific errors based on comparative differences between L2 English and L1 (often many! determiners)
  - c. expansions where English chooses cognitively slightly different standardized forms (prepositions)
  - d. special cases of English, where English developed complexities in contrast to almost all other languages (tense-aspect system, modality)
- Should we allow “lax” Standards for non-native / L2 varieties?
  - a. if they do not hinder communication
  - b. if they indicate cultural (national, community-specific) background =identity and
  - c. if they are not stigmatised (ridiculed in jokes, etc.)

DAY 1 | HO CHI MINH CITY - MY THO - BEN TRE - CAN THO (NOON/EVEN)

Morning: Car and tour guide of Vietnam Booking pick you up at 164 Le Thanh Ton, Ben Thanh, District 1. After that, the journey to My Tho Can Tho 2 days 1 night officially began. The car will follow the route of Ho Chi Minh City - Trung Luong highway. After arriving in My Tho, the delegation visited Mekong Rest Stop Station for breakfast (cost of self-sufficiency) and take souvenir photos. Continue the journey, the car will visit the Eternal Pagoda.

Vinh Trang Pagoda: This place is considered a unique architectural masterpiece, which was established in the 19th century by the couple Bui Cong Dat. To date, this work is not only a spiritual pilgrimage site but also a vivid demonstration of the Asian-European artistic elite.

After that, the delegation will continue the journey to the dock 3D/4. Here, all guests will board the ship to begin to explore the poetic beauty of the river. My Tho Can Tho tour 2 days 1 night to explore the West will take you to the following attractive places:

- Visit Cu Lao Thoi Son (Con Lan): You can experience the fruit picking, enjoying seasonal fruits (cost of self-sufficiency) and also have the opportunity to listen to the Southern actor.
  - Visit the honey bee farm: Here, you can experience the flavor of lemon honey tea typical of the West and discover the small canals with canoes, see the charming natural scenery of the river.
  - The delegation continued the journey by large boat, to Ben Tre - "Coconut Island Vietnam" and visit the production facilities of coconut candy, bakery in Tan Thach.
  - After that, the carriage took visitors to explore Tan Thach village, admire the fruit orchards and daily activities of local people.
- Afternoon: Guests will enjoy lunch with river specialties at the eco-tourism area.
- After lunch, the delegation continued the tour program My Tho Ben Tre Can Tho 2 days 1 night with the following activities:
- Visit the crocodile farm, explore the coconut handicraft village, admire the frog lake, hedgehog lake, cocoa garden and experience the thrill of going to the monkey bridge.
  - Participate in some folk games (free) such as: jumping bao bao, walking stilts, tugging, wiring, swimming in the lake, riding a bicycle through the ditch, ...
  - Experience relaxing hammock and rest in the tourist area.
- Return to the boat to My Tho to depart for Can Tho. Arriving in Can Tho city, the hotel room is resting.
- Evening: Delegation to Ninh Kieu wharf, you will have the opportunity to experience a premium dinner on a 5-star yacht, enjoy the specialties of the West River in the traditional music space.
- After the train arrived, the bus returned to the hotel to check in and rest