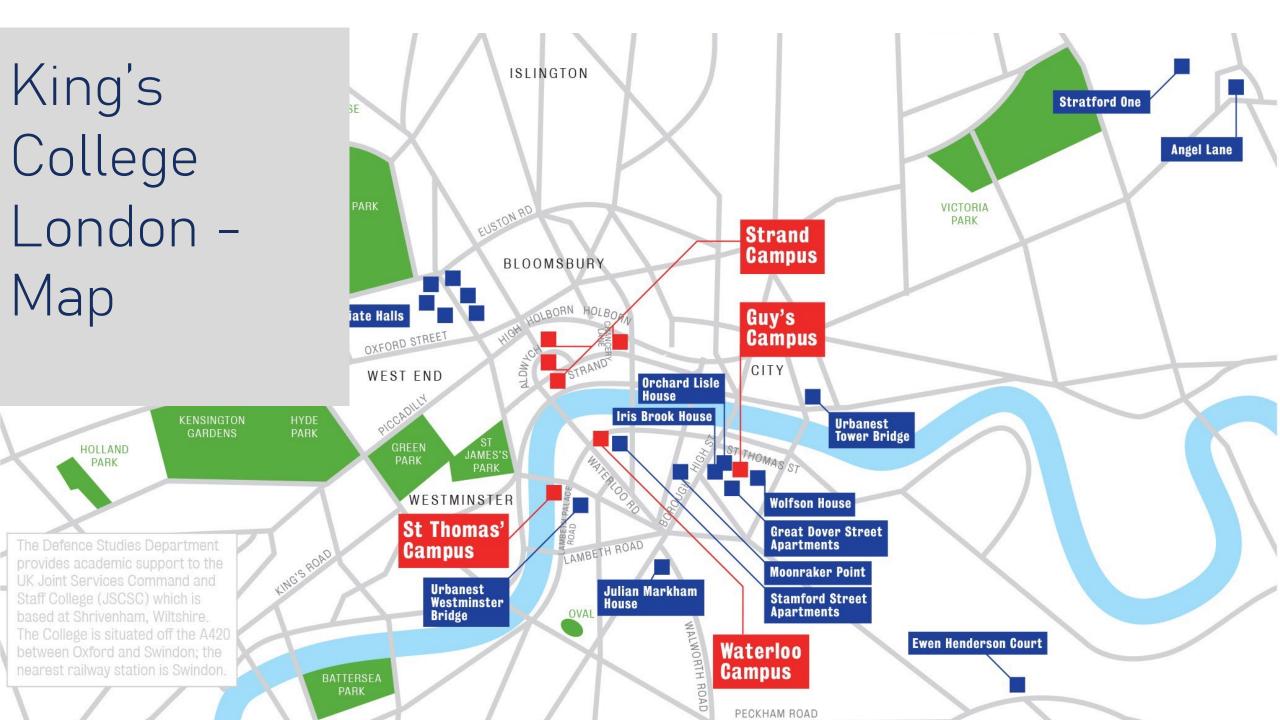
Embodied Interculturality

Donata Puntil

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24TH MAY 2022 York language teaching forum





King's College – Strand Campus

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Who am I....

- PROGRAMME DIRECTOR AT THE MODERN LANGUAGE CENTRE - KING'S COLLEGE LONDON
- SENIOR LECTURER IN LANGUAGE & INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION
- CULTURAL COMPETENCY @ KING'S: <u>HTTPS://WWW.KCL.AC.UK/CULTUR</u> <u>AL-COMPETENCY</u>
- RESEARCHER IN NARRATIVE INQUIRY & AUTOETHNOGRAPHY
- PSYCHOANALYTICAL PSYCHOTHERAPIST
- <u>HTTPS://WWW.KCL.AC.UK/PEOPLE</u> /<u>DONATA-PUNTIL</u>

Who am I....

- A MIDDLE-AGED, MIDDLE-CLASS WHITE WOMAN
- I HAVE DARK-BROWN HAIR, BROWN-GREEN EYES, I AM FAIRLY-TALL, NOT SLIM NOT FAT
- I AM ITALIAN, FORM THE DOLOMITES
- I LOVE SPORTS, COOKING, ART & CINEMA
- I AM A MOTHER, A SISTER, A DAUGHTER, A FRIEND
- I AM DISRUPTIVE, SUBVERSIVE AND COMMITTED TO MAKE OF MY JOB A MEANINGFUL EXPRESSION OF MYSELF
- I HAVE MULTIPLE IDENTITIES AND I AM SITUATED ACROSS MANY DISCIPLINES



To discuss the importance of objects and materiality in intercultural encounters
To look at Posthuman & New Materialism Theories

Aims & Objectives

To do some practical exercises
To critically discuss the presented content

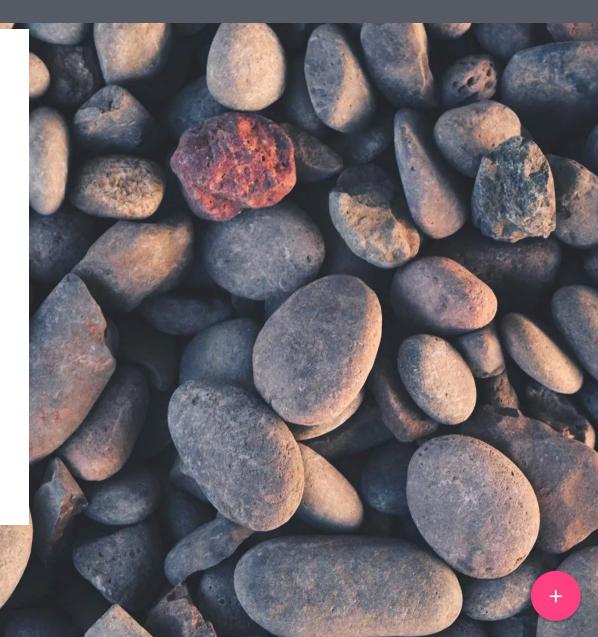
Puntil, Donata • 1m Embodied Interculturality

What do you associate with the notion of Embodied Interculturality?

Let's do some thinking together

• Click on the following Padlet to post your ideas about Embodied Interculturality:

https://kings.padlet.org/donatapuntil/vomsj5 bsdiw66e0o



Languages & Intercultural Education

• Languages are not only learned to satisfy certain outside and formal standards. They are also thought of and felt intimately in idiosyncratic and personal ways;

 Emerging field of research that deals with identity and emotions in language learning & teaching;

 In my research & teaching I deal with these intimate and particular worlds and itineraries of language learners & teachers;

 In valuing the more private and even secret aspects of language learning we may be compelled to study what goes on when we are <u>not</u> socializing in a language with other human beings. When we are doing 'alone' time; not just language learning & teaching;

• We must ask, are there any other things, or even 'actants' that influence the way we live languages?

Language Teaching & Researching

• As acts of care, of encounters with others;

 Deep and transformational learning through and with language/s;

• Language Learning as embodied:

Teaching as an act of response-ability;

 Intercultural Education to empower learners to see the world through thee eyes of others and to develop empathy

Posthumanism

- Decentering the human
- Relational enquiry
- Focus on intra-actions
 - Multiple agents
 - Vibrant matter
 - Minor & marginal stories
 - Not only language & discourse
- Embodied Narratives

- Feminist Studies
- Post-colonial Studies
- Post-structuralism
- Post-qualitative Methodologies
- Art-based Methodologies
- Auto-ethnography
- Writing as Inquiry
- Alternative Narratives

Posthumanism

"The posthuman subject is materialist and vitalist, embodied and inter-related...

such a subject is polymorphous and relational"

(R.Braidotti, *The Posthuman*, 2014, p.192)

Posthumanism

"to learn to think-for-yourself-through-thinking-with-others"

(K.Murris, The Posthuman Child, 2016, Xiii)

Materiality of Languages

- What can we learn from the materiality of language learners/teachers' lives?
- What can we learn from the meaningful objects language learners/teachers surround themselves with?
- What meaningful practices do language learners/teachers engage with such objects?
- And how do such practices tell us about the way we embody and feel languages?



The vital materialism embodied in objects, stories, bodies and artefacts, as Bennett (2010:93) describes it:

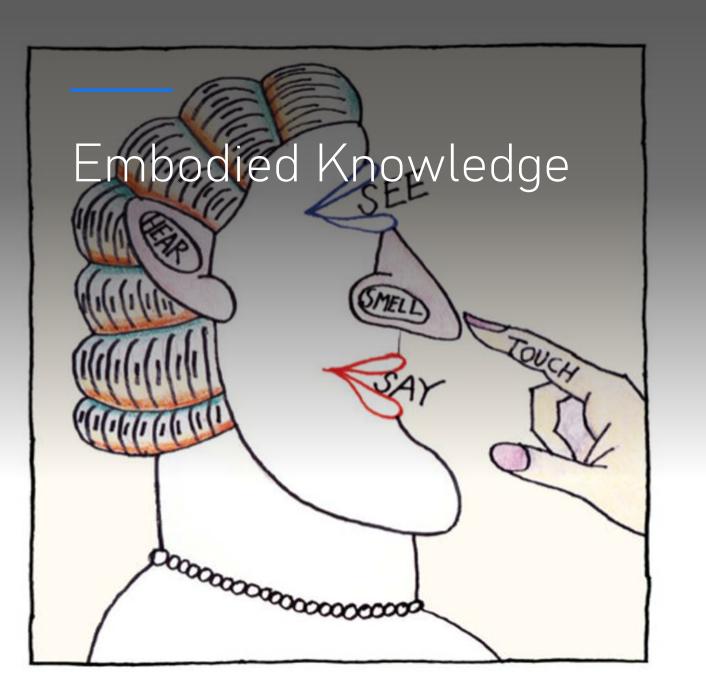
"affirms a figure of matter as an active principle, as a universe of lively materiality that is always in various stages of congealment and diffusion, active and creative, as a flow of continuous becoming."

New Materialism

According to New Materialism philosophy, it is 'matter' as well as human beings that shape social and political modes of understanding;

Meaning is not only made by participating in a set of social practices but is also impacted by how the **body experiences** this;

New materialism places the lived reality of the body as a central concern when exploring the operation of social and political processes.

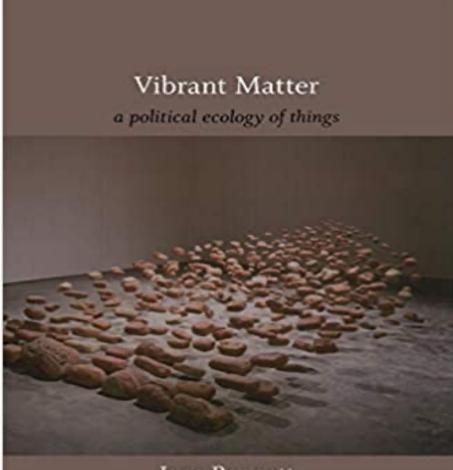


In her book 'Carnal knowledge', Schobchak (2004) shows how our experience does not always emerge from our thoughts, but rather, we can also make sense of our surroundings and our identities through **our senses**; whether these are visual, tactile or olfactory...so that our experience is an irreducible collaboration between our thoughts and our senses;

'the lived body as, at once, both an objective subject and a subjective object: a sentient, sensual, and sensible ensemble of materialized capacities and agency that literally and figurally makes sense of, and to, both ourselves and others' (p.2).

World-making

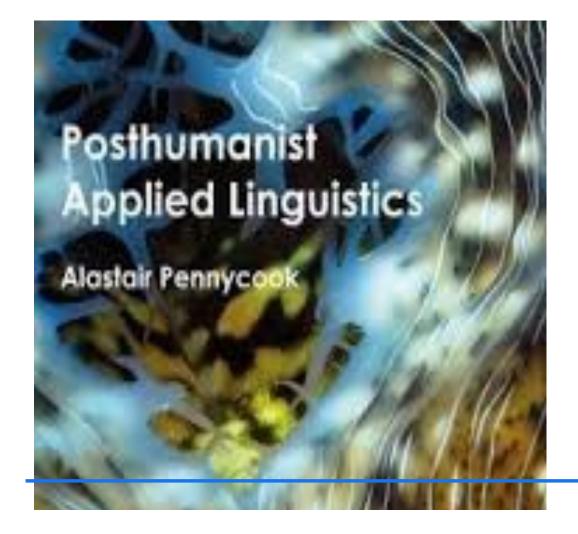
- In my research, I argue that this throws new light on the experience of the language learner/teacher by making objects and sensual experiences with languages and cultures as much as the abstract system of signs that we call language as a relational exercise with our intimate objects such as clothes, objects, books, photos etc.;
- So that it is through the objects we cherish that we also make sense of our cultures, our languages and our multilingual makeup.



Jane Bennett

World-making

 My current research project Language Teachers' Narratives: Invisible Stories deals with these ideas. It explores the processes of world-making that language teachers engage with and the meaningful relationships they establish with their cherished objects in becoming language educators.



Values of objects

We often think of **objects** as useful or aesthetic, as necessities or vain indulgences. We are on less familiar ground when we consider objects as **companions** to our emotional lives or provocations to thought; as **agents** in our becoming and in our intercultural encounters.



Activity 1 My dear object.....

minutes

- Think of an object that is very dear to you;
- Write down some thoughts about this object;
- Imagine having a conversation with the object;
- Write down a short dialogue with the object, or a letter, an e-mail with the object.....

"Dear scarf, I am so happy I found you again while I was putting some order in my wardrobe, I thought I had lost you. You keep me warm, I travelled with you to some distant places, you came with me everywhere, you are part of me, I am so glad we found each other again. You have been given to me by a very special person who meant a lot to me.....we are now re-connected....."

Break time

My research.....

Language Teachers' Invisible stories auto/biographical narratives

objects

photos

cartographies

creative workshop

diffraction/thinking together

conversations

myself

10 teachers/co-researchers

poems







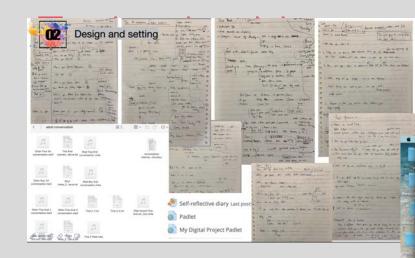
I am a chameleon I move in between countries I move in between languages I am looking for my identity Who am I??

I dance

I dance with words I dance with my children I play with them the games The games of languaging The games of being a mother What is a mother? I changed my skin Many times Not being me Being me

My teaching.....

Embodied Learning

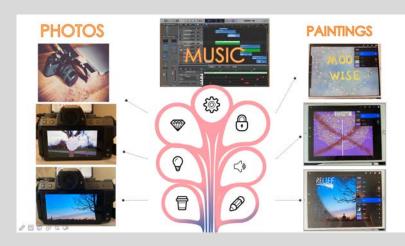




Loneliness: a potential new symptom of COVID-19

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Embodied Learning





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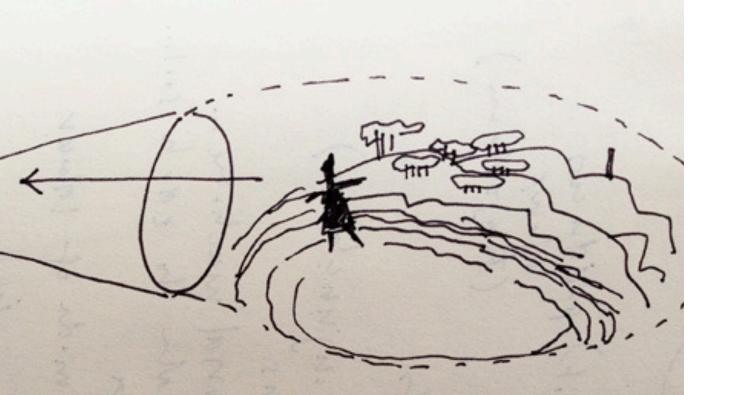


SOCIAL DISTANCING

isolation rist of promision of the story misinformation distriction of the story of



- New Materialism philosophy claims a force and 'thing-power' for the objects we surround ourselves with and it maintains that we are not only made and moved by other human beings but our lives are also shaped by organic and non-organic matter;
- Agency does not only lie in the human being, but also on things and thing-power. Our badly folded clothes in the wardrobe, our proudly worn jacket or our pristine collection of records may be saying more about the languages we speak and our cultural make-up than we are ready to admit;
- 'meanings and bodies get made' (D. Haraway 1988).



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henomenilogical construct

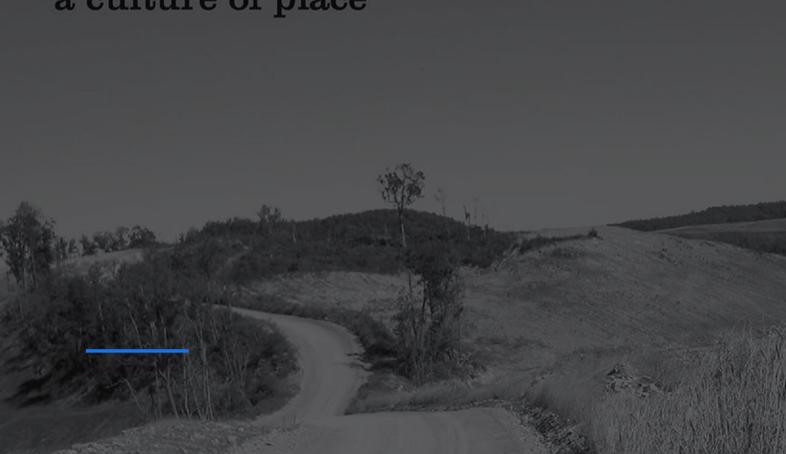
Situated Knowledge

- Our knowing of the world is always partial/situated;
- Our perceptions of who we are is always mediated by the context in which we live in;
- Our perception of the world is constructed by our surroundings, by the objects and the human and non-human material world we come in contact with;
- Our language/s shape who we are, our bodies too;
- We are in a constant process of **becoming**.....

bell hooks

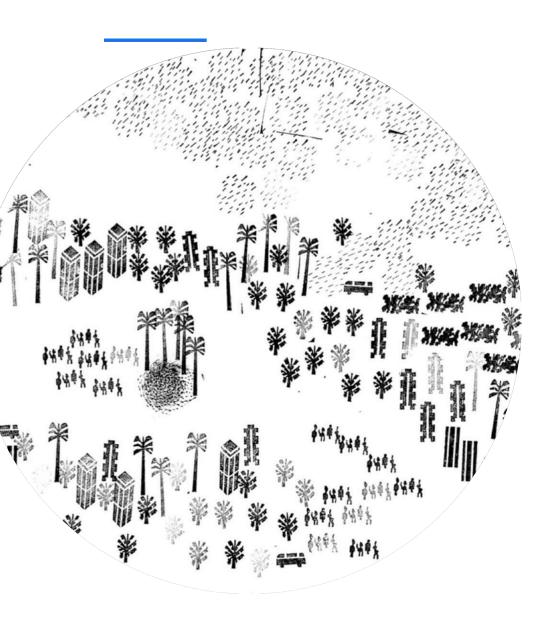
belonging

a culture of place



Belonging

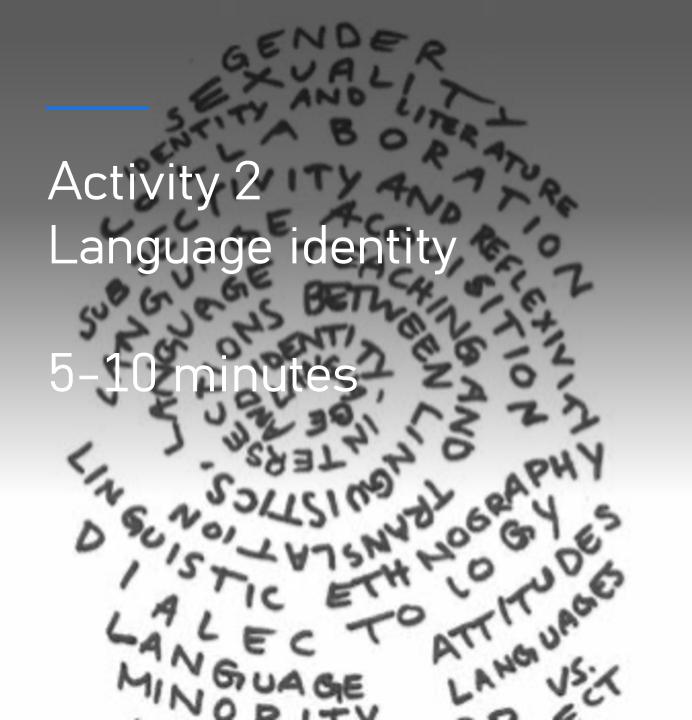
- What does it mean to call a place home?
- How do we create community?
- How do we belong?
- Belonging a verb, it implies movement....
- Belonging in the body, in the senses through language/s



Nomadic Identity

- We live in permanent processes of transition, hybridization, and nomadization;
- We live in a constant flux of becoming "other";
- And these in-between states and stages defy the established modes of theoretical representation, precisely because they are zigzagging, not linear and process oriented, not concept driven.

(Braidotti,2011: 217)



- Can our 'language' identities be made by mundane objects and their thing-power?
- Thing of 5/10 objects who define who you are;
- Write or draw them down;
- Write a mini-autobiography of you in relation to these objects;
- Think if they are culturallybounded;
- Discussion.....

Wardrobe collection

 clothes not as 'metaphor' as a way of describing the experience of the intercultural encounter but as something more concrete and tangible, as 'matter' and 'materiality' that embodies, traces and vitalise our affects, our memories and our identities.

Embodied identities

 Clothes are not only props that display or represent our inner self, but rather, they can be read as the vectors that create our multiple cultural styles and identities.

Clothes as the 'skin' where identities
 are embodied (felt and made sense of)
 and the place where the inside and the
 outside of the self meets.



 Clothes can be seen and appreciated as bearing the traces of our cultural past;

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By focusing on perception over reason, the embodiment of **our cultural memories** in the materiality of clothes gains currency; body-memory;

The construction of learner's complex identities is then understood in its biographical dimension;

 Objects and clothes can be seen as a meaningful personally curated collection of culture and memory that involve meaning-making practices of the self.



Lived identities

- In order to see clothes as being of consequence in building our identities, we must change the way we look at languages from abstract, static, homogeneous and closed off repertoires to languages that are 'lived' in space and time;
- **'Lived into'** as Michael Byram has pointed out (Byram, 2020);
- But I would add that clothes are embodiment not as a sojourn into another culture from which you return 'untouched' but rather, a journey from which you will return 'marked' and 'inscribed' by another culture.

Language Learning as Intercultural Embodied Experience

- Indeed, language learning is not only thought, learning and acquisition of new knowledge, but also life, felt and embodied. As some contemporary linguists have recently put it (Kramsch; Pennycook; Norton; Pavlenko)eloquently puts it, the body may be the point of departure for the construction of 'lived' and embodied languages;
- The construction of learner's complex identities is then understood in its biographical dimension;

Some ideas for discussion....

• What is the difference between learning, speaking, and 'living' languages?

 What aspects of 'living' and 'embodying' languages could be introduced in language education?

 Could the introduction of more object-based pedagogies be more conducive to a more 'livable' language education?

• What has this to do with Intercultural Education?

Language/Culture as Fluid

- I also want to encourage you to think **beyond a fixed notion of language** as linked to one state or one nation. **Instead, we could think about language as something fluid and dynamic**, as something heterogeneous and complex. Opening up this definition of language allows for the varieties within language, such as different dialects and jargons, to also be considered;
- We can also think of language/s as made of objects, concrete elements with which we interact on a daily basis and which are part of who we are;
- Within this perspective, identity is multiple, multilayered, complex and fluid; our subjectivity is formed through these intersections and interactions of difference that cross boundaries and borders. If we are all nomads then, we engage in intercultural encounters in every interaction. Such a viewpoint could invite us to consider how otherness is everywhere and also within us.

Conclusion

- A material view of multilingualism and multiculturalism that focuses on the meaning-making power of objects and personal collections provides a new kind of reading of the experience of learning languages;
- Such a vision gives voice and agency not only to rational and 'abstract' aspects of language learning but also to the more real, material and affective worlds of language learners;
- A great deal of research in language education has pointed out the transformative powers of language learning for one's identities (see the seminal work of Pavlenko, Kramsch and Norton), and how these processes are enacted in the ordinary, the intimate and the embodied;
- I have tried to advance a perceptual/sensual approach to language learning & intercultural communication that privileges sensation over reason, the personal and the contingent in the experience of language learning and language education.

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