There is a need for research into the role of cultural scripts in intercultural communication. Cultural scripts are sets of culturally specific practices and patterns of thought that shape how individuals interact with each other. These scripts can be either explicit or implicit and can influence the way individuals perceive and interpret communication.

The abstract of the paper discusses the importance of cultural scripts in language teaching and learning. It highlights the need for teachers to be aware of these scripts and how they can be used to enhance language learning. The paper also suggests that cultural scripts can be a powerful tool for promoting intercultural understanding.
Table 1 shows English versions of the proposed 6
cultural scripts. A Chinese version

primes the possibility in terms of which cultural scripts are written

if you do this, "maybe Wenn you do this after I say this, maybe Wenn you will not do." Semantically
one can say things such as "many people think the this," "someone can feel something bad
languages that can be combined in certain ways that make intuitive sense. For example:
Languages that exist as word-meanings in all languages, and information that in all
"human" (and about 50 others). The central idea is that simple meanings (known as
"like" and "and" and "some") are found in simple meanings which exist as word-meanings such as (to use English examples):
its reliance on a small vocabulary of simple meanings which exist as word-meanings such as "like" and "and"
scripts appropriate in an improved approach to the language of representation. Specifically,
scripts appropriate in an improved approach to the language of representation. Specifically,
Many of the concerns of the cultural scripts approach are shared by linguistic

in simple transliterate words (not in technical terms and concepts) that exist or deny
in shallow transliterate words (not in technical terms and concepts) and (iii) cultural scripts are phrases
scripts appropriate in an improved approach to the language of representation. Specifically,
values (not in any paradigm or model of communication/pollution, interaction, etc.), (ii) to Linguistic levelness: (i) the concern of cultural scripts is related to cultural scripts

The cultural scripts approach differs in three ways from other common approaches

ed, 2006; 2007, and other works)

linguistic research (Verheijen, 1999; Codding A Winstead ed., 2002, 2004; Codding

for articulating cultural norms, values, and cultural scripts are phrases
for articulating cultural norms, values, and cultural scripts are phrases

as the questions from Verheijen (1996) and Cross & Selinker (1983) assert.

Introduction

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The history of the cultural scripts approach can be tracked as follows. If was initiated (allegedly) by Penelope L. Dickey in her widely respected, widely read, and widely discussed book Cultural Scripts (1996). The book provides a window into the rich cultural history of cultural scripts. It provides a window into the rich cultural history of cultural scripts. Cultural scripts are the means of lexical units (not at the level of lexemes) by which patterns of primes may be expressed. Some examples of lexical units (not at the level of lexemes) by which patterns of primes may be expressed. Some examples of lexical units (not at the level of lexemes) by which patterns of primes may be expressed. Some examples of lexical units (not at the level of lexemes) by which patterns of primes may be expressed.

### Table 1: Semantic Primes, English Version

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Similarity</th>
<th>Like</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intensive, Augmentative</td>
<td>More, Over, Above, Below, Far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical Connectives</td>
<td>Not, Never, Can, Because, If, Where, Inside, Between, Time, Moment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space</td>
<td>Some, Time, Now, Before, After, A Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time and Event</td>
<td>Live, Die, Speak, Say, Words, Time, Feel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial Relations</td>
<td>Touch, Know, Want, Feel, See, Hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal Relations</td>
<td>Be, Sometime, There Is, Have, Be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action Verbs, Movement, Contact</td>
<td>Do, Happen, Move, Touch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech</td>
<td>Say, Words, Tell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Postulates</td>
<td>One, Two, Some, All, Much, Many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>This, The Same, Other, Else</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relational Substances</td>
<td>Know, Part, Many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substances</td>
<td>'1, You, Someone, Something, Thinking, People</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cultural Scripts: Applications to Language Teaching and Intercultural Communication
In equivalent English and Chinese versions, we thank the Chinese culture for accepting English values. The script below shows how this can be done. It is presented in simple cross-linguistic words, using English values. Personal autonomy is important for simple cross-linguistic words, using English values.

These differences can be overcome if the basic meaning behind the claim that "Anglo-

The term "personal autonomy" is not directly translatable across languages, so it is not

Particularly helpful for the purposes of L2 pragmatic education.

particular,...

If you have any questions... Please ask.

perhaps you could consider...

I would suggest...

You might like to remember that...

In addition to interactional directives, English also employs a range of "suggestive"

For example, such as those shown in (2) (Wierzchowska, 2006).

challenge L2 learners of English.

Each formula conveys a slightly different nuance of meaning, or else, possessing a significant

those displayed in (1). The number of interactional options is very large and, furthermore,

A phrase of "interactional-directives" formulas (sometime called "conventions"), such as

express the request directly via a bare imperative. Rather, the English language provides

want someone to do something in most circumstances. It is similarly disproved to

It is a well-known fact about English interactional pragmatics that when a speaker
something. The speakers can be captured as in [A] and [B], respectively.

The two alternative strategies, (a) "informal English" and (b) "English with a
message," may be inappropriate. The point is that using the phrase in
appropriate contexts, especially if you do not know the speaker's
language or the context, will do nothing to advance or improve your
understanding of the speaker's meaning.

If I say this, "I want you to do something, I think that you will do it because of this.

..." and you say something like this:

"I want you to do something, I think that you will do it because of this.

..." and you say something like this:

"I want you to do something, I think that you will do it because of this.

..."

Many people think like this:

..."I want you to do something, I think that you will do it because of this.

..."

..."I want you to do something, I think that you will do it because of this.

..."

..."I want you to do something, I think that you will do it because of this.

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..."

..."I want you to do something, I think that you will do it because of this.

..."

..."I want you to do something, I think that you will do it because of this.

..."
If I say this, this someone can feel something bad because of it.

If I don’t know someone very well, it is bad if I say something bad about this someone.

We can’t make negative comments in Anglo English can be written as in [P].

In the interests of fairness and sensitivity, every negative comment should be balanced with a positive one.

In many cultures, there are Anglo cultural scripts against voicing such opinions.

Anglo English rules against personal remarks

If I can be good if you do this, If can be good if you think about it.

Many people think this is bad.

Anglo English cultural script for making a "suggestive request"

After I say this, you will not do it, I don’t know.

I want you to do something.

Many people think this is bad.

Anglo English cultural script for making an "interrogative request"
American English

Managing "Good Feelings" in General Anglo English and in American English

If they come from someone one does not know well, even positive remarks can be perceived as offensive. The term "good English" is often used to describe good-looking, well-dressed people, whereas the term "good English" is often used to describe people with good manners, good culture, and good education. The word "good" is often used to say something good about someone else's body, whereas script (e) is not easily paralleled. Script (e) addresses these issues, but also about positive personal remarks as well. For example, the positive remarks, however, in Anglo culture one has to be careful not only about negative
You look great.

Ethnic compliments, such as those in (5),

phrases "You look great" and "You are beautiful.

This reflects the frequent use of semantically

neutral terms (6) and arrows that the general theme of American positivism extends

think that I feel something good at this time.

at many times when I say something to someone else, it is good if this someone

Many people think like this:

Anglo-American cultural scripts for expressing good feelings during verbal interaction

2009).

ideas underling the "expressive positivity" of American interactional style (cf. Erlich, 1999),

and (7) have been proposed to capture the cultural
toward one addressee. Scripts [1] and [2]) and have been proposed to capture the cultural

priority on expressing good feelings — both good feelings in general and good feelings

Verzietsche's (1999, 2006) argue that American English phrases relatively higher

in English, English English, etc.) in how speakers routinely express and manage feelings. Such

differences are well known to speakers of American English, and have been noted in

Comparison between喔 and 马家 (Chinese English, Australian English, Australian

Northeastern) also share the general Anglo preference for pleasant interaction, there are also

At the same time, I can feel something good because of this:

If I do this, this someone can feel good because of this during this time.

something good to this someone about something during this time.

at many times, when I am with someone for some time, it is good if I say

Many people think like this:

An Anglo cultural script for "pleasant interaction"
If the feeling being expressed is genuinely felt, I would therefore advance script (K) below:

You're the best employee we have.
You're the cutest so beautifully.
You're so intelligent.

American English Catholic script for "Phane complimninth", to show good feelings.

But if there is some sort of social connection, from this point of view, such compliments can be sincere, show good feelings towards the interlocutor - as respondents Judy and Paul, (in "to creative", Judy, 13 June 2008, 2:1:4) to create some sort of social connection. Judy, 13 June 2008, 2:1:4).

[I feel] I, that we create it even from strangers. I live in northern Germany, where people -- do not engage in small talk with strangers. They do not give compliments.

We are so used to it that we create it even from strangers. I live in northern Germany, where people -- do not engage in small talk with strangers. They do not give compliments.

But if there is some sort of social connection, from this point of view, such compliments can be sincere, show good feelings towards the interlocutor - as respondents Judy and Paul, (in "to creative", Judy, 13 June 2008, 2:1:4).

Two other Americans with intercultural experience made comments that helped me.

John, 2 June 2008, 1:15:9)
I am an American and I very deliberately and consciously do what you've described.

Specifically when I encounter someone I don't know, I have a lot in common with whom I deliberately seek our something about them. I like to compliment them on, "I didn't realize that other cultures might have this as an influence — it's not normal."

Or, (in "the complimninth", I don't know, 2 June 2008, 2:2:7)

I am an American and I very deliberately and consciously do what you've described.

 Especially when I encounter someone I don't know, I have a lot in common with whom I deliberately seek our something about them. I like to compliment them on, "I didn't realize that other cultures might have this as an influence — it's not normal."

Consider the following set of compliments from British Lynne Humphreys (in "the complimninth"): you're the best employee we have.
You're the cutest so beautifully.
You're so intelligent.
Education

Using Cultural Scripts in Language Teaching and Intercultural Communication

Cultural scripts offer practical applications for language learning and intercultural communication. This conclusion exemplifies how cultural scripts can be used to describe and explain aspects of Anglo-English cultural references.

Someone at this time...
presumably assist with acquisition of the L2 pragmatics.

Explicitly addressing the information that the study applies to people who are socially "below" and "above" oneself, respectively. The differences can be appropriate for people who are socially "below" and "above" oneself, respectively.

Individuals who know English, and that different ways of speaking are appropriate for known individuals may be held by many Chinese learners (of English) to script but they may well be helpful for Chinese learners of English because they efficiently provide scripting components at the end are part of any "sense" cultural "Anglo" cultural

The example in [1] below shows how conversational information can be added to a

pedagogical script to draw attention to differences from the home culture.

If you say something like this to someone, please feel comfortable. When you want someone to do something good for you,

[1] A pedagogical script for how to make a "request" in English

In Australia/Brunei when you want someone to do something good for you,

[1] A pedagogical script for how to make a "request" in English

The example in [1] below shows how conversational information can be added to a

pedagogical script to draw attention to differences from the home culture.

If you say something like this to someone, please feel comfortable. When you want someone to do something good for you,

[1] A pedagogical script for how to make a "request" in English
and practical linguistic training for intercultural pragmatics. (Wierzbietska, 2009).

It can be used even at introductory levels of intercultural induction and training, as a simple and practical linguistic training for intercultural pragmatics can also be implemented in order to develop intercultural competence.

I conclude with the following quotation from Anna Wierzbietska, the pioneer of the cultural scripts methodology:

"Cultural scripts are "templates" that provide practical solutions to the challenges of intercultural communication. They help to structure and guide the way in which cultural differences are negotiated and understood." (Wierzbietska, 2009).

No doubt many other creative pedagogical applications will be developed as cultural scripts begin to be used in practical instruction by experienced and trained teachers.