The field of intercultural research received significant cross-fertilization from many academic disciplines, such as anthropology, behavioural science, communication studies, economics, linguistics, political science, psychology, sociology and, lately, neurology, with researchers starting to investigate how the function of our brain is influenced by culture. Each added welcome new insights and perspectives; alas, integrating these different perspectives into a holistic context often proved complex.

Harry C. Triandis, a social psychologist who is now a professor emeritus at the University of Illinois, embraces this complexity in his book *Culture and Social Behavior*. He uses the concepts of *emics*, culture-specific, unique elements that apply within the system of a culture but do not offer much value when contrasting different ones, and *etics*, universal cultural elements whose study helps in finding and formulating cross-cultural generalizations.

The important point, the author argues, is to find *convergence* between different methods of understanding reality. Triandis suggests this approach as a foundation for both, understanding and comparing cultures. Even concepts that translate easily across languages, he warns, do not have identical meanings, so one must pay attention to many aspects when aiming to analyze subjective culture.

Two chapters of the book serve to explore this in greater detail, offering an integrative overview across a wide range of related research. Subsequent chapters analyze cultural differences in social behavior, from social relations and communication to aggression, helping, dominance and conformity. The final chapters of the book discuss diversity, intercultural relations, and intercultural training.

Throughout this work, Triandis emphasizes concepts that others in the field often overlook. For instance, he contrasts loose cultures and tight ones, distinguished by their degrees of tolerance for deviation from cultural norms. This distinction is paramount when evaluating other interculturalists’ models, such as the “cultural dimensions” that became popular in intercultural training since the 1980s and are still widely used. Similarly, the author highlights the need to understand intergroup relations, as opposed to interpersonal ones, in assessing stereotypes and conflict potential.

Bottom line, *Culture and Social Behavior* is a valuable resource for those looking to acquire a deeper understanding of the value, and of the caveats, of studying behaviors across cultures.
Comparative research from diverse societies shows that human social behavior varies immensely across a broad range of domains, including cooperation, fairness, trust, punishment, aggressiveness, morality and competitiveness. Efforts to explain this global variation have increasingly pointed to the importance of packages of social norms, or institutions. This work suggests that institutions related to anonymous markets, moralizing religions, monogamous marriage and complex kinship systems fundamentally shape human psychology and behavior. Previous literature found that the frequency and manifestations of prosocial behavior may be influenced by culture (e.g., Henrich, 2015). For example, Daniel et al. Culture and Social Behavior The Ontario Symposium, Volume 10. Ontario symposium on personality and social psychology e. t. fflggs, C. p. herman, M. p. zanna, eds. Social Cognition: The Ontario Symposium, Volume 1 M. P. ZANNA, E. T. HIGGINS, C. P., HERMAN, EDS. Consistency in Social Behavior: The Ontario Symposium, Volume 2 C. P. HERMAN, M. P. ZANNA, E. T. HIGGINS, EDS. Chapter 9 Uncertainty Orientation and Social Behavior: Individual Differences Within and Across Cultures. 181. Richard M. Sorrentino, Yasunao Otsubo, Satoru Yasunaga, John Nezlek, Sadafusa Kouhara and Paul Shuper. Culture and social behavior are social phenomena. It is mostly the culture that determines social behavior of an individual. Also, both culture and the social behavior, are major study areas of Sociology. They are not biologically inherited, but individuals acquire them through social interactions. Both culture and social behaviors are subjected to change over the time and not static. When we look at differences we see that culture is a collection of material and non-material things whereas social behavior is an individual phenomenon, shaped by the culture. Images Courtesy