

IDENTITY AND ACCULTURATION: THE CASE FOR ALGERIA

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Abstract: This article examines the intricate relationship between identity and acculturation in Algeria, a nation of significant historical and cultural importance in North Africa. Amidst rapid cultural diversity and change, Algeria grapples with the complexities of identity. The study advocates a multidimensional approach, considering personal, relational, and social dimensions. Algeria's identity is portrayed as multifaceted, shaped by personal values, relationships, and group memberships. Acculturation processes, including unidimensional, bi-dimensional, and multidimensional models, are explored to understand how Algerians navigate cultural adaptation. The historical context, including colonization and independence, defines Algeria's identity. Post-independence challenges involve reconciling a unified national identity with cultural diversity, particularly among Berber and Kabyle populations. Globalization and modernization present both opportunities and challenges, leading to a proposed modified acculturation model integrating a tri-dimensional identity approach. Embracing these multidimensional models is crucial for appreciating Algeria's cultural diversity amid globalization and modernization, necessitating further nuanced research.

Keywords: Algeria, Identity, Acculturation, Multiculturalism, Globalization

IDENTITÉ ET ACCULTURATION : LE CAS DE L'ALGÉRIE

Résumé : Cet article examine la relation complexe entre l'identité et l'acculturation en Algérie, une nation d'une importance historique et culturelle considérable en Afrique du Nord. Dans un contexte de diversité et de changements culturels rapides, l'Algérie est aux prises avec les complexités de l'identité. L'étude préconise une approche multidimensionnelle, prenant en compte les dimensions personnelles, relationnelles et sociales. L'identité algérienne est décrite comme multiforme, façonnée par les valeurs personnelles, les relations et l'appartenance à un groupe. Les processus d'acculturation, y compris les modèles unidimensionnels, bidimensionnels et multidimensionnels, sont explorés pour comprendre comment les Algériens s'adaptent à la culture. Le contexte historique, y compris la colonisation et l'indépendance, définit l'identité de l'Algérie. Les défis postérieurs à l'indépendance consistent à concilier une identité nationale unifiée avec la diversité culturelle, en particulier parmi les populations berbères et kabyles. La mondialisation et la modernisation présentent à la fois des opportunités et des défis, ce qui a conduit à proposer un modèle d'acculturation modifié intégrant une approche tridimensionnelle de l'identité. L'adoption de ces modèles multidimensionnels est cruciale pour apprécier la diversité culturelle de l'Algérie dans le contexte de la mondialisation et de la modernisation, ce qui nécessite des recherches plus nuancées.

Mots-clés : Algérie, identité, acculturation, multiculturalisme, mondialisation

Introduction

Africa, with its cultural diversity spanning 58 countries and encompassing 1,200 to 3,000 ethnolinguistic groups, stands as one of the world's most culturally heterogeneous regions (Adams & van de Vijver, 2017). This diversity, while enriching, has also posed significant challenges, particularly in the realm of identity and acculturation (Adams & van de Vijver, 2017; Pope-Davis et al., 2000). Algeria, situated in North Africa, is a nation of profound historical, cultural, and social significance. It has grappled with the complexities of identity and acculturation, much like the broader African continent. Algeria stands as a transitional society where individuals grapple with defining themselves in a rapidly changing environment. The nation seeks to forge a national identity that accommodates its diverse populace, acknowledging the cultural and social dimensions at play. Studying identity and acculturation in Algeria is crucial, providing insights into individual identity formation and the larger national identity. It necessitates a multidimensional approach that accounts for personal, relational, and social aspects of identity, reflecting the complex realities of Algerian society. By delving into Algeria's identity and acculturation processes, researchers can contribute to developing models better suited to African contexts. These models should consider the unique historical, cultural, and social factors that shape identity and acculturation in the region. Researchers can better understand identity and acculturation in transitional African societies like Algeria by combining emic and etic approaches. In this academic exploration, we delve into the complex tapestry of Algeria to understand the intricate interplay between identity and acculturation. By drawing on various models of acculturation and the tri-dimensional model of identity, we aim to shed light on how Algeria's unique historical, cultural, and social factors influence these processes.

-Research Questions

Explore the intricate interplay of personal, relational, and social dimensions shaping identity in Algeria; Examine the impact of embodiment, rooted in lived experiences, on personal identity considering cultural and historical components; Investigate the role of intergenerational transmission of traditions in shaping cognitive processes, behaviors, and connections with cultural and historical surroundings. Analyze how language, religion, ethnicity, and national identification shape relational identity, influenced by historical and cultural narratives. Understand the strategies individuals in Algeria adopt to uphold their identities amid evolving societal dynamics, with a focus on the role of tradition. Explore how the acculturation process manifests through interactions between different social groups, considering language, religion, ethnicity, and national affiliation. Evaluate the extent to which Algerians align with the broader culture or Western influences, deviating from the traditional unidimensional acculturation model. Analyze how Algerians navigate their original cultural identity alongside influences from Western cultures, considering the historical context of colonization and globalization. Investigate the need for a multidimensional model of acculturation in Algeria due to its multicultural nature and explore how individuals identify with multiple cultural groups. Examine how phenomenological disturbances during colonization and the quest for independence influenced cognitive processes and identity formation among the Algerian population. Explore the role of societal structures, political institutions, and educational systems in

shaping the acculturation trajectory in post-independence Algeria, particularly in preserving indigenous cultural components.

-Research Hypotheses

The multifaceted nature of Algerian identity results from complex interplays between personal, relational, and social dimensions. Embodiment significantly shapes personal identity in Algeria, extending beyond a purely biological standpoint to include cultural and historical components. Intergenerational transmission of traditions plays a crucial role in shaping cognitive processes, behaviors, and authenticity of connections with cultural and historical surroundings. Relational identity in Algeria is shaped by the intertwining of language, religion, ethnicity, and national identification, influenced by historical and cultural narratives. Tradition contributes to constructing relational identity, influencing strategies to uphold identities amid evolving societal dynamics. The acculturation process in Algeria manifests through interactions between different social groups, considering language, religion, ethnicity, and national affiliation. Algerians flexibly align themselves with the broader culture or Western influences, deviating from the traditional unidimensional acculturation model. Historical context influences how Algerians navigate their original cultural identity alongside influences from Western cultures due to colonization and globalization. Algeria's multicultural nature necessitates a multidimensional acculturation model, with individuals identifying with multiple cultural groups. During colonization and the quest for independence, phenomenological disturbances significantly influenced Algerians' cognitive processes and identity formation. Societal structures, political institutions, and educational systems are pivotal in shaping the acculturation trajectory in post-independence Algeria, preserving indigenous cultural components.

-Research Objectives

Examine the interplay of personal, relational, and social dimensions in shaping Algeria's multifaceted identity. Analyze the impact of embodiment on personal identity, considering cultural and historical components. Investigate the role of intergenerational transmission of traditions in shaping cognitive processes and connections with cultural and historical surroundings. Explore the intertwining of language, religion, ethnicity, and national identification in shaping relational identity, considering historical and cultural narratives. Understand how tradition contributes to constructing relational identity and influences strategies to uphold identities amid societal dynamics. Examine the manifestation of the acculturation process through interactions between social groups, considering language, religion, ethnicity, and national affiliation. Investigate the need for a multidimensional model of acculturation in Algeria and explore how individuals identify with multiple cultural groups. Understand how phenomenological disturbances during colonization and the quest for independence influence cognitive processes and identity formation. Examine the role of societal structures, political institutions, and educational systems in shaping the acculturation trajectory in post-independence Algeria, preserving indigenous cultural components.

1. Algeria's Multifaceted Identity

Identity, a multifaceted construct, plays a pivotal role in shaping an individual's sense of self within their larger social context (Schwartz et al., 2014). Like many African nations, Algeria's identity is characterized by its complexity. It encompasses personal, relational, and social dimensions, each with unique components.

1.1 Personal Identity

In the context of Algeria, the personal identity of its people is profoundly influenced by contemporary events, and it is crucial to recognize the substantial significance of the concept of embodiment within this framework. The idea of embodiment, grounded in the real-life experiences of individuals in Algeria, goes beyond a strictly biological interpretation and plays a central role in shaping the understanding of personal identity within this cultural context. Subject matter encompasses cultural and historical components, with a particular emphasis on the role of physical awareness in the process of human identity creation. Algerian personal identity transcends individual expression and is a socio-historical construct influenced by shared experiences. Husserl (1980) posits that empathetic and communicative experiences significantly shape individual and collective dimensions (Jardine, 2014). The present linked universe encompasses several communities that exhibit distinct features, moral systems, and collaborative practices. The social expression of Algerian identity has two distinct aspects: the quest for personal autonomy and the dependence on societal frameworks (Baba et al., 2021). Algerian individuals do not experience social isolation, as they are situated within a societal framework that cultivates a sense of community identity and collective subjectivity. The personal identity of Algerians is intricately linked with their cultural heritage and historical background. The transfer of cultural customs significantly impacts an individual's inclination to adopt novel opportunities, spanning several aspects such as language, cognition, and practical skills, collectively contributing to the formation of human identity (Ribeiro & Silva, 2020). Cognitive processes and purposeful behaviors are situated within established cultural norms. The intergenerational transmission of traditions is crucial in providing individuals with a framework to assess commodities, make choices, and evaluate behaviors. This process determines whether individuals build authentic or inauthentic links with their cultural and historical surroundings (Foerstel, 2017; Kastanakis & Voyer, 2014). The Algerian perception of personal identity, in the context of affect, is delineated by qualities of character, emotions, and states of mind associated with commitments and practical affiliations. Traits, intentionally developed or naturally occurring, are acquired via individual experiences, which contribute to the formation of personal characteristics.

1.2 Relational Identity

To comprehensively analyze relational identity in Algeria, it is imperative to consider the sociocultural context that shapes individuals' self-perception. The relational identity framework proposed by Brewer and Gardner, which investigates language, religion, ethnicity, and national identification, is relevant and may be used (Leonardelli & Brewer, 2010). The intertwining of relational identity with historical and cultural narratives is evident in the varied society of Algeria. The influence of language on the development of social roles is particularly significant when considering the coexistence of Arabic and

Berber languages. The role relationships are further shaped by religious and ethnic identity, which are affected by Islam and the historical background of the Algerian War of Independence. The Algerian relational identity is characterized by a collective understanding of agency, wherein individuals actively establish roles and relationships. The phenomenological method provides insights into how bodily experiences, impacted by cultural and historical variables, contribute to forming relational identity. Husserl's statement highlights the complex interplay between individuals and the broader social context. Empathy and effective communication distinguish Algerian social interactions, emphasizing the shared understanding of roles and links within the collective. The importance of tradition in constructing one's identity is apparent via its influence on moral frameworks, cultural artifacts, and institutions (Haney, 2002; Owen, 2019). The concept of relational identity in Algeria exhibits a dynamic nature, adapting and responding to societal shifts and transformations. Individuals actively participate in continuous self-reflection and negotiation within the sociocultural framework, fostering the creation of collective interpretations and reciprocal comprehension that enrich role-based interactions.

1.3 Social Identity

Understanding social identity in Algeria requires thoroughly examining the interplay between acculturation and sociocultural factors. The process of acculturation, which involves the interaction between different social groups, is subject to the effect of social identity. Social Identity Theory and the Self-Categorization Model offer valuable perspectives on this issue (Berry, 2017). The acculturation process in Algeria exemplifies the intricate and ever-evolving dynamics of intergroup contacts shaped by language, religion, ethnicity, and national affiliation. The self-categorization process is subject to the impact of the social environment, wherein individuals categorize themselves according to discernible social groupings (Meleady et al., 2021). In Algeria, individuals engage in self-categorization processes influenced by intergroup encounters, wherein the perceived social position of their in-group has significant importance. In light of evolving societal dynamics, individuals adopt several strategies to uphold their identities, highlighting the notable flexibility exhibited by individuals within the sociocultural milieu of Algeria.

2. Acculturation in Algeria

Acculturation, the process of cultural and psychological adaptation resulting from contact with other cultures (Ward & Szabó, 2023), is a critical lens through which we can analyze Algeria's identity dynamics. To understand how Algerians negotiate their identity in a multicultural context, we can draw upon various models of acculturation:

2.1 Unidimensional Acculturation

Unlike a unidimensional acculturation model often associated with immigrants (Adams & van de Vijver, 2017), the adaptation process in Algeria is intricate due to the coexistence of multiple cultures. It is crucial to note that the dominance of specific ethnic or cultural groups within the Algerian context doesn't necessarily imply complete assimilation or integration, as observed in Western contexts. Our exploration encompasses the diverse ways individuals align themselves, not solely with a monolithic Algerian culture but also potentially with various cultural influences, including those from the broader

Algerian cultural landscape and potential Western influences in the Algerian milieu. Thus, the traditional unidimensional model fails to capture the intricate multicultural dynamics in Algeria, where multiple cultures coexist. The dominance of specific ethnic or cultural groups does not necessarily translate into complete assimilation or integration, as seen in Western contexts (Hong & Schmidt, 2021).

2.2 Bi-dimensional Acculturation

The bi-dimensional model acknowledges the interplay between an individual's original culture and the new culture they encounter (Ryder et al., 2000). Algeria's history of colonization and ongoing globalization processes necessitates considering how individuals navigate their original cultural identity alongside influences from Western cultures. This model may show how Algerians assimilate, integrate, marginalize, or separate in response to these cultural dynamics. However, Similarly, the bi-dimensional model needs adaptation to reflect the complexity of Algerian identity. Personal and relational aspects of identity are crucial in navigating these cultural intersections (Baba et al., 2021).

2.3 Multidimensional Acculturation

A multidimensional model of acculturation is particularly relevant in the Algerian context, given its multicultural and pluralistic nature. Like many Africans, Algerians may identify with multiple cultural groups, creating a complex web of identities. This model can help us explore how these multidimensional identities evolve and affect individuals' psychosocial well-being and societal participation. Given its intricate network of cultural affiliations and social identities, Algeria's identity landscape is better suited to the multidimensional model. This model accommodates individuals' myriad allegiances across different domains, such as religion, ethnicity, and nationality (Adams & van de Vijver, 2017; Stathi & Roscini, 2016).

3. Colonization, Independence, and the Post-Independence Challenge

Acculturation, a complex phenomenon characterized by cultural transformation arising from intercultural encounters, constitutes a fundamental element within Algeria's historical discourse. The examination of phenomenological disturbances that occurred throughout colonization, with a particular focus on the lived experiences of individuals, reveals the significant influence of French colonization on the collective consciousness of the Algerian population. The advent of French colonial control disrupted phenomenological continuity, repressing cultural practices and forcing the Algerian population to confront the suppression of their own cultural identity. The aforementioned lived experience is a crucial starting point for comprehending the underlying foundations of later acculturation processes in Algeria. The quest for independence constituted a significant cognitive transformation for the Algerian population. The field of Cognitive Sciences provides insights into the cognitive processes that transform the shift from subjugation to self-governance. The cognitive ramifications of the struggle for independence are rooted in reconfiguring collective memory, navigating the formation of novel identities, and grappling with cognitive dissonance. This established the foundation for the dynamic acculturation process, in which emerging autonomy crossed with the enduring impact of colonial forces. The struggle for independence encompassed more than just political pursuits; it was a

cognitive and identity-forming journey. Sociology offers a framework through which one may examine the intricate processes of society in post-independence Algeria. In the present situation, acculturation entails a nuanced equilibrium between preserving indigenous cultural components and integrating parts from the former colonizer's culture into the national framework. The acculturation trajectory was significantly influenced by societal structures, political institutions, and educational systems, which played pivotal roles in developing a distinct sociocultural identity resulting from the amalgamation of many influences. This synthesis incorporates the Multilanguage phenomenon, the Islamic faith's wide-ranging impact, and the complex interaction of ethnic and national identities.

The intricate interplay between colonization, the attainment of independence, and subsequent obstacles in the post-independence era gives rise to a multifaceted framework that significantly shapes the acculturation process in Algeria. The scene was set by phenomenological disturbances that occurred during colonization. Subsequently, cognitive transformations molded new views throughout the struggle for independence. Following independence, the continuous acculturation processes faced additional complexity due to the problems encountered in the post-independence era. The interaction between these historical phases offers a comprehensive comprehension of how acculturation transforms into a historical occurrence and a continuous, dynamic process that adjusts to the evolving socio-political environment, influenced by Multilanguage, religious dynamics, and developing national identities. The acculturation process in Algeria has been a significant aspect of its historical development, influenced by the lasting impact of French colonization. The policies enacted by the French colonial administration suppressed Algerian culture, resulting in a significant disruption in the continuity of lived experiences and a deep-seated feeling of cultural deprivation. The Algerian War of Independence, a significant intellectual and societal transformation, fundamentally altered the communal recollection of events and established the groundwork for the ongoing process of cultural assimilation. The time after independence, they presented various problems since the acculturation process necessitated a nuanced approach that involved preserving indigenous features and integrating aspects of French culture. Societal viewpoints emphasize the influence of structures, institutions, and education on the process of acculturation, which contributes to the development of a distinct sociocultural identity. The influence of multilanguage, Islam, ethnicity, and national identity significantly shapes how persons in Algeria see and comprehend the acculturation process. Acculturation in Algeria is a multifaceted and continuous phenomenon shaped by the historical impact of colonialism, the aftermath of achieving independence, and the subsequent challenges faced in the post-independence era. By incorporating the theoretical frameworks of Phenomenology, Cognitive Sciences, and Sociology, a more comprehensive comprehension of how individuals in Algeria negotiate the many and diverse dimensions of acculturation may be achieved.

Conclusion

This exploration of Algeria's identity and acculturation journey reveals the complex interplay between personal, relational, and social dimensions that shape the nation's rich cultural tapestry. The multifaceted nature of Algerian identity, deeply rooted in its historical and sociocultural context, requires a profound understanding that transcends

traditional one-dimensional models. Algerian personal identity, intimately linked to contemporary events and embodied life experiences, goes beyond a biological perspective. The socio-historical construction of personal identity is influenced by cultural heritage and historical context, emphasizing the importance of intergenerational transmission in forming authentic connections with cultural and historical environments. Relational identity in Algeria is shaped by a common understanding of action, a mixture of language, religion, ethnicity, and national identity. The dynamic nature of relational identity adapts to societal shifts, reflecting continuous self-reflection and negotiation within the sociocultural framework. Social identity in Algeria, influenced by acculturation and sociocultural factors, is a product of the intricate dynamics of intergroup contacts. The self-categorization process, subject to the social environment, showcases the notable flexibility exhibited by individuals in maintaining their identities amidst evolving societal dynamics. We explored acculturation through unidimensional, bi-dimensional, and multidimensional models. While the unidimensional model struggles to capture Algeria's multicultural dynamics, the multifaceted model is particularly relevant. The Algerian identity landscape, marked by its multicultural and pluralistic nature, finds resonance in a multidimensional model of acculturation, accommodating a multitude of allegiances in different spheres. The journey of colonial history, the struggle for independence, and post-independence challenges enrich our understanding of acculturation in Algeria. The phenomenological disruptions of colonization, the cognitive transformations of the work for freedom, and the continuing complications of the post-independence period contribute to an ongoing process of acculturation and dynamics. In the post-independence era, the nuanced approach required for acculturation included preserving indigenous characteristics while integrating aspects of French culture. Social, institutional, and educational structures are central to forming distinct sociocultural identities influenced by multilingualism, Islam, ethnicity, and national identity. Algeria's story of identity and acculturation resonates with broader themes across Africa, highlighting the importance of multiculturalism, the impact of colonization, and the search for national unity. Applying a multidimensional understanding of identity and acculturation patterns is critical as Algeria meets the challenges of globalization and modernization, ensuring a comprehensive appreciation of cultural diversity and a continued search for a unified national identity. Further research in this area promises to reveal even greater depth and insight into the complex dynamics of Algerian cultural acculturation and identification.

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