

Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Jamaica Through Stereotypes

Bálint Szele

Kodolányi University

Iris Klosi

University of Tirana

Copyright (c) 2023 by Bálint Szele and Iris Klosi. This text may be archived and redistributed both in electronic form and in hard copy, provided that the author and journal are properly cited and no fee is charged for access.

Abstract. The paper, the third in a series of articles, investigates stereotypes concerning four of the most important English-speaking cultures — Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Jamaica — and to what extent these stereotypes are known and felt to be real among Hungarian and Albanian students of English. It includes a short introduction about the definition of stereotypes and clichés, their significance in intercultural communication, and then draws up a list of the commonest stereotypes about the four countries and nations, a list of 36 stereotypes altogether. This list was sent in a questionnaire to a large number of Hungarian and Albanian students, whose replies indicate clearly which are the most and least known stereotypes in Hungary and Albania about four of the most important English-speaking cultures. The conclusion offers an analysis of the results and an interesting summary of the respondents' comments on the different stereotypes mentioned in the questionnaire.

Key Words. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Jamaica, stereotypes

Introduction

Whatever discourse we happen to be part of, it is easy to discover two things. The first is that stereotypes are very popular and are frequently used, the second is that the notion itself is quite impossible to define well. The *Cambridge Dictionary* defines a *stereotype* as “a set idea that people have about what someone or something is like, especially an idea that is wrong”. It also offers a more general definition: “an idea that is used to describe a particular type of person or thing, or a person or thing thought to represent such an idea” (*Cambridge Dictionary*). The common ideas seem to be “types” (these can be ethnicities, geographical

regions, occupations) and “thought to” or “wrong”. Both definitions imply — but do not state — that stereotypes are not based on actual experience, but any kind of knowledge from any source, and they refer to groups, not individuals. If the problem is considered in this light, there are no truths in the world, only stereotypes, as it is impossible to get first-hand information about groups without generalisations. The *Merriam-Webster Dictionary* defines *stereotype* both as a verb and a noun. As a verb, it means “to make a stereotype from”; “to repeat without variation: make hackneyed”; and “to develop a mental stereotype about”. As a noun, the definitions are the following: “a plate cast from a printing surface”; or “something conforming to a fixed or general pattern *especially*: a standardized mental picture that is held in common by members of a group and that represents an oversimplified opinion, prejudiced attitude, or uncritical judgment” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary: Stereotype). This definition is more detailed and explicitly speaks about simplification, prejudice, or judgment (the idea of group is not mentioned here, either). A synonymous word is *cliché*, defined in the *Merriam-Webster Dictionary* in this way: “*Cliché* is today overwhelmingly encountered in reference to something hackneyed, such as an overly familiar or commonplace phrase, theme, or expression. *Stereotype* is most frequently now employed to refer to an often unfair and untrue belief that many people have about all people or things with a particular characteristic” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary: Cliché).

In everyday discourse, people do not always think that stereotypes are wrong, or, going further, upsetting or offensive. Stereotypes have their role in everyday communication and — as the title of this paper suggests — intercultural exchange. Stereotypes help us express ourselves when we do not know much about the topic of the discourse (e.g., in our case, a given country), they give us at least something to rely on, and it is better to know stereotypes about a country and nation than nothing. If the general maxims of politeness are observed and the speaker is careful to speak in a descriptive, rather than in an evaluative context, no stereotype will lead to real conflicts. The same idea is endorsed by Michael Gates, who writes:

to talk or write about culture one has to generalise about the cultural characteristics of the nationalities discussed. It is not possible to do otherwise, as we are discussing the behaviour and values of *groups* of people, not individuals — passed on at a collective level from generation to generation. The study of cultures is a social science, and — as Aristotle points out three times in the introduction to his *Ethics* — in the social

sciences, accuracy is not the same as in the physical sciences. One has to use phrases such as ‘in general...’, or ‘this tends to be the case...’ (Gates 2017).

Stereotypes can also be a rich hunting ground for journalists / bloggers to explain new findings or truths about them and attract readers. Many publications and even videos give readers invaluable information by debunking myths and throwing light on the truth behind common stereotypes. Some such stereotypes will be discussed in the country sections.

Technical Background and Procedure

The idea to study a significant number of stereotypes came from previous research conducted by Dr. Szele, one of the authors of this paper, on intercultural knowledge, communication, and civilisation (Szele 2019, 2020, 2021, & 2022). Moreover, his longstanding cooperation with the University of Tirana through the Erasmus Plus teaching mobility programme enabled him and the Albanian author, Dr. Klosi, to meet and decide to jointly develop this paper due to being both lecturers of British and Translation Studies courses in their respective higher education institutions. The current paper gains motivation from previous research which had shown the importance of cultural information in speaking a foreign language, and investigated the extent to which English, American, Scottish, and Irish cultural items are known in Hungary from English Language students of BA and MA levels. Iris Klosi undertook complementary research among her students in Albania, which broadened the scope of this paper and added valuable information. Responses from the participating Albanian students provide more insight to the researchers.

The survey behind the present paper included two main parts: in the first part, respondents were asked to write down all the stereotypes that came to their minds about eight English-speaking countries, namely England, Scotland, Ireland, the USA, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Jamaica. This was done so that their input was not influenced by any *a priori* information. The instructions were written in Hungarian and Albanian so that no language barriers would hinder the respondents, but answers in English were very much welcome and appreciated. This part was designed to elicit all the active stereotypes the respondents had in mind. The instructions were the following:

Please write down briefly what stereotypes come to your mind concerning the countries mentioned. Stereotypes are true or not-so-true beliefs, general ideas about a nation or country, e.g. “Hungarians like to eat”, “Most Albanians are involved in

criminal activities abroad” or “Hungary is a pessimistic country”, “Albania is a very poor country”. You might answer in Hungarian/Albanian or English.

In the second part of the questionnaire, a list of 85 stereotypes, previously gathered from many different sources, was provided, grouped by country, where respondents had to choose between “heard about it” or “never heard about it”. This part was aimed at providing a list to respondents to see which stereotypes they were familiar with. Space to add any individual comments was provided. The instructions were the following:

In this part, common stereotypes are listed. Please have a look and indicate whether you have heard about them. If you have your own experience, opinion, or remark, please write it down. You may answer in Hungarian/Albanian or English.

The survey was conducted online in early 2021 using Google Forms. The form was originally sent to 440 Hungarian students of English and Translation Studies, but the recipients were free to forward the questionnaire to anyone, so the exact number is somewhat over 440. The number of responses returned was around 95 (not all questions were answered by all respondents). Respondents from Albania joined the research in 2023, adding focussed group discussions and writing down personal ideas and opinions. The international cooperation was carried out as a pilot project for a forthcoming paper on India, Nigeria and South-Africa.

Canada: Free Answers

Before the analysis of the results, a very brief history of Canada is given here, to understand the historical and cultural background of the survey, and to foster interest in the country. European exploration of Canada began in 1497, after which, Jacques Cartier made three voyages across the Atlantic and claimed the land for King Francis I of France. By the 1550s, the name of *Canada* began appearing on maps. France built a French Empire in North America, but English colonies eventually became richer and more populous than New France. In 1759, the British defeated the French, which marked the end of France’s ambitions in America. From this time on, the French-speaking Catholic people of Canada strove to preserve their way of life in the English-speaking, Protestant-ruled British Empire. For centuries, Canada’s economy was based mainly on farming and on exporting natural resources such as fur, fish and timber. In 1840, Upper and Lower Canada were united as the Province of Canada. The Dominion of Canada was officially born on July 1, 1867. In the 19th

century, many immigrants entered the country to populate the western parts. After World Wars I and II, as social values changed, Canada became a fairly flexible and open society, e.g. Canada welcomed thousands of refugees from Communist oppression, including about 37,000 who escaped Soviet tyranny in Hungary in 1956.

Stereotypes concerning Canada revolve around several main themes. During the research stage, 10 stereotypes were identified from various sources (see Appendix). But as it was mentioned earlier, the first part of the survey asked respondents to provide their own answers. The original question was “Milyen sztereotípiákat ismer a kanadaiakkal / Kanadával kapcsolatosan; Çfarë stereotipesh dini për popullin kanadez? / Kanadanë?” [What stereotypes do you know concerning Canadian people / Canada?]. A quick analysis of the responses suggests drawing up the following categories:

- a) inner characteristic features
- b) heritage (ice hockey, maple syrup, lumberjack shirts, etc.)
- c) cold weather
- d) natural beauties

Table 1 shows how many times elements of each category were mentioned by respondents. Below the table, a detailed analysis of the responses follows, together with explanations.

Category	Number of mentions	Percentage
no response	17	18
a) inner characteristic features	49	51
b) heritage (ice hockey, maple syrup, lumberjack shirts, etc.)	27	28
c) cold weather	22	23
d) natural beauties	3	3

Table 1. Summary of free answers (Canada)

Contrary to the results of the survey on the UK, the USA, Scotland, and Ireland, where the population surveyed gave responses to all questions, the results here include a number of respondents who had no answer to the question concerning Canada. This suggests that Canada is not quite as well known in Hungary and Albania as the four countries mentioned. However, the Albanian respondents knew a lot about the social protection and healthcare system due to many families residing there, owing to legal immigration or study opportunities.

Inner characteristic features are by far the biggest set if the number of responses is considered. Within this category, the answers can be broken down as follows: Canadians are

“friendly” (14), “tolerant” (11), and “polite” (9). Four respondents had the view that Canadians apologise all the time. Eight respondents mentioned language in some way: some said Canadians speak neither proper English, nor proper French; and some assumed that everybody in Canada speaks French, which is not true. There were single cases when only one or two respondents mentioned a feature, this is listed here for the sake of interest: Canadians tend to be “rude”, “educated”, “strong and sturdy”, and have “self-irony”.

Within the category of heritage, four cultural items came up repeatedly in several forms, but there were some other ideas as well. The most frequently mentioned cultural item is “ice hockey” (14), then comes “maple syrup” (9), “beavers” (4), “lumberjack shirts” (3), and “igloos” (2). One respondent mentioned “polar bears”. There was a respondent who simply wrote “Real fur, Trapper, Prairie, Inuit”, which indicates a deeper knowledge of Canada. Another respondent said “Nagy tavak országa, autózhatsz egész nap úgy hogy nem találkozol senkivel...” [a country of big lakes, you can drive all day without meeting anyone]. Another respondent said “They like nature. Fishing, hunting and any kind of outdoor activities. They like a mobile way of life. I mean they don’t mind moving house.”

Within the category of weather, all the 20 responses are rather consistent: 15 responses simply mention “cold weather”, whereas 5 speak about “snow”. A respondent from Albania said “Vend i ftohtë, me borë dhe temperatura të ulëta por që i ftohti nuk ndihet sepse kanë kushte të mira jetese” [A cold country, with snow and low temperatures but the cold doesn’t feel much because of them having good living conditions].

Concerning natural beauties, three responses can be quoted: “nemzeti parkok, gyönyörű természet” [national parks, beautiful nature]; “az örök hó országa” [the country of eternal snow]; and “sok a tájvédelmi körzet” [there are many nature conservation areas].

Concerning social protection and the healthcare system, a respondent from Albania can be quoted “vend me mbrojtje sociale të paimagjinueshme, shumë më mirë se të jetosh në SHBA” [a country with unimaginable social protection, way better than living in the USA].

From these data, the following conclusions can be made on the basis of respondents’ ideas about Canada. *Canadian people are friendly, tolerant, and polite. They are proud of their traditions such as ice hockey, maple syrup, or lumberjack shirts. The country can be associated with beavers, igloos, and cold weather.*

Most Hungarian and Albanian respondents have a superficial knowledge of stereotypes about the country and its people as reflected in stereotypes, their responses only focus on people’s characteristics, elements of their cultural heritage, and the country’s climate.

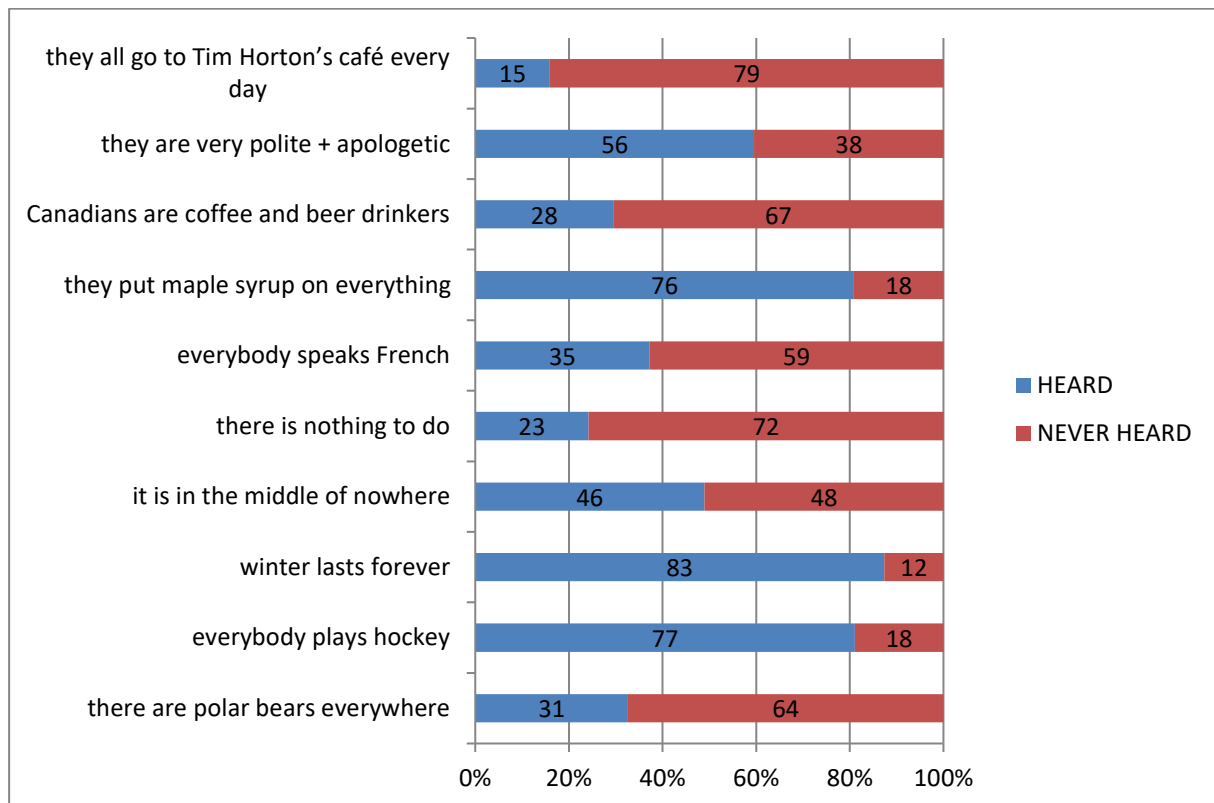
To get a glimpse of what an actual response looked like, some instances have been singled out and, where necessary, translated into English. Some Compare Canada to America: “szociálisan rendezett ország, az amerikaiak kulturáltabb változata” [a socially organised country, a more cultured version of Americans] and “értelmesebbek mint az amerikaiak” [they are smarter than the Americans], or “më mirë njëqind herë këtu se në Amerikë” [hundred times better there than in the USA] and “kushërira ime ka jetuar në Amerikë por Amerikanët të shfrytëzonin shumë në punë; këtu respektohen të drejtat në punë dhe të drejtat e njeriut” [my cousin has been living in the USA but Americans loaded her with too much work; there working rights are respected alongside with human rights]. One respondent gave a list of relevant information: “They are the kindest people alive. 2. Super friendly. 3. They avoid conflict. 4. People kinda forgot that half of them speak French 5. Cute accent 6. Welcoming 7. Diverse.” Other comments are more detailed and reflect a deeper knowledge of Canada. “Pipogya népség, aki szeretnek hokizni, juharszirupot esznek. Viszont menő a kormányuk és a miniszterelnökük” [they’re a pliant nation, who love hockey, and eat maple syrup. But their government and Prime Minister are hip]. “Kicsit bolondok, sokszínűek, toleránsak, elfogadóak, befogadóak, rendkívül fejlett, nemzeti parkok, gyönyörű természet, nagyvárosok, “Váratlan utazás” jellegű vidéki emberek + élet” [they are a bit crazy, colourful, tolerant, accepting, very developed, National Parks, beautiful nature, great cities. “Unexpected Journey”-type rural characters and life]. “A francia és az angol lakosságú területek között van némi ellenségeskedés. Szeretik a jégkockit és mindenféle téli sportot” [there is a little bit of hostility between French and English territories. They like ice hockey and other winter sports]. “Nagyon liberálisak; sok mindent szabad, ami máshol tiltott, így nehezen alkalmazkodnak a szabályokhoz más országokban” [they are very liberal; a lot of things that are forbidden elsewhere are allowed here, so they find it hard to follow rules in other countries]. “Ata përpiqen shumë të integrojnë të huajt në pozicionet dhe profesionet që lidhen me arsimin dhe kualifikimet e tyre” [They try hard to integrate foreigners in the positions and vocations related to their education and qualifications].

Canada: Standard Stereotypes

During the research period before the administration of the survey, a number of sources (see Appendix) were analysed, and, from the stereotypes available, a pool was set up. This pool consisted of the ten most frequently mentioned stereotypes. These were the following, all related to Canadian people or to Canada:

1. they all go to Tim Horton's café every day,
2. they are very polite + apologetic,
3. Canadians are coffee and beer drinkers,
4. they put maple syrup on everything,
5. everybody speaks French,
6. there is nothing to do,
7. it is in the middle of nowhere,
8. winter lasts forever,
9. everybody plays hockey,
10. there are polar bears everywhere

Graph 1 shows the results of the dual choice survey.



Graph 1. Results of dual choice survey on Canada

In the dual choice part of the survey, respondents had to indicate whether they had heard about the stereotypes mentioned, or not. It is interesting to see the correspondences with the free-answer survey. The commonest stereotypes are the same: cold weather, ice hockey, maple syrup, and politeness. However, the free answers very rarely mentioned features like the French language, polar bears, being in the middle of nowhere and being coffee and beer drinkers. Having nothing to do and going to Tim Horton's are the least known stereotypes.

Some respondents commented on the list, adding valuable insights for the researchers. A kanadai tél valóban borzasztó hideg, még a déli nagyvárosokban is (csoda, ha nemzeti sportjukká vált a jégheki?) – ahol éppenséggel van mit csinálni, még vitorlázni is volt

szerencsém az Ontario-tóban – olyan meleg volt a vize nyáron, mint a Balatoné! Quebecben nem jártam, így csak angolul beszéltem mindenkivel, és a juharszirup a palacsintán tényleg isteni! A húsokat viszont barbeque szósszal öntik le, ami egészen ehető. Kávét inni a Starbucksba jártunk, valahogy nem tűnt fel a konkurencia... Sajnos nem találkoztunk ott sem jegesmacival. [Canadian winters are very cold indeed, even in southern cities (is it any wonder that ice hockey is their national sport?) – and there is a lot to do, I had a chance to sail on Lake Ontario – its water was as warm as Lake Balaton's! I did not go to Quebec so I spoke English to everybody, the maple syrup on the pancake was brilliant! Meat is served with barbecue sauce, which is quite eatable. We drank coffee in Starbucks, somehow we didn't notice their competitors... Unfortunately, we didn't see any polar bears.] Az tény, hogy szeretik a hokit, de hát ahol jég van, ott jégen kell focizni, ami meg pont a jégkorong. A juharszirupra adókedvezmény van:) Igen, nemzeti kaja. Igen, kemények a telek. Udvariasabbak, mint az amcsik, meg több az eszük is. Mindenki franciául? Ekkora hülyeséget... Tim Hortons? Nem hinném. [It is a fact that they like ice hockey, but if there is ice, you have to play football on ice, which is exactly ice hockey. There are tax reductions on maple syrup. Yes, national dish. Yes, winters are hard. Canadians are more polite than Americans and they're smarter, too. Everybody speaks French? What nonsense... Tim Hortons? I don't think so]. “Ata janë shumë miqësorë...ndoshta ngaqë nuk takohen me shumë njerëz e të afërm dhe kanë festa lagjesh ku ftojnë fqinjët. Madje nëse ndërron shtëpi dhe shkon në një lagje të re, fqinjët të vijnë për vizitë dhe madje të ftojnë edhe për drekë në shtëpinë e tyre” [They are very friendly... maybe because they do not meet many people and relatives and they have neighbourhood parties inviting neighbours. Moreover, when someone changes house and moves to a new neighbourhood, neighbours come to your house and they also invite you to their house for lunch].

Australia: Free Answers

Before the analysis of the results, a very brief history of Australia is given, to understand the historical and cultural background of the survey, and to foster interest in the country. Before the European presence, Australia was a vast continent only supporting a handful of Aboriginal people, who lived in perfect harmony with nature in stone-age circumstances. European exploration of Australia began in 1770. When Captain Cook arrived, there were about 300,000 Aboriginals in 500–600 tribes, who spoke about 300 languages in a number of dialects. Britain decided to create a penal colony in Australia (in Botany Bay). New South Wales, as it was called, became a new type of colony, ruled by alcohol and gambling. In

1802–1803, Matthew Flinders circumnavigated the whole continent and spread the name “Australia” to the world. From 1840, no more convicts were sent to Australia (80,000 had been sent there altogether). From that time on, slow economic development began, new towns and colonies were established, and immigration from Europe was encouraged. The birthday of the new country was 1st January 1901, when the former colony became a dominion. Australia took part in the two World Wars as part of the British Empire. After the war, a welfare state was built, a more tolerant, diverse, and interesting country began to develop, which is now looking for an identity to accommodate its European roots and Asian present.

Stereotypes concerning Australia and Australian people centre around a wide range of topics. During the research stage, 12 stereotypes were extracted from various sources (see Appendix). The first part of the survey asked respondents to provide their own answers. The original question was “Milyen sztereotípiákat ismer az ausztrálokkal / Ausztráliával kapcsolatosan?”; “Çfarë stereotipesh dini në lidhje me popullin Australian/Australinë?” [What stereotypes do you know concerning Australian people / Australia?]. A quick analysis of the responses suggests drawing up the following categories:

- a) heritage (language, surfing, geography, etc.)
- b) animals
- c) bodily appearance, inner characteristic features
- d) drinking alcohol

Table 2 shows how many times elements of each category were mentioned by respondents.

Category	Number of mentions	Percentage
no response	18	19
a) heritage (language, surfing, geography, etc.)	38	40
b) animals	32	33
c) inner characteristic features, appearance	29	30
d) drinking alcohol	5	5

Table 2. Summary of free answers (Australia)

Australia’s cultural heritage is definitely not unknown to a lot of respondents. Many of them mentioned Australian English (17 instances), stating that Australian pronunciation is strange (“hard to understand” or “incomprehensible”), and there are a lot of strange abbreviations. Respondents mentioned a number of Australian activities: surfing as a national hobby (10), and barbecues (4). Some responses included Crocodile Dundee (10), Return to Eden (4) and Vegemite (2). The geography of the country was mentioned in six responses: “lots of deserts”

(3), “it’s always hot” (2), “big distances” (2) and “kangaroos” (8). Three of the Hungarian respondents and many Albanians stated that Australia is “a rich country, the standard of living is high”. Concerning cultural objects, five respondents mentioned the boomerang. History appeared in two responses which stated that “Australians are the descendants of prisoners”. Other Australian peculiarities mentioned in the responses: “Hello, mate!”, “Jumbuck, Billabong – Waltzing Matilda” (a song), “Down Under”, “Sydney Opera”, “Melbourne Olympics”. It is striking, however, that no respondent mentioned Aboriginals at all.

A surprisingly high number of respondents included information concerning animals. 17 responses stated that “Australia is full of dangerous animals” which are “determined to kill you”. The animals mentioned are the following: spiders (10), kangaroos (9), snakes (7), koalas (5), sharks (1), and dingos (1).

Many responses were concerned with the personality and look of the Australians. According to the responses, they are “friendly, easy-going” (19), “rude” (5), “exclusive” (3), “close to nature” (2), and also “good-looking”, “ignorant”, “healthy” (1 each).

There were five responses concerning alcohol consumption, stating that Australians are known to “drink a lot”, to be “alcoholics”, and to “love Foster’s beer”.

From this data, the following conclusions can be made on the basis of respondents’ ideas about Australia. *Australians are friendly, easy-going people, some of whom are quite rude. They speak a strange variety of English and love surfing and barbecues. The country is huge, with a lot of deserts, and full of dangerous or strange animals.*

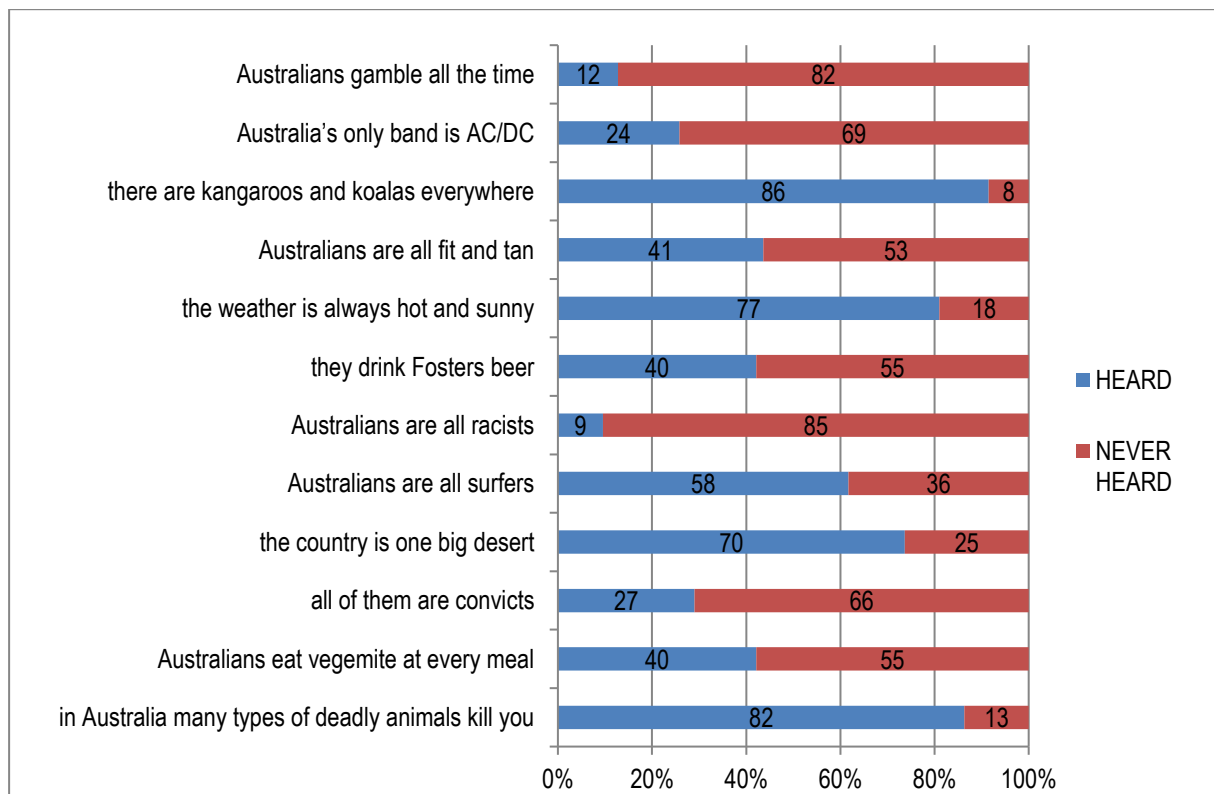
To get a glimpse of what an actual response looked like, some instances have been singled out and, where necessary, translated into English. “Meleg van ... Sok a cápa... Felrúgnak a kenguruk ha nem vagy szimpatikus... Sok fajta kígyó van és brutál pókok” [it is hot ... lots of sharks ... kangaroos kick you if they don’t like you ... many types of snakes and brutal spiders]. “Është vend shumë i nxehtë por me plot mundësi ekonomike” [it is a very hot country but with many economic opportunities]. “Mindenhol kenguruk vannak és a természetben minden állat megöl, vegemite a kedvenc ételük, mindig meleg van” [there are kangaroos everywhere, all wild animals want to kill you, vegemite is their favourite, it is always very hot]. Some comments in English: “Surfer culture, hot (surfer) guys”. “1. They drink. 2. They are the only ones to survive the world’s ending. 3. Super cool dudes. 4. I actually never heard anything bad about them.” “They are nice, friendly, they think positively.”

Australia: Standard Stereotypes

During the research period before the administration of the survey, relevant sources (see Appendix) were analysed, and, from the stereotypes available, a pool was set up. This pool consisted of the twelve most frequently mentioned stereotypes. These were the following, all related to Australian people or to Australia:

1. Australians gamble all the time,
2. Australia's only band is AC/DC,
3. there are kangaroos and koalas everywhere,
4. Australians are all fit and tanned,
5. the weather is always hot and sunny,
6. they drink Fosters beer,
7. Australians are all racists,
8. Australians are all surfers,
9. the country is one big desert,
10. all of them are convicts,
11. they eat vegemite at every meal,
12. in Australia many types of deadly animals kill you

Graph 2 shows the results of the dual choice survey.



Graph 2. Results of dual choice survey on Australia

In the dual choice part of the survey, respondents had to indicate whether they had heard about the stereotypes mentioned, or not. It is interesting to see the correspondences with the

free-answer survey. Fauna and geographical features are dominant (also frequently mentioned in the free answers section), the highest ranking four responses include kangaroos and koalas, deadly animals, then hot and sunny weather and big deserts. The next four are surfing, being fit and tanned, vegemite, and Foster's beer. The least known stereotypes are the following: Australians are convicts, the only band is AC/DC, they gamble, and they are racists.

It is worth discovering why some of these might exist as stereotypes. The first question is whether Australians really gamble. In an informal web search, the search phrase "gambling Australia" yielded 55 million hits. This is a relatively low number compared to other countries. A deeper search, however, shows that many articles deal with the problem of excessive gambling in Australia. In her article, Megan Breen claims that "Australians lose a staggering A\$24.9 billion a year to gambling and are some of the world's heaviest gamblers per capita" (Breen 2021). The article also claims that the Australian government heavily relies on the revenues coming in from gambling machines, so it is not motivated to solve the gambling problem. Popular opinion also supports the stereotype. Brian Collins says "I think gambling is so big in Australia because people actually have a substantially greater winning chance" (Collins). Alan Bustany adds that "Australia is very libertarian in regards to gambling. Lots of forms of gambling are perfectly legal. The gambling lobby successfully objects to any proposed restrictions" (Bustany). Many people are amazed by the amount of gambling in Australia, which, they agree, started in colonial times.

The other question is why Australia is seen as a racist country. Public opinion is that most people in Australia are nice but there are a few very vocal people that are racist, just like in other countries. The answer to the question could thus be that Australia used to have the image of a "white" country, and while immigration from Europe was encouraged, immigration from Asia and other places was strongly restricted. This might still be known and repeated in media, especially in Asia ("Is Australia really a racist country as pointed out by China?"). The most trivial problem, the century-long oppression of Aboriginals, however, is not discussed at all, even though this should be the starting point of every debate on racism. A survey respondent's objective-looking answer, as all others, forgets about Aboriginals, who are still excluded from Australian society (emphasis added). "Sajnos semmilyen tapasztalatom nincs Ausztráliát és az ausztrálokat illetőleg. Ami tény: nagy része sivatagi terület, veszélyes állatok is élnek itt (ott turistáskodó kolléganőim még a taxiban is találkoztak tenyérszerű nagyságú pókkal), és biztosan kimutatható lenne jó néhányuknál az elítéltek vérvonala... *Amúgy furá dolog lenne rasszizmusról beszélni egy olyan országban, amelynek lakosságát sok nemzet bevándorlója hozta létre!*" [Unfortunately, I have no direct experience

concerning Australia and its people. The facts: most of it is desert, there are a lot of dangerous animals (my colleagues visiting as tourists found huge spiders even in a taxi), and I am sure the bloodline of convicts could be detected in many people... Racism would be a strange topic to talk about in a country whose population has been created from the immigrants of many nations!] “Nuk di çfarë të them, ndoshta mund ta kem parë në ndonjë film që ata kanë qenë fise të cilat u pushtuan por as që e kam idenë” [I don’t know what to say, perhaps I might have watched it in some movie that they were tribes conquered by others but I don’t have a clue].

There were two other respondents who commented on the list, adding a valuable insight for the researchers. “Nem, nem tartanak ők sem kengurukat háziállatként, és nem mászkálnak kenguruk az utcán náluk sem. Mondjuk ott nem voltam, de voltak onnan kollegáim, és nem, nem Fosterst isznak, elégük van már belőle. Nem csak az AC/DC van a világon, van, aki pl. Keith Urban-t szereti. Az általam ismert ausztrálok nem játszottak szerencsejátékokat, nem voltak rasszisták sem (legalábbis nem mindegyik), egyikük sem szörfözött, nem voltak sem kifejezetten sportosak, sem napbarnítottak. Baromi büszkék voltak viszont az ANZAC-ra” [no, they do not keep kangaroos as pets, and there are none on the streets. I haven’t been there, but I had colleagues from Australia, and no, they don’t drink Foster’s, they’ve had enough of it. AC/DC is not the only band, there are people who like e.g. Keith Urban. The Australians I know did not gamble, and were not racist (at least not all of them), none of them rode surfs, and they weren’t particularly athletic or tanned. However, they were very proud of ANZAC]. “Australianët janë mjaft të zhvilluar në çdo aspekt me qytete përrallore si Sidnei apo Melburni. Kajli Minog është mbretëreshë e popit Australian, por unë nuk lë dot pa përmendur edhe grupin legjendar Bee Gees me këngën e tyre hit “Staying Alive” [Australians are very developed in every respect with fascinating cities like Sidney and Melbourne. Kylie Minogue is the queen of Australian pop, but I cannot forget mentioning the legendary Bee Gees band with their hit song “Staying Alive”].

New Zealand: Free Answers

Before the analysis of the results, a very brief history of New Zealand is given, to understand the historical and cultural background of the survey, and to foster interest in the country. The first people to arrive in New Zealand were Polynesian ancestors of the Maori, between 1200 and 1300 AD. The first European to arrive in New Zealand was the Dutch explorer Abel Tasman in 1642. Following this, European whalers and sealers, followed by traders, visited

the islands regularly. Britain claimed both islands, and in an effort to show respect towards Maori heritage, New Zealand's first Governor invited Maori chiefs to sign a treaty with Britain in 1840 at Waitangi. More than 500 chiefs eventually signed throughout the country. In the 1870s, thousands of British people started a new life in New Zealand. Railways were built and towns expanded. In 1893, New Zealand became the first country in the world to grant all women the right to vote. New Zealand took part in both World Wars on the side of the UK, and later, as a sign of friendship with the United States, fought in Korea in the 1950s and Vietnam in the 1960s. Since the 1980s, a wide range of ethnic groups have been encouraged to settle in New Zealand, making it more multicultural.

Stereotypes concerning New Zealand and its people centre around very few topics. During the research stage, 4 stereotypes were extracted from various sources (see Appendix). The first part of the survey asked respondents to provide their own answers. The original question was “Milyen sztereotípiákat ismer az új-zélandiakkal / Új-Zélanddal kapcsolatosan?”; “Çfarë stereotipesh dini për Zelandezët/Zelandën e Re?” [What stereotypes do you know concerning New Zealanders / New Zealand?]. A quick analysis of the responses suggested the following categories:

- a) geography, climate
- b) people's characteristic features
- c) heritage (wool, sheep, Maoris)
- d) filming

Table 3 shows how many times elements of each category were mentioned by respondents.

Category	Number of mentions	Percentage
no response	46	48
a) geography, climate	18	19
b) people's characteristic features	15	15
c) heritage (wool, sheep, Maoris)	10	10
d) cinema	6	6

Table 3. Summary of free answers (New Zealand)

Compared to Canada and Australia, there is a high number of “know nothing” answers, which means New Zealand is little known in Hungary and Albania. According to the responses, New Zealand, even at the level of stereotypes, is a country rich in natural beauties, a “green island” (9 instances). Respondents mentioned other features as well: “geysers” (3), “nice weather” (2), “kiwis and moas” (2), and also “there are a lot of hills” and “it is isolated” (1 each).

Concerning people's characteristics, 7 main ideas were mentioned, however, the number of instances was low. New Zealanders are known to "love nature" (5), and be "friendly" (4), they are "calm", "strong", "aloof" (2 each), and they "speak a strange dialect" (4).

Concerning heritage, three separate topics were mentioned: "sheep" and "wool" (5), "Maoris" (5), and "farms" (1). A separate topic is filmmaking, which was included in 6 respondents' answers, mostly about "Lord of the Rings", and "Hobbits".

Three other responses can be noted: "New Zealand is an expensive country", "there are good wines in New Zealand", and "it is very clean".

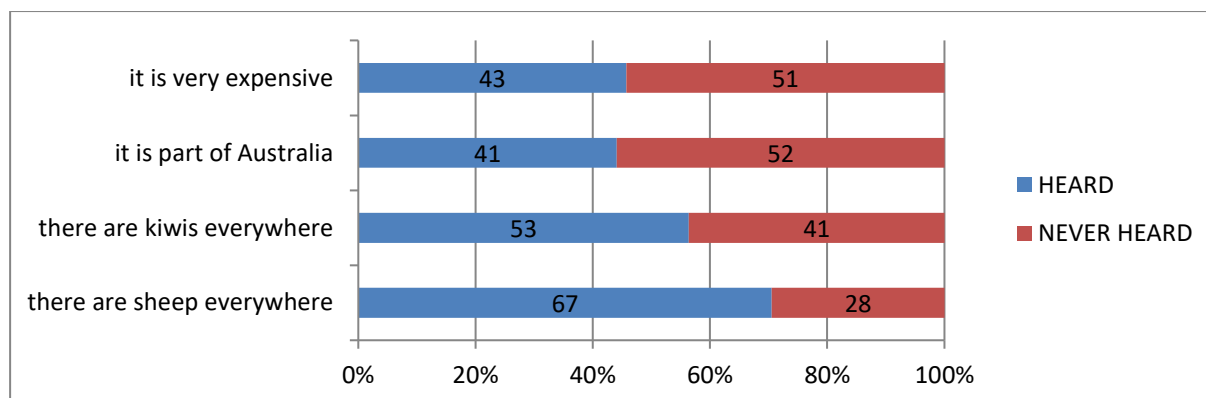
From this data, the following conclusions can be made on the basis of respondents' ideas about Australia. *New Zealand is a country with fascinating natural resources, particularly suitable for filmmaking. There are a lot of sheep, and the country is known for geysers and kiwis, too. New Zealanders love nature, and are friendly. They respect Maori culture and heritage.*

To get a glimpse of what an actual response looked like, some instances have been singled out and, where necessary, translated into English. One respondent gave a list of what comes to his/her mind when thinking of New Zealand: "The New Zealand Alps – North Island – South Island – Moa – Kiwi". Another respondent praises New Zealanders as follows: "barátságosak, pozitív hozzáállásúak, az őslakosokkal jó kapcsolatot sikerült kialakítani" [they are friendly, positive, and managed to keep a good relationship with indigenous peoples]. A similar idea is noted in the next response: "lakott kint ismerősöm, 'őslakosoknak' titulálta őket, Ausztráliához hasonlóan külön világ, mindentől messze, távolság óriási, élővilág, természet gyönyörű, filmforgatások helyszíne" [one of my acquaintances lived there, he called New Zealanders 'aborigines', this country, similarly to Australia, is a separate world, far from everything, huge distances, wildlife, beautiful nature, lots of film shootings]. "Mindig fúj a szél, mindenki szörfözik, nincs rendes fűtés. Tisztelik a maori hagyományokat, az angol mellett a maori is hivatalos nyelv" [It's always windy, everybody rides surfs, there is no proper heating in houses. They respect Maoris, besides English, Maori is also an official language]. "Zelandezët janë mjaft të lirë të bëjnë gjithçka duan. Më vjen ndërmend filmi "Inidani më i shpejtë në botë" me Anthony Hopkins i cili luan rolin e motorçiklistit Burt Munro. Kur pati problem shëndetësore shikoja në sfond kushtet spitalore dhe shërbimin. Vend i zhvilluar edhe pse me popullsi shumë të pakët" [New Zealanders are very free to do everything they want. I can clearly recall the movie "The World's Fastest Indian" starring Anthony Hopkins in the role of the motorcyclist Burt Munro. When he had some health issues

I was watching in the background the hospital conditions and the service. A very developed country regardless of having a low population density].

New Zealand: Standard Stereotypes

1. it is very expensive,
2. it is part of Australia,
3. there are kiwis everywhere,
4. there are sheep everywhere



Graph 3. Results of dual choice survey on New Zealand

The respondents who gave answers to the survey had more information about New Zealand than what the “official” four stereotypes suggest. Most have heard about kiwis (both meaning the bird and the fruit) and sheep, and many have heard about the other two, as well. There are two comments that shed more light on the reasons for the lack of well-known stereotypes. One respondent commented: “if I had to choose one country to live in that would be New Zealand – exactly because of the lack of stereotypes and its relative isolation from the rest of the world”. There is another comment about the four “official” stereotypes: “Ausztráliával még mindig a föld 2. juhtenyésztő országai, kivitermelésben is 2. Új-Zéland – teljesen érthető, ha mindenhol ezt látni. Sajnos nem volt szerencsém ott járni, de az oda vetődött magyaroknak általában “bejött” az ottani munkavállalás, tehát nem lehet rossz az életszínvonal. Hogy Ausztrália része lenne? Hát, ezt már rég tisztázták, de legalább Cook kapitány óta illene tudni, hogy tévedés!” [together with Australia, they are the world’s second sheep farmers, and New Zealand is also second in kiwi production – no wonder these are known everywhere. I haven’t been there, unfortunately, but Hungarians who spent time there “made it” on the labour market, so living standards must be quite good. Is it a part of Australia? Well, this has been clear for quite a time now, everybody should know at least since Captain Cook that this is a mistake].

There was one comment that focused on New Zealand being a former British colony and the respondent tried to explain that the country is still under British rule: “Zelanda e Re ka në krye mbretin Karl III si kreun e shtetit sepse me sa di unë ky vend së bashku me vende të tjera si Australia, ka pasur fiset e veta të dikurshme dhe u pushtua nga kolonizatorët për pasuritë natyrore dhe për të ardhurat financiare që do të sillte” [New Zealand has King Charles III as the head of state because as far as I know this country, like many others such as Australia, used to have once its own tribes and was invaded by colonizers for its natural resources and the monetary gains it would provide in return].

Jamaica: Free Answers

Before the analysis of the results, a very brief history of Jamaica is given, to understand the historical and cultural background of the survey, and to foster interest in the country. The original inhabitants of Jamaica are believed to be the Arawaks. They came from South America 2,500 years ago and named the island *Xaymaca*, which meant “land of wood and water”. The Arawaks led quiet and peaceful lives until many of them were brutally killed by the Spaniards some years after Christopher Columbus discovered the island in 5 May 1494. The island remained poor under Spanish rule and it served merely as a supply base for Spain. On 10 May 1655, the British led a successful attack on Jamaica. The arriving English settlers concerned themselves with growing crops that could easily be sold in England. Tobacco, indigo and cocoa soon gave way to sugar, which became the main crop for the island. They shipped Africans to the West Indies to be sold as slaves. Because of this economic and social background, there were many riots and revolts in the country. The Maroons, free Jamaicans, had several wars against the English. In the treaty of 1740, Jamaicans were given land and rights as free men. Finally, slave trade was abolished, and education, health, and social services were greatly improved. Roads, bridges and railways were built. The capital of the island was moved from Spanish Town to Kingston (1872). After the economic crises of the early 20th century, the first general elections under Universal Adult Suffrage were held in December 1944. On August 6, 1962, Jamaica was granted its independence from England. Today, Jamaica’s main exports are alumina, bauxite, sugar, rum, and coffee, and tourism is the most important industry in the country. Jamaican culture and art has had a profound effect on the world since the 20th century.

Stereotypes concerning Jamaica and Jamaican people centre around a wide range of topics. During the research stage, 10 stereotypes were extracted from various sources (see

Appendix). The first part of the survey asked respondents to provide their own answers. The original question was “Milyen sztereotípiákat ismer a Jamaikaiakkal / Jamaikával kapcsolatosan? / Çfarë stereotipesh dini për xhamaikanët / Xhamaikën?” [What stereotypes do you know concerning Jamaican people / Jamaica?]. A quick analysis of the responses suggested the following three categories:

- a) smoking marijuana
- b) cultural heritage (Rastas, Reggae, rum, running, etc.)
- c) people’s characteristic features

Table 4 shows how many times elements of each category were mentioned by respondents.

Category	Number of mentions	Percentage
no response	21	22
a) smoking marijuana	44	46
b) cultural heritage (Rastas, Reggae, rum, running, etc.)	40	42
c) people’s characteristic features	27	28

Table 4. Summary of free answers (Jamaica)

The table shows that stereotypes about Jamaica are quite one-sided and can indeed be considered stereotypes rather than facts. Smoking marijuana is mentioned in many different forms. Concerning cultural heritage, there are the following results: 54 respondents mentioned Reggae music, 1 Ska music, and there were four mentions of Bob Marley (the most famous reggae performer of all times). Albanian students mentioned Bob Marley fifteen times. There were 11 instances of “Rasta” in some way, and also “running” (5), “rum” (10), and “colourful clothes” (7).

People’s characteristic features include the following: “easy-going” (11), “friendly, happy” (14); Jamaicans “speak a strange language” (12), and they are supposed to be “lazy”, “black”, and “colourful” (4 each).

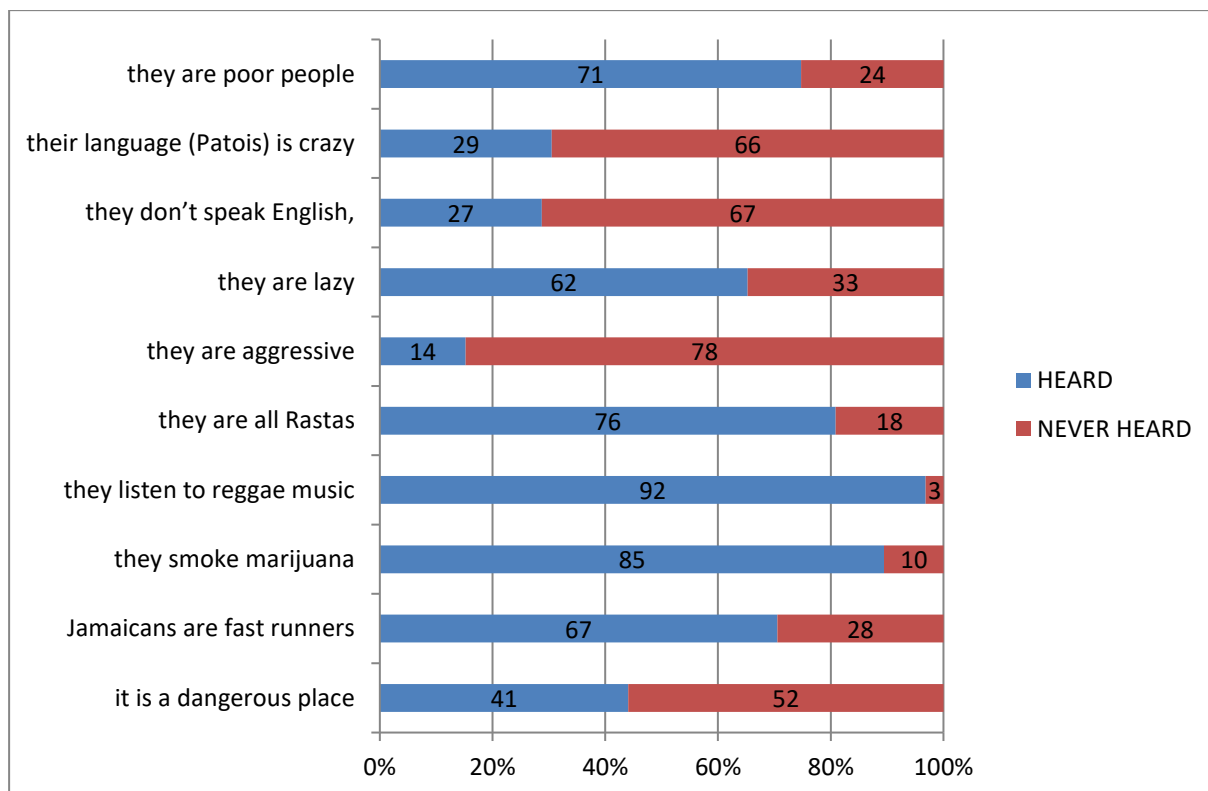
From this data, the following conclusions can be made on the basis of respondents’ ideas about Jamaica. *Jamaica is a country where everybody smokes marijuana, and listens to reggae music. Many people are Rastas. People are generally easy-going, and friendly, but their dialect is strange. Jamaica is famous for its music, running, and rum.*

To get a glimpse of what an actual response looked like, some instances have been singled out and, where necessary, translated into English. Most repeat the same ideas, some in a positive, some in quite a negative light. Most respondents see Jamaica in a positive light:

“vidámak, a zene központi szerepet játszik, nagyon jó futóik vannak” [they are cheerful, music has a central role, very good runners]. “Ata pëlqejnë të dëfrehen dhe janë shumë miqësorë” [They like to be entertained and are very friendly]. “Raszta haja van mindenkinek, reggae szól mindenhol, marihuána fogyasztás, érthetetlen angol” [everybody has dreadlocks, you can hear reggae everywhere, consuming marijuana, incomprehensible English]. “Xhamaikanët janë mësuar me shumë turistë dhe janë mikpritës dhe të sjellshëm” [Jamaican people are used to many tourists and they are hospitable and polite]. “Színes ruhákat viselnek, raszta frizurájuk van, és fűvel lazulnak” [they wear colourful clothes, dreadlocks, and laze about with marijuana]. “Szegények, lazák, élvezik az életet; drogoznak; reggae-t hallgatnak, jerk chickent esznek” [they’re poor, easy-going, they enjoy life; they take drugs, listen to reggae, and eat jerk chicken]. “Mendoj se shumica prej tyre i mbajnë flokët si Bob Marley dhe në fakt ky stil po përdoret gjerësisht ditët e sotme nga të rinjtë në botë” [I think many of them keep their hair like Bob Marley and in fact this is a widely spread trend nowadays among youngsters worldwide]. “A jamaikaiak imádnak táncolni, jó zenészek, jó mozgásúak, jó futók, sportolók” [Jamaicans love dancing, they’re good musicians, move gracefully, and are good runners, athletes]. The next one is a bit negative: “szeretik a könnyebb végén megfogni a munkát; nem annyira megbízhatóak; füvezés és a jamaicai reggae zene” [they take work lightly, they aren’t too reliable; smoking weed and Jamaican reggae music]. “Ata as duan t’ia dinë për asgjë përveç të pijnë bar e t’ia fusin gjumit kudo” [They do not care about anything except smoking weed and sleeping everywhere they can]. One respondent quoted typical Jamaican slang: “No problem, man! – Noman! – Yaman!” (These latter ones are greetings, sometimes they greet you with a “Yaman” if you are a man and “Yaman noman” if you are a woman.)

Jamaica: Standard Stereotypes

1. they are poor people,
2. their language (Patois) is crazy,
3. they don’t speak English,
4. they are lazy,
5. they are aggressive,
6. they are all Rastas,
7. they listen to reggae music,
8. they smoke marijuana,
9. they are fast runners,
10. it is a dangerous place



Graph 4. Results of dual choice survey on Jamaica

In the case of Jamaica, we can see that the results are deeply divided: 6 stereotypes range from 62 to 92 percent, whereas 4 range from 14 to 41. This corresponds to the idea that Jamaicans have a good reputation in the world, so attractive points of their culture are well-known everywhere. Two of the lesser-known stereotypes concern language, and one being a “dangerous place”, however, we must add that the country’s focus on tourism means there are efforts to keep the streets safe. Still, there might be places dangerous for tourists. (For more information, see the UK Government site “Foreign travel advice: Jamaica” page.)

The stereotype that this paper addresses in particular is that “Jamaicans are aggressive”. Professor Trevor Munroe described this national personality as a combination of “certain passivity, a capacity for long-suffering, with an extraordinary aggressiveness, individual self-assertiveness, and proneness to violence” (McLean 2021). Popular opinion describes Jamaicans as assertive and pushy, rather than aggressive, which might still be seen as aggressiveness by others. It is generally true that people are not afraid to express themselves and are not keen to back down from an argument. There are suggestions that the most violent and rebellious slaves were sent to Jamaica, while meeker ones to other Caribbean islands, which might also be a root for a more aggressive culture. The truth is, as most Jamaicans agree, that Jamaicans are generally helpful and friendly people.

One respondent had more to say about Jamaica: “Egyszer egy hétig egy kingstoni nőnél laktam Londonban. Már régóta ott lakik, így csiszolódhatott a kiejtése, viszont egy fiatal honfitársát elhozta a lányom volt barátnője hozzánk, na az ő beszédéből csak egy “What’s up?” jött át... Az életszínvonal tagadhatatlanul alacsony az országban, ebből következően a bűnözés sem ismeretlen jelenség. Bob Marley hagyományait pedig miért ne ápolnák? Nemzeti büszkeségük! Lusták: hát, minden trópusi területen élővel kapcsolatban felmerül ez a sztereotípa, de ennek van is alapja: 40 fokban, szabad ég alatt dolgozni napközben – a fehér ember is legszívesebben a tengerparton vagy egy légkondis szállodában tölti el ezeket az órákat ilyen éghajlaton! – miközben ezek az emberek eléggé alultápláltak... Egyszer cserélni kellene velük, hogy megtapasztaljuk” [Once I lived with a Kingston woman for a week in London. She had been living there for a long time, so her pronunciation had probably changed, but a friend of my daughter’s brought over a young Jamaican, from his speech I only understood “What’s up?”... Living standards are undeniably low in Jamaica, consequently, crime is not unknown. Why shouldn’t they cherish Bob Marley? He’s a national hero! They’re lazy: well, this stereotype arises in the case of all peoples living in tropical areas, but not without a reason: working outside in 40 degrees – white people, too, prefer to spend their time on the beach or in an air-conditioned room in a hotel! – for such malnourished people... We should trade places with them once to find out]. Another respondent said: “Në fakt mbaj mend që njëherë në orë e Studimeve Britanike erdhën katër të ftuar të flisnin për jetën në Britani dhe njëri prej tyre ishte nga Xhamaika. Ai u shpreh që kishte zgjedhur të jetonte në Mbretërinë e Bashkuar për shkak të karrierës së tij si profesor në një universitet në Angli. Ne nga Xhamaika e kemi të lehtë të shkojmë në Britani për shkak se kreun e shtetit kemi mbretëreshën britanike (në atë kohë bëhej fjalë për mbretëreshën Elizabeta II). Ai ishte shumë njeri i qetë, i qeshur dhe plot humor” [In fact I do recall that once in one of my British Studies classes four guests were invited to talk about British lifestyle and one of them was from Jamaica. He shared that he had chosen to live in the United Kingdom due to his career as a professor in a university in England. People from Jamaica find it easy to go to Britain because the head of state is the British queen (referring to Queen Elizabeth II back at that time). He was a very quiet person, smiley and funny].

Conclusion

No matter what group we belong to — teachers, police officers, husbands, wives or shopkeepers — we are always surrounded by stereotypes. They are even more frequently

present when intercultural exchanges happen, and it is always true that encountering another culture and respecting rather than denying its differences from our own culture can be an enriching learning experience. Stereotypes are good points to start from, but it is not all the same whether they mislead us or help us.

The four cultures under scrutiny in this paper, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, and Jamaican, are less known among Hungarian and Albanian students than English, American, Irish and Scottish. In the case of Scotland and Ireland, the most important characteristic features of both cultures were quite adequately summarised (Szele 2021). In the case of England and the USA, respondents' stereotypes showed a distorted and biased view of England and the US (Szele 2022). Regarding both universities, it is clear students of British and American / Translation Studies were very familiar with England, Scotland, Ireland and the USA due to having been exposed from the first year of their BA studies and onwards to these cultures.

Despite efforts to involve other English-speaking countries in the study programs of both English Departments, the results proved that Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Jamaica are mainly explored through personal travel, study or immigration interests. The population surveyed – mainly students of English and people speaking English (BA or MA students and students of Translation Studies) – knew quite little about Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, or Jamaican culture – to put it more precisely, many respondents knew little, and a few respondents knew a lot. Here, thus, lack of information is dominant. Table 5 shows the percentage of “I don't know”, or “I have no information” (or similar) answers and rubrics simply left empty.

Canada	18%
Australia	19%
New Zealand	48%
Jamaica	22%

Table 5. The percentage of “no information” answers

The conclusion for the whole survey could be that students of English need more education about the culture of English-speaking countries. If there is no real knowledge, stereotypes abound. Just remember the unfair stereotypes that the Irish are stupid (check out the jokes about the Englishman, Scotsman and Irishman), Aussies are uncouth, Scots are mean, the English are emotionally repressed in England while jobs and football hooligans abroad, or that Indians are dirty, poor, and submissive. In our globalised world, we certainly need more than this.

Learning about other cultures is always a mind-broadening experience. Doing research on the topic is very illustrative, and the results can be used in everyday language teaching and also university level education. Bringing cultures closer together is what all educators should do. It would be interesting to extend the survey to a large population of Hungarians and Albanians, not just university students, and see what average people know about English-speaking countries. Another suggestion by the authors is to carry on with providing insights on other intercultural exchanges such as Hungarian and Albanian ties, relations and exchanges, especially university mobility programs offered by Erasmus Plus Exchange Programme funded by the EU mainly to give both cultures another perception of both countries and help them avoid stereotypes about each other.

Works Cited

- Breen, Megan (2021). How policy reform can solve Australia's gambling problem. In: INTHEBLACK Digital Magazine. <https://intheblack.cpaustralia.com.au/ethics-and-governance/how-policy-reform-solve-gambling-australia> [retrieved 23/01/2023]
- Bustany, Alan (n.d.). Why is gambling so popular in Australia? Quora.com. <https://www.quora.com/Why-is-gambling-so-popular-in-Australia> [retrieved 23/01/2023]
- Cambridge Dictionary (n.d.) "Stereotype". Dictionary.cambridge.org. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/stereotype> [retrieved 04/01/2022]
- Collins, Brian (n.d.). Why is gambling so popular in Australia? Quora.com. <https://www.quora.com/Why-is-gambling-so-popular-in-Australia> [retrieved 23/01/2023]
- "Foreign travel advice: Jamaica". www.gov.uk. <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/jamaica/safety-and-security> [retrieved 23/01/2023]
- Gates, Michael (2017). Cultural Stereotyping. In: CrossCulture. <https://www.crossculture.com/cultural-stereotyping> [retrieved 05/01/2022]
- "Is Australia really a racist country as pointed out by China?" (<https://www.quora.com/Is-Australia-really-a-racist-country-as-pointed-out-by-China>) [retrieved 23/01/2023]
- McLean, Dudley (2021). Unmasking Jamaica's aggressive personality. In: Jamaica Observer 06.07.2021. <https://www.jamaicaobserver.com/columns/unmasking-jamaicas-aggressive-personality/> [retrieved 23/01/2023]
- Merriam-Webster Dictionary (n.d.). "Cliché". Merriam-Webster.com. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/cliché> [retrieved 21/01/2022]
- Merriam-Webster Dictionary (n.d.). "Stereotype". Merriam-Webster.com. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/stereotype> [retrieved 21/01/2022]
- Szele, Bálint (2019). Beliefs and Perceptions of Students of English about Language and Culture. In: Freeside Europe Online. Issue 9 (April 2019), http://www.freesideeurope.com/images/pdf/pdf_90.pdf [retrieved 04/01/2022]
- Szele, Bálint (2020). British and American Cultural Stories in Hungary. In: Freeside Europe Online. Issue 11 (April 2020), http://www.freesideeurope.com/images/pdf/pdf_17.pdf DOI 10.51313/Freeside-2020-2-8 [retrieved 04/01/2022]

- Szele, Bálint (2021). Scotland and Ireland through Stereotypes. In: Freeside Europe Online. Issue 12 (April 2021), http://www.freesideeurope.com/images/pdf/pdf_99.pdf DOI 10.51313/Freeside-2021-6 [retrieved 20/07/2022]
- Szele, Bálint (2022). England and the USA Through Stereotypes. In: Freeside Europe Online. Issue 13 (April 2022), http://www.freesideeurope.com/images/pdf/pdf_108.pdf DOI 10.51313/Freeside-2022-07 [retrieved 10/01/2023]

Appendix

Sources of stereotypes about Canada:

- <https://accoravillage.com/articles/setting-the-record-straight-on-10-classic-canadian-stereotypes/>
<https://globalnews.ca/news/3550982/canada-150-6-canadian-stereotypes-that-happen-to-be-true/>
<https://www.thetravel.com/10-canada-stereotypes-that-are-hilariously-inaccurate-10-that-are-100-true/>

Sources of stereotypes about Australia:

- <https://theculturetrip.com/pacific/australia/articles/12-stereotypes-every-australian-hates/>
<https://www.introtravel.com/travel-blog/the-stereotypes-of-australia-whats-fact-and-whats/>
https://visaaustralia.com/ndex.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=258:8-stereotypes-every-australian-hate-to-hear-about-australia-and-australians&Itemid=364&lang=en

Sources of stereotypes about New Zealand:

- <https://theculturetrip.com/pacific/new-zealand/articles/7-stereotypes-every-new-zealander-hates/>
<https://www.stuff.co.nz/travel/destinations/nz/108525490/ten-things-firsttime-visitors-to-new-zealand-get-wrong>

Sources of stereotypes about Jamaica:

- <https://www.islandoutpost.com/outpostings/2015/11/05/jamaican-stereotypes-arent-true/>
<https://theculturetrip.com/caribbean/jamaica/articles/11-stereotypes-every-jamaican-hates/>
<https://jamaicans.com/popular-stereotypes-jamaicans/>

Received: 25 September 2023

Final version accepted: 30 November 2023

Bálint SZELE holds a position of Associate Professor at Kodolányi University, and is the author of three books and a number of publications on a diversity of topics: Jean Monnet, the father of the European Union, literary translation, English literature, Shakespeare's Sonnets and Plays, and intercultural studies. He has published a number of literary reviews and translations, twelve interviews with Hungarian Shakespeare-translators, and a monograph on translations of Shakespeare's plays into Hungarian. His interests include drumming, astronomy, and backpack hiking. bszele@kodolanyi.hu

Iris KLOSI holds a position of Associate Professor at the University of Tirana, Faculty of Foreign Languages, in the English Department, and is the author of more than 35 publications on various topics related to translation criticism of Arthur Miller's and Bernard Shaw's plays, teaching and learning English, British and American culture, translation of EU acquis, intercultural studies, etc. She has been a part-time lecturer of translation at the State University of Tetovo, North Macedonia. She has participated in many trainings, research and Erasmus Plus teaching and staff mobility offered by the University of Westminster, London, UK, the US Department of State, the American Embassy in Tirana, the British Council in Albania, Kodolányi János University, Budapest, Hungary, Debrecen University, Debrecen, Hungary, etc. She has been a member of the editorial board of Freeside Europe Scientific Journal, Budapest, Hungary since 2019. iris.klosi@unitir.edu.al;