**Culture**

It refers to a system of shared beliefs, values, customs, behaviors, and artifacts. And such traits are transmitted from generation to generation through social learning (Bates et al., 1990).

**Race**

It was defined biologically, including the shared physical traits, ancestry, and genetics. However, it is no longer scientifically meaningful (Allen, 1994).

**Ethnicity**

It is based on a group of people that normally hold similar traits, such as language, and cultural similarities within the group (Steinberg, 1989).

**Nationality**

It is a legal relationship between an individual person and a nation. It highlights one's political nature (Vonk, 2012).

Compared to Culture, ethnicity and ethnic groups are not fixed, they are flexible, and subject to change (Barth, 1998).

In many cases, researchers prefer to conduct the concept 'ethnicity' rather than the 'race' (Smedley et al., 2006, Smith et al., 2006).

A nation can be constituted not only by a single ethnic group, not also by a number of ethnic groups (Smith et al., 2006).