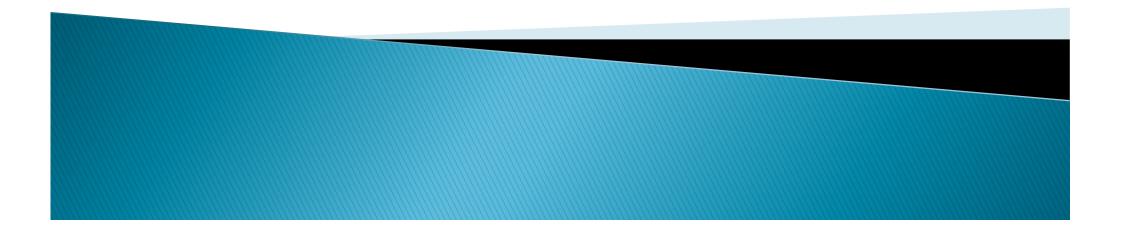
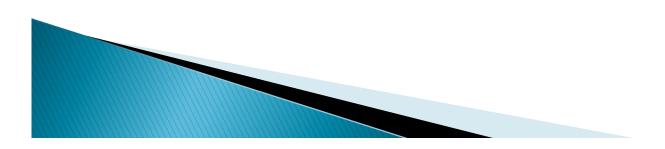
Intercultural Communication



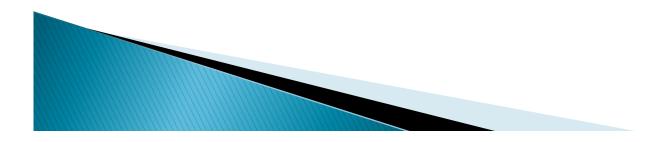
Intercultural Communication:

"Whenever a message producer is a member of one culture and a message receiver is a member of another culture."



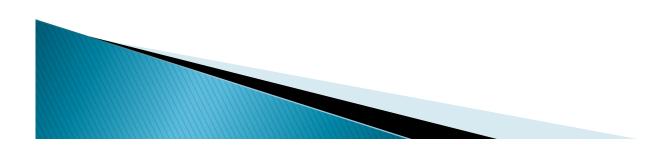
Culture

Can be understood as a "set of values, norms, attitudes, distinct beliefs, patterns, and basic assumptions".



UNESCO (1982)

"Culture is the whole complex of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterize a society as social group. It includes not only arts and letters, but also modes of life, the fundamental rights of the human being, value systems, traditions and beliefs."



Model of human communication

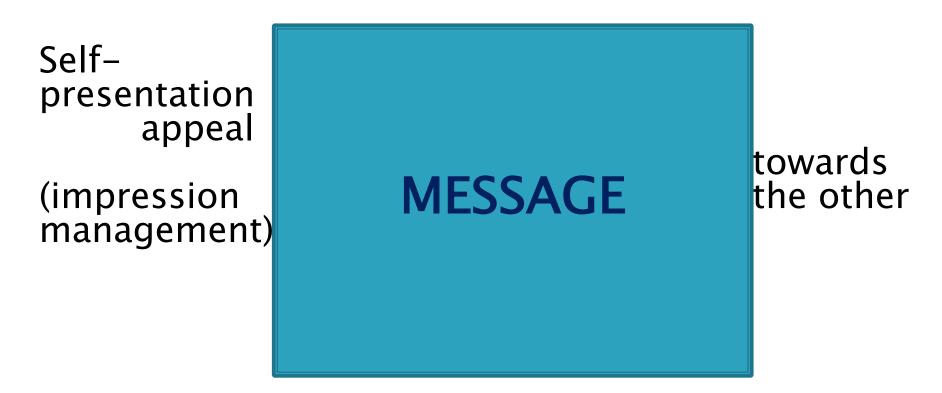


Three Types of Signs

- a) *Icons:* as representation of an object
- b) *Index:* as a sign connected or associated with its object
- c) *Symbol:* is arbitrary and comes about by choice, exists by convention, rule or assent.



Four Layers of Communication Information



quality of the relationship between sender and receiver

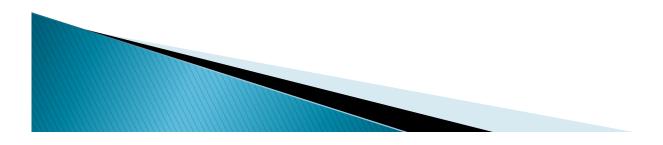
Non-verbal Communication

- a) Kinesics
- b) Body Contact
- c) Proximity
- d) Orientation
- e) Appearance
- f) Posture
- g) Head-nods
- h) Facial expression
- i) Gestures
- k) Eye-contact

- I) Speechm) Time
- n) Silence

Various Cultures

- a) Multiculturalism
- b) Interculturalism
- c) Transculturalism
- d) Hyper-culturalism



Intercultural Communication Competence

a) Affective competences

- Interest
- Empathy
- Tolerance of ambiguity and uncertainness
- Acceptance of differences

b) Cognitive Competences

- Knowledge in regard of other cultures
- Theoretical knowledge of intercultural differences
 - and how to overcome them
- Open-mindedness
- Respect

Intercultural Communication Competence

c) Communication Skills — Use of effective strategies to solve conflicts

- Use of adequate signs (learn

languages)

— Decode nonverbal codes

