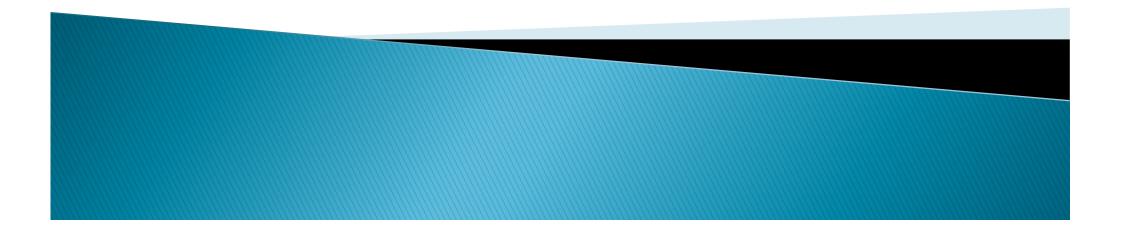
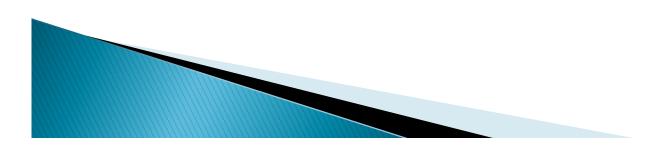
# Intercultural Communication



## Intercultural Communication:

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



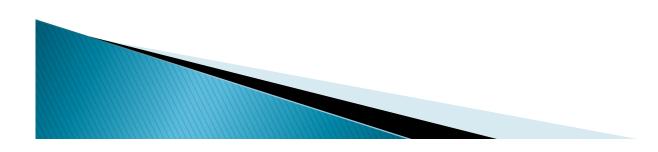
## Culture

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."



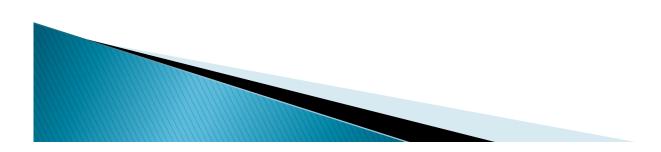
### Model of human communication

#### 

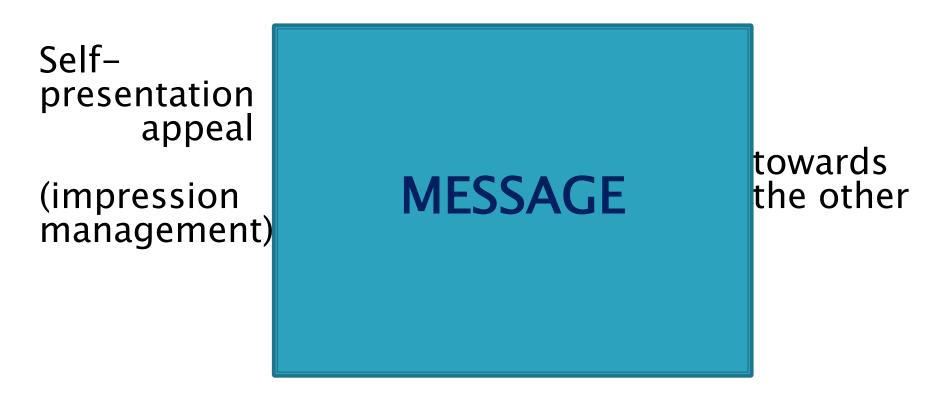


# Three Types of Signs

- 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

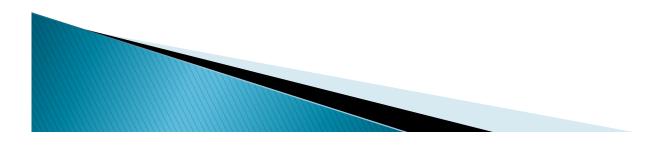
## Non-verbal Communication

- 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

