

## Intercultural Communication And Intercultural Competence Terms

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### ABSTRACT

*The word “culture” means culture, discipline, thinking, communication, action and most of all the important thing is that it has different meanings for different people. In this article, language, culture, types of culture, types of communication, oral communication, cultural adaptation, intercultural considering barriers, conflicts and all issues related to the concept of language and culture will be released. This article is about the interaction of different cultures in the process of developing a foreign language pays special attention to the influence - a new field of linguistics.*

### ARTICLE INFO

*Article history:*

**Received** 16 Nov 2024

**Received** in revised form

17 Nov 2024

**Accepted** 18 Dec 2024

**Keywords:** communicative competence, intercultural communication, culture, social communication, cultural relations, linguistic competence, sociolinguistics competence, existential competence.

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Intercultural communication is an important factor in today's globalized world. People travel and they need to communicate, most of the time it's human out of culture. Cultures are gradually harmonizing with each other. Various exchange of information with people belonging to different cultures, intercultural communication or called intercultural communication. To deal with other cultures forced people face the problem of intercultural communication. Although they are cross-cultural, even if they attend language courses and learn to speak local languages fluently communication is not just that. Its culture, social interaction and cultural accommodation concept.

Culture is not only art, festivals, traditional food, heritage or literature intellectual events, but also the daily life of the general population or a group of people or an individual means lifestyle. It also describes family life and social life.

It can be tangible or intangible and is constantly changing. Cultural every aspect of the pattern is imperceptible. By the way, 7/8 of it is invisible and out of sight compared to a hidden iceberg. Culture is created by people and each may vary by location. It is society through beliefs, values, standards, etc it creates a human environment with common meanings and is a learned behavior. Culture determines human behavior, interaction and actions gives meaning. People identify with their culture and behave differently in different cultures. These are people from different cultures related to their different views on the world.

What is intercultural communication?

Intercultural communication is the “cultural” communication between people of different cultures learning and applying knowledge about perceptions and symbolic systems. Any the intended meaning of the message by a person belonging to a certain culture different when encoded and decoded by another. In

different cultures different meanings of symbols make interpretation difficult. Intercultural communication in application, these people from the culture of others when communicating with them means to be aware and receptive and thereby have meaningful communication. Intercultural communication is interpersonal interaction between members of different groups can be defined as knowledge shared by its members and symbolic differ from each other in terms of linguistic forms of behavior. "Cultural competence", also known as intercultural competence, cognitive that leads to effective and correct communication with representatives of other cultures, are effective and behavioral skills. Intercultural or cross-cultural education is terms used for teaching to achieve cultural competence. Cultural Competence is understanding and communicating with people from different cultures and the ability to communicate effectively. It includes cultural competence. Own to be aware of the worldview. Develop a positive attitude to cultural differences. Gaining knowledge about different cultural practices and worldviews. Cultures development of communication and interaction skills. Cultural principles relating to competence in safe, respectful and reciprocal relationships includes development, collaboration, high expectations, equality and respect for diversity.

What does cultural competence look like in practice?

Workplace leaders, including employers, supervisors and unions representatives of the associations have a lot of culturally competent knowledge, vision and living respect cultural ways, celebrate the benefits of diversity and differences has the ability to understand and respect. Cultural competence is not static and our our level of cultural competence depending on new situations, experiences and relationships will change. The three elements of cultural competence are:

1. Attitude;
2. Skills;
3. Knowledge.

Types of intercultural communication.

There are mainly two types of intercultural communication: non-verbal and non-verbal non-existent communication. Verbal communication consists of words used to convey messages non-verbal communication consists of gestures that convey messages. Oral and written language is a part of oral communication, and they should be taken into account in intercultural communication. Cultural factors affect verbal communication because people sometimes accept cannot speak or write the language of the perpetrator. Word, dialect, accent, slang and the use of others may also vary according to one's culture. Similarly, non-verbal cues include facial expressions, hand and body movements, eye contact, things that happen without words, such as the use of things, clothes, etc consists of communication. They help to convey a clear message or different messages as well can give.

The importance of intercultural communication.

Lack of intercultural communication is about culture and people can lead to abuse. Especially from business people or their culture for people who provide services outside. People send messages to their culture they will interpret it, so what you want to say will be understood by the other person something may not happen. Your intentions may not come true because of their how they treat you can tell them something else about you. Cross-cultural differences also lead to a lack of trust between people, because trust itself can be different. There is also a difference in non-verbal communication can increase trust issues between people. Material culture and its use also varies between cultures, for example for eating using spoons and sticks. Such as architecture, clothing, cosmetics and more other things vary according to culture and if you have knowledge about it if you don't, your communication will fail or be ineffective.

Managing intercultural communication.

A person has enough knowledge to communicate with representatives of different nationalities should be and manage. Here are some ways to manage cross-cultural communication:

1. Be culturally sensitive and aware;
2. Gain knowledge about the culture you need to adapt to;

3. Think about how the other person will respond before speaking;
4. Be aware of the non-verbal cues you are giving;
5. If you don't know the words to describe it, use pictures;
6. Avoid jargon and local language;
7. Give feedback;
8. Be careful;
9. Be open-minded and tolerant;
10. Respect other culture and people;
11. Be talented;
12. Do not be ethnocentric and bigoted.

In conclusion, I can say that this article is between language and culture trying to focus on relationships, why teaching culture is teaching a foreign language provides information about understanding that should be an integral part of the program. In-depth analysis of literature is part of the process of learning culture and its foreign languages was aimed at contributing to a better understanding of important aspects. Language learning or teaching is aimed at developing students' communicative competence and it is only the grammatical, lexical and phonological features of the studied foreign language not limited to knowing and understanding, but learning the culture of that language or should also be engaged in teaching. Teachers not only to their students should present and describe how intercultural communication occurs, but games that can be implemented in intercultural communication or it is necessary to use practical tools such as simulations. Cross-cultural and effective interpersonal (mutual) communication has a sufficient understanding of them cannot be done without it. From birth, a person belongs to many groups and his communicative abilities are formed in them. Usually called cultures so-called large groups mainly determine the cognitive and pragmatic foundations of communication. In the process of communication, messages are exchanged, i.e. Information from one participant to another will be held.

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