TEACHING INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE: APPROACHES, METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

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- ***Abstract:*** *The current article deals with the approaches, methods and techniques which require individual information about a particular culture, besides the presence of skills empathy, tolerance, reflection. There are definitions of intercultural competence, where key positions are focused on the ability phenomenon. Translators help people overcome languages barriers, dispel their suspicion and serve as a bridge in intercultural communication. Listening, observing, evaluating: using patience and perseverance to identify and minimize ethnocentrism, seek out cultural clues and meaning*

- *Analyzing, interpreting and relating: seeking out linkages, causality and relationships using comparative techniques of analysis*

- *Critical thinking: viewing and interpreting the world from other cultures' point of view and identifying one's own.*

KEY WORDS: *approaches, interpreting, evaluate, techniques, communication, stereotype, inter cultural competence, translating skills, translators, international communities, skills.*

Introduction: The approach requires that individual has information about a particular culture, and the second the presence of skills empathy, tolerance, reflection.

There are definitions of intercultural competence, where key positions are focused on the ability phenomenon:

- the ability to form a different cultural identity, which implies knowledge of the language, values, norms, patterns of behavior of other communicative community; within this approach learning maximum amount of information and an

adequate knowledge of another culture is the main goal of mastering intercultural competence; this task can be formulated to achieve acculturation, until the complete rejection of native cultural identity;

- the ability to achieve success in contacts with representatives of other cultural community, even when there is insufficient knowledge of the basic elements of partners' culture (this variant of intercultural competence is encountered more often in intercultural communication practice);

- the ability of members of some cultural communities to seek understanding in the process of interaction with other cultures with the use of compensatory strategies for preventing conflicts between familiar and unfamiliar and create a new intercultural communicative community in the process of interaction. The ability to interact, the ability to navigate and assess the situation, the ability to take into account the norms and values in the cultures on the basis of a certain knowledge, skills, personal qualities, formed in the process of acquiring practical experience in situations of intercultural contacts.

- Attitudes

- Respect: seeking out other cultures' attributes; value cultural diversity; thinking comparatively and without prejudice about cultural differences

- Openness: suspending criticism of other cultures; investing in collecting 'evidence' of cultural difference; being disposed to be proven wrong;

- Curiosity: seeking out intercultural interactions, viewing difference as a learning opportunity, being aware of one's own ignorance

- Discovery: tolerating ambiguity and viewing it as a positive experience; willingness to move beyond one's comfort zone

Having looked through the above, we understand intercultural competence as the integrated set of knowledge and skills that lead to the experience the individual in the field of intercultural communication. The above knowledge, skills and attitudes lead to internal outcomes, which refer to an individual who learns to be flexible, adaptable, empathetic and adopts an ethno-relative

perspective. These qualities are reflected in external outcomes, which refer to the observable behavior and communication styles of the individual. They are the visible evidence that the individual is, or is learning to be, intercultural competent.

Intercultural communication, or communication between people from different cultures, is as old as history itself. It has occurred for millennia, in the form of wars, commercial activities or social exchanges. Today, as the world has become a global community, the intercultural interactions have become a natural process and a necessity. Communication with people of different cultures is a common activity in the classroom, in the workplace, in healthcare or politics. Intercultural communication is a fascinating area of study within organizational communication. The term intercultural communication also refers to the wide range of communication issues that arise within an organization, between individuals of different religious, social, ethnic, and educational backgrounds. Each of these individuals brings a unique set of experiences and values to the workplace, characteristic to the culture in which they grew up and are now operating. Globalization, increasing migration, the development of the transportation systems, the advance of information technologies, international employment, study exchange programs, interdependent economies, foreign travel, political alliances and global peace threats are bringing together people of different cultures and religions with an unprecedented regularity and urgency. Intercultural communication is an essential requirement in the critical efforts to ensure.

Materials and methods: Intercultural communication, or communication between people from different cultures, is as old as history itself. It has occurred for millennia, in the form of wars, commercial activities or social exchanges. Today, as the world has become a global community, the intercultural interactions have become a natural process and a necessity. Communication with people of different cultures is a common activity in the classroom, in the workplace, in healthcare or politics. Intercultural communication is a fascinating area of study within organizational communication. The term intercultural communication also refers to the wide range of communication issues that arise within an organization, between individuals of

different religious, social, ethnic, and educational backgrounds. "Intercultural competence is the ability to develop targeted knowledge, skills and attitudes that lead to visible behavior and communication that are both effective and appropriate in intercultural interactions**. However, in this structure of intercultural competence there are not language and cultural facts included, the diversity of cultural situations in which a person may be in the process of communication with representatives of other cultures is not taken into in fact, the presence of these behavioral qualities only cannot ensure the formation of intercultural competence. But this does not mean that they cannot be considered as part of a general model intercultural competence.**

Conclusion:

The intercultural communication competence (ICC) The intercultural communication competence (ICC) refers to the active possession by individuals of qualities which contribute to effective intercultural communication, and can be defined in terms of three primary attributes: knowledge, skills and attitudes. Attitudes: respect, openness, and curiosity/discovery are key attitudes requires for efficient intercultural communication. Consideration for the others, active listening, or showing that they are appreciated and valued are especially important to create lasting relationships with people with different beliefs and values. Openness and curiosity refer to the willingness to move beyond our comfort zone. Knowledge – when we refer to culture, defined as the beliefs, values and norms of a group of people, that influence individuals' communication behaviors, more categories of knowledge can be considered: sociolinguistic awareness, cultural self-awareness, culture-specific knowledge, and deep cultural knowledge. Skills: observing, listening, analyzing, evaluating, interpreting, and relating are the key abilities used for processing the acquired knowledge. Also, essential to the development of intercultural competence is critical self-reflection.

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