

# Speech outline - intercultural communication



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General Purpose: The main purpose of this study is to convince cultural stereotypes, and discriminators that the world is currently border less and there is no room for discrimination along gender, race, or cultural divides.

Introduction:

“ He who stirs another’s porridge often burns his own.” Swedish proverb

Intercultural communication is of importance in the corporate world because it examines how people communicate, meet, interact, work together and may be trade goods and services. Demand for intercultural communication skills is increasing as companies and practice going global. They realize that there are obstacles that impede trade in unfamiliar territory. In the absence of intercultural communication skills, one is likely to confusion and misunderstanding

Thesis Statement:

Good communication does not necessarily mean that one has to use perfectly structured sentences or paragraphs. Good communication is not about slickness. With it, simplicity and transparency go a long way.”

Intercultural communication:

To overcome the cultural barriers and limitations encountered when entering new territory, its necessary for organizations to identify and understand the cultural differences that exist in various communities across to avoid damaging business relations in the foreign territory. Various theories have been suggested, however, the set the principles that govern the interpretation of the basics of intercultural communication. These theories help in handling possible areas of conflict by issuing a basic instruction on

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how to address situations. These guidelines help mitigate conflict among converging but distinct ethnic groups (Marcel, 1997).

The fundamental skills of intercultural relations are established communications skills applied universally by people from diverse cultures and races (Hall, 1989). These skills take into consideration the cultural limitations; examples include listening without judging, repetition and accountability, giving suggestions and acknowledging a comprehensive education and or reasoning in this case. Considering the skills with the hope of gaining respect from others, which is a common language in all over the world and the only way to succeed it is to respect others, though it is through that they also learn to respect you.

When attention is established, the rest of the transmission system can be successful because an exemplary learning environment is created for the both parties involved. Terminologies within the cross-cultural communications sector can sometimes be baffling to those reading the documentation, websites or promotional material. Many examine the difference between intercultural and cross cultural'. What is cross cultural awareness? as opposed to cultural consideration or cultural competence is the same thing? In order to clarify some of the above-mentioned terminologies, this review will consider terms that are used in relation to developing a cross-cultural knowledge within the business world.

Cross-cultural knowledge to the ability of people within responsibilities to identify, understand and appropriately respond to people, incidences or situations that are available to discuss due to cultural differences (Hall, 1989). The fundamental purpose of cross-cultural training is to provide learners) with the appropriate skills to make cross-cultural understanding.

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After getting the basics of cross-cultural understanding, the learners, either through continued education or experiences in the workplace, progressively attains an intuitive understanding of cultural differences.

The different types of research are cross-cultural agreement and cross-cultural understanding. Even though, these terminologies may appear similar in their meanings, subtle differences still exist between them. For examples, Cross Cultural Knowledge is necessary to the basic cross-cultural consideration. Without it, there can never be a cross-cultural appreciation. It refers to a top-level familiarization with basic cultural characteristics, beliefs, behaviors, and values

Cross Cultural Awareness develops from the cross-cultural awareness as the student understands and learns to appreciate cultures internally. However, Marcel, (1997) argues that cross-cultural awareness must accompany changes in the student's behavior and attitudes like flexibility and openness.

Figure 1: adapted from Marcel, (1997)

Conclusion:

Summary:

Cross Cultural Sensitivity is a common fruits of consciousness and refers to an ability to see into situations, behaviors and contexts that are culturally rooted and respond to them appropriately. Unsuitable response necessitates that the player cannot keep his own culturally defined beliefs and interpretations of situations or behaviors (i. e. Good or inappropriate) which can just be nurtured through both cross cultural awareness and understanding.

Closure:

Cross Cultural Competence is and should be the subject of all the people

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dealing with customers, multicultural clients, or colleagues. Proficiency is the last phase of cross-cultural knowledge and signifies the players ability to interact effectively across diverse cultures. Cross-cultural expertise is beyond comprehension, knowledge and expertise in that it is the incorporation, integration and transformation of all the skills and knowledge acquired through them, applied to develop learning synergy within the workplace.

#### References

- Marcel, A J., (1997). " Conscious and Unconscious Reading: The Effects of Visual Masking on, Word Perception" in Cognitive Psychology
- Hall, T., (1989). The Silent Language, Garden City- NY: Doubleday.