

Fundamental aspects of cross-cultural competence training

The global aim of a foreign language mastering is accustoming to another culture and participating in the Dialog of Cultures. This aim can be achieved by forming an ability to communicate successfully across cultures i.e. forming communicative competence of the students. A fast growing recognition of the necessity for cultural phenomena training in the course of the foreign language studies has been observed recently.

Traditionally, foreign language classes are considered to be the ground for the target culture acquaintance, accommodation and bringing closer the native speakers of the target language. Training students for cross-cultural communication should be based on the fundamental aspects: 1. Educational. 2. Emotional. 3. Behavioral.

Educational aspect is touched at the stage when the students get to know a new culture and the difference between their own culture and the target one. This information helps to rethink students' own cultural norms and the system of values, the importance of non-verbal communication in different cultures. The learner can understand, for instance, that the custom of French people to interrupt conversation and to make a reply is not a sign of impoliteness and arrogance but is typical for their style of communication. *Emotional aspect* is the aspect which deals with the emotional reactions of people who represent different cultures involved into communication. Students should be trained to understand the psychological results of failures in communication and master the ability to analyze their own experience, reactions and feelings. *Behavioral aspect* deals with people's behavior in the process of communication. This stage is thought to be the most important for cross-cultural communication training as students mostly need skills of using the knowledge they have in the target culture and, thus, they should master correct reactions in various communicative situations.