

## THE FORMATION OF INTERETHNIC COMMUNICATION CULTURE OF THE YOUTH: METHODOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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### ABSTRACT

The article presents a retrospective analysis of the notion «Culture of interethnic communication».

**Keywords:** «Culture of interethnic communication», «intercultural dialogue», «interethnic communication», «criteria of interethnic communication»

### INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

The vital need to foster a culture of interethnic communication is explained by the fact that the population of many states and regions is multinational in composition. The need to regulate relations between people of different nationalities is explained by the fact that interethnic relations remain the most complicated in the whole world.

Interethnic communication is the definition of interconnection and relationships, in the process of which people belonging to different national communities and holding different religious views exchange experience, spiritual values, thoughts, feelings. The culture of such communication depends on the general level of students, on their ability to perceive and observe universal human norms and morality

The modern world is characterized by the growing processes of globalization and integration. Changes taking place in the fields of politics, economics, social relations, in turn, caused the growth of national identity of ethnic groups, the desire of peoples to maintain their identity and uniqueness. A certain tendency of interethnic stratification has appeared, which often turns into national intolerance.

Interethnic communication of people is realized against the background of growing social tension, the destruction of a single cultural and educational space, the economic crisis and political instability in society. All this, in turn, stimulates the manifestation of interethnic conflict and leads to the realization of the need for a culture of interethnic communication as an alternative to interethnic confrontation.

The area of interethnic contacts is the most intense among students: young people come to major cities from almost all regions, it is in higher educational institutions that representatives of various ethnic groups and various faiths meet, various systems of worldview, world perception and world understanding come into contact. It can also be said that ethnic consciousness is formed at the student age, and most conflicts immediately occur.

The culture of interethnic communication is considered, as a rule, as a combination of special knowledge and skills, as well as actions and actions adequate to them, manifested in interpersonal contacts and interaction of representatives of various ethnic communities and allowing quickly and painlessly reaching mutual understanding and agreement in the common

interests. It is an organic component of the spiritual life of society, its culture, in particular, the culture of human relations as a whole. [2]

A single point of view on the phenomenon of "culture of interethnic communication" still does not exist. The very idea of a culture of interethnic communication in the scientific literature is characterized by complexity and ambiguity. It is most advisable to talk about several basic pedagogical paradigms for the education of a culture of interethnic communication: the concept of international education, the theory of multicultural education, the school of dialogue of cultures, the concept of education of tolerance and tolerance. Not each of them sets the task of directly fostering a culture of interethnic communication, but all of them, to one degree or another, are oriented toward solving this problem, offer their own methods of forming the foundations of a culture of interethnic communication.[1]

Both the theoretical and practical functions of the culture of interethnic communication are to promote the integration of nations, nationalities of the country, strengthen their friendship and cooperation, cultivating tact and mutual respect for people of different nationalities.

Interethnic communication should be based not only on the abstract - universal in culture, but also specifically - historical, since international should become an element (at the same time organic) of the internal structure of national communities, which is possible only when mediated by the national - special. At the same time, however, what is defined as a culture of interethnic communication is formed not only by combining the abstract - universal and specific - special content of culture inherent in a particular nation, but as a result of awareness of the real role in which the nation acts in the historical process ( as an independent social whole, or as an element of a social organism). In accordance with the latter, the culture of interethnic communication should be considered as a complex phenomenon in which abstract - universal, supranational, national, intertwined, correlated with the type of relationship between nations prevailing in a particular society, under the influence of the socio-forming ethnos, and specifically the national inherent in the national culture are intertwined nation that is part of this national whole.

The basis of the culture of interethnic communication is made up of national and universal values, it is they that determine the behavior of a person, allow him to evaluate his actions, actions and, of course, the behavior of people of other cultures from the point of view of their specific ideas and choose constructive ways of interethnic communication. According to the author, as a product of interethnic interaction, the culture of interethnic communication acts as a criterion of a humanistic nature, a certain level of civilization of interethnic relations. Its values, norms and principles, humanistic in nature and nature, are designed to regulate interethnic communication in such a way that military personnel of different nationalities can interact productively, despite the ethnocultural differences and ethnopolitical contradictions between them, differences in tastes, ideals and moral assessments, in conceptual approaches and worldly representations. The culture of interethnic communication is an integral quality of a person characterized by knowledge of the culture, traditions and customs of other peoples; respectful and tolerant attitude to other points of view and values that are different from their own; the ability to overcome difficulties in communicative and other forms of interaction with members of various ethnic communities.

The main thing in the development of interethnic relations and on the whole of mankind was and remains a dialogue of cultures. The interaction of cultures, their dialogue is that favorable basis for the development of interethnic, interethnic relations. Interethnic communication

presupposes a culture of communication, excluding neglect of the history, culture, achievements of a nation, and involves respect, attention to the individual, political tolerance, regardless of nationality. Under the culture of communication, a highly developed ability to communicate in accordance with the norms that have historically developed in this society. The ability to inter-ethnic communication can be considered innate, but also how other abilities it must be developed in the process of education. The most important guideline for the behavior and actions of students in interethnic relations are moral values. It is in interethnic communication that the necessary condition is the emergence of spiritual and moral strength. Only in interethnic communication does a person comprehend the meaning of his being, his moral self-worth, and irreplaceable significance. Life without friendship, love, good participation of the “other” cannot be individually and socially full. The education of a culture of interethnic communication presupposes the formation of attitudes of ethno-tolerant consciousness and behavior among young people, religious tolerance and peacefulness.

It should be noted that a genuine culture of interethnic communication, interaction and cooperation of peoples can arise only on the basis of the disclosure of the spiritual and moral potential of each nation, the exchange of experience in social and cultural creativity, on the basis of the implementation of the ideals of freedom, justice and equality.

The culture of interethnic communication is a manifestation of culture as a socio-historical phenomenon. The culture of interethnic communication is a person’s quality that characterizes the general level of his upbringing, willingness and ability to communicate with representatives of different cultures, the ability to take into account their national specificity, delicacy and tolerance in any situations. This quality is a system of personality-specific moral ideas and ideas, forms and methods of behavior, specific activities that are carried out in order to interact, deepen mutual understanding and mutual influence of cultures between people of different nationalities. The culture of interethnic communication is a multifunctional phenomenon that has an integrative characteristic and depends on the general level of people, on their ability to perceive and observe universal human norms and morality. It is obvious that the principles of humanism, trust, equality and cooperation are at the core of the culture of interethnic communication.

The culture of interethnic communication has the following structural components:

- cognitive - knowledge and understanding of the norms, principles and requirements of the general humanistic ethics
- such as duty, responsibility, honor, good, justice, conscience, etc .; problems of theory and practice of interethnic relations;
- motivational - the desire to master the history and culture of their nation, as well as other peoples; interest in communicating with other people, representatives of other nationalities;
- emotional-communicative - the ability to identify, empathy, reflection, empathy, complicity, adequate self-esteem; self-criticism, tolerance;
- behavioral-activity - owning one’s emotions, the ability to objectively assess the situation, intransigence to the violation of human rights of any nationality and faith.

The main features and criteria of a high culture of interethnic communication are:

- awareness and recognition of the priority of universal values over class and group, understanding the need to achieve a balance of interethnic interests, harmonization of universal and national interests;
- an inseparable sense of national and nationwide (peoples of the country of residence) pride, belonging to the human race;

- a sense of friendship between the peoples of the country of residence, the unity of the human family; concern for the fate of the "small homeland", the big homeland, the entire planet Earth;

- understanding of the need to work for the good of their nation, the peoples of the country of residence, in the name of preserving humanity;

- the desire and assistance in expanding the relationship of his nation with the peoples of the country of residence and the whole world;

- Inextricable and constant interest in culture, one's people, peoples of the country of residence, world democratic culture;

- knowledge of the native language, the language of the country of residence, languages of other peoples.

In terms of content, the culture of interethnic communication includes the following main elements:

- knowledge of the constitutional requirements governing the relations of subjects of interethnic communication and binding on all citizens of a multinational state, regardless of nationality, the presence of internationalist consciousness, a sense of belonging to the homeland;

- the culture of interethnic communication includes a willingness to emotionally and sympathetically respond to requests, behavior and condition of people of a different nationality, a wealth of the emotional sphere, the ability to resonate morally, to empathy and experience, the presence of such social feelings as collectivism, internationalism, patriotism, humanism, etc. ;

- the culture of interethnic communication presupposes appropriate actions, a culture of behavior, the ability to choose, in relation to each representative of another nation, a way of contact, a contact that, not at variance with the requirements of internationalist morality, at the same time would best meet their individual, national and psychological characteristics ;

- knowledge and understanding of the norms, principles and requirements of humanism;

- awareness of the priority of universal values;

- a sense of national and national pride, belonging to the human race.

The educational institution educates a future specialist for whom such moral values as patriotism, citizenship, tolerance, interethnic communication, respect for representatives of other nations will become significant. The students' acquaintance with the language, history, culture, and life of various peoples during the week made it possible in practice to affirm the principles of conflict-free understanding and cooperation. Knowing the origins of culture, customs, and customs of peoples helps to understand and explain many aspects of the country's history, the fates of different ethnic groups, helps to avoid mistakes and find ways to deal with negative phenomena rooted in the thickness of popular beliefs. In this regard, knowledge of national traditions, rites and holidays is of particular importance.

So, we can conclude that the formation of a culture of interethnic communication is a pedagogically-appropriately organized process aimed at meeting the needs of youth in interpersonal contacts and interaction with representatives of various ethnic communities, ensuring the formation of communication skills in a multinational state, the ability to use them in their practical activities, respect for the national dignity of other people.

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