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INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN CONDITIONS OF FORCED MIGRATION

With the beginning of a full-scale war on the territory of Ukraine, millions of citizens of our country were forced to leave their homeland, saving their own lives and the lives of their relatives. As a result, this is the status of forced emigrants in foreign countries and the need to adapt to new living conditions.

The most difficult factor to overcome turned out to be the forced nature of the situation – a sudden rejection of the usual, familiar, valuable, important in life, and a collision with the unknown, against the background of catastrophic events, which are difficult to resist. After the first sense of security, a person plunges into the diffusion of identity, trying to understand his role and place in a new context, because the usual activities, living conditions, circle of communication and convenient means of interaction are lost.

To a great extent, the resources that a person possesses at the time of refugee status are also very important: first of all, this is knowledge of the language or the ability to quickly master a new language, education and practical skills for employment (for example, in European countries, specialists in the "utility industry and construction, as well as teachers for Ukrainian children"), the presence of friends or relatives nearby, which was one of the determining factors in choosing a country for refugees.

At this stage of adaptation, successful intercultural communication plays an equally important role. Intercultural communication is the interaction of the "cultures" of two subjects (actors) or an individual with a group (group with a group), resulting in the adaptation of some value orientations and norms of behavior to others, their mutual influence, absorption or displacement and replacement of one by another.

A positive experience of communicating with a new environment, getting to know a new culture, customs, traditions, accelerates the path of integration. Natural openness to new impressions helps our compatriots to travel, walk along new routes, visit national holidays and local cultural events, join mass events (often these are actions of support or protest). As a rule, territorial communities support the desire of Ukrainians to present their musical culture, cuisine, and traditional clothing at such events, order literature in the Ukrainian language, and provide premises for setting up Ukrainian cultural and educational centers.

The key stage in this kind of communication is the organization of various language classes.

However, there are also factors of misperception of communication contexts during communication between forced migrants and representatives of host communities, their mutual understanding is influenced by the following factors:

- the presence of biases and stereotypes in the attitude of communicators to each other;
- experienced collective trauma of forced migration, which makes it difficult for forced migrants to create new social contacts, causes a "syndrome of mistrust" and causes migrants to accept the role of a victim;
- the presence of objective differences in needs, which can be perceived differently by the parties of communication as a result of different personal experiences;
- the presence of socio-cultural differences between representatives of the host community and forced migrants, which may be caused by the specifics of the local labor market and language traditions.

Therefore, noting the fact of unprecedented sincere support of Ukrainian refugees in the host countries, we also note the difficulties caused by different contexts of intercultural communication.

A meaningful task of the dialogue of cultures is to achieve a certain agreement between representatives of different types of socio-cultural integrity in solving the most important problems of modern humanity. In communication as a dialogue of cultures, the problems of forming a new methodology of combining universal human values with value systems specific for each culture and for each individual as a representative of a certain culture.

So, the dialogue of cultures is an invariable factor in the progressive development of all human culture, because during the dialogue of cultures, not only the process of learning about another culture, mutual understanding, the existence of society, and its constant actualization, renewal, constant development thanks to the continuous enrichment of one culture by another, which is the basis of human life.

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