



**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ
УКРАЇНИ
ОДЕСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ
УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ**

**ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ПІДГОТОВКИ ФАХІВЦІВ
ДЛЯ ПІДРОЗДІЛІВ ПРЕВЕНТИВНОЇ
ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ
Кафедра мовної підготовки**

**МОВА І ПРАВО:
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ АСПЕКТ РОЗУМІННЯ,
ТЛУМАЧЕННЯ ТА ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ
ПРАВА**

Матеріали
міжвузівського круглого столу
(09 листопада 2023 р.)



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МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ

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INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN MODERN CONDITIONS IN UKRAINE

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Today, the problem of intercultural communication is one of the main ones in modern science. An extremely fast pace of life, constant information overload cause changes in the formation of intercultural competence. At the present stage of development of society in the context of the globalization dialogue of cultures, the problem of intercultural communication is extremely relevant. In its most general form, the process of intercultural communication is the interaction of individuals who are carriers of different cultures and each of whom has its own language, type of behavior, values, customs and traditions. In this interaction, the behavior of an individual is determined by his belonging to a certain socio-cultural and linguistic community. In the process of communication, each participant acts simultaneously as an individual, and as a member of a socio-cultural group, and as a representative of a certain cultural community, and as a representative of all humanity.

Accordingly, his consciousness contains individual, social-group, national, and universal knowledge at the same time. Taken together, this knowledge constitutes the content of an individual's intercultural competence. They are diverse in nature and include, in addition to language knowledge, general and specific knowledge about the communication situation, social and cultural norms, communication partners, etc. Consciously or unconsciously, communication partners implement this knowledge when interacting with each other. At the same time, intercultural communication, like any other type of social communication, always has its own goals, the implementation of which determines its effectiveness (or ineffectiveness). Intercultural competence plays a major role in this matter.

It is worth noting that the most important component of language competence is language literacy. The fact is that illiterate construction, errors in pronunciation create the impression of the individual's ignorance and raise doubts in the partner's competence. And vice versa, the brightness and accessibility of speech, wit, the use of proverbs and sayings, winged literary expressions provide the individual's higher level of competence. Taken together, these types of knowledge make it possible to achieve mutual understanding in communication, form the ability to "read" a partner, behave competently in verbal and non-verbal communication, and thereby make intercultural communication effective and successful. However, intercultural communication can only be considered as such when its participants achieve their goals. The practice of intercultural interaction shows that people are not always able to achieve mutual understanding. This happens not only due to fundamental differences and incompatibility of interests, but also due to differences in traditions, habits and norms of behavior adopted in their cultures. That is why interlocutors sometimes cannot adequately perceive each other's information, they have mutual hostility, which indicates their lack of communicative competence. This fact convinces us that the communicative competence of an individual is not innate, it should be learned, purposefully formed and developed. Any person, before interacting with other people, usually correlates his actions with the norms and standards of behavior accepted in his culture, expecting his partners to also comply with certain rules and norms of interpersonal communication.

Thus, as a result of achieving life and professional goals, an individual must have the ability to communicate interculturally: adequately perceive and interpret various cultural values; consciously overcome the

boundaries that divide cultures; look for common features in foreign cultures; consider various cultural phenomena and representatives of other cultures from the standpoint of empathy; correlate existing ethno-cultural stereotypes with their own experience and draw adequate conclusions; be able to review and change their assessments of a foreign culture in accordance with the expansion of skills and experience of intercultural communication; change self-esteem as a result of comprehension of someone else's culture and rejection of unfounded stereotypes or prejudices; accept new knowledge about someone else's culture for a deeper knowledge of your own; systematize the facts of cultural life; synthesize and summarize their personal experiences in intercultural dialogue. World experience shows that the most successful strategy for achieving intercultural competence is integration, i.e. the preservation of one's own cultural identity along with mastering the culture of other peoples.

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