

CULTURE OF INTERETHNIC COMMUNICATION

Ala Tkachenko,

*Postgraduate student of Social and family pedagogy
department of Russian state social University,
senior teacher of the department of the foreign languages,
Russian customs academy, (Moscow)
E-mail: alla3003@mail.ru*

Abstract. *The modern world is characterized by the growing power of globalization and integration. The changes occurring in the field of politics, economy, social relations, caused, in turn, the growth of national consciousness of ethnic groups, peoples' desire to preserve their identity and uniqueness. The problem of interethnic communication has always been and will be relevant, it has always interested scientists from many countries.*

Keywords: *interethnic communication, culture, culture of interethnic communication, interethnic barriers, dialogue of cultures, interethnic conflicts.*

One of the most important tasks of the concept of the state national policy of the Russian Federation is the task of national development and regulation of the interethnic relations. One of the main components of an objective is forming of culture of the interethnic relations.

The Russian Federation is the multinational state in which there live more than hundred people. Development of their relations among themselves and with other people causes the purposes and content of education of culture of interethnic communication of all population of the country.

The culture of interethnic communication depends on the level of a common development of the communicating, their ability to respect the universal rules of morality and behavior. It is correct to mutual readiness to perceive other values, their aspiration to enrich itself with knowledge of these values. It is very important to arm the population of the multinational state with a minimum of knowledge of bases of the interethnic relations, to give them an idea of culture, traditions of the people.

In the Russian society is deficiency of positive interethnic communication and in general his crisis which has destroyed the culture of interethnic communication existing in the Soviet society in the multinational environment which basis was knowledge and respect of ethnic, national codes and the behavioural principles of the nationalities interacting among themselves was created (Arutyunov, 1993)

Coexistence of representatives of various nations within uniform society assumes need of existence of culture of interethnic communication as bases of ensuring stability and safety of social development. This is an extremely important problem which is characteristic of any multiethnic society, and those in the modern world the most. The growth of xenophobia, based on national differences and their absolutism in the communicative space of specific national groups, nationalist tendencies and intolerance is forcing scientists to pay close attention to the problems of national character, the sources of national tension in the country in order to

identify the mechanisms of stabilization of interethnic relations. The problem of interethnic communication at the same time acts paramount for many researchers of various branches of social and humanitarian knowledge: psychology, sociology, ethnology, history of political science, pedagogics, culturologists, linguistics, religious studies, ethnopsychology, ethnography, conflictology etc.

The subject of research in the field of interethnic communication are the structure and functions of international communication, the factors influencing the formation and destruction of culture of interethnic communication.

The growth of international disasters in the absence of methodological guidance of their research and development of measures to resolve them threatens the safety of civilization, the multinational composition which assumes as the primary conditions to maintain stable positive international relations

Scientists and politicians try to define not one century the nature of the national conflict, to find ways of management them. There is a set of the concepts and theories explaining the nature of the national conflict, their various classifications are made (social and economic, cultural and language, territorial and status, other).

Interethnic conflicts is possible In case of dialogue of cultures, in case of interaction and mutual understanding easing .Only dialogue of cultures promotes forming of national self-preservation and effective development of traditional cultures.

There are several factors that make it difficult interethnic communication, ie the so-called barriers to international communication. These factors can conditionally be divided on objective and subjective. The former include primarily the specifics of national history, national language and national culture and national psychology, religion, traditions and customs and national mentality of the people.

Every nation has its own history, speak in their national language, has its own system of religious and cultural symbols, traditions, customs, values, attitudes. While not every representative of a people master of the art of international communication, it is in the complex form of the essence of the subjective factor, which is expressed in the ability and willingness to engage in inter-ethnic contacts, maintain adequate respectful, tolerant and decent in all respects the level of inter-ethnic communication without manifestations of ethnocentrism, national egoism, chauvinism, arrogance, etc.

Level of culture of interethnic communication of the people and specific personality depends on the level of education, existence and intensity of international contacts.

Interethnic communication is basic element of the international relations. International communication it would be possible to determine as interrelations and relations in the course of which the people belonging to different national communities and adhering to different religious views exchange experience, cultural wealth, thoughts, feelings (G. N. Volkov, Z. G. Gasanov, I. L. Lensky, T. N. Petrova, M. G. Taychinov, etc.). The culture of international communication depends on the general level of development and ability to perceive and observe universal moral forms.

International communication is formed in concrete to the environment which the national structure of the population, existence or absence of the title people, confessional specifics of the population of this region treats.

The religious factor in modern Russia and especially in some of its national regions became one of the major and structuring system of national and international communication. Under the auspices of religious values and their protection the nationalism is kindled today and ethnic strife is sowed.

As obstacle for forming of positive international interactions in multiethnic society are the ideas of national exclusiveness, superiority of one people over others which are found in modern reality, updating of national stereotypes and values act even more often.

Nationalism is to some extent characteristic of each ethnic group, people, because this notion contains, in addition to explicitly negative characteristics, the positive properties associated with the commitment of people to the interests of their nation (ethnos), its cultural values, however, taken to extremes, nationalism is fraught with incitement of national hatred, which is preserved in the national memory and becomes a source of escalating interethnic conflicts. Among the factors that determine the process of interethnic communication, include the problems of correlation of national and religious.

The national language represents one more major factor of international communication, acting as a peculiar cover of ethnic consciousness and a symbol of ethnic originality. The national language recognized historical, mythical, spiritual, cultural characteristics of the people and their mentality as the unconscious part of the socio-cultural code of a particular people, but largely determines its behavior and values and practices.

The adequate understanding of interethnic communication assumes high respect for traditions and customs of the people.

The Interethnic communication is caused of course by intensity of international contacts which, in turn, is defined by specifics of the most ethnocontact zone and its ethnostructure.

So, it is necessary to consider how various scientists interpret the concept "international communication", basic for our research, which was widely adopted in recent years, especially taking into account that researchers put contents identical to the concept "Interethnic communication" in the concept "interethnic communication" which is used so often.

F. S. Babeyko considers the Interethnic communication as "the active work of the nations and nationalities of mutual knowledge and expression of the relation caused by social requirement to national".

Z. T. Gasanov determines Interethnic communication as "interrelations and relations in the course of which the people belonging to different national communities and adhering to different religious views exchange experience, cultural wealth, thoughts, feelings" [6].

I. I. Serova considers that interethnic communication should be considered as process of interaction and interference of representatives of various social and ethnic communities thanks to which there is an exchange of activity products, information,

transfer of experience, labor skills, and also spiritual needs are shown and satisfied, the moral and estimated norms and rules defining the relations of people of various nationalities are developed and the social and psychological qualities essentially influencing character, content and level of the interpersonal relations of representatives of various nationalities are formed (Serova, 2010).

The essence of interethnic relations is treated by different experts approximately equally. G. T. Tavadov defines the international relations as "... the relations developing between the nations during their interaction and also between representatives of the nations at the personal level within the multinational state" [13].

The interethnic communication assumes existence in national and public consciousness of installation on goodwill to international contacts, on respect for national attributes and features, for cultural differences, for history, language, traditions, symbols and beliefs of subjects of communication.

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Interethnic communication assumes recognition of an absolute equivalence, equivalence and equality of representatives of various nationalities and rejection of various forms of nationalism destroying climate of the international relations in society.

So, the phenomenon " Interethnic communication" reflects a various range of interactions and relationship between representatives of various national communities in their modern and retrospective key as the history of the interethnic relations registers in memory of these or those people and is transmitted through generation to generation or with positive practice of international contacts, or with negative.

Interethnic communication is a determination of interrelation and a relation in the course of which the people belonging to different national communities and adhering to different religious views exchange experience, cultural wealth, thoughts, feelings. The culture of such communication depends on general level, on ability to perceive and respect the universal rules and morals [2].

Having analysed a large number of the existing definitions of the concept "culture of Interethnic communication". we have developed the following author's definition. Interethnic communication is a sociocultural phenomenon as which maintenance the interaction of representatives of various national groups and communities determined by ethnocultural, historical and mental characteristics during which the culture of international communication, specific to each society, the region, the state, reflecting key tendencies in development of the international relations and the prospects of formation of dialogue of cultures .

It is known, the regulatory issue of the international relations is urgent not only for Russia, but also other multinational states. At the heart of success in case of interaction of people of different nationalities there shall be their mutual aspiration —

to find effective methods of harmonization of the real relations; creation of the friendly environment of interethnic communication without essential change multiethnic society. The embodiment of this purpose would promote satisfaction of ethnocultural and ethnolanguage interests of all citizens of the state, preserving its integrity, unity.

In scientific and publicistic literature the term Interethnic communication began to meet in the second half of the 20th century in the context of international and patriotic education. The analysis of the majority of modern researches shows that Interethnic communication represents Basic Element of the international relations. The basis of culture of Interethnic communication is constituted by national and universal values, exactly, they determine behavior of the person, allow to estimate to it the acts, actions and, of course, behavior of people of other cultures from the point of view of their certain notions and to choose constructive methods of Interethnic communication.

The culture of Interethnic communication emphasizes a humanistic orientation of international communication in which each person acts as the supreme value. The culture of international communication assumes good breeding of such qualities as a capability to empathy, love for the country, national pride, ethnocultural tolerance.

The analysis of researches shows that a significant amount of philosophical, sociological and psychology and pedagogical literature is devoted to a problem of the international relations and international communication. The philosophical aspect of this problem is presented in N. A. Berdyaev, L. N. Gumilev, N. O. Lossky,, etc. Communication in general is considered in philosophical works of Zh. V. Ilyenkov, M. I. Setrova, etc. The ethnosociological aspect of the studied problem is presented in works Yu. V. Arutyunyana, L. M. Drobizheva, etc.

Each people have national peculiarities, traditions, standards of behavior of people which can affect the interpersonal relations in collective.

V. G. Krysko notes that in multinational collective also the relations connected with maintenance of stable relations between representatives of one nationality i.e. grouping on a national sign are rather actively shown. In this case the ethnic microgroup representing the association of people of one nationality which is characterized by uniform language, the general national and psychological features and ethnocultural consciousness has to become object of educational influence.

It is especially valuable in forming of multinational collective A.S. Makarenko's experience, the author of the theory of creation of collective and creation of educational activities in it. According to the doctrine of the outstanding teacher at the initial stage of forming of collective the purpose of the teacher is creation of an asset which along with other important functions described by A.S. Makarenko will promote adaptation of representatives of the few nation to class conditions.

The problem of Interethnic communication has the high importance and relevance in the solution of many socio-political, sociocultural, economic and interpersonal problems of all world community.

The problem of formation of positive culture of international communication acts priority in system of measures for ensuring national and civilization security as

the international relations which are implemented in rather conflictual option at the present stage act as a factor of threat of stable and safe functioning of civilization space.

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