

## **Introduction**

The changes in the socio-political life of the countries over the past decade, inevitably led to a change in the spiritual and moral guidelines and content of the forms of social consciousness. Today the problem of intercultural communication has become vital in the global context of mutual cooperation and understanding. Integration processes and transcultural interactions make the world increasingly interconnected and coherent. Mankind has gradually and consistently transferred to the large-scale communication not only within countries and continents, but also in entire world community. Modern development of international relations is based on the development of cross-cultural space (the opening of borders, the penetration of cultures, etc.).

Analysis of international experience shows that the cooperation of children and youth contributes to mutual understanding and peaceful dialogue between nations, educating of the younger generation in the spirit of tolerance and interest in other cultures. The issues of intercultural communication occupy a strong position not only in the sphere of scientific thought, but also in resolving the problems of ethno-political, social and economic situation in the world. Changing paradigms of social development, the dramatic changes in the economy of the countries, the sharp social differentiation, the change in the position of the individual in a society, have created a fundamentally new situation - the younger generation in society.

The rich potential of the framework of intercultural communication has been embedded in the education system, including non-formal education. General history of creation and development of non-formal (additional) education, a single child and youth movement was one of the most important preconditions for establishment of the modern educational system. Very important place for the formation of a culture of peace and mutual understanding among the younger generation takes The literacy that is needed every man in the third millennium.

The problem of training the younger generation to intercultural communication considered in a number of recent studies takes into account the specifics of the direction of their professional activities, presenting a problem mainly due to the linguistic approach.

Based on this rationale, the object of the study is to investigate intercultural communication in international education, between home students and international students from the perspective of the first group. Based on the literature, important factors that have been related to intercultural communication include anxiety-uncertainty, ethnocentrism, intercultural communication competence, and intercultural contact. We will discuss the limitations and gaps in intercultural communication literature and practice.

The aim of study: the process of formation of readiness of children to intercultural communication.

Research objectives:

1. Determine the nature of the phenomenon of intercultural communication."
2. Identify the features of formation of readiness of children to intercultural communication in educational institutions.
3. Develop a model of children's readiness for further intercultural communication through education.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **Aspects of intercultural communication**

#### **1. Essence and meaning of the term "communication"**

Communication is the essence of human interaction and learning. It is a basic human right and essential to our quality of life as a social species.

Communication is a process of exchanging information and meaning across space and time between humans and other living organisms and information systems, using various technical or natural means. The information exchange includes creating, editing and sending messages or information. It requires a sender, a message, a medium and a recipient. There are many ways of communicating and many different language methods. Speech and language are only part of the communication process. In the process of development of human society, communication has acquired two major, seemingly contradictory, but especially important trends:

- By communicating we relate to others and interact with them, share feelings and information. The whole spectrum of human emotion arises and develops in the process of communication. Thanks to communication people have the opportunity to regulate both their own behavior and the behavior of others.
- Communication is the most important factor for the formation of human personality. Through it we demonstrate our uniqueness, express and pass on to others our own experiences. Exchange of information is not just transmitting or receiving, it also creates and forms new emotional states.

Studying the processes of human communication deals with three types of communication:

- Verbal communication, involving listening to a person to understand the meaning of a message. Verbal communication is direct. It can be a face-to-face conversation, a phone call, or an internet voice call. Human speech is the most universal resource of communication so far least of the meaning of the message is lost. When we talk about verbal communication, we usually assume unintentional, spontaneous use of the language resources.
- Written communication, in which a message is read. The message can be delivered by writing on paper or by e-mail. The effectiveness of written communication depends on the style of writing, the words that are used, the grammar, the accuracy and clarity of expression.
- Nonverbal communication, involving observing a person and inferring meaning. It is behavior that communicates without words, though it often may be accompanied by words. In the direct contact we not only speak, but use, gestures, facial expressions and more. While talking, we actually converse with the whole body, and in this sense the communicative

process turns out to be incomplete if we do not use body language as well. Kinesic behavior is communication through body movement, e.g., posture, gestures, facial expressions, proximity and space on communication and eye contact. The meaning of such behavior varies across countries. Minor variations in body language, speech rhythms, and punctuality can often cause mistrust and misperception of the situation among cross-cultural parties. Body language expresses feelings and conveys emotional states. Studies have shown that in everyday communication human speech takes 7%, sounds and intonation 38% and 53% is taken by non-verbal behavior.

- Paraverbal communication, involving the voice, its loudness, speed, tone, intonation, pauses and accents. These are all things that affect different aspects of human perception - emotion, rational thinking, etc.

In practice, communication is as different as people are. Generally, it can be described as a process of intentionally stimulating meaning in other humans through the use of symbols. However, depending on the situation or the roles that we play, the following types of communication can be described:

- Informal communication - it is used in personal relationships between people - free time, friendship, love, etc. It is an inherent human quality to try to establish such relations, but this requires specific skills called communication skills.
- Role communication - it is a kind of formal communication determined by the position that a person occupies (teacher - pupil, boss - worker).
- Business communication - this is a form of interpersonal communication, which aims to achieve a mutually acceptable position or contract. This communication has always a previously set goal.
- One-way communication - communication, where one party is leading and it takes responsibility for the other (parent - small child, therapist - patient).

Communication can also be classified as interpersonal and mass communication. Interpersonal communication usually lacks a mediator and is done through direct contact between the communication partners. The instantaneous feedback has a special importance for the effective interpersonal communication. Typical for the mass communication is the presence of a mediator who serves as a channel for transmitting the message. The role of an intermediary role in most cases is played by various mass media.

Lots of frameworks theorize the relationship between communication and culture while using different approaches and assumptions. There are over 250 definitions for the term "culture". For the first time the term is used by Cicero (45 BC), derivative from the latin word