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THE IMPACT OF INTERPERSONAL INTERACTIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOLERANCE CULTURE IN INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

Interpersonal interactions are pivotal in fostering a culture of tolerance within the realm of intercultural communication. This symbiotic relationship between individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds shapes not only their perceptions of one another but also their ability to navigate cultural disparities. At its essence, tolerance culture is nurtured through the exchange of ideas, beliefs, and experiences that occur during these interactions. Such engagements provide opportunities for individuals to engage with and learn from those with different perspectives and cultural values. By actively listening, showing empathy, and maintaining an open mind, individuals can develop a deeper understanding and appreciation of cultural diversity, thus promoting tolerance and acceptance.

Moreover, interpersonal interactions serve as a platform for challenging stereotypes, biases, and misconceptions that hinder intercultural understanding. Meaningful dialogue and exchange humanize the "other" and break down barriers dividing communities. This process of personal connection and empathy-building is

crucial for fostering trust and solidarity across cultural boundaries. However, navigating these interactions isn't without its challenges. Communication barriers, cultural misunderstandings, and power dynamics can complicate intercultural interactions, potentially leading to conflicts or tensions. It's imperative for individuals to approach these interactions with humility, respect, and a willingness to learn to foster constructive dialogue and mutual understanding.

The study of interpersonal interactions, particularly within the context of tolerance culture in intercultural communication, has garnered significant interest from researchers and scholars across various fields such as communication studies, psychology, sociology, and anthropology. Notable figures like Erving Goffman, George Herbert Mead, Charles Horton Cooley, George Simmel, Harold Garfinkel, Milton J. Bennett, Geert Hofstede, Edward T. Hall, Sherry Ortner, Richard D. Lewis, Serhiy Artunov, Eduard Bahramov and others have made substantial contributions to understanding this phenomenon.

Cross-cultural studies have shown that individuals anticipate intercultural interactions differently based on their cultural backgrounds and experiences. Participants from collectivist cultures tend to prioritize group harmony and indirect communication cues, while those from individualistic cultures may focus more on assertiveness and directness. Cultural stereotypes and biases influence individuals' expectations and behaviors during intercultural encounters, with negative stereotypes leading to apprehension or distrust.

However, exposure to intercultural experiences and cultural diversity training can enhance individuals' abilities to anticipate interactions more accurately and adaptively. Such experiences foster greater flexibility and open-mindedness, enabling individuals to approach intercultural interactions with curiosity rather than apprehension.

Communication plays a pivotal role in shaping cultural stereotypes and perceptions. Through constant exchanges, individuals convey information about their cultural identities, practices, and worldviews, contributing to the formation and reinforcement of stereotypes. Recognizing the influence of communication in this process is crucial for promoting cultural understanding and tolerance.

The abovementioned approves that it is necessary to implement various educational and training programs to increase the level of tolerance, because they:

1. Raise awareness about different cultures, religions, backgrounds, and identities. By providing accurate information and dispelling stereotypes, they help individuals develop a more nuanced understanding of diversity.

2. Promote empathy by encouraging participants to see things from different perspectives. This helps individuals recognize the humanity in others and understand the impact of discrimination and prejudice.

3. Teach communication skills such as active listening, conflict resolution, and constructive dialogue, enabling individuals to engage in respectful interactions with people from diverse backgrounds.

4. Challenge biases and stereotypes by providing opportunities for critical reflection and dialogue. Participants learn to recognize their own biases and understand how they can influence attitudes and behaviors towards others.

5. Create safe spaces where individuals can openly discuss sensitive topics related to diversity and inclusion. This fosters a supportive environment for learning and growth, where participants feel comfortable expressing their thoughts and experiences.

6. Empower them to become advocates for tolerance and inclusion in their communities. They learn how to identify and address discrimination, prejudice, and inequality, contributing to the creation of more inclusive societies.

Legal regulation also plays a crucial role in maintaining a culture of tolerance within society. Tolerance, defined as the acceptance and respect of diverse beliefs, opinions, and lifestyles, is essential for fostering peaceful coexistence and social harmony. While interpersonal interactions and cultural norms significantly contribute to the cultivation of tolerance, legal frameworks provide essential safeguards and mechanisms to uphold these values and protect the rights of individuals and groups.

Firstly, legal regulation establishes the foundation for equality and non-discrimination within society. Laws prohibiting discrimination based on characteristics such as race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, and disability ensure that all individuals are treated fairly and with dignity. By enshrining these principles in law,

societies send a clear message that intolerance and prejudice have no place in civil society.

Moreover, legal frameworks provide mechanisms for addressing hate speech, hate crimes, and other forms of intolerance. Laws criminalizing hate speech and incitement to violence protect marginalized communities from harassment, discrimination, and physical harm. By holding perpetrators of intolerance accountable for their actions, legal regulation helps deter the spread of hatred and intolerance within society.

Furthermore, legal regulation promotes diversity and inclusivity by ensuring equal access to opportunities and resources for all individuals. Anti-discrimination laws in employment, education, housing, and public services help mitigate systemic barriers that marginalized groups may face. By promoting diversity and inclusivity, legal frameworks contribute to the creation of environments where individuals from different backgrounds feel valued, respected, and empowered to fully participate in society.

Additionally, legal regulation fosters dialogue, reconciliation, and social cohesion by providing avenues for resolving disputes and addressing grievances. Mechanisms such as alternative dispute resolution, mediation, and restorative justice offer peaceful means of resolving conflicts and building understanding between conflicting parties. By facilitating constructive engagement and dialogue, legal regulation promotes mutual respect and tolerance among diverse individuals and communities.

Investigating the influence of interpersonal interactions on the development of a culture of tolerance in international communication, in particular the role of legal regulation in supporting a culture of tolerance, one cannot ignore the question of the role of international and intercultural organizations in the formation and maintenance of legal standards of tolerance, because they also play a vital role in the formation and maintenance of legal standards of tolerance on a global scale. As we have found out international and intercultural organizations:

1) such as the United Nations (UN), UNESCO, and the Council of Europe, establish norms and standards related to tolerance through various declarations, conventions, and resolutions. These documents outline principles of human rights, non-

discrimination, and respect for diversity, providing a framework for legal standards at the national and international levels.

2) monitor the implementation of legal standards of tolerance by member states through mechanisms such as human rights committees, special rapporteurs, and treaty bodies. They collect data, conduct investigations, and issue reports on instances of discrimination, hate speech, and violence, holding governments accountable for their commitments to tolerance and human rights.

3) provide technical assistance and capacity-building support to member states in developing and implementing laws and policies that promote tolerance and combat discrimination. This includes legal reforms, training programs for law enforcement officials, and awareness-raising campaigns to address societal prejudices.

4) such as the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the European Union (EU), facilitate dialogue and cooperation among member states to promote tolerance and intercultural understanding. They convene conferences, workshops, and intergovernmental meetings where policymakers, experts, and civil society representatives exchange best practices and develop strategies for addressing intolerance and promoting diversity.

5) provide legal assistance and advocacy support to individuals and groups who are victims of discrimination or persecution based on their identity. They offer resources, legal representation, and advocacy campaigns to raise awareness of human rights violations and seek justice for victims.

In conclusion, while interpersonal interactions are central to fostering tolerance culture, legal regulation provides essential safeguards, ensuring equality and addressing intolerance within society, when educational and training programs serve as catalysts for promoting tolerance by nurturing empathy, understanding, and respect for diversity, ultimately fostering more inclusive and harmonious communities. At the same time international and intercultural organizations play a crucial role in shaping legal standards of tolerance by setting norms, monitoring compliance, providing support and assistance, and fostering dialogue and cooperation among states and societies. Through their efforts, they contribute to the advancement of a more just,

inclusive, and tolerant world. Together, they promote peaceful coexistence and empower diverse individuals and communities.

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СОЦІАЛЬНІ, ПСИХОЛОГІЧНІ ТА КУЛЬТУРНІ АСПЕКТИ СТРЕСОСТІЙКОСТІ ОСОБИСТОСТІ

Дослідження проблем стресостійкості особистості давно викликає науковий інтерес вчених, а період війни в Україні зумовлює необхідність глибшого