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## **TOLERANCE INTERNET USERS IN CONDITION OF WAR AGGRESSION**

Ukraine is in a difficult geopolitical situation today. However, the clash of political interests is observed not only in the country, but also in people's minds. At the moment, each citizen of Ukraine is a subject of informational warfare. In the period of social and political instability caused by external military aggression, there is an urgent need for population to update knowledge on the real state of hostilities, exchange rates, political processes, etc. The role of the media in this respect is growing. The most popular source of public information are the media, and the main medium of today is the Internet. According to a study conducted in Ukraine by Google in 2012, the number of regular Internet users is 56%. And in the age group of 16-24 years, their number is 96%. Among the online activities of Ukrainian Internet users the most common are searching for information via search engines – 92%, communication in social networks – 88%, reading news – 84%, and checking email – 75%. Social networks are the main field of communication in the Internet. This can be argued on the basis of research company Gemius Ukraine, which presented the data on 20 of the most popular sites that had been visited by Ukrainians in December 2014. Among them are: Google.com – 76.2%, Vk.com – 65.2%, Mail.ru – 59.0%, Youtube.com – 54.4%, Yandex.ua – 53.9%, Facebook.com – 35%, Wikipedia.org – 32.3%, Однокласники – 31%. The majority of Ukrainian audience is actively engaged in Vk.com, Facebook.com and Однокласники.

The communication between Internet users is the projection of communication between people in real life. However, the communication in network is different; in some cases it can carry both positive and negative consequences. The latter include: voluntary contact, pursuit of atypical behavior, lack of unity of space and time, the lack of nonverbal information and more. It can be concluded from these observations that the vast majority of users consider the Internet as a stand-alone environment in which activity has no real consequences. Because of this, communication on the Internet is atypical, free, intimate and open. In such circumstances tact in communication between participants communications is reduced and the plot of the message is more important than its form. Today the Internet is the most intolerant media. Scholars differentiate between 3 types of intolerance: hidden, verbal and aggressive behavior. On the Internet, the borders between the last two types are only conditional. In fact, each intolerant expression is not only the author's own thought, but at the same time is a call for intolerant behavior and its propaganda. In the conditions of military aggression, social unrest increases, and there is a great responsibility on the media in reporting objective facts in socially constructive way of thinking. Ethnically or politically intolerant thesis highlighted in the media can trigger specific criminal effect of the population. Utterances with hate, as the phenomenon of verbal intolerance directed in such a context, can be equivalent to the incitement of ethnic hatred (in Criminal Code Ukraine it is punishable by imprisonment for up to 5 years). However, in social networks, each individual user has no such responsibility, and is free to express his thoughts and convictions. Thus in condition of military aggression, Internet environment becomes the field of confrontations and supports social tensions. The tolerance of Internet users is equivalent to their tolerance in real life, and verbal battles between different socio-political beliefs on social networks reflect their desired behavior in real social environment.

Being a tool, Internet should be used constructively. Today, society must create cells for unity, understanding and constructive solution to current issues. Tolerant relationship to each other is the key to effective communication, which in contrast to social unrest, can and should offer life-giving results.

### **LITERATURE**

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