

Dear readers!

The tradition of scientific understanding the space of social reality as a space of social communication originates from Wittgenstein's linguistic turn, consistently and powerfully manifesting itself in the phenomenology of A. Schütz, the discursive theory of Apel-Habermas, the constructions of structuralists and linguist philosophers. In the event that the main subject of this understanding – the intersubjective space of activity – acquires new constructive features, there is an urgent need for constitutional support of ideas, stereotypes or cultural artifacts relevant to modern society.

Changes in the contours of the communicative environment, and therefore some properties of a person and human communication, the formation of an expanded consciousness and a change in the roles of participants in the communication process, the challenges of the active implementation of communication technologies in all spheres of life, communication with artificial intelligence, the danger of dehumanization of the communicative subject – these and other problems are focal for modern researchers.

The authors of the issue **“Problems of Communicative Reality as a Discursive Social Space”** also participated in the discussion of these problems. We hope that their texts, devoted both to theoretical and methodological investigations in the research field of social interactions, and to the understanding of new communicative experience in various spheres of human activity, will soon become the property of modern scientific discourse.

The study of the concept of communication in topological methodology is presented in the article by **Maryna Kolinko, Halyna Petryshyn** and **Halyna Chumak**. The authors emphasize that the sociocultural transformations forming the model of the global world and changing the national-political landscape simultaneously intensify intercultural contacts, international relations, and the mutual relations of social communities at various levels. Therefore, communication becomes a panoptic research method, with the help of which not only the communicative process is structured and systematized, but also the anthropological meaning of communication as a holistic phenomenon is revealed. In other words, modern communication should be understood as a metadiscourse that should exist, creating syntheses that connect people, transforming the communicative space into the interaction of life worlds.

Lidia Safonik explores sensual life discourse in the context of “other” sociocultural experience in her articles. The beginning of such a discourse formation, according to the author, is determined by the legitimation of the horizontal principle in social relations. Applying the methodological procedure of distinguishing sensory perception/feeling and sensory understanding/meaning at the level of feelings and at the level of intellect, the author singles out the contribution of sensory perception and

sensory understanding in the formation of life discourse and concludes that the demand for the constitution of existential meanings of life organizing grows under the influence of the increasing degree of individual freedom of a person and formation of an open communicative life space. It is in the field of arbitrary horizontal relations that a person is most motivated to active search for meanings in the “feelings/physicality” coordinates. At the “level of feelings” these meanings are conceptualized by “common sense” and the right direction of life, at the “level of physicality” by reflective thinking, appropriate discursive ethical practices and worldview, as well as cognitive orientations.

The process of forming, defining and characterizing the “post-truth” discourse is presented in his article by **Kyrylo Melekyestsev**. Exploring the contemporary media space, he shows how different political forces use the characteristics of “post-truth” for their own purposes in relation to historical narratives. The author concludes that from the point of view of historical politics, post-truth dissemination methods create a tempting prospect of ensuring the ideological unity of the nation or its part.

Internal stability is facilitated by the formation of an ideological and informational climate in which history consisted only of the heroism of “Us” and various images and captures of “our old territories” by “Others”. However, such a historical policy, although useful in the internal “information bubble” of an individual country, can be easily exposed and deconstructed by neighboring states (condemned as “Others” and accused of various historical offences), or by political rivals. Relying on the charisma and cognitive bias of “post-truth”, propagandists and political manipulators use it to strengthen existing political support, to attract media consumers and increase their confidence in the correctness of their ideology. However, despite such “utilitarian positivity”, its use is a marker of misinformation, anti-intellectualism and deception.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the of the modern educational space transformation is summarized in their article by **Natalia Ishchuk** and **Iryna Vasyuk**. The formation of a new paradigm of interpersonal communication is analyzed on the example of the discursive practices used in education to improve “human capital”, educate “informational people”, and form the “knowledge economy”.

The specifics of the educational space development in the conditions of the information society are determined, the decisive role of Internet technology in this process is shown, and the most significant innovative factors of the Internet are systematized. A conclusion is made about the ambivalence of the influence of distance digital education on the student's personality in the discourse of education (self-education) and upbringing. It is proved that its advantages and disadvantages arise not only from the peculiarities of the Internet technology, but also from

the anthropological peculiarities of the perception of information in the Internet.

Its positive educational and negative ethos potential is systematized. The value of the security mission of the Internet is emphasized, which is confirmed in the article by examples of the educational process organization in Ukraine during the Covid-19 pandemic and in the conditions of the Russian-Ukrainian war.

Ruslan Kutsyk and **Denys Khokhlov** devoted their article to the debunking (deconstruction) of a permanent historical stereotype regarding the perception of the Crimean Tatar people. Emphasizing the relevance of this problem for Ukraine as a place where different civilizations, cultures and religions collide, they consider the main features of the process of stereotyping the image of the Crimean Tatar people and its impact on inter-ethnic communication in Ukraine. In particular: they distinguish the main negative markers-pronouns that were used to denote the Crimean Tatar people (in folklore and classical literature). Scientists find out the main reasons that contribute to the stereotyping of the Crimean Tatar people image and hinder the development of effective communication practices, outline the nature of social interaction and conflictogenity between Crimean Tatars and pro-Russian forces in Crimea before the beginning of the peninsula occupation in 2014. Finally, the authors summarize the main measures that were taken to overcome prejudices against the Crimean Tatars and to establish effective, positive inter-ethnic communication in the midst of Ukrainian society.

In their article, **Yaroslav Pasko** and **Iryna Zaitseva** carry out a socio-philosophical understanding of the valuable role of Ukrainian women in the formation of the European political space in Ukraine. The leading role of femininity in the social delegitimization of imperial colonial markers and the consolidation of civil society is substantiated. The influence of modern liberal feminist discourse, concepts of "social welfare" and Soviet clientelism on the formation of political demands of Ukrainian women is studied. The role of Ukrainian women in the formation of democratic social alternatives, which are the basis for modern social transformation, is understood. It is emphasized that Ukrainian womanhood acts not only as a factor in preserving national memory, identity, and national sovereignty in conditions of war, but is the driving force behind the embodiment of European democratic communicative identity in Ukrainian society, which is a necessary component of the country's political modernization.

The article by **Inna Golubovych** and **Kateryna Pavlenko** is devoted to the explanation of the basic principles of the situational approach in the light of the modern "spatial turn". The authors conceptualize the synthetic unity of ethos and space, interpret the situation as the space of a responsible individual act, the field of equal

interaction of the individual with the external environment, circumstances, conditions, as well as the state of existence of a "specific material a priori/ a priori scene.

The principles of situational vision are also defined, such as: (a) the primacy of the individual, the existential situation and the secondary nature of any external circumstances and conditions; (b) the principle of "primary historicity"; (c) the principle of "limit-limit situation" as a transcendental-immanent unity; (d) the principle of the situation as a mode of "a priori scene". The thesis that the spatial-situational discourse has significant heuristic resources for the analysis of current socio-cultural and political processes in the modern world is substantiated.

In his article, **Oleg Kubalskyi** makes an attempt to clarify the regularities of an adequate discursive interpretation of science in conditions of social turbulence. For this, based on the socio-communicative methodology, the author makes sense of the relationship between science and philosophy, and also characterizes the state of the modern scientific debate about science in domestic and foreign scientific discourse in such fields as understanding the tasks of post-non-classical science, the possibilities of transforming reality by means of technoscience, the risks of post-academic sciences' development, modes/types of science. The scientific results of the article are the determination of the strengths and weaknesses of science in a socially turbulent space and the justification of new characteristics of science that help to understand the risks and dangers of moving away from traditional academicism.

The issue contains **Bohdan Levyk's** review of the book "BAN RASHISM" by general ed. V. Piskun. Kyiv, Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University, 2023. The author's team of interdisciplinary research, as the reviewer emphasizes, offers an analytical work of a new type of fascism in the 21st century – rashism. The book provides a definition of rashism as an ideology and social practice today, reveals the essential components of its aggressive policy. The review approvingly highlights the scientific team's desire to outline the essence of Ukrainian civilization, which has been opposed to Russian state formations for centuries. In the opinion of the review's author, the main directions of Russia's policy towards Ukraine and Ukrainians in terms of history and variability of territorial borders have been successfully summarized. It is noted that it is necessary to oppose the aggressive practices of the Russian state not only on the military front, but also on the information front. The relevance of the all-Ukrainian dialogue and communication with Western countries, which is the key to the victory and development of the Ukrainian nation, is emphasized.

Issue Editors