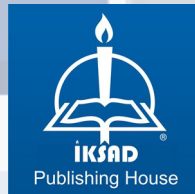


IMMIGRANT COMMUNICATION

Prof. Dr. Sedat CERECİ



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Preface

The world is experiencing the years with the highest migration movements. According to statistics, a significant part of the world's population is migrant. Migrants have a very different psychology and character from other people due to their experiences in the migration process. This, in turn, affects the migrant's behavior and communication actions. Immigrants, who experience a heavy psychological trauma during the migration process, sometimes try to live in a oppressed and passive position, and sometimes in a contradictory and aggressive way.

Many countries suffer from migration and immigrants suffer from disadaptation and miscommunication. In the last century, millions of people around the world left the geography where they lived and migrated to other geographies. Migration is often caused by economic, political, cultural or other causes, but it causes major problems. The most important problem with immigrants is adaptation and education of immigrants. This problem challenges both states and local governments. National and local governments try to solve the problem of education and adaptation of immigrants, but it is not possible to say that they are all successful. Some administrations develop projects for immigrants, open courses or directly build immigrant schools. However, as immigration continues, the problem cannot be solved completely. Further efforts, organizations and public support are needed for the adaptation and training of immigrants.

As the education rate decreases, conflict and violence increase, meaningless actions also increase. It is not hopeful for the future of the world for many people. In the world, where untrained immigrants form a mass, problems also increase. Housing, nutrition, working conditions, adaptation to life style and integration of immigrants are problems. However, the fact that immigrants are not educated makes everything difficult.

Many countries suffer from migration from the United States to India, from Turkey to Senegal in the World and immigrants also suffer and cause major problems. The world is going through an age of migration and migration is changing the whole world. However, the change is negative. Immigrants are often not accepted and excluded by the locals. This complicates their adaptation. Being excluded also prevents communication. Immigrants must first learn to communicate for adaptation. For this, they need serious training.

There are almost no countries in the world that do not receive immigration and that do not. All countries are affected by immigration in one way or another. There is an immigration-related movement in all countries, from Australia to Guam, from Belize to Argentina. Immigration, which affects almost all of the world, is not only a physical movement, but also a comprehensive problem with psychological, sociological, economic, political, military and cultural effects. Immigrants and migration movements cause legal problems. There were 542 people who arrived unlawfully by air or boat, in held immigration detention facilities at 31 March 2020 representing 39.5 per cent of the

total immigration detention population. There were also 831 people (60.5 per cent of the total immigration population) who were taken into immigration detention for either overstaying or having their visas cancelled for breaching visa conditions. The biggest problem is that most immigrants are uneducated.

The conditions of the world are getting worse. Wars, conflicts, occupations, hunger, natural disasters, diseases, political and cultural discrimination, racism and religiousness disturb people. Immigrants have many problems, especially language problems, where they migrate. The adaptation process sometimes takes years, sometimes it never happens. Immigrants need institutions and programs to teach them the conditions and rules and to adapt. Local people and the state are in great expectation from immigrants. However, immigrants have great difficulties.

Immigrants must first communicate with their environment for adaptation. They must first speak a language and have a proper understanding and speaking of the language for a healthy communication. In addition to the language of speech, immigrants have to learn and apply cultural codes and behavior very well. There are major problems in this regard. Immigrants need psychological support as well as all life information. An important element of adaptation and communication education has to be psychological support.

Antakya, 2023

Introduction

In the 19th century, the United States was a young and rapidly growing economy. Therefore, it is dependent on skilled immigrants. Immigrants at the time Overpopulated and economically weakened Europe reacted to this. special deals offered to them on the new continent. Even though migration was often the result of hardship, their migration followed. Decisions are largely economically rational considerations and depended heavily on his professional skills. So the waves went away some countries resigned after a while and many immigrants resigned even on the way back when conditions at home improve. There are also parallels between today's Germany and the USA in the 19th century. Century. Regarding the labor base, there is a relatively large proportion in both cases. capital is available. Therefore, from historical experience draw cautious conclusions about immigration to today's Germany will be Access to the labor market for people from third countries has been further liberalized in Germany, country also without much choice for the local job market. attracting suitable specialists. However, immigration incentives with transfer payments. Therefore, effort should be madenot only that these people were given asylum seeker aid, but also thatin fact, they are politically persecuted (Uebele, 2016: 20).Immigrants have experienced great difficulties in every situation, and these problems are reflected in their language of communication and behavior.

In fact, they are politically persecuted.In a speech on November 6, 2001, King Mohammed VI. Morocco officially recognized as an immigration country for the first time. Although the kingdom was

originally more of a transit point to Europe, according to the Moroccan leader, it has now become the home of many legal and illegal immigrants from sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, many Europeans have chosen Morocco as their destination country. For these reasons, he has asked his government to develop a new, globally oriented policy on immigration and asylum, taking into account Morocco's international commitment and the rights of migrants (Ministère de la Communication et de la Culture 2013). This speech refers to a relevant and change in Morocco's migration pattern. While there was still a significant number of European immigrants during the colonial period, this declined steadily throughout the 1960s. With around 4 million Moroccans living abroad today, Morocco has also become one of the most important emigration countries in North Africa during this period. which Morocco was actually a transit country, to a permanent place of residence. The tightening of European border controls prevented many migrants from continuing their journey (Berriane, 2017: 98). Despite all the precautions, there has been a constant influx of immigrants from Morocco to Europe since then.

On September 15, 2014, a boat carrying 250 refugees sank off the coast of Libya. Most of whom drowned. Still at same day another 500 migrants died, their boat on the way from Egypt to Malta was deliberately rammed by human traffickers. These tragedies are just the latest news in one year of irregular migration to Europe of unprecedented proportions. 2014 will be the highs of 2011 when 64,300 irregular immigrants fled from North Africa to Italy, surpassed will. The symbolic mark of 100,000 refugees is exceeded will (Lusenti and Watanabe, 2014: 4). The tragedy

of migration is a great trauma for immigrants as well as a problem for many countries. Immigrants have communication problems for a long time and have difficulties in adaptation.

Since 2015 the migration crisis in Europe has posed new political, economic and security challenges for the European Union, particularly for the countries concerned. At the same time, a versatile discourse has emerged which has become visible to the public especially at the level of vocabulary, e.g. in the form of political catchwords as well as multi-word exegeses. These are characteristics of a dynamic discourse, but also signs of continuous linguistic change (Mészáros, 2019. 296). Immigrants experience many problems, especially language, and the problems they experience directly affect their behavior.

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Migration Problem

Migration is more than a physical movement, it is an action that causes psychological, social, cultural, economic and diplomatic problems (Richter, 2020: 139). Immigration, is firstly certainly a burden for the labor market, unemployed immigrants, social systems and ultimately the local population (Battisti et al, 2015: 11). Migration also causes traumatic consequences in terms of the psychology and behavior of immigrants.

Migration is the biggest problem of the modern age. However, immigrants being uneducated is a bigger problem. Uneducated immigrants experience adaptation and integration problems. The lack of communication skills also aggravates the problems (Maier, 2017: 13). Some countries organize training courses and projects for immigrants. Communication and adaptation training is given to immigrants. Immigrants need more psychological and cultural information than their physical needs. Immigrant behaviors affect the adaptation and integration process of immigrants and are effective in becoming an individual in society (Boneva and Frieze, 2001: 487). Immigrant behavior is of vital importance for the security and harmony of immigrants.

The immigrant is experiencing some kind of trauma. He has abandoned his old life and culture and tries to get used to a new lifestyle. Some situations force immigrants. For this, it needs support and training. Immigrants need communication education the most because life develops and continues with communication (Andersson, 2022: 273).

The immigrant has to learn and apply everything from where the language is spoken to how to speak, from the body language in the new culture to special idioms. Adaptation and integration can only be achieved this way.

The troublesome process of migration and the phase of getting used to new life are overcome by communication. Communication provides immigrants with opportunities to share their problems, find solutions to problems, understand life and have fun (Rudiger and Spencer, 2003: 41). The adaptation and integration processes of immigrants are complemented by a series of communication activities and practices. Problems caused by migration and the process of getting to know new life require serious training.

Some countries take immigrant education seriously and organize private schools, courses and training programs for them. The educational processes include elements such as knowing the environment, knowing the cultural approach, knowing the economic, social and political conditions, and applying the information (Ferreta et al, 2018: 66). Immigrant education equips immigrants with the necessary knowledge and experience and also makes them feel good. Immigrant education is the first and most important solution to migrant problems.

Some countries are developing policies to help immigrants overcome trauma as soon as possible and to facilitate adaptation and integration. In principle, people with immigration background have access to the full range of offers provided that they have health insurance. This is mainly during the asylum procedure or They are in primary care,

they also have health insurance. There are also special (psychosocial) offers for people with a refugee background in Austria. to dispose of. However, it cannot be concluded that psychosocial support services are provided adequately and appropriately, ie. H. needs-based and need-based, accessible and known to the target group. As a result, sometimes it is difficult for them take advantage of suitable offers or take advantage of some offers of the target group (Weigl and Gaiswinkler, 2019: 71). In a way, immigrants are the people who have the most problems in the world. They are people who are far from the settlement they know, alien to the environment and atmosphere, and feel crushed.

A number of studies confirm various potential barriers or barriers to access when people with a migrant background take advantage of current offers in the healthcare system. In principle, these barriers also exist when using psychosocial support services. Data on the use of certain psychosocial support/treatment services by people from different immigration backgrounds (Ma et al, 2022: 22). The biggest problem that immigrants cause in economy and social life is their psychological trauma.

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Anatomy of Migration

Numerous stories, novels and movies are built on the theme of immigration. Migration is an issue that can attract everyone's attention with its dramatic and exciting structure and interesting results (Haug, and Sauer, 2006: 26). People often migrate voluntarily or involuntarily and cannot think of the consequences of migration. Migration includes a lot of psychological effects, anxiety, fear and hope, as well as physical difficulties. Therefore, migration is not only a physical movement, but an action that affects the entire structure of man (Dao and others, 2016: 28). People have migrated throughout history and the causes and consequences of migrations have changed according to the conjuncture.

Migration is an action to find better, more comfortable and safer physically and spiritually is defined as a sociological and anthropological. The fact that migration is now an intercontinental movement is interpreted as the fact that people, in spite of all possibilities in the modern age, feel safe and unwell (Brettell, 2009: 665). Migration since the early ages is mostly due to concerns about nutrition and shelter, then with security concerns and in the modern age with work and money concerns.

Roughly, migration, which is defined as people being displaced for different reasons and living in another place, is characterized as a movement that causes economic, political, cultural and many other effects all over the world and leads to many problems (Dingle and Drake, 2007: 119). Political problems, disagreements, customs, education and

work obligations, marriages, job assignments, religious and racial reasons lead people to immigration (Khan et al., 2012: 28). Some of the immigrants are willing / voluntary, while others are made obligatory or involuntary.

Migration is directly related to politics, military discipline, economy, industry, unemployment, science, inventions, medicine, sociology, religion, technology, art and all other branches. While people migrate, they carry many things and thoughts with them. They have to change their lifestyle with immigration. The change caused by migration affects all life and where it lives (Brücker, 2013: 35). Even a person's immigration affects a large number of people, directly or indirectly. Issues such as industrialization, environmental problems, urbanization, health are directly related to migration. While many people attribute migration to economic reasons, migration is a multidimensional and multi-cause movement (Cereci, 2019: 20). In some countries, migration means all of life.

People's movements from one country—or even continent—to another have had a significant impact on the flow of ideas, innovation, economic development, trade, and investments. This spread of ideas and knowledge is vital for the new economic landscape of the world. However, the recent rapid increase in the number of foreign-born people and the massive waves of migrants have led to heated debates in many developed countries regarding the impact of immigrants and the subsequent social and economic shocks in host countries. Migrant sending countries are also concerned about the loss of their working

population, and on the effect of brain drain (Gheasi and Nijkamp, 2017: 10). The efforts of the states to prevent migration cannot work, they cannot prevent migration.

One of the necessary conditions for human life is the feeling of belonging to the place where man lives. Feeling belonging to the place where he lives, brings with him confidence and peace (Ralph and Staeheli, 2011: 525). Migration is damaging all these. People can not find in the new settlement where they have left before they lived and left. This is a spiritual state (Leon and Dziegielewski, 1999: 77). Newly settled place, the environment is very similar to the old, even though the people there are very familiar, initially due to the first foreigner concerns and concerns are experienced for a while.

Migration is not only a physical movement, but perhaps an affect that affects a person's spiritual existence and behavior. In this context, communication, which is basically a spiritual action, is gaining a new form with the migration and immigrants feel the need for communication (Collett and Gidley, 2012: 34). Although migrants move to a new place with new hopes, dreams or promises, the effects, memories, friendships, material or spiritual remnants of the place they live in before constitute some problems. At the very least, they need intensive communication to share troubles and to get used to the new place as soon as possible (Taglieri, 2013: 141). At this point, they need tools, environments, guides that are easily accessible.

Migrants who are in a state of surprise and anxiety because of physical and emotional change are looking for people from where they

are prepared to migrate, to feel close to themselves, to discuss their concerns, and to learn what can be done where they migrate. The facilities and activities provided by the official institutions on this subject are very useful (Arbogast, 2016: 63). Migration, which is a struggle for survival, is no longer an individual or a group, it is a social movement. Every phase of migration directly affects the society and leads to new forms and structures in social structure (Wiese, 2010: 149). Most of the migrants are settled in the same or near places, because they are concerned about continuing to live by adapting to the new settlement.

Immigration drags huge masses along with alluvium. Many thoughts, behaviors, habits and anxiety come with many people. Small or large, migration is a movement that changes the world (Fuchs and others, 2018: 89). The new world is being reshaped with immigration and new media. Migration movements and the presence of immigrants force states to make new plans, and change people's behavior and attitudes.

Although economic effects of migration have been extensively studied, the social effects have received less attention. However, they are very important and very closely linked to the much more studied economic effects. The social effects of migration amongst others consist of change in family composition, family separations and the abandonment of old people, child outcomes in terms of labour, health and education (Markova, 2010: 7). Migration sometimes separates family members. Some individuals live in the homeland, while others migrate to new settlements. Separation of individuals is one of the negative effects of migration.

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Communication Problems of Immigrants

The first problem experienced by those who migrated to a new settlement is the problem of belonging to the newly settled place. This is because the effects of the old settlement, where the emotional migration begins, still remain intact in the memory, in the emotional world (Kenneth and Naerssen, 2003: 72). Migrants encountering a new environment and new people are trying to adapt to the new settlement by looking for a familiar acquaintance, an article, a voice. It's not time to feel any belonging. Everything is very new and unfamiliar (Roa, 2016: 237). A new settlement, the new people, the new conditions to get used to and to feel self-educated, large-minded people in a shorter time for real people, uneducated, narrow-minded people have great problems in this regard (Reed-Danahay and Brettell, 2008: 69). Especially those who migrate due to economic or cultural reasons feel that they belong to the new settlement after a long time, some of them do not have this feeling.

While migration is a heavy psychological burden in itself, there is also a physical weight of migration. Preparation, transportation, preparation of new settlement area, installation of goods, infrastructure expenses etc. it is a great distress for man (Niebuhr, 2006: 21). At the new place of migration, trying to keep some pieces of old life alive is another problem. Leaving old life alone is a cause of depression (Kaushik and Drolet, 2018: 9). One of the biggest problems of immigrants is their fearful and cautious attitudes at the place they migrate, as well as their cautious behavior towards the people they settle in. In the beginning, no one quickly adopt and communicate with each other (Budarick, 2016:

173). While the process of adaptation and adaptation is sometimes completed in a few days, sometimes it takes months, years.

One of the issues that migrants suffer most is that they cannot find someone who will introduce them to the environment and culture and introduce themselves to the inhabitants. They clearly need a guide (Kofman, 2018: 42). Almost everyone who immigrates is trying to be with the people who know the same fate in their immediate surroundings, who come from the same place, if possible, they already know. A new environment, new people and a new culture always confuse, bocalat, sometimes turn into obsession (Romankiewicz et al., 2016: 104). When migrants cannot communicate with those around them, they are stretched, they think they are inadequate, they are overwhelmed.

While a large number of immigrants in the world have communication problems in the places they migrate, especially immigrant children face great difficulties in education (Babane, 2020: 9). Child immigrants cannot adapt to education and fail due to lack of communication. Although some schools have language support and guidance programs for migrant children, they are not sufficient (Amirpur, 2010: 60). Women and children, who need communication the most during the migration process, often bear the heaviest burden of migration.

No one emigrates for arbitrary reasons, and moves from one place to another for a more peaceful, comfortable and safer life. However, the first subject to which migrants are compulsory is the need to adapt to the conditions and culture of the place they are newly settled (Fielmua et al., 2017: 165). Like other indigenous people, migrants must first respect the

law and then respect ethics and social values. While it is difficult to follow the rules introduced for the first time under the heavy burden of immigration, adaptation with the help of the people in the region is facilitated (Gemenne & Blocher, 2016: 8). One of the first conditions for adaptation and orientation is the provision of adequate means and means of communication for migrants.

“In the individualized and de-traditionalized society - to which immigrant families are also exposed to the pressure to adapt - the feeling of social belonging and identification with the social value system (social identity) is conveyed far more strongly through good integration into the employment system (professional and consumer identity) than through anchoring in traditional "social-moral" milieus. Therefore, social marginalization must have an extremely negative impact on the social identity development of the young migrants, who are more individualized than their parents affect” (Gaitanides, 1996: 37). In fact, communication has all the positive implications for the migrant's well-being, adaptation and integration.

Effective integration is only possible in societies based on equal rights, duties and opportunities in which cultural diversity is respected and in the hurdles for integration, especially discrimination, racism and xenophobia, to be reduced. The people and public officials in particular should reflect the ethnic and understand and appreciate cultural diversity and be aware of gender perspective (Orton, 2021. 44). In a developed society, the well-being of immigrants, adaptation and integration processes are also easily ensured.

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Migration Time in the World

Mass migrations, which accelerated in the 20th century, increased in the 21st century in a way that could pose a problem all over the world; Migration has also caused many problems in social and cultural environments. The communication, adaptation and integration problem of immigrants has become serious in a way that changes the structures of the countries (Breuer, 2011: 29) . While immigration, which is a troublesome process, causes a natural trauma in immigrant psychology, it also affects the immigrant's communication actions and communication language. While many immigrants experience communication problems during and after the migration process, public and private institutions organize activities to solve the communication problems of immigrants and facilitate the adaptation process (Grawemeyer and Häuser, 2021: 154). A large number of immigrants migrate for a better life, but they have no idea about communication and adaptation.

Recently, the number of refugees registered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has increased significantly: reaching 21.3 million in mid-2016, thus reaching the highest level in the last quarter century, from 20.5 million in 1992. In 2015, there were also a total of 41 million so-called "internally displaced persons" who avoided violence and persecution within a state but did not fall under UNHCR's mandate because they did not cross borders. Global refugee movements show clear patterns (Oltmer, 2018). A large number of people migrate every day in the world for various reasons.

Current global forecast, approximately 272 million international migrants worldwide in 2019. This corresponds to 3.5 percent of world population. It should be noted here that this is a very small minority of the world's population (Weltmigrationsbericht, 2020: 33) . Although it looks small, it causes big problems.

Among the economic factors considered to be triggers for migration are wage disparities between countries of the Global North and the Global South key role. Most people migrate from Low- to high-wage countries. Between 1980 and 2010 migrants from developing countries made up 40% of the workforce in the scientific fields and in the economic sectors of the industrialized countries (McKinsey Global Institute, 2012). Although developed countries partially control migration, many countries remain helpless.

While so-called economic migrants – per Definition – choose your migration goal in terms of higher employment income, it goes with the political refugees in the first place, you save lives and get to safety. The so-called economic migrants hope to Destination countries with better working conditions and more reasonable wages their level of prosperity to be able to improve. However, it must be held that political refugees are more likely to be in countries with low unemployment, such as Germany, Austria or Sweden, than in countries with employment problems, such as Greece or many Eastern European countries (IMF 2016). According to estimates by the International Labor Organization (ILO), there are currently around 150 million migrant workers worldwide (ILO 2015b). Only those people are counted among the labor migrants

who so-called guest workers in the destination countries looking for work or already employed. 60% of Migrants around the world live in rich countries where at the same time only 16% of the world workforce live (GCIM 2005). In 2000 there were 52 million migrants among the 465 million in these countries. employees, i.e. 12% of the global workforce North were migrant workers from the global South (Morazán and Mauz, 2016: 24). By 2023, migrations are now out of directions, dispersed in all directions. The direction, route and coordinate of the migrations are no longer in the world, they have covered the whole earth.

Deficits in international cooperation in migration policy the existing international migration regime is characterized by a number of structural deficits, particularly from a development policy perspective are problematic. These include the institutional fragmentation, the structural power imbalance between countries of origin and destination and the lack of normative standards. These control deficits do not stand side by side in isolation, but are mutually dependent. In addition, it is made more difficult Further development of »Global Migration Governance« due to the fact that many other policies affecting migration dynamics. institutional fragmentation ss the above overview has shown, international cooperation on migration policy takes place in a large number of parallel and overlapping institutions and consultation forums. This side by side different memberships and mandates allows states, individuals flexible to migration policy challenges edit - but at the same time makes it difficult to find comprehensive solutions at regional and global level to develop. Instead of clear framework conditions for setting

up intergovernmental negotiations promotes the structure is what is known as »venue shopping«. Global migration is a movement that completely changes the physical and metaphysical structure of the world (Mau et al, 2008: 144).

What is meant by this is the procedure between different institutional contexts choose the one that makes it most likely achieve their own political goals. The governments of wealthy destination countries in particular are pursuing this strategy in an attempt to control migration movements more effectively (Angenendt and Koch, 2017: 26). Due to the growing dangers posed by international migration, all states have begun to develop special migration policies.

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Immigrants and Communication

After the Second World War, Switzerland experienced an economic development and needed large numbers of workers. A large number of migrant workers from abroad came and settled in Switzerland. Migrant workers had the most language problems (Buri et al, 2008: 25). Language is the beginning of many communication problems and hinders the adaptation and integration of immigrants.

Improving the communication skills of immigrants and integrating them into society requires specific and serious practices. Certain migrant groups are special difficult to reach. It is therefore all the more important to build bridges with them. The present study asks how different migrant networks can improve communication between authorities and migrant population and in what ways they become solid, reliable and high-performing cooperation partners. The study focuses on the integration and health policy. The results can also be transferred to other areas (Education, labor market etc.). Three central questions guided the investigation: 1. What forms of cooperation with migrant networks can be imagined in health and integration promotion? 2. Which information channels are most important for the migrant population? Which sources are used for which information by which population groups? 3. How should the authorities work with migrant networks and important information channels? What tensions and Challenges might arise from this? The migrant population characterizes itself more and more through «super-diversity, this in terms of origin, language and religion, but also with regard to the migration generation, the socio-economic profile or the

residence status. So that integration or health promotion can do justice to the heterogeneity of this population appropriate communication channels are selected will. The study lists a wide range of actors and information channels that can improve communication between state authorities and the migrant population. In addition, the Challenges presented that result from this. The research consists of two parts: The first describes various “good Examples» of cooperation between local authorities and migrant population. The second part deals with the dissemination of information from the point of view of the population (especially migrants) (Moret and Dahinden, 2009: 15). Immigrants who experience serious psychological trauma during and after migration need a lot of attention to communicate.

In Germany, the situation is not much different. Life in Germany is increasingly characterized by different cultures, diversity and multilingualism. Communication and coexistence within a society is a complex phenomenon that is not easy to understand. Therefore forms of communication, attitudes play towards other people, behavior and actions in Exchange among themselves, also in self-help groups, play a major role. In principle, it is about social, communicative skills and the ability to act. Strategies and methods are therefore required for adequate communication in self-help groups made up of people with different cultural backgrounds background exist. Because knowledge is lacking, conflicts can arise in the implementation of self-help activities, or people are lost who would like to get involved in self-help. This brochure is used for understandable communication with people with a migration

background, suitable methods and Strategies for this are shown and impulses for the foundation of provided to self-help groups. It is not always easy to get people with a migration background to help themselves. Successful self-help groups are those of their own accord of the self-help group members have been founded, i.e. one so-called “bottom up” mobilization (Lindstedt, 2020: 24). Adaptation and integration become easier in communities where intragroup communication is healthy.

Communicating for immigrants, while being a therapy, also provides adaptation and integration to the environment. The real possibilities with people from other cultures, even distant ones to come into contact have undoubtedly increased enormously in the last few decades. The mentioned ways of exchange, taking up a job or training abroad means intensive preparation for the individual to the new culture, learning a foreign language but – usually – yourself adapt to a specific culture. The "foreigners" who have come to Germany in the past three years include members of academic professions and IT specialists from India, VR China, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, specialists of different professional groups. International personnel exchange exists with India, China, the USA, Mexico, Brazil, Japan and the Russian Federation. All of these groups what they have in common is their limited stay and the fact that they are predominantly will have contact with a group of people from their profession. The stay is prepared and planned by both sides. The mass immigration of refugees seeking asylum in Germany has broadened the cultural spectrum in this regard. employees

and Volunteers in refugee work have to focus on different things, again and again also hire changing groups with a different cultural background. If you look at the countries of origin, these are primarily Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan (approx. 90 thousand asylum seekers in January / February 2016 alone), afterwards Refugees from Eritrea, Pakistan, Iran and European countries. The intercultural encounters thus include contacts from different cultures. In each of these countries there is also ethnic diversity, affecting cultural identity, language and religion. Cultural differences also arise from the level of education each bring some. This says nothing about his actual abilities, however much about access to education in his country of origin (Broszinsky-Schwabe, 2017: 12). While there are cultural differences, communication eases any challenge.

Integration of immigrants and other community residents significantly improve communities. "Positive Interactions" means processes that assist immigrants with each other In a way, mutually supportive relationship networks leads to greater harmony in society by building opens. This form of interaction is developed Relationships that go beyond just tolerating coexistence reaches others. Instead, you can dig deeper relationships through an interactive process of nurturing relationships develop empathy, mutual respect and dialogue between different individuals and groups (Orton, 2012: 45). Undoubtedly, time, space and other conditions are very important in communication processes and affect the result of communication.

Whatever the reason, all migrations are connected to communication and result in communication. Communication is the voluntary or involuntary need of all immigrants. Immigrants have to communicate voluntarily or involuntarily in order to maintain their lives (Uebele, 206: 20). One way or another, immigrants are unlikely to survive without communication. The immigrant character, shaped by factors such as religion and race, naturally has difficulties in communicating. The values he believes in and his sacredness sometimes prevent immigrants. Immigrants have difficulty in communicating due to the difference of their beliefs and cultures (Tietze, 2004: 124). However, communication is not impossible.

When religion, sect and race are not taken into consideration, immigrants can communicate more easily. Religion, sect and race sometimes appear as important barriers in communication (Sökefeld, 2004: 175). Free, democratic and tolerant environments are more conducive to successful communication for immigrants.

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Psychology of Immigrants

Migration is a psychological movement rather than a physical one and can completely change the psychology of immigrants (Anders, 2018: 85). Consideration of immigration also requires psychologists to take a broader perspective, temporally and internationally, on intergroup relations. Historical and contemporary demands significantly influence the general orientation of nations and their populations toward immigration and immigrants. Thus, culture is critical to the psychology of immigration. Canada, for instance, has traditionally viewed immigration as integral to its development, whereas, until very recently, Germany permitted formal immigration only by people who could trace their heritage to ethnic German ancestors. For other ethnic groups, Germany developed the classification of Gastarbeiter, or guest workers. These guest workers were more than temporary or seasonal laborers; many guest workers, particularly those from Turkey, had settled fully in Germany with their families joining them and had lived in Germany for three generations without achieving citizenship status. New legislation passed in 2000 after substantial controversy now allows children born in Germany to foreign residents to qualify for German citizenship and has reduced the minimum number of years of residence necessary for foreigners to achieve citizenship (Dovidio and Esses, 2001: 378). The behavior of the immigrant is determined by his psychology.

Reasons for migration vary, and range from escaping from extremely adverse living circumstances such as war or persecution, to hopes for improving economic situations, to curiosity. Immigrant's

language, religion, poverty level, feeling alien and oppressed and many other factors affect immigrant psychology (Czymara and Schmidt-Catran, 2016: 197). At any rate, moving from one culture to another is a major life transition often accompanied by unique stressors (e.g., disruption of social ties) impacting on individuals' developmental pathways. Within societies of high cultural diversity, issues relating to acculturation are of great importance. Receiving countries might support an assimilation of immigrants, accept a multi-cultural trend, or tolerate immigrants as distinct groups with high tendencies for segregation. Developmental research in the area of acculturation has been of particular interest in explaining how well immigrants adjust to the new context, and in identifying the factors that shape positive and negative developmental trajectories, in particular in young people (Weichold, 2010: 1). Although psychological problems vary by age and gender, all immigrants, refugees and asylum-seekers experience psychological problems.

Years of social, economic, and political changes have resulted in intensive and extensive migration activity. The appearance of compelled and voluntary migrants has brought about the development of a new direction in social psychology: the psychology of migration. Many disciplines are connected with the study of migration, the problems of migrants, and adaptation processes. In the social-psychological literature, various models of adaptation to new conditions of a social-cultural environment are considered (Gurieva and others, 2015: 61). Immigrants' mental health is by no means a new research topic. It is nevertheless a topic that needs constantly to be empirically re-examined as the

immigrant populations, particularly in the Western countries, are constantly changing regarding demographic composition, motives for migration, health status on arrival, cultural background and so forth (Tinghög, 2009: 3). The status and psychology of immigrants has always been a problem.

The American Psychiatric Association (APA), the national medical specialty society representing more than 38,500 psychiatric physicians nationwide, wrote to the Commission in response to its Request for Public Comment on Immigration Detention Centers and Treatment of Immigrants. The APA, also previously expressed concern regarding the long-lasting trauma on detained migrant children and their families that a result from the Administration's proposed modifications to the Flores agreement (USCCR, 2019: 121). Many states enact laws and take measures for migration and the consequences of migration.

The movement to move from one place to another appears to be a physical condition, but its psychological dimension is a stronger action. The migration movement is proceeding first of all with feelings such as intense fear, anxiety, excitement, as well as hope and anticipation. The fact that the immigrants are human adds an emotional dimension to the immigration (Berry, 2001: 628). The immigrant lives the migration with her body and spiritual presence.

The psychology of the immigrant can change at every stage of migration. The psychological effects of migration start long before migration and continue for a long time after migration (Kristal-Andersson, 2000: 196). Several studies have identified multiple factors

that can diminish or improve acculturative stress. Longer stay in the new country is expected to reduce acculturative stress. A multitude of studies have found that social support from friends, families, and or institutions can reduce acculturative. Hovey and Magana (2002) found that socioeconomic status, the sense of control in the decision to immigrate, and willingness of the new country to accept cultural diversity are some of the factors that contribute to different levels of acculturative stress (Hernandez, 2009: 717). Managing psychology before and after immigration is about the will of the immigrant.

Naturally, migration has different effects on each individual. The elderly and adults are less affected by the heavy cost of migration due to their experience. However, children and young people feel heavier (Perreira and Ornelas, 2011: 205). Women experience the effects of migration more severely. The psychological effects of migration vary according to cultures. There are a number of reflections about the nature of migration in South and southern Africa that can assist in critiquing the intersection of psychology and migration and in so doing chart a research agenda for the future. Most of these involve connecting what have been long-standing debates in migration studies to the emerging psychological literature on migration (Palmary, 2018: 8). Each person perceives migration differently and reacts differently to the effects of migration.

In many cases, immigrants are from different racial and ethnic groups than the native population, and have different religious, political, and cultural backgrounds. Inflows of groups with a different religion, language, or culture may be perceived as undermining existing

institutions and threatening the way of life and social status of current residents. The unfamiliarity of immigrants may also attract hostility rooted in the displacement of aggressive impulses attributable to stress in the social environment (Card and others, 2020: 9). In any case, immigrants feel anxious and fearful.

Immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers are people with more psychological problems than other people because of the conditions. Overall, about 29% of immigrants reported having emotional problems and 16% reported high levels of stress at wave 3. A slight increase was found in high stress levels from wave 2 to wave 3. Our descriptive and regression analyses suggest that sex, immigration category, region of origin, income and perceptions of the settlement process were associated with mental health and well-being outcomes for recent immigrants. Descriptive and regression results suggest that females were more likely to report experiencing emotional problems. This finding is consistent with other studies on mental health (Robert and Gilkinson, 2012: 24). Immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers experience psychological problems more than physical problems.

The psychology of immigration varies according to the conjuncture. In addition, different psychological conditions occur in every country and culture. despite the fact that the Canadian immigration selection system uses a point system to promote the entry of highly skilled workers into Canada, there is evidence that these same skills are often discounted in the Canadian labor market, particularly for racial minority. An important question to ask is whether the skills of these racial

minority immigrants are being discounted because of the lower quality of education in countries in which these skills were obtained, because of these immigrants' lower proficiency in English or French, because of a lack of knowledge of Canadian norms and employment practices, because of racial prejudice, or perhaps because of other unknown factors. An understanding of what is driving these effects should aid in alleviating what is considered to be a significant issue of growing concern in Canada and provide a point of entry for policy intervention (Esses and others, 2010: 639). The psychology of immigration is also evaluated by administrations

Immigrants have big problems especially in the adaptation process. Immigration means change; it implies disruptions to interpersonal systems and social networks, and challenges to systems of meaning. It means adaptation to the new contexts that involves the integration of identities and social and cultural systems into that context. This process is sometimes long and difficult (Sonn, 2002: 217). For this reason, the administrations make the most effort on the integration process. The immigrant's feeling of being alien also increases the psychological pressure and trauma (Sökefeld, 2004: 165).

It is important to note that immigrant-origin adults, children, older adults, and families also often demonstrate resiliency and benefit from protective factors rooted within their specific cultural contexts, including the greater use of protective traditional family networks and collectivistic coping strategies (e.g., seeking help from family or similar ethnic peers). When immigrants require clinical treatment, it is important

to incorporate a resilience and coping perspective into the treatment process. Some immigrants may draw strength from family structures that U.S. therapists may judge negatively or misunderstand. It is important to note that what may be considered a strength in one cultural context may be considered deviant or undesirable in another. Culturally competent treatment attends to culture-specific coping among immigrant clients. Consistent with the ecological perspective, this report highlights the interaction of person and environment and related intersections of social identities (i.e., gender, race, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, social class, disability/ability, and immigration status) in addressing mental health needs among immigrant communities (<https://www.apa.org/topics/immigration>, 2012: 9). Immigrant psychology is influenced by many factors and also affects a wide environment.

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Migration Trauma and Communication

Millions of people migrate around the world, but many consider migration only as a physical movement. However, migration is more of a psychological movement than a physical one and causes severe psychological depression (Kuttikat, 2012: 433). In fact, it is not wrong to say that the result of migration is a kind of trauma.

Today, most trauma centres are managing significantly older populations with overall trauma mortality usually below 10%. The main causes of death remain traumatic brain injury, exsanguination or physiological exhaustion due to severe bleed-ing, and multiple organ failure (MOF). While major primary and or secondary injury to brain parenchyma is the leading cause of death, traumatic shock is the most frequent cause of potentially preventable death (Qureshi et al, 2015: 163). However, very few individuals and institutions deal with psychological traumas. Psychological trauma experienced by immigrants is one of the most important problems of human health.

Trauma is a term originally applied to physical injuries and some of its immediate effects. The first mention of the term 'traumatic' was recorded in the Oxford English Dictionary edition of 1656, in which trauma is defined as '... pertaining to wounds or the cure of wounds'. It is since the late 1800s that 'trauma' has come to refer to a range of psychological impacts of the experience or threat of violence, injury and loss (Pedersen, 2015: 26). For immigrants, psychological trauma is seen more frequently with the effect of severe conditions and collapsed

psychology rather than physical trauma. Immigration trauma naturally complicates communication. Communication, which is vital for immigrants, is disrupted or blocked due to trauma (Lurie and Nakash, 2015: 149). On the one hand, the migrant, who is in the throes of trauma, cannot find the strength and energy to communicate.

Migration, in a way, means psychological shock and trauma. Göç olgusu, bir toplumda aile bireylerinin her birini, çocuklar ve ebeveyni, yaşlıları gençleri, eğitimlileri eğitimsizleri ve diğer herkesi etkilemektedir. Travmatik bir hareket olan göç, ömür boyu sürecek olan acıların da temelinde yer almaktadır. It is an exaggeration to say that migration trauma is similar to war trauma. Migration is the cause of many other problems as well as severe traumas (Gavranidou, and Abdallah-Steinkopff, 2007: 356). Migration often turns into a family trauma.

Every war and its appalling consequences affect both the lives of survivors as well as second and third generation victims. Numerous researchers assume inevitable transmission of the pathology of survivors on their children. Influence the traumatization, grief and depression etc. of the parents collectively the ego consolidation and self-confidence of the children, young people and adolescents (Möske, 2015: 81). The measure of parental togetherness among themselves and consolidating their own self may be among these constellations have a soothing effect.

Furthermore, the dispute processes of the first differ generation from those of the second and third through rooting and fixation in the cultural identity of the homeland and the togetherness with cultural values and norms, and not by adapting to the culture of host society. The

second and third generation is arrested in the tension between parental cultural identity and socialization outside of the family in the country of residence (Mojarrad, 2020: 268). Based on the process model of psychological traumatization by Fischer and Riedesser (2003) trauma should not only be seen as »stimulus« or »stress«. You define trauma as a »vital experience of discrepancy between threatening situational factors and individual coping possibilities, which goes hand in hand with the feeling of helplessness and defenseless abandonment and thus a permanent shock of understanding of oneself and the world (Adam and Inal, 2013: 24). Migration trauma always makes communication and education difficult for children.

Migration trauma is not only related to the psychology of the immigrant, but also to the social structure. Migration is connected to social trauma and cannot be handled without being aware of this context. The way refugees are treated in the transit or target countries is often determined by the socio-traumatic history of these countries (Hamburger and Hancheva, 2019: 83). Social trauma can be collectively committed and perpetuated, leaving transgenerational traces in posttraumatic and attachment disorders, uprootedness and loss of social and political confidence. Media and cultural artefacts like press, TV and the internet influence collective coping as well as traumatic perpetuation. This book shows how xenophobia in the refugee receiving or transit countries can be caused by projection rather than by experience, and that the way refugees are received and regarded in a country may be connected to the country's cultural-traumatic history. Refugees, who are often

individually and collectively traumatised, experience multiple re-enactments; however, such retraumatisations between refugees and receiving populations or institutions often remain unaddressed (Hamburger and Hancheva, 2019: 83). The split between welcoming and hostile attitudes sometimes leads to unconscious institutional defences, such as lack of cooperation between medical, psychotherapeutic, humanitarian and legal institutions.

Immigrants and refugees, especially those who are newly settled, often have poor knowledge about how the health-care system works, what help they can obtain, and how to communicate their suffering and need for help in an understandable way in the new context. It is therefore necessary for health and mental health professionals to be sensitive to cultural and contextual aspects of communication (Bäärnhielm and Mösko, 2015: 47). Healing the trauma of immigrants, as an important part of immigration management, requires serious and professional work.

Counseling services can be efficient to alleviate the trauma of immigrants and facilitate their integration. In 2005, the “Migration Counseling for Adult Immigrants (MBE)” as a support offer that supplements the integration course for migrants introduced in Germany. The advisory service, which is specially tailored to (new) immigrants, aims to people in their linguistic, professional and social integration in to support Germany and to enable them to act independently in all matters of daily life as quickly as possible. The MBE, funded by the federal government and by the carriers of the Freie welfare and the Federation of Expellees (BdV). has established itself as a key player in promoting

integration for immigrants established in Germany: In 2013, around 158,000 people use the MBE in one of the 581 advice centers throughout Germany.). This year, the MBE can look back on ten years of existence and, in addition to the integration courses, represents an important cornerstone of integration promotion in Germany (Scientific) data and findings on the achievement of goals and the effect of the MBE offer are still incomplete. Admittedly, as part of a controlling systems (Brandt et al, 2015: 377). Immigrants are heavily traumatized and in need of psychological support and assistance. The greatest favor for them is the support provided for the improvement of their psychology.

Migration trauma affects not only immigrants but also professionals who counsel them. Professionals providing different kinds of support to migrants and refugees are faced with persons who have experienced numerous traumatic experiences and human rights violations on a daily basis and are therefore of particular interest for studying STS. Namely, they represent the population that is the most exposed to secondary trauma since they are affected by the diverse and numerous traumatic experiences of the people with whom they interact (Živanović and Marković, 2020: 15). The trauma of immigrants infects many people with a pervasive tendency.

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Migration and Migrant Behaviors

Every change in human life naturally changes behaviors and communication language (Rose, 2014). The change in immigrants, who are under a heavy psychological burden, is more naturally and deeply rooted. So much so that the anxieties and fears that started before immigration cause harsh reactions and negative approaches in immigrants (Ivory, 2022: 11). The principle that human psychology is influenced by previous experiences, on the one hand, and by nature and the environment on the other, also shows its effect on immigrants (Schuster, 2020: 14). Immigrants, like other people, are affected by different factors, but the negative effects of immigration cause additional effects on immigrants.

Social systems are historically constituted human communities within which they communicate. When immigrants think or feel that they will feel alien in an organized social system, they exhibit negative behaviors (Hörz, 2017: 10). Misconduct in communication can cause enormous – often immeasurable – damage. This can cause disruptions or conflicts in the social structure (Rauterberg, 1998: 17). Despite everything, due to a normal human nature, it is not easy to protect the immigrant from external factors or prevent him from being affected by changes.

From the ruler of a country to the strength of its army, from the climate to the languages spoken, from the atmosphere in the marketplace to the color of its buildings, every element affects the behavior and

communication skills of immigrants (Mutschler, 115). Aristotle, starting from a single category, gathered everything under one category and did not mention other parameters. It is commonly taken for granted that Aristotle's main concern in *Categories* is to propose a classification in which each thing occupies one, and only one, place in a hierarchy consisting of genera that are divisible into species (Asztalos, 2014: 159). Immigrants, who experience one of the most sensitive processes of their lives, are also affected by all kinds of elements and their behaviors are reshaped.

Changes in the migrant's life even change the eating habits that he has been accustomed to for a long time. The change in eating habits is directly reflected in the migrant's behavior, and in this context, the language and behaviors of communication also change (Renner, 2015: 41). As a result, all kinds of factors in the social environment, especially pressures, change the behavior of the immigrant. No matter how strong the immigrant, how strong his will is, he is affected by the changes. In the migration process, a completely different person, mentally and spiritually, emerges (Gehrig, 2012: 23). In the course of life, every person becomes an active participant in a wide variety of processes through which their own personality is formed and developed. Cognitive theories emphasize the mental processes that make up the individual personality – moreover include, for example, thinking, observing and categorizing. Social learning theories, in contrast, emphasize the environment, such as how people do are influenced by their social environment or role models

(Etzler et al, 2022: 129). Environmental conditions are primary importance in terms of communication.

Coping with challenges is often based on knowledge and experience. Differentiations are necessary for the analysis and description of population behavior, which can be made according to the following influencing factors: social and event-specific factors, risk perception, knowledge and trust in those responsible institutions and psychological processing mechanisms. It should be emphasized that these are not isolable factors and mechanisms. The social interaction between individuals and between different target groups, it is important in further research and, above all, to be taken into account in practice. Since the behavior depends on many framework conditions, it is difficult predictable and controllable. It therefore makes sense to strengthen of personal skills or the promotion of adequate coping behavior - in addition to the more hierarchical leadership and information from authorities and emergency services. By means of consideration social and event-specific factors and target group-specific communication can reduce risk perception, knowledge and confidence in the desired direction is promoted and thus adequate coping behavior is supported. Adequate coping behavior sets in through differentiated information processing, behavior characterized by an appropriate level of stress and a high expectation of self-efficacy, which promotes rational and proactive action in favor of one's own safety and that of the environment. The strengthening individual coping skills is also possible with a increased societal resilience. The knowledge of possible patterns of behavior not

only strengthen communication, but also offer the opportunity to further develop scenarios, exercises and possible situation reports in a more differentiated way (Holenstein and Köng, 2014: 44). In fact, all kinds of factors can change the very sensitive migrant behavior.

Immigrant behavior has to do with having an immigrant background and being close to immigrants. The knowledge and experience that directs the behaviors in every subject is the most important factor that also affects the immigrant behaviors (West, 2014: 94). Despite all kinds of factors, immigrant communication and immigrant behavior can improve with very small positive factors and achieve positive results.

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Migration, Adaptation, Communication

Migration is a movement from one place to another. The immigrant is also the person who moves from one place to another. While migration has personal characteristics, it also has national and global effects (Betz and Simpson, 2013: 28). Immigrants emigrate for different reasons, but the problems they face are generally the same. They must first meet their physical needs such as shelter and nutrition. Then they have to adapt to the new conditions as soon as possible and establish the order that can survive. This is called adaptation (Gurieva and others, 2020: 12). Adaptation is a process that requires a lot of equipment, knowledge and effort and can sometimes take years.

The nature, decision, preparation, time, infrastructure and other qualifications of migration are related to different conditions and factors. The cause of migration is related to the conjuncture, the characteristics of the people, the social structure, the way of management and other factors (Mönnich, 2018: 251). The immigrant is only concerned about the future during immigration. He has no thoughts on what to do and how to solve problems (Cobb and others, 2018: 9). The fact that immigrants are not educated, have no experience and guidance, and act with complete anxiety in the future makes migration difficult. An untrained and unassisted migration also makes it difficult for administrations.

Migration is a continuation of old life for some immigrants; for some it is a new beginning, for others it is a trial process. Even though Ravenstein's immigration theory is based on industrialization and

urbanization, not every immigration and every immigrant is the same (Greenwood, 2019: 273). According to Everett Lee, immigration is shaped by the effects of the driving and attractive forces in the place of residence and destination (Amaral, 2018: 178). Many people take for granted that states have the right to control migration. After all, states do exercise power over borders, regardless of whether there is any compelling justification for it. Until recently, political theorists and philosophers had mostly been silent on questions about migration and other issues that spill across borders (Song, 2018: 386). Migration poses a lot of problems to both local people and immigrants.

Adaptation is hereditary change that enables living creatures to live successfully in their environment. Migrant adaptation is the immigrant's getting used to living in the environment he / she migrated to (Achberger and others, 2019: 10). Immigrants aim to adapt to the society and culture they live in without leaving their own culture, while people living in the immigrant country expect immigrants to adapt and integrate to their own culture as soon as possible (Ringelsen and others, 2020: 596). Adaptation is sometimes fast, sometimes taking years depending on different situations.

Immigrants naturally want to adapt to the new life without being assimilated. Some immigrant groups strongly oppose assimilation and delay or reject adaptation (Gerhards and Hans, 2006: 24). Some countries, such as the United States, Canada, Spain, Sweden, organize courses and training programs to facilitate the adaptation of immigrants (Rothe and others, 692). In education programs, all the information they

need is taught and practiced, from the language that migrants will speak to where they will behave (Parra-Cardona and others, 2017: 64). The adaptation and integration process of immigrants is accelerated through official training programs and special projects.

In the immigrant education programs, the psychology of the immigrant is primarily addressed. Because the immigrant is a person suffering from some kind of psychological trauma and his problem needs to be solved (Geuenich, 2015: 82). For the adaptation and integration of immigrants, they must first be healthy and think and feel positive. Education primarily requires a spacious and positive atmosphere and mood (Banks, 2014: 523). In migrant education, it is basic information to be healthy in current conditions, to use tools and techniques correctly, to try to get to know the environment (Nies and others, 2015: 33). Migrant education programs equip immigrants with a wide range of information, from psychology to culture, from economics to sociology.

The most used concepts in immigrant education are urban, urban people and urban culture. Even though the immigrant has migrated from another city, he has to learn the features, conditions and lifestyle of the new city (Siebel, 2019: 5). Immigrant education is actually a kind of new life education. In the life of immigration, the struggle against difficulties and the role that it will play in life are learned through education. Communication skills take an important place in immigrant education (Ahad and Banulescu-Bogdan, 2019: 18). Communication education equips migrants with skills such as grammar, environmental conditions,

oratory, awareness of the problem, problem solving, approach. In fact, communication education addresses most of the needs of the immigrant.

People develop as they communicate. Communication brings people closer together, facilitates cooperation and solution of problems. Communication is a kind of medicine and treatment, especially for people suffering from psychological trauma, such as immigrants (Anzenberger and Gaiswinkler, 2016: 38). People survive their lives with communication and communication provides morale and energy for people. Communication is the basis of social life. Immigrants learn to live together with other people, to follow the rules and not to do wrong with communication education (Tenorth, 2015: 689). Communication education is a strong factor in the adaptation and integration process of immigrants.

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Immigrant Fears

Family pressures, attacks, threats and similar situations can lead to changes in human behavior and can also change communication actions. Fears arising from different reasons also change both individual behaviors and communication actions (Eicher, 2019). Fears that appear suddenly can lead to various consequences, from depression to panic attacks. All behavioral disorders, from anxiety to panic disorder, are a perfectly normal human emotional state such as fear, love, joy, anger, anger or sadness, and usually occur as a reaction to events and situations that are considered threatening, uncertain or uncontrollable (Goal, 2020). Fear, likewise, appears as a natural emotional state, but as a result, it causes negative effects on the lives of immigrants.

While fear causes significant behavioral changes in people, its effects are seen more in immigrants who experience psychological trauma during the migration process, and sometimes it occurs in a way that causes crisis or depression. In particular, the fear of being a “foreigner” in immigrants causes great problems (Erdheim, 2011: 9). Fear of not being able to keep up with the order in the settlement, adaptation and integration due to feeling alienated are also situations that cause depression and crises in immigrants. Fears sometimes even result in the effect of turning to crime (Hirtenlehner and Grafl, 2018: 33). The trauma and fear experienced by the immigrant can lead him to all kinds of illegal or abnormal behavior.

The fear of not obeying the rules or making mistakes in the place of migration also aggravates the traumas of the immigrants. Many immigrants cannot go out and confine themselves to their dwellings for fear of acting against the law or tradition (Czogalla, 2016: 3). In addition to these, the fear of being hated, which develops as a prejudice in the immigrant, and encountering these situations is an effect that upsets the immigrant's psychology. The fear of being hated drives the immigrant to despair and depression (Smykała, 2018: 249). All negative factors also negatively affect the communication processes and behaviors of immigrants.

It means the fear of family disintegration, the fear of harming family members, sometimes the closure of communication paths, the termination of communication, and the embarrassment of the immigrant after migration, especially women (Kluß and Farrokhzadi, 2020: 79). Discriminatory behaviors in the settlement, racist and religious approaches, attempts to make immigrants feel alien also increase the fears of immigrants. Every fear prevents psychological and biological communication processes (Niemelä, 2014: 121). Every factor that hinders communication delays the adaptation and integration of the immigrant. The fears of losing health or not knowing what to do when there is a health problem and having an operation are also common fears among immigrants. Immigrants' ignorance about health and their concerns about the health of themselves and their relatives negatively affect their quality of life and also pause their communication processes (Tara and Ross, 2020: 47). Fear, which starts with birth, develops as they

grow and is reflected in behaviors with different factors. The effects of fear are more severe in immigrants who experience heavy processes (Hübener, 2022: 14). Heavy impacts hinder both the lives and adaptations of immigrants.

Uncertainty has emerged as the most important effect that causes fear in immigrants. Uncertainty about time, place and situation creates deep fears in immigrants as well as aggravating effects of trauma (Jacobs, 2022: 19). The geography where the immigrants live, the events around them and the work done all affect the immigrants' feelings. Negative developments naturally cause fear in immigrants who feel foreign (Zumbrägel, 2017: 119). This leads to disruption of communication with the environment.

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Values-Based Immigrant Communication

Based on Shalom S. Schwartz's concept of values and data from the European Social Survey, values are the main sources of life for immigrants, although there are differences in values according to different countries of origin and socio-structural characteristics such as gender or place of residence (Verwiebe et al, 2019: 253). Values of immigrants are cultural elements that keep them together, develop kinship relations, include cooperation and solidarity, and facilitate their lives (Fornoff, 2018: 139). Values are elements that contribute to and strengthen immigrants' lives.

The fact that the values of immigrants are the basis of their lives, no matter how far they are left behind, explains the existence of immigrants despite all kinds of conditions (Ponizovskiy, 2016: 267). The peaceful lives of immigrants based on their values are directly reflected in their communication actions and determine the results of their communication actions. Migration historically, it is a movement that develops with the interaction of different ethnic, cultural, language, religion and groups and also changes the immigrants. In this context, while values are being reshaped, communication habits are also changing (Hugo, 2005: 44). But immigrants never abandon their core values.

In Schwarz's theory of basic human values, broad and stable motivational goals that individuals have in life, attitudes towards certain issues and behaviors, and humanistic and cultural values direct their behaviors. The assessment of Schwartz's values at the culture level has

been based on a methodological approach construed with a different definition in mind, namely as “the rich complex of meanings, beliefs, practices, symbols, norms, and values prevalent among people in a society” (Witte et al. 2020). Interpersonal communication is often shaped on the basis of individual and social values.

While value-based concepts and approaches used in personal communication or media cause different feelings in immigrants, marginalization and humiliation naturally affect immigrants negatively. Messages based on kindness, compassion and tolerance are also good for immigrants and facilitate their adaptation (Ahad and Banulescu-Bogdan, 2019: 20). Immigrants use these ICT tools to make decisions and implement their plans. While using these tools, they cannot avoid the approaches and values of technology, and they do not neglect to reflect their own values in their messages (Arya et al, 2022). In any case, immigrants communicate with their values and reflect their values in their messages.

Immigrants feel good and display positive behaviors when they find traces of their personal values both in individual communication and in the communication they establish using the media. Values then become a benchmark for positive results in communication (Holmes, 2008: 59). It is certain that communication processes based on values always result positively in communication between immigrants or with immigrants, and the administrations that are aware of this use this as a formula (Dennison, 2022). Values that strengthen the immigrant's psychology are also a clue for positive results in communication.

Children's education and the way of speaking of children, as well as children's communication, are always within the whole of values. Immigrants continue their education with traditional values in the same way they educated their children before immigration (Auer, 2018: 59). Child education also includes child communication. Preserving the values of immigrants and transferring them to new generations is also supported by local and national governments (Seewann, 2021). Because the protection of the values of immigrants enables them to adapt and integrate more easily.

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Immigrant Art As A Narrative Instrument

Art is a developed action to express; to tell about yourself, to tell about people, to tell about life etc. Art, which is the most convenient way of expressing thoughts and impressions, has been used as a means of expression since the first people (Hölzel, 2020: 41). Art is one of the most effective communication tools. Immigrants also often use art to express themselves. While the ability to use language in communication is perceived as an art, traditional and modern arts constitute another communication language. In addition to classical arts such as painting and music, more modern arts and graphics are the main tools of expression (Belal, 2018: 271). In the hypermodern age, immigrants also try to express themselves through art.

As a starting point for the considerations, the phenomenon is examined that man has been artistically or creatively creative since his earliest history as *Homo sapiens sapiens* in prehistoric times and that his works pursued other functions that went beyond aesthetic and decorative value. The assumption here is that artistic-creative design also has psychohygienic-cathartic, self-therapeutic, identity-forming, educational and hedonistic functions and effects and can offer opportunities to live and expand creative power and creativity (Forstner, 2014: 12). Because of its expressive power, art has been used by many as a means of communication.

The different arts of immigrants stemming from different identity structures and different approaches bring their works of art to the fore. In

some states of Germany, immigrants were accepted as cultural ambassadors and their artworks were included in municipal activities (Jerman and Motzko, 2007: 87). Opportunities are provided for Italian immigrants in Germany for studies in literature, music, the visual arts, as well as newer popular cultural approaches (Schlör and Rolshoven, 2018: 12). Immigrants' art, with different approaches and impressions, attracts more attention than locals.

Immigrant art ranges from opera and chamber music to dance and film, installations in public spaces and blogs. In this broad scope, it is possible to find all the situations, views, expectations, problems and comments of immigrants (Dogramaci et al, 2018: 54). Studies conducted in the United States have determined that New York-born immigrants contribute greatly to the city's art scene (Martiniello, 2019: 71). While the immigrants express their feelings and thoughts through art, they also contribute to local and global art.

Art in the Lives of Immigrant Communities in the United States is the most attractive component of America's newest immigrant communities-Africa, the Middle East, China, India, Southeast Asia, Central America, and Mexico (Maggio and Fernandez-Kelly, 2010: 311). Immigrants living in the United States have learned to live and communicate with art and have transformed it into culture.

Global migration is however alongside the spread of global borders and security markets is also an incredible proliferation of "migrant arts." They have documented their journeys in collaboration with others, and many of these artworks have traveled as "migrant artworks" through

curatori-al networks, the internet, and museum circuits (Nail, 2020: 13). The results of some studies highlight the important role that immigrants played in the early development of the creative arts in America (Winichakul and Zhang, 2021: 23). It has been revealed that immigrants in America contributed greatly to the development of art in America.

In Canada, embellished throughout its territory by mountains and lakes, the memphremagog region offers one of the most spectacular topographies of the townships. The first artist to capture its sublime scenery was William Henry Bartlett (Nadeau-Saumier, 2008: 37). The attractive beauties of the geographies and the experiences of the immigrants have always inspired immigrants for art.

A research pinpoints a local pattern of migratory aesthetics recurrently employed by four Israeli artists in the early years of the 21st century. I argue that works by artists Philip Rantzer, Gary Goldstein, Haim Maor, and David Wakstein showcase a hybrid migratory self-definition that is embedded in the artistic language itself. By harnessing a collagistic language of juxtaposition and fragmentation, they frame Israeli identity as uncanny, reflecting a cultural mindset of being neither “here” nor “there” (Gashinsky, 2019: 22). Immigrants reveal all their political, religious, racial and cultural feelings and thoughts through art.

In a study conducted in the United States, it was determined that the art activities of immigrants from the Middle East had curative results and that art facilitated adaptation and integration (Ahmady, 2016: 31). Impressions created by immigrants' works of art on local people or the views formed by exhibiting works in other countries also cause a

global cultural fusion (Henderson, 2017: 66). The art of immigrants, in all its forms, contributes to the world and to the immigrants themselves.

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Immigrant Communication in The Business World

The most intense communication environments actually occur in the workplaces. Common conditions, problems and information exchange in the workplace necessitate communication. For this reason, whether they are local employees or immigrants, their most intense communication is in the business world (Fugmann et al, 2018: 72). Accordingly, a working migrant often communicates with other employees in the workplace, exchanges information and tells about their problems.

A study conducted in Germany revealed that most of the working immigrants are self-employed. Undoubtedly, what work immigrants do is important. However, in general, every workplace is a communication environment, albeit simple. Even though communication is interrupted from time to time due to language in multicultural workplaces where immigrants from different countries work, common conditions lead immigrants to communicate (Wurm, 2006: 224). People need communication, which is their natural need, more in crowded environments.

Migration movements in the world affect all geographies and business worlds. In a globalizing world, the international mobility of workers is increasingly becoming the focus of attention in business and politics. Germany has also been affected by immigration movements for decades. Approximately it has a population of 700,000 new arrivals and about an immigrant per year (Kucher and Wacker, 2011:

161).Communication of employees is a necessity both in terms of their own health and workplace health. In fact, communication is even more necessary for immigrants who have experienced a deep migration trauma.

Migrants contributed an estimated 9.4 % of the global gross domestic product (GDP) in 2015, but, better inclusion in terms of employment could add an additional USD 1 trillion per year to the global GDP (McKinsey Global Institute, 2016).It is also noteworthy that contributions to host economies are predominantly associated with highly skilled migrants. However, low-skilled migrants also play a significant role in their host country's economies. In countries with large shares of high-skilled natives, low-skilled migrant workers have complemented the skills of natives by occupying jobs in sectors in which citizens are in short supply; in many cases, these are also sectors native workers consider unattractive (Hajro et al, 2021: 8).In any case, immigrants are influential elements in the national and global economy.

Migrants do not form a homogeneous target group. The information needs are correspondingly different. A significant impact on the information channels and accessibility has educational level. The younger members of the family often take on the role of "info brokers" by fetching the required information from the Internet and translating it if necessary.The various media (internet, brochures, events, etc.) are used by migrants with varying degrees of intensity, depending on their origin, age, gender and level of education.When it comes to information activities, it is therefore particularly important to focus on those target

groups that are difficult to reach due to a special living situation, a lack of social contacts, low economic resources or low educational and professional qualifications (Dienststelle Soziales und Gesellschaft, 2019: 5). In this case, working immigrants get their information needs and answers to their questions by communicating with each other.

When immigrants want to work, they can reach the necessary information on subjects such as the field of work in the sectors, job types, conditions, security, by communicating. After they have a job, they obtain all the necessary information for working through communication and solve their problems by communicating (Anzenberger and Gaiswinkler, 2016: 20). Communication is an action that facilitates the lives of immigrants in any case and provides them with life energy.

Although the language barrier sometimes hinders communication among migrant workers, it does not eliminate the need for communication among migrants (Kosiyaporn et al, 2022: 18). Although languages are different, immigrants always need communication.

Immigrants can not only work as workers, but also become entrepreneurs and bosses. Immigrant entrepreneurs make a significant positive contribution to their host country economy. Immigrants are more likely to own businesses than their native counterparts, and this business ownership contributes to economic integration. High-skilled immigrants have contributed to the high-tech sector and to innovation, as measured by growth in patenting and in science and engineering (Lofstrom et al, 2019: 9). Working immigrants always carry out their business with communication.

New immigrants naturally encounter difficulties in their workplaces. However, on the one hand, communication with other colleagues and on the other hand, the constructive approach of the employer solves the problems (Cheng et al, 2020: 879). Here, communication is again the primary key.

While 60% of Germans in 1996 still thought that foreigners should adapt more to the country's lifestyle, the problem is largely resolved as the number of immigrants working in the business world increases over the years and they integrate into society more quickly. It is now well known that the inclusion of immigrants in the business world accelerates the adaptation and integration processes (Zhang-Dirk, 2013: 17). The fact that immigrants work as workers or employers opens ways for them to communicate more frequently and enables them to adapt to society more easily.

Whether local, national, or even global, employers' moderate approach to migrant workers and their opportunity for communication actions increase communication actions among migrant workers (Ndoro et al, 2018: 8). This also increases work efficiency.

As the number of migrations and immigrants increases in the world, the number of working immigrants also increases and requires certain regulations. Global Parliament of Mayors has recently adopted a declaration to regulate the working conditions and rights of immigrants (oecd.org, 2020: 49). Immigrants are now adapting to living conditions and taking their place in business life.

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Communication Languages of Immigrants

In many countries, especially in Germany, immigrants are generally poor and uneducated people. This affects their language of communication. Uneducated immigrants, who usually form the lower stratum of the society, mostly communicate in their own language or in very simple terms in the language of the settled country (Strobel, 2016: 42). Just as the language of communication changes according to age and gender, completely different results emerge for educated immigrants.

A number of empirical studies have shown that linguistic barriers create international trade or international migration flows. The major challenge in analyzing the effect of linguistic barriers on the language acquisition of immigrants is to operationalize the linguistic distance for use in large scale micro data studies (Isphording and Otten 2014: 23). The results indicate that the linguistic distance, the dissimilarity between the origin and destination languages, has a distinctively negative average effect on the language acquisition of immigrants. Immigrants with a distant linguistic origin face higher costs in the language acquisition than immigrants with a closer linguistic background.

Immigrants are changing in the process of adaptation and integration, they use more common communication languages. This occurs as a result of adaptation and facilitates integration. As the immigrant settles into the society like other individuals, he or she has a more understandable and powerful communication language (Hadeed,

2005: 219).In the adaptation process of the immigrant, all its characteristics are maturing.

The fact that immigrants work in suitable jobs not only facilitates their adaptation and integration processes, but also enables them to communicate more easily. In this context, local and national governments are required to control the work requests and arrangements of immigrants (Gogolin et al, 2003: 63).All kinds of effects of migration are seen on both immigrants and local people. Migrations change culture and habits all over the world. Language and behavior of both immigrants and local people change with migrations (Mészáros, 2019: 296).It is inevitable that the communication languages and behaviors of immigrants will change during the migration process.

Ethnic origins, life experiences, beliefs and other personal characteristics of immigrants naturally affect their language of communication. Especially political views and religious beliefs play a decisive role on the language of communication (Kemper and Supik, 2020: 63).Every immigrant naturally firstly tends to speak their native language. Behaviors, gestures and mimics in his own culture accompany him. However, immigrants who learn different languages in different environments communicate more easily (Auer, 2012: 22). The political approach of the country where the immigrants live, the nationalist borders and especially the attitudes towards immigrants in some European countries greatly affect the immigrant language (Extraand Gorter, 2007: 17).The sensitive psychology of immigrants is affected by all kinds of influences.

Language is the code by which a people should express their experience. Therefore, immigrants tend to use their language because they know that their language also means identity and they want to live with their own identity (Rovira, 2008: 78). When immigrants speak their own language, they can adapt more quickly and follow the rules more carefully (Uhlås, 2019: 35). Thus, moderate approaches and humane behaviors facilitate the solution of the migration problem.

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Communication, Adaptation and Integration Relationship

The role of communication in the social integration of immigrants and refugees in some studies, analyzed. It has been determined that communication plays a leading role in the adaptation and integration of immigrants (Sarsour, 2022: 97). Everything in life is part of a whole, and each part is interrelated. The element that connects the parts is communication, which is also the solution to all problems (Bader, 2019: 172). Communication is the vital link in the adaptation and integration processes of immigrants.

Various communication tools and environments help with adaptation and integration as they bring immigrants closer to the current environment. The most facilitating factor for immigrants' adaptation and integration is the exchange of information and experience based on communication. While immigrants learn the language and rules through communication, they also realize their adaptation and integration into society (Kokemüller, 2011: 140). Communication is almost like the key to the adaptation and integration processes.

Another factor that facilitates the adaptation and integration processes is the communication with local and national governments. The more immigrants can tell themselves to the administration and the more the administrations can approach the immigrants, the faster the processes (Schwinn, 2005: 245). Communication means support and improvement for immigrants. This means that they feel good about themselves and voluntarily complete the adaptation and integration

process (Jancsary, 2013: 236).. This means that the immigrants and the society get through the process without being adversely affected by the migration.

When it comes to communication between governments and immigrants, there is a focus on the coexistence and correlation of institutional theories and technical-sociological concepts communication policy. Media technology in the form of infrastructures, devices, services and algorithms it integrates with this concept as a dimension of the institutionalization of the rules and in this way, communication with immigrants is stimulated to their adaptation and integration processes (Katzenbach, 2016: 298). Communication, adaptation and integration seem to be closely related in any case.

Detailed and accurate planning is required for a communication feeling that accelerates and facilitates the adaptation and integration processes of immigrants. In this context, counselors, psychologists, sociologists and administrators should work together (Juhrisch and Dietz, 2010: 127). Adaptation and integration processes are heavy processes that require patience, resistance and desire. In these processes, factors that will accompany immigrants and make them feel good are required. The most powerful factor facilitating and accelerating the adaptation and integration processes is communication. Sincere communication with local people or administrations solves the problems of adaptation and integration to a large extent.

Gender, age, nationality and all other characteristics of immigrants must be taken into account in communication with immigrants,

especially in educational courses. All these are also important variables in the adaptation and integration processes (Anzenberger and Gaiswinkler, 2016: 28). All of the relations between communication, adaptation and integration are now knotted at the point of technology. Immigrants and governments that use technology correctly solve adaptation and integration problems directly (Fridgen et al, 2018: 17). In the modern age, technology also helps adaptation and integration in the context of communication.

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Immigrant Culture

After immigrants migrate and settle in the country of immigration, an immigrant culture is formed over time. Each born new generation starts to live with the culture developed by their elders and learns the culture. (Razum et al, 2008: 117). Immigrant culture also determines behavior. The experience of living together gives immigrants many new habits. Immigrants are turning to brand new behaviors with experiences they have never had before (Statistik Austria, 2022: 3). Migration means the beginning of a new culture and new behaviors.

At the end of the migration process, immigrants who complete the adaptation and integration phases without any problems develop civilized and self-confident behaviors caused by completing the process (Crockett et al, 2011: 53). Behaviors and characters of immigrants change depending on the conditions they live in and the communication they establish with their environment. This actually goes as far as identity change (Heath et al, 2018: 12). As behaviors change, some values are forgotten, but new values are formed.

Migration is decisive for migrant behavior and migrant culture. Naturally, the conditions in which the immigrant lives, the environment of freedom, pressures, communication actions also determine the behaviors and culture (Epstein and Gang, 2010: 19). In fact, it is wrong to talk about a single immigrant culture. There are many people from different cultures among the immigrants. Again, among the immigrants, there are those who are fully integrated into the society and there are

those who are not (Schierup, 1986: 34). For this reason, immigrant culture is a complex culture and a complete sociological phenomenon.

Migration is, of course, a burden and a challenge for the receiving geography. There is opposition to it. However, the immigrant also struggles to live and sometimes works and sometimes steals (Sardoschau, 2021: 5). The concern of the immigrant is actually to create a new culture to live in. It has been determined that immigrants who migrated from their place of residence to another place to work carry their traditional cultures with them more, and they live with their traditional cultures to feel good about themselves. Music and food culture are major elements of the culture of working immigrants (Gesthuisen, 2010: 11). Immigrants produce a culture to live in every way.

Immigrant culture is a culture where many religions, sects and ethnicities live together, especially in multicultural societies. This is an advantage for locals and immigrants who embrace multiculturalism and respect different religions and cultures (Affolderbach, 2009: 6). Multicultural immigrant culture is a colorful culture based on intense sharing and solidarity. Multicultural migrant environments, in a sense, provide diversity for administrations and create new perspectives (Zimmermann, 2009: 2). Exchange of knowledge and experience in multicultural immigrant cultures develops society.

Adaptation and integration processes are challenging times. Immigrants can quickly abandon their old habits and adapt to new conditions. In such a situation, immigrants develop hybrid behaviors between the old and the new (Zimmermann, 2019: 34). Migration is, in a

way, the relocation of an old settlement to a new one. No matter how much the immigrant has evolved, some of the old habits and behaviors continue (Süssmuth, 72). The basic desire and concern of immigrants is to live in peace. For this, immigrants try to adapt to the environment as much as they can and try to adopt the environmental culture. However, they also preserve some of their own culture (Grunt-Göbbels, 2016: 195). Immigrants try to live between the old and the new culture, sometimes voluntarily, sometimes involuntarily, but in any case within the existing conditions. Behaviors in this environment are also somewhat rural and somewhat urban.

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Modern Immigrant Life

“In the 1970s and early 1980s, new laws mainly focused on the growing flow of refugees from Southeast Asia. Since then, concerns about unauthorized immigration have guided the nation’s immigration policy agenda. In 1986, Congress addressed the growing issue of unauthorized immigration with the Immigration Reform and Control Act, which offered temporary protection from deportation and legal permanent resident status to millions of people who had live in the country since the 1980s. Roughly 2.7 million people were given legal status under the law’s general legalization or its special program for farmworkers” (Lopez et al, 2015: 21). Migration has increased in recent years and new conditions have emerged.

Culture is an accumulation based on the regular repetition of human behavior. Modern Culture is the culture formed by the behaviors developed with modern approaches in modern conditions (Nieswand and Drotbohm, 2014: 29). Immigrants of the modern age are also individuals who live in the conditions of the modern age and act with the approaches of the modern age.

Since immigrant studies mostly focus on socio-economic issues, cultural studies also produce results in this context (Schmidt, 2010: 84). In societies where immigrants are high, policies and economy are also shaped by immigrants. So much so that sometimes even illegal work is done with the fear of getting votes from immigrants (Aguila and Gratton,

2011: 55). Immigrants also consent to any situation with the concern of continuing to live.

The adaptation of immigrants to modern life is mostly seen in family structure and business world. In modern culture, the family moves out of the rural model and transforms into the urban one. Immigrants are no longer working in traditional jobs, but in more modern jobs (OECD/ILO, 2018: 71). Modern life in any case transforms immigrants.

All rights and opportunities in a settlement apply to immigrants and immigrants have to live like other people (Boos-Nünning and Schwarz, 2004: 418). Immigrants also shop at the market, do sports in gyms, go to the movies, at the same time obey traffic rules and respect social values. When they commit crimes, they are tried and punished. Immigrants cannot avoid the conditions of the modern age and have to find ways to live in modern conditions (Brandhuber, 1998: 97). They too have to use technology, communicate with electronic devices, go to school and be civilized. Living in this way is not about arbitrariness, it is necessary.

Immigrants mostly form social groups to preserve their traditional culture and to cooperate with each other, and in this way, they try to integrate into the existing culture while preserving their identity (Kiesel, 2021: 6). Immigrants facilitate many difficulties with social groups and solve problems in groups. Economic situation, religion, culture, which are the most important concerns of immigrants, naturally lead them to modern solutions. Especially for the future of immigrant children, families definitely think of modern solutions (Baumann, 2004:

27).Immigrants, like everyone else, think about the future as much as the day they live.

Some societies form their cultures with experiences and knowledge about immigrants. Especially in countries where most of the people are immigrants, the presence of immigrants is also the basis for the formation of modern culture (Sauer and O'Donnell, 2011: 395).Life has always been difficult for immigrants in the beginning. However, as the working conditions improve over time, being educated individuals change the conditions and immigrants start to skip classes. Material and spiritual development means a little closer to modern life (Tsapenko, 2015: 450). Modern life is actually never far from immigrants.

Although economic factors are also effective in immigrant culture, the main driving factors of immigrant culture are religion and politics. Religion and politics, as important variables, are the main factors in the formation of culture. The modern immigrant culture is also shaped directly on the basis of religion and politics (Höllinger and Polak, 2019: 176).The fact that the modern world is more liberal and flexible than before also relieves immigrants.

New generation immigrants adapt to modern conditions faster. Children of immigrants integrate into society more easily as they receive education. There is a lot of data on the fact that immigrant children are more modern individuals. It has also been determined that new generation immigrants cause less problems in the modern world (Houle and Schellenberg, 2010: 29). This is partly related to the character of immigrants and partly to the structure of modern societies.

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Sociology of Immigrant Behaviors

Immigrants' positions in society and their sociological situations bring different approaches to the agenda. One of them is the General Theory of Deviant Behavior by H. Dieter Seibel. Traditional theories of deviant behavior existing theories of deviant behavior can be etiologically divided into two groups: those that see the source of deviant behavior in the individual and those that see social conditions as causal (Seibel, 1972: 21). Behaviors of immigrants who have experienced severe psychological traumas during the migration process also manifest in different sociological ways.

From a sociological theoretical lens, immigrants' integration into society appears to be influenced by two main factors: The context of the host society and the group characteristics and adaptations of incoming immigrants (Lee, 2009: 743). Thus, the sociological dimension of migration consists of two parts: the situation of local people and immigrants. Both positive and negative reactions of the people living in the places where the immigrants settled, affect the social structure and the position of the immigrants (Alba and Foner, 2015: 114). As the reactions change, the position of the immigrants also changes.

Recently, increasing cross-border migration is the main problem of the whole world. Cross-border migrations affect the character of the social order, the cross-border hierarchy of social inequalities, together with the internal social structure (Faist, 2020: 172). Immigrant behavior forms an important part of the general sociology of society.

Immigrants generally settle in the lower classes of society, with some exceptions, because they feel poor, oppressed and helpless. Immigrants, who deal with the trauma of migration on the one hand and the problem of adaptation on the other, live passively in the society with a sense of helplessness (Engzell and Ichou, 2019: 28). Immigrants' position in the social structure where they settled, on the one hand, the reactions of the local people, on the other hand, is related to their own efforts.

The theories of Foucault and Elias provide some insight into the sociological behavior of immigrants. Behavior change is also observed in immigrants who change geography. While some immigrants become irritable and aggressive after migration, some adapt to the social structure meekly. This is partly related to the immigrant's self-structure and partly to the tolerance and ideology of the society (Reuter, 2002: 226). Every immigrant experiences social change with his own character structure.

Age and gender factors gain importance in the sociological behavior of immigrants. It has been determined that while young immigrant individuals tend to modern sports, child immigrants are interested in modern games and technology. There is the fact that while adult women dress more modern after immigration, adult men have more financial expectations (Hofer, 2019: 201). In the post-migration process, every immigrant changes within the framework of his own character.

It has been determined that the most effective factor determining the position and behavior of immigrants in the social structure is communication. Communication with family members, communication

with neighbors, communication with friends and communication with other people shape all the behaviors of immigrants. The more the immigrant communicates, the more he socializes and his place in the social structure becomes stronger (Kaloianov, 2019: 152). In this context, communication is the basis of immigrants' social behavior.

Depending on their efforts, immigrants can be ordinary, unqualified individuals in the society, as well as respected and distinguished people in the upper classes, businessmen, scientists and artists (Heisler, 2007: 95). Immigrants initially feel confined in an unfamiliar environment. Although this feeling diminishes over time, its effect never completely wears off. However, immigrants are articulated to society as new individuals after experiencing a dilemma between foreignism and locality (Cabaniss and Cameron, 2018: 185). As a result, immigrants can be reshaped as individuals of the society.

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Immigrants and Local People Encounter

According to the United Nations definition, immigrants are people who leave their usual place of residence to stay for more than one year. However, in practice, official definitions do not work much. However, in practice, official definitions do not work much. After the migration, the situation of the immigrant and his relations with the local people are more important (Treibel, 2008: 311). Immigrant and local people relations, which in some cases result in conflict, are of vital importance in terms of completing the adaptation and integration processes of the immigrant.

Introduction Migration in German-speaking countries since the early modern period has not only included peaceful cross-border movements and intercultural encounters. It also included aggressive border crossing, flight across borders and the exclusion of minorities within the borders (Bade and Oltmer, 2003: 812). The relationship between the local people and the immigrants starts right after the migration and continues with sometimes positive and sometimes negative developments.

Immigrants always disturb the local population partially or to a large extent. When immigrants arrive, local people are worried about the shrinkage of business areas, deterioration of social structure, and increase in crimes (Brücker and Jahn, 2010: 8). The deterioration of the income balance due to immigrants is another cause of concern.

In some countries, the high unemployment rate of immigrants and low tax and insurance rates also disturb the local people (Gathmann et al,

2014: 178). Local people naturally expect the state to abide by the principle of equality. While the rivalry or conflict between immigrants and local people mostly arises in terms of business areas, the negative reaction of the local people is directed towards working immigrants (Garloff, 2016: 694). However, local people do not show the same reaction. There are also individuals who tolerate immigrants.

In some countries such as Germany and England, the number of immigrants exceeding the ratio of the local population or the possibility of this also causes a negative reaction of the local people. Giving citizenship rights to immigrants in particular disturbs the local people (Zandonella, 2016: 11). The fact that most of the immigrants are unskilled and work in low paid jobs is a consolation to the local people (Rueda, 2020: 49). However, local people are always worried. As the immigrants recognize and adapt to the values of the local people, the reaction of the local people turns from negative to positive. As local people see the integration efforts of immigrants, they begin to accept and respect them (Kober, 2017: 31). This brings the society to a welfare environment.

The task of adapting between the local people and the immigrants is mostly carried out by the administrations. In this context, the problems are reduced by convincing the local people and directing the immigrants to adaptation and integration (Dempster et al, 2020: 30). However, the negative reaction of the local people can never be completely eliminated.

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Immigrant Communication in the Modern World

The modern age has been the age of migrations. All of the data mentioned always includes migrations that were triggered by the exercise or threat of violence (escape, expulsion, etc.). Recently, the number of refugees registered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has risen significantly: in mid-2016 it was 21.3 million, thus reaching the highest level in the past quarter century, which was last at 20.5 million in 1992. In addition, in 2015 there were a total of 41 million so-called "internally displaced persons" who had avoided violence and persecution within a state, but do not fall under the mandate of the UNHCR because they have not crossed borders. Global refugee movements show clear patterns: Flight is seldom a linear process; rather, refugees mostly move in stages: Frequently, a hasty evasion to the next town or another safe-seeming place of refuge in the immediate vicinity can be identified first, followed by further migration to relatives and acquaintances in a neighboring region or state, or visiting an informal or regular camp. Patterns of (repeated) return and repeated flight are also common (Oltmer, 2018). Although the conditions of the modern age sometimes force immigrants, they also provide them with many opportunities.

Over the last few centuries, the world has witnessed major wars, repressions, and mass migrations, as well as the rise of technology. In fact, many scientists, artists, politicians in the world have come to the situation of immigrants by fleeing from their homeland. This is the plain

truth of the modern world (Mahmoud and Alatrash, 2021: 25). Modern society is actually a society of immigrants. Today, in all societies, there are more or less immigrants. Modern societies are now formed with the culture of immigrants (Bommes, 2003: 51). In this context, the behaviors and communication languages of immigrants are also turning into the elements of modern society.

“Migrants are never a random cross section of the populations at either their place of origin or their destination. Accordingly, the impacts of the losses or gains of people at both ends of the migration process can be out of proportion to the numbers involved in the movement. Migration historically has been the process by which different ethnic, cultural, language, religious and groups have come into contact and thus presented both migrants and host communities with many challenges. In the contemporary era of globalisation, the potential for such mixing has reached unprecedented levels so that the challenges of coping with diversity are increasing and will increase further. Migrants are often perceived as the “other” and regarded with suspicion by receiving communities, at least during the initial period of settlement. Much of the controversy and problems associated with contemporary migration is associated with this issue” (Hugo, 2005: 39). Depending on these developments, it is necessary to develop communication skills and take them into mainstreaming programs as soon as possible in order for immigrants to adapt to modern life.

One of the aspects of modern migration is transnationality. Such a community is characterized by physical mobility and economic, cultural,

and social transfers; by the functioning of migrants “here and there”, multilateral contacts – both family and more often professional contacts – as well as others. The ways of communicating with the country have changed. These changes are due to, *inter alia*, the progress of telecommunications and communication, the development of new media. Never before in the history of the development of international movements have there been so many opportunities for maintaining contact between spatially disconnected persons. Therefore, the purpose of addressing the problem of migrant communication in the last few decades is to show their change, their dynamics, and the role that they play in maintaining family ties and across borders (Danilewicz, 2017: 37). Although the complex environment of the modern world does not always provide suitable environments for immigrants, the available facilities may also be sufficient for immigrants.

Like people in the technology-driven modern world, immigrants communicate with 'digital media' in all forms of computer-mediated networking in the broader sense, which includes the mobile phone in addition to WWW, email, social software/Web 2.0 and other forms of communication on the internet (Hepp, 2009: 46). The fact that most of the migrations in the world in the modern age are based on economy and with business concerns confirms the theories of migration. While most of the immigrants constitute a poor and unqualified mass, immigrants do not hesitate to use modern techniques and tools. Immigrants use technology and modern approaches as well as opportunities (Hove, 2017: 11). This sometimes facilitates their adaptation and integration processes.

The peaceful coexistence of immigrants and local people as well as different groups in society is possible through communication. In this context, local and national media assume an important responsibility to contribute to communication (Geißler, 2006: 251). Immigrants seeing each other as human beings, and the local people seeing immigrants as human beings and acting like that are examples of civilized communication (Dengscherz, 2019: 96). Attitudes of local people always directly affect immigrants and play an important role in integration.

In response to cultural and linguistic diversity, this research is necessary to analyze the differences in reading comprehension between immigrant students and other disadvantaged students for ideological, economic or social reasons, relative to their peers. It is assumed that a country's language and cultural mediators, as well as communication skills, create disadvantages for students from different cultural backgrounds. In response to the cultural and linguistic diversity of communities and schools, students from immigrant families and communities that are a cultural minority for ideological, economic or social reasons emerge as a problem. In the Spanish community there are more than 4 million foreigners who make up about 10% of the total population. In Spain, according to the Ministry of Education, most of the foreign students (38.7%) in the academic year 2009-2010 came from Latin America and therefore do not speak their mother tongue. is in Spanish. This shows that the learning difficulties of these students are due to socio-cultural reasons, not language barriers (Martín-Pastor et al,

2013: 792). Accordingly, it seems that the more important problem for immigrants is communication and integration.

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Foreignness of Immigration

The definition and content of the concept of foreignness is still being debated. "Stranger" is not limited to belonging to another language or "culture", but is also a phenomenon within a language community or state and is given, for example, by social circles or gender (Menz et al, 2013: 25). Although foreignness is often defined by those who are not different, what is different also plays a big role.

“In the sociological research tradition, one has usually dealt with the 'figure of the stranger' (Stichweh). With this determination, the strangers were apparently clear determine. Strangers were the people who belonged to this group. The question, what is actually foreign about the stranger did not arise. But this self-evidence dissolves in various places in contemporary societies. Thus "the stranger" seems in the course of processes of functional differentiation, the pluralization of lifestyles, the dominance of anonymous relationships in front to be no longer clearly determined in all urban contexts and the new mobility and communication possibilities. The frames of reference for the attribution of foreignness are multiplied The dominance of a particular type seems increasingly in need of justification. So become different groups in recent sociological research on foreignness named by strangers; alongside the classic case of migrants” (Nieswand and Vogel, 2000: 170). The alienation status of the immigrant arises due to many different factors.

Whether the immigrant is a foreigner or not is discussed in many ways. Being a foreigner is on the one hand related to the immigrant's

own feelings, on the other hand, it is related to the approaches of the local people (Brunner, 2013: 38). However, the general view is that the Immigrant is a foreigner, at least initially. Being a foreigner also makes communication difficult. The psychology of the person who feels himself a stranger naturally has shyness and hesitation (Dennison, 2022). This hinders communication paths.

It is known that immigrants are in the position of foreigners in the places they migrated and experience various difficulties. In comparison with locals, immigrants face additional difficulties when entering the job market or starting up a business, largely due to poor language skills, discrimination, and the lack of relevant labour experience, resources or social embeddedness (Gurău et al, 2020: 14). Entrepreneurship and communication problems of immigrants arising from foreignness in the places where they live sometimes last for years.

Immigrant psychology is uneasy and timid due to the feeling of alienation. The timidity caused by foreignness also hinders the courage and initiative necessary for communication action. This is one of the biggest barriers to immigration. In this case, the communication action that ensures the adaptation and integration of the immigrant is blocked (Andreasen, 2018: 69). Communication blockade is one of the most important problems caused by migration.

Having a foreign name may have a negative effect on one's life trajectory for a number of reasons. First, ethnic identity might be more salient to children with foreign names, and if they expect to be treated less favorably because of their foreign identity, they may perceive lower

returns to education and exert less effort in school (Abramitzky et al, 2020: 342). Being a foreigner is for both children and adults; It causes problems both in education and in daily life. The act most affected by foreignness is communication.

Strangeness, in a sense, is to distinguish oneself from oneself. This distinction often occurs in a cultural context. Feeling a stranger negatively affects the psychology of the person and blocks all his actions. The negative effect is most evident in immigrants who have left their own (Hummrich, 2006: 301). The act that immigrants have the most problems with is communication arising from feeling alien.

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The Role of Communication in the Socialization Process

Socialization is an essential part of human development in order to be able to participate in society and to develop one's own personality. This process is always embedded in a social framework that is constantly subject to change. These change processes affect many areas of our lives and thus also affect socialization (Winnewisser, 2019: 18). Socialization, in a way, means maturation, development and adaptation.

While migration is a multi-factor and comprehensive movement, the socialization of immigrants is such a complex process. One's own cultural socialization has an impact on understanding and coping with the concepts of health, illness, accident, crisis and death. Intercultural teams and/or supervision can help people realize this and cope better (Salman et al, 2015: 14). The primary tool of socialization is communication. The individual becomes socialized as he communicates and participates in the existing structure.

The migration process affects psychology, and psychology affects behaviors and communication actions. Differences and unusual behavior can lead to a lack of understanding and conflicts among all parties involved. A change of perspective can help here: For example, perceived aggressive behavior can also be an expression of feelings of helplessness, guilt, sadness, and anger (Menz et al, 2013: 28). Talking with other individuals, seeking ways of communication in order to agree and making an effort for this is the way of socialization.

Immigrants have a very different psychology starting from the pre-migration period. An understanding of sensitivity and differences is essential for rescue operations involving migrants. These competencies can be learned in further education and training. Migration affects travelers, those who stay behind, and those who accept immigrants. Immigrants face significant difficulties in the migration process. These barriers may be of a legal or social nature, or they may arise from linguistic and cultural barriers to communication between the doctor, nurse or therapist on the one hand, and the patient on the other. Qualitative knowledge of migrant groups' concepts of health and illness promotes understanding of health problems and provides competent, mutually satisfactory solutions. Aspects of culture such as national stereotypes and their role in confronting a foreign culture, cultural standards and behavioral patterns are also examined (Schmidt, 2014: 56). The most effective way to solve problems related to immigrants is again communication.

A situation that is funny for ordinary people can be very traumatic for immigrants, and a grave event can be funny for immigrants. Migrants should be informed and enlightened about the processes, roles, functions and backgrounds of rescue operations. Human communication is about the exchange and transmission of information, communications or messages between people (Fridgen et al, 2018: 14). Communication is one of the basic keys that meets many human needs.

The mutual exchange of communication, i.e. a change in the functions of sender and receiver, is referred to as interaction.

Communication takes place on different levels, namely through words and posture, gestures, but also. intonation, speaking rate, pauses, laugh or sigh. Everything has a message character, so in one social situation, a "non-communication" is not possible, so you can don't not communicate.

In addition, every communication contains factual information and personal information opinion on the other. The factual aspect represents the "what" of a message represents, the relationship aspect says something about "how" the sender this want the recipient to understand the message. Communication is successful when there is agreement on both levels or disagreement on the content level does not affect the relationship level. It follows that each communication has a content and a relational aspect, such that the relational aspect determines the content aspect (Lindstedt, 2020: 30). All these pave the way for socialization for people, and therefore for immigrants.

Migrants' political participation, ie their participation in decisions about the development of society, is central in the context of an integration process aimed at equal participation. Particularly in heterogeneous societies, integration through political communication and participation in decision-making processes may become increasingly important. There are some findings in international studies about the course and mechanisms of such coupling processes. At the same time, developments are emerging that raise new questions for research: Institutions that once played an important role in the political socialization of immigrants may no longer be able to do so as before

(Schönwälder, 2009:845) . Socialization and integration of immigrants is driven by participation in both business and politics, and in any case, communication opens all doors.

Socialization cannot therefore be achieved without culture and communication. An effective communication approach would be to familiarize yourself with how members of the "target culture" think. Without such understanding, socialization would be impossible. The communicator should therefore clearly define what his objectives are and take into account the cultural context in which he is. At the same time, it must be kept in mind that effective communication requires a high degree of identification. Lack of identification with the other prevents integration into a community. To avoid any bias, it is especially important to know both: the importance that culture and communication have in the socialization process and the benefits that they can bring when properly understood and used. For example, it is known that women and men have not only different ways of acting but also different ways of interacting. At the same time, it must be known that the way people in different cultures think about decision-making and how they make decisions is totally different.

Different factors, which may seem unrelated, can thus be gathered in a special cultural significance. It cannot communicate efficiently without any concern for the culture of those who are spoken, because the communication process cannot be separated from the culture. A paradox of communication, which can be remarked from all these observations, is the following: The attempt to change culture has led to

changing people, while changing people has led to a change of culture (Bâlc, 2018: 323). The more communication follows the patterns of the existing social structure, the more effective it will be in terms of socialization.

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Immigrants and The Language of Immigrants in Urban Life

Urban life changes both the immigrant and the city. With migration, not only the physical structure but also the culture changes (Waldinger, 1989: 231). “This overview of migration and urbanization trends and their relationship to family issues, indicates that the challenge for our world is to develop programs and policies that support individuals and their loved ones who live under highly diverse conditions, and yet are faced with rapid changes in every aspect of their lives. We are only now beginning to explore and understand how individuals are more interconnected to the economic and political processes encouraged and supported by globalization, and how this in turn, affects social life, values, and practices. Empirical research on these trends, and appropriate programs and policies that support individuals and families, however, are lagging behind. Thus, we do not always understand how families interact with the varying shifts in their environments” (Trask, 2022: 84). Socialization for immigrants covers every individual from children to the elderly.

On the development of sociolinguistic urban research the city has always been, in a sense, a stumbling block for dialectology and a touchstone for sociolinguistics. In the context of sociolinguistic urban studies are the problematic aspects of basic linguistic concepts such as 'language of a community' and 'linguistic community', which explicitly or implicitly express the linguistic and subsequently also everyday notions of the reality of language shape, always stood out particularly clearly. prove problematic the ideas of the unity of language and of the

togetherness of language and community for the following reasons: Communities are usually not linguistically homogeneous; homogeneity is rather the exception and subject to very specific conditions. The linguistic behavior of the residents is variable. You may have "their" language, which they use as their normal position and with which they as speakers have the least problems of formulation and understanding, but your linguistic repertoire includes a range of variations (Kallmeyer, 1994: 35). Language is one of the main dynamics in urban life and is one of the basic vital tools for immigrants.

For immigrants, language learning and socialization begin in childhood. Language promotion as part of intercultural opening educational facilities at the beginning of the project "Creating diversity - integration in kindergarten" the association AktionCourage and the project partner, the Association of Binational Families and Partnerships – iaf e. V., therefore stated in a position paper that language promotion in a multilingual and intercultural context means promoting all languages of the child includes. Children bring their family language, their religion and their culturally influenced way of life to kindergarten (Amirpur, 2010: 62). The effort and success of child immigrants also affects the integration of immigrants.

“As a family-supplementing education and training facility, the kindergarten should include these resources in the everyday life of the children and to use. Intercultural concepts have developed criteria for this that include the following individual aspects in the modern urban society, the long-term stable ones dissolve social boundaries and the

fixed, exclusive assignment of individuals to roles and social categories. Boundaries and the definition of belonging to categories or certain "circles" are common changing, i.e. variable and context-dependent. We have in that Meaning no simple and stable social identity and no once and for all established and clearly defined place in society (Luchtenberg, 2008: 17). This also changes the function of the language, although it also has its origin indicates and in this respect as it were "unchangeable characteristic" of the person is, but on the other hand precisely as an instrument of variable definition of borders, of belonging and of territorial disputes".

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Aggression in Immigrant Behaviors

Although the term 'aggression' in Germany has a negative-attacking connotation associated with violence, a positive interpretation of aggression or aggressiveness is also widespread: for example, 'aggressive duel behavior' is positively evaluated and encouraged in many sports. It is therefore possible to view aggression both positively and negatively. However, it is precisely this positive reaction to aggressive behavior in sport that can represent a promotion of the potential for aggression in other areas of society (Neijhoft, 2004: 88). In today's discussion, aggression is usually mentioned in the same breath as violence, and the two terms are linked. Therefore, it is first necessary to describe and define aggression and aggressive behaviors that eventually provoke possible acts of violence.

“There are extensive studies in the social sciences, psychology, psychotherapy and (neuro) biology or physiology on the question of the causes of violent behavior, but it has not yet been possible to bring together the respective research results and the findings resulting from them and to form an overall picture. The current state of knowledge is that in the case of individual physical violence, genetic, physiological, developmental and personality psychological, family and social factors are intertwined. Accordingly, interventions to contain violence must also be multidimensional. In a wide range of empirical research ample results have been found on the causes of violence in many different disciplines like social sciences, psychology, psychotherapy, and neurobiology/neurophysiology. However, an integrative view is still

missing. Current knowledge suggests a complex interaction of genetic, physiological, developmental psychological, personality-related, familial and social factors in shaping an individual's disposition to engage in physical violence. Accordingly, interventions for reducing violence have to be multidimensional in nature" (Cierpka et al, 2007: 92). The behavior of immigrants and their tendency to aggression is a multivariate problem that is completely dependent on the migration process.

"In 2010, approximately one out of four youths in the United States were immigrant children. Hispanics and Asians comprised the largest groups (58% and 16%), respectively. Today, the Hispanic population is the largest ethnic minority in the United States (15%) and is a majority of the U.S. foreign-born population (47%). While immigration is a positive process for most immigrants, resettlement into a new country has challenges, including acculturation adjustments. Youth engage in risky behaviors such as substance use and antisocial behaviors. For immigrant youth with limited supportive opportunities, however, the acculturation process can be difficult. Stress, alienation, and stigma often manifest and cause behavioral problems, including aggression" (Small et al, 2015: 11). Aggression is a behavior seen in immigrants more than ordinary people.

An important change in migrant behavior during the migration process is the tendency to aggression. The immigrant tends to aggression due to the psychological trauma, anxieties, fears and anxiety he has experienced. Although this problem does not occur in every immigrant, tension and then minor or major verbal or physical aggression can be

observed in immigrants in general (Havryliv, 2017: 36). This behavior also complicates the adaptation and integration process.

Aggressive behavior is often excused on the grounds that 'one was only reacting to a provocation'. The actors explain their own behavior based on the behavior of the other person, understand their action as retaliation and thus promote the escalation of the situation. The parties involved usually do not agree whether there was actually a previous provocation. At this point, Bandura's definition should be remembered. Unprovoked aggression (instrumental aggression) means damaging behavior with the aim of personal enrichment. This is in contrast to the impulsive aggression seen, for example, in seemingly baseless, spontaneous attacks against the elderly or the homeless (Finzi-Dottan, 2011: 921). It is possible to see the traces of all kinds of aggression in the traumatic and complex psychology of immigrants.

While one of the factors leading to the aggressive behavior of immigrants is the negative living conditions, another important factor is the harsh approach of the local people and security forces (Sauerbaum, 2005: 35). Immigrants can naturally show aggression by being negatively affected by harsh and unsympathetic attitudes.

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What Makes Immigrants Happy

Positive moods always make people feel better and affect their behavior positively. This also affects communication actions. Immigrants most in need of positive mood and positive developments respond more quickly to positive developments (Arlrichis and Huneke, 2013: 70). This facilitates their communication, adaptation and integration processes. Happy immigrants are always more active, optimistic and able to communicate easily (Gutierrez, 2021: 24). Happiness is the emotion that benefits immigrants more than ordinary people.

Immigrants who feel safe in their environment and have no problems with their environment are happier and have a higher tendency to communicate. This has a positive effect on their physical and mental health (Zervakis, 2013: 185). As a result, happy and cheerful people communicate more easily and achieve great personal and social gains. It has been observed that immigrants who feel safe and happy quickly adapt and integrate into the society (Kuffner, 2016: 29). Here the role played by happiness becomes clear.

All over the world, happy immigrants can be distinguished from others. They are individuals who adapt easily, do not avoid communication, and approach problems positively (Knight and Gunatilaka, 2018: 73). This makes their integration easier. Although there are various dimensions of migration and happiness, detailed studies can explain them. The hedonic dimensions of well-being play a strong role in this explanation, and likely reflect cultural traits, such as

the high value that Latins attach to family ties and quality of life. Nevertheless, the strong role that learning or creativity plays in Latins' well-being goes well beyond the hedonic or daily dimensions of well-being and suggests a deeper appreciation of quality of life in the region (Graham and Nikolova, 2018: 104). Immigrants who feel that they are with their relatives and that they are in a safe environment in this way are more willing to communicate.

Immigrants feel happy, feel safe and tend to communicate more when they feel politicians and local people around them. This leads them to more intense communication processes (Terkessidis, 2016: 7). It is necessary to know that the communication actions of immigrants are directly related to their psychology, and that positive psychological effects will also positively affect their communication actions.

The fact that immigrants are happy and communicate more in this way is largely related to cultural intimacy. Immigrants who feel themselves in their traditional cultures can communicate more and adapt more easily (Sökefeld, 2004: 174). Psychological and sociological support given to immigrants also makes immigrants happy and strengthens their tendency towards communication (Torres, 2004: 67). This gives important clues to local and national governments.

The literature documents ample evidence that happiness plays an important role in migration decisions, with relatively unhappy people moving to happier places, even after accounting for standard predictors of migration. In some contexts, internal migrants experience a pre-migration happiness dip. Most international migrants gain happiness

from migration, hosting populations tend to experience a mixed but small impact, and family members staying behind generally experience a positive impact on evaluative well-being but not emotional well-being (Martijn and Martijn, 2021: 17). All the data show that where there is happiness, there is a lot of communication factor.

Some findings suggest that immigrants tend to be more satisfied with their lives in countries that offer a higher quality of public goods. Immigrants are also likely to be more satisfied in countries that offer more welcoming social settings (Kogan, 2016: 18). And as a result, immigrants communicate more easily wherever they are happy and comfortable.

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Communication in the Immigrant District

Research on the relationship between immigrants' communication actions and adaptation and integration processes is expanding. The nature of workplace language and communication and the needs of employees immigrants and other first and second language speakers retraining for the workforce or new types of jobs increasing interest in recent years (Wong et al, 2001: 28). “As immigration and integration have become more controversial and politicised policy areas, the risk of miscommunication—or missing the mark with one’s target audience—has also grown. Efforts by governments to better understand who their target audiences are, what concerns they have, and how they experience different messages are crucial preconditions for ensuring that communications meet their objectives. Ultimately, immigrant integration is a long-term and whole-of-society process, and some conflicts will be unavoidable as communities redefine themselves and adapt to change. It is critical that integration policymakers and communicators understand how and when to speak to different audiences, and when to just listen” (Ahad and Banulescu-Bogdan, 2019: 21). In any case, communication is one of the basic needs for immigrants.

Although migrant neighborhoods are physically and culturally different from others, basic human needs and actions are the same. In immigrant neighborhoods, the main concern is to meet basic needs. Spiritual and cultural needs come right after physical needs (Filsinger, 2018: 327). At the beginning of people's spiritual and cultural needs,

there is communication based on expressing oneself and understanding others. At the beginning of people's spiritual and cultural needs, there is communication based on self-expression and understanding others. In immigrants, this need is stronger because of the trauma of migration.

Migrants experience enculturation, acculturation, deculturation, assimilation, and/or biculturalism through interpersonal communication with people and exposure to media from their country of origin and receiving country. When residing in another country or region, many migrants may encounter several key family communication experiences, which include family separation and reunification, acculturation gaps, and language brokering. Interpersonal communication has profound implications for the behavioral, relational, and psychological well-being of migrant families in the process of cultural adaptation (Kam and Wang, 2015). Thus, the close relationship between adaptation and integration and the communication of immigrants emerges.

The nature of the communication actions in the immigrant district also explains the nature of the adaptation and integration processes. Intense communication actions between immigrants and immigrant local people and immigrant local administrations contribute to adaptation and integration (Aumüller, 2018: 181). The multiplicity of communication processes strengthens peace and prosperity in every sense.

While easier and positive communication is provided in neighborhoods with the same type of immigrants, socio-cultural heterogeneity and solidarity take a little more time in neighborhoods

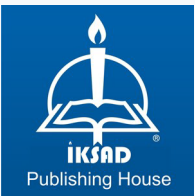
with diversity. In some cases, however, greater communication action and solidarity can be seen in diverse migrant neighborhoods (Schönwälder and Petermann, 2018: 364). Diversity often leads to a colorful social life.

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Resume

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