

ABSTRACT

The adverse effects encompass social isolation, loneliness, diminished self-worth, and a range of developmental disorders, which may arise from cultural, linguistic, and communicative disparities inherent in novel environments. The results of the researchers' preliminary survey also confirmed the existence of barriers to early social interaction among children. The present study employs constructive qualitative phenomenology in order to assess the social adaptation experiences of children of circular migrant workers. The data presented herein were collected through semi-structured online interviews with five informants (aged 20–22) based on specific criteria and supplemented with observations and documentation. The analysis of the data was conducted in accordance with the Miles-Huberman interactive model (collection, reduction, presentation, and conclusion), incorporating a triangulation validity testing process. The research findings indicate that the social adaptation of children of circular migrant workers is mediated by three factors. Firstly, the quality of parenting, which instils social values to guide adaptation. Secondly, cognitive abilities, such as self-efficacy and cognitive flexibility. And thirdly, active communication strategies. According to Interaction Adaptation Theory, children develop language and interaction adaptation patterns with the aim of achieving social synchronisation. In order to achieve this, they utilise social capital from peer networks and important figures such as teachers and parents.

Keywords: *Interaction, Child, Adaptation, Mobility*