

Category Context of the Etymology “Conflict”

Dr. Maxim Lepskiy

Zaporizhzhia National University

✉ Email: waysensey@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5604-641X>

Nataliia Lepska

Zaporizhzhia National University

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6010-423X>

Abstract

The digitalization of the world, the conflict and variability of context in social networks turns people to search for the meanings and meanings of “conflict” in authoritative dictionaries that have their own categorical context, a reflection of the universal and the specific in a changing world. The study is updated by the need to resolve the conflict, which, without understanding the essence and context of conflicts, is the most complex theoretical and practical issue in professional negotiations.

The purpose of the article is to understand the categorical context of the etymology of conflict in dictionaries.

Research methodology. The article demonstrates the results of a holistic etymological study that goes through the stages of: searching for significant attributions as the meaningful meaning of the “conflict”; the subject field of “conflict” and the categorical range of similar and opposite meanings; searching for the opposite phenomenon; categorical context of the meaning of the conflict.

The article discusses the “root”, “created” and “derived” meaning of the conflict. In “conflict” the following semantic essential attributions are defined: forceful, coercive, opposing, controversial, victimized and/or resource-loss aspects. The study of synonyms “dissentio”, “dissideo”, “discordo” and antonyms “consentio”, “concordo”, “consido”, “conveni” allows us to consider linear and non-linear interaction in the process of conflict formation and resolution.

The opposite of "conflict" is "concordo", as a reflection of coordination and removal of the contrast of sharp isolation.

Basic to the conflict are the contexts of subjectification of an objective contradiction; existential confrontation; crisis-government context; differentiation of "other" as an extroverted-introverted subjective conflict; social-environmental contradictions in the field of personality development. The use of contextual meanings of dictionaries in content analysis allows us to determine the profile of changing conflict contexts.

Keywords

conflict, conflict attributions, conflict formation, conflict resolution, context

Introduction

The growing importance of the digitalized world and accelerated communications in the Internet environment increasingly focuses attention on the communicative and semantic content of the concept of "conflict". Changes in the world change the contexts of perception and differentiate people, increasing the field of conflict. People turn to dictionaries as a measure of the universal. In these changes, the importance of awareness of the essence, the genetic core of "conflict" and its contextual manifestations in a rapidly changing world is growing. The study of this problem is updated by the need to resolve the conflict, which, without understanding the essence and context of conflicts, even in professional negotiations becomes the most difficult theoretical and practical issue.

During war, the study of the nature of the conflict and its context is aggravated by the "fog of war" and the purposeful confrontation not only of the participants in the war, but also of other parties involved in the conflict or using it for their own purposes. That is why there is an increasing need to consider these problems from the position of objectivity, scientificity and impartiality to the essence and content of the conflict, from the position of the universal, with verification of the scientific position of humanity and mankind, in a return to Kant's maxim, in the justification of the principle by its universality. "Act only according to the norm that you want to see as a universal imperative — a norm for all people and also for you... Act in such a way that you always treat people and yourself as an end and never only as a means" (Kant, 1993, p. 30).

In this article we present for discussion the results of a study of the "genetic core" and categorical context in the etymology of conflict. Etymology is chosen as the basis for consideration as that linguistic environment that reflects the essence and manifestations of the conflict, their awareness by people, and the consolidation of this important meaning in the long-term and ultra-long-term perspective of communication and communication of people, which has both historical past and modern social subject dimensions. In this case, dictionaries reflect the meaning of a kind of compass in the linguistic space of meanings.

The purpose of the article is to understand the categorical context of the etymology of conflict in dictionaries. The subject of the study is the etymological discourse of the categorical context of the conflict. The object is the semantic field of the conflict, which is represented in the representation of its meaning in dictionaries.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This article reflects the results of an important stage in the study of the etymology of "conflict".

Etymological research is realized as a consistent ascent from the abstract to the concrete in the implementation of the following stages of research:

1. Search for significant attributions as the meaningful meaning of the concept “conflict”. This is carried out in the study of what is essential in the “root meaning”, in the content of the phenomenon, which in human consciousness is designated by ideas about the origin of the phenomenon, about the essential that people comprehend through the phenomenon. Then the “derived values” from the “root value” are analyzed. In sociology, this would be the relationship between an independent variable (“root meaning”) and a dependent variable (the emergence of this “derived meaning” of an object or process).
2. At this stage, the main subject field is “conflict”, reflecting the essence as “created meaning”. An equally important process of analysis at this stage is the study of the categorical series of “conflict”, namely the synonymous series of meanings that are similar in meaning, and the opposite antonymic series of “conflict”. This stage is aimed at exploring both the subject field and its boundaries in similarities and differences, and in searching for the opposite for “conflict”. The opposite in the meaning of the loss of meri, when qualitative characteristics transform into other, opposite ones, i.e. the essence changes.
3. At the third stage, the process of unfolding the essence of the conflict through the unity and struggle of the opposite, namely conflict and its opposite, consent, is explored.
4. At this stage, the categorical context through which the essence of the conflict is manifested and has a specific (special) and specific meaning is considered. At this stage, we first ask about the contextual profile of the conflict.

The researcher’s understanding of this process can lead to the opposite search for essential attributions not through movements from the origin of etymology to the specific practice of application, but, on the contrary, from the practice of applying the concrete to the search for the general and special in the individual, in the concrete, in living non-abstract practice.

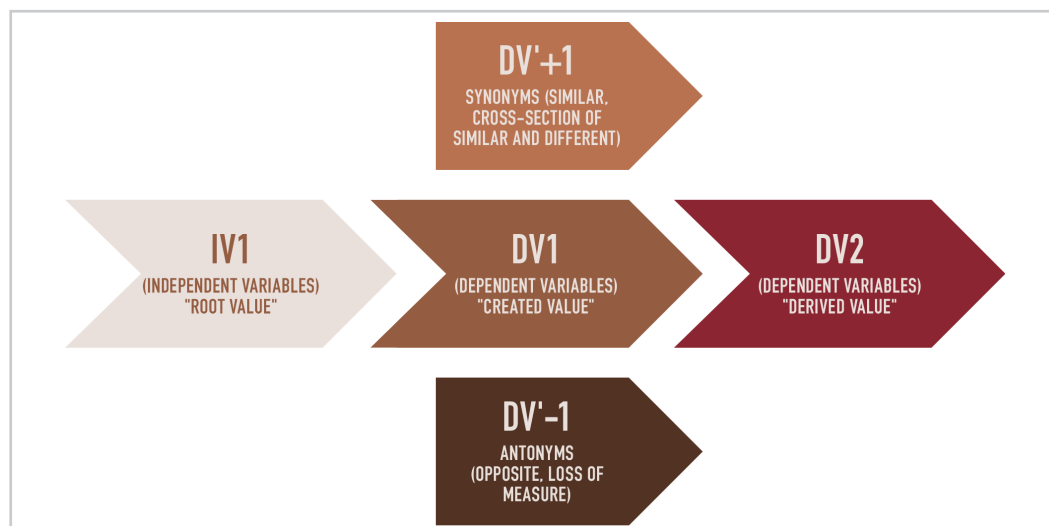


Figure 1. Stages of research methodology

Preliminary Results of the Study

In our study, we first looked at the etymology — the origin of the meaning “conflict”, in the sequence “root meaning” and “the main meaning is created” and the derived meanings of “conflict”, and then we will consider the categorical series — identical in synonyms and different in them, and check significant attributions through antonyms, because they are opposite. The opposite in the dialectical approach means the loss of measure, qualitative meaning, as

a transition to another qualitative meaning, located in unity and struggle. If the category series allows us to clarify the subject field of "conflict", in its essential attributions, the intersection of this subject field with similar concepts and, above all, with synonyms with an emphasis on essential qualitative characteristics and the degree of identity and difference; as well as antonyms, opposite, different qualitative meaning, loss of measure. In the categorical series, the main thing is the process of awareness of essential attributions by which we can establish this subject field, designated by the "real name" of the essence and content of this subject field.

After this analysis, we will check in further derivatives essential attributions, through studies of the categorical context, through that changeable, special, having different intensity and specificity of manifestations, which in the universal subject field of the "real name" of the "conflict" demonstrates a living peculiarity and specificity in living events.

Search for significant attributions as the meaningful meaning of the concept "conflict".

The search for significant attributions began with IV (Independent variables) "root meaning" and creating the word "conflict." The preliminary results were the clarification of the etymological origin of the word conflict, which originates from the verb "confligere", which meant "to collide, fight", it was created from two parts con — "with, together" and + fligere "to push, strike". First, the root and its derivative meaning of the word "fligo" was examined, discussed by Michiel Arnoux Corde Waan:

«fligo, -ere 'strike' [B. III; pf. flixi, ppp. flictum] (Andr., Acc.)

Derivatives: flictus, -us 'collision' (Pac.+); affligere 'to strike, cause destruction' (PI.+), afflictare 'to strike repeatedly, vex' (Pl.+), confligere 'to collide, argue' (Lucil.+), conflictäre 'to contend; harass' (Ter.+), effligere 'to strike dead' (PI.+), efflictare id.' (Pl.), afflictim (Naev.), efflictim 'passionately' (Pl.+), profligäre 'to the trap, overwhelm' (PI.+). (Vaan, 2008, p.226).

According to the etymology, "conflict" is derived from the verb "to hit" and has the meaning "to collide and argue"; together with other words created from the root "to hit", it reflects the different intensity of "impact interaction". The authoritative Oxford Latin Dictionary, edited by P. Gler, defines "conflict" as:

«conflictio ~önis, f. [CONFLIGO+-TIO]

1 A striking together, collision... 2 The action of fighting; disagreement, clash (with opponent in a law-suit)... 3 (rhet.) An inconsistency, disagreement (of 2 statements, etc.).

conflicte -äre ~äui ~ätum, tr., intr. (usu. in pass. or as dep.). [CONFLIGO+-TO]. 1 Head out frequently, buffet... 2 (usu. pass.) To harass, distress, torment... 3 (usu. dep.) Join the contest, con-tend, struggle...

conflictus~is, m. next+-TUS)

1 A striking together, collision, clash... 2 An impact.

confligō~gere ~xi ~ctum, intr., (Ir.). [CON-+ FLIGO]

1. To strike together, collide, clash; (w.acc.) to fight в collision (also transf.)... 2 To do battle, contend, fight; to fight against... 3 To put it into words, argue (against). b (of principles, etc.) be conflict, disagree; to be matter of contention (Glare, P. G. W. (Ed.), 1968, p.401–402).

The study of the etymology of "conflict" made it possible to identify significant semantic attributions of "conflict", namely:

1. "Strike together", in this sense we see an increase in destructive force emanating from several sides — let's call this the force aspect. In the force aspect, it is determined that at each subsequent stage the use of destructive force on both sides increases. Each side in a conflict has a stage of gathering forces together and this happens on both opposing sides. It is in this aspect that the escalation of the conflict, its spiral, and inflation begins.

2. “Force to collide”, in this sense there is a connotation of unnatural, artificial coercion and unexpected collision, but having the result of coercion, a coercive aspect. This aspect reflects coercion, an attempt not so much to convince as to exert pressure. Therefore, persuasion in the early stages of a conflict prevents the spiral of violence and escalation of the conflict. This is only possible when there is not yet a large accumulated conflict potential, for which the reason for the conflict is only the actualization of the entire potential of the conflict.
3. “To fight, to fight against someone”, in this sense there is already a directed force “against”, which determines the subject or object against whom they are acting, resisting. In this sense, there is already a goal setting “against” — an opposing aspect. It is this aspect that means that the totality of attributive aspects means that the opposition of the two parties in the whole imposition is replicated and scaled. Therefore, history knows of cases of insults in human relationships that developed into wars. Goal setting shaped conflict activity and conflict culture of social groups and societies.
4. “To argue and disagree”, in this sense, semantic verbal opposition is considered — dispute, disagreement, as not having agreement. In this attribution, the mental qualities of the dispute are important — different views, ideas, thoughts, etc. Such agreement has not yet been formed, or is moving towards it or has been lost. This is a controversial aspect. This aspect reflects the lack of balance or its loss, which can be reflected in positions, their logistics and resources, behind which interests, values, approaches and visions are hidden.
5. “Pursue, suffer, torment... go through... great and numerous inconveniences”, this meaning demonstrates that arguing and fighting always have losses, which are reflected in the loss of normal interaction, which turns into “persecution”, or it is the loss of a balanced mental or physical state, designated by the words “suffer” and torment.” The words “pursue” and “torture” reflect the criminal side of the conflict interaction and the victimizing side creates a victim due to losses. In the words “suffer” reflects the opposite victim behavior and its overcoming through a subjective attitude — “to go through great and numerous inconveniences.” In any case, these meanings reflect from victim relations to the meaningful meaning of the loss of physical, mental, spatio-temporal and other personal resources, which is reflected in states of suffering and torment. These meanings reflecting the aspect can be designated as a victim or resource-loss aspect.

These aspects have been verified in the Olivetti Latin Dictionary (Conflict, 2024-a), the Latin-English Dictionary (Conflict, 2024-b), and the Dictionary Cambridge (Conflict, 2024-a). academic dictionary Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries (Conflict, 2024-b), in the German dictionary “Wörterbuch Deutsch-Englisch” (Konflikt, 2024). Consideration of the various etymological meanings of dictionaries reflect significant attributions, but sometimes authors tend only to special or specific meanings according to their taste or choice, narrowing the meaning of the linguistic reflection of the phenomenon.

The combination of these aspects determines the etymological code of the conflict; each of these essential attributes can dominate in certain conflicts, in the manifestations of conflict manifestations. The dominance of one or another aspect determines the typology of conflicts.

After the first stage of etymological analysis, we moved on to consider the categorical series of conflict, namely the synonymous and opposite series of meanings.

Categorical series of conflict.

Synonyms in the subject field have a large amount of identity, they have similarities, but focus on some sense and meaning, or diversify the semantic field, that is, they also have differences. Synonyms for conflict (DV'+1) are the words *dissentio*, *dissideo*, *discordo*. These words have the prefix *Dis*. It means that the incorrect, negated has the characteristic “not” or “without”, the

addition of which changes the meaning to the absence of this quality. In this part, this prefix reflects and emphasizes a contradictory aspect, a lack or loss of balance, a lack of something that is of an important, essential nature.

The opposite row is represented by (DV'-1) — *consentio, concordo, consido conveni*. In the opposite "conflicts", the prefix *con* is important — "with, together" denotes a common process among different subjects.

Let us present the results of this stage of analysis in a table.

Essential attributes of «conflict»	Synonyms	Essential attributes of "concord" (<i>concordo</i>)	Synonyms for "agreement" (the opposite row for "conflict")
1. "Strike together" – the power aspect	<i>Dissentiō</i> – disagreement, as discrepancies (procedural and driving).o	3. Agreement procedure, strength of organization, drafting - organized aspect	<i>Consentio</i> – to agree, to perceive together, to unite in something or on something (procedural and driving)
2. "Force to collide" – the forced aspect	<i>Dissideo</i> – spatial characteristics of distance, distance and characteristics of difference (space and differentiation)	1. Forcing different points of view to agree, the coercive aspect	<i>Consido</i> – spatial characteristic of organized proximity, determination of place, unexpected accidental fall, calm, termination, conduct, ending as a result (space, integration, result)
3. "Fight, fight against someone" – the opposing aspect	<i>Discordō</i> – disagreement in the meaning of a quarrel, "heart apart" – a mental state or state of spiritual strength.	2. Establishment and decision by mutual consent - the operating aspect	<i>Convenio</i> is the establishment of an agreed state; at the same time, this word reflects the institutional meaning of law and responsibility. (state of institutional strength)
4. "Arguing and disagreeing" is a controversial aspect		4. The process of coordination, harmonization, resonance as removing the contrast of sharp isolation - the connecting aspect	
5. "To pursue, suffer, torment... go through... great and numerous inconveniences" - victimization or resource-loss aspect		The first coercive aspect defines the cessation and reduction of the escalation of the victim or resource-loss aspect, as the creation of preconditions for agreement and the start of negotiations. Precondition-de-escalation aspect	

Table 1. The combination of the values

Consideration of the synonymous (DV'+1) and antonymic (DV'-1) series of the concept of conflict gradually gives an understanding of the subject field of the phenomena it denotes. Thus, Dissideo denotes the prerequisites for conflict, reflecting spatial distance, distance and difference, loss of intimacy and unity. At this prerequisite stage, it is possible to Consider the formation of a common place, calmness, and the formation of integration as a result. But only in the spatial organization of people's integration there are vertical meanings — an unexpected fall, the organization of a camp. And we saw the contexts in the resentful unification of autocracy in conflicts with the connotation of victimhood — everyone is attacking us and we must create a fortress camp. And in this connotation of spatial organization under totalitarianism and autocracy, camps — commonplaces denote differentiation into places of dissent (concentration camps in Nazi Germany and the Gulag in the Soviet Union) and places of integration of those who agree.

At the same time, Consider can be a place of agreement; in facilitation this is known as an “open space” of communication according to facilitation-organized procedures, i.e. if the space determines the non-violent coordination of perception and the procedure for making joint decisions.

It is in this sense, either autocratic or democratic, that the ways of resolving disagreements, the calm non-violent resolution of otherness, occur. The loss and negation of general perception as a spatial, value, semantic, procedural and driving removal is indicated by the concept of Dissentiō. The phenomenon he designates is resolved by procedural and driving joint perception, agreement, unity, but their objective nature on something and on something is obligatory. Here we must note that disagreements are not resolved by appeals, but must be achieved by a common perception and focus on any subject by harmonizing perceptions and agreements, that is, perceptual, emotive and cognitive, which manifests itself in the contextual. The next stage of our analysis is an attempt to consider the opposite etymologies of “conflict” and “agreement”.

Discussion

There are a lot of manifestations of conflict, and therefore its classifications. Moreover, even in one type of conflict there are even more contextual meanings. I will give an example of such a conflict and confrontation as a terrorist act. On the initiative of Professor H. Kushner and Academician O. Maltsev, the journal “American Behavioral Scientist” had a major issue dedicated to this problem. I will only cite the difference in context in the titles of extremely relevant articles on terrorism, which is one of the types of conflict: Harvey W. Kushner “If It Looks Like Terrorism, Feels Like Terrorism, Acts Like Terrorism, Then It Probably is Terrorism” (Kushner, 2023); Oleg Maltsev “Countering Terrorism: Sociopsychological and Geopolitical Aspects”; Harvey W. Kushner, Oleg Maltsev and Kanykei Tursunbaeva “Editors’ Introduction: Terrorism Through a Different Lens” (Kushner, Maltsev, & Tursunbaeva, 2023); Jerome Krase “Terrorism and an Autoethnography of 9/11” (Krase, 2023); Maxim Lepskiy and Nataliia Lepska “The Phenomenon of the Terrorist State in Contemporary Geopolitics: Attributive, Static, and Dynamic Characteristics” (Lepskiy & Lepska, 2023); Vitalii Lunov, Oleg Maltsev, Mykhailo Matiash, Vasyl Mosiichuk and Bohdan Tkach “Psychological Underpinnings of Terror Awareness: A Comprehensive Dive into Ukrainians’ Perception of Terrorist Threats Amidst War Tensions” (Lunov, Maltsev, Matiash, Mosiichuk & Tkach, 2023).

The diversity of contexts increases with the presence of different typologies and classifications in the study of such a ubiquitous phenomenon as conflict. This increase poses the need for the researcher to search for what is universally significant in the etymology of “conflict” and in determining the categorical context. The study of the synonymous and opposite series

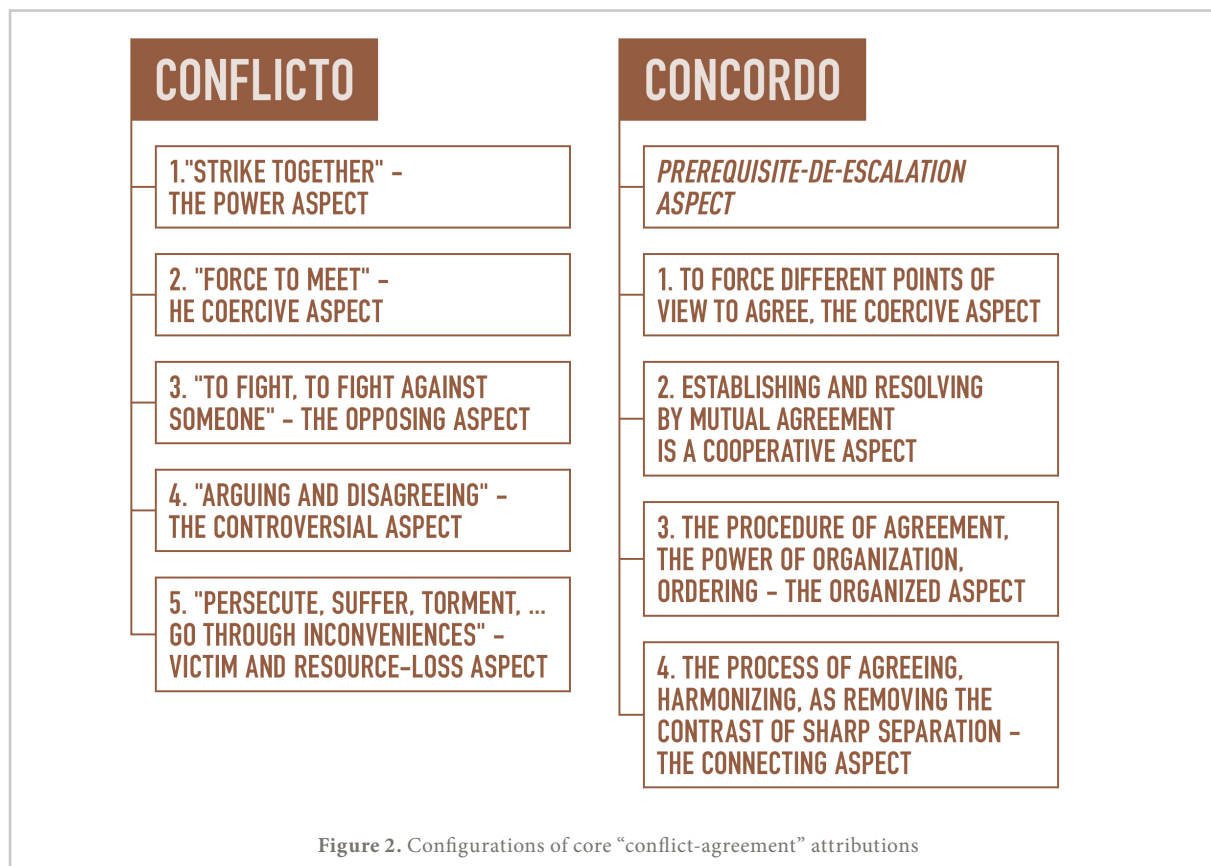
determines the task of searching for the opposite conflict, with which the conflict is in unity and struggle; unity determines the mutual transition with the loss of measure and qualitative certainty. At the same time, the opposite is supposedly a mirror in which the phenomenon is reflected, in our study the phenomenon of "conflict".

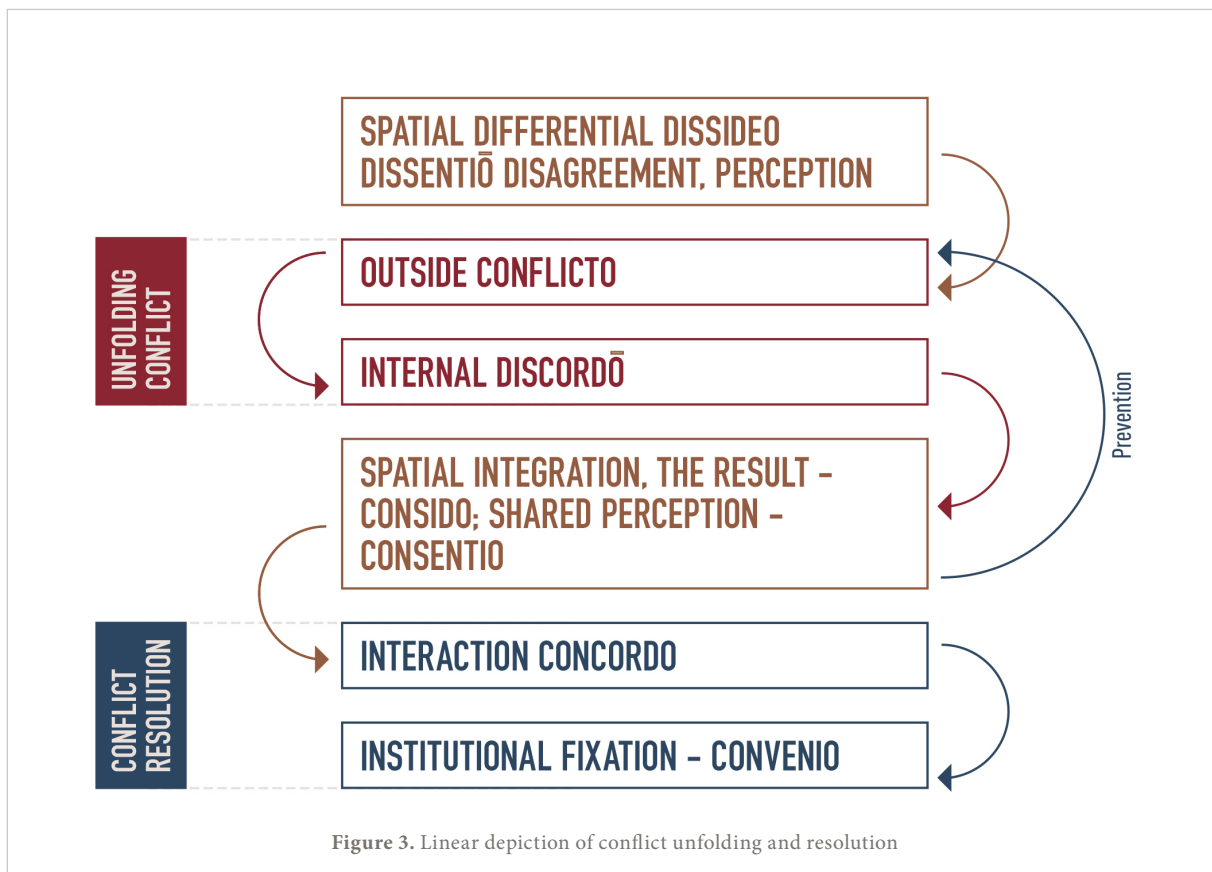
Search for a dialectical pair of "conflict" as a semantic social construction of reality

Actually, conflict and agreement on significant attributions, in our opinion, have a different profile and reflect their opposition. Thus, the prerequisites for conflict are spatial and differential aspects (Dissideo), as well as differences and differences of perception (Dissentio). At the same time, prerequisites are a category of potential or hidden conflict. The conflict itself has a configuration of forceful and coercive aspects, counteracting and contradictory aspects. If the prerequisites also have potential characteristics, that is why at this stage of the conflict development, prevention works better, preventing the conflict from unfolding, manifested in spatial integration and effective general (Consido), the formation of joint perception, unification for the sake of development and life (Consentio).

If prevention does not occur at the preconditional stage of the conflict, then an open conflict occurs, leading to an internal rupture in the mental and spiritual sphere (Discordō). And at first glance, the supposed conflict should be opposed by a convention, an institutional fixation of peace. During the Russian-Ukrainian war, we saw how "conventions", international law and international agreements, and, above all, the concerns of appealing to these acts do not work if the aggressor decided to continue the aggression through force and coercion.

Therefore, conventions are not opposed to conflict, unless a configuration for resolving the conflict and stopping the force of aggression has been created before. The external manifestation of the conflict is precisely the deployment of discordia, therefore the core of the conflict must be opposed by concordia, the joint bringing of the mental and spiritual spheres to balance and development, to agreement. No less interesting is the sequence of prerequisites





in conflict resolution: the emergence of the need to look for a common space of solutions, integration and results, to approach a common perception. These premises form the coercive aspect of concordia, leading to the coinciding, organized and connecting aspect.

The power aspect is present here by default, because general agreement in the mental and spiritual sphere, healing the situation requires great efforts of will and power block. The power aspect is determined latently, but this power is based on the ability to force people to renounce violence, be able to conduct a dialogue (in search of something that matches), organize procedures for resolving conflicts and formulate a law and a form of agreement that will not be violated, i.e. Concordia aspect.

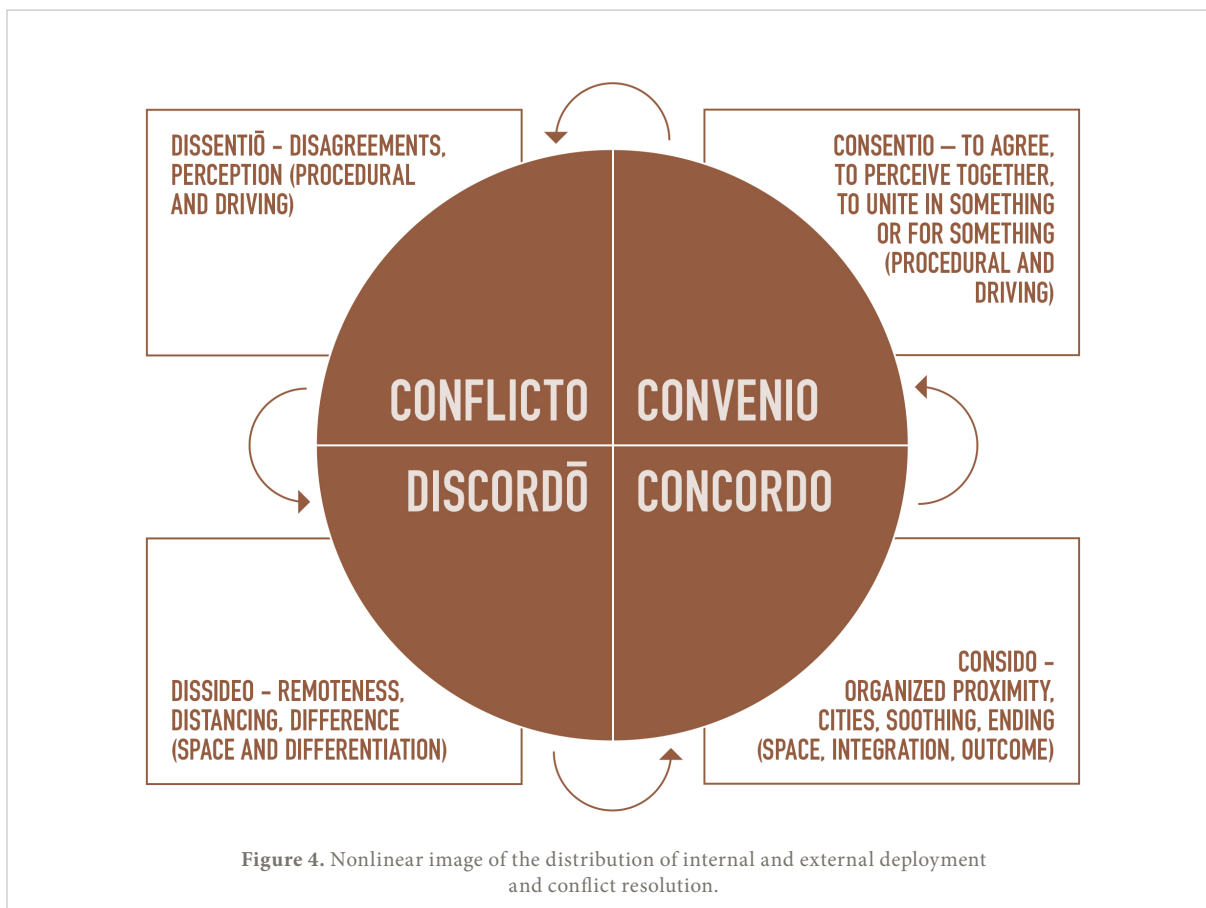
Therefore, conflict and concordia (agreement) are the core of the study and resolution of conflicts, the study of their dialectical unity and opposition, and a careful study of their opposing attributions. In the history of philosophy, concordia was the focus of not only religious teachings; let us recall that the works of Vladimir Vinnichenko were devoted to the ethical and philosophical theory of concordism.

Let's try to consider a fairly conditional sequence, since the process of conflict deployment and the process of conflict resolution can have iterations, return to the previous stage, or be synchronized and parallel.

Therefore, in the previous diagram we designated a conditional sequence of processes according to the time of occurrence.

In the study of conflict and consent, and their synonymous and antonymous series, the division into the dominance of external and internal in these processes is interesting. This distribution occurs in the following diagram.

After considering the first stage of analysis — clarification of the meaningful semantic attributions of the conflict, by which we can distinguish the subject area of the conflict from other phenomena and phenomena designated in the semantic field of etymology. We carried out the second stage of the study of etymology — we analyzed the categorical range of concepts,



its coincidence and the differences between similar and synonymous concepts, as well as the opposite — antonymous and opposite to the content of the conflict concepts.

The third stage determined the search for a dialectical pair to study the unity and struggle of opposing phenomena, designated by certain concepts and the possibility of rationally defining their relationships. In this matter, in essence, there is a semantic social construction of reality, which in the future must be verified and verified by reality in order not to become hyperreality or phantasms. The test is aimed at searching for scientific patterns noted in speech constructions, enshrined in the practice of a large community of people using language and its semantic fields.

The next stage of etymological analysis for us is the study of phenomena as components of the subject field of a concept, located within this field. Sometimes the categorical context has the relations universal, specific, generic (general) — specific (specific). If the objective as a universal and general distinguishes a concept from other concepts, since it denotes a phenomenon that differs from other phenomena, then the specific, special, specific and concrete (often individual) reflects variability and is often indicated by modus characteristics that reflect the specific intensity of manifestations of the universal concrete.

Therefore, let us turn to the next stage of etymological research to the categorical context of the concept “conflict”.

Categorical context of the concept “conflict”.

The categorical context demonstrates the meanings by which people convey the internal meaning of the conflict, and sometimes act as synonyms, but the context forms a variety of manifestations of the essence of the conflict, a reflection of the content of the conflict in its various forms.

Sometimes the search for a universal essence can occur as a generalization of specific manifestations, an aggregation of the specific through the particular to the general. In our case, we check the search for essential attributions through the use of words in context; philologists work with this in “dictionaries.” Therefore, let’s turn to dictionaries.

Thus, in “New Explanatory Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language,” ed. Vasil Yaremko, Oksana Slipushko “conflict” is considered as “a clash of opposing interests, opinions, views; serious disagreements; heated argument; friction, collision, collision. Somewhere in the villages various local conflicts began to break out (Fr.); //Complication in international relations, which could lead to an armed conflict. A contradiction, a skirmish underlying the plot of a work of art” (Yaremko, V., & Slipushko, O., 2003, Vol. 1. P. 885).

If we consider the fields that unite contexts in this dictionary, then we see the field of the collision event with the mental component and intensity of the dispute (acute, serious, friction, clash, collision); the field of international politics with a process leading to an armed conflict; and the intention in the plot of the work is the field of the theater, in the broad sense of the word.

The fields of manifestations are presented in the semantic application of manifestations of conflict, we built them in the table of the Cambridge English Dictionary, and the Goethe Dictionary (among the searches for dictionaries — we saw the most detailed and thorough analysis) translated these semantic manifestations, and also used Ukrainian online dictionaries Synonymy.info (Synonymy do slova Konflikt, 2024) and Slovtvir (Perekladaemo slovo konflikt, 2024).

Only the Cambridge Dictionary provided antonyms for conflict; I decided to keep them in the table; oddly enough, there are much more synonyms for conflict in a categorical context, unlike “peace, truce, treaty.” Resolving a conflict turns out to be much more difficult than entering into a conflict. As we see, the greatest diversity of the contextual field is presented in the German language in the Goethe dictionary. Therefore, it is not surprising that the generalization was most profoundly made by the author of the article devoted to the conflict.

In our opinion, the most generalized categorical context was defined by Horst Fleig in the Goethe-Wörterbuch dictionary in “the Konflikt” article:

1. “Clashes and conflicts with reference to different (opposite) natural forces (elements) or principles of development; more often about the emergence of a new result...;
2. Fight (to life and death), physical confrontation, especially military, also through hand-to-hand combat or grappling; ...(threatening) expansion and occupation...;
3. Social, political tension or crisis, especially as a struggle for power, confrontation, clash of different interests of classes and social groups, as well as revolutionary unrest;
4. Dissent, difference, inconsistency in intellectual, especially artistic, ethical and scientific issues or positions:
 - a) as a disagreement in thoughts or a struggle for direction, an argument; repeats “conflict of opinion” as well as (literary) discord... to express a stimulating intellectual climate, rich in debate,
 - b) as a divergence, conflict between different (including mutually incompatible) mental and spiritual forces and aspirations of a person; as an “eternal conflict”... as an (internal) emotional or spiritual conflict, also in the sense of a dilemma; once as an “inner conflict” ... to be in a certain kind of conflict with something, not (totally) in tune with something or not (totally) convinced of something;
5. As a clash of an individual, his personality, best character traits and talents with other people and the world around him, sometimes in the sense of confrontation; more often as a condition of individual development, sometimes as an insult or more quickly in the understanding of critical discussion (also in contact with); recurring conflict” (Fleig, 2004–2009).

Dictionary.cam-bridge (eng) DC	Synonymy.info (ukr) Sy	Translation	Slovotvir (ukr) SI	Translation	Goethe-Wörterbuch (Горст Флейр) (de) GW	Translation
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>fight</u> 2. <u>combat</u> 3. <u>battle</u> 4. <u>struggle</u> 5. <u>clash</u> 6. <u>warfare</u> 7. <u>hostility</u> 8. <u>encounter</u> 9. <u>confrontation</u> 10. <u>action</u> 11. <u>skirmish</u> 12. <u>engagement</u> 13. <u>fray</u> 14. <u>scuffle</u> 15. <u>melee</u> 16. <u>set-to</u> 17. <u>fracas</u> 18. <u>tussle</u> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Війна 2. Драма 3. Зіткнення (інтересів) 4. Інцидент 5. Колізія 6. Суперечка (поглядів) 7. Суперечність (у творі) 8. Сутичка (військовий) 9. Тертя 10. Ускладнення (політичний) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. War 2. Drama 3. Conflict (of interests) 4. Incident 5. Collision 6. Dispute (views) 7. Contradiction (in the work) 8. Skirmish (military) 9. Friction 10. Complication (political) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Чвара 2. Суперечка 3. Сутичка 4. Сварка 5. Заколот 6. Суперечність 7. Незгода 8. Розладдя 9. Воя – війна 10. Сутик 11. Протипротивенство – протидія 12. Звада (незгода, ворожнеча) 13. Протипротивенство 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chvara 2. Dispute 3. Fight 4. Quarrel 5. Mutiny 6. Contradiction 7. Disagreement 8. Discord 9. Howl-war 10. Clash 11. Opposition - opposition 12. Zvada (disagreement, enmity) 13. Competition 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gegensatz 2. Gegenwirkung 3. Opposition 4. Widerspruch zu 5. Handel zu 6. Gefecht 7. Handgemenge 8. Kampf zu Opposition 9. Antagonismus 10. Kollision 11. Krise, Krisis 12. Mißverhältnis 13. Spannung 14. Uneinigkeit 15. Verwirrung 16. Wechselstreit 17. Widerwärtigkeit 18. Zwiespalt, Zwist zu 19. Aufruhr 20. Aufstand zu 21. Widerstreit zu 22. Diskrepanz zu 23. Differenz 24. Dissens 25. Divergenz 26. Entzweigung 27. Gegnerschaft 28. Grunddifferenz 29. Kontroverse 30. Meinungsverschiedenheit 31. Polemik Widerspiel zu 32. Drang zu 33. Abweichung Widerstand 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contrast 2. Counteraction 3. Opposition 4. Contradiction to 5. Trade too 6. Battle 7. Scuffle 8. Fight to opposition 9. Antagonism 10. Collision 11. Crisis, crisis 12. Disproportion 13. Tension 14. Disagreement 15. Confusion 16. Exchange dispute 17. Disgust 18. Discord, discord 19. Riot 20. Uprising too 21. Contradiction to 22. Discrepancy to 23. Difference 24. Dissent 25. Divergence 26. Disunity 27. Opposition 28. Basic difference 29. Controversy 30. Disagreement 31. Polemics contradict 32. Urge to 33. Deviation resistance
Antonyms						
peace truce treaty						

Table 2. Contextual units in content analysis of the conflict field

Each context has its own field of meaning and emphasizes the measurement and awareness of a specific and specific conflict. At the same time, in each of these contexts there are significant attributions as a universal, universal in the semantic sense of the conflict.

For our further analysis, let us note that the first point concerns subject-object relations, in which the subject of the conflict refers to natural opposing forces and principles of development, reflecting dialectics, as theories of development, the emergence of a new quality. This issue is further reflected as the relationship between objective contradiction and subjective conflict and the collision event. This context reflects the subjectification of an objective contradiction.

In the subjectivization of an objective contradiction, the power aspect is realized, as an attempt by people not only to justify, but also to use the forces of nature, elements or resources, since justification by principles, by definition, is a search for soil on the known patterns that form the basis of practical activity. Here, coercive and counteracting aspects are combined in conflicting activities aimed at results. At the same time, the controversial aspect is realized as an objective strengthening in the dispute, as the receipt of conflict advantages. In the subjectivization of a conflict, what is important is the attitude towards the victim and resource-loss aspect, which actually determines losses and losses relative to objective circumstances or, conversely, is used in a conflict to justify aggression or one's weakness. For example, Nazi Germany justified its aggression by protecting German-speaking citizens of other countries. A similar justification occurred during the Russian-Ukrainian war, aggression was carried out under the slogan of protecting Russian-speaking citizens. Or they justify their incapacity or weakness as a desire to shift responsibility for resolving the conflict to others.

The second context reflects the intensity of a collision, a fight (life and death), the intensity and scale of which can range from physical confrontation, hand-to-hand combat, group combat, to war with its phenomena of occupation, destruction, etc. We designate this context of "life and death clashes" of varying scale and intensity as existential confrontation.

The second context also has its own specifics for displaying significant attributions. This context is collected due to the intensity of opposition, based on force and coercion and reflected in the dispute, first of all, in the physical and space-time dimensions, with its scale, intensity and destructive force, from individual combat and hand-to-hand combat to large-scale wars. The victimization and resource-loss aspect determines the level of determination of conflict actors who fight for life or death. For example, it is the last stage of the escalation of the conflict with Friedrich Glasl that determines the readiness to act "together into the abyss" in the fight for death.

In the third context, the semantic center is the struggle for power, the consequence or result of which is social and political tension and crisis in the structure of society, up to qualitative changes in the structure of society, revolution. We designate this context as a crisis-power context.

In this context, significant attributions are determined by the field of intense and crisis power, when the struggle for it has already been scaled up in social and political groups in forceful and coercive aspects. Opposition and disputes put an end to the structure of the state and its power. The intensity of the embodiment of the conflict can be designated as reforms, a change of power, up to revolution. The victim or resource-power aspect denotes the frames, the framework of the crisis-power escalation of the confrontation and the determination of the conflictants to fight for power and determine at what price this struggle will be.

The fourth context demonstrates mental differences and differences as external conflict of thoughts and internal emotional and spiritual conflict. We designate this context as differentiated otherness, as an extroverted-introverted subjective conflict.

This contextual field defines at the center the contradictory aspect and opposition both to disagreements with the outside world and other people, and to the divergence of internal aspirations. These central essential attributes of the conflict determine the need to use force for choice and decision-making; often a person disciplines himself both through his development through the free choice of the direction of his life and activity, and through the very coercion of the sequence of their implementation, strength in good without the temptations of evil. Many conflicts occur in this context such as mental and spiritual confrontations, interpersonal disputes and intrapersonal conflicts. They occur with different dominance of extraversion and introversion and their relationship in the locus of control of the individual in his life. In this context, the individual defines himself as a victim of these relationships, or a subject of life or a subject of death (a thief).

The fifth context defines personal conflict with the social environment, other people, and the surrounding world in the context of development, which we designate as social-environmental contradictions in the field of personal development.

Here it is determined what direction and influence a person exercises and receives when colliding with other people, the environment and the objective world. In what direction does a person apply his forces, with what responsibility does he carry out the coercive aspect, what in this interaction does a person oppose and what does he defend (the opposing aspect), what is he ready to perceive and what does he enter into synergy with, and what does he argue with. The best characteristics of a person, known in Machiavelli's time as "virtues" (virtues) in interaction with the environment, determine the category of fate ("fortune"). Conflict in the context of social-environmental contradiction in the field of personal development is one of the turning points in the fate or biography of an individual or larger social subjects.

Context	DC	Sy	Sl	G.W.	Frequency	max	%
<i>subjectification of an objective contradiction</i>	19. 10. 11. 12. Σ4	1.2. 3. 4. 5. 8. 9. 10. Σ8	2. 3. 6. 8. 13. Σ5	1. 2. 3. 4 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 33. Σ20	Σ37	74	50
<i>existential confrontation</i>	1. 2. 3. 4. 6. 13. 14. 15. Σ8	1. 2. 3. 6. 7. 8. 10. Σ7	3. 5. 6. 9. 10. 11. 13. Σ7	6. 8. 9. 11. 19. 20. Σ6	28	74	37.83
<i>crisis-government context</i>	1. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 17. 18. Σ10	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 8. 9. 10. Σ9	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.12. 13. Σ12	2. 3. 4 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 11.13. 14. 15. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. Σ28	59	74	79.73
<i>differently differentiated, extroverted-introverted subject conflict</i>	1. 4. 5. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. Σ16	2. 3. 5. 6. 7. 9. Σ6	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 10. 11. 12. 13. Σ12	1. 2. 7. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 17. 18. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. Σ25	59	74	79.73
<i>social and environmental contradictions in the field of personality development</i>	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 16. 18. Σ15	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. Σ10	5. 6. 7. 8. 11. 12. 13. Σ7	1. 2. 3. 4 5. 6. 7. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. Σ30	62	74	87.78

Table 3. Content analysis of dictionary generalized conflict contexts (demonstration)

Let us consider the concept of conflict in a categorical context; the phenomena are designated by the subject field “conflict” and their connection with the main contexts of “conflict”. As documents for counting units of content analysis of “conflict”, we took the online dictionaries Dictionary Cambridge (eng) DC, Goethe-Wörterbuch (Gorst Fleig) (de) GW, as well as two Ukrainian-language online dictionaries Synonimy.info (rus) Sy and Slovtvir (rus) Sl.

Each of the dictionaries has a different representation of terms that fall under the etymological meaning of the conflict, therefore the profile of conflict contexts in each of the dictionaries is presented differently, and this also allows us to consider the representation as a whole both for each dictionary and in a generalized one, in comparison with the maximum possible representation in these contexts.

This methodological technique of studying the “real name” of the conflict in the generalized meanings of dictionaries can be used to search for a contextual profile in national dictionaries and generalized comparative analysis, or in content analyzes of texts. Overall, the etymological analysis and the presented content analysis provide a useful contextual profile of the consideration of the “conflict”, its essence, content, stage and directions of resolution.

In the etymological analysis of context, one can consider not only the generalized profile of the contexts of selected dictionaries, but also the profile of an individual dictionary. Analysis of dictionaries is necessary to search for contextual fields, and this approach can also be used in the future after this categorization for content analysis by thematic elements of any article devoted to the conflict, both separately and with the addition of thematic connections

Context	DC	max	%
<i>differently differentiated, extroverted-introverted subject conflict</i>	Σ16	90	17.78
<i>social and environmental contradictions in the field of personality development</i>	Σ15	90	16.67
<i>crisis-government context</i>	Σ10	90	11.11
<i>existential confrontation</i>	Σ8	90	8.89
<i>subjectification of an objective contradiction</i>	Σ4	90	4.44
	53	90	58.89

Table 4. Profile of Conflict Contexts in the DC Dictionary

Context	DC	max	%
<i>social and environmental contradictions in the field of personality development</i>	Σ10	50	20
<i>crisis-government context</i>	Σ9	50	18
<i>subjectification of an objective contradiction</i>	Σ8	50	16
<i>existential confrontation</i>	Σ7	50	14
<i>differently differentiated, extroverted-introverted subject conflict</i>	Σ6	50	12
	40	50	80

Table 5. Profile of conflict contexts in the Sy dictionary

Context	DC	max	%
<i>crisis-government context</i>	Σ12	65	18.46
<i>differently differentiated, extroverted-introverted subject conflict</i>	Σ12	65	18.46
<i>existential confrontation</i>	Σ7	65	10.77
<i>social and environmental contradictions in the field of personality development</i>	Σ7	65	10.77
<i>subjectification of an objective contradiction</i>	Σ5	65	7.89
	53	65	58.89

Table 6. Profile of conflict contexts in the Sl dictionary

<i>Context</i>	<i>DC</i>	<i>max</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>social and environmental contradictions in the field of personality development</i>	Σ30	165	18.18
<i>crisis-government context</i>	Σ27	165	16.36
<i>differently differentiated, extroverted-introverted subject conflict</i>	Σ25	165	15.15
<i>subjectification of an objective contradiction</i>	Σ20	165	12.12
<i>existential confrontation</i>	Σ6	165	3.83
	40	165	65.45

Table 7. Profile of Conflict Contexts in the GW Dictionary

of significant attributions and contexts for considering the conflict with its sectoral or spherical specifics and the focus of certain publications.

So, for example, in selected dictionaries we can create a context profile of these dictionaries.

From the analysis and frequency of data, we see different perceptions of the people who compiled the dictionaries and the people who will study them, and perhaps different perceptions in the national cultures or subcultures of those who compiled them regarding the understanding of conflicts.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The basic meaning from which the understanding of conflict comes is fight and clash; It is important to emphasize that this fight and clash is common (con — “with, together”).

“Conflict” has its own semantic essential attributions:

1. Power aspect. 2. Coercive aspect (“to force to collide”). 3. The opposing aspect (“to fight, to fight against someone”). 4. Controversial aspect (“to argue and disagree”). 5. Victim and/or resource-loss aspect (“to pursue, suffer, torment... go through... great and numerous inconveniences”).

Study of the categorical series “dissentio”, “dissideo”, “discordo” and the antonymic series (consentio, concordo, consido conveni) allows us to consider assumptions about their linear and non-linear interaction in the process of conflict formation and conflict resolution.).

We consider the main opposite of “conflict” to be “concordo”, which has such significant attributions: a reflection of the processes of coordination, harmonization, resonance, as the removal of the contrast of sharp isolation.

Verification by categorical contexts of the semantic meaning of the conflict and its essential attributions. To study the categorical context, two Ukrainian online dictionaries were selected — one scientific, the second open to communication participants, and two academic dictionaries — Dictionary Cambridge and Goethe-Wörterbuch with a thorough article about the Horst Fleig conflict.

The main ones for the semantic meaning of the conflict are the contexts of subjectification of the objective contradiction; existential confrontation; crisis-government context; differentiated “other” as an extroverted-introverted subjective conflict; social-environmental contradictions in the field of personality development. The use of contextual meanings of dictionaries in content analysis allows us to determine the profile of conflict contexts both in the total meaning and in the profile of dictionaries.

Essential attributions, categorical series and categorical context in the etymology of “conflict”, in our opinion, are a powerful tool for forming a profile of the conflict of each side in the content analysis of the representation of the conflict by actors in the text.

Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Funding

The author(s) received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

References

- Conflict. (2024-a). *Cambridge Dictionary*. Retrieved February 12, 2024, from <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D1%81%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%80%D1%8C/%D0%BE%D1%81%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B9-%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/conflict>
- Conflict. (2024-b). *Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. Retrieved February 12, 2024, from <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/academic/conflict1>
- Conflicto. (2024-a). *Dizionario Latino Olivetti*. Olivetti Media Communication. Retrieved February 12, 2024, from <https://www.dizionario-latino.com/dizionario-latino-italiano.php?parola=conflicto>
- Conflicto. (2024-b). *Latin-English Dictionary*. Retrieved February 13, 2024, from <https://www.online-latin-dictionary.com/latin-english-dictionary.php?parola=conflicto>
- Consido. (2024). *Dizionario Latino Olivetti*. Olivetti Media Communication. Retrieved February 12, 2024, from <https://www.dizionario-latino.com/dizionario-latino-italiano.php?parola=consido>
- Convenio. (2024). *Dizionario Latino Olivetti*. Olivetti Media Communication. Retrieved February 12, 2024, from <https://www.dizionario-latino.com/dizionario-latino-italiano.php?parola=Convenio+>
- Discordō. (2024). *Dizionario Latino Olivetti*. Olivetti Media Communication. Retrieved February 12, 2024, from <https://www.dizionario-latino.com/dizionario-latino-italiano.php?parola=Discord%C5%8D>
- Dissentiō. (2024). *Dizionario Latino Olivetti*. Olivetti Media Communication. Retrieved February 12, 2024, from <https://www.dizionario-latino.com/dizionario-latino-italiano.php?parola=Dissenti%C5%8D>
- Dissideo. (2024). *Dizionario Latino Olivetti*. Olivetti Media Communication. Retrieved February 12, 2024, from <https://www.dizionario-latino.com/dizionario-latino-italiano.php?parola=-Dissideo+>
- Fleig, H. (2004–2009). Konflikt. In *Goethe-Wörterbuch* (Bd. 5, Sp. 562). Kompetenzzentrum — Trier Center for Digital Humanities. Retrieved February 11, 2024, from <https://woerterbuchnetz.de/?sigle=GWB&lemid=K02975>
- Glare, P. G. W. (Ed.). (1968). *Oxford Latin Dictionary*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Kant, I. (1993). *Grounding for the metaphysics of morals; with, on a supposed right to lie because of philanthropic concerns* (J. W. Ellington, Trans.). Hackett Publishing Company.
- Konflikt. (2024). *Wörterbuch Deutsch-Englisch*. Retrieved February 12, 2024, from <https://www.wordreference.com/deen/Konflikt>
- Kushner, H. W. (2023). If it looks like terrorism, feels like terrorism, acts like terrorism, then it probably is terrorism. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 0(0). <https://doi>

[org/10.1177/00027642231214093](https://doi.org/10.1177/00027642231214093)

- Kushner, H. W., Maltsev, O., & Tursunbaeva, K. (2023). Editors' introduction: Terrorism through a different lens. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 0(0). <https://doi.org/10.1177/00027642231214132>
- Lepskiy, M., & Lepska, N. (2023). The phenomenon of the terrorist state in contemporary geopolitics: Attributive, static, and dynamic characteristics. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 0(0). <https://doi.org/10.1177/00027642231214080>
- Lunov, V., Maltsev, O., Matiash, M., Mosiichuk, V., & Tkach, B. (2023). Psychological underpinnings of terror awareness: A comprehensive dive into Ukrainians' perception of terrorist threats amidst war tensions. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 0(0). <https://doi.org/10.1177/00027642231214083>
- Maltsev, O. (2023). Countering terrorism: Sociopsychological and geopolitical aspects. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 0(0). <https://doi.org/10.1177/00027642231214089>
- Perekladaimo slovo konflikt. (2024). *Slovotvir*. Retrieved February 12, 2024, from <https://slovotvir.org.ua/words/konflikt>
- Synonimy do slova Konflikt. (2024). *Synonimy*. Retrieved February 12, 2024, from <https://synonimy.info/%D0%BA/%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BD%D1%84%D0%BB%D1%96%D0%BA%D1%82>
- Vaan, M. A. C. de. (2008). *Etymological dictionary of Latin and other Italic languages*. Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Yaremenko, V., & Slipushko, O. (2003). Konflikt. In V. Yaremenko & O. Slipushko (Eds.), *Novyi tлумachnyi slovnyk ukrainskoi movy (u 3 tomakh)* (Vol. 1, pp. 885). Kyiv: Akonit.

Author Biographies

Maxim Lepskiy is a professor in the Sociology Department at Zaporizhzhia National University in Zaporizhzhia, Ukraine. Professor Lepskiy has both academic and governmental administrative experience and currently heads the Research Board in Social Forecasting of the Sociological Association of Ukraine. He is an Academician of the European Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. He is the author of than 220 publications, including 21 monographs, 13 workbooks, and 4 textbooks on such subjects as social and political forecasting, conflict modeling and resolution, and peacemaking and human development.

Nataliia Lepska is a Ph.D. in Political Science, Associate Professor at the Department of Political Science at the Zaporizhzhia National University in Zaporizhzhia, Ukraine. She is the author of more than 130 publications on the problems of modern geopolitics, world politics, the activities of international organizations, political forecasting and state development.

This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons [Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International \(CC BY-NC4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) which allows reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format for non-commercial purposes only, and only so long as attribution is given to the creator.