

INTERPRETATION OF THE CONFLICT BY ORDINARY CONSCIOUSNESS AND SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

This article examines interpretation of the conflict, etymology the the concept of conflict and the role of conflicts in different fields of life. Furthermore, this article reveals various types of conflicts and their main characteristics giving examples and concepts of various scientists and scholars.

Keywords: conflict, internal motives, struggle, contest, combat, fight, affray, military conflict, artistic conflict, international conflict.

I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of conflict belongs to both science and ordinary consciousness, which endows it with its own specific meaning. Each of us intuitively understands what a conflict is, but from this the definition of its content doesn't get easier. In everyday speech, the word "conflict" is used in relation to a wide range of phenomena - from armed clashes and confrontation different social groups to official or marital disagreements. We call a conflict a family quarrel, hostilities, discussions in parliament, the clash of internal motives, the struggle of their own desires and a sense of duty, and much more.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The word "conflict" comes from the Latin *conflictus* – clash and almost unchanged is included in other languages {conflict - English, *konflikt* - German, *conflit* - French). Analysis of the definitions of conflict adopted in various modern non-specialized encyclopedias, finds them similarity.¹

As a rule, the content of the concept of conflict is revealed through the following values.

1. The state of an open, often protracted struggle; battle or war.
2. A state of disharmony between people, ideas or interests; clash of opposites.
3. Mental struggle arising as a result of the simultaneous functioning of mutually exclusive impulses, desires or tendencies.
4. Opposition of characters or forces in a literary or stage work, especially the main opposition on which the plot.²

From other editions to this one more meaning can be added: emotional tension (excitement, anxiety) resulting from the collision of opposite impulses or inability to harmonize, reconcile internal impulses with reality or moral constraints.³ According to the compilers of the Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia, the general the synonymic series of the concept of "conflict" includes **conflict, contest, combat, fight, affray**. Contest refers to both friendly competition and hostile wrestling for achieving the goal; combat is usually used when talking about about armed conflict; fight most often denotes a clash of individual rivals; affray suggests a public confrontation or noisy quarrel.

In turn, Compton's Interactive Encyclopedia gives the following interpretation of this synonymous series: **conflict** - refers to a sharp disagreement, clash of interests or ideas, and rather emphasizes the process rather

¹ The International Encyclopedia of Sociology / Ed. by M. Mann. New York: Continuum, 1984.

² Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia, 1998.

³ Compton's Interactive Encyclopedia. 1996.

than the result; **fight** is the most common the word for any dispute is contest or quarrel emphasizing physical or hand-to-hand combat; struggle involves significant effort or severe physical or any other nature (for example, "struggle for existence"); **contention** is most often used in relation to a heated verbal argument or debate; **contest** - refers to wrestling – like friendly, and hostile - for superiority in any business. In a number of other publications, the concept of consensus is also mentioned in this context.

The analysis of the above synonymous series shows that practically an invariable component of the meaning of the concept of "conflict" is the clash of oppositional principles, most often two. Obviously, to describe the boundaries of the problematic field of conflict phenomena, this extremely common feature is not enough.

Concept of conflict acquired the status of a term relatively late: for example, in the well-known three-volume "Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology" published at the beginning of the century, edited by J. Baldwin, only the concept of "conflict of laws" is given.⁴ In the future, the problem area concepts are expanding rapidly. For example, in the Sociological Dictionary, published in Germany during the period of rapid development of conflictology, the term "conflict" denoted "parliamentary discussions and civil war, peaceful tariff negotiations and strike, slight internal tension due to a known disagreement between the person concerned and his profession, mental illness".⁵ Clashes of individuals, intra-family friction, competitive struggle of monopolies, civil wars, military coups, all types of international conflicts, regardless of their nature are started to be considered as various forms of conflict.

In psychology, the concept of conflict is also widely used, actually addressing very heterogeneous phenomena. For example, "conflict is used to describe the behavior of groups that go against each other, rivalry between individuals and subjective uncertainty within the individual".⁶

The concept of conflict today does not belong to any particular area of science or practice. In an interdisciplinary review of works on the study of conflicts, A. Ya. Antsupov and A. I. Shipilov stand out 11 areas of scientific knowledge that study conflicts in one way or another (in descending order of the number of publications): psychology, sociology, political science, history, philosophy, art history, pedagogy, jurisprudence, sociobiology, mathematics and military sciences. Conflict Research Analysis, based on the study of publications, showed that the following concepts are used in various fields: military conflict, artistic conflict, international conflict, regional conflict, ethnic conflict, interethnic conflict, "complex conflicts in various systems", conflicts in groups of schoolchildren, pedagogical collectives, conflicts in sports, pedagogical conflict, social, labor, criminal conflict, conflict of generations, conflict "personality - group", moral conflict, moral conflict, etc.⁷

Classifications of types of conflict phenomena

The traditional allocation of types of conflict is based on the distinction between the conflicting parties. It can be, like K. Boulding, conflicts between individuals, between an individual and a group, between an individual and organization, between group and organization, between different types of groups and organizations.⁸ S. Chase proposed an 18-level structural classification covering conflict phenomena from the intrapersonal and interpersonal levels to conflicts between states, nations, etc., up to the confrontation between East and West.⁹

⁴ Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology, 1901

⁵ Wörterbuch der Soziologie. Stuttgart, 1969. translated from: Nechiporenko L. A - Bourgeois "sociology of conflict". M.: Politizdat, 1982. p. 41.

⁶ Costello, Zalkind, 1963, p. 127

⁷ Antsupov, Shipilov. 1996.

⁸ Boulding K. The Role of Conflict in the Dynamics of Society // Current Research on Peace and Violence. 1986. Vol. IX. No. 3. P. 98-102.

⁹ Chase S. Roads to Agreement. Successful Methods in the Science of Human Relations. New York: Harper & br., 1951.

Researcher A. G. Zdravomyslov,¹⁰ based on the works N. Smelzer,¹¹ gives the following series of levels of the conflicting parties.

1. Interindividual conflicts.
2. Intergroup conflicts (in this case, separate types are distinguished groups):
 - a) interest groups;
 - b) groups of ethno-national character;
 - c) groups united by a common position.
3. Conflicts between associations (parties).
4. Intra-institutional and inter-institutional conflicts.
5. Conflicts between sectors of the social division of labor.
6. Conflicts between state entities.
7. Conflict between cultures or types of cultures.

The authors of an interdisciplinary review on Conflict problems are proposed to distinguish between **three main types of conflicts**:

- intrapersonal conflicts;
- social conflicts;
- animal conflicts.

The main types of **social conflicts** are:

- interpersonal conflicts,
- conflicts between small, medium and large social groups,
- international conflicts between individual states and their coalitions.

III. CONCLUSION

Examples might be other classifications are given, which, differing in the degree of claims to a comprehensive character, in essence turn out to be quite close each other in terms of content and identified types of conflicts. Thus, the analysis of accepted in science and proposed classifications conflicts reveals that conflicts include multi-level phenomena of a wide range.

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¹⁰ Здравомыслов А. Г. Социология конфликта: Россия на путях преодоления кризиса: Учебное пособие для студентов высших учебных заведений. М.: Аспект Пресс, 1995

¹¹ Смелзер Н. Социология. М., 1994

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