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# АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ СУСПІЛЬНИХ НАУК ТА ІСТОРІЇ МЕДИЦИНИ

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**ЛЕКСИЧНЕ ЗНАЧЕННЯ ДІСЛІВ НА ПОЗНАЧЕННЯ  
 ПРОЯВУ СУПЕРЕЧКИ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ ТА  
 УКРАЇНСЬКІЙ МОВАХ: МЕТОДОЛОГІЧНИЙ АСПЕКТ**

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**LEXICAL MEANING OF THE VERBS DENOTING  
 DEBATE IN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN:  
 METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS**

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**Антоній Мойсей, Наталія Скрицька. Лексическе значення глаголів для означення проявлення спорів в англійському і українському мові: методологічний аспект. Актуальність дослідження** виходить з різноманітності спорів, які бувають як суспільного характеру (міждержавні, політичні, міжгрупові), так і особистісні і необхідності їх класифікації за відповідності видів, форм, інтересів і дослідження на лексическому рівні. **Научна новизна дослідження:** спори представляють собою неотъемлему частину людського життя, охоплюючи практично всі сфери її діяльності. Їх результатом можуть бути розрив стосунків, дестабілізація в суспільстві, незрозуміння і т. п. Тому вивчення природи спорів завжди привертало увагу вчених і було важливим предметом філософських досліджень. **Научні методи:** описальний, компонентний, історичний, аналітичний, метод філософського аналізу. **Ціль статті** заключається в особливостях вивчення лексического значення глаголів для означення проявлення спорів в англійському і українському мові. **Висновки.** Вивчення лексическої природи спорів повинно відбуватися послідовно з урахуванням специфіки суспільства, національностей, які в ньому проживають, інтересів великих і малих суспільних груп, особистісних спорів (конфліктів), які являють собою необхідну складову частину конфліктології.

**Ключові слова:** спор, конфлікт, різноманітності спорів, лексическе значення слова, дебати, диспут, дискусія, полеміка, дискурс.

**Introduction.** Disputes are an integral part of human life, human relationships that cover almost all areas of life. Their results can be the end of relations, destabilization, escalation of disputes, and so on. Not surprisingly, conflict has always attracted the attention of researchers and has been an important object of scientific and philosophical research. No significant conflict in the history of mankind has gone unnoticed: clashes, disputes and wars have been carefully described and analyzed by sages and philosophers of Ancient China and Ancient Greece (Aristotle, Heraclitus, Herodotus, Democritus, Epicurus, Confucius, Plato), Humanists, T. Moore, F. Rabelais, E. Rotterdam, the English Democrats and the French educators (Voltaire, D. Diderot, S.-L. Montesquieu, J. Priestley, J.-J. Rousseau), philosophers and historians of XIXth century (G.V Hegel, C. R. Darwin, G. Spencer), sociologists of the XXth century (K. Y. Boulding, B. E. Giddens, R. G. Darendorf, G. Simmel, L. A. Cozer, R. E. Park) and modern representatives of various sciences (A. Ya. Antsupov, E. M. Babosov, A.I. Berlach, L. M. Gerasinand others.

Renaissance humanists (F. Bacon, T. Moore, F. Rabelais, and E. Rotterdam) also expressed their negative attitude to the conflict, calling for peace and harmony. Thus, Francis Bacon asserted that “revolts arise against the background of religious innovations, taxes, changes in laws, oppression of the poor, exaltation of the unworthy. However,

there are remedies for resolving each conflict, one of which is to eliminate the causes of material nature – poverty, hunger”<sup>1</sup>. With the advent of the New Age, that characterized by differences in people’s views, namely pessimism, noted T. Hobbes, who in his work “Leviathan” argued that “the state of war of all against all”<sup>2</sup> is inherent in human nature and is due to its desire for power, success, wealth, desire to rule the world, etc.

XIX century was marked by an important breakthrough in the study and understanding of the essence of the conflict. It was a period in which conflicts, beginning with G.V Hegel, were studied as inevitable phenomena of reality, resulting in the emergence of new theories of approaches to the assessment of wars and social conflicts in his works.

The works of L. Gumplovich became an invaluable contribution to the development of new approaches to the theoretical analysis of the conflict. In his opinion, sources of conflict should be sought not only in human nature, but also in social phenomena of different types of cultures.

The end of the XIXth– beginning of the XXth century was marked by the interest of sociology in the problems of conflict (G. Simmel, R. E. Park, A.V. Small, L.F. Ward, etc.), which interpreted it as “the most important source of change, being a significant part of social processes and life of society”<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Bacon F. Esse [Essays: in 2 volumes], Moscow: Thought, 1972, P. 125 [in Russian].

<sup>2</sup> Hobbes T. Leviathan [Leviathan], trans. From English by A. Dmitreev, Kyiv, 2000, P. 189 [in Russian].

<sup>3</sup> Grishyna N. Psychologia conflicti [Psychology of Conflict], Peter, 2008, P. 95–96 [in Russian].

Since the 50s of XXth century a new stage in the study of conflict has begun, at which its theoretical basis was supplemented by practical research methods: statistical samples, questionnaires, comparative-historical generalizations, experiments, role-plays, etc. (K. Yu. Boulding, B. E. Giddens, R. G. Darendorf, M. Deutsch, L. A. Kozier, I. D. Scott, R. E. Fisher, and others). According to Western European scholars L. A. Kozier and R. G. Darendorf, the conflict should be understood as the struggle for spiritual and material values, improving the status, power, resources, the purpose of which is to neutralize rivals. A. Ya. Antsupov and A. I. Shipilov argue that social conflicts perform destructive and constructive functions.

In sociopsychological works on the issue of conflict N.V. Grishyna considers it as a complex phenomenon: “conflict is the most important theoretical construct in the psychoanalytic concept, the key to understanding the mental life of man”<sup>4</sup>.

According to G. V. Lozhkin and N. I. Poviakel, conflict is a phenomenon characterized by a clash of different forces, it is – values, interests, views, goals, positions of individuals – opposition parties. They believe that conflict is “an extremely multifaceted phenomenon, both positive and negative, developing and destructive, and re-developing, which reflects in all its diversity the true dialectic of life”<sup>5</sup>.

The interest of scientists of different scientific disciplines in the problem of conflict, its forms and means of manifestation contributed to the emergence in the second half of the twentieth century as a separate interdisciplinary field of humanities – conflictology, which integrates and develops the experience of scientific understanding of the conflict that has accumulated over many centuries. Theoretical and practical analysis of scientific works on conflict studies has shown that in recent years interest in the study of conflicts and, consequently, conflict actions has increased significantly, as in many parts of the globe there has been a sharp increase in socio-political shocks, moral and mental transformations and socio-economic crises. A number of works of scientists are devoted to these phenomena and their specificity (A.Y. Antsupov, A.I. Shipilov, 2004; A.I. Berlach, V.V. Kondryukova, 2007; N.F. Vyshniakova, 2000; I.E. Vorozheykin, L.M. Gerasina, M.P. Trebin, V.D. Vodnik, 2012; A.V. Dmitriev, 2000; L.M. Emelyanenko, V. M. Petyukh, L.V. Torgova, A.M. Grinenko, 2003 and etc.

**The purpose of the article** is to study the lexical meaning of verbs to denote the manifestation of controversy in English and Ukrainian. The 11-volume Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language (hereinafter –DUL) and the Great Explanatory Dictionary of the Modern Ukrainian Language define the verb to conflict as to come into conflict with someone. Dictionaries of modern English distinguish in the definitions of conflict actions their individual aspects and their inherent characteristics: to conflict – to contend in warfare; to show antagonism or irreconcilability: fail to be in agreement or accord; to disagree actively; BE OPPOSITE 1. If beliefs, needs, or facts, etc. conflict are very different and cannot easily exist together or both be true; FIGHT 2. To fight or disagree actively; if different ideas or opinions conflict, they cannot all be right or cannot all happen.

The Collins English Dictionary characterizes conflict as: 1. To come into opposition; clash. 2. To fight. The Great Oxford Dictionary (hereinafter –GOD) in 20 volumes most fully conveys the semantics of the studied verb: 1. To fight, contend, do battle; b. of the strife of natural forces; 2. To contend, strive, struggle with; 3. Of interests, opinions, statements, feelings, etc.: To come into collision, to clash; to be at variance, be incompatible; 4. To engage in battle, to assault; 5. To buffet with adversity<sup>6</sup>. Here attention is paid not only to conflicting actions as the interaction of two forces aimed at harming or eliminating the opposite side by physical methods: to fight, to contend, to strive, but also as the transfer of a psychological state, its auxiliary components: the struggle within individual; characteristics of opposing forces (interests, opinions, feelings, etc.).

The Cassell’s Concise Dictionary defines conflict as: 1. to come into collision, to clash; 2. to strive or struggle; 3. to differ, to disagree; 4. to be incompatible.

Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture distinguishes in it – to conflict (with) to be in opposition; disagree. Thus, to conflict is understood as the interaction of two forces, the direction of action to cause harm or eliminate the opposite side by physical means, which quite accurately conveys its closest etymological meaning – knock, hit each other one; disagree (about views); interfere with each other, adding to it an additional component – to fight, fight, to fight, to fight; to fight with...; quarrel with...

The system-structural organization of the Ukrainian and English languages is best represented by explanatory dictionaries, which are the objects of linguistic research, while acting as their necessary tool and material. The compiler of the dictionary must be theoretically knowledgeable and competent in various fields of science, especially in grammar, lexicology, stylistics, semasiology, etc. and have a well-developed sense of language.

Thus, the dictionary is not only a reference book, but first of all an element of reflection of national-linguistic culture, because the word itself enriches the emotional world of a person, develops figurative memory, imagination, aesthetic tastes, mental abilities, intellect, artistic thinking, improves oral and written culture speech. In our understanding, this is an explanatory dictionary, because it helps to analyze lexical items by linguistic means. Researcher L.V. Scherba, studying the systemic properties of language units and their interpretation in various vocabulary, found that the words of each language form a system and the change of their meanings is understandable only within such a system. Lexicographic practice directed scholars to study the lexical meaning of a particular language unit not as an isolated but as an organic element of the language system.

Hence – the word as a symbolic unit of language combines the form of expression and content. The form of a word is a multifaceted phenomenon, and only thanks to this versatility can the lexical meaning be expressed in all its fullness. The relationship between form and content in modern linguistics is most specifically represented by dictionaries: “the more complete the dictionary, the more detailed this relationship is described”<sup>7</sup>. In order to comprehensively study the language units to denote conflicting actions, we use

<sup>4</sup> Ibidem, P. 74.

<sup>5</sup> Piren M. I. Conflictologia: posobie [Conflictology: a textbook], Kyiv, 2003, P. 218 [in Russian].

<sup>6</sup> Oxford English Dictionary: in 20 volumes: ed. by John Simpson and Edmund Weiner, Canada: Oxford University Press, 1989, P. 250 [in English].

<sup>7</sup> Prysyazhniuk O. M. Leksycologia i semiologia v ukrainskii movi [Lexicology and Semasiology of the Ukrainian Language], Kyiv, 2005, P. 118 [in Ukrainian].

lexicographic sources of Ukrainian and English, namely: explanatory, translated Ukrainian-English and English-Ukrainian, etymological, phraseological, synonymous, antonymous dictionaries. Collection and classification of words to denote conflict actions was carried out by continuous analysis of explanatory dictionaries of Ukrainian (DUL in 11 volumes) and English (GOD in 20 volumes) languages.

The first large explanatory dictionary in history, which showed the state of the Ukrainian literary language from I. Kotlyarevsky (1970) to the end of the 70s of the twentieth century became the "Dictionary of the Ukrainian language" in 11 volumes. The vocabulary of written texts and folklore records, which reflects the facts of the Ukrainian language in antiquity, is also involved here. DUL is an unsurpassed guide to the meaning, history and pronunciation of the past and present, containing 134,058 words.

The 20-volume Great Oxford Dictionary contains more than 600,000 words from around the English-speaking world, where each word definition is a chronologically organized group of citations that tracks the use of words and shows the contexts in which they can be used. Quotes consist of a huge variety of literary, scientific, technical and popular sources.

Thus, the study of the semantics of lexical units of the Ukrainian and English language systems involves the use of the most authoritative databases of languages – explanatory dictionaries, which are a reliable source of language fixation and its features.

Modern life is filled with conflict actions of various kinds, dangers of both natural, natural, domestic, and political and social nature. A person is in a state of conflict almost all the time, but not everyone realizes this and wants to accept it. At any moment, someone can encroach on power, money, family, health, honor and dignity, presenting himself in a favorable light and defaming another. Therefore, everyone should be guided by his mind and only a strong spirit and wise man will be able to live calmly and happily. For a constructive solution conflict must clearly understand its essence, features and functions provided by typology, in the selection of the most important types of conflict, the establishment of their identification based on the selection of similar and distinctive features. The typology of the conflict is extremely diverse. There are a number of classifications of human conflicts (social and intrapersonal), as well as zooconflicts. The first includes interpersonal conflicts, between the individual and the group, between small, medium, large social groups, interstate, and the second – between "want" and "want", between "want" and "can not", between "want" and "need", Between "I can" and "I can not", between "should" and "should", between "should" and "can not"<sup>8</sup>.

The essence of interpersonal conflict is to express the deep negative experiences of man, caused by his conflicting desires for the realities of objective reality. The type, scale and intensity of such conflicts are largely determined by the culture of the country in which the person lives. If the culture is developed, stable and connected with traditions, the need for choice decreases, and accordingly, the range of possible individual conflicts narrows. Interpersonal conflict is "a struggle between individuals in the process of their social and psychological interaction"<sup>9</sup>. This type is considered the most common, because any conflicting actions are ultimately reduced to interpersonal. Conflict between an individual and a group is manifested in a conflict of interests and relationships in

a group, where there is usually a formal or informal (secret) leader. Intergroup conflict arises when conflicts of views, views, opinions, interests of different social groups. The sphere of manifestation of conflicts, and hence conflict actions, is extremely diverse: politics, economics, social relations, life, spheres of activity, views and beliefs of people. According to the sphere of manifestation, the following are distinguished: political conflicts – clashes over the distribution of power, forms of struggle for power; economic – differences that occur with the involvement of economic interests of certain individuals or groups and social – differences and misunderstandings in the system of human relations or groups. At the present stage, the social and labor conflict is gaining momentum, which usually takes the form of riots, protests, uprisings or 38 demonstrations by various segments of the population. According to the direction of influence and distribution of powers there are: vertical – the amount of power decreases vertically from top to bottom (head – subordinate); horizontal – between peers (organizations, supervisors, colleagues); mixed conflicts involving representatives of various hierarchical levels (colleagues and superiors). By the nature of the object of conflict action: realistic, where conflict is a tool for obtaining results; unrealistic, which do not aim to obtain any result, they arise as an outbreak of aggression, characterized by transience, as a sharp release of negative emotions leads to their rapid attenuation. By the degree of expressiveness: open conflicts, characterized by a clear contradiction of communicators (arguments, quarrels, etc.); hidden, in which there are no external indicators of aggression between the conflicting parties, but the use of indirect means of influence is involved. Depending on the violated needs, conflicts are divided into: material, status-role, spiritual. According to time parameters, conflicting actions are: short-term, short-term and long-term. They can last from a few seconds, minutes, hours to decades – open or closed wars of a national nature. According to the spheres of human life, there are domestic, family, labor, military, educational and pedagogical conflicts. According to the criterion of effectiveness, constructive (positive) and destructive (negative) conflicts are distinguished. The negative functions of the conflict include: deterioration of relations between the conflicting parties; involving a large number of people in the conflict; dismissal of some employees in order to resolve the conflict; inappropriate behavior and misunderstanding of each other; the idea of opponents as enemies; desire to win, not to solve problems and misunderstandings, etc. The positive functions of conflict include: moving forward to development and certain changes, innovations and improvements, obtaining information, the possibility of forming groups, organizations, uniting like-minded people, reducing the syndrome of obedience, hardening people to resilience in conflict situations, etc.

M. I. Piren gives an interesting classification, considering conflicts depending on: the method of resolution (violent, nonviolent); needs, interests, views; nature of origin (political, social, economic); directions of action (vertical, horizontal); degree of manifestation (open, hidden); number of participants (intrapersonal, interpersonal, intergroup).

N.V. Grishyna proposed a typology of conflicts based on the relationships of people in real work teams, where the main focus is on internal conflicts of an unconscious nature. N. V. Grishyna, L. V. Dolynska, L. P. Matyash-Zayats

<sup>8</sup> Formalni osnovy semantychnoi klasyfikatsii slovnyka [Formalized Bases of Semantic Classification of Vocabulary], N. Klimentko, M. Peshchak, I. Savchenko, Kyiv: Scientific mind, 1982, P. 216 [in Ukrainian].

<sup>9</sup> Prysyazhniuk O. M. Leksycologiya i semiologiya v ukrainskii movi..., op. cit., P. 91 [in Ukrainian].

distinguish four types of conflicts: intrapersonal (personal), interpersonal, intergroup and intragroup. In addition to the basic classifications of conflicts, there are a number of others that present the diversity. Thus, conflicts are divided according to the severity of contradictions, which arise depending on the emotionality of man (emotionless, moderate, with high tension) and can manifest itself in dissatisfaction, misunderstanding, disagreement, opposition, discord, antipathy; on the basis of problem-activity (managerial, pedagogical, production, economic, political, creative, etc.); as people are involved in the conflict (dyadic (paired); partial (with a small number of participants: interpersonal, intergroup); incorporate; interstate; interparty, etc.); by service-communicative orientation of interactions (vertical – between different hierarchical levels; horizontal – between employees by equal position); by functionality (constructive; destructive; regular; avoidance of which is impossible; necessary; forced; functionally unjustified); by motive (personal; group; program (close, remote); open – hidden); by dynamics (spontaneous; planned; provoked; initiative); by stage: on stage of existence and development (short-term; long; prolonged); at the stage of elimination (controlled; poorly controlled; uncontrolled); at the stage of extinction (those that spontaneously cease; those that cease under the influence of means found by the parties to the conflict; those that are resolved only with the intervention of external forces); by tactics (justified; unjustified)<sup>10</sup>.

Varieties of controversy are debate and controversy. A discussion is a public discussion of a certain problem during conversations, conferences, in the press, in classes, and so on. The discussion seems to encourage learning something new, involves reaching a certain agreement of the participants on the topic under discussion. In the discussion, opponents seek truth, compromise, consensus, agreement. The discussion is always conducted according to certain rules and with the consent of its participants. The means and methods of discussion must be correct and acceptable to all participants in the process.

Controversy is the clash of different views when discussing scientific, political, literary or other issues. Controversy involves comparing arguments and counterarguments. The main thing in the controversy is the assertion of one's own truth, even against the generally accepted interests. In a controversy, participants are not obliged to follow the rules and logic; expressiveness is allowed. Each participant uses the techniques he deems necessary and does not take into account the views of other participants on the admissibility of their use.

Thus, discussion and controversy differ in purpose, means and methods.

In addition to discussion and controversy, the dispute is manifested in disputes. A dispute is a pre-arranged public debate. It can be scientific, political, literary, artistic, etc. Today, debate is used in the education system as one of the active forms of learning. As a rule, participants prepare for the dispute in advance. Disputes can take the form of video and teleconferences. In the process of dispute, its participants express different judgments, evaluate events, phenomena, express their own views.

Thus, the controversy manifests itself in various forms of word variability, has a long history (originates from ancient philosophy) and is the subject of study of various disciplines – philosophy, sociology, psychology, linguistics, psycholinguistics, logic and more. Dispute helps to argue the opinion of participants (each participant in debates, discussions, etc.), use the expressive and pictorial possibilities of the word to

improve speech efficiency, take into account the degree of use of words and their use in common or limited meaning. Argumentative activity is reduced to logical thinking – theses and antitheses, which contributes to the activation of mental activity of all participants in the debate.

**Мойсей Антоній, Скрицька Наталія.** Актуальність дослідження впливає із різновидів суперечки, які бувають як суспільного характеру (міждержавні, політичні, міжгрупові), так і особистісні та необхідності їх класифікації відповідно до видів, форм, інтересів та дослідження на лексичному рівні. **Наукова новизна дослідження:** суперечки являють собою невіддільну частину людського життя, що охоплюють практично всі сфери її життєдіяльності. Їхніми результатами можуть бути розрив відносин, дестабілізація у суспільстві, непорозуміння тощо. А тому вивчення природи суперечки завжди привертало увагу вчених і було важливим предметом наукових та філософських досліджень. У статті проаналізовані класифікація і типологія суперечок (конфліктів) як на суспільному, так і індивідуальному (особистісному) рівнях. **Наукові методи:** описовий, компонентний, історичний, аналітичний, метод філософського аналізу. **Мета статті** полягає в особливостях вивчення лексичного значення дієслів на позначення прояву суперечки в англійській та українській мовах. **Висновки.** Вивчення лексичної природи суперечки повинно відбуватися послідовно з урахуванням специфіки суспільства, національностей, які в ньому проживають, інтересів великих та малих суспільних груп, а також внутрішньоособистісних суперечок (конфліктів), що являють собою необхідну складову конфліктології.

**Ключові слова:** суперечка, конфлікт, різновиди суперечки, лексичне значення слова, дебати, диспут, полеміка, дискурс

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<sup>10</sup>Grishyna N. Psychologia conflict [Psychology of Conflict], Peter, 2008, P. 97–98 [in Ukrainian].