Structural characteristics of social media presentation of diverse conflicts: Prospects for modeling[1]

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Abstract

The presentation of social conflicts on online platforms remains one of the most important scientific problems because of its direct interconnection to the offline social processes. This article presents the results of the research of two social conflicts – Nagorno-Karabakh problem, and the construction of the Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline – coverage in Russian segment of social networks. Study revealed that there is no direct relationship between the intensification of actions within a conflict situation and their media presentation from the structural point of view. Professional journalistic principles and approaches play a significant role in determining the nature of conflict coverage on online platforms. Generally, it seems more likely that the single model for the presentation of different types of social conflicts on online platforms is utilized. This model has an institutional basis – the individual or group level of understanding conflicts is not so clearly manifested.

Keywords

Social conflicts, social networks, online platforms, media presentation, coverage, model, structure, institutions.

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Introduction

The presentation of various conflicts in the media remains one of the most popular and complicated issues of scientific research (Vartanova, & Vyrkovsky, 2023). The existing methodical, methodological, classification problems are of a very different nature (Schoemaker, & Stremlau, 2014; Reuben, 2009; Loucif, 2022; Siddique, 2022) and, of course, significantly they complicate the acquisition of new scientific knowledge in this field. This is especially critical for the development of key conceptual and epistemological units, including models, classifications, etc. (Schoemaker, & Stremlau, 2014). At the same time, modeling conflicts based on typological differences allows not only to organize them within a system, but also, perhaps even more importantly, to deduce the principles of the dialectic of conflicts – both "real" and "media" related ones, bringing up the full predictive potential of modeling.

As already noted above, in the existing body of scientific papers devoted to conflicts and their presentation in the media, there is a huge variety of approaches to both classifying conflicts and determining the structural characteristics of their media representation, while scientists point to the "separation" of the theoretical development of real conflicts as such and their representation in the media (Vartanova, Gladkova, & Dunas, 2023). In fact, it is not necessary to talk about any conventionally recognized models describing the dialectic and structural characteristics of the presentation of conflicts in the media and, moreover, the specifics of the relationship between the real conflict and its coverage in the media. An exception, obviously, should be made only for the most crude, "general" and therefore early theoretical models describing the development and attenuation of conflict as such (Simmel, 1904; Coser, 1957), without direct connection to the media.

At the same time, modern conditions involving large-scale digitalization, mediatization (Hjarvard, 2008; Couldry, & Hepp, 2016; Hepp, & Krotz, 2014; Anisimov et al, 2023) and conflicts can cause, on the one hand, both a cardinal complication of both forms and types of social conflicts and their media representations, and the emergence of fundamentally new ones models of the dialectic of conflict. Thus, one of the most popular scientific directions in the research of modern new media has become mobilization studies, which are designed to answer the question of how the specifics of the presentation of conflict-causing information in social networks can influence the development of offline social conflicts (Koltsova, & Kirkizh, 2016; Bodrunova, & Litvinenko, 2013). And at the present stage, full-fledged answers to the fundamental questions of a conceptual nature have not yet been received, and those that exist have a contradictory character (Lim, 2013).

Thus, any attempts to create a model of the development of conflicts and their media representations in the modern context can be extremely important – first of all, as a foundation for further research, which, of course, will be actively conducted in the future. Within the framework of this study, we plan to focus on the presentation of social conflicts exclusively on online platforms, since it is this environment that is currently the least studied and, accordingly, provides a minimum of material for theorizing.

Theories and methodology of research

In this article, we proceed from the already mentioned standpoint that the typology and modeling of the dialectic of any objects are inextricably linked: different types of units of the same class can develop either in different ways (and in this case it makes sense to talk about several dialectical models), or comparably, demonstrating a common model of development. In this case, the most productive way of modeling, obviously, is the identification of different types of objects and the study of their dialectics in a comparable context with the fixation of significant differences.

As mentioned above, the classification of conflicts and their presentation in the media is carried out on many grounds: the composition of participants, geography, scope, specifics of development, etc. (Cottle, 2006; Ayodeji, Theophillus, & Livian, 2002; Wallensteen, 2011; Gutsche, & Hess, 2018, etc.). Conceptually, in order to develop a specific model, it makes sense, firstly, to focus on classification on one basis, and secondly, to choose the most "simple" or the most commonly used typology. The approach that has already been developed within the framework of the implementation of this project and based on the distinction of social conflicts by spheres of social activity is closest to us (Khokhlov, 2014). As a result, it implies the presence of economic, social, political, legal, ideological, moral, religious, scientific, managerial, military conflicts (Krasheninnikova, & Nikolskaya, 2022). This approach in a somewhat modified form (i.e. with the addition of narrower spheres of social activity) has been implemented in the vast majority of modern Russian studies of the presentation of conflicts in the media (e.g. Golbreich, 2015; Smirnova et al, 2022, etc.).

The second level of creating a dialectical model is the identification of epistemologically significant characteristics of the conflict and/or its media representation. Those variables allow us to talk about different variants of the development of the conflict both in reality and in the media. Separately, we note that these characteristics can also be used as a separate basis for

classification, since they have quite distinct species-forming features. Given that this article deals with dialectical models of media representation of conflict, it is fundamentally important to analyze the combination of various characteristics at different stages of the conflict development.

The set of these characteristics in the context of the presentation of the conflict in the media is also very wide. In regard to their quality, scientists suggest, for example, to consider the level of the subjects of the conflict (e.g. state, institution, community, group, individuals, etc.); the systemic characteristics of the conflict; the level of geopolitical confrontation (e.g. local, regional, international, etc.), the type of activity subjects of conflict, etc. (Vartanova, Gladkova, & Dunas, 2023). On the basis of this general methodological approach, other original systems of characteristics of both conflicts themselves and their presentation in the media are being developed (see e.g. Smirnova et al, 2021), which usually include indicators related to various types of subjects/participants of the conflict, objects of the conflict, and the scale of its spread. This approach, even being the main one in the domestic scientific discourse, does not exclude the use of others bases, for example, on the political science paradigm (see e.g. Lee Francis, 2008; Koopmans, & Erbe, 2003).

The temporal characteristics of the conflict turn out to be almost critical when studying the parallel and interrelated development of the conflict in the media and real life. One of the traditional research problems covered within this paradigm is the asynchrony of conflict development offline and on online platforms, i.e. social networks (see e.g. Azarov et al, 2014).

In this article, we will try to apply the described approach to modeling the dialectic of social conflict in the media, de facto testing its heuristic capabilities. We are not inclined to say that the results obtained can be considered universal – rather, it is just a methodological attempt made in the mode of grounded theory (Mills, & Birks Hoare, 2014) but not a strict quantitative research paradigm.

Materials and methods

Since the purpose of our research is to test the theoretical approach described above in order to create a model for the development of social conflict in the media, our research involves the use of both qualitative and quantitative methods.

The first step was the choice of different types of conflicts, present in the Russian-language media. An important methodological condition in this case was a sufficiently long period of their development, which allows us to consider its different stages. Within the framework of this study, the period 2019-2021 was

studied. The selected time interval was associated with the peak development of the conflicts described in the article, as well as the chronological tasks of our study that were originally fixed. Basing on the classification according to the spheres of life of society, we preferred to focus on the "biggest" of them – economic and military. The choice of the first one is due to the critical role of the economy in functioning of the modern society, as well as our desire to distance ourselves from political issues, which traditionally attracts excessive influence of actors at various levels and is *a priori* accompanied by a large number of distortions in the media caused by their influence (Bykov, 2013). Military issues are traditionally considered to be the most popular in media conflictology and obviously generate the largest share of scientific works (Romero-Trillo, 2011; Labush, & Puyu, 2019; Schoemaker, & Stremlau, 2014).

In this case, the focus was on the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh, the most acute phase of which took place in 2020, as well as the conflict related to the construction of the Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline by Russia, which caused objections from a number of foreign countries. It should be noted that the level of "conflict" issues in both cases is extremely high, which means that the states are involved in conflicts, including both foreign countries and Russia.

Background

The military conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan in Nagorno-Karabakh began in 1988 and continues to the present. It is characterized by varying degrees of intensity of hostilities throughout the period. This confrontation has an interethnic ethno-political status. Since 1921, the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh was part of the Azerbaijan SSR, and had the status of broad autonomy. However, in 1988, the local population of Nagorno-Karabakh advocated reunification with Armenia. In the autumn of 1991, Nagorno-Karabakh declared its independence from Azerbaijan. Earlier, local authorities repeatedly appealed to the leadership of the USSR with a request to join Armenia, but these demands were not met. Just before the collapse of the USSR, in December 1991, a referendum was held in Nagorno-Karabakh, in which the overwhelming majority voted for independence from Azerbaijan.

The period from 1992 to 1994 went down in history as the First Karabakh War. During the full-scale military confrontation between Azerbaijan and Armenia, military aircrafts and heavy equipment were used. About 30 thousand soldiers and local residents became victims of this war. Azerbaijan lost control over most of the autonomy. In 1994, in Bishkek, the parties agreed on a ceasefire. In fact, the conflict was frozen. Further, over the following years, various states

(including Russia, the USA, France) made numerous attempts to reconcile the parties, but all the attempts failed.

The escalation of the military confrontation in Nagorno-Karabakh occurred in 2014, and later in 2016 (the April War). In 2018, when opposition politician Nikol Pashinyan came to power in Armenia, a new round of relations with Nagorno-Karabakh began, which the new leadership considered part of its republic. In the autumn of 2020, fierce confrontation in Nagorno-Karabakh began again. The second Karabakh war lasted 44 days. As a result, Azerbaijan managed to regain control of a significant part of the autonomy. About 5 thousand people were killed. A Russian peacekeeping contingent was introduced into the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh. In December 2022, the residents of Nagorno-Karabakh found themselves in a blockade: a checkpoint with the Azerbaijani military was installed in the Lachin corridor linking the autonomy with Armenia. Currently, the political settlement of the military conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh with the participation of the intermediary countries has not brought tangible progress in resolving the issue. In 2019-2021, the situation in the region worsened. That is why this particular conflict became the subject of this research.

The situation related to the construction of the Nord Stream 2 is an example of the economic conflict in question. Nord Stream 2 is a 1,234 km long gas pipeline to Europe, laid along the bottom of the Baltic Sea from the port of Ust-Luga in the Leningrad Region (Russia) to Greifswald (Germany). Its purpose is to transport Russian export gas. The construction of a gas pipeline along the bottom of the Baltic Sea began in 2018. In September 2021, the laying of pipes was completed, and in November of this year the gas pipeline was ready for operation. The pipeline route passes through the maritime territory of several states – Russia, Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Germany. The founder of Nord Stream 2 is the Russian company Gazprom. The conflict situation with the construction of Nord Stream 2 is primarily related to the US sanctions against individuals and companies directly involved in the construction of the gas pipeline, as well as Germany's refusal to certify the gas pipeline after Russia recognized the Donetsk and Lugansk People's Republics. It should also be noted that Denmark did not want to allow the construction of a gas pipeline on its territory until recently, but then agreed to it. Ukraine and Poland actively opposed Nord Stream 2, as they were economically interested in further export of Russian gas through their territories. They were supported by Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Croatia. They explained their disagreement with the construction of Nord Stream 2 as possible risks to energy security in Central and Eastern Europe.

At the moment, the Nord Stream and Nord Stream 2 gas pipelines do not operate due to sabotage in the fall of 2022 at the height of the gas conflict between Russia and European countries. The period of 2019-2021 was characterized by an aggravation of the international confrontation over the construction of the Nord Stream 2, which became one of the criteria for choosing this particular conflict as an economic one to study in the framework of this research.

The second stage of the study involved describing the chronology of the most important events within the framework of the conflicts described above – this was done by monitoring official statements in the largest mass media. This work made it possible to determine the stages of both processes within the framework of the general theory of the dialectic of social conflicts (e.g. Simmel, 1904; Coser, 1957).

The third stage of the study was devoted to the formation of an array of materials posted on social networks during the period in question and dedicated to two selected conflicts. The selection of materials was carried out using Medialogia system, that aggregates materials from all the largest online sites available on the territory of the Russian Federation.

For the initial selection of media texts, based on the work we conducted earlier (Krasheninnikova, & Nikolskaya, 2022), special search queries were formed that made it possible to select relevant messages. For the Karabakh conflict, the request looked like this: (Karabakh*) And (activization* OR fighting* OR fighting* OR military* OR wars* OR sabotage* OR incident* OR conflict* OR attacked* OR escalated* OR *shelling* OR shooting* OR provocateur* OR destroyed* OR escalated* OR dialogue* OR compromise* or negotiation* OR truce* OR problems*); for the conflict around the Nord Stream 2 as follows: (Severn* And stream*) And (ban* OR conflict* OR armed* OR weakened* OR damaged* OR undermining* OR obstacles* OR problems* OR provocateur* OR protest* OR against* OR destruction* OR rupture* OR recession* OR risk* OR sanctions* OR restrained* OR dispute* OR terrorist attack* OR anxiety* OR difficult* OR threats* OR strike* OR destroy* OR damage* OR emergency* OR embargo OR escalate*). We are aware that it is impossible to form an absolutely accurate general population in this way. Nevertheless, the complexity of queries guarantees a minimum level of "noise", that is, getting into the sample of texts that are not related to the topic.

Since the volume of the general totality in both cases exceeded 500,000 units, we decided to create a sample representing the general totality with a maximum statistical error of 5% and a confidence probability of 95%. For each of the arrays, the volume of the sample totaled 384 media texts. For each of the calendar years, 128 materials were analyzed, respectively, which were selected quarterly at regular intervals in a sample ranked according to the calendar

principle. Thus, a comparable number of media texts (about 30) were selected for each quarter – this was done for their correct comparison. For example, with the activation of conflicts, the number of media texts produced increases, which in statistical analysis can lead to an unjustified "preponderance" of the significance of their characteristics.

In this case, it was decided to abandon the automated analysis of media texts due to the search nature of the work aimed at identifying the potential of modeling the dialectic of social conflict on online platforms. In this case, it was assumed that the texts might contain characteristics that were not previously taken into account in mathematical linguistics, but were important for solving the problem we chose. Obviously, such characteristics can only be recorded when analyzing texts de visu.

On the basis of earlier works, we formed a list of characteristics, the presence or absence of which was noted when analyzing individual texts: publication date, genre / format of publication, subject of publication (the considered aspect of the event); the hero of the publication (the central figure of the publication); the role of the author, the availability of data, statistical, economic, sociological information in the text; the level of consideration of the problem; the author's attitude to the event. The results obtained were aggregated and compared with the chronology of events known from the official statements of the parties to the conflict presented in open sources.

Results and discussion

As noted earlier, the temporal properties of conflict in the modern society are becoming an important parameter for the study of the parallel development of conflict in the media and social (real) spaces. General overview of the media presentation of the two studied conflicts and the correlation of information coverage of conflicts with the intensity of real events in physical space allow us to draw some conclusions.

In general, the conflict related to the situation around the construction of the Nord Stream 2 main gas pipeline is characterized by a not very high saturation of events in the period 2019-2021 under consideration (the total number of events is 15). At the same time, it is difficult to talk about a certain dynamics of events, or about the vectors of conflict development, since in the years under consideration it was not possible to fix fundamental changes in the number of events in the real, physical (not media) space, so it ranges from 0 to 4 by quarters. Compared to this economic-type conflict, the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan in Nagorno-Karabakh is characterized by a rather high saturation of

events in the studied period. All in all, 86 separate events were recorded within this conflict. An increase in activity within this conflict situation was observed in the second half of 2020, a sharp increase in the number of events occurred in the 3-4 quarters of 2020: 12 events and 52 events, respectively. At the same time, from the point of view of constructing models for the development of conflicts of various types in the modern information space, it is noteworthy that, in general, the nature of the presentation of the two studied conflicts in the space of the largest online information resources is to a small extent related to the intensity of real events within the conflict.

The analysis of publications on individual parameters of texts that were included in the research scheme at the programming stage indicates a rather detached nature of the description of conflicts by the authors. In the economic conflict over the situation with the construction of the Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline at the beginning of the chronological period under consideration, the attention of the authors of publications to the activities and statements of the heads of state and their role in the development of the situation is noticeable (*Figure 1a*):

Figure 1a

**The number of texts about Nord Stream 2, representing
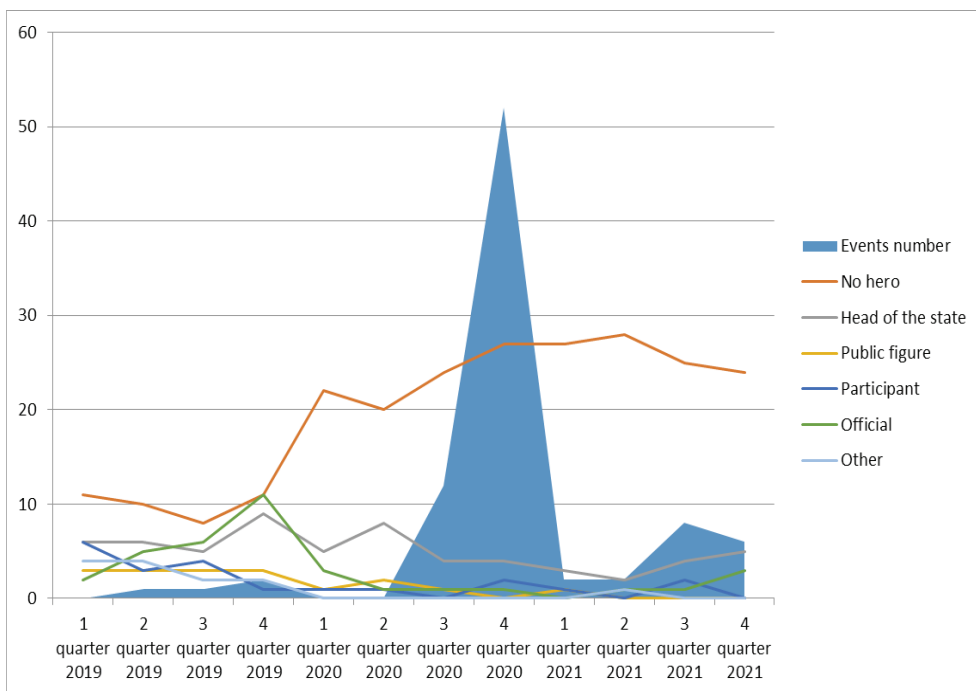different types of heroes (abs. meanings)**
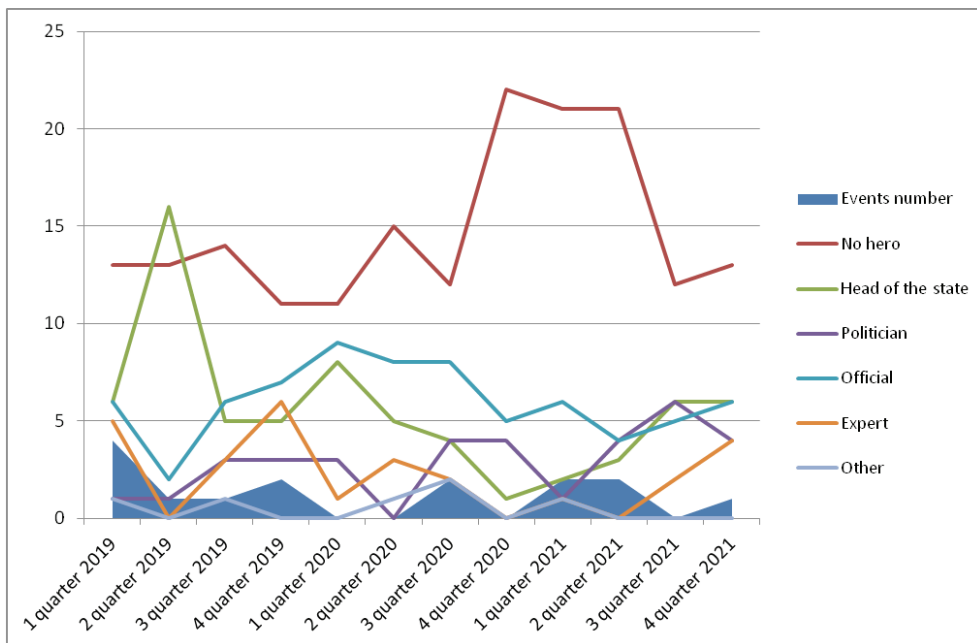
The materials often contain a hero, i.e. the head of state. As the conflict situation develops, the ratio of different types of heroes of publications changes, the largest number of texts that do not contain a specific hero can be found in the fourth quarter of 2020 and the first-second quarters of 2021, followed by a decrease in the number of texts of this type.

The coverage of the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh from the point of view of the presence of hero follows a slightly different model (*Figure 1b*):

Figure 1b

The number of texts about the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh, representing different types of heroes (abs. meanings)

At the first stages of the development of the situation (in the first half of the studied period – from the beginning of 2019 to the middle of 2020), different types of heroes of messages were present in the texts in almost equal (albeit small) proportions. Further on, with the development of the situation and the increase in saturation of events, the authors of the material increasingly started to avoid pointing to specific actors. Probably, in this situation, we can talk about depersonalization of the conflict over time. In addition,

from a research point of view, it seems possible to discuss the possibilities of considering this process in the context of the concept of mediatization of military / armed conflict, as well as to assume the understanding of conflict situations at the individual and personal level as a practice peculiar to less formalized communicative practices, including discussions in the space of social networks.

A comparison of the data obtained during the analysis of two different types of conflicts according to the criterion of "publication hero" indicates certain similarities in the models of their media presentation. The dominance of texts without a hero is the main characteristic of a possible model. Two other notable types of heroes in conflicts of different types are heads of state and officials. At the same time, the other types of heroes (e.g. public figures, participants in events, politicians) are secondary. It is noteworthy that the authors of the publications do not represent possible experts in them, which – potentially – negatively affects the quality of the texts representing the conflict.

It should also be noted that the data obtained show a relationship between the characteristics of the subjects presented in the materials and the author's general attitude to the described problem situation expressed in the text. As the analysis showed, at the beginning of the period under review, the negative attitude to the events within the conflict was more clearly expressed in the materials on the situation around Nord Stream 2, and at the turn of 2020-2021, when the number of materials without a hero becomes more noticeable – the attitude presented in the text to the described situation becomes more neutral.

The role of the author in the coverage of the two conflicts considered corresponds to the general situation in journalism of recent decades. In the majority of the texts devoted to the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh (*Figure 2a*) and the situation around the construction of the Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline (*Figure 2b*), the authors describe the events from the perspective of an outside observer:

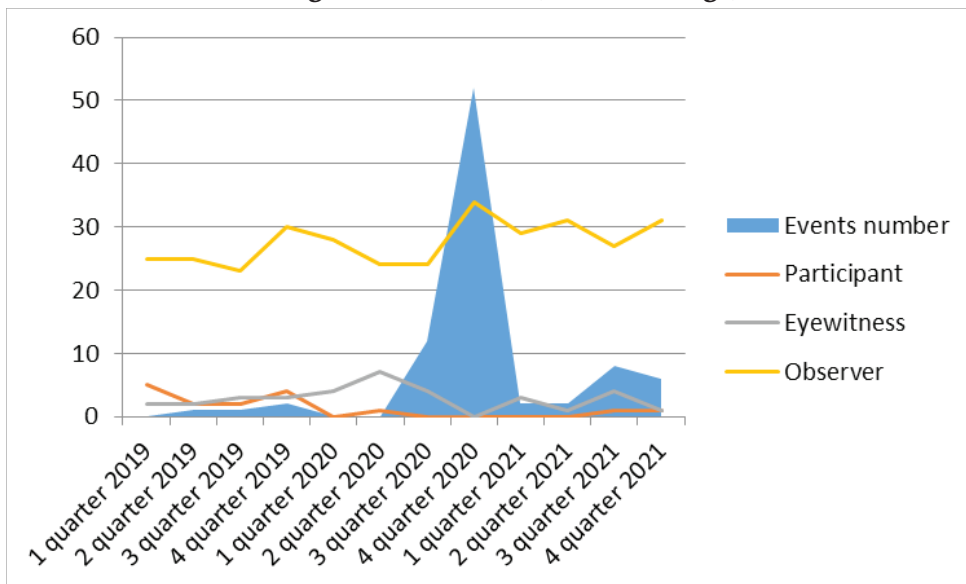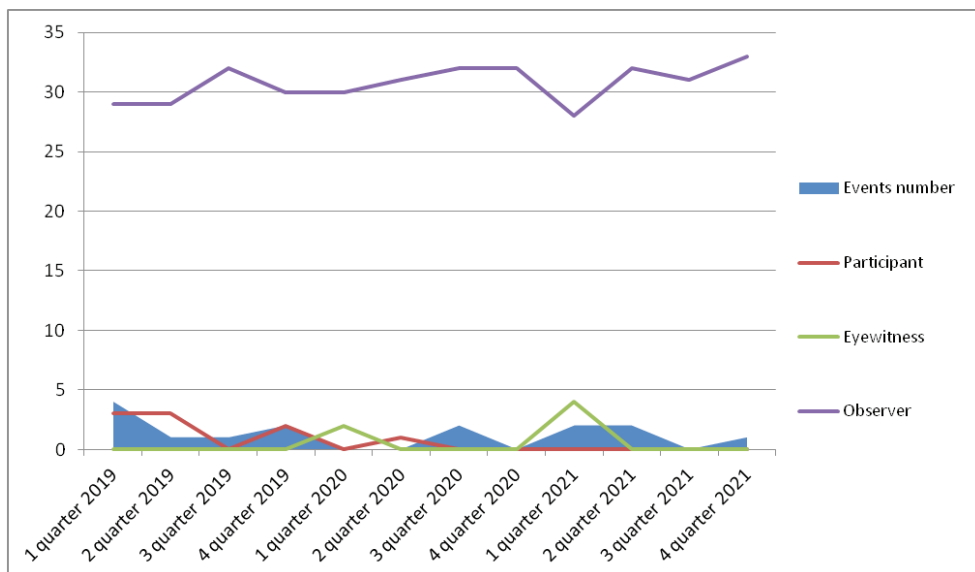## The role of the author in the texts about the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh (abs. meanings)

The role of the author in the texts about Nord Stream 2 (abs. meanings)

At the same time, the type of conflict, the nature of events within the conflict, the possibility of involving the authors and other circumstances do not actually affect the author's choice of a role in relation to the events described. Interestingly, even in a military conflict geographically closer to the borders of Russia, in a situation where the authors of media texts have the opportunity to realize a wider range of roles and act at least as an eyewitness to events, the picture remains unchanged.

The analysis of genre characteristics of materials about the two conflicts considered in the course of the study shows that the military conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh is mainly represented by notes and comments. The third most common genre of the studied publications was the article (Fig. 3a):

Figure 3a

Genres of texts about the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh (abs. meanings)
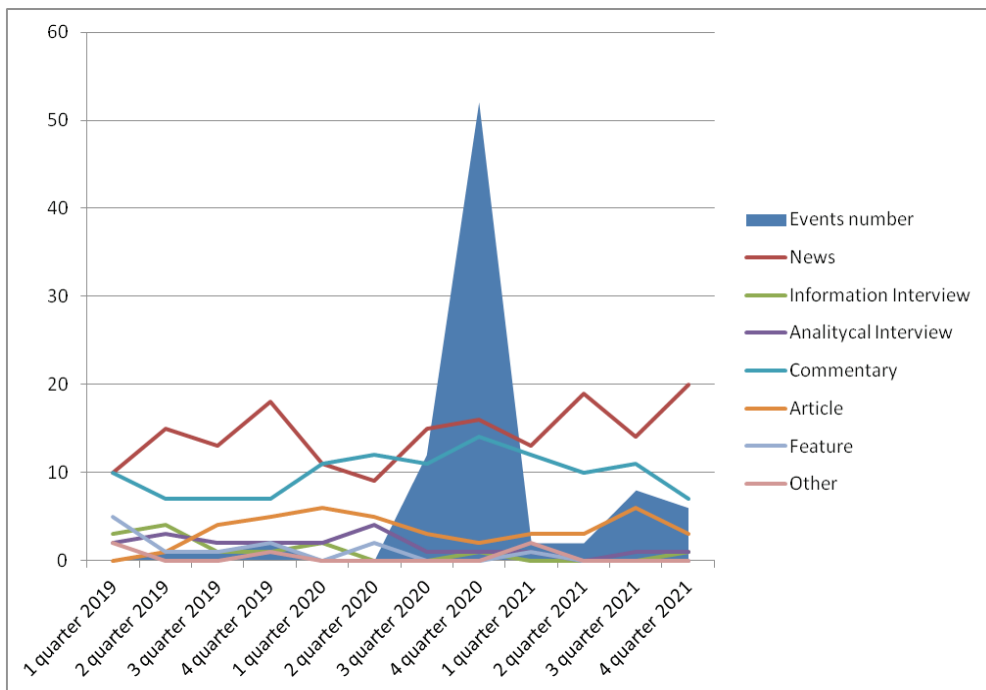

It is noteworthy that the interview – both analytical and informational – turned out to be poorly represented in the corpus of the texts considered. Thus, it can be concluded that short text formats have become more in demand in the coverage of this conflict. In the media presentation of the economic conflict

related to the situation around the construction of the Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline, it was possible to record a greater variety of genres in the absence of a clear and unambiguous upward or downward dynamics (*Figure 3b*):

Figure 3b

Genres of texts about the Nord Stream 2 (abs. meanings)
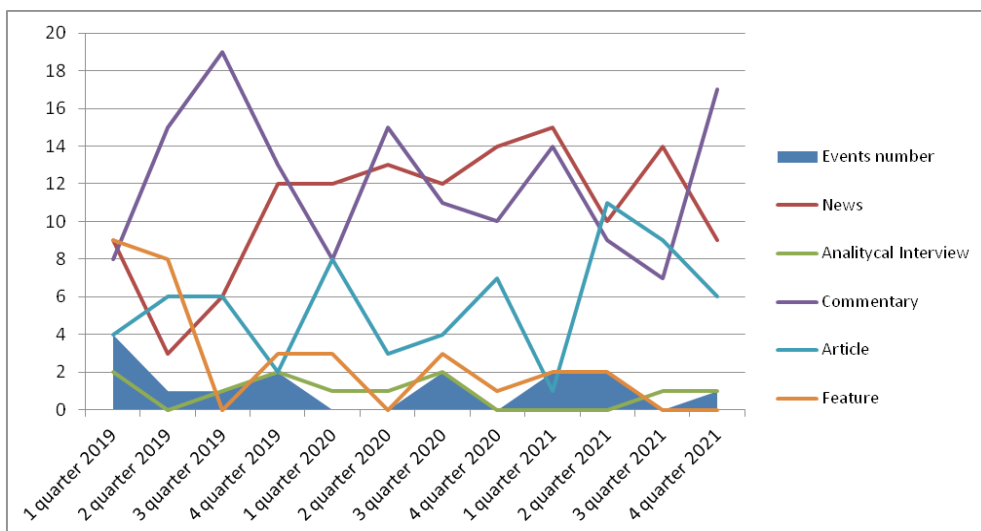
It is possible to identify a more noticeable trend towards an overall increase in the number of texts in the genre of notes on the situation around the gas pipeline and a less noticeable trend in the growth of the number of articles, which peaked in the second quarter of 2021. At the same time, the results show a general decrease in the number of comments on the situation in the period from 2019 to 2021. In general, it should be noted that it is not possible to detect a relationship between the number of events within the conflicts of the two types considered and the choice of specific genres.

Researchers are often interested in the nature and level of understanding of specific topics in the mass communication space, both in its professional and non-professional segments (Anikina, & Khrul, 2015). It is noted that the set of arguments used to confirm the position presented in the text is not too diverse and may depend on both the context of the discussion and its topic. At the programming stage of this study, when developing the analysis scheme, an assumption was made that a sufficient amount of accurate information, data of different types, may appear in conflicts of two types, which become available

18

to communicators and can be used in the texts. However, the study showed that a characteristic feature of the media presentation of conflicts was the absence of data as an element of argumentation system used by journalists. At the same time, the hypothesis that data are more actively involved in the texts of analytical genres has found partial confirmation when considering the nature of presentation of the events around both conflicts. In the case of the coverage of events around the Nord Stream 2, the largest number of materials that do not contain data on events was recorded in the third quarter of 2020 and the first quarter of 2021, when the number of texts of analytical genres decreased.

A similar model, in which the appearance of data arguments in the system coincided with the appearance of articles, rather than materials of other journalistic genres, was also revealed during the analysis of publications on the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh. The analysis of publications according to the level of consideration of conflict situations shows the implementation of the institutional logic of describing conflicts regardless of their type. Both the materials on the construction of the Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline (*Figure 4a*) and the texts about the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh are dominated by the institutional level of describing events and the problem as a whole (*Figure 4b*):

Figure 4a

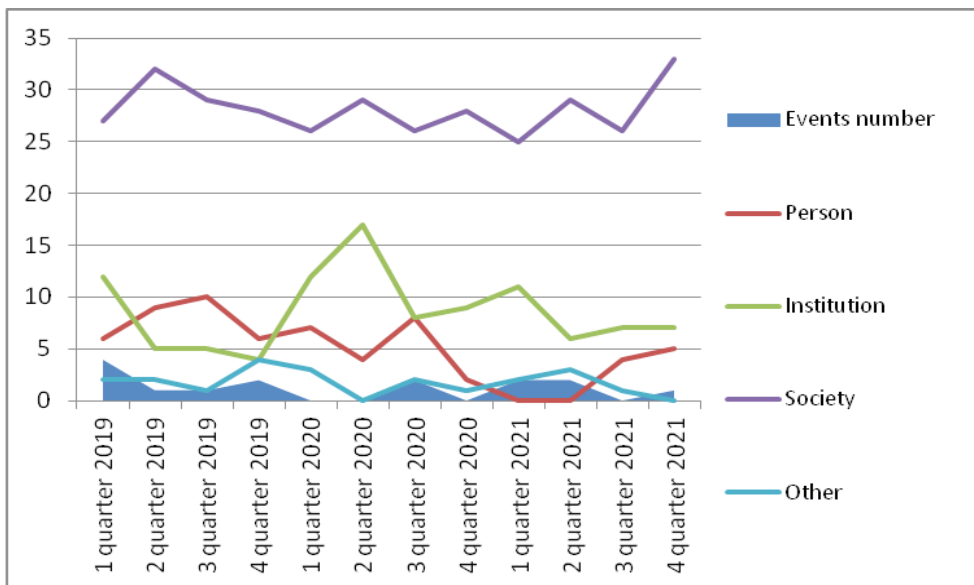**The level of consideration of the situation in the texts about Nord Stream 2 (abs. meanings)**
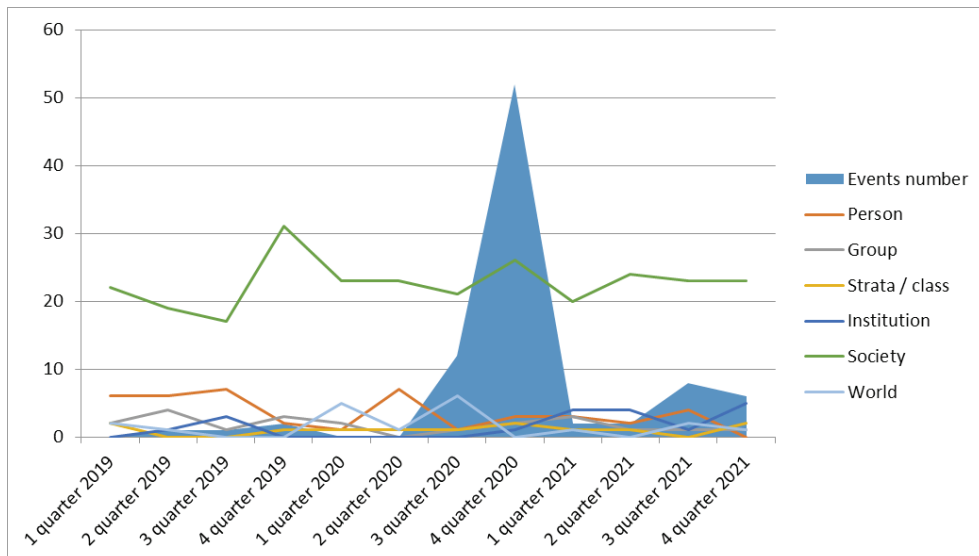
**The level of consideration of the situation in the texts
about Nagorno-Karabakh (abs. meanings)**

In the situation with the gas pipeline, the texts considering the situation at the level of society as a whole are equally noticeable. At the same time, it seems important that the model of media presentation of the military conflict (i.e. the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh) does not actively involve any of the levels of description of the situation, except for the institutional. That is happening regardless of the large number of people involved in the events and the possibility of understanding events at the level of groups and other communities. The interpretation of this fact may be related to the type of sources studied, and indicate a difference in the presentation models of conflict situations in the spaces of official and informal communication.

Looking back at the analysis of data on the author's attitude to the described events within the framework of two types of conflicts, it is possible to identify a certain difference in approaches. The attitude to the events of the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh is more often neutral (*Figure 5a*):

**The author's attitude to the situation in the texts
about Nagorno-Karabakh (abs. meanings)**
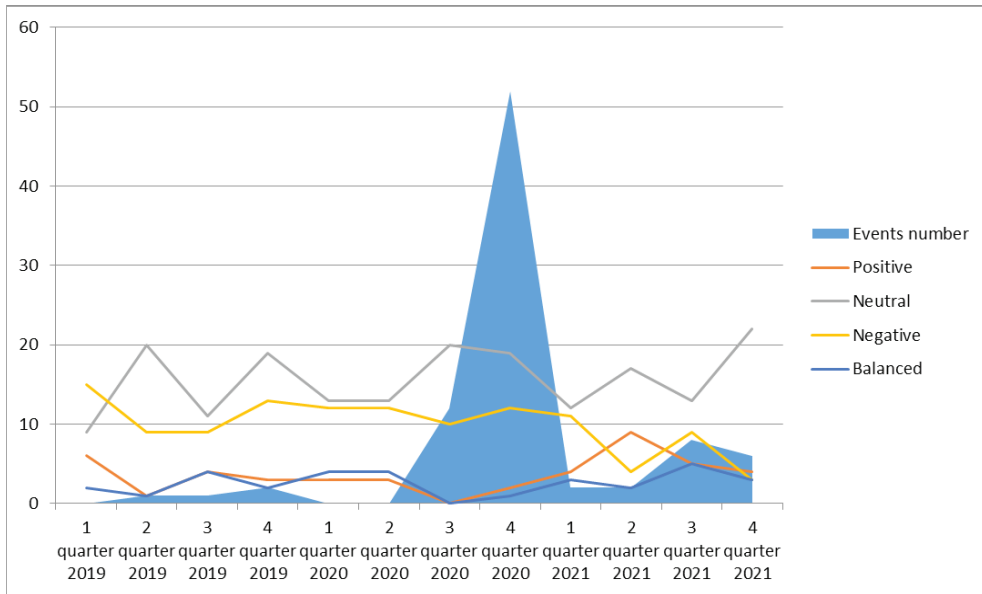
Probably, the explanation of this fact may be related to the nature of the military conflict and the possible negative effects of the publication of emotional texts containing unbalanced assessments of the events.

In the description of the events around the Nord Stream 2, there is a trend towards an increase of the number of neutral publications, which simultaneously reduces the amount of materials demonstrating the author's negative attitude to the events (*Figure 5b*):

Figure 5b

The author's attitude to the situation in the texts about Nord Stream 2 (abs. meanings)
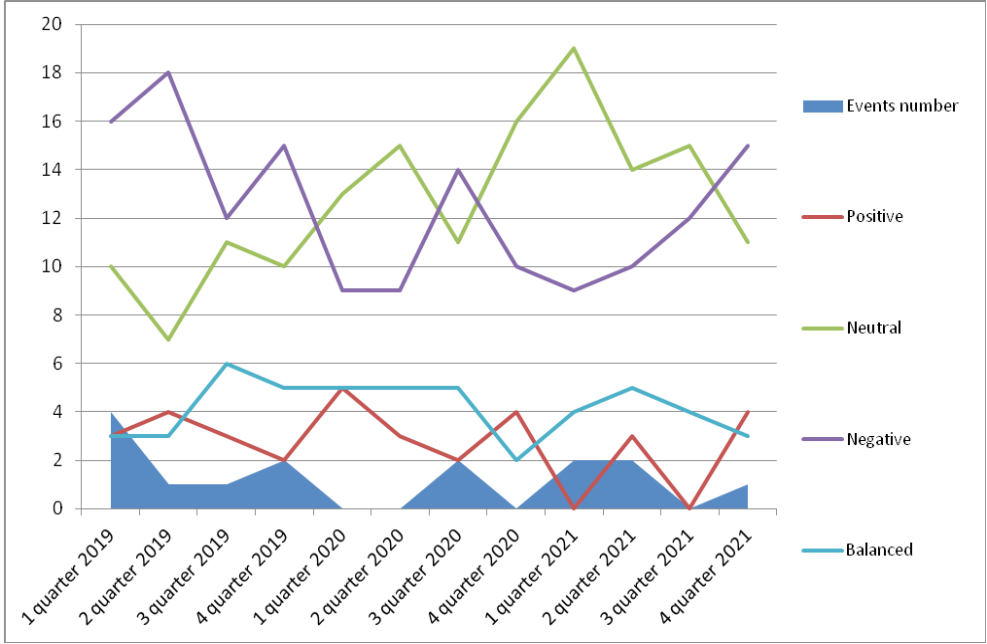
Here we can also notice a connection between the genre characteristics of the texts and the attitude expressed in them. The increase in the number of comments on the events of the studied economic conflict coincides with the appearance in the texts of a more negative attitude to the situation.

Conclusion

The results obtained during the analysis of media texts allow us to determine some general traits of the presentation of social (in this case, military and economic) conflicts in social networks. The model of conflict coverage does not imply structural changes parallel to the increase in the number of real events associated with the development of a specific conflict situation over time. In the model, there is no direct relationship between the intensification of actions within a conflict situation and the transformation of their media presentation from various points of view (genre structure, level of consideration of situations, characteristics of the hero, etc.). Interestingly, professional journalistic

principles and approaches, including key genre requirements play a significant role in determining the nature of the presentation of conflicts of various types on online platforms.

The existence of media resources / mass media as institutional subjects has a certain significance in the implementation of an institutional approach to the coverage of global and regional conflicts of various types, and also to a certain extent affects the detached nature of texts, which manifests itself both in the choice of actors by the authors and in the formulation of attitudes to the conflict situations described. Thus, the individual or group level of understanding conflicts, even in social networks, is far from clear.

Thus, at this research stage, we can rather talk about a *single* model for the presentation of different types of social conflicts on online platforms. This model has an institutional basis: the individual or group level of understanding conflicts is not as actively involved as one might expect. However, such an assumption requires additional research. For sure when studying some types of conflicts, one should take into account their multilayered complex nature, in particular, the national and cultural origins and subsequent development. However, our primary task was to study the media coverage of the events described. In the future, the study of different types of social conflicts will allow us both to draw deeper conclusions related to the national and cultural component, as well as to build theoretical models of their life cycle.

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