

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF MEDIATION

Katarzyna Oberda

Ph.D. student, the Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce, Poland

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the selected psychological aspects of mediation to which emotions, conflict resolutions, and psychological support belong. Nowadays, the complexity of the phenomenon of mediation is recognized worldwide as its nature is embedded in the psychological approach to intervention and interactive problem-solving. The psychological debates on mediation mainly concentrate on the relational transformation that has its roots not only in the field of communication but also in the moral development theory. The psychological aspects of mediation are verified in the iWeb Corpus as well as the NOW Corpus to provide the quantitative and qualitative results concerning psychological architecture of mediation, its frequency, and context.

KEYWORDS: mediation, emotions, conflict resolution, psychological support, corpus linguistics

Artykuł omawia wybrane psychologiczne aspekty mediacji, do których należą emocje, rozwiązanie konfliktów i wsparcie psychologiczne. W dzisiejszych czasach złożoność zjawiska mediacji jest rozpoznawana na całym świecie, ponieważ jej natura osadzona jest w psychologicznym podejściu do interwencji i interaktywnego rozwiązywania problemów. Psychologiczne debaty na temat mediacji koncentrują się głównie na transformacji relacyjnej, która ma swoje korzenie nie tylko w dziedzinie komunikacji, ale także w teorii rozwoju moralnego. Psychologiczne aspekty mediacji są weryfikowane w korpusie iWeb i korpusie NOW, a omawiane ilościowe i jakościowe wyniki analizy dostarczają informacji na temat psychologicznej architektury mediacji, jej częstotliwości i kontekstu.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: mediacja, emocje, rozwiązywanie konfliktów, wsparcie psychologiczne, językoznawstwo korpusowe

У статті розглядаються вибрані психологічні аспекти медіації, які включають емоції, вирішення конфліктів та психологічну підтримку. Сьогодні складність феномену посередництва визнається у всьому світі, оскільки його сутність заснована на психологічному підході до втручання та інтерактивного вирішення проблем. Психологічні дебати про посередництво зосереджуються в основному на реляційній трансформації, коріння якої сягає не лише галузі комунікації, але і теорії морального розвитку. Психологічні аспекти посередництва перевіряються в корпусах iWeb та NOW, а обговорювані кількісні та якісні результати аналізу нада-

ють інформацію про психологічну архітектуру посередництва, її частоту та контекст.

Ключові слова: посередництво, емоції, вирішення конфліктів, психологічна підтримка, корпусна лінгвістика.

Introduction

The main aim of this study is to present the selected psychological aspects of mediation to which emotions, conflict resolutions, and psychological support belong. In order to achieve this aim, the corpus linguistics methodology is applied to discuss the selected psychological aspects of mediation. With the applied methodology the research data are collected from the NOW Corpus as well as the iWeb Corpus to conduct the quantitative and qualitative analyses and discuss the results in terms of the psychological architecture of mediation, its frequency, and context. This discussion, however, is limited to emotions, conflict resolution, and psychological support only to indicate the complex nature of mediation.

To understand the complex and complicated nature of mediation we should refer to the etymology of the term. The genesis of the term mediation dates back to ancient times and derives from the Proto-Indo-European language from the *medhyo — meaning ‘middle’. In European culture, the genesis of the term mediation comes from the Latin word mediātiō (perhaps through the French language mediation/mediacion) from the Latin word mediārī («intervene»), from the Latin word medius («middle»). The noun mediation was introduced into the English language from Latin in the 14th century from the Latin word mediātiō, which means «division in the middle.» The English verb mediate comes from the nouns mediation or mediator, meaning ‘reaching an agreement through mediation’ in the 16th century or ‘acting as a mediator’ in the first decade of the 17th century [<https://www.simplypsychology.org/operant-conditioning.html>].

Since the term mediation has the same root as the words medium, the Mediterranean, intermediate, Medoc, medullary and mediocre it is assumed that these words must have had the same etymology [<https://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/mediation>]. The ancient root medi is present in such antique names of the Roman cities as Mediolanum — now Milan, Mediolanum Santorum — now Saintes and the Celtic Gaul word Mediolanon meaning the centre of a territory [<https://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/mediation>]. What is more, the root medi is present in the name of Meditrinalia i.e. the Roman grape harvest festival to celebrate the healing properties of the new wine mixture with the old wine [<https://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/mediation>]. In French, the word mediation was published in the French encyclopaedia in 1694 to describe “a human intervention between two parties” [<https://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/mediation>]. however, it appeared first in the dictionaries e.g. Master Cesar de Rochefort dictionary in 1684, Furetiere dictionary 1690 and then in the dictionary of the French Academy in 1694 [<https://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/mediation>].

It is stated that it derives from the noun mediator who was to “translate the letters of Saint Paul written in Greek in the first century” [<https://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/mediation>]. This etymological research leads naturally to modern definitions.

In English for General Purposes the word mediation is defined as “the process by which someone tries to end a disagreement by helping the two sides to talk about and agree on a solution” [<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/mediation>] or as “intervention in a dispute in order to resolve it; arbitration” [http://en.wikimediation.org/index.php?title=Etymology_of_the_word_mediation] or as “the act of mediating; intercession” [<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/mediation>].

In English for Specific Purposes, the term mediation refers to “[a] settlement of a dispute or controversy by setting up an independent person between two contending parties in order to aid them in the settlement of their disagreement” [<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/mediation>]. For any business activity the term mediation is defined as “use of an independent, impartial, and respected third party (called the conciliator or mediator) in settlement of a dispute, instead of opting for arbitration or litigation. Unlike an arbitrator, a mediator has no legal power to force acceptance of his or her decision but relies on persuasion to reach an agreement. Also called conciliation” [https://www.123rf.com/photo_40760494_conflict-resolution.html]. On the basis of the above-presented definitions, it is possible to state that the fundamental objective of mediation is to reach a conflict resolution with the assistance of the mediator as a third party in the mediation process.

In the International Law, the term mediation means “an attempt to reconcile disputed matters arising between states, esp. by the friendly intervention of a neutral power” in the international law [<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/mediation>]. The legal dictionary states that in the International Law the term mediation is defined as “the friendly interference of one state in the controversies of nations. It is recognized as a proper action to promote peace among nations” [<http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/mediation.html>].

In the internationally recognised psychological dictionary i.e. APA Dictionary of Psychology the term mediation is defined as “n. in dispute resolution, use of a neutral outside person—the mediator—to help the contending parties communicate and reach a compromise. The process of mediation has gained popularity, particularly for couples involved in separation or divorce proceedings (see divorce mediation)” [<https://dictionary.apa.org/mediation>]. In the language of psychology the term mediator is defined firstly as “an unseen process, event, or system that exists between a stimulus and a response, between the source and destination of a neural impulse, or between the transmitter and receiver of communications” and secondly as “a person — for example, a lawyer or psychologist—who helps contending parties communicate and reach a compromise. See also divorce mediation” [<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/mediation>].

Review of literature

Psychological debates on mediation mainly concentrate on mediation models, mediation analysis as well as mediation effect. Those three entities are inseparable in the process of mediation as in each mediation process a certain model is applied, the analysis is conducted either covertly or overtly and mediation effect is easily detected. Therefore, most psychologists while discussing mediation models, they address the limitations of different mediation approaches concerning the measurements of the mediation effect and mediation relations developed in the mediation process [Bauer, Preacher, Gil 2006, Fairchild, McDaniel, 2017, Freedman 2001].

In psychology, the conceptual model of mediation seems to be straightforward as it is dominated by the stimulus-organism response model [Hebb 1966]. However, the actual application of mediation mechanism to generate the expected effects is not so much straightforward [Bullock, Green, Ha 2010]. What is more, the difficulty arises when the discussions of specific models based on a set of assumptions are involved [Agler, De Boeck, 2017: 1984, Baron, Kenny 1986, Imai, Keele, Yamamoto 2010, Jo 2008, Kraemer, Wilson, Fairburn, Agras 2002, Pearl 2009]. Then, multilevel discussions are conducted concerning the statistical significance for testing mediation relations between total effect, indirect effect or direct effects.

One of the first mediation models is the Psychological Mediation Intervention model (PMI) considered to be a form of single — session psychotherapy described by Schwebel et. al [Schwebel 1985]. This model is presented as a flexible approach to interpersonal conflicts. In this PMI model, the dual objectives are stated, namely the resolution of the immediate conflict and alternation of interactional pattern to resolve the difficulties. The PMI model is contrasted with such forms of mediation as divorce mediation, issue-centered mediation, and neighbourhood mediation [Schwebel 1985].

In the psychological literature, the mediation models comprise the Single -Mediator Model and the Multilevel Mediation Model [Lindquist.2009]. The Single — Mediator Model has its origins in the three-step mediation model created by Hyman [Hyman 1955. 258]. This Single -Mediator Model includes three variables, namely a single independent variable (X), a mediating variable (M) and a single dependent variable (Y). The attempt to correlate and parametrize the Single -Mediator Model is visualised in Fig.1 below:

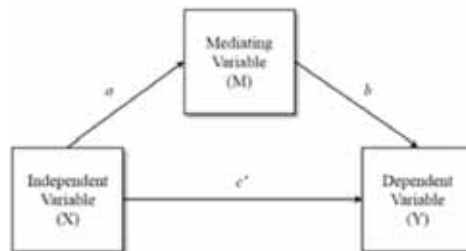


Fig. 1. Path diagram of a single mediator model, where the product of the a and b coefficients defines the indirect effect of X on Y through M. The

c' coefficient denotes the direct effect of X on Y, controlling for M. In linear models with continuous outcomes, an estimate of the total effect of X on Y is parameterized as follows: $c = ab + c'$ [Fairchild, McDaniel 2017: 1262].

The Multilevel Mediation Model [MacKinnon, Valente. 2014] investigates a chain of relations among variables. The Multilevel Mediation Model includes different levels of analysis with the exposure to the psychological intervention. The different levels of analysis aim at revealing causal mediation relations as visualized in Fig. 2 below.

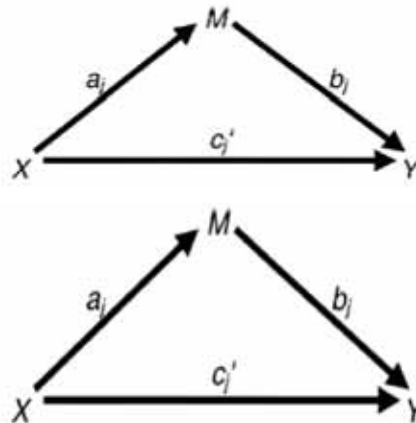


Fig. 2. Multilevel Mediation Model
[Kenny, Bolger, Krochmaros, 2003: 117].

In the Multilevel Mediation Model, the Level 1 of the mediation model concentrates on the effect of X on Y partially mediated by M. In this model the Level 2 unit j, X causes M i.e. path a_j , whereas M causes Y i.e. path b_j and X causes Y i.e. path c_j' [Kenny, Bolger, Krochmaros, 2003:117].

In psychological studies, the origins of mediation theory refer to behaviourism and stimulus-response theories. Behaviourism is a systematic study of human behaviour to understand how reflexes are produced as a result of a response to the given stimuli in the environment [Pavlov 1926, Thorndike 1911: 30, Thorndike 1914: 203, Watson 1926: 54]. The earliest behaviourism derivatives are in the Thorndike's (1898) theory of the effect law from which stimulus-response theories developed within educational psychology [Thorndike 1911, Thorndike 1914]. Based on the principles of conditioning [Pavlov 1926] and the Law of Effect [Thorndike 1911, Thorndike 1914] mediation theory refers to the approach related to learning. It is generally assumed that behavioural responses (R) followed by satisfactory results become patterns which are likely to reoccur in response to the same stimuli (S).

As defined by Sutherland (1995), mediation theory is based on the hypothesis that "internal responses (or fractional ones see fractional, antedating goal, response) can be conditioned to stimuli and can themselves

control (mediate) overt responding. The idea was current in the 1930s and 1940s in a forlorn attempt to save behaviourism and stimulus-response theory” [Sutherland 1995:267].

Although the basic stimulus-response scheme is unmediated, in the case of human individuals the scheme becomes mediated when thinking about the response is involved. With Skinner’s theory of reinforcement, the current mediation theory is still essential in educational and cognitive psychology [<https://dictionary.apa.org/emotion>]. Nowadays the mediation theory refers to learning as between the stimulus and the response there occur mediating processes the explanation of which is necessary to justify the response [Reber 2001].

As indicated above, in the literature of educational and cognitive psychology, the mediated generalisation, as well as semantic generalizations, are discussed. The mediated generalization occurs when stimulus generalization is not “brought through perception, but mediated by some other process such as semantic generalization” [Sutherland 1995: 20]. Semantic generalization, on the other hand as a form of stimulus generalization “in which a learned response to a particular stimulus (1) comes to be elicited by another stimulus that resembles it not in its stimulus properties but in its meaning as when a learned response to the word shoe or to an image of a shoe, comes to be elicited by the word lace or by the image of a shoelace” [Colman 2009: 684].

Mediation in Corpora

In this study, the applied methodology is that of Corpus Linguistics i.e. the study of language expressed in large collections of corpora i.e. machine-readable texts in real life situations. Although the study of language texts is not a novelty in scientific research, especially in historical linguistics, Corpus Linguistics has been used for analysing linguistic phenomena from the 1960s and 1980s onwards due to the availability of computers and machine-readable texts [Biber, Conrad, Reppen, 2004, Lindquist 2009, McEnery 2001].

In this study, the research material comes from the NOW Corpus i.e. News on the Web which is composed of 6,819,505,570 billion words of data [<https://corpus.byu.edu/now>] as well as the iWeb Corpus with 14 billion words located in 22,388,141 web pages coming from 94,391 websites [<https://corpus.byu.edu/iweb>]. The present-day corpora i.e. the NOW Corpus and the iWeb Corpus are balanced and systematic. The texts in both corpora are collected according to specific principles related to genres, registers as well as written or spoken modes.

With this methodology applied, the quantitative and qualitative analyses are conducted to investigate the term mediation in relation to emotions [Goleman 1995, Plutchik 1991], conflict resolutions and psychological support [Reber 2001]. In order to accomplish this objective, the frequency of mediation in corpora is presented as well as the architecture of mediation is discussed in the psychological contexts of emotions, conflict, and support.

Frequency of mediation

The NOW Corpus is still growing by approximately 160-170 million words per month i.e. about 1.6 billion words per year. The collected data are usually presented in this Corpus for the first half and the second half of the year. The analysed data referring to the frequency of the term mediation cover the period from 2010 to 2017 and are presented in Fig. 3 below:

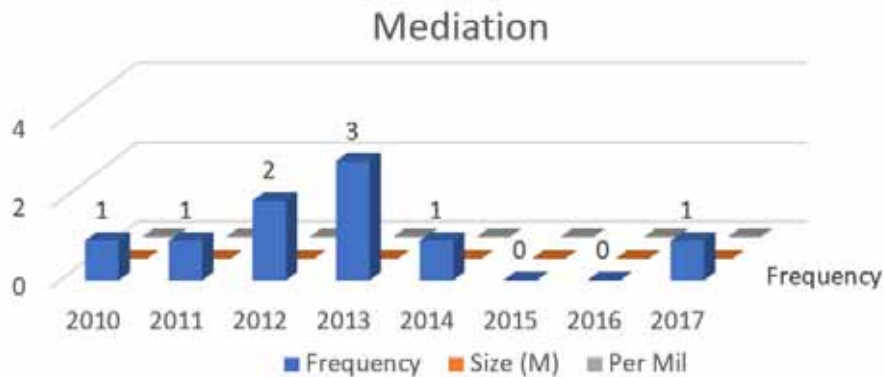


Fig. 3 The frequency of Mediation between 2010-2017 -the NOW Corpus source [<https://corpus.byu.edu/now>]

As presented in Fig.3 the frequency of the term mediation occurrences fluctuated in the range from 0 to 3 in the period between 2010 and 2017. The frequency with the value of 1 occurs in 2010, 2011, and 2014. The frequency of the value 2 occurs in 2012 and the value 3 in 2013. The other criterion of the size (M) is presented in Fig. 3 in the subsequent years as follows: 2010 — 244.4, 2011-305.1, 2012- 371.5, 2013-401.8, 2014 —429.8, 2015-512.9, 2016 -1533.3, 2017-1750.8. The visualisation of the Per Mil criterion is reflected in numbers as follows 2010 — 0.01, 2011-0.01, 2012- 0.01, 2013-0.01, 2014 — 0.00, 2015-0.00, 2016 -0.00, 2017-0.00 [<https://corpus.byu.edu/now>].

The psychological architecture of mediation

The architecture of the term mediation is constructed on the basis of the data coming from the iWeb Corpus [<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/mediation>]. Contrary to other corpora, the compilation of the texts in the iWeb Corpus is not based on the principle of randomness but the systematic principle policy [<https://corpus.byu.edu/iweb>]. The systematic principle is used to select the websites with the application of Alexa.com tool created by the Amazon company. As a result, the iWeb Corpus contains an average of 245 web pages as well as 140,000 words for each of the 94,391 chosen websites [<https://corpus.byu.edu/iweb>]. The text compilation in the iWeb Corpus reflects the texts used by the English-speaking users from the US, Canada, Ireland, the UK, Australia, and New Zealand [<https://corpus.byu.edu/iweb>].

The word mediation is defined in the iWeb Corpora firstly as “the act of mediating” and secondly as “negotiation to resolve difference conducted by some impartial party” [https://corpus.byu.edu/iweb]. The second definition corresponds to the definition of the term mediation provided by APADictionary of Psychology [https://dictionary.apa.org/mediation]. This term is synonymous to such terms as arbitration, conciliation, facilitation, intercession, intermediation, negotiation [https://corpus.byu.edu/iweb]. The verb mediate is defined firstly as “act between parties with a view to reconciling differences” [https://corpus.byu.edu/iweb] and secondly “occupy an intermediate or middle position or form a connecting link or stage between two others” [https://corpus.byu.edu/iweb]. This verb has such synonyms as arbitrate, facilitate, intercede, intermediate, intervene, negotiate, umpire [https://corpus.byu.edu/iweb]. As the keyword, it occurs in the context of psychology in such topics as activation, expression, interaction, inhabitation, protein, tissue [https://corpus.byu.edu/iweb]. The term mediation occurs in the texts published online in the following websites: uslegalforms.com, ourfamilywizard.com, nationalparalegal.edu, communityos.org, legalline.ca, poole.gov.uk, bible.org, jranks.org and others [https://corpus.byu.edu/iweb].

The analysis of the texts compiled in the NOW Corpus shows that the term mediation collocates with other lexemes to form compounds and extend its semantic range of lexical reference in the collocation network. In the analysed collocations, the term mediation performs the function of the Head premodifier or the function of the Head. The collocations with the term mediation are presented in the visual mode in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 below.

The collocation architecture of the noun migration as the Head is presented in Fig. 4 below:



Fig. 4 Collocation network with adjectives as premodifiers of the Head mediation [https://corpus.byu.edu/nw]

Mediation is pre-modified by such adjectives as alternative, confidential, formal, informal, judicial, mandatory, successful, voluntary. All those adjectives show that mediation as an alternative for dispute resolution may have formal or informal modes. Whatever the mode of mediation is selected, mediation

always displays the features of confidential and voluntary actions. It should be successful to resolve a conflict between the parties involved. Although according to the EU Regulation mediation [Directive 2008] mediation is voluntary in legal disputes, in the USA in the discussed period, mediation occurs to be mandatory. In 2010, while discussing the foreclosure and homeowners turn to mediation Jeff Schweers informs in the USA Today that " The Florida Supreme Court issued an administrative order in December requiring all its 20 circuit courts to adopt rules for mandatory mediation on all residential foreclosures, based on a task force's recommendations. # The 18th Circuit Court in Brevard County, Fla., made mediation in March 2009, before the state Supreme Court's order"[<https://corpus.byu.edu/now>]. The issue of mandatory mediation imposed by civil procedure rules before the cases are heard in court is subject to heated debates e.g. in CBS FACE THE NATION: Interview With Mick Mulvaney; Interview With Tom Cotton; Interview With California Congresswoman Jackie Speier; Tax Cut Proposals; Roy Moore's Political Fu [<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/mediation>]. In the EU legislation, the fundamental feature of mediation is strongly emphasized as. its voluntary character is a cornerstone of mediation in the whole mediation process [Directive 2008].

The collocation architecture of the noun mediation as the premodifier is presented in Fig. 5 below:

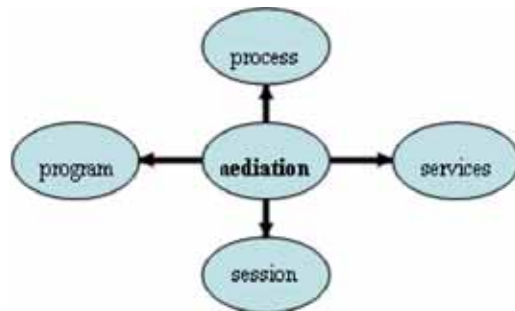


Fig. 5. The term mediation as the Head premodifier [<https://corpus.byu.edu/iweb>].

The noun mediation pre-modifies such nouns process, sessions, services, program. The mediation process is important for migrants speaking several languages to obtain integration and communication with the local cultural and religious community. Usually before the mediation process starts the parties sign the confidentiality agreement, especially when the parties involve the employer and the employee [<https://corpus.byu.edu/iweb>]. The mediation sessions recorded in the NOW Corpus refer to private mediation sessions usually ordered by the court or held by police which last for a specified period of time before the court trial starts [<https://corpus.byu.edu/iweb>]. In order to facilitate mediation, different mediation services are provided either free of charge or "with fees for traditional legal services" [<https://corpus.byu.edu/iweb>].

edu/iweb]. In the process of mediation, the mediation program is set up to resolve cases more efficiently, to evaluate the causal reasons of mediation and to resolve the conflicts more quickly [https://corpus.byu.edu/iweb].

Psychological context of mediation

To understand the nature of mediation, the qualitative analysis of the compiled texts in the iWeb Corpus and the NOW Corpus has been conducted in the psychological context. The results of the conducted analysis show that the term mediation collocates with such psychological terms as emotion, conflict resolution, and support. In the psychological context, the architecture of mediations shows the collocational relationship between mediation and emotional entities as presented in Fig. 6 below:



Fig. 6. Collocational relationships between mediation and emotional entities (source: the NOW Corpus [https://corpus.byu.edu/now]).

In the analysed texts, the term mediation collocates with such psychological terms as emotional need, emotional support, emotional intelligence, emotional connection, emotional sessions, emotional grievances, emotional baggage, and emotional intelligence skills [https://corpus.byu.edu/now].

The role of emotions in the process of mediation should be emphasised as in order to obtain the success of mediation all negative emotions should be transformed into their corresponding positive counterparts. To understand the importance of emotion in the process of mediation, we refer to the definition of the term. The term emotion is defined as ‘a complex reaction pattern, involving experiential, behavioural and physiological element, by which an individual attempts to deal with a personally significant matter or event’ [https://dictionary.apa.org/emotion]. Since disputes or conflicts usually generate negative emotions, the primary objective of mediation is to reach the resolution, which certainly generates such positive emotions as acceptance, joy, trust or serenity.

Conflicts have been accompanying the individual for centuries. In ancient times the forms of dispute resolution were similar to modern mediation. The conflicting parties were not left alone. In fact, the parties to a conflict were assisted by the ruler, the judge or another person of social authority. The aim of such a procedure was, above all, caring for the safety and peace of the inhabitants [Kenny, Bolger, Krochmaros, 2003]. The use of out-of-court dispute resolution known as mediation was popular in the antiquity. In Egypt in the sixth century, they were popular due to the complicated form of the court process and high costs of travel to court [Kenny, Bolger, Krochmaros, 2003]. A more advantageous alternative to the Egyptians was to support a third party called a friend, a worthy citizen. Thanks to such a man, a faster and cheaper solution to the conflict could be obtained. Agreements were written on permanent papyrus scrolls, thanks to which they have preserved their durability to the present day [Kenny, Bolger, Krochmaros 2003].

The transformational relation between mediation and conflict resolution is recorded in the NOW Corpus. The presented texts in the period from 2010 to 2017 discuss the relationship between conflict resolution or dispute resolution and mediation. Mediation is presented as one form of conflict resolution. The other forms involve arbitration or negotiation. The transformational relationship between conflict, mediation and conflict resolution in the process of mediation is presented in Fig.7.

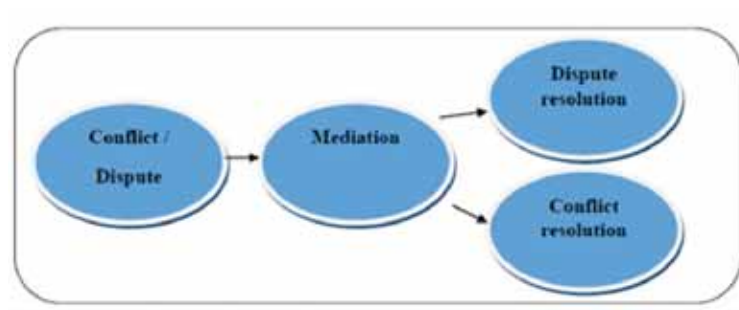


Fig. 7. Transformational relationships in the process of mediation [https://corpus.byu.edu/now].

The frequency of occurrences of the mediation and resolution collocation reaches 504 in the NOW Corpus. This collocation pattern shows that mediation occurs frequently in the psychological context of dispute or conflict and resolution. It shows the transformation of conflict into a resolution via mediation. To understand this transformation the conflict resolution as a process is discussed and presented in Fig.8.

In the social psychology of human interaction, conflict resolution is a process geared to reach an agreement in a dispute or a debate. In this process, various psychological processes occur e.g. motivation, reasoning or interaction. In the process of conflict resolution, it is possible to distinguish

five stages, namely

1. the identification of a problem
 2. the identification of feelings and emotions associated with a conflict
 3. the identification of the impact of a problem
 4. the decision to resolve a conflict
 5. work for a resolution of a conflict
- as illustrated in Fig. 8 below:



Fig. 8 Conflict resolution circle [<https://www.etymonline.com/word/mediation>].

Since conflict resolution is also the product of mediation verbalized in the form of agreement in civil, commercial and organisational as well as family matters for the last few decades the bridges have been built between mediation and psychology [<https://corpus.byu.edu/iweb>, <https://corpus.byu.edu/now>]. Those bridges were constructed in the texts worldwide e.g. in the USA, Great Britain, Australia, Ireland, Korea or Pakistan [<https://corpus.byu.edu/iweb>, <https://corpus.byu.edu/now>]. The bridges between mediation and psychology are presented in the form of collocational relationships with different psychological entities in Fig. 9 below:



Fig. 9. Collocational relationships between mediation and psychological entities [<https://corpus.byu.edu/now>]

Mediation is in feedback collocational relationships with a psychological intervention, psychological aid, psychological rehabilitation, psychological capital, psychological effect, psychological practices, psychological help, and psychological disposition.

Conclusion

In the analysed period between 2010 and 2017, the frequency of the term mediation shows the diversification of occurrences worldwide. The results of the quantitative analysis conducted in psychological context shows that the term mediation, however, does not occur in isolation to indicate one of the legal forms to solve conflicts and disputes. In fact, the term mediation shows the connectivity between individual collocates creating the psychological architecture with collocation network.

The psychological collocations related to the term mediation form a complex architecture in which a network of semantic relationships is detected. Following the idea that collocates are part of larger collocation networks it has been visualised that the term mediation is associated with emotional entities, conflict resolution as well as psychological entities.

The empirical research into the collocation network shows that collocational relationships between mediation and such psychological aspects as emotions, conflict resolution and support constitutes a distinct level of linguistic analysis that requires a deeper understanding of processes involved in the collocation architecture, which should be the subject of further research.

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