Identification conflict with another [*Analysing Identity: Chapter 2* © Peter Weinreich]

In terms of one's current self-image the extent of one's identification conflict with another is defined as a multiplicative function of one's current empathetic identification and contra-identification with that other.

Algebraically, a person's conflict in identification with some other or group is defined as follows:

Current conflict in identification with entity **E$_i$:**

$$K_i^c = \sqrt{\left((\text{empth identifn})_i (\text{contra -identifn})_i\right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\Psi_i^c \Phi_i^I\right)} \qquad\qquad (14)$$

where Ψ_i^c and Φ_i^I are given by the expressions 13 and 12 respectively. The square root of the product is taken so that the index for identification conflict K_i^c remains in dimensional terms a measure of *identification*, not *(identification)^{squared}*. *Internal standardization* follows directly from the standardization of the parameters *empathetic identification* and *contra-identification* with the other.

The range of values for a person's conflict in identification with another is zero to unity, that is, from no conflicted identification with that other to the maximum theoretically possible, though psychologically unlikely.

This algorithm holds also for self in various contexts (See *empathetic identification*).

Metaperspective of self

There is an aspect of 'self' that is to some extent defined externally to 'self' when it is defined by others, so that in these instances of 'metaperspectives of self', people may have a conflicted identification with this externally located aspect of self.