The **Marxist dialectic**, also known as the **thesis-antithesis-synthesis** model, is a philosophical framework developed by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels to understand historical change and conflict. It's a synthesis of contradictions between opposing ideas or forces that ultimately leads to a higher level of understanding.

Here's how it works:

1. **Thesis**: An initial idea, concept, or state of being (A). This represents the existing social, economic, or cultural order.

2. **Antithesis**: A contradictory idea, concept, or opposing force (B) that emerges as a reaction to the thesis. The antithesis highlights the flaws and weaknesses of the thesis.

3. **Synthesis**: A higher level of understanding that combines elements of both the thesis and the antithesis (A + B). The synthesis represents a new state of being, which is more complete and advanced than either the thesis or antithesis.

The process repeats itself as new contradictions emerge, leading to a continuous cycle of thesis-antithesis-synthesis. This dialectical process allows Marxists to analyze and understand how societies develop, change, and evolve over time.

Key aspects of the Marxist dialectic:

* **Contradiction**: The fundamental principle is that opposing forces or ideas inevitably conflict with each other.

* **Negation of the Negation**: Each thesis-antithesis-synthesis cycle eliminates both the initial idea (thesis) and its opposite (antithesis), revealing a more complete understanding.

* **Higher synthesis**: The final product of the dialectical process is a new, higher level of understanding that incorporates elements from both previous stages.

Example:

Thesis: **Capitalism** as an economic system

Antithesis: **Socialism** as an alternative economic system

Synthesis: **Communism**: A socialist system with no private property

In this example, the thesis (capitalism) is challenged by the antithesis (socialism), which in turn leads to a higher synthesis (communism).