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(Khmelnytskyi, Ukraine) kalynuk.nataiy@gmail.com***LEXICO-SEMANTIC FIELD “BORDER SURVEILLANCE”:
THE FUNCTIONAL AND SEMANTIC ASPECTS**

The article deals with lexico-semantic field “border surveillance”. The notion “border surveillance” was analysed and determined. Border surveillance of Ukraine is ensured by a set of legal, organizational, regime, intelligence, operational and investigative, special and military measures aimed at protecting border security facilities (state sovereignty, territorial integrity, economic potential, etc.). It is provided by a system of state bodies (including law enforcement agencies and special services) and military formations with the participation of public organizations, citizens and other persons (their participation in this activity is also provided by the legislation of Ukraine) and aimed at protecting objects in the border area of Ukraine. Authors investigated legal documents on border sphere such as Schengen Border Code, materials on European Border and Coast Guard Agency, European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine, Common Core Curriculum, Guidelines for Integrated Border Management in European Commission External Cooperation, The International Organization for Migration, European Border Surveillance System, United States Coast Guard Manual on officers training, etc in order to generate the material of the study. The article reflects the linguistic trend to investigate both lexical and semantic fields and personal authors’ peculiarities to represent them. 10 lexico-semantic groups which represent the lexico-semantic field “border surveillance” were classified (everyday activity of border guards, border checks, border control, armament and ammunition, ranks and grades, border offences, military formations, border infrastructure, technical equipment and devices, integrated border management) and 1013 nominations were singled out. Authors represented them in 3 categories, such as verbs, nouns and word combinations. The main semantic relations between the field elements were revealed.

Key words: *a lexico-semantic field, a lexico-semantic group, border surveillance.*

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імені Богдана Хмельницького**(Хмельницький, Україна) kalynuk.nataiy@gmail.com***ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧНЕ ПОЛЕ «ОХОРОНА КОРДОНУ»:
ФУНКЦІОНАЛЬНО-СЕМАНТИЧНИЙ АСПЕКТ**

У статті розглядається лексико-семантичне поле «охорона кордону». Проаналізовано та визначено поняття «охорона кордону». Охоронна кордону України забезпечується комплексом правових, організаційних, режимних, розвідувальних, оперативно-розшукових, спеціальних і військових заходів, спрямованих на захист об’єктів прикордонної безпеки (державного суверенітету, територіальної цілісності, економічного потенціалу тощо).

Вона забезпечується системою державних органів (у тому числі правоохоронних органів і спеціальних служб) і військових формувань за участю громадських організацій, громадян та інших осіб (їх участь у цій діяльності також передбачена законодавством України) і спрямована на охорону об'єктів у прикордонній зоні України. Автори досліджували правові документи з прикордонної сфери, такі як Шенгенський прикордонний кодекс, матеріали Європейського агентства прикордонної та берегової охорони, Місії Європейського Союзу з прикордонної допомоги Молдові та Україні, Уніфіковану програму підготовки, Керівні принципи інтегрованого управління кордонами у зовнішньому співробітництві Європейської Комісії, Міжнародної організації з питань міграції, Європейської системи нагляду за кордоном, Посібник берегової охорони Сполучених Штатів щодо підготовки офіцерів тощо, щоб створити базу для дослідження. Стаття відображає лінгвістичну тенденцію дослідження як лексико-семантичних полів, так і особистих авторських особливостей їх представлення. Класифіковано 10 лексико-семантичних груп, які репрезентують лексико-семантичне поле «охорона кордону» (повсякденна діяльність прикордонників, прикордонні перевірки, прикордонний контроль, озброєння та амуніція, посади та звання, прикордонні правопорушення, військові формування, прикордонна інфраструктура, технічне оснащення і прилади, інтегроване управління кордоном) і виділено 1013 номінацій. Автори представили їх у 3 категоріях, таких як дієслова, іменники та словосполучення. Виявлено основні семантичні відношення між елементами поля.

Ключові слова: лексико-семантичне поле, лексико-семантична група, охорона кордону.

Introduction. An important component of the national security and its specific type is border security, which is defined as a state of protection of vital interests of the individual, society and the state in the border area. Many states face the challenges of ensuring border security and, at the same time, effectively regulating increasingly intense cross-border flows. It is not surprising that politicians and experts have shown a keen interest in various aspects of border security in recent decades.

The need for border security is objectively necessary. It is primarily a natural consequence of the states' formation and processes of territorial delimitation between them, the establishment and preservation of borders, as well as state sovereignty within its territory, the presence of unilateral or mutual territorial claims, attempts to re-determinate existing borders, escalation of border disputes and transformation of it into the stage of overt conflict, which threatens to escalate armed violence.

Border security of Ukraine is ensured by a set of legal, organizational, regime, intelligence, operational and investigative, special and military measures aimed at protecting border security facilities (state sovereignty, territorial integrity, economic potential, etc.). It is provided by a system of state bodies (including law enforcement agencies and special services) and military formations with the participation of public organizations, citizens and other persons (their participation in this activity is also provided by the legislation of Ukraine) and aimed at protecting objects in the border area of Ukraine.

During the development of Ukraine's border security system, special attention should be paid to consolidating and clearly delineating the tasks and functions of state institutions and public organizations on protection of the national interests of the state in its border area, as well as performance of international obligations in border security and creation of effect-

ive departmental and interagency mechanisms of interaction with neighbouring countries also.

Within the border surveillance service, the main objectives are to reduce the number of illegal immigrants entering the EU undetected, to reduce the death of human lives at sea and to increase internal security of the European Union as a whole by contributing to the prevention of cross-border crime.

According to the Guidelines for Integrated Border Management in European Commission External Cooperation border surveillance/border checks in general, procedures have to be established for patrolling, checks of persons, first-line check including routine profiling and interrogation, second-line check, interrogation and physical search, refusal of entry, detention and removal procedures, asylum-seekers, communication; cooperation with air support; use of infrastructure and equipment, including portable technical surveillance systems; reporting, communication and information exchange on all levels; documentation at all levels; apprehension and handling of irregular migrants, investigations; deployment of staff; procedures for cases which pose a threat or would constitute a crime; contingency procedures and procedures for cases requiring urgent action; profiling (Pluim, Bernecker, Charriou, Cooper, Eržen, Frankenhaeuser, Lehtonen, Makai & Weber 2010). All above mention require basic knowledge of English or specific purposes, in this case – “English for border guards”.

The rapid development of science and modern technologies causes intensive changes which take place in different professional fields and are reflected in specialized languages, which are integral parts of a national language. Fruitful cooperation and communication among professionals require deep knowledge and understanding of terminological units which are the main components of specialized terminologies. They are means of concepts representations and

information transfer (Hrybinyk, Halai, Yesypenko & Bloshchynskyi 2022).

Linguists at different times had a different vision of the language lexical system structure and used different approaches to its interpretation. According to the definition introduced by (Trier 1973), the founder of the linguistic field method, a field is a set of linguistic (mainly lexical) units united by a commonality of content (sometimes also a commonality of formal indicators) and which reflect the conceptual, visual, or functional similarity of phenomena that are marked. A lexical-semantic field, according to (Karaulov's 1972) definition, is a group of words of the same language that have a close semantic connection. (Kocherhan 2001) defines the lexical-semantic field as a set of paradigmatically related lexical units, which are united by a commonality of content (sometimes also a commonality of formal indicators) and reflect the conceptual, substantive and functional similarity of the indicated phenomena. In modern linguistics, the lexical-semantic field is also interpreted as a semantic-paradigmatic formation, which has certain autonomy and specific signs of organization: a common non-trivial part in interpretation, a core-peripheral structure, the existence of zones of semantic transition (Denysova 1996: 78).

Identification of a lexical unit is an important problem in many natural language processing tasks and refers to the process of extracting of meaningful word chains (Daudaravicius 2010: 85). "Lexis is the core or heart of language but in language teaching has always been the Cinderella", states (Lewis 1993).

There are different views on understanding the term "lexical" and can have peculiar characteristic according to the researchers' interests. It also depends on the methods of extraction that provide researchers with lists of lexical items. Most lexical units are usually single words or constructed as binary items consisting of a node and its collocates found within a previously selected span. The lexical unit can be: a single word, the habitual co-occurrence of two words and also a frequent recurrent uninterrupted string of words. Second and third notion refers to the definition of a collocation or a multi-word unit. It is common to consider a single word as a lexical unit (Daudaravicius 2010).

Method. The formation of field is closely connected to the process of terminologization, which is defined by (Valeontis & Mantzari 2006: 7) as "a general procedure through which a word or phrase from general language is transformed into a term designating a concept in a special language".

The problems of lexico-semantic fields have always been in the centre of interest for scientists and language researchers. Many authors focused

their attention on the lexico-semantic fields in various spheres: sport (Chumakov 2021), police (Okhrimenko 2021), migration processes (Shustova 2021), economics (Khasanzyanova 2021), state-of-the-art of terminology theory (Budin 2001), political discourse (Datsyshyn, 2001), oil and gas industry (Doroshenko 2004), term formation (Valeontis & Mantzari 2006), border guarding sphere (Dudok, Tatarovska, Tsyntar, Tsviak, Bloshchynskyi 2021), border terminology (Yesypenko, Yankovets, Beshlei 2021).

Others devoted their works to lexico-semantic fields in foreign languages: Tatar and Turkish languages (Kajumova 2021), Caucasian languages (Ataev 2021), Egyptian Arabic (Ismail 2021), Tatar Languages (Valiullina 2021), and French language (Kovalevskaya 2021).

Peculiarities of lexico-semantic fields in English texts and literature were revealed by many scholars, thus (Golovatska 2021) studied lexico-semantic fields based on Lewis Carroll's novel "Through the looking glass", (Mammadbeyli 2021) investigated it in English fictional texts, (Honkapohja & Suomela 2021) paid attention to abbreviation consistency.

Today, the military industry is closely interconnected with other areas. The defining feature of the military sphere, which distinguishes it from other spheres of society, is that it operates only to ensure the security of the state, its citizens and property, including cultural heritage. From this point of view, the sphere of military life is one of the main providers of new vocabulary of any language in general and English in particular. This is due to the fact that recently the attention of mankind has been focused on the fight against terrorism, wars and military conflicts. Thus, military phraseology is a source of new word formations and phrases that are spread in general literary speech (Basaraba, Lemeshko 2021).

The importance of the research is predetermined by the growing interest of linguists to the investigation of lexico-semantic fields as a source of enriching the vocabulary of specialized terminological systems.

The purpose of the article is to define and characterize semantic and functional peculiarities of the notion "border surveillance" and its lexico-semantic representation in border sphere.

The method of continuous sampling has been used in order to generate the material, totally 1013 nominations have been selected from the legal documents on border sphere such as Schengen Border Code (Regulation 2016), materials on European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX 2015), European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine "EUBAM" (Joint Staff Working Paper Implementation of the European Neighbourhood

Policy in 2010 Country Report 2011), (Common Core Curriculum 2017), (Guidelines for Integrated Border Management in European Commission External Cooperation 2010), The International Organization for Migration (IOM 2011), European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR Regulation 2013), United States Coast Guard Manual on officers training (Krietemeyer 2000), as well as methodical recommendations for resolving the situation with the flow of migrants and refugees at European airports (Fundamental Rights at Airports: Border Checks at Five International Airports in the European Union 2014).

We singled out 10 lexico-semantic groups, according to the aspect of the notion “border surveillance” and were divided into subgroups. The following groups were formed: everyday activity of border guards, border checks, border control, armament and ammunition, ranks and grades, border offences, military formations, border infrastructure, technical equipment and devices and integrated border management (Picture 1). Words in each group were divided into parts of speech: verbs, nouns, and word combinations.

1. Everyday activity of border guards

Verbs: to protect, to guard, to maintain, to prevent, to combat, to fight, to counteract, to participate, to mark, to allow, to permit, to detain, to solve.

Nouns: border guard, uniform (belt, combat jacket, combat trousers, boots, head gear, insignia, fighting order).

Word combinations: to performs duties, to accomplish missions, to guard the State border.

2. Border checks

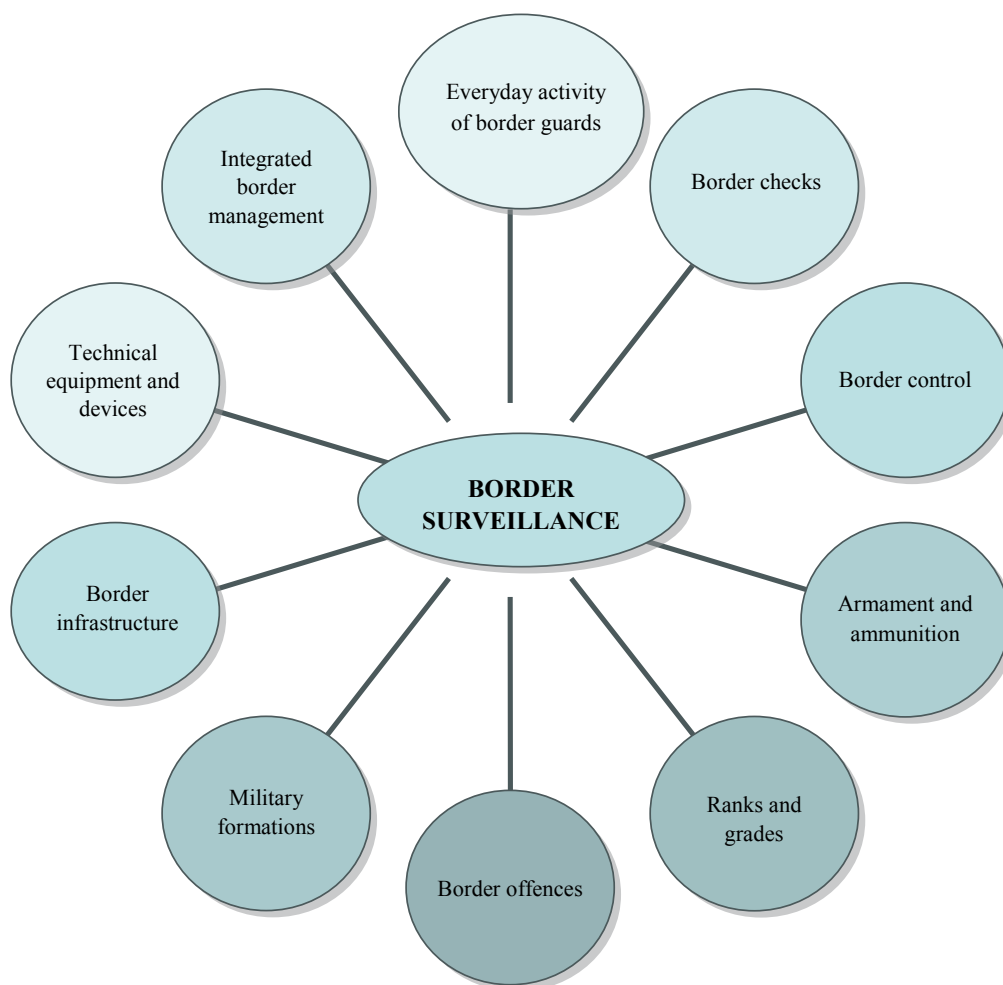
Verbs: to intercept, to patrol, to provide, to perform, to disclose, to enhance, to increase, to prohibit, to clear up, to arrest, to transport, to search, to cross.

Nouns: border detail, border patrol, migrant, refugee, stateless, violator, intruder, offender, perpetrator, breaker, provoker.

Word combinations: to intercept intruder, to enhance border surveillance, to observe situation, to detect signs of violation.

3. Border control

Verbs: to check, to examine, to inspect, to identify, to streamline, to confirm, to insure, to carry out,



Pic. 1. Lexico-semantic groups according to the aspect of the notion “border surveillance”

to reveal, to forbid, to produce, to show, to issue, to obtain, to clarify, to apprehend, to traffic, to smuggle in, to inspect, to put.

Nouns: paper, document, passport, database, stamp, border crossing point (international, interstate, local, highway, railway, pedestrian, ferry, marine, airport), unit (section, outpost, border crossing point, division, detachment, directorate, administration), authorities (customs, phytosanitary, veterinary, immigration, police, ministry, formation, institution, agency, service), stowaway, alien, foreigner, national, citizen, crosser.

Word combinations: to streamline border control procedure, to check papers, to inspect vehicle, to allow entry, to forbid leave, to use techniques.

4. *Armament and ammunition*

Verbs: to fire, to release, to load, to charge, to attack, to aim.

Nouns: vehicle (automobile, APC, tank, self-propelled anti-aircraft missile launcher, mechanized infantry combat vehicle, light multi-purpose vehicle (jeep), armoured reconnaissance vehicle (missile tube, torn table), anti-tank missile launcher, self-propelled howitzer (barrel cradle, barrel recuperator, fume extractor, barrel clump, muzzle), rocket launcher, self-propelled anti-aircraft gun (turret, radar, four-barrel 23-mm gun), main battle tank (tube, cupola, smooth-bore gun, fume extractor, armoured turret, infrared searchlight, road wheel, track)), weapons (pistol (barrel, foresight, hammer, trigger, pistol grip, magazine holder), MP2 machine gun (shoulder rest| butt, casing, mechanism casing, barrel clamp, cocking lever, palm rest, safety catch, magazine), self-loading rifle (barrel, flash hider, palm rest, trigger mechanism, magazine, notch, front sight block with foresight, rifle butt), MG3 machine gun (barrel casing, gas regulator, belt-changing flap, rear sight, front sight block with foresight, pistol grip, shoulder rest), anti-tank rocket launcher (rocket (projectile), buffer, telescopic sight, firing mechanism, cheek rest, shoulder rest (butt))), projectile, round, bullet, ammo.

Word combinations: to attack by fire, spare round.

5. *Ranks and grades*

Verbs: to resign, to appoint, to attach, to assign, to promote, to receive.

Nouns: private, soldier, enlisted personnel, specialist, non-commissioned officer, commissioned officer, Warrant Officer, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier General, Major General, Lieutenant General, General.

Word combinations: length of service, length of service in grade, forced military service, voluntary recruitment, to be assigned to a unit, to receive com-

mission, to be attached to platoon, to practice combat skills, to be sent to basic soldier training, to be recommended for promotion to a higher grade, to hold position of, to be placed in charge of.

6. *Border offences*

Verbs: to investigate, to arrest, to detect, to detain, to draw up, to fill in, to fine, to investigate.

Nouns: crime, violation, infraction, misdemeanour, felony, bribe, corruption, waste, investigation, verification.

Word combinations: abuse of resources, to pay fine, to be imprisoned, to draw up protocol, to break the law, to investigate case, to clarify circumstances.

7. *Military formations*

Verbs: to fight, to combat, to repeal, to attack, to destroy, to deploy, to fire.

Nouns: squad, section, platoon, detachment, company, battery, troop, regiment, headquarters, squadron, brigade.

Word combinations: army group, to prescribe the wartime mission, to conduct infantry manoeuvre and fires, to fight massed or by separate platoons, to deploy on short notice, to destroy enemy forces, units of the combined arms and services, subordinate element.

8. *Border infrastructure*

Verbs: to establish, to define, to outline, to border on.

Nouns: border crossing point, unit, border post, border guard division, border guard detachment, directorate, department, administration, office, entry-exit check point, port of entry.

Word combinations: railway check point, highway border crossing point, ferry check point, sea border crossing point, air border crossing point, international airport, interstate station, local border post.

9. *Technical equipment and devices*

Verbs: to detect, to invent, to use, to track, to gather, to analyse, to search.

Nouns: detector, tweezers, microscope, compasses, GPS, IR or laser distance meters, night vision devices, helicopters, powerful magnifier, fixed/mobile cameras, boats, optronics, detector for smuggled goods, border guard fences, portable terminals for data checks, patrol vehicles, UV lamps, CO2 detectors, retro-viewer.

Word combinations: detectors of radioactivity, means for coercive stopping of vehicles, maritime radar sensor systems, equipment for physical protection of the border, passive millimetre wave images.

10. *Integrated border management*

Verbs: to establish, to abolish, to interact, to facilitate, to simplify, to provide, to apply, to allow.

Nouns: foreign affairs, cooperation, concept, coordination, management, embassy, consulate, police.

Word combinations: efficient border management, contact point, mutual cooperation, national and international coordination, well-controlled borders, smart border, well-secured frontiers, pillars of the Integrated Border Management Concept, relevant authorities and agencies.

The structure of the lexico-semantic field “border surveillance” shows various kinds of semantic relations in the inner constituents. We can find these relations within a certain semantic group and among the elements of the lexico-semantic field in general. There exist the following types of relations: synonymic (border – frontier, boundary edge; border guard – frontier man, border man, borderer; to examine – to check, to control), antonymic (to apply – to release; to enter the country – to leave the country; legal – illegal; licit – illicit; valid – invalid; to violate – to protect; resident – stateless), partitive (Submachine gun – trigger, barrel, muzzle, sight, safety catch, tripod, button, shell,

bullet, cartridge; APC – tube, cupola, turret, armour, tracks, hull; Fighting order – trousers, jacket, helmet, head gear, belt, boots, weapon, ration, rounds), converse (neighbour – neighbouring country; to hide – hiding place; challenge – to challenge, challenging; combat – to combat; fight – to fight, fighter).

Conclusion. Our goal was to define and characterize semantic and functional peculiarities of the notion “border surveillance” and its lexico-semantic representation in border sphere.

Analysing the content of the legal documents on border sphere 10 lexico-semantic groups were singled out (totally 1013 nominations), according to the aspect of the notion “border surveillance” and the following groups were formed: everyday activity of border guards, border checks, border control, armament and ammunition, ranks and grades, border offences, military formations, border infrastructure, technical equipment and devices and integrated border management.

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