
Limology and “Mending Walls”: Legal Issues, Significance and Ambiguity in Socio-Political Discourse

Ildar Gabdrashitovich Akhmetzyanov¹, Narkiz Kamilevich Mullagaliev², Almira Kadyrovna Garayeva³

1Kazan Federal University

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Institute of International Relations

E-mail: ildar-rashit@yandex.ru

2Kazan Federal University

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Institute of International Relations

E-mail: narkizmoullagaliev@mail.ru

3Kazan Federal University

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Institute of International Relations

E-mail: almiragaraeva09@yandex.ru

Abstract

In a place, we can talk about political parties when the party system is institutionalized and political parties become a part of the political system and find a legal position. In other words, the existence of parties is a necessary condition for the realization of political parties, but it is not a sufficient condition. In order to reach stable political parties, various fields are necessary, among which the legal and economic foundations have received less attention. The article comprises significance and ambiguity in social and political discourse. The given article deals with the border issues and actually, border studies play important part in the political, social and cross-border interactions for a great number of people. Different approaches to borders according to its practical relevance are examined in the article, and it is discussed what may be done to make border studies efficient of causing possible practical results. Although border study is a matter of significance for a great amount of people, modern border research is little concerned in revealing practical decisions. It is difficult to find a necessary stability between defending borders against undesirable flows crossing border and inspiring advantageous cross-border cooperation. “Border studies during the past decade has been characterized by a crossing of disciplinary borders, bringing together geographers, political scientists, sociologists, anthropologists, historians, literary scholars, legal experts, along with border practitioners engaged in the practical aspects of boundary demarcation, delimitation and management” [1]. Nowadays many scientists are interested in political limology. The growing interest in political limology can only partly be explained by global changes in the world of politics and communication technology. It is also important that the perception of these changes occur against the background of the growing influence of postmodern thinking in science, culture and human society. This article is submitted to the allegorical level, much as in one of the famous Robert Frost’s poems called “Mending Wall”. The author explores the results that those measures have achieved, and the tactics of using the idea of the wall construction.

Keywords: political parties, legal issues, political limology, international relations, political linguistics, socio-political discourse, border studies, cross-border cooperation, practice.

Introduction

The Importance of the Problem

In our world, there has been and still there is a border. It can have different meanings: geographic, physical, political, mental, etc. We consider the border in the literal and figurative sense: a border is a verge, a brim that divides various formations as territorial, spatial, political, physical and human. In a figurative sense, however, a border means a line, an extreme line. Limology surely is one of the most important theoretical fields of the recent years, because the experimental area is closely referred to ethnology, politics, culture, and sociology. This article is restricted to the metaphoric status, much in the thematic similarity Robert Frost’s poem “Mending Wall”. Word combinations and expressions from Robert Frost’s famous poem “Mending Wall” are often used to indicate borders of discussions in political, social, cultural and academic discourse.

Status of a Problem

It is important to survey and understand significance and ambiguity in socio-political discourse. Actually, people can express their thoughts in a way that maintains their interests. Nevertheless, sometimes it is difficult to perceive

real meaning due to its ambiguity. Language is an impressive tool used by politicians, writers, poets and other people. They employ linguistic methods involving grammatical, lexical handling as a significant instrument for persuading public for definite expected actions. To argue in favour of their political ideologies and goals, political leaders deploy a broad range of manipulative and rhetorical devices at the phonological, syntactic, lexical, semantic, pragmatic and textual levels in their "political discourse" [2]. Thus, contemporary real world assume political, linguistic, social, analysis of texts, speeches, poems from literal and figurative sense, and a new space are opened up for researches in linguistics, economics, politics, and social life within the framework of social, political, and communicative discourse [3].

Ordinary the connection between the speaker and statements is revealed according to this approach, the act of interaction is succeeded and it shows the possibility of the understanding of the information given.

K. A. Ogneva considers that people look for effective ways for the achieving communicative adequacy, which is important in learning language devices [4].

This necessity demands constructing media text, which is "actual speech action" and reveals linguistic features of the listener and speaker, their actions and intentions.

According to K. A. Ogneva, it is "represented by informative, analytical and artistically-journalistic texts, serves as adequate material for scientific research in the field of pragmatics" [5].

Limology is thought to be one of the most important theoretical fields of the recent years, because the experimental area is closely referred to ethnology, politics, culture, and sociology.

A border is a line that set apart territorial, political, dimensional, geographical, and spatial existences spatial networking. According to the figurative sense border indicates margin, boundary, edge, outskirts, verge, etc. All these names mean the line or some narrow range, which spots the external limit of something. There are many various physical borders in the world itself. The article is restricted to the metaphoric level, as well as in the thematic resemblance of R. Frost's poem "Mending Wall" or R. Tagore's poem "Where the Mind is Without Fear". Border is everywhere: in a village, town, region, country, and continent. Every day mass media and electronic media stuff us with the news of cultural integration and cultural plurality, gender equality, financial freedom, globalization, racial tolerance. We are pleased to hear it but it is difficult to understand. I dare to say that border is all around us and it seems to be ever increasing and moreover ever-widening and undoubtedly it occupies all our minds.

The Research Hypothesis

This article presents the increasing concern to political limology, which is seemingly defined by global development in the political world and communication technology as well. It is also significant that global changes appear on the background of the expanding impact of modern reasoning in science.

The development of political limology has become of great significance during last time. Researchers are trying to analyze the contradiction between reducing significance and absence of borders in the course of globalization, and the tendency to decentralization in Europe. The research of borders is being changed greatly nowadays.

Methods

The article deals with the border issues, "border studies" play significant role in the social, political, and cross-border communication and interactions. It presents study of different sources of information: articles, books, press, Internet [6]. The descriptive method, which includes methods of interpretation and generalization, is fundamental for the research undertaken. In the process of studying the problem, methods of data analysis, language means and synthesis were also applied to obtain general information about the phenomenon under study.

Results and Discussion

Today limology is the subject not only of geographers and economists, but also of scientists in the historic, sociological, cultural, political, literature and linguistics spheres. This interest has arisen against due to growing attention to the historical attitude to borders, so progress in investigating limology has emerged in various scientific fields in the past years. It defines current problems related to not only borders and possibilities within scientific spheres, but also identifies culture and politics. Limology has gained great importance path of the extension of the European Union because of the starting political changes of the 1990s.

If we look upon nations and states, we'll see they are not identical to each other today. Nations should share the same homeland and culture. If a nation needs to be a state, it therefore has to have its own territory. Having aim to get the status of a definite state and be admitted as a state it ought to carry its own cultural traditions and a great ambition of self-determination. "Sovereignty" defines the state [7]. It is significant that each state is eager to have autonomous borders.

The theory of "state" indicates territorial integrity and effort of appropriate authorities' institutions and possess a constitutional favoured position in the ownership and usage of relevant resources in its territory. Still, in the current circumstances of globalization, present-day sense concerning territory is deprived of its importance. The territory of people identifies the national existence.

Regions or limited areas can become national territory. Therefore, this is an important thing and the territory might turn into a "homeland" for human beings living there and building their identical region. Thus, boundaries are

limitation of the territory that defines three particular characteristics determining the status of a certain state: government bodies, national territorial, and population.

As it has been mentioned before, all the borders are highly mobile and they are culturally, socially, and politically founded in definite historical circumstances. Borders exist as the consequence of communication among various activity societies that attempt to use borders to create durable relationship.

Thus, borders are founded not only for cultural and political sense but also for social sense. They create political changes together with cultural and social differences. Indicators of cultural changes demonstrate peculiar patterns of cultural identity. Moreover, religion, race, ethnic identity, gender are significant factors in the devilment. In communication with diverse categories, sex difference plays a peculiar function in the understanding political and social life. In addition, gender difference is applied to indicate additional fields of politics, society, economy, and everyday life.

History performs a fundamental part in the global development of building and reconstructing boundaries due to the cultural laws and negotiations. It is necessary to be recognized by history in order to have accepted by their community. Every historical event needs scientific approval.

In this content, problems about the essence of borders, besides their distinctions are not exceptions. Under these circumstances, they often address to the practice of the past in the importance of nowadays and future.

The development of political limology has become of great significance during the last years. Researchers are trying to analyze the contradiction, in which, in the first place, we are watching a reducing significance and more much greater openness of boundaries due to the impact of globalization, and in the second place, and we are witnessing the tendency to decentralization in Europe. Overall, it leads to a quick growth in national borders. The research of borders has altered greatly. It shows developments in the role of borders because the political map of the world has gone through changes not only in connection to the territory of states, but also in actual role of boundaries in the course of globalization.

Other countries meet the necessity to provide nonstop flow of great amounts of information, goods, money. Unfortunately, the people faced overall problems such as terrorism, drug trafficking, epidemics. The fight against these problems may probably succeed in effective international cooperation. Consequently, law agencies and special services of various countries are engaged in the territories of other states.

The so-called "opening of borders" in the Western Europe has driven to a growth in flows of goods, migration, information and capital through borders. It is maybe necessary to rethink the understanding of the "border". At present, border implies less "restriction". Today, it means "a territory of cooperation, meeting. Because of the intermediate location, border frontiers are likely to act as "development centers".

The necessity of cross-border integration has appeared due to the changes in clearing the role and the meaning of borders. It emerged after the World War. At that time, big transnational corporations were interested in the opportunities of the most beneficial location of the production and creation of a great transport program with railway junctions, ports, aviation centers.

In the middle of the twentieth century, there appeared the idea to create certain area that can deal with all the advantages of the Europe decreasing contradictions and shortcomings. This idea was transformed into the project, which was launched, and at present, it is the most known and "promoted" project of cross-border integration.

The explanation of the border of the country as a line, which limits the boundaries of the territory of the state and preserved the agreements of the neighboring countries continues broadly accepted.

Nowadays transboundary integration is of great significance, which means the involvement of states that do not share common borders in global cooperation. It is regulated by globalization and possesses a wider nature of common relations in comparison with cross-border integration. Thus, the scientists are interested in re-examining the significance of borders from time to time, creating new ways and methods to study.

In the past thirty years, prominent changes have emerged in political limology, concerning the borders. It happens because the geopolitical map has greatly altered considering the territory of independent states and regions. It is more significant that the functions of the borders have changed due to globalization. No need to take into consideration the theory about the cease of the survival of a state without borders.

Political limology got a fresh impulse because of the development. This is proved not only by a great amount of national and allover international and scientific conferences, as well as different publications about "cross-border cooperation"[8] but also by generating modern research centers on limology.

At the beginning political limology generally recognized as a "centralized state" that was aimed at solving questions of the security and providing sovereignty, where the item "border" implies a special line between countries and the border of cultural and political points of view.

Nevertheless, in recent years during discussions, revealed in few ideas and allegorical forms, borders are declared as noticeable and non-noticeable lines, as a part of the global geopolitical territory, state, nation. Consequently, these discourses let us clarify the complexity that comprises spoken language and the debatable effect of writing and reading texts, in which different practices in the spheres of public cases declare the priority of righteousness.

All this attracts attention to political limology and discursive habits that generate and organize a set of characteristics, norms and meanings. Subduing imaginary and real borders, different developments of their movement exposes the activity of erecting boundaries and the process of crossing them. This wider opinion about borders has been asserted in nearly all academic and scientific communities.

Due to the technological progress nowadays, we become completely involved in the explosion of information. Moreover, it can be discussed we are always under control. State apparatuses, authorities, and unfamiliar people are supervising us wherever we go and stay. We are sometimes being watched and conducted. It is evident each person is an individual and he is living in his psychological and intellectual border. Border is not in his physical view but in the psychic and mental ones. The so-called habits, customs, native languages, religions, national traditions, cultures, and views impose the boundaries and the multiple barriers. People say there is no way to be borderless or just be completely free. We are restricted by physical illnesses, economic situation, state supervisions, educational problems, racial discriminations, and climatic catastrophes, and so on. It is impossible to be free from all the norms, laws, rules, and traditions of the land. All those intentions are threatening and troublesome edges. To cross the border means to encourage other people. Can you find anyone who wishes to have an alarmed life for being without borders? We all eager to live a hassle, adorable, divine life on our lovely bordered earth. We are forced to pursue do not and do's prescribed.

Globalization makes our world more dependent and similar to each other. Researches have been made to find out whether it is achievable the removal of the borders in the interest of globalization. However, it turned out that boundaries prevail in the minds of approximately all people of the world.

Scientists are now concentrated on the people and their mental borders. However, in today's world many borders have obviously become accessible for capital, goods, and people. Moreover, information technology penetrates into each house, and each human being.

Some scientists specializing in information technology were encouraged to dispute their opinion for consolidated world of geopolitics by speaking about "borderless world" [9].

Nevertheless, this tendency has not been spread. For example, after September, a great large of borders were reinforced in many countries. The actual political position in the world can be characterized by the preponderance of horror of terrorism. Multinational states are not in any way monolithic, and diverse ethnic groups exist in every state. Certain states may unite various ethnic classes under the same country ideology.

Border happens to be everywhere. Mass media are overwhelmed with the news about globalization, freedom of finance, integration and plurality of culture, equality of various genders, racial tolerance etc. It all seems to be evident. I dare to contend that there is border all around and it is not decreasing, moreover it is extending and it inhabits our minds.

A great deal of scientists specializing in information sciences and economics discuss in favour of consolidated world of foreign affairs by interpreting word combinations like political 'deterritorialization' and 'borderless world'. This discussion is caused by the rapid changes in border functions. Nevertheless, this tendency did not occupy the entire world. For example, after the "act of terrorism (11th September) borders"[10] are again being reinforced or even re-erected in many areas, places and spots. Hence, fear of terrorism influences the current political situation on the earth and we point out rather "reterritorialization than a deterritorialization" [11]. We are used to prioritize the identity, which ultimately depends on the context and situation though each of us have plural identities. Various ethnic groups inhabit nation states so they are never monolithic.

Contrasting ethnic groups were endeavored to coalesce together under certain state ideology by some states. The idea of Unity in Diversity (India) or the American Dream, (USA) is a theoretical pursuit to unify the nation and proclaim "borderless identity" of the nation state. Borders are constantly reconfigured and reconstructed and they are too noticeable.

We can insist on the incomprehensible presence of psychic border which is constantly widening and consistently increasing and which cannot be deleted. The border of the minds cannot be overstepped but the Physical border can. Jean Gottmann (political geographer) claims:

"The most stubborn facts are those of the spirit, not those of physical world And while history shows how stubborn are the facts of the spirit, geography demonstrates that the main partitions observed in the space accessible to man are not those in the topography or in the vegetation, but those that are in the minds of the people"[12] (qtd. in Ashgate Research Companion 397).

Border may be a place of fight where a man wants to assert his identity by crossing it. It is considered no hurt in having boast in his bordered identity. It may be man's inborn important character. Border mostly defends one's inherent personality. To be limited by somebody certain undistinguishable factors is an element of self-respect and it is impossible to conquer it. Some people consider that to cross over the boundary means to affirm his personality. It's no use in affirming life with borders.

We suggest referring to an impressive poem to clear up that border may be a state of mind and it is lasting. On the one side, we are discussing about such nice things as globalization, global village, on the other side, more and more unknown new borders are being raised every day.

Speaking about the power of psychical border, we refer to Frost's (1874-1963) fine poem, "The Mending Wall". The poem in general shows us "bordering" or "walling". "And set the wall between us once again. / We keep the wall between us as we go"[13]. The personage of the poem believes that there is no need in wall between him and his neighbour because there doesn't exist any antagonism between them. He asserts:

"He is all pine and I am apple orchard.

My apple trees will never get across

And eat the cones under his pines, I tell him".

As for next-door neighbour, he remains unpersuaded. He wants to adhere to his father's saying "Good fences make good neighbours". However, the hero is really convinced that they ought to have no wall at all, as "here there are no cows". Nevertheless, the neighbour trusts his father's words "Good fences make good neighbours". Then the neighbour is watched "Bringing a stone grasped firmly by the top/ In each hand, like an old-stone savage armed" to reinforce the wall. The hero's determined confidence in "Something there is that doesn't love a wall, /That wants it down" doesn't impress neighbour's self-willed character. It is impossible for him to violate the border, which was erected by the father.

In spite of the persuading of the poem's character of not creating the wall between them, he can't manage penetrate into closed wild neighbor's spirit. The persona implies is all humanity: "What I was walling in or walling out,/And to whom I was like to give offence». But he is not able to change his neighbour's mind towards the opportunity of the borderless identity. He is used to the bordered identity and he is not eager to step over this wall. In the poem it is shown that the neighbour doesn't take interest in crossing the border established by his father. He doesn't want to overcome the barriers. Imagine. If only we would find our neighborhood circled by gigantic real fences on waking up, what would we feel like?

"Tear Down This Wall". The main thing that we can find in Robert Frost is the identical fundamental frame of freedom: "freedom is the absence of walls". No doubt, as Robert Frost instructs us perfectly, fences are acceptable for controlling cows, but in case if there are no cows—fences or barriers may trap us as if we were animals.

The famous poet Robert Frost says in "Mending Wall": "Something there is that doesn't love a wall." Next in his poem, he recommends, "Before I built a wall I'd ask to know / What I was walling in or walling out, / And to whom I was like to give offense." The poem was published in 1914, long before the Berlin Wall was even thought about. As a result the poem warns us to analyze thoroughly whom or what we are going to exclude. The Berlin Wall was a wrongdoing not only a wrongdoing against history but a wrongdoing against human beings, which separated families, dividing fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, sisters and brothers and disconnected nation who yearn to be united.

The question of erecting walls on the border between Mexico and the United States is regularly has arisen lately, generating exacerbation of relations between countries. Seemingly, a great part of the politicians of the United States are sure that similar efforts are solution of the issue of illegal migration and boost security in the state. Many candidates for a president promised their voters to build the walls along the southern borders to shorten the amount of illegal migrants who wants to enter the United States. Contemporary scientists directly associate the growth of mortality of migrants entering the United States without any documents with the building of the walls. Moreover, they are worried about the emergence of hazard to wild animals. The government of Mexico have permanently opposed against the construction of walls on its border, regarding it as a "useless" way of demonstrating power in solving an "international migration problem" [14]. In spite of this, the United States has already begun building walls.

Before starting building the walls in Baghdad President Bush might ask, as Robert Frost would do, the simple question: "What was I walling in or walling out?". Frost says "Something there is that doesn't love a wall". That "something" is likely to be the people of Iraq and the residents of America. Such tactics is "the most obvious and vivid demonstration of the failures" [15] of policy of President Bush in Iraq.

"That Wants It Down". Surely, poetry cannot be a solution to the failed policy in Iraq of the American President, even if it is a magnificent and powerful Frost's poem "Mending Wall". However, reading Frost's poem we see that Iraq occupation represents the exact hazards to liberty. The most apparent and bright testimony of that conflict is the act of blocking off large sections of the population in actual fences.

Actually, how can be interpreted "something" from Frost's poem? What is it "that doesn't love a wall"? That "something" is a political leader, that something is character of people.

Undoubtedly, it would have been better if president had realized that his duty to demolish walls in Baghdad not to erect them. He might have known that his responsibility is to point out to people, entire world that the country searches the ways to tear down walls, not to build them.

"Something there is that doesn't love a wall,

That wants it down."

Liberty has a lot of difficulties and democracy doesn't happen to be perfect, but not everywhere people did their best to erect a wall to keep human beings in.

Eventually the poem was cited to maintain the "creating and crossing borders" [16], and other people operated the poem to indicate truism in it. In the course of current interest in borders, the article reminds Frost's full poem. Moreover, some contexts are used to speculate, define, and critically mobilize everything what can be an effective ambivalence concerning fences.

Frost's formulations are used to focus on entire problem of proceeding over the borders of everyday lives. It doesn't matter whether they are required at the frontiers of the national state, or prescribed in the social relations, or concluded in the poem's dimensions.

Dealing with the literary analysis, psychoanalytic theory, and political geography it is important to ensure that focusing on the significance of borders in the lives and Frost's broad ambivalence about borders, walls, and fences is a very prominent stage in each aesthetic and political progress.

Consequently, it is too difficult to become "good neighbours" for people unless they accept the idea of being that they are ambivalent towards each other, and towards the conception of boundaries and borders.

Concepts declared on ambivalence supply scientists researching borders and political geographers with the possibility to reassess the position and observe in what way humanity of different nations intersects.

The interpretation of the poem implies various political attitudes. The beginning “Something there is that doesn't love a wall” – is likely to be a faint accusation of personal property. Then the poet's thought happens to alter from political backlash to the activity of nature. Furthermore, the attention turned to humans, especially to hunters that harmed the neighbour's wall:

“I have come after them and made repair
Where they have left not one stone on a stone,
But they would have the rabbit out of hiding,
To please the yelping dogs.”

Is it possible to feel regret for the person, because his property was damaged? Moreover, what about the hunters, who neglect accepted human rights and reject illegitimate encroachments on property. Should we be compassionate with the man, who is obliged to work heavily to repair his private property?

Inspecting the damage of the wall both neighbours demonstrate praiseworthy partnership- a sort of political cooperation grounded on identity and shared interests. Evidently both of them are interested in maintaining the wall. Although they have their own land, the men have to work a lot to repair the wall (“We wear our fingers rough with handling them”).

Two landowners seem never take part in any sort of furious power struggle, particularly since:

“My apple trees will never get across
And eat the cones under his pines, I tell him.
He only says, “Good fences make good neighbors.”

How to interpret the neighbor's answer? Does it mean that a regard for private property interests is the ground of national society? At the same time, the neighbor's opinion based on “his father's saying”.

Diverse critics interpret the text of “Mending Wall” in different ways. Many critics, while studying “Mending Wall,” pay attention to the social and political situation of the world during the time the poem was released. It was in 1914, the year of World War I. Some states were trying to act out neutralist policy, and it was due to Frost's poem “Mending Wall.”

Although such analysis of the poem owns some benefits, there are other approaches. It is more remarkable to examine “Mending Wall” as a discourse of friendliness, and of the philosophy of wall-building.

The wall is considered to possess a metaphoric and an authentic instrument. The acquaintances preserve the wall as a physical barricade, simultaneously the author feels that his neighbour created a sort of mental wall between them. Thus, the wall is playing part of a barrier between the two men, preventing from interacting according to humanity.

The concept of the wall is very attractive, because the wall is not constant or steady; throughout the poem, the wall is described as a living and continually having risk of falling over. The wall is a separating line between the neighbour's properties, yet the speaker challenges progressively sharp questions about the environment and the significance of the wall. This poem never makes the reader erect walls; alternatively, it debates the problems and issues that humankind opposes when it selects to create walls.

There is surely a warning advised within the poem which should be referred to international and national cooperation, war, politics. However, political analysis of this famous poem appears insufficient, partial and inconceivable. The poem declares the contrasts between the neighbour and the speaker, nevertheless then continuous to expose the case that the fence itself is not required due to these contrasts, rather than despite them, though many people manage to trust.

The poem finishes, by having aroused political problems without having suggested any ordinary answer to them.

In conclusion, it is important to declare that border is in the minds of humanity. There are physical borders of course, but boundary of the spirit is of importance as well.

The poem manifests and reveals the subtle implication of the problem of figurative border.

Nowadays much is spoken about ‘borderless world’ and ‘global village’. Therefore, “borderless global identity” can be relevant to those who have admission to virtual life. Yet in real life too many borders, frontiers, barriers which make our minds' border too strict and solid to be crossed.

Table 1. Ways to Express “Divisions”

Common name	Definition	Frequency of usage
Border	The line that divides two countries or areas; the land near this line, a long narrow piece around the edge of something such as a picture or a piece of cloth	113
Boundary	A physical line between two places, for example between property belonging to two different people, marked by a fence or wall	19
Frontier	The line that separates two countries or areas; the land near this line	5
Brim	The top edge of a cup, bowl, glass, etc.	2
Edge	The outside limit of an object, a surface or an area; the part furthest from the centre	4

Cross-border cooperation	Involving activity across a border between two countries	7
Margin	The extreme edge or limit of a place	2
Verge	A narrow piece of ground by the side of a road	3
Line	A long, thin mark on the ground to show the limit or border of something	10
Outskirt	The part of a city or a country that is furthest away from its centre	1
Narrow range	Restricted in scope	3

Summary

Border in the geographical as well in the physical understanding means limit, frontier, and boundary. All these words stand for a line that separates one territory from another. A border is a mark that demonstrates territorial, spatial, and political systems. Border in the allegorical understanding, however, signifies rim, edge, brink, verge, margin, and brim. All these nouns define the boundary, which indicates the external edge of something. It is essential to discuss here that boundary is everywhere, it is ever expanding and ever developing, and it occupies our minds.

Therefore, every person man is unique and lives in his own mental border. Limit is in the psychic and mental sense, not physical. The significant barrier to have benefit of life and freedom is the numerous obstacles and restrictions enforced by our religions, customs, habits, traditions, cultures, languages. It is impossible to become borderless or be absolutely freed. We are not able to exist without all the dehumanizing standards, laws rules of the society, and practices of the state.

Conclusions

State territorial development policy plays a significant part in solving the question of equivocality of the borders diverse spatial-network formations. It includes supervising and estimating changes of the national economic schemes in the geospace that are the consequences of a purposeful consolidation of resources in strategically significant regions. To guarantee nationwide competitiveness, authorities have tendency to concentrate the internal policies on strengthening existing or creating modern increasing points, which are able to supply impulse to the development of the area. The increasing points are diverse schemes of spatial interactions such as industrial region, network, cluster developed from a mixture of definite samples of proximity and ingrained in a territorial framework. The regional proximity of a certain territory is a particular collage of the social, technological, cultural, organizational, cognitive kinds of proximity joined by territorial proximity being the ground for a range of cooperation. The components of a geographical system can take part in few different unites of spatial interactions, relying upon the reason of the cooperation. These types of boundaries are greatly changeable and adaptable and they may not be similar with the geographical borders of states. The recognition and separation of various forms of boundaries of spatial entities in a developing environment are important for detailed estimation and predicting of their altering due to the influence of a great amount of internal and external aspects, which highly affect the partners of interaction.

Every state has always controlled the inviolability of its borders. Nevertheless, currently state borders in the role of a line illustrating the borderlines of the states are permanently losing the importance. The progress of “globalization” and international “integration” are the motive for that [17].

In comparison with the situation half a century ago, borders at present are much more transparent in a great number of the countries in our world. Actually, the borders in the way as they were thought earlier are saved in very few countries. “The large-scale changes in the world economic system over the last decades accompanied by the expansion of the ideas of network economy... created the need for new development paths’ and new borders in many countries [18, 19].

The information of the given article can be suggested to use in training students of higher institutions as well as in practice of different categories of people.

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