

THE PROBLEMS OF TRANSFORMATION OF THE PERSONAL IDENTITY IN A MODERN MIGRANT

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Abstract: *Migration flows have an impact on the ethnic, demographic, religious, linguistic, political, socio-economic situation both in a single country and outside it in larger geopolitical entities. Modern ethno-linguistic processes both at the global and state and regional levels proceed against the background of intensification of migration processes in the situation of unification of the world socio-economic, cultural and political space, which is typical for the current stage of the development of society, in its electronic-digital stage. We are faced with the huge space of a new resettlement of peoples, which inevitably entails a wide variety of transformations both among migrants and among the host community. The problem of migration processes has long been of interest to researchers in various aspects. The methodology of the migration research traditionally refers to psychology and economics. At the same time, we must recognize that the problem of migration and migrants is much deeper; it penetrates into the linguistic picture of the world, transforming the linguistic identity of the migrant as such, as a result of which the geopolitical map of the world is changing. Since the second half of the 20th century and already in the second decade of the 21st century, mankind has become not only a witness, but also an active participant in the irresistible force of the processes of globalization and migration that have literally enveloped all spheres of social life and create a global system of interdependence of countries and peoples of the world. At the same time, globalization itself, combined with rapid changes in political and economic systems, contributes to a sharp intensification of various ethno-social deviations, including in the field of intercultural communication, which forms a new migration and ethno-linguistic situation in the world.*

Keywords: migrant, erosion of borders, floating identity, crisis of personal identity, ways of transformation, migration processes.

Geopolitical changes in the modern world inevitably lead to new waves of migration, make migration a global phenomenon and build all the related problems, including the problem of intercultural communication, language adaptation and integration of migrants and refugees, into the global rank. This affects the ethno-linguistic and political life both in the regions and countries directly and/or indirectly involved in these processes. As a result of globalization and activation of migration processes, external and internal migration acquires significant ethno-cultural, socio-economic, linguistic and political consequences, which can fundamentally change the ethnolinguistic map of the world as a whole. The need to identify and analyze the factors, mechanisms of launching migration waves through the prism of philological knowledge

makes the topic of research relevant and meaningful. Modern migration processes „stepped” from the border areas deep into the countries of the host community, causing concern in view of the unpreparedness of society to receive migrants. In addition, it can be stated that there is no mechanism for adaptation and assimilation of migrants in the host country.

Based on the screening of sociological studies, we grouped the main causes of migration, which we attribute to extralinguistic factors.

Table: The main reasons for migration

Instability economic situation in the region/country of origin	Instability of the socio-political situation in the region/country	Ecological and climatic instability situation in the region/country	Reunion with family
inflation, mass unemployment, the economic crisis, etc.	Civil wars, inter-confessional tension and religious conflicts	ecological disaster in the region/country; abrupt change in climatic conditions	Marriage to a citizen/citizen of another country

The country of destination directs migrants to maintain their own ethno-linguistic and cultural isolation and uniqueness, while the receiving country first of all intends to see new members of the society accepting the language and culture of the new country in arriving migrants.¹ At the same time, the situation is aggravated by the active invasion of the globalization processes of the digital society into the sphere of language interaction, which allowed M. A. Kronhaus to talk about joining the era of language chaos.² This dialectical contradiction of the vitality of the ethno-linguistic identity serves, in our opinion, the basis for the evolution of countries and continents, thus changing the ethnolinguistic and geopolitical picture of the world as a whole.

¹ A. L. Arefiev, „Teaching children from foreign families in Moscow schools”, in *Bulletin of the Peoples' Friendship University of Russia. Series: Education issues: languages and specialty*, 2015; V. A. Bazanov, „Language skills of immigrants from the territory of Russia (USSR) to Germany”, in *Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedenii. The Volga region. Social Sciences*, no. 4 (28), 2013; Yu. A. Goryachev, V. F. Zakharov, L. E. Kurneshova, E. A. Omelchenko, *Integration of migrants by means of education: the experience of Moscow*, Moscow, Ethnosphere, 2008, 168 p.

² M. A. Krongauz, *Russian language on the verge of a nervous breakdown. Languages of Slavic cultures*, 2008, 320 p.

Materials and methods

The core of the methodology in the proposed study is the cornerstone of the language and society, which reasonably includes antropocentric, activity and integrative principles. The philosophical approach, which by right can very well be called the property of Russian science, was laid down by the works of V. I. Vernadsky and L. N. Gumilev. They laid the concept of passionary impulses as an energy exchange between the human community (ethnos) and the external environment.

The poly-aspect of the mega-conceptual phenomenon of the evolution of the functioning of multinational languages has determined the synergetic approach as a priority in the proposed study. In connection with this, we have developed a comprehensive methodology, which includes linguistic methods as well as methods of related sciences.

In addition, the study of the language and speech of modern migrants required the integration of cognitive and communicative thinking approaches: the use of instrumental techniques of psycholinguistics, semasiology, pragmatics and suggestive linguistics.

The research material in accordance with the tasks is heterogeneous. In total, over fifteen thousand vain speech segments of live spontaneous speech of Russian migrants were collected, extracted from the research of other authors, from the literature of migrant authors and about eighteen thousand examples of migrants, three other sociolinguistic experiments were conducted and two actualized psycholinguistic experiments, 800 people, two computer-machine experiments to identify the suggestive potential of text loading on migrants. The sociolinguistic component of the portrait of a migrant was revealed during in-depth interviewing about the nature of migration, migration preferences, migration motivation, etc.

We share the view of economist L. L. Rybakovsky³ on the staging of the migration process, however, we believe that each stage of the migration process has distinctive features of the migrant's language behavior, namely: 1) the initial stage (collection of material, language and culture of the proposed country of migration); 2) language practice and immersion in the language life of the receiving community; 3) language adaptation, adaptation and assimilation of the migrant by the receiving

³ L. L. Rybakovsky, „Migration of the population. Three stages of the migration process (Essays on the theory and methods of research)”, available at: www.viperson.ru, accessed on 21.III.2018.

community. It should be noted that this distinction between the language behavior of a migrant is proposed for the first time in scientific practice.

Results

When we analyze samples of the speech of migrants, we see that the speech of migrants in itself is not homogeneous, as it reflects the social strata of migrants.

Here we will meet as representatives of an elite speech culture (as a rule, these migrants receive a special type of visas for highly qualified specialists, scientists, artists, sportsmen etc.) and ordinary representatives of a particular ethnic group (these migrants receive temporary work visas, who do not have any benefits in the host community). In addition, a special group is the speech of criminal migrants (illegal immigrants etc.), which also has its own specifics.

These and other processes of the linguistic activity of migrants have already been reflected in contemporary fiction to varying degrees. For example, the Russian writer of Kyrgyz origin Musa Murysaliev wrote a novel, *The Invasion of Migrants*, in 2013, and in 2017 published a novel about migrants *Gastarbeiter*, since life itself has pushed him to describe the Kyrgyz labor migrants in Russia.⁴

Analysis of current trends, emerging in theory and practice, including in philology, psychology, cultural studies, sociology and pedagogy, suggests that modern humanitarian knowledge is primarily a conglomeration of socio-cultural, political-economic relationships.⁵

As a result, multivector transcultural conflicts arise, including in the linguistic and in the communicative sphere, because they clearly show the emerging complexes of contradictions in the field of intercultural communication, pedagogy and education, social adaptation of migrants, exerting a significant influence on the life of the receiving state as a system.⁶

⁴ M. Murataliev, *Gastarbeiter*, 2017.

⁵ S. V. Grinev-Grinevich, E. A. Sorokina, T. G. Skopyuk, *Fundamentals of anthropology*, Moscow, Moscow Academy, 2008, 128 p.; Yu. Ebzeeva, I. Karabulatova, „Transcultural Language Personality: statement of the problem and conceptual space”, in *Man in India*, no. 97 (23), 2017, pp. 255-262.

⁶ G. Rakisheva, I. Karabulatova, A. Abibulaeva, A. Yunusov, I. Lukyanova, „Ethno-Sociocultural Deviations in the Educational Environment of the Modern Eurasian Higher Education Institutions as a Reflection of Transcultural Globalization Factors”, in *Man In India*, no. 97 (23), 2017, pp. 115-132.

This aspect is well illustrated in the prose of Alexander Kalko, the winner of the Buninsky Prize, in his autobiographical novel *Burn Therapy or Modus Operandi* (2012), where he describes the ordeals of the protagonist, an ethnic Ukrainian born in Kazakhstan, who received education in Moscow at the time of the collapse of the USSR and left without a homeland.⁷ The story in a sense refers us to Shokov's Therapy by V. Shalamov (1998),⁸ however, it demonstrates the perception of reality by a modern migrant who found himself without support in a foreign country, but who remained with that person.

In an ironic way, the process of obtaining registration by migrants in modern drama is shown, particularly in the play by Ukrainian writers-migrants Andrei Rodionov and Ekaterina Troepolskaya: „Svan” (2015), which formed the basis for the eponymous musical, the successful premiere of which took place on the Moscow stage in 2016.⁹ In our opinion, we must distinguish works of art about migrants and works of art written by migrants themselves. In the latter case, we see an example of artistic introspection of the study of the phenomenon of migration.

In a world filled with economic and political crises, terrorism, social, technological and natural disasters, the participants in the migration process are unprotected in the face of new contradictions that are independent in relation to them. Consequently, the management and resolution of transcultural conflicts should be based on an understanding of the goals of the functioning of the institution of education and the adaptation of migrants.

We proceed from the hypothesis that the linguistic personality of a migrant has a transcultural character, which is manifested not only in the introduction of features of his ethnic culture, but also in the characteristics of various social strata. In addition, the study of the adaptation of foreign languages by a modern linguistic personality under the influence of the electronic-digital format of society deserves special attention.¹⁰

⁷ A. V. Kalko, „Burn therapy or Modus Operandi”, in *Literary studies*, no. 2, 2012.

⁸ V. T. Shalamov, *Shock therapy, Collection op. in 4 vols.*, volume 1, Moscow, Fiction, Vagrius, 1998, pp. 130-139.

⁹ A. Rodionov, E. Troepol'skaya, *Swan*, Moscow, 2015.

¹⁰ Агаглова С.И., Галичкина Е.Н., Горошко Е.И., Ильясова С.В., Каалистратидис Е.В., Карабань Н.А., Карасик В.И., Качанова А.А., Колокольцева Т.Н., Кочетова Л.А., Красавский Н.А., Кудрявцева А.А., Лутовнинова О.В., Митягина В.А., Рыжков М.С., Черкасова И.С., Шарифуллин Б.Я., Шестак Л.А., Штукарева Е.Б. Интернет-коммуникация как новая речевая формация/ Коллективная монография, 3 изд. М.: Флинта, 2016, 328 с.

As a result of these multi-directional processes, the very language of everyday communication under the influence of globalization is undergoing tremendous changes. Hence the emergence of not only new words, but also semantic fields. For example: friends (friends), friends (friends), *zafrenditsya* (make friends), break out (to stop friendship) from the English friend became more widespread due to the expansion of social networks; mutually (mutual), mutual (mutual, common) from English, French mutual in the same meaning.

Thus, in our opinion, under the influence of the penetration of foreign languages (first of all, English) into the sphere of everyday communication, there is a smooth change in the identity of the linguistic personality towards transculture. This process is the response adaptive reaction of the traditional linguistic personality to a massive invasion of a foreign culture, psychologically forming the settings if not real migration, then the migration is „internal”, i. e., care in themselves, in another reality. There are new semantic spaces:

Raffle (1. Laugh, laugh, have fun, 2. Troll, pin, humiliate, speak sarcastically, retaining a serious facial expression) comes from the abbreviation: ROFL-rolling on floor laughing-roflianochka (laugh, catch roflian)-Rofl (stormy laughter)-Rofel-(funny joke, Nice rofel, funny rofel).

Absence of stable essences, fast information renewal, obsolescence of knowledge, provocative discourses on ethno-racial, religious, gender themes and other features of the new reality push the person to search for more and more new social identities.

Under the influence of migration processes, the host community is looking for its ways in new language realities.

It can not be said that with the intensification of globalization only derivatives from the English language are used. The fascination with Asian cultures has also brought its own specifics. For example, the word „mackne” came from the Korean language, thanks to Korean pop culture. There is a competition of two *makna*. Our *makne* is the best! This lexeme denotes the youngest in the group, comes from 막내 („manne”) in the meaning of the youngest.

The pendulum, educational, tourist migration to the countries of Europe led to the penetration and entry of such new realities as the mascot (a talisman bringing luck, depicting a person, an animal, a bird or a fantastic creature, used as part of a brand book) from French, it. Mascotte in the same sense: Blood Cheburashka-our mascot; mardi gras (designation of the holiday, a holiday with a carnival, a portable,

originally carnival festivities in New Orleans) from Fr. Mardi gras-fat Tuesday (carnival holiday with the absence of a single concentration): Will you go to the mardi gras? Well, you made a cool Mardi Gras!

Today, it became a vital necessity for the young man to have the knowledge and ability to find his place in this diverse reality. We believe that the electronic-digital format of globalization processes in the linguistic-immigration context first causes passive migration at the linguistic level, only afterwards turning into active migration with the transition to another linguoculture for encoding and decoding information. The adaptive potential of passive linguistic migration involves the adoption of another linguoculture in active use in the native language space.

Discussion

The multidimensional phenomenon of migration forces researchers to analyze it from different angles. Some scholars identify seven basic approaches to the study of migration: demographic, sociological, historical, legal, psychological, philosophical and economic. At the time, the founders of migration science consider it possible to single out up to 17 approaches, including also systemic, geographic, genetic, biological, ethnographic etc.¹¹

The array of studies that address the political influence of global and regional actors on language behavior in the post-Soviet space in the context of migration is quite large.¹² It is important to note that although

¹¹ M. B. Denisenko, V. A. Iontsev, B. S. Khorev, *Migratiology*, Moscow, Izd-vo MGU, 1989, 96 p.

¹² Yu. L. Vorotnikov, „Sovok yesterday, today ... tomorrow? (from the linguistic life of one metaphor)” in *Questions of Philology*, no. 1 (34), 2010; V. A. Volokh, V. A. Suvorova, *Managing the processes of forced and forced migration*, Moscow, Publishing House GUU, 2016, 181 p.; S. D. Galiullina, I. S. Karabulatova, „Study of the theoretical foundations of managing migration processes as ensuring national security of regions”, in *Today: Theory and Practice: A Collection of Scientific Proceedings of an International Correspondence Scientific and Practical Conference*, Ufa, Ufa State University of Economics and Service, 2015, pp. 100-102; V. V. Gritsenko, *Socio-psychological adaptation of immigrants in Russia*, Moscow, Publishing house „Institute of Psychology RAS”, 2002, 252 p.; I. S. Karabulatova, Yu. N. Ebzeeva, „The Transcultural Person in the Migration Processes of the Customs Union”, in *Socio-Humanitarian Knowledge*, no. 5, 2017, pp. 189-195; V. Yu. Mikhhalchenko, „National languages in the era of globalization: the languages of Russia and Mongolia”, in *Questions of Philology*, no. 1 (34), 2010; N. S. Naidenova, „Transforming reality of the postcolonial world through the prism of discourse”, in Yu.

the research of many authors was of an engaged nature, they made a significant contribution to the study of specific political characteristics of such important regional events as, for example, Russian-Ukrainian relations, Kazakh-Chinese relations, Russian-Belarusian relations, Russian-Tajik relations etc.

This issue was addressed by M. V. Vershinina (2011), N. B. Karabushchenko (2013), T. Parsons, A. I. Soloviev (2000), S. Yu. Chumikova (2007), A. V. Skiperskih (2007) and others.¹³ Problems of crisis situations in politics and society were investigated by W. Benoit (1995), E. F. Volodarskaya (2009), V. T. Klovov (2009), B. Levin (1991), Van T. Leven (2007), M. Y. Milovanova (2012), I. V. Mkrtumova (2016), D. B. Nikulicheva (2009), G. G. Pocheptsov (2004), J. B. Thompson (2000), T. K. Tsvetkova (2008), A. P. Chudinov (2003).¹⁴

On the other hand, there is also the view that migration is not an integral part of demographic science, since it does not affect the total

A. Zubok (ed.), *Risks in a changing social reality: the problem of forecasting and management. Materials of the international scientific and practical conference*, Belgorod, 2015, pp. 558-56.

¹³M. V. Vershinina, *The peculiarities of the ethnic identity of Armenian migrants, depending on the duration of their residence in a foreign culture environment and involvement in the activities of the national community: dis. ... cand. Psycho, Sciences: 19.00.05.*, Saratov, 2011, 25 p.; N. B. Karabushchenko, „Features of the manifestation of tolerance as a property of elite personality”, in *The Caspian region: politics, economy, culture*, no. 2 (35), 2013, pp. 213-221; A. I. Solovyov, *Political science: political theory, political technologies: a textbook for university students*, Moscow, Aspect Press, 2000; A. V. Skiperskiy, „Legitimation of power in theoretical constructions of Russian and foreign political discourse”, in *Scientific Bulletin of Belgorod State University*, no. 8 (4).

¹⁴W. L. Benoit, *Accounts, Excuses, and apologies*, Albany, State University of N. Y. Press, 1995; E. F. Volodarskaya, „Models of language policy of the countries of the world: comparative-typological analysis”, in *Questions of Philology*, no. 1 (31), 2009; V. T. Klovov, *French in Switzerland*, Saratov, Ed. center „Science”, 2009, 216 p.; B. Levin, *Mentality of the Diaspora*, Moscow, 1991; T. Van Leeuwen, *Legitimation in Discourse and Communication*, 2007; M. Yu. Milovanova, „Social resources of civil protest in modern Russia”, in *Society: politics, economics, law*, no. 3, 2012; I. Mkrtumova, A. Dosanova, I. Karabulatova, V. Nifontov, „The use of communication technologies of oppose political-religious terrorism as an ethnosocial deviation in the contemporary information-digital society”, in *Central Asia and the Caucasus*, volume 17, no. 2, 2016, pp. 54-61; D. B. Nikulicheva, *Linguistic and psychological strategies of polyglots: How to find your way to foreign languages*, Moscow, Flint-Nauka, 2009, 300 p.; G. G. Pocheptsov, *Propaganda and counterpropaganda*, Moscow, Publishing House „Center”, 2004; A. P. Chudinov, *Metaphorical mosaic in modern political communication*, Ekaterinburg, Publishing house Ural state. ped. University, 2003; T. K. Tsvetkova, „The theory of bilingualism as a methodological basis for teaching a foreign language”, in *Questions of Philology*, no. 1 (28), 2008; J. B. Thompson, *Political Scandal: power and visibility in the media age*, Polity Press, 2000.

population of the world, since the number of emigrants in relation to one country is equal to the number of immigrants in relation to the other.¹⁵

The importance of resolving this issue should probably be viewed not from the positions of demography, but from the knowledge system as a whole-migrationology, having received a new definition, has become an independent discipline that unites and structures all the diverse material and experience accumulated during the years of research on resettlement processes.¹⁶

Conclusion

Migrants who fall into a new socio-cultural and linguistic environment also find themselves in a situation of mental and socio-cultural discomfort and begin to live a double life: the host community and the emancipating community. This aspect one way or another is reflected in the formation of the perception of the very image of the migrant in the new ethno-linguistic environment, and in the native environment of the country of origin.

In the discursive space on the theme of „migration” the whole strategy of an array of language texts about migrants we distribute to the following large groups: 1) documentary texts (interviews, first-person stories, etc.) in different styles genres; 2) artistic texts (plays, musicals, stories, novels, novels).

The first group of texts is most often realized in scientific, official-business, journalistic, television, legal and legal discourses. In this heterogeneous group, which can be broken down into other components, we examined the European publications on migrants with inclusions placed in electronic media.

As a result, it was found out the creation of two main socio-psycho-linguistic prints of the migrant in the media: the hero/assistant/defender and the violator of the law. These data are widely used by various researchers. The second group of texts, in our

¹⁵S. V. Ryazantsev, *The world labor market and international migration*, Moscow, Economics, 2010, 303 p.

¹⁶V. A. Volokh, „Modern Russia: Optimization of Measures to Improve the Migration Policy with Account of the Financial Crisis”, in *State University of Management. University Bulletin*, no. 25, pp. 7-15; K. A. Kirsanov, V. A. Volokh, A. V. Ochirov, „Theory of Migrationology in the Context of Systematic Representations”, in *Naukovedenie online journal*, available at: www.naukovedenie.ru, accessed on 08.VIII.2017.

opinion, is of great interest in view of the fact that it creates the internal and external life of migrants.

When analyzing such material, the representation of the migrants themselves is immediately evident. In a number of cases, it is simply fixed, and sometimes modeled (as, for example, conflict in artistic discourse).

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