

DOI: 10.7596/taksad.v11i2.3166

Citation: Grudeva, E. A. (2022). Author's Connotation in Modern Migrants' literature. *Journal of History Culture and Art Research*, 11(2), 36-46. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.7596/taksad.v11i2.3166>

Author's Connotation in Modern Migrants' Literature

Grudeva Elena Aleksandrovna¹

The issues of the relationship between language and culture are becoming increasingly important in connection with the processes of globalization, increasing migration flows, the expansion of international contacts, and the aggravation of interethnic conflicts. The study of the works of migration literature provides access to the cognitive structures of thinking and the worldview of the migrant author, which determine the specifics of his penetration into other linguistic cultures. The peculiarities of the migrant's interaction with the new cultural environment, the identification of his behavior patterns taking into account differences in national mentalities, his assimilation in society with other stereotypes of thinking and value orientations are of interest to researchers. Also, the intercultural specificity of the migrant image needs a more thorough study, since this specificity is due to the intersection of two linguistic pictures of the world in the perception of one person.

The work is an analysis of the lingua-cultural image of migrant in modern migration literature - the novels by American writers M. Schroyer and J. Kwok. Semantic field *migrant* was modeled on the basis of some typical characteristics. The image of a migrant acts as a conceptual center in the novels, combining contexts with cultural labeling, the presence of several variants of meaning and author's connotative shades. Lexical units were selected from the novels by continuous sampling. The analysis of 110 dictionary units allowed us to conclude that the "migrant" acts as the core of the lexical and semantic field, i.e. a lexeme with a generalizing, integral meaning. The analysis of language means showed also the content of the image of a migrant. The composition of the lexical and semantic field, as well as the nearest lexical environment, reveal a certain inconsistency inherent in the author's image of a *migrant*.

Keywords: Author's connotation, semantic field, lexeme, cognitive image, perception, characteristics.

¹ Stavropol State Agrarian University, Stavropol, Russia. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2001-7729>
E-mail: lena.grudea@list.ru

1. Introduction

Systemic organization of vocabulary, including in the semantic structure of a literary work is one of the central problems of modern lexicology. The field modeling method is one of the most effective and promising, since its purpose is to study language units in their various connections, which allows us to conclude about their systemic semantic correlations. Lexical units of different levels by their unity contribute to the expression of a certain line of the aesthetic concept of a literary work. In addition, this method is within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm, since “in the process of field structuring, dialectical connections between linguistic phenomena and extra-linguistic reality are revealed, as well as the peculiarities of linguistic consciousness and its national-specific features” (Karaulov, 1976: 99-100). The whole set of ideas about the world is structured in the minds of carriers in the form of semantic fields. Each of these fields “using a method that is peculiar only to the language analysed, divides reality that it reflects” (Karaulov, 1976: 24). The analysis of the lexemes involved in the formation of the image of a *migrant* in modern American literature is an important stage of our cultural-linguistic oriented research.

In our study, we follow M. Pokrovsky’s concept of systematic vocabulary, which is traditional for Russian linguistics. According to it words and their meanings do not exist in isolation, but are combined by similarity or complete difference of the main meaning. Thus, “words have similar or parallel semasiological changes and affect each other in their development; these words are used in similar syntactic combinations as well...” and “... [words] can have their own formal features” (Pokrovsky, 2019: 88). Therefore, for a comprehensive study of a meaning in a certain language, an analysis is necessary, including its study in relation to other meanings: «...the history of the meanings of a well-known word will be clear to us only when we study this word in connection with other words synonymous with them, most importantly, belonging to the same circle of ideas» (Pokrovsky, 2019: 75).

It is also necessary to mention the importance of studying systemic lexical relations in the semantic structure of a literary text. It allows to get deeper into the author’s idea, to establish conceptually significant lexemes, to draw conclusions about the functioning of the figurative system of the text, since “the images objectified in the lexical space of the text serve as a reflection of certain fragments of the holistic image of the world, realized ... in various cultural codes” (Sulimenko, 2009: 49).

It is important to note that the semantic field is formed by groups of lexemes within a separate language “taking into account its national and cultural identity; the semantic field is knowledge of the language, words and their meanings” (Ufimtseva, 2020: 138).

The lexical system of any language has a field that is a nuclear-peripheral organization, which can be traced in the stratification according to chronological, national, social and functional-stylistic features. As for literary text, “forming the basis of the linear unfolding of the text, the nuclear-peripheral structure of the elements and blocks of the dictionary system outlines the boundaries of the global image that can be perceived by the addressee based on his knowledge of the world and the system of intra-textual connections” (Chudinov, 2001: 63). Thus, the study of the lexico-semantic field *migrant* will allow us to establish the functional and pragmatic features of the linguistic means constituting this linguistic and cultural image in the novels by Jean Kwok “Girl in translation” and Maxim D. Shrayer “Waiting for America”.

During the analysis of dictionary definitions, the following universal content was identified: “a person who left his former place of residence (most often his homeland) and arrived in another (foreign) country, locality”. Based on criteria such as high frequency of use, generality of meaning and general acceptance, we have identified the “migrant” lexeme (9 use cases) as the core of the lexical and semantic field, which denotes the subject of the migration process in the most generalized form.

2.2 The center / (nuclear) zone

The central (nuclear) zone of the lexico-semantic field *migrant* includes lexical units with a small number of differential semantic features that reveal certain additional characteristics of a multi-layered concept by its nature. So, for example, “emigrant” (8 use cases) and “immigrant” (7) lexemes containing additional components of the meaning – “leaving the country forever” and “arriving in a new country for permanent residence” turn out to be close in meaning. These two lexemes are regularly found in both novels, since in relation to different secondary characters and their own worldview, main characters – migrants alternately feel a great connection with both their homeland, and the country they arrived (the USA). It also highlights the contradictory essence of the migrant’s image, which often feels a split personality due to belonging to two different cultures.

Thus, in lexicographic descriptions of the semantic content of the lexeme “refugee” (73 use cases in Shrayer’s novel), which also refers to the nuclear zone, we have found the following additional semantic features: forced migration in order to avoid any danger or persecution. The frequency of this unit use allows us to conclude that it is the center of the lexical and semantic field in the novel by M. Shrayer. That is, the basic meaning is supplemented with information that the change of residence is forced and is due to political, religious, economic, ethnic or other reasons, war or catastrophe, while the use of this lexeme by the author serves to reveal the emotional dominant of fear and hopelessness characteristic of the protagonist’s feelings. The proposed interpretation also allows us to talk about the success of this process. M. Shrayer describes the situation of Jews in the Soviet Union, when they felt a lack of opportunities for self-realization in the USSR, and J. Kwok describes the main characters’ attempt to avoid the crisis in Hong Kong.

Another lexemes – “departee” (1) and “escapee” (1) – are not often used in modern American English. They are synonymous to “emigrant”, that is, they mean leaving the homeland. “Escapee” has the additional meaning of flight, hasty departure, as well as attempts to avoid any difficulties. Some dictionaries note that “departee” has been used in the language relatively recently, since about 1943 as a borrowing from the French language. M. Shrayer uses this lexeme as an allusion to the historical episode of emigration from Russia to France, emphasizing the similarity of situations: unwillingness to put up with the current political system, migration primarily not with the aim of finding a better life, but as an escape from problems at home.

We have also assigned to the central zone such units of the lexico-semantic field that have certain differential features with dominance in the meaning of the common semantic component. In general, the differential components of the meanings reflect the nature and cause of migration, and also introduce additional connotative shades of meaning, such as dislike, disapproval or regret. The following units made up this segment of the field: “refusenik” (14), “dissident” (4), “émigré” (2), “foreigner” (2), “stateless person” (1), “wanderer” (1), “defects” (1), “martyr” (1). The most interesting are the cultural and pragmatic specifics of these lexemes.

Thus, the word “refusenik” is a borrowing of the Russian lexeme «отказник» – “otkaznik” (M. Schroyer explains this in detail). The term was used to denote a typical Soviet reality – Soviet citizens who were refused to leave the USSR. The Merriam Explanatory Dictionary also notes that the term was used mainly in relation to Soviet emigrants, especially Jews. The lexeme has a clear national and chronological marking and is used in relation to immigrants from the USSR who tried to get permission to leave the country (sometimes for a very long time. For example, in the case of the main character of the novel, for nine years).

Lexeme “dissident” was included in the lexical and semantic field for two reasons. Firstly, in the mentality of immigrants from the USSR (M. Schroyer belongs to them), dissidence is closely related to emigration. Secondly, the attitude of a dissident, i.e. a citizen who disagrees with the current state of things, political or religious system, way of life, is the basis for a change of residence, which happens to the family of the protagonist in Schroyer’s novel. The word is of Latin origin, has neutral connotation and widely used in modern English.

The lexeme “émigré”, which characterizes an emigrant for political reasons, is rather interesting in terms of lingua-culture. This word, borrowed from the French language, is a somewhat ennobled. It is used by the author in an ironic sense in an episode of his comparison with Nabokov, where the author wants to classify himself as an elite class of Russian emigration.

The lexeme “foreigner” reveals connections with other lexical and semantic fields, but it is often used by both authors to demonstrate their “strange”, “alien” origin. A wide range of readers understands this word, which allows the authors to convey the idea that despite the change of residence, the characters still belong to another society and another culture.

The process of adapting characters to a new place goes through a stage when the homeland has already been lost, and the new country has not yet become native. This idea is verbalized through the lexeme “stateless (people)”. This lexeme is found in both authors. The basic meaning of this unit is the absence of belonging to any nationality or statehood. The period of new documents registration for the main characters stretches for an impressive period, which makes them analyze their status in a new country, worry about it, eventually coming to the conclusion that they have no nationality.

The lexeme “wanderer” used by M. Schroyer in an episode where he describes the illusory and uncertain nature of his future, emphasizing the lack of a specific purpose of moving, feeling it as an escape from an uncomfortable environment in search of something new. This component of the meaning can be found in the dictionary: “someone wandering aimlessly”. In American lingua-culture, human activity and achievement of practical results in life are highly valued. Here, the author adds a note of sentimentality to the image of his character precisely due to such a component of meaning as the “aimlessness” of his actions, namely migration, thereby verbalizing such signs of his condition as loss and alienation.

The lexeme “defect” it also emphasizes the fact of moving from one side or point of view to another, it can be used in relation to different concepts, not only to migration, but also to changing jobs, transition from one set of attitudes and ideals to another. The etymology of the word also emphasizes the change of mood in relation to the original ideals and the loss of loyalty to them in favor of the new side.

The period of adaptation of the characters to new environment is associated with various difficulties: poverty, poor knowledge of the language, lack of housing, national stereotypes,

misunderstanding of others, loneliness. Characters endure all these hardships in the hope of a bright future, thereby sacrificing their present. The image of an emigrant as a victim is verbalized with the help of the lexeme “martyr”, embodying the idea of sacrifice for the sake of certain beliefs.

2.3 The periphery

Lexemes that reveal a less pronounced semantic similarity, we attributed to the periphery of the lexico-semantic field *migrant*. They have a large number of differential semes, and associatively interact with the rest of the components of the field; they can also enter adjacent fields (Fig.1). By associativity we mean “the potential and universal ability of lexical units to evoke associations in the minds of native speakers with the language system, the world of concepts and phenomena of the surrounding reality” (Babenko, 2004: 26). Thus, the features distinguished in their semantics are also additional components that characterize the image of a migrant: origin, social status, feelings, appearance, features of external evaluation, attitude to the motherland, stages of life, memories. When interpreting the units of the lexicosemantic field periphery, we are dealing with a pragmatic interpretation of the understanding of meaning, implying the allocation of information that is significant to the addressee. We also emphasize that in this paper we are talking about the disclosure of the textual meaning of the word. A literary text as an object of research has the potential to extract a meaningful maximum, as well as associative characteristics of the meaning of lexemes (Babenko, 2004: 27).

The picture of the writer’s world is anthropocentric, subjective in nature, which is expressed primarily in the choice of lexical means, where the inner world of the author is actualized in his characteristic artistic manner in a figurative form, “where the surrounding reality is reflected and subjectively refracted” (Bolotnova, 2007: 20).

Thus, such properties of the author’s individual cognitive system as “the subjective creative nature of aesthetic world modeling, secondary reflection of knowledge about the world and artistic images in the process of the author’s “linguistic” activity integrity, consistency, variability and indirect connection with reality” have a great influence on the formation of the writer’s associative series (Bolotnova, 2007: 21).

Using the continuous sampling method, we have identified 93 units included in the close and distant periphery of the semantic field *migrant*. Thus, lexemes reflecting the emotional and evaluative component of the worldview of writers-migrants have become the most frequent on the near periphery of the field, antonyms of the central meaning and their derivatives are also included (11 lexemes and 82 use cases in total): *fresh off the boat, Chinese, Soviet, Jew, local, citizen, American, friend, alien, other, different*. These units are subjective associative in nature, based on the cognitive picture of the writer’s world and reflecting life experience and value system.

In the novel by J. Kwok the main character often feels insecure because she does not know the local rules of behavior, so she wants to adapt as quickly as possible and tries to avoid situations in which she behaves as if she had just recently arrived from China – *fresh off the boat* (2 use cases). This phrase is a culturally labeled metaphorical description of the way Chinese emigrants of that time came to the United States – across the ocean, emphasizing only their short stay in America. The character is called “fresh off the boat” by her fellow countrymen who came to the USA earlier and thereby point

out to her inappropriateness and alienness in this environment. The use of such expressive means significantly increases the intensity of the impact on the reader.

New semantic nuances are introduced into the image of a migrant by antonyms - lexical units that denote local residents in the novels, to whom visitors are opposed in many ways. The authors oppose the migrant and the residents ("*citizen*", "*local*"), who, unlike migrants, enjoy a guarantees from the state, loyalty to the government, as well as historical territorial belonging to the motherland. In this case, contrast is used by writers as the main type of nomination, bringing such an opposition to the status of a cross-cutting theme of the work, its leitmotif, actualizing the contrast of the characters' perception of the world. Thus, local residents are opposed to migrants, revealing belonging to the following groups: *luxurious – miserable, free – trapped, rich – poor, legal – illegal*, where Americans belong to the first category, and migrants belong to the second.

To our opinion, the distant periphery includes lexemes that are a part of other lexical and semantic fields and correlate with other thematic aspects of the author's cognitive system adapting to the new socio-cultural environment. This associative space can be divided into seven main groups:

1. Homeland: *China, Hong Kong, USSR, Moscow, ancestors, tradition, family, neighborhood, neighborhood, home, language, saying, familiar, typical.*

The analysis of these units showed that the concept of "homeland" plays an important role in the migrant's cognitive system, archetypically opposed to "foreign land", associated with such concepts as traditions, home, language, and also expressed by lexemes denoting geographical location. This concept has a high culturally significant value in the migrant's world picture, and in most cases has positive connotations, defining the linguistic and cultural specifics of the migrant image.

2. Negative emotions: *disappointment, terrified, nostalgia, homesick, lonely, fear.*

The sphere of emotions seems to be a very complex area to describe linguistic and cultural specifics due to the subjective and individual author's form of reflection and evaluation of the objective world. Nevertheless, analyzing the emotional state of the characters in the process of their adaptation to a new environment, the dominant emotion can be identified as sadness from parting with the homeland, beloved, the usual way of life, as well as unfulfilled dreams and disappointment.

3. Hardship: *poverty, poor, hungry, need, money, debt, cheap, expensive, to afford, luxurious, slum, dirty, cold, illness, ice, freezing, limit, help, fighter.*

The characters of both novels experience the strongest material need and compare their destitution with the luxury of Americans. The individual author's association of J. Kwok when describing the stage of life in America immediately after the character's migration is the lexeme "cold", as well as its derivatives and synonyms that convey to the reader a physical sense of discomfort experienced by the character.

4 Path: *life, to go, to start, to manage, decision, school, to study, road, route, tour, to move, to leave, to travel, to escape, to change, force, strength, to reach, to follow.*

The life of a migrant is determined by his movement, change of residence, and search for the right path in life, which is clearly expressed in the semantics of these lexical units. At the same time,

the development seems to be something complicated, full of obstacles and difficulties, which requires moral and physical strength, as well as courage.

5. Time: *present, future, past, back.*

For the migrants' perception of the world, as well as for autobiographical works in general, a linear model of time is typical, when events seem to be "strung" in their sequence. Life is divided into "before" and "after". The past life is completed and gone irrevocably; the future life is absolutely unknown.

6. Memory: *to remember, mind, memory, to forget, record, photograph, bag, suitcase, baggage, trunk.*

Characters regain their memories of the past through interaction with objects that played a big role during their migration, as well as through other details that can symbolize what they experienced, thereby realizing this indissoluble inner connection of the characters with their homeland.

7. Hope: *hope, dream, luck, better life, ambition, expectation, aim, surprise, new impression, prayer, goddess.*

The linguistic consciousness of migrants is characterized by the dominance of emotional and sensory perception of the surrounding world, which largely determines the outcome of events in life. The main characters feel the power to achieve the impossible and realize their wildest dreams of a better life in a new country, if their actions are preceded by the presence of hope. The subject of hope is America as a kind of ideal condition for a happy life.

3. Distributive-syntagmatic connections of lexical units in semantic field *migrant*

The description of the lexemes included in the semantic field does not fully reflect the complex and ambivalent structure of the concept, since a certain part of the information is not presented in dictionaries. In this regard, we found it necessary to analyze the distributive-syntagmatic connections of lexemes representing the concept migrant, that is, to study their typical language environment or typical lexical compatibility. The meaning "change of residence" is the main significative sign of the migrant image, which is expressed in a syntagmatic connection with the verbs denoting this action.

Based on the analysis of dictionaries, we classified the verbs as follows:

1. Removal without return: *to leave for good, to say goodbye forever, to emigrate.*
2. Removal caused by danger: *to escape, to defect, to exile, to get out, to smuggle out.*
3. Removal with the hope of a better life: *to be on the threshold of a new life, to stay at the doorstep of the West, to bound for (America), to make Aliya, to start a new life.*
4. Moving in space: *to travel, to rove, to wander.*
5. Departure: *to leave, to depart.*

Groups of verbs above allow us to conclude that in the American lingua-culture, there are the following additional signs of the migrant's image that explain the nature of his migration: "the presence of danger in his life at home, the hope of improving living conditions in a new country, a departure

without return". Such units, as *to enter* and *at the doorstep* emphasize that the removal is only an entry into a new life, a threshold or even a border that the character has yet to cross in anticipation of a happy future. The expression *to make Aliya* is also rather interesting. It is used with some violation of the traditional transcription for American linguistic culture - Aliyah. The meaning of "Aliyah", which can be translated from Hebrew as "ascent" or "climbing", is usually used to refer to the return of Jews to their historical homeland in Israel. However, in the novel it is also used in the occasional meaning of moving to the USA as a kind of "ascent" for the protagonist's family.

We also analyzed the typical environment of the lexical units that make up the center of the semantic field, namely: *immigrant, emigrant, refugee, departee, escapee*. The analysis of syntagmatic connections of these lexemes showed that in typical combinations the lexemes are connected with words included in the following lexico-semantic fields:

– Nationality and origin: *Chinese, Jewish, Soviet, Russian, Egyptian, Indian, from Pakistan, from Odessa*
i.g.: an immigrant from Odessa (Shrayer, 2007: 89); most Chinese immigrants lived in Chinatown (Kwok, 2010: 277). Such clarifications are decisive for migrants, helping them to identify "natives" and "aliens".

– Community: *group, crowd, thousands, several, row, town of*
i.g.: We are fortunate to have such privacy in this town of refugees (Shrayer, 2007: 86). Quantitative characteristics are used by the authors to represent migrants as a kind of impersonal mass occupying a secondary position in society in which our heroes are looking for their place.

– Age: *my age, seventy-three-year-old, old, young*
i.g.: a refugee my age (Shrayer, 2007: 65). These explicit descriptions are used in the text for the most complete transmission of information about the character.

– Movement specificity: *come, escape, leave, bound for, arrive, travel, torrent, outflow, leave for good, defect, depart, emigrate, say goodbye forever*
i.g.: We actually left for good... We're emigrants (Shrayer, 2007: 46). These lexemes serve to explicate the attitude of the characters to their relocation, in particular, the conviction of the irreversibility, the forced nature of this action.

– Assistance and social adaptation: *dormitory, visas, asylum, Aid Society Community, standard, center, status, grapevine*
i.g.: Ma meant that it was below acceptable living standards (Kwok, 2010: 36).

– Everyday life: *living, hostel, barbershop, family, time, parlor*
i.g.: Tyrrenian beach with its fine blacks and was our refugee parlor, library, and newsroom (Shrayer, 2007: 54). A detailed description of everyday life is designed to emphasize that the migration status determines the entire existence of a character in a new country and affects the place of residence, pastime and the environment.

– Feelings and personal characteristics: *terrified, romance, anxiety, gossip, thirsty, modern*
i.g.: constant anxiety that haunted me (Kwok, 2010: 208). Lexemes of this category are typical for autobiographical literature, allowing writers to show their characters "from the inside", as if penetrating into the mind, soul and directly showing what happened to them at one time or another.

The analysis of the compatibility of the selected lexemes allows us to conclude that the image of a migrant is related to cognitive characteristics expressed in appropriate contexts. Thus, we can say that in the conceptual content of meaning there are such semantic features as “migrant nationality”, “large number”, “flow”, “need for help”, “social integration”, “migrant community” and “migrant life”. In other words, migrants arrange their lives in a new way on the territory of the United States, while the whole surrounding reality acquires a national character (the nationality of other migrants is indicated, national communities appear, these characteristics become informative for the main characters). At the first stage, the characters need help in adapting to a new environment, which is expressed in the mention of emotions such as “fear”, “excitement”, etc. The process of adaptation is impossible in isolation, so migrants organize their communities and gathering places, thereby satisfying their social and cultural hunger.

4. Conclusion

Modeling the lexical and semantic field allows us to see that the linguistic and cultural image of a migrant is rather recognizable image of a person whose main extra-linguistic characteristic is the change of residence place. Additional linguistic and cultural features of this image include: the forced nature of the removal, the feeling of irresistible difficulties and fear at home, self-perception as a victim in these circumstances. The core and center of the lexico-semantic field is formed by the lexeme “migrant”, as well as its synonyms and derivatives *immigrant, emigrant, refugee, departee, escapee, refusenik, dissident, émigré, foreigner, stateless person, wanderer, defect, martyr*. The belonging of these lexemes to the field is of a general linguistic nature. The following units were assigned to the close periphery, reflecting the features of the individual author's picture of the writer's world, his life experience and value system: *fresh off the boat, Chinese, Soviet, Jew, local, citizen, American, friend, alien, other, different*. The units of the distant periphery have a subjective associative character. They were included in the following associative groups: *homeland, negative emotions, hardship, path, time, memory, hope*.

The analysis of the field components showed that the image of a migrant is internally contradictory and multidimensional, its key contradiction is due to the choice he made between his homeland and the USA. Among the implicated features of this image, we highlighted the need to organize a different way of life in a new territory for a migrant. In American lingu-a-culture, moving from homeland to the United States is perceived as a fact contributing to the improvement of living conditions. The USA appears to be a refuge territory where migrants may find their salvation. However, the process of adaptation takes some time, it is associated with need and deprivation, requires support from fellow countrymen, because it is impossible in isolation. Communication in the national congregation also gives certain linguistic and cultural features to this image, which is expressed in the characteristic vocabulary.

The adaptation models described by Yu. Borev (2007) are reflected in the lexical composition of these fields: the features of the adaptation model are verbalized in such associative groups as “Hope” and “Time”, which include lexemes that actualize the migration goals for the main characters in the novels, the significance of the American Dream and the length of time needed by the characters to find their place in the USA. The features typical of the cosmopolitan model, which implies the ability of a migrant to find his place in any country of the world, are emphasized by the authors due to the

lexemes included in the group "Path". Semantic connection with the nostalgic migration model is revealed by such lexical groups as "Homeland", "Negative emotions", "Hardship".

References

- Babenco, Ludmila. 2004. *Philological analysis of the text*. Fundamentals of theory, principles and aspects of analysis. Moscow.
- Boelhower, William Q. 1981. *The Immigrant Novel as Genre*. MELUS. Vol. 8. Iss. 1. 3-13.
- Bolotnova, Nina. 2007. *Philological analysis of the text*. Moscow
- Borev, Yuri. 2007. *Emigration and literature*. http://www.independentacademy.net/science/library/borev_emigrazija.html (accessed 21.10.2021)
- Cambridge dictionary <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/migrant> (accessed 21.10.2021).
- Chudinov, Anatoli. 2001. *Russia in a metaphorical mirror: Cognitive research of political metaphor (1991-2000)*. Yekaterinburg.
- Hirschman, Charles. 2007. *The Impact of Immigration on American Society: Looking Backward to the Future*. <https://items.ssrc.org/border-battles/the-impact-ofimmigration-on-american-society-looking-backward-to-the-future/> (accessed 21.10.2021).
- Illegal immigration, Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illegal_immigration (accessed 21.10.2021).
- Karaulov, Yuri. 1976. *General and Russian ideography*. Moscow.
- Kwok, Jean. 2010. *Girl in Translation*. NY: Riverhead Books
- Merriam webster <https://www.merriam-webster.com/> (accessed 21.10.2021).
- Novikov, Leo. 2011. *Sketch of the semantic field*. Bulletin of the RUDN. Series: Theory of Language. Semiotics. Semantics. No. 2. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/eskiz-semanticheskogo-polya> (accessed 21.10.2021)
- Pokrovsky, Michael. 2019 [1959]. *Selected works on linguistics*. Moscow
- Rosenwald, Lawrence. 2008. *Multilingual America*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Schlund-Vials, Cathy J. 2018. *Immigration and the United States: Immigrant Writing and Ethnic American Literature. Immigrant and Ethnic-Minority Writers since 1945*. Leiden: Brill, Rodopi, 463-498.
- Sulimenko, Nadezhda. 2009. *Text and aspects of its lexical analysis*. Moscow.
- Shrayer, Maxim D. 2007. *Waiting for America: A Story of Emigration*. New York: Siracuse.
- Ufimtseva, Anna. 2020. *The experience of studying vocabulary as a system: based on the material of the English language*. Moscow.