

## INTERJECTIONAL CODE-SWITCHING IN RUSSIAN-ENGLISH BILINGUALS

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The current study aims to provide an in-depth interdisciplinary description of such a complex phenomenon as Russian-English code-switching to determine the main characteristics of the process of adaptation of English-origin interjectional utterances into the speech of L1 Russian speakers. Studying this process will help me gain a better understanding of the pragmatic aspect of Russian-English interjectional code-switching. Of particular interest in this study, therefore, are native Russian speakers' language attitudes and linguistic identities, and the influence that code-switching has on their language use. In order to address the research gaps in the extant body of knowledge on this topic, the current study presents a comprehensive and cross-disciplinary approach to the scrutiny of code-switched interjections within the framework of bilingualism studies. To answer the research questions, I plan to review a substantial amount of literature connected with the study's topic and undertake the linguistic ethnography research approach to investigate the peculiarities of language use and language attitudes of a particular group of Russian-English bilingual speakers. This study will contribute to the extension of the theoretical and practical framework of knowledge on Russian-English bilingualism and code-switching.

Keywords: language contact, code-switching, interjections, Russian-English, bilingualism.

One of the most fundamental features that all naturalistic languages possess is their ability to interact with each other and change their inherent systems based on that interaction. In this regard, languages can have considerable influence on other languages and change their inner structure on a variety of linguistic levels. That type of influence or interaction that occurs between or among a given number of languages is most frequently referred to as cross-linguistic. One of the most self-evident types of cross-linguistic interaction between languages tends to occur when bilingual speakers use elements from both their first language (L1) and second language (L2) in the process of communication. This type of interaction is referred to as code-switching and is based on the unassimilated use of words or phrases from one language while speaking another. Code-switching is opposed to lexical borrowing, a process by which words undergo certain adaptation into the recipient language. As has been said, code-switching is a phenomenon characteristic of bilingual speakers, which is why it is important to reiterate the closeness of connections between bilingualism and code-switching. In bilingual discourse, there are a large number of linguistic elements that can be shared across languages in terms of code-switching. This study focuses on a special type of language content which is characterized by a

relatively complex inherent nature in practically any language – interjections. Interjections are linguistic devices employed for the purpose of helping individuals express their emotions and/or affective state [6]. Interjections are characterized by a relatively high degree of linguistic complexity which has attracted a lot of scholarly attention from linguists and a vast array of adjacent-field researchers in recent years, but the problem is that interjections were only viewed from one-language perspective [14, 19]. What still remains an under-researched area in language studies is the cross-linguistic use of interjections as a means of expressing affective state [5].

The languages whose cross-linguistic use of interjections will be considered in the given study are Russian as a native language and English as a second language. I have chosen these two particular languages for the reason that I myself am a native speaker of Russian (which is not completely true, since my nationality is Kazakh, but Russian is the first language I acquired), and a proficient speaker of English. Furthermore, this study will focus on the use of English-origin interjections in Russian, and I am planning to consider the Russian-language perspective on the process of code-switching between the two languages, as I clearly have more knowledge of Russian than that of English. Thus, as a bilingual

speaker of Russian and English, I have always noticed myself and other bilinguals of this type using words or phrases from English in Russian. Among those words, interjections were most frequently encountered (e.g., *вай* 'wow', *хэй* 'hey', *ау* 'ouch'). The multilevel linguistic adaptation of these English-origin interjections in Russian is what has been of interest to me for a long time, which is why this study can be considered a long-gestating project finally fulfilled.

As has been mentioned, Russian-English bilingual discourse is characterized by the use of English-origin interjections in the speech of bilingual speakers, which serves as the evidence that code-switching is a very popular speaking habit [17]. However, the general linguistic peculiarities of this interjection-based type of code-switching between Russian and English still remain in need of deeper exploration. Thus, the given study aims to provide a comprehensive description of Russian-English code-switching with a view of determining the principal characteristics of the integration of English-origin interjections into the system of the Russian language. These characteristics will be mostly determined in the course of the review of the literature. What is more, as Russian-English bilingual speakers' language use is characterized by a high degree of code-switching, the process of adaptation of these cross-linguistic interjectional utterances most obviously involves certain alterations in L1-Russian speakers' linguistic identities and language attitudes. Therefore, the current study also aims to determine what those alterations are and exactly what influence it is that code-switching has on native language competence on the whole. The current study will provide a general review of the problems of Russian-English code-switchers' identities and attitudes, but these problems are to be addressed mostly in the actual process of data analysis, upon the completion of which I plan to build my hypotheses.

The research questions this study aims to answer are the following:

1) How and on what levels is interjection-based code-switching manifested in the emotional expression of Russian-English bilingual speakers?

2) What is the influence of interjectional code-switching on the linguistic identities and language attitudes of L1-Russian speakers?

The research questions given above will be answered through comprehensive and interdisciplinary scrutiny of the traditional and contemporary theoretical frameworks of Russian-English bilingualism, which will be supplemented by subsequent implementation of the ethnographic qualitative research approach aimed at determining the degree of influence that interjectional code-switching has on the patterns and parameters of language use, linguistic identities and attitudes of a particular group of Russian-English bilingual speakers.

As a comprehensive and interdisciplinary investigation, the current study will serve as a contribution to the ongoing research conducted on Russian-English bilingualism and code-switching. One of the possible major limitations of this study is a relatively small number of potential participants whose language use characteristics are to be studied, as the given research setting, a university in the southern U.S., is not abundant in native speakers of Russian. Another limitation is associated with the research emphasis which is placed solely on the qualitative aspects of the phenomenon in question, while there certainly needs to be a separate part of this research conducted in relation to the quantitative parameters of the participants' language use. Furthermore, as the given paper is simply a proposal at this stage, it consists of only an introduction, a literature review, and a tentative methodology section.

First and foremost, it is important to discuss the general characteristics of the phenomenon of Russian-English bilingualism before delving deeper into the main characteristics of the adaptation of English-origin interjectional utterances into the system of the Russian language, and studying the influence that this interjection-based type of code-switching has on the language-associated identities and attitudes of native speakers of Russian.

It is common knowledge that in Russia English is considered as one of the major foreign languages both in the educational system and the sphere of intercultural and international communication. The popularity of English in Russia has given rise to a large number of bilingual speakers, who consider English to be a

*lingua franca* in Russia [15]. Furthermore, the degree of integration of English into all spheres of life of native Russian speakers has become so high that the interaction of these two languages results in nativization of English in Russia. Thus, according to Proshina, there has even been substantial debate on the existence of a special semi-variety of English – Russian English, which is based on the novel linguistic paradigm called World Englishes, introduced by Kachru. Speakers of this hypothetical variety do not imitate speaking pure British or American English. Instead, they deviate from the native English standards to develop an unprecedented linguistic norm [15].

As the interaction between Russian and English is one of language contact and change, it is most obviously characterized by a high degree of borrowing. It is apparent that this process is contact-induced, since it comes into being in the course of contact between the two languages. The given process, borrowing, is the integration of foreign linguistic elements into a given group's native language [18]. In the process of borrowing, these elements are taken from the donor language, in this particular case – English, and subsequently introduced into the recipient language, Russian. According to Janurik [8], whose research was aimed at studying the process of integration of English loanwords into the linguistic system of Russian, the adaptation of borrowed lexical material results in its active use not only by Russian-English bilingual speakers, but also by monolingual L1-Russian speakers. Janurik's study considers the main tendencies of linguistic adaptation of anglicisms in the Russian language, among which are orthographic, phonological, morphological and semantic patterns of integration of borrowings [10, 11]. Excluding the analysis of fully assimilated words of English origin in the Russian language for the reason that they cannot reflect the process of consecutive multilevel linguistic adaptation, his study focused solely on words that have recently entered Russian or are currently in the process of doing so [16]. Furthermore, Janurik considered essential the discussion of the social contexts and roles that monolingual and bilingual speakers develop and perform in the process of adaptation of English words into Russian, which is why his study is also of sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic nature.

Pakerys [13], on the other hand, focused on a solely morphological analysis of borrowings. According to his study, they undergo a number of changes in the process of becoming integrated into the recipient language. The application of derivational morphology in the course of that integration, as one of those changes, is a complex linguistic process. To address its complexity, Pakerys came up with three types of derivational adaptation: substitution, addition, and truncation [17]. Importantly, the process of derivational adaptation of loanwords is either optional or obligatory, based on which particular language is in question. In Russian, as a language rich in derivational morphology, English loanwords have a capacity to undergo affixation-based adaptation.

Before discussing how interjections of English origin appear in L1-Russian speech, it is important to discuss the main characteristics of code-switching between Russian and English. A comprehensive and interdisciplinary account of the phenomenon of Russian-English code-switching was provided by Sichyova. According to her study that adheres to a historical and language-in-action perspective rooted in language contact/change and bilingualism studies, Russian-English code-switching has become an important part of the bilingual discourse strategies in Russia. Furthermore, Sichyova assumes that code-switching strategies depend on the choice of a specific social context which would be most appropriate for a given linguistic situation. English is therefore considered by her to be a supplementary or auxiliary language in certain social contexts, in that it helps facilitate successful communication in both bilingual English-Russian and monolingual Russian-speaking communities.

As in and between other languages, Russian-English code-switching is characterized by the presence of two major structural types. The first type, intrasentential code-switching, occurs within the scope of one sentence, while the second one, intersentential, is encountered between or across sentences. These two structural types reflect the close relationship between code-switching and borrowing [2]. As has been mentioned, in the process of switching to another language, a bilingual speaker uses its elements holistically and in complete correspondence to the linguistic norms of that language. In the process of borrowing, on the other hand, there is a high

degree of multilevel linguistic adaptation of borrowed lexical items to the norms of the recipient language [11].

Hoffman [7] distinguishes the following seven fundamental communicative strategies of code-switching. The first one refers to a specific phenomenon or notion which is absent in one of the languages that a bilingual speaker uses in the course of code-switching. Through this strategy of code-switching, speakers tend to express their emotional state by means of another language [7]. For example, '*Oni polnostyu went bananas.*' ('They totally went bananas.'). In this case, intrasentential code-switching occurs, which is probably based on the fact that Russian lacks a direct equivalent of the idiomatic expression '*to go bananas*'. The current study considers the notions of emotionality and emotional or affective expression as crucial to code-switching between the given languages.

The second strategy is implemented for the purpose of quoting famous expressions of literary or proverbial nature [7]. For instance, the famous English proverb 'Better later than never' is integrated into Russian only phonologically, preserving its original orthography, and is implemented only in terms of intersentential code-switching, since it represents a semantically holistic and structurally complete construction.

The third strategy is based on emphasis or being emphatic in relation to some phenomenon, entity or event. Although this strategy is closely connected with the previous and the following strategies, it acts as a separate one due to its focus on the emphatic nature of cross-linguistic use of words or phrases in bilingual discourse [7].

The fourth type is interjection-based, as it is connected with the intentional or unintentional use of interjections from another language in a speaker's native language [7]. For example, the English-origin interjection *wow*, which is assimilated into Russian only orthographically as *ay*. This study deals with this particular strategy of code-switching, whose peculiarities will be scrutinized later on in the paper, taking into consideration the aspects of emotionality pertaining to the first strategy given above.

The fifth strategy is implemented with a view of clarifying certain notions or concepts characteristic of the second language culture and not found in a speaker's native language. The repetition of the same utterance in two languages

is also used as a means of emphasizing a certain point made by the bilingual speaker [7].

The sixth strategy is closely associated with the previous one, but the main principle here is the use of elements from both languages with the purpose of increasing the intelligibility of the monolingual discourse for non-native speakers of a certain language [7]. In this particular case, for example, Russian speakers can produce one utterance in Russian and subsequently translate it into English. The given strategy might be used in the process of interaction with non-native speakers of Russian to communicate or explicate a certain message.

The seventh and last strategy is associated with different types of identity. Thus, through the use of elements from both languages, bilingual speakers tend to express their affiliation with a certain ethnic or social group [7]. The current study assumes that this type of code-switching has a considerable influence on the linguistic identity of any given bilingual code-switcher.

Out of the seven major strategies of code-switching given above, this study will focus only on the following three:

- 1) The use of English-origin interjections as a means of expression of the emotional state of the speaker in the process of code-switching between Russian and English;

- 2) Expression of the speaker's emotional state by referring to a certain phenomenon or notion absent in one of the languages. Of particular importance here is the concept of emotionality in code-switching;

- 3) Expression of the speaker's ethnic or social identity through code-switching. This study considers that this type of code-switching, on a par with the two given above, dramatically influences the bilingual code-switcher's linguistic identity.

The main peculiarities of Russian-English code-switching presented, now is the appropriate time to discuss code-switched interjections as a means of expression of emotions in bilingual discourse, which is the main focus of this study. However, before considering the details of interjection-based code-switching between Russian and English, it is important to consider interjections and their inherent capacity to convey emotions and emotionality.

Thus, Ameka [1] considers bilingual speakers as agents for the diffusion of linguistic content across languages, namely, discourse markers and

interjections. The main focus of his research is on interjections as a special type of language content that can be spread across languages. Ameka also considers the problems which are closely connected with the phenomena of affective expression and interjectional emotionality. These problems include the ever-varying degree of translatability of interjections across different languages and the pragmatic aspect of cross-linguistic analyses of interjectional emotionality. Considering the influence that historical pragmatics has had on the linguistic scrutiny of interjectional emotive expression, his research aims to determine what it is exactly that gives rise to interjections [1].

Pavlenko [14] views interjections as emotion-laden words present in the bilingual mental lexicon. In her overview of recent studies on the bilingual expression of emotionality, she considers the contribution that emotionality makes to code-switching and language choice in bilingual conversations. The author argues for the existence of three types or principles of linguistic modification of the extant framework of the bilingual mental lexicon. The first one involves word categories and considers emotion and emotion-laden words as a distinct word class in the mental lexicon. The second one involves concepts and conceptual representations and is based on the idea that notions of emotionality vary across different languages. The third one involves emotionality as such and posits that it is an important part of the bilingual mental lexicon. Her research also demonstrates the ways in which emotionality affects code-switching and language choice in monolingual and bilingual speakers. In that regard, Pavlenko posits that emotionality governs the speaker's choice of such utterances as discourse markers and interjections in the bilingual mental lexicon. This choice is based on the corresponding sociocultural and linguistic context, which is why code-switching between such languages as Russian and English can be characterized by the employment of various society- and culture-specific emotion-laden concepts and lexical items, among which one can find interjections [14].

Ayçiçeği and Harris [3] discuss the bilingual mind's ability to recall and recognize emotion words. Their research encompasses the procedures of lexical retrieval of emotion words in bilingual speakers. Among such procedures are the analysis

and the assessment of emotionality effects incorporated in the emotive lexicon of a first versus second language. This comparison is made with a view of determining whether memory probes may be useful for the assessment of emotionality in bilinguals. One of their findings, which is the most relevant to my study, is that emotion-memory effects were found in both the first and second language, and indeed were stronger in the L2 [3]. This way of thinking resonates with Schrauf's approach mentioned above. In other words, code-switched interjections of English origin integrated into Russian may be characterized by a deeper emotional capacity than native Russian interjections.

Goddard [6] considers the linguistic and extra-linguistic roles and functions, semantic and pragmatic interpretations, and cross-linguistic variability of interjectional utterances. The main purpose of his research is to reemphasize the importance of scrutiny of interjections as a unique and universal type of linguistic content by virtue of presenting an interdisciplinary research agenda for the study of their cross-linguistic applicability. Focusing on English, Cantonese, and Polish, Goddard's analysis of the examples revealed that none of the interjectional utterances in question had a semantically and functionally identical counterpart in any of the three languages [6]. The main finding of his study is that interjectional utterances are semantically tractable and constitutive of emotionality and emotive expression through language. Thus, it is once again possible to assume that English-origin interjections are integrated into Russian by code-switchers due to the fact that they convey ideas semantically different from the native Russian ones.

Wharton [19] presents an overview of the advantages and disadvantages of the two historically different linguistic approaches to interjections. The first one viewed them as part of the language, while the second one considered them to be non-words denoting affective states. The main purpose of his research is to develop a new approach to the linguistic scrutiny of interjectional utterances which would take into consideration the insights of previous approaches. He aims to answer three main research questions: 1) What do interjections communicate? 2) How do interjections communicate? 3) Are interjections part of the

language? [19]. His findings reveal that interjections communicate attitudinal information related to the emotional state of the speaker. As they are partially natural and partially coded, they communicate that type of information at certain points within a naturally coded continuum. Wharton considers interjections not to be part of the language inasmuch as they are independent from the mental grammar [19]. Based on his way of thinking, it is possible to assume that if the process of code-switching revolves around the cross-linguistic use of words, and interjections are not words as such, there might be a completely different process in play.

Having reviewed the literature on code-switching between Russian and English, it is now possible to answer the first research question guiding this study:

***How and on what levels is interjection-based code-switching manifested in the emotional expression of Russian-English bilingual speakers?***

First of all, it is the notion of emotionality that directs the code-switcher's selection of interjectional utterances from the bilingual mental lexicon. This selection is based on a given sociocultural and linguistic context, which is why Russian-English code-switching can be described by the employment of various sociocultural emotion-laden concepts. Interjections of English origin may be used in the Russian language to convey emotion-laden concepts described by differing (lower or higher) levels of emotionality than those originally found in Russian. Furthermore, code-switched interjections may possess a more profound emotional capacity than original Russian interjections. Of particular importance to the analysis of code-switched interjections are the notions of concept comparability and concept encoding [20]. These notions can help identify the level of similarity or disparity of emotion-laden conceptual representations embedded into the hypothetically non-linguistic framework of interjections, and determine the relationships between similar or disparate concepts.

The second research question to be answered in the current study is presented below:

***What is the influence of interjectional code-switching on the language identities and language attitudes of L1-Russian speakers?***

The given question cannot be answered at this stage in the current study. To answer it as precisely as possible, it is necessary, first of all, to review literature on language identity and attitudes. Secondly, it is necessary to undertake a research approach to analyze these phenomena in close detail by collecting and interpreting data.

First language identity is a given speaker's self-identification with his or her native language and the group in which it is spoken or shared. Speakers develop this type of identity in the process of acquiring their native language. As any type of identity, first language identity can undergo certain transformations [9].

For instance, speakers of a particular language will find it difficult to identify themselves with a their native linguoethnic group if their L1 competence is affected by the extensive exposure to an L2. In this case, speakers will often identify themselves as bilingual and/or bi-cultural. However, they can also begin identifying themselves with the L2 language and culture, which can be considered as language attrition [12]. The evidence of this change is reflected directly in first language competence: if a speaker's first language skills tend to deteriorate, it is possible that their attitude to their native language is somehow altered. In that regard, language attitudes are also of importance in this study. Language attitudes are beliefs and opinions that speakers have in relation to their own native language, or a second/foreign language [12]. This study deals with bilingual speakers' attitudes towards their native language, Russian. These first language attitudes are closely connected with identity, which is why I plan to approach the two as one. Therefore, any evidence of certain alterations in L1-Russian speakers' attitudes to their native language will also be based on the way these speakers identify themselves language-wise. Considering the previously made statement that identity is rooted in language competence, what is to be mostly studied in terms of the methodological approach in this paper is the general linguistic ability of these speakers in their first language. I will also try to determine whether and how interjectional code-switching affects native Russian speakers' language attitudes and identity based on their language competence. The working hypothesis of this study is that cross-linguistic interjections as a means of expressing emotion interlingually can

affect the linguistic identity and attitudes of bilingual speakers in the course of extensive code-switching.

Importantly, as the information on language background and use, language identity and attitudes, and interjectional code-switching needs to be first elicited from the participants in the study, the second research question in its entirety will only be answered upon analyzing the data obtained in the course of implementation of the linguistic ethnography approach.

Connected with conceptual representations, language identities and attitudes are of primary importance in the current study. Specifically, I will look at first language identity of native speakers of Russian, and whether and how it is changed in the process of interjection-based Russian-English code-switching. A special emphasis is also placed on language attitudes of L1-Russian speakers. I will undertake the linguistic ethnography approach to determine whether these speakers' attitudes towards their native language undergo any changes in the course of code-switching.

In general, the research approach of ethnography aims to describe the characteristics or patterns of a culture-sharing group by means of participant observation [16]. One such group may be characterized by sharing the same culture or first language. The focus of ethnography is on culture and behavioral patterns, whereas linguistic ethnography concentrates primarily on language, though including culture-specific information in the analysis [4]. Linguistic ethnography is used in the current study to elicit information on language background and use, language identity and attitudes, and interjectional code-switching of bilingual Russian-English speakers.

The participants in this study will be native speakers of Russian who also speak English as a second language at advanced levels, which enables them to code-switch. There are no other specific criteria for the selection of the participants except for the ones given above. The research setting is a university in the southern U.S. Although this setting is not abundant in native speakers of Russian, all of the potential participants I have met or otherwise interacted with are perfect bilingual speakers with a high propensity for code-switching.

The first data collection method is participant observation. Thus, I intend to observe the patterns of language use of the participants with the purpose of identifying the presence of the following code-switching strategies:

- 1) The use of English-origin interjections as a means of expression of the emotional state of the speaker in the process of code-switching between Russian and English;

- 2) Expression of the speaker's emotional state by referring to a certain phenomenon or notion absent in one of the languages;

- 3) Expression of the speaker's ethnic or social identity through code-switching.

This will help me understand the general reasons for code-switching in the participants and how important is the concept of cross-linguistic emotionality in the process of use of English-origin interjectional utterances in L1-Russian speech. Based on the presence or absence of the given features in Russian-English bilingual speech, and their subsequent in-depth analysis, I will test my main hypothesis and determine whether or not cross-linguistic interjections as a means of expressing emotion interlingually can influence the linguistic identity and attitudes of bilingual speakers in the course of code-switching.

The second data collection method to be implemented is interview. I will conduct a series of semi-structured interviews with each of the participants to elicit the information on their language background, how they perceive their language abilities in Russian as their native language, and how the knowledge of English as a second language might influence their L1 competence. I will also place a special emphasis on interjectional code-switching and any reasons behind it. The interview questions with sample responses are given below:

1. How would you describe your current level of knowledge of your native language?

*Sample response:* I was born in Russia, and Russian is the first language that I acquired, so it's apparently my mother tongue. I believe I'm fully competent in it.

2. What other languages apart from Russian do you speak?

*Sample response:* I also speak English, French, and Spanish. And a little bit of German.

3. How would you describe your level of knowledge of these languages?

*Sample response:* My English level is Advanced, French – Upper-intermediate, and Spanish – Intermediate. Also, I can speak German on a conversational level. I'm also planning to study learn some Japanese.

4. Which of these do you think is your second language?

*Sample response:* My second language is English, because I can speak it fluently and without mistakes. So, I think I'm bilingual. I'm not showing off, but I think that pretty soon I'll be able to speak like a native speaker of English. There is nothing about English that I can find problematic for me in terms of learning. I've already been studying at an American university for three years, and I can effortlessly understand what native speakers of English are saying.

5. How would you describe your use of interjections while speaking Russian/English?

*Sample response:* I think that sometimes I use English interjections, but not always, when I speak to my friends who are also native speakers of Russian. As an example, I often use the English word *wow* to express surprise, but I think this one is actually a loanword.

6. How do you think the knowledge of English as a second language is affecting the way you speak Russian?

*Sample response:* I'm not sure that it affects my ability to speak Russian. I've always been a

fully competent speaker of Russian. That's why I can't say that any of the languages I know can on some level influence the way I speak Russian.

7. Can you describe the settings in which you use only Russian, only English, and both languages at the same time?

*Sample response:* I speak Russian with my family, English at the university, and both Russian and English with my friends and fellow students from Russia.

8. Please give any examples of English words or phrases you sometimes notice yourself using while speaking Russian.

*Sample response:* I often use the words *super*, *wow*, *absolutely*, *wonderful*.

In conclusion, this paper may require certain refinements of the methodological approach inasmuch as it is simply a proposal at this stage. The data obtained from both methods applied in this study will be holistically analyzed and interpreted. This will help me fulfill the main purpose of the linguistic ethnography approach I implement, which is describing the peculiarities of language use of a specific group of speakers. First, I will consider the information elicited through participant observation and analyze it, coding and categorizing the results. Secondly, I will interpret the data elicited from the interviews.

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## **ИНТЕРЪЕКЦИОННОЕ ПЕРЕКЛЮЧЕНИЕ КОДОВ В РЕЧИ РУССКО-АНГЛИЙСКИХ БИЛИНГВОВ**

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Данное исследование посвящено подробному междисциплинарному описанию сложного феномена русско-английского кодового переключения с целью выявления основных характеристик процесса адаптации англоязычных интеръекционных высказываний в речи носителей русского языка. Изучение данного процесса будет полезным в определении прагматического аспекта русско-английского междометийного кодового переключения. Следовательно, особое внимание в данной работе уделяется языковым установкам и лингвистической идентичности носителей русского языка, а также воздействию кодового переключения на использование ими языковых средств. С целью восполнения пробелов в существующей научной литературе по данной теме текущая работа основывается на всестороннем и междисциплинарном подходе к изучению природы смешанных междометийных высказываний в рамках исследований темы билингвизма. Основные вопросы статьи рассмотрены путём комплексного обзора литературы по данной теме и посредством применения метода лингвистической этнографии, направленного на изучение особенностей языковой деятельности и установок конкретной группы русско-английских билингвов. Данная работа является вкладом в расширение теоретико-практической базы знаний о русско-английском двуязычии и кодовом переключении.

Ключевые слова: языковой контакт, кодовое переключение, междометия, русско-английский, билингвизм.