

Table of contents

Acknowledgements	vii
Preface	ix
Introduction	1
 1. Russian immigration: The third wave	 4
Introduction	4
1.1. Who were they?	6
1.2. Why did they leave?	7
1.3. How did they leave?	9
1.4. Israel	12
1.5. United States	15
1.6. Germany	17
 2. Theoretical framework and methodology	 20
Introduction	20
2.1. Acculturation Theory	21
2.1.1. Acculturation framework (Berry 1990)	22
2.1.2. Acculturation framework: Adapted	25
2.1.4. Antecedents	26
2.1.5. Psychological acculturation	27
2.1.6. Acculturation consequences	28
2.1.7. Variables	29
2.2. Methodology	30
 3. "Prodigal children" of Mother Russia	 32
3.1. US	32
3.2. Israel	33
3.3. Germany	33
3.4. Socio-demographic background of the participants	33
3.4.1. Age	34
3.4.2. Sex	35
3.4.3. Nationality	35
3.4.4. Marital status	36
3.4.5. Place of origin	36
3.4.6. Education	37

3.5. Reasons for emigration	39
3.5.1. Economic and political crash of the 1990s	40
3.5.2. Political system	40
3.5.3. Anti-Semitism	41
3.5.4. Ethnic conflicts and saving sons from army service. .	41
3.5.5. For the sake of a better future for the children	42
3.5.6. "Mass madness"	42
3.6. Reasons for choosing their host country	42
3.7. Length of immigration	46
3.8. Employment	46
3.9. Hardships in immigration.	48
3.9.1. Language.	48
3.9.2. Finding and/or not losing a job	49
3.9.3. Adaptation to the new country.	49
3.9.4. Loss of familiar networks.	50
3.9.5. Making the decision to leave	51
3.9.6. Nostalgia	51
3.10. Success in immigration.	52
3.11. Integration into the host society	53
3.12. Looking back at the decision to emigrate	53
Conclusion	54
4. Culture: Change of the cultural perception.	56
Introduction	56
4.1. Culture as an interdisciplinary project	56
4.2. Acculturation Framework: Culture.	58
4.2.1. Internal antecedents: Russian culture	59
4.2.2. External antecedents	61
4.2.3. Traditional antecedents	63
4.2.4. Acculturation process and consequences.	63
4.3. Initial perception of the host culture/society	64
4.3.1. US.	64
4.3.2. Israel	67
4.3.3. Germany	69
4.4. Change in the perception of host culture.	71
4.4.1. US.	72
4.4.2. Israel	73
4.4.3. Germany	76
4.5. Host cultures/societies: Collective portraits of the "cultural other"	78

4.5.1. US: Societal level	79
4.5.2. US: Interpersonal level	81
4.5.3. Israel: Societal level	82
4.5.4. Israel: Interpersonal level	85
4.5.5. Germany: Societal level.	87
4.5.6. Germany: Interpersonal level	88
4.5.7. Summary	89
4.6. Nostalgia	91
4.7. Socio-linguistic factors and comfort in the new country	93
4.8. Russian community	95
4.9. Discussion	101
5. Culture: Individualism versus collectivism.	103
Introduction.	103
5.1. Friendship in Russian culture	103
5.2. Collectivism versus individualism	105
5.3. Linguistic relativity and individualism versus collectivism . .	107
5.4. Study	110
5.4.1. Objective	110
5.4.2. Participants.	111
5.4.3. Procedure	114
5.4.4. Research hypothesis	115
5.4.5. Data analysis	116
5.5. Results	117
5.5.1. Pronoun use across groups	117
5.5.2. Pro-drop analysis	121
5.5.3. Lexical analysis.	122
5.6. Discussion	123
Conclusion.	126
6. In search of “self”: Self-identification and identity transformation among Russian immigrants	129
Introduction.	129
6.1. Theoretical approaches to the study of identity	130
6.2. Acculturation Framework: The study of identity.	132
6.3. Traditional antecedents: “Official” identity	134
6.4. Internal antecedents: Ethnic discrimination and social stigma.	135
6.5. Identity transformation: Process and consequences of acculturation.	139

6.5.1. Discrimination and identity shift	141
6.5.2. Religion and identity shift	142
6.5.3. Partners and identity shift	142
6.5.4. Place of identification.	143
6.6. Identity transformation: Analysis of narratives	144
6.6.1. US: Identity transformation. Jewish immigrants	145
6.6.2. US: Identity transformation. Russian immigrants . . .	146
6.6.3. Israel: Identity transformation. Jewish immigrants . . .	147
6.6.4. Israel: Identity transformation. Russian immigrants . . .	150
6.6.5. Germany: Identity transformation. Jewish immigrants	151
6.6.6. Germany: Identity transformation. Russian immigrants.	155
6.7. Summary	155
6.8. Russian immigration and the perception of the term "Russian" among immigrants.	157
6.8.1. US.	157
6.8.2. Israel	158
6.8.3. Germany	159
6.9. External antecedents: What did we learn about the host countries?	160
6.9.1. US.	160
6.9.2. Israel	161
6.9.3. Germany	161
6.10. Discussion	162
7. Sense of belonging.	168
Introduction	168
7.1. Home	169
7.2. Findings: Surveys.	172
7.2.1. Citizenship vs. visits to Russia	172
7.2.2. Citizenship vs. sense of home	175
7.2.3. Linguistic measure of "belonging"	177
7.2.4. Sense of home vs. age at immigration, length of immigration, and ethnicity	179
7.2.5. Summary	182
7.3. Findings: Interview narratives	183
7.3.1. Feeling like an outsider in the host country	184
7.3.2. Sense of belonging in the host country	184
7.3.3. Sense of non-belonging in the host country.	185
7.3.4. Summary	188

7.4. Discussion	189
7.5. Feeling like an outsider during visits to Russia	191
7.5.1. Sense of belonging on visits to Russia	192
7.5.2. Sense of non-belonging on visits to Russia.	193
7.5.3. Summary	195
7.6. Hurt feelings towards Russia.	196
7.6.1. Summary	199
7.7. General discussion	200
8. Language change and language maintenance	204
Introduction.	204
8.1. First language maintenance/attrition	205
8.1.1. Socio-linguistic factors in L1 attrition	206
8.2. Acculturation Framework: Language maintenance/attrition . .	207
8.3. Research question and data analysis	209
8.4. Findings	209
8.4.1. L2 acquisition.	209
8.4.2. First language attrition	211
8.4.3. Metalinguistic awareness.	213
8.4.4. First Language maintenance: Generational view	215
8.5. Discussion	218
Conclusion	223
References	225
Index	231