

Department of Linguistics and Modern Language Studies

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Mainland Chinese Students' Attitudes towards Code-mixing and Identity Negotiation by WU Hanyun

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Table of Contents

Lis	st of Tables and Extracts	3
Lis	st of Appendices	4
Ac	cknowledgements	5
Ab	bstract	6
1.		
-	Literature Review	
	2.1 Code-mixing	
4	2.1.1 Definition	
	2.1.2 Code-mixing vs code-switching	
	2.1.3 Code-mixing and lexical borrowing	
	2.1.4 Linguistic forms of code-mixing	
	2.1.5 Reasons and motivation for code-mixing	11
2	2.2 Identity	
	2.2.1 Identity	
	2.2.2 Language and identity	
	2.2.3 Language choice and identity negotiation	
2	2.3 Perception of code-mixing	
	2.3.1 Hong Kong	
	2.3.2 Mainland China	
	2.4 Research gap and questions	
3. I	Methodology	
3	3.1 Participants	
3	3.2 Instrument and procedure	16
3	3.3 Data analysis	18
<i>4</i> .	Findings and Discussion	19
4	4.1 Use of code-mixing	19
4	4.2 Social factors and the use of code-mixing	22
	4.2.1 Participants	
	4.2.2 Setting	
	4.2.3 Topics	24
4	4.3 Motivation for using code-mixing	
	4.3.1 Influence of Medium of Instruction (Li, 2008)	
	4.3.2 Expedient mixing (Luke, 1998)	
	4.3.3 Economy of language (Li, 2000)	
	4.4 Use of code-mixing and identity shift	
	Limitations and Future Research	
	Conclusion	
Re	eferences	32

List of Tables and Extracts

- Table 1: An example of a Putonghua-English code-mixing
- Table 2: An example of a Cantonese-English code-mixing
- Table 3: Examples of Putonghua-English code-mixing by mainland students in Hong Kong
- Table 4: Demographic information of the interviewees of stage two
- Table 5: Lexical words appearing in Experiment Group conversations (with lemmatization)
- Table 6: Mixed codes from the transcripts of Control Group
- Extract 1: The use of code-mixing is affected by whom they are talking with.
- Extract 2: *The use of code-mixing is affected by the setting.*
- Extract 3: *Medium-of-instruction effect on code-mixing*
- Extract 4: Expedient mixing
- Extract 5: Code-mixing and identity negotiation

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Topics for casual conversations (Bilingual)

Appendix 2: Interview questions (Bilingual)

Appendix 3: Transcripts of conversations (Chinese with mixed English codes)

Appendix 4: Original and translated interview transcripts

Appendix 5: Consent form to the participation of this research (Bilingual)

Appendix 6: Information sheet about this research (Bilingual)

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Mainland Chinese Students' Attitudes towards Code-mixing and Identity Negotiation

Abstract

Code-mixing refers to the insertion of some isolated words in another language when

the base language can be easily identified (Holmes & Wilson, 2017). A pioneering study

(Gibbons, 1987) showed Cantonese-English code-mixing was widely used by university

students. Chan (2004), then, found the popularity of code-mixing among secondary school

students in Hong Kong, who even experienced communication breakdown without the

insertion of English lexis. With the increasing number of mainland students who crossed the

border to pursue tertiary education, Zhang (2019) revealed that mainland students started to

apply code-mixing after sojourning in Macao, and a cross-border identity was formed. Hence,

this research aimed to investigate mainland Chinese students' use of code-mixing, attitudes

toward it and their identity negotiation in Hong Kong.

20 mainland Chinese undergraduates at The Education University of Hong Kong and

4 counterparts studying in the mainland were involved in this research. At stage one, each of

them had a casual conversation with the investigator and 5 Hong Kong students and all 4

mainland informants were invited to have an individual interview with the host to explain

their motivation, attitudes and identity shift regarding code-mixing. Analysing the mixed

items obtained from the conversation and interview transcripts, this research revealed that

mainland students acquired code-mixing after studying in Hong Kong, a multilingual society,

especially affected by the English-medium instruction and the intercultural communication

with the local people. Meanwhile, they felt to be more integrated into the local community

and the Hong Kong identity was enhanced after picking up the linguistic practice of code-

mixing, which was considered "innate" of Hong Kong.

Keywords: Code-mixing, Language and Identity, Language Attitudes, Mainland Chinese

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6

1. Introduction

Hong Kong is an international city where diverse languages are spoken and different cultures converge. According to census data released by the government (2021), Cantonese is the most widely spoken language with 88.9% of the overall population in Hong Kong. With British colonial history, English was the only official language until 1974 when Chinese was made to be a co-official language alongside English (Li, 1999). Although Hong Kong has been handed over to the People's Republic of China (PRC), English still has instrumental and symbolic values in Hong Kong society. Moreover, Hansen (2015) points out that the bilingualism of Cantonese and English is an integral part of Hong Kong identity, separated from the PRC identity. As a result of the colonial history and the English-medium instruction, code-mixing has been prevalently used by Hong Kong youth who speak Cantonese as the base language and insert English items in an intra-sentential level (Gibbons, 1979).

In recent years, there has been an increasing number of mainland students traveling across borders for tertiary education. As introduced by Gu (2011), "only those who are qualified for first-tier universities on the mainland meet the baseline for undergraduate programmes in HK" (p. 17). However, after entering Hong Kong universities, these students are faced with linguistic and cross-cultural challenges. Born and raised in a pure language environment that attaches prestigious values to Putonghua over other dialects (Chen, 2005), these students lack the perception of multilingualism or contact with people from assorted backgrounds. According to Gong et al. (2013), the mainland students start to adjust their language use during the adaptation process with the attainment of Cantonese and the advancement of their English proficiency. Moreover, owing to the immersion in the multilingual society, they are accustomed to inserting English elements when speaking Putonghua. Although there has been abundant research on the code-mixing phenomenon of Cantonese-English mixing, there is a lack of the investigation of the Putonghua-English code-

mixing used by mainland students in Hong Kong universities, which may shed light on their identity formation and language ideologies of mainland China. Therefore, this project aims to study their use of code-mixing, attitudes toward code-mixing as well as their identity negotiation, compared with their counterparts in mainland universities.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Code-mixing

2.1.1 Definition

Code-mixing refers to the insertion of some isolated words in another language when the base language can be easily identified (Holmes & Wilson, 2017). Bhatia and Ritchie (2004) specify the various linguistic units that can be mixed — morphemes, words, modifiers, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Code-mixing is also recognized as intra-sentential code-switching or intra-sentential code-alternation (Luke, 1984), which is constrained by grammatical principles of the base language, while the insertion language is used as the lexical recourse bank.

2.1.2 Code-mixing vs code-switching

Code-switching and code-mixing, both referring to the change of codes at an individual level, are confusing, and some scholars use them interchangeably (e.g. Gumperz, 1982). Torres (1989) gives a broad definition that the use of more than one language by speakers in a speech is code-switching. Clyne (2000) argues that the two terms describe the identical phenomenon – "the speaker stops using language A and employs language B" (p. 161). Romaine (2000) regards code-switching as a continuum ranging from inter-sentential to intra-sentential. Holmes and Wilson (2017) clarify the distinction by articulating the definition of code-switching – code alternation at clause or sentence level or a complete

change of speech to another language. A base language may not be easily identifiable. By contrast, code-mixing denotes the alternation within the sentence level, which is the focus of this research because of its pervasive use among Hong Kong people (Wong, 2006).

Table 1

An example of a Putonghua-English code-mixing

Mixed codes	發給我你的timetable。
	Fa1 gei2 wo3 ni3 de1 <u>timetable</u> .
Putonghua	發給我你的 <u>時間表</u> 。
	Fa1 gei2 wo3 ni3 de1 shi2 jian1 biao3.
English	Send me your <u>timetable</u> .

Note. The underlined words are the mixed codes.

2.1.3 Code-mixing and lexical borrowing

Another puzzling group of terms includes lexical borrowing and code-mixing, which are defined similarly – individuals import an item from one language to another when communicating with others (e.g. Lau, 1999; Scridhar & Sridhar, 1980). Given the situation, Treffers-Dallers (2011) suggests treating the two concepts the same fundamentally – use 'lexical borrowing' for single word switches, while 'code-mixing' for longer alternation but within the clause level.

However, many scholars insist on the distinction between the two terms. Essentially, code-mixing is a product of bilingualism, while borrowing only exists in monolingual speech (Myers-Scotton, 1993). Clarification is also provided by Li (1999), who sees the loan items have been integrated into the phonological and morpho-syntactical features of the base language in a monolingual speech community. According to Holmes and Wilson (2017), the form and meaning of the loan words are borrowed to accustom to the host language. For example, *si6 do1* is the loan word from *store*, *wo1 leon2* is adapted from *warrant*, which are

both "assimilated" to the phonological system of Cantonese. Another example is *mai4 ke4*feng1 borrowing the word *microphone* in English to adjust to the Putonghua's phonology.

This study primarily focuses on code-mixing instead of loan words since the targeted inserted English items have not been converted to the Chinese system, which implies that there is no corresponding written Chinese for the mixed codes.

2.1.4 Linguistic forms of code-mixing

As discussed above, code-mixing refers to the insertion of foreign language items within the sentential level, in phonological, lexical, grammatical, and orthographical aspects (Li, 2000). This research parallels the approach adopted by Ho (2007), which particularly investigates the lexical and grammatical areas of code-mixing in Hong Kong universities' context. Six types of mixed forms are listed in the research of Ho (2007), namely (1) letter of the alphabet (e.g. GPA for Grade Point Average, (hall) A/B/C, SU for Student Union), (2) short forms (e.g. pre for presentation, danso for dance society, singcon for singing competition), (3) proper nouns (i.e. use of impersonal English names of places, brands, and subjects. e.g. Japan, Python), (4) lexical words (e.g. assignment, part, send, trip), (5) phrases (significantly related to the students' learning experience, e.g. group discussion, environmental pollution), and (6) incomplete sentences (e.g. that's why, that means, okay, bye). Among these forms, lexical words take up the largest proportion of code-mixed linguistic items, and most of which are content words rather than "function words" (Gibbon, 1987). Ho (2007) claims that English verbs are inserted into Cantonese morphosyntactic sentences without tense or agreement markers (Table 2). Pennington (1998) also explains code-mixing in Hong Kong as "lexical bilingualism", and further suggests that familiarity with a certain number of English words is Hongkongers' knowledge of English, instead of fluency in a second language.

Table 2



An example of a Cantonese-English code-mixing

Mixed	你可以睇吓我琴日send俾你嘅資料。
codes	Nei5 ho2 yi5 tai2 ha5 ngo5 kam4 yat6 send bei2 nei5 ge3 ji1 liu2.
Cantonese	你可以睇吓我琴日 <u>傳送</u> 俾你嘅資料。
	Nei5 ho2 yi5 tai2 ha5 ngo5 kam4 yat6 <u>chyun4 sung3</u> bei2 nei5 ge3 ji1 liu2.
English	You can have a look at the materials I sent to you yesterday.

Note. The underlined words are the mixed codes. The verb "send" is inserted without using the past tense.

2.1.5 Reasons and motivation for code-mixing

The behaviour of mixing codes is not arbitrary, but with certain reasons and motivations (Holmes & Wilson, 2017). With reference to Coupland and Giles (1988), a speaker may shift his / her language choice and speech style during social interaction, to fulfil their interaction goals. Social factors, such as participants (power distance, intimacy), topics (content), settings (formality) and functions (informative or affective purposes), influence the choice of code-mixing (Holmes & Wilson, 2017). Grojean (1982) also points out some reasons for code-mixing: firstly, there is no proper words or translation for the language being used; secondly, quote someone's ideas in its original language; then, specifying the addressee by mixing the items from his / her language in intercultural communication.

In the context of Hong Kong, Luke (1998) proposes two motivations for code-mixing: expedient mixing, at first, emphasizes the pragmatic needs of the language users (e.g. the use of "programming" and "MP4") as a result of the lack of equivalent expressions in Cantonese; the other is oriental mixing that describes the primary motivation for identification with the better educated and a western outlook. Besides, Li (2000) specifies the motivation for codemixing into four categories: (1) *euphemism*, hedging the expression to avoid embarrassment (e.g. bra, toilet); (2) *specificity*, using English items for more or less general than Cantonese

near-synonymous counterparts (e.g. "book" is used to insert a Cantonese utterance, "book" a standard room); (3) bilingual punning, being pronounced similar in English and Cantonese (e.g. "How? Why?" for 號外); and (4) economy of language, saving linguistic effort (e.g. "check in" for getting a hotel room and registering for a flight). In addition, the medium of instruction (MOI) effect is also used to explain the use of code-mixing. On account of English as the medium of instruction (EMI) in education, students generally develop a cognitive dependence on English terminologies, so it is inevitable to avoid mixing English when speaking Cantonese (Li, 2008). The research carried out in the Macao's University also authenticates the MOI effect on students' code-mixing (Zhang, 2019).

2.2 Identity

2.2.1 *Identity*

Identity is defined as the social positioning of self and other (Bucholtz & Hall, 2005). Gardiner and Kosmitzki (2005) delineate identity to be one's self-image, including behaviours, beliefs, and attitudes. Poststructuralists perceive identity not as a fixed concept, but a fluid and ongoing lifelong process through constant interaction with others (Giddens, 1991). Especially for migration, one's intercultural interactive experience prompts the emergence of multiple identities and negotiation among the pre-existing and new identities, which gradually leads to a relatively balanced and stable positioning in the new environment (Samovar et al., 2016).

2.2.2 Language and identity

Identity is closely linked with language, profoundly stemming from cultural beliefs or ideologies (Bucholtz & Hall, 2005). Miller (2000) also touches on the relationship between linguistic practices and identity construction. As stated in Gong et al. (2013), "language and identity are bi-directional" (p. 208). On one hand, linguistic features (e.g. accents, lexical

choice, e.g.) reflect identities in terms of gender, race, social class, personality, educational background, etc. (Wong, 2006). On the other hand, the use of specific forms of language shows an intention to construct a certain identity (Bucholtz, 2004). For instance, some mainland students intend to learn Cantonese for the purpose of mingling with the local friend circles and being an insider in Hong Kong society (Gu, 2011). Gu (2011) also indicates language as a symbolic capital is transformable into economic and social capital. Hence, people do not only use language to express who they are, but construct self-images by deciding on language choice subjectively (Pennycook, 2003).

2.2.3 Language choice and identity negotiation

Various research has been done to depict the relationship between code-mixing and identity negotiation for mainland students studying in Hong Kong as well as Macao. As revealed by Gong et al. (2013), mainland students intentionally mix and switch to Cantonese when communicating with local students. Besides, because of socio-cultural interaction, a mixed Hong Kong-Mainland identity is formed, which is a spectrum from Mainland-oriented to Hong Kong-oriented identity. Gu (2011) also finds that imitating the patterns of language use of local students help mainlanders build intimacy with locals. Additionally, Zhang (2019), when investigating the mainland students in Macao, reveals that a flexible crossborder identity is constructed after sojourning in Macao.

2.3 Perception of code-mixing

2.3.1 Hong Kong

The frequent contact of English and Cantonese in Hong Kong results in the prevalence of mixed-codes (Wong, 2006). A pioneering study (Gibbons, 1987) shows Cantonese-English code-mixing is widely used by university students. Chan (2004), then, identifies the popularity of code-mixing among secondary school students, who even

experience communication breakdown without the insertion of English lexis. This result is likely to be perceived as language decline in both Cantonese and English (Li, 1998).

However, Cheung (1984) argues that English functions to divide the middle and working classes. Thus, code-mixing unites middle-class people, while pure Cantonese unites people of working class. From his perspective, code-mixing is a marker of decent educational background, associated with social classes. Besides, code-mixing is also perceived as unnatural and deliberated by some people, who interpret it to be showing off (Wong, 2006).

2.3.2 Mainland China

The attitudes of mainland people are also multifaceted towards code-mixing. Mainland China enacts a pure language approach that Putonghua is favoured in every aspect of social practices, while other languages or dialects are suppressed (Zhang, 2019). Code-mixing emerged at the beginning of the 2010s in popular culture, especially spread on online forums. According to Zhang (2012), the wave of Chinese-English code-mixing is considered as risks by the authority of the Administration of Press and Publication, who later banned the mixed codes in the press. Nonetheless, code-mixing quickly gained popularity on digital social media platforms used by the younger generation. Regarding the attitudes, "mixing-code is neither shame nor showing off" (Zhang, 2012, p. 51), but only for creative expression in intra-national communication. On the contrary, Zhang's (2019) research on Macao mainland students expresses concerns to be negatively discerned as being pretentious and deliberate to show off their international education backgrounds when communicating with their friends who are in the mainland.

2.4 Research gap and questions

After reviewing the classic and recent literature above, there is a gap in the research on the perception and use of Putonghua-English code-mixing of mainland students in Hong

Kong universities, who have experienced an acculturation process to move from a monolingual environment to a multilingual society. The research on their language choice in the specific aspect of code-mixing can also elucidate their identity reformation and the language ideologies in mainland China and Hong Kong. The research questions are as follows:

- 1. Do mainland students in Hong Kong mix codes? What motivates them to do that?
- 2. Does the use of code-mixing contribute to the construction of Hong Kong identity?
- 3. What are their attitudes towards code-mixing? What about their counterparts in mainland universities?

3. Methodology

It is stated by Fasold (1984) that the methods to investigate language attitudes can be direct or indirect. A purely direct approach requires the subjects to complete a questionnaire or an interview to reflect on their language practice and explicit respond to a series of questions, while a totally indirect way keeps the informants from knowing the purpose of the research and depicts their language attitudes through explanation and interpretation of authentic language data. To answer the above research questions, both indirect and direct approaches were applied with two stages to shed light on the perceptions and use of codemixing among mainland students studying in Hong Kong universities and interpret their identity negotiation by analyzing the complexity of their individual experiences.

3.1 Participants

20 mainland students studying in The Education University of Hong Kong (year 2 or above) (Experiment Group) and 4 students in the mainland universities (Control Group) were involved in this research. All of them were born and raised in mainland China and received



basic education in the mainland. They speak Putonghua as their mother tongue, and have been learning English as a second / foreign language for at least 10 years. Therefore, the participants are all bilingual language users in Putonghua and English. To distinguish the two groups of participants, the participants in Experiment Group have been living in Hong Kong for at least one year, while the ones in Control Group do not have any overseas learning experience but living in the mainland China.

3.2 Instrument and procedure

At stage one, in order to record the natural language use in authentic contexts, each participant was invited to have a conversation with the investigator. Since it had been exposed that code-mixing mostly occurred in casual settings (Gibbons, 1987), all the conversations were conducted in Putonghua on face-to-face informal occasions for the Experiment Group, while via Zoom for the Control Group. The conversations were audio recorded, lasting around 15 minutes each. The participants were informed that the purpose of the research concerned language choice without specifying the focus of code-mixing. The discussion revolved around three topics: (1) Life in University, (2) Career Planning, and (3) Leisure Activities (Appendix 1), because students had been observed to widely intersperse the English elements when talking about life in the university including courses, assignments, and hall life. Besides, code-mixing also appears in the discussion over the workplace and future planning including the title of positions. Additionally, when talking about leisure activities, students tend to mix English brand names when speaking Putonghua. Some examples are as follows.

 Table 3

 Examples of Putonghua-English code-mixing among mainland students in Hong Kong

Mixed code Putonghua English	
------------------------------	--

什麼時候 <u>deadline</u> ?	什麼時候截止日期?	When is the <u>deadline</u> ?
Shen3 me shi2 hou4	Shen3 me shi2 hou4 jie2 zhi3 ri4 qi1	
<u>deadline</u>		
讀 <u>master</u>	讀 <u>碩士</u>	pursue a master's degree
du2 <u>master</u>	du2 shuo4 shi4	
買 <u>Tesla</u>	買 <u>特斯拉</u>	buy a <u>Tesla</u> car
mai3 <u>Tesla</u>	mai3 <u>te2 si1 la1</u>	

Note. The underlined words are the mixed codes.

After transcribing the conversations and collecting the salient patterns of the codemixing of the participants, at stage two, 5 informants from the Experiment Group and all 4 informants in the Control Group were invited to have a one-to-one interview. The semi-structured interview aimed to figure out the reasons and their perceptions towards codemixing. The interview contains four parts: basic information, use of code-mixing and motivation, code-mixing and identity and perceptions (Appendix 2). Each interview lasted for 10-20 mins and audio recorded.

 Table 4

 Demographic information of the interviewees of stage two

			Experi	ment Group		
Participant	Gender	Year	Years in	Hometown	Proficiency	Major
			HK		(rating 1-5)*	
P08	Female	UG5	5	Hebei	P: 5; E: 3; C: 2	Geography
						Education
P10	Female	UG4	4	Jiangsu	P: 5; E: 4; C: 2	English
						Education
P11 Female UG3		3	Hebei	P: 5; E: 2; C: 3	Business	
						Education
P16	Female	UG4	4	Jiangsu	P: 5; E: 3; C: 1	English Studies
P17	Male	UG3	3	Shandong	P: 5; E: 3; C: 3	English
						Education
			Cont	trol Group		
Participant	Gender	Year	Current	Hometown	Proficiency	Major
			residence		(rating 1-5)	

Pb1	Female	PG1	Beijing	Henan	P: 5; E: 1; C: 0	Law
Pb2	Female	PG1	Sichuan	Henan	P: 5; E: 1; C: 0	Telecom
Pb3	Female	PG1	Henan	Henan	P: 5; E: 2; C: 0	Engineering
Pb4	Male	UG4	Guangdong	Henan	P: 5; E: 2; C: 0	Information
						Technology

Notes. Participants were labelled by P01-P20 in Experiment Group and Pb1-Pb4 in Control Group so as to protect participants' privacy.

*: Students were asked to rate their proficiency in the three languages: P stands for Putonghua, E for English and C for Cantonese.

3.3 Data analysis

A 10-minute recording of each conversation, during which the informant was most active and productive, was selected and transcribed into traditional Chinese with English items mixed (Appendix 3). All 24 transcripts (20 from Experiment and 4 from Control Group) were generated and composed two corpora – one for Hong Kong mainland students, and the other for mainland counterparts. Analyzing the two corpora respectively, the mixed codes were classified into six categories based on the linguistic forms as Ho (2007) (see 2.1.4). Then, the types and tokens of each subcategory were counted. The data gained from the stage one was aimed to answer the first research question concerning the use of codemixing, which also served as supporting evidence for informants' direct responses in the interview.

Afterwards, the interviews of stage two were transcribed in traditional Chinese and translated into English. The analysis of the data was on the interpretation and generation of meanings from interviewees' utterance instead of on its linguistic representation. The data analysis is an iterative, recursive and continuous process (Strauss & Corbin, 1998). Hence, thematic analysis approach put forward by Braun and Clarke (2006) was employed in this report to interpret the data qualitatively, to identify the generalizing patterns in the data and

examine the theme. This qualitative method offers the researcher to capture how the subjects view their world, to learn their attitudes and judgments, and to depict the complexities of their individual perceptions and experiences (Patton, 2002).

4. Findings and Discussion

4.1 Use of code-mixing

Table 4

Mixed codes from the transcripts of Experiment Group

Linguistic forms	Types	Tokens	Examples
1. Letter of the alphabet	47	90	我們的老師也說很看重 <u>DSE</u> 的經驗。 Our teacher also said it emphasized the experience of <u>DSE</u> . (<u>DSE</u> for Diploma of Secondary Education)
2. Short forms	4	10	我最近在準備 <u>singcon</u> 的表演。 I have been preparing for the performance on <u>singcon</u> recently. (<u>singcon</u> for singing competition)
3. Proper nouns	39	61	第二次上課我就用到了 <u>Kahoot</u> 。 I used <u>Kahoot</u> in my second class.
4. Lexical words	129	195	如果教兩科,我會考慮 <u>workload</u> 的問題。 If I need to teach two subjects, I will consider the problem of the <u>workload</u> . 實習一開始我 <u>observe</u> 了一些課才開始教。 I <u>observed</u> some lessons at the beginning of my practicum before teaching.
5. Phrases	35	42	英語專業也不是我的 <u>first choice</u> 。 English major is not my <u>first choice</u> .
6. Incomplete sentences	5	5	Okay 了解。 Okay. I see. I don't think you need to 繼續修改。 I don't think you need to continue modifying it.

Notes. In the column of examples, the original utterance is firstly put, followed by English translation. The underlined items are the mixed English codes.

*: After calculation, on average, nearly 13 types of mixed codes and 20 tokens were used by each informant per 10-minute conversation.

For the letter and alphabet and short forms, students interspersed abbreviations and acronyms such as IG for Instagram, (hall / grade) A / B / C, and STEM. As for proper nouns, the names of eLearning tools (e,g. Kahoot and Pear Deck), mobile applications (e.g. WhatsApp), and disciplines (e.g. Visual Arts) were widely applied in their conversations.

Among the six subsets of the altered codes, lexical words take up the largest proportion of the linguistic items with 129 types and 195 tokens observed, involving various content words to talk about all aspects of their lives. The phrases they adopted embodied their learning experiences, including unit plan, ethnographic research, school ranking, etc. Incomplete sentences such as okay and yes were also observed.

 Table 5

 A list of lexical words appearing in Experiment Group conversations (with lemmatization)

Rank	Frequency	Lemma	Lemma Word Form (s)
1	9	supervisor	supervisor 7 supervision 2
2	8	group	group 8
3	8	teaching	teaching 7 teach 1
4	6	project	project 6
5	6	consult	consult 4 consultation 2
6	5	question	question 5
7	5	major	major 4

8	4	feedback	feedback 4	
9	4	individual	individual 4	
10	4	homestay	homestay 4	

The finding is consistent with Ho (2007)'s research on Hong Kong local students and Zhang (2019)'s research on Macao mainland Chinese that most lexical words were mixed to express meanings instead of utilizing function words to construct English grammatical stricture. Nouns were mostly used over other parts of speech to point out specific person or thing, such as supervisor and group. The verbs observed in this research were all used without any tense or agreement marker, and the morpho-syntactic structure remains Chinese. For example, "實習一開始我 observe 了一些課才開始教 (I observed some lessons at the beginning of my practicum before teaching)". The verb "observe" was interspersed in the infinitive form, but it should be in the past tense "observed" to indicate the past events in English grammar. This finding also aligned with Chan (1998).

Table 6Mixed codes from the transcripts of Control Group

Linguistic forms	Types	Tokens	Examples
1. Letter of the alphabet	4	5	有些 <u>MBA</u> 或者別的可能要四萬五一年。 Some like <u>MBA</u> may need 45k per year. (<u>MBA</u> for Master in Business Administration) 我本科就是學 <u>IT</u> 的。 My bachelor's degree is <u>IT</u> . (<u>IT</u> for Information Technology)
2. Short forms	0	0	
3. Proper nouns	2	2	Python 學過, <u>Java</u> 也學了。 I have learned <u>Python</u> and also <u>Java</u> .
4. Lexical words	1	2	他是一個非常 <u>push</u> 的人。 He is like a person who always <u>pushes</u> us.

5. Phrases	0	0	
6. Incomplete sentences	0	0	
SUM	7	9	
MEAN*	1 75	2.25	

Note. *: After calculation, on average, nearly 2 types of mixed codes and 2 tokens were used by each informant per 10-minute conversation.

A significant difference can be seen between the types and tokens of mixed codes use by mainland students in Hong Kong and mainland. Students living in Hong Kong mixed a remarkably larger number of English codes in casual conversation compared with those in mainland, which showed that the constant contact with English in the multilingual society, to some degree, altered the linguistic behaviors and language choice of the cross-border students.

Besides, similar patterns can also be found. Abbreviations of discipline names and the words related to subject learning were inserted into their casual conversations. Also, it was interesting to see that "push" is used as an adjective in the Chinese utterance rather than a verb, which also exhibited the code-mixing of mainlanders denoted a degree of familiarity of some English vocabulary rather than a fluency in a second language (Pennington, 1998).

4.2 Social factors and the use of code-mixing

Analyzing the interviews, the informants indicated that social factors (i.e. participants, settings and topics) contributed to their language choice.

4.2.1 Participants

Extract 1

The use of code-mixing is affected by whom they are talking with.



P08	When talking with my family and my friends in my hometown, I tried to avoid
	mixing codes. For my family, they may not be able to understand English. For
	my friends, I don't want them to think I am showing off by inserting English.
P10	I seldom use code-mixing with my parents . I use it more with my friends here .
	And comparatively less using it with mainland friends.
P11	I never mix codes when talking to my family as it's hard for them to understand
	it. I always use it talking with my friends in Hong Kong. Some mainland people
	think mixing English is pretentious .
P16	I always mix English when I am talking with a friend from Macau, but I rarely
	use it with my parents.

Hong Kong mainland students generally adopted code-mixing with talking with their friends in Hong Kong, and 4 out of the 5 Hong Kong mainland students rarely used code-mixing when talking with their family members because they did not understand much English. Meanwhile, they tried not to use English codes when talking with friends living in the mainland as they wanted to avoid negative judgment. As Gal (1988) argues, code-mixing is "a conversational strategy used to establish, cross, or destroy group boundaries; to create, evoke, or change interpersonal relations with their accompanying rights and obligations" (p. 247). The mainland students' experiences living Hong Kong were in line with this description. They crossed the group boundaries established by Putonghua and Cantonese and gained friendship with the locals through mixing English, and they also made conscious efforts to re-adjust their language use when interacting with their mainland peers to refrain from being alienated. Since English is still attached with prestige in mainland China where Putonghua is purely favored in all aspects, the interviewees tried to speak all Chinese without mixing to meet the expectation from their home society and not to jeopardize a close relationship (Ho, 2007).

4.2.2 *Setting*

Extract 2

The use of code-mixing is affected by the setting.

P08	I tend to use more code-mixing in informal settings. I will not mix any in my
	class because I don't want to set a bad example for my students.
P10	I naturally apply many code-mixing in informal settings, but for formal settings
	like a presentation, I think it is fine to mix a few, but not that much.
P16	I use it in informal settings since I think it's impolite to use it in formal settings.

3 out of 5 from the Experiment Group saliently used code-mixing in informal settings and avoided it in especially teaching settings as it could have a negative influence on the children's language development. In particular, P08, when teaching geography class in a local secondary school, rejected to mix codes in classroom teaching, because she was afraid to set a bad example for her students, which implied a hindering effect on their learning.

By contrast, Pb4 studying in the mainland expressed his preference of using codemixing in the workplace because the application of English terms was a sign of decent educational background and expertise in the field of Information Technology. The phenomenon has been discussed by Li (1999) that English has a symbolic meaning of success and professionality in employment in Hong Kong.

4.2.3 *Topics*

Both groups (all 5 from Experiment and 3 out of 4 from Control Group) mentioned that they used code-mixing when talking about academics, and Hong Kong mainland students used it more frequently. Their reflections were consistent with the results discovered from conversations. The usage can be further explained by the effect of Medium of Instruction, as explained in the next section.

4.3 Motivation for using code-mixing

Summarizing the key points in the interviews, three main reasons were expressed for using code-mixing.

4.3.1 Influence of Medium of Instruction (Li, 2008)

Extract 3

Medium-of-instruction effect on code-mixing

P08	When I learnt the words, I learned them in English, so I remember them
	naturally. Therefore, when I want to express the meaning, the English words come
	to my mind quickly.
P10	Just like the word "refer" I used just now; I cannot think of a Chinese word to say
	it. I feel like my Chinese declined after studying in Hong Kong in English.
P11	For example "NFT" and "CEO", I got to know those words in English. I don't
	know the Chinese for them.
P16	Because when I was learning the concept, I was taught the English term.
	Probably most of the time I was studying it, I used English. Therefore, I became
	used to using the English word.
P17	I may be more used to mixing codes, because I don't know some words' Chinese
	translation since I acquired the English before.

All 5 interviewees from the Experiment Group said that they were ignorant of the Chinese translation of some academic terminologies due to the English medium education at the Education University of Hong Kong. They were taught in English, asked to discuss and write their assignments in English as well. As a result, they got used to mixing the English terms related to their disciplines when interacting with their peers. The similar situation was also observed by Li (2011) in Taiwan and Zhang (2019) in Macao. Although they acquired and interspersed the academic terms in English naturally, they still tried not to use it with the

mainland friends because the English-medium education were likely to be perceived superior to them studying in the hometown.

4.3.2 Expedient mixing (Luke, 1998)

Extract 4

Expedient mixing

P11 Not all English words have Chinese translation. I have to use English sometimes.

P16 Some concepts were **from English**, so it cannot be said in Chinese accurately.

Pb2 For instance, "**offer**". It is hard to use a Chinese word to express the meaning of "offer". I don't think I can find a specific counterpart in Chinese, so I use it.

Pb4 It is inevitable for me to use some English because like "**Python**" or "**JavaScript**" there is no Chinese for it.

2 out of 5 respondents in Experiment Group and 2 out of 4 in Control Group reported that the lack of equivalent expression in Chinese was another reason for code-mixing. With the process of globalization and the wide spread of messages on the Internet, more English words have been transmitted to Chinese society. The youth got to know certain concepts in English and applied it for pragmatic use.

4.3.3 Economy of language (Li, 2000)

2 of Experiment Group and 2 of Control Group reported to intersperse English elements to save linguistic effort. For example, P11 preferred to use "agent" to refer to a profession that promotes and manages insurance, rather than using the Chinese translation, "保險經紀人 (bao2 xian3 jing1 ji4 ren2)", as it took more efforts to express the same thing than just two syllables (i.e. a-gent) in English. Another example was mentioned by Pb3, "push" being used to describe a supervisor who always pushes someone to work and

improve. She added that several sentences should be applied in Chinese to depict her supervisor if not using the one syllable word "push".

The discussion extended association between the use of code-mixing and the number of syllables. Almost all participants mentioned the convenience of adopting English words in their speech not only in terms of metacognitive processing, but also the less syllables in English. Correspondently, a number of abbreviations and short forms were collected in the corpora of their casual conversation including *CCTV*, *KPI*, *Hon Pro* for *Honours Project*, *JC* for *Jockey Club Student Quarters*, etc.

4.4 Use of code-mixing and identity shift

Extract 5

Code-mixing and identity negotiation

- P08 I think code-mixing can influence identity shift. Speaking Putonghua makes me feel like an "outsider" of the local community. Now, I have learned some Cantonese and mixed codes, I feel more local.
- **P10** More or less, use of code-mixing makes me think I am a little more like a local person now, but I do not feel it strongly just a natural thing.
- P11 Could mixing has **surely affected** my identity formation of a Hong Konger, both subjectively and objectively. I mean I can clearly feel the difference in the language use of mainland and Hong Kong. Now I **use the language more in a Hong Kong style**.
- P17 I feel that the use of code-mixing has affected my identity construction of a Hong Kong person. Code-mixing is a typical feature of Hong Kong society. That's why the more I use it the more I feel like I am part of the cultural group. I use it naturally without being aware of it most of the time.

4 out of 5 in the Experiment Group indicated their identity shift, to varying degrees, to a local Hong Kong identity, owing to the use of code-mixing which is a typical linguistic



feature of Hong Kong people (Hansen, 2015). The interviewed mainland students in the EdUHK have grown to be more fluent in English and picked up English code-mixing since they came to Hong Kong for tertiary education. On their arrival to the multilingual environment, they appeared to feel separated and somewhat isolated to an "other" to the local community because of the barrier set up by different languages used. With the gradual adaptation and attainment of local language behaviour, they all have emerged a local identity which co-existed with their Chinese identity.

Additionally, all interviewees mixed English into Putonghua unconsciously. However, P08 and P11 deliberately resorted to English words when speaking Cantonese, their L2, with locals. According to P08, English is the lingua franca between mainland and Hong Kong people when communication broke down. P11 agreed that mixing English mitigated intercultural communication difficulty.

4.5 Attitudes towards code-mixing

Extract 5

Attitudes towards code-mixing

P08	Positively in terms of Hong Kong society. Mainland is generally inclusive but
	there are always some people care too much about it.
P10	Hong Kong is more inclusive about it. Personally, I don't think it is good or bad.
P11	Mainland society tends to be positive, while, for mainland, a little more negative.
P16	I think it's normal, but, inevitably, some people take it negatively in mainland.
P17	I see it positively. Hong Kong appears more acceptable about it but mainland not.
Pb1	I tend to see it positively, but I can't put up with those who deliberately mix
	English to show off. Code-mixing is more legitimate in Hong Kong.
Pb2	I think it's natural and normal to use code-mixing as long as not pretending to use
	more English words, which looks silly.
Pb3	I don't think code-mixing is to show off. Actually, my classmates use it naturally.
	However, some people just think in that way.

Both groups generally held a positive attitude towards the pragmatic use of codemixing while negative for deliberate mixing for the purpose of showing off. It is interesting that they all indicated that they were able to distinguish the primary motivation of the person mixing codes. Especially when the Chinese translation was easy to say but the speaker insisted on English codes, P11 regarded it as a deliberate mixing. Furthermore, they all thought code-mixing was widely applied in Hong Kong society and is perceived positively in Hong Kong. In comparison, code-mixing was associated with negative impressions in mainland society and sometimes they tried not to mix to avoid stereotypical judgement.

Although both groups projected similar attitudes toward code-mixing, their ideas derived significantly when it came to the issue of language decline resulted from code-mixing. Mainland upholds a purist language ideology that restricts the mixed use of English because it is considered as a threat to pure and standard Chinese (Zhang, 2000). According to Zhang (2012), the wave of Chinese-English code-mixing is considered as risks by the authority of the Administration of Press and Publication, who later banned the mixed codes in the press. However, all mainland interviewees expressed no worries that their proficiency in Putonghua would be affected by mixing English items. In comparison, 3 out of the 5 interviewed Hong Kong students showed concerns about their L1 fluency and children's language development affected by code-mixing. For instance, P11 compared code-mixing to online memes which, to some extent, is regarded to hinder the Chinese language inheritance and development. She added because of the frequent use of English lexis, language decline was likely to occur.

5. Limitations and Future Research

The presented data and discussion above should be sufficient to answer the research questions, but some limitations of this research need noting. Firstly, the conversation recordings served as crucial evidence to underpin interviewee's subjective reflection on their use of code-mixing, but more authentic spoken data should be recorded in formal settings with different interactants revolving around a wider variety of topics for future research, aiming to depict a more comprehensive explanation of their use of code-mixing. Secondly, the gender ratio of the informants participating in the two stages of the research were not even. Although gender has been disclosed not to be a major factor in code-mixing on social media (Samhan, 2017), it is better to invite equal number of males and females in future research. In addition, as the two third of the participants of this research were pre-service teachers studying education programme, and some of them exhibited the concerns of code-mixing used in the classroom setting. On the contrary, some of them saw it as an advantageous bilingual recourse for students to scaffold their comprehension. Hence, the effectiveness of code-mixing, or translanguaging, in ESL classroom can be studied further to provide insightful implications on classroom instructions.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, this research investigated the mainland Chinese undergraduates' use and perception of code-mixing and interpreted their identity reformation resulted from their linguistic choices. Analyzing the corpus built by the data obtained from daily conversations, English lexical words pertinent to their university studies and campus life were most broadly interspersed in their speech, as a consequence of English-medium education received in Hong Kong. Compared with their counterparts studying in mainland China, they gained intercultural experiences living in Hong Kong where Cantonese-English code-mixing is

"innate". Therefore, mainlanders adjusted their language use and a Hong Kong identity was beginning to form, even though they made the language choice mostly unconsciously. The follow-up interviews also provided valuable insights into the social factors that affect their language choice. The majority of Hong Kong mainland students refrained from mixing English when talking with their family and friends in the mainland, so as to eliminate miscommunication and avoid being judged to be pretentious. Despite the pragmatic use of English terms, they showed concern about being alienated due to the salient English-medium education background because English is still perceived as superior to some extent in the mainland. Most of them held a positive attitude towards code-mixing and believed mixing codes benefited cross-cultural communication with local Hong Kong people, when English could be used as a lingua franca. In this sense, code-mixing is regarded as a valuable bilingual resource to achieve communicative goals. However, some of the participants also expressed the concern that code-mixing could hinder children's language development and the devastate the purity and standardization of Putonghua.

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Appendix 1: Topics for casual conversations

- 1. Life in University 大學生活
 - Course / Major 主修科目
 - Assignment 功課
 - Hall life 宿舍生活
- 2. Career Planning 職業規劃
 - Internship experience 實習經歷
 - Future career planning 未來職業選擇
- 3. Activities in leisure time 休閒活動
 - Shopping: clothing brands 購物:品牌等
 - Hiking / dining 遠足/餐飲探店
 - ...

Appendix 2: Interview questions

Semi-structural interview adapted from Gong et al. (2013)

Part I Basic information 基本信息

- 1. Are you a university student in the mainland or Hong Kong? 你在內地還是香港讀大學?
- Which year are you in? 大學幾年級?
- 3. Is Putonghua your first language? 普通話是第一語言嗎?
- 4. What is your proficiency in Putonghua, English and Cantonese? (1-5) 普通話,英語,粵語的流利程度(1-5)?
- 5. Where is your hometown (province)?家鄉(省份)
- 6. (for HK informants only) How many years have you stayed in Hong Kong? (僅針對香港讀書的受訪者) 你在香港幾年了?

Part II Use of code-mixing and motivation "中英夾雜"的使用和動機

- 1. Do you mix English items when using Putonghua? How often? 你在說普通話時會夾雜英語嗎?有多經常呢?
- 2. Do you use code-mixing when speaking with your friends in Hong Kong Universities? Why?

你與香港的朋友說話時會"中英夾雜"嗎?

- 3. Do you use code-mixing when speaking with your friends on the mainland? Why? 你與內地的朋友說話時會"中英夾雜"嗎?
- 4. Do you use code-mixing when speaking with your parents? Why? 你與父母說話時會"中英夾雜"嗎?
- 5. In which setting do you use more code-mixing, formal or informal? Why? 你在正式場合還是非正式場合更喜歡"中英夾雜"?
- 6. Why or why not do you use code-mixing on certain topics? (examples extracted from the natural conversation)

你為什麼在 XX 情況下使用"中英夾雜"? (從聊天中選取例子)

Part III Code-mixing and identity "中英夾雜"和身份認同

- 1. How do you perceive your cultural identity? (Chinese, Hong Konger, or others) 你如何看待自己的文化認份認同? (中國人,香港人,或其他)
- 2. Does the use of code-mixing affect your identity construction? How? 使用"中英夾雜"影響到你的身份認同了嗎?
- 3. Did you intentionally use or not use code-mixing to construct a specific identity? Why?

你會刻意使用"中英夾雜"去建立某個身份嗎?為什麼?

Part IV Perception of code-mixing 對"中英夾雜"的看法

- 1. Do you see code-mixing positively or negatively? Why? 你正面地還是負面地看待"中英夾雜"?
- 2. How do you think code-mixing is perceived in mainland and Hong Kong society respectively?

你認為內地和香港社會如何看待"中英夾雜"?

- 3. Have you ever seen controversies regarding the mixing of English into Putonghua on social media? Please describe it and share your thoughts.
 - 你有無在社交媒體上看到過有關"中英夾雜"的爭論?請描述情境和你的看法。
- 4. Should code-mixing be encouraged? Why or why not?
 - "中英夾雜"應該被鼓勵嗎?為什麼?

Appendix 3 - Transcripts of Casual Conversations

I: Interviewer P: Participant

P01

P: 是這樣的,就 immersion 他們不是有選 school priority 和 group priority 嘛,然後 去年我們是選過一次,當時不是澳洲和澳洲和紐西蘭還是怎樣,是澳洲和哪個澳洲跟紐西蘭,然後我們當時選的是 group 優先,但是其實當時大家都想去紐西蘭,然後我們選 group 優先的就被丟到都丟到澳洲,對,然後我就想這次的話,我們都選 school 優先,因為肯定大家都會想選 group 優先,然後結果我和 xxx 兩個人 就被丟到奧克蘭,然後 xxx 被分到了惠靈頓,這兩個現在都是紐西蘭的學校,然後我們是開始試圖想把 xxx 從 惠靈頓給拯救出來,但是但是就沒有人想去惠靈頓,對大家都想去奧克蘭,然後看到很多人要換,那就只能我們兌換去惠靈頓了,然後我覺得也還好吧。 我感覺像奧克蘭這種可能你之後也有機會去玩或者什麼,但是在那種地方住兩個月的機會,應該這輩子不會再有了,所以而且我都沒去過,對我來說都是一樣的。

- I: 我覺得挺好, 所以你們第二回的時候你是按 group 了, 還是說按學校?
- P: 按學校分,所以說我們三個人被拆散了,然後要換。
- **I:** 因為當時我們就是按 group 的,我發現基本上是按 group 的都被丟到會丟到大家不太想去的那個學校了。
- P: 第二想去的學校,所以我們說咱們就是說賭一把,然後昨天開那個 briefing,他有三個人,然後有一個還是摩洛哥的女生,她就說話那個口音不是摩洛哥,是哥倫比亞。 你有看過摩登家庭裡面的裡面不是有個哥倫比亞的跟口音一模一樣,笑死,而且你知道紐西蘭人你是紐西蘭嗎? 你是澳洲紐西蘭的口音,他們所有的音都發的 I,有個 question,我說什麼 question? 我說什麼 question 怎麼跟 question 有問題,但是說 question。
- I: 我當時去澳洲,其實他們口音也挺重的,對,關鍵是他還讓我們最後要演一個 drama , 自己練一個劇就是 play 。 然後要讓我們用澳洲的就是說線上演,就是說以創新的,然後裡面有一組同學超級的好,就提前錄了個視頻,剪了個視頻。
- P: 是給他剪了視頻。
- I: 對。
- **P:** 你們要上幾節課? 當時四節我們也是,他總跟我講,我說我這不是多了一個學期,我想死我只想好好玩。對,而且我們還要去 teaching。
- **I:** 你們是真的去 teach 是嗎? 還是說只 observe 就行?
- P: 兩次 teaching 好像,然後我們還問了我們應該穿什麼衣服,他們就說其實 smart casual 就行,我想我這頭髮應該在國外也不稀奇,而且我還準備在兩個更冒險的色兒去,就是那種純的粉的,因為我覺得就在那邊才看起來正常,他這邊染這麼個頭髮可能也挺奇怪的,趕緊趁去外面染個誇張的顏色。
- I: 反正他們那啥顏色都有。
- P: 我們 5 月 29 號到 8 月到 8 月 4 號,然後我們 8 月 12 號就要開實習的 briefing,對一樣,這真的就是完全無法成為自由銜接,我本來想我說要 8 月 4 號就回家了,我應該可以 8 月 4 號就結束,應該可以回趟家,那不行,無縫銜接。而且他現在這樣子搞的話,我如果 8 月 4 號回到香港了,我沒暑宿呢還,我還得申請暑宿和 early checkin。對關鍵是暑宿和你後面住宿舍還不一樣的,我 8 月 4 號回來,然後 8 月 15 號我又學搬去新的宿舍。

- I: 但是你還是得看你分的實習學校在哪,萬一說你連宿舍都不能住,對,萬一說你被分到屯門,你每天通勤的還是比較耗時。
- P: 分到屯門的學校同學都是住酒店或者在外面住嗎? 你是因為因為你們有 4 個月, 我們就 2 個月, 那也是我們有時候就想兩個月, 我反正大不了早上 5 點起床。
- I: 那時候有一個同學就是說他住在教大, 然後每天通勤到屯門, 他每天 5 點起床, 4 個月。
- P: 我想說他剛才說啥來著? 我上一次不是住酒店,上次實習,然後我覺得有點不方便是你要圖書館,有時候你真的要去圖書館要搞點啥,或者是因為我們學校我不是很熟,有沒有那些塑封夾什麼,我也不好意思去找他們借,然後就有一次回學校要做那些教材或者是要幹嘛,我都要回到學校。我覺得有時候挺忙,有時候還是圖書館學習方便一點。
- **I:** 就是你 immersion 的時候,你們 briefing 裡面,他還沒有跟你說 timetable 之類的?
- **P:** 沒有,他就說了什麼事兒,然後說他們 homestay 包給了當地的一個叫 stay 什麼 New Zealand 的什麼機構。
- I: 他們有沒有說有什麼類型房間之類的?
- P: 沒有,但是上次去加拿大的同學他們說他們說當時你去填 homestay 那個表是不是要填一個你不吃絕對不吃的和不想吃的有兩欄,我說想豬肉這些我雖然不吃了也沒有絕對不吃了也不會死,然後我就停到第二欄了,結果他說那些人他們都不看第二輪的,他們收到的資訊只有第一欄,我說那就完了,他都能做多了,我會餓死的。
- **I:** 絕了是這樣,天這只有你這種 on-site immersion 的人會體會到這樣的情況的,我們家門沒出就可以完成一個 immersion programme 。
- P: 但我覺得可以在家裡面也挺好,我其實真的有一點抗拒 homestay 的,有一點點就特別是特別是我同學跟我講說他住的那家不太愛乾淨,然後小孩特別沒有教養,小孩經常吵鬧去騷擾別人在想大人也不太管,老公好像是 Canadian,然後因為老婆是一個菲律賓人。然後他們說家裡他說地毯好多灰,然後一大家子人,因為他本身就他們一家三口,然後還不止他一個,寄宿的學生不止一個,對,一般做這種他都不會做,只做一個,然後他那個房間是上下鋪的那種,就是一個房間不止他一個,一個房間裡都要住多一個人,然後之後一一大家子人一周只洗一次衣服,衣服都對。
- **I:** 關鍵是 homestay 肯定它是不是沒有一個標準,就相當於人家 home 提供什麼住宿條件。
- **P:** 我覺得應該也是會篩選一下,這不不至於太摻和,不至於說漏雨的那種房頂。一般這種機構我覺得稍微面試一下,篩選一下可以的。這種。
- I: 如果是住 homestay 的話,這個錢是我們出還是學校出?
- P: 學校出,你要一日 homestay 做的,一日三餐的錢也是學校出,你支出你自己要。
- I: 做的額外的話,像吃、住和機票都是學校出,你們對有沒有說的話你能交多少錢呢? 我不知道他還沒有通知我們,那是交了 5000 多好像。
- **P:** 那 5000 多我覺得可以接受,對。但是對,但是我覺得我可能會住在村裡,你知道 惠靈頓對嗎?其實是紐西蘭的首都來的,我才知道它是首都,對奧克蘭的是那是最大 的城市。
- I: 跟澳洲很像。
- P: capital, 但他們說這裡它是一個很小的首都, 最特別的首都挺村的。
- I: 那一次下來真的可好了, 風景都可好, 特別適合旅遊。

I: 你說最近 hall 它的水不好,我也看見了,你從水管上接的水,還是說飲水機的。



- **P:** 宿舍里他不是有兩個水機,一個是鐵壺,鐵壺出來的水是如白色的,然後飲水機里出來的水是我們那一層是鹹味的,然後但是我聽田子說他那層是甜味的,就是2月8號還是2月9號,大家換了濾芯之後,就好像是.
- I: 它是飲水機里換濾濾芯?
- P: 對。但是鐵壺裡的水都壞了,接出來水都是乳白色的。對我回去一燒水我都震驚了。你們先去買水,對就買水喝。你們得從惠康然後帶下來還是在 711 買就行。我上次我們倆是去廣福道買的,你對你就拎一大桶水回來,1.5 升的一人拿一瓶太牛了,圖書館的水好像沒壞。 然後有我有時候白天在圖書館待著,我就直接在圖書館接水,你是直接相當於是你在圖書館接的是好的,但是宿舍的話就是說宿舍的濾芯如果你對他就換了沒他換了的時候才壞的。
- I: 因為我當時就看人家群裡面的圖片,我都不敢相信。
- **P:** 我一想到這是飲用水接出來的水我都震驚了,因為我自己是有個小水壺自己燒水,然後接到我水壺裡我都震驚了,怎麼是奶跟沖的奶粉似的。
- I: 因為我當時看到我都還想這是什麼重度污染地區的水,我以為是那種洗澡那個地方。
- **P:** 他們就是我聽 xxx 說好,他們有的人人接不下水是藍的,咱不知道它濾芯是啥,濾芯不會是廁所濾芯,是咋出來能出來藍色,因為白色一般就是水鹼,對它就漂白劑上我想的是它是不是裡頭加什麼漂白,反正什麼東西加多了然後什麼的好對。
- I: 而且當時我看就那個圖片我就震驚了,我想這是什麼生活污水,這是喝的嗎?
- **P:** 我沒想到這是飲水機接出來的水,我天太可怕了,這樣真的正常,你說咱們飲水機接出來水不就礦泉水味嗎? 然後結果當我喝了就是鹹的,然後就吐了。
- I: 幸虧你還是就是說你先喝了口白水,你覺得這不對,要是別人直接沖咖啡喝了。
- P: 我真的喝不出來了,只是覺得這咖啡可能不太香。
- **I:** 你是一直都住 hall 嗎?
- P: 對我一直住 hall,我從大一住到大五都在 hall B,其實我 4 年都住在 3 樓,今年住在了 2 樓,偶爾住過 5 樓,住過一兩個月,就是暑假 summer 的時候,然後他是隨意安排樓層的,對,然後暑假的時候我住過一次五樓和九樓。十一樓我好像。
- **I:** 但是就相當於是你暑假的時候你要搬上去,完了暑假結束的時候你還能再回到你自己選的,等於你每年選的時候都選的是三。
- **P**: 對是的。
- I: 其實說明還不錯了,因為你都在同一個樓裡面搬的。 其實還好。 我當時覺得我住 JC 的時候,我本身是住在 JC ,然後暑假的時候給我暑期安排的 hall A 因為 JC 要維 修,然後我們就得把所有東西拿出來搬到 hall A ,但是我們的這些東西特別多。
- P: Hall A 還不給你存是吧?
- I: 我們有客廳還有幾個房間,所以我們地方特別大,所以東西都特多。 然後我們就搬從那學校一側到這一側這個距離我們叫了個 GoGoVan,你知道因為我們自己真的搬不過來,還是剛好學校有一輛車停在這裡,然後我們就問他走不走,因為當時還正好下暴雨,然後我們從那邊搬過來到 Hall A 還要好,因為那天雖然說下暴雨,但是人也不是說特別多,然後我們把行李放在底下,人家不讓放在底下,我們一定放在 G 層拐角那個地方。 但是 hall A 丟東西其實也蠻多的好像。
- P: 我跟你說現在說到丟東西還是咱 hall B 更能丟,因為人家 hall A 和 Hall C 有一些層都安 CCTV 了,我們最近 丟東西到什麼程度呢? 廚房裡不是上鎖了,然後每一層有密碼,人家直接把密碼自己改了。 這 1 層就這一列只有 5 個屋還是 6 個屋是共用 1 個 1 個冰箱,成人家一個人的了,他直接把他知道他肯定是知道密碼才能改,然後就

真的改了,你就不用了,那就開不開,還有直接把鎖剪了,肯定不是本層人剪的。 我們這一層的人幹嘛剪自己的鎖,這我是就看他偷東西,但是你上一回我記得好像有一個什麼投票,大家同不同意他們棄權,所以它通過率不夠,這事就沒了,對,然後跟 Hall B 反應, Hall B 說就是說你就投票決定,對,然後他就投票就有人棄權。

I: 天我覺得太不可思議了,因為我記得我 hall A 的,因為我大學大一的時候只有 Hall A 的,然後就裝 CCTV 的。

P: 對,只要裝了CCTV,其實他就不會有人他就真的會震懾住,而且要真的有你要 偷走什麼小東西,別人可以去查,他不敢像現在這麼猖狂,然後你只要用什麼東西他 都偷。 我室友那麼被直接連炒鍋都給偷了,你說偷什麼炒鍋,前兩天還有一個小孩在 群裡發,丟了電飯煲,電飯煲直接抱走,人家對,而且他那電飯煲是個綠色。 很明顯 對。 就怎麼說一看他的天他得報哪用,報送你屋裡的東西,而且肯定是報其他層去了 天。 救命肯定是報其他的, 你要報我們這一層在屋裡頭用, 你總要拿到廚房刷, 就會 被看到,那肯定是到其他層去了,人家直接不可思議,關鍵電飯煲自己買一個也沒多 少錢,就分一個,我真的是我覺得他們肯定是偷盜團夥,要不然他每天偷偷他能吃得 了嗎? 真的是習慣性的自己缺啥不自己去買,直接就看這有啥問題,他們說他根本就 不是說那種普通的偷就是偷懶, 我吃他們是分贓就是偷完之後一對著分, 要不然你說 你這個鍋偷哪去,而且你偷別人東西你不能那麼光明正大的用。 我們倆現在不做飯, 我會說現在不做飯幹嘛? 因為你一買放到冰箱一買就偷,而且我還打不開冰箱密碼, 它鎖不大好使。 就萬一再被你說你買東西你買牛奶什麼的, 那是一星期必須要喝的, 他給你改個密碼,你這一星期打不開冰箱,你這牛奶就直接壞在裡面,你們知道密碼 的人其實可以改密碼的,對,你們這種素質高的人不會改密碼,別人發現密碼它就是 一個很普通不同的密碼鎖,但是我能改密碼,對直接把密碼改了,天我都沒有見過這 樣的。

- P: 一個是 LIT 對,我覺得還有文學 major 的,沒準你敢信我還有文學怎麼會有文學的 major,我們也不理解,就大部分我們最後我們所有人都逃不過的居然是個文學課。
- I: 但那個是叫啥? 是 children literature 嗎?
- **P:** 不是,children literature 其實是 ELE 的課,它不屬於 LIT ,但是怎麼說很離譜的,我個人覺得很離譜,他叫 new literature ,對我說啥是 new ?
- I: New literature .
- **P:** 我覺得他他這個課我感覺我不是就完全看不出來他之前的 curriculum 是什麼,我完全看不出來,因為我能感覺到這個老師他有個非常的 strong 的一個 preference,他有自己的 focus,他非常喜歡一些跟環境跟這種什麼 climate ,就是那些 environmental pollution,什麼氣候變化,他非常關心這些,但我覺得。
- I: 就是 new literature 。
- P: 然後他搞的內是我說她說是什麼一些,他有很多他要說 new 這個是可以很有很多的 definition 是,但我覺得不是很 academic 的那種。 然後他搞的就是說他當時給我們舉例子說你用的 theme 可以是那種你的可以你可以是當代的,然後你的 form 也可以當代的,然後他說就說你看 IG 上的那些 post ,他寫的那些 post ,他們其實都可以算new literature。 對,我當時還不知道,然後當時是可哥跟我說的就幾個月他跟我說的,他說這是個新老師。
- I: 對,我之前從來沒見過他,之前我真的從來不知道,因為 LIT 的一共也就那幾位。



- P: 對咱都知道。
- I: 而且你這個課是那啥嗎? 就是 major。
- P: Major 還不是 elective 。
- I: compulsory 的?
- P: compulsory的。
- I: 這個課它是幾開頭的,三開頭,而且你們在最後一學期上這麼多。
- P: 對我最後一學期我上 major 。
- I: 我也不能理解你們 double degree 就這麼可怕。
- P: 第一年第二年就是我這5年從來沒有逃出 literature 的魔爪。
- I: 對,我覺得你們專業太可怕了,我是從 year three 上我就已經沒有了,我這輩子都不要看到任何有關的這些東西,因為我那時候真的非常差,我 get 不到英國的文學的東西。
- **P:** 我覺得是他們有非常強的那種個人的主觀性非常強的個人主觀。 對我大四時候嚇得不行,因為我大四那個時候碰見 xxx,我那時候嚇得不行,我說。
- I: 我只上過它的 lecture, 我絕對不上他的 tutorial。
- **P:** 我跟你說我當時 year one 的時候就是出生牛犢不怕虎,就是啥啥也不知道,然後選 xxx 的課。
- I: 天你覺得如何?
- P: 挺嚇人,感覺他反正這麼說,他的視線真的很有壓迫性,真的很有。
- I: 我天你 year one 都在上他的課了。
- **P:** 我 year one 那個時候就上了他的課,救命救大命了,太可怕了我覺得。那時候 year one 的時候其實他比傳說中的沒那麼嚇人,但我還是覺得害怕。
- I: 是吧?
- P: 他真的是個純粹的詩人,真的他是個純粹的詩人。
- **I:** 我覺得因為要是喜歡那些事,同學應該還覺得對他還蠻有好感的。 主要我的這事 奇差無比,加上我 get 不到英國文學。
- P: 可怕了,那次太可怕了。
- **I:** 你這學期你就只上一個 literature,當然了就給你安排了 compulsory 的,對,你之後就上我們今天的 discourse,然後我就沒課了,我就對,然後 加上 honours project 其實也是上三個,你上 Chinese 嗎?
- P: Chinese 我之前聽別人說的時候就是說你們要考前測什麼的? 我們之前很早之前也是,還是也是屬於我們上過一個 CLE 但我感覺不是 interview 的,不是關於招聘 interview 的,我忘記是啥了,我們也是我前測,然後類似你很相似,就這種什麼 attendance 可以拿什麼 online 的那些 task 代替什麼的,到時候我們然後也是分組上,就是說當時好像就上幾節 compulsory,然後我們好幾個人分了一個組,然後把我拉過來,然後我們在討論,反正還挺水的,我感覺還。
- I: 明白了,但是你們 year three 就上了,對我們上的早我真的不能理解,我們就不能理解為什麼會在 final year 時候搞一節 Chinese,然後教我們寫中文的叫啥招聘信應聘信什麼的,但是有沒有一種可能我們是應聘英語老師,我們不寫中文。
- **P:** 你這門課開了,你到底是啥目的? 國際生不用上,然後 local 和內地生全過來,我們又是英文系的。
- I: 就是有這樣一個問題,老師他要給我們一些 job post,那些 sample 讓我們對著 job post 去寫求職信嗎? 找不來幾個英文的中文的 job post,因為它 job post 如果就是英文的話,我們肯定不用寫中文的,就是這樣,所以你要先找個中文的英文老師的 job

post, 然後才能寫求職信, 真的很難找, 然後老師在 Moodle 上面 po 了, 就有一些別的學科什麼數學科的中文科的那些。 然後就我們需要上, 但是大家本來 final year 安排都是挺緊的, 有些同學可能 minor 的最後一門課就在 year five, 有些人就因為你這個課而撞課而沒能完成 minor 。

- P: 特別虧對吧?
- I: 真的是,而且本來這個課老師都覺得可能也不是說非常重要,他都不會要求說有多少 compulsory 的 session,他分組上一共也去不了幾節,完了我的 IB 學校的實習,還想讓我周一過去,完了之後又要上語文課,我發現一共還有兩堂兩次課要上一次還是 10 分鐘的 consultation,還要你過去,因為他 IB 對實習學校,然後我就想跟老師說能不能就讓我 10 分鐘的 consultation,你要找一個時間,然後咱們私下解決,別讓我週一去上中文課。
- P: 就是說如果是 consultation 沒有什麼大必要的話,你可以不來嗎?
- **I:** 對我可以就想來,而且大家人家說了你來了才記第七第八節的 attendance ,所以我就在想能不能換一個時間,對。你的 elective 你們 double degree 有沒有 elective ?
- P: 只有 major, 我們選不了。
- I: 我天你們選不了,你這5年就一直在學,全都是。
- P: 塞滿了課表, 然後我們接過來好上課。
- I: 天其實沒有很多自己可以選的。
- **P:** 我們糾結最多的就是 GE。 哈哈。 就只能選 GE,然後每次選 GE 的時候,都還這問他們你們哪些好上。
- I: 那種你們這真的沒有很多可以糾結的。
- **P:** 就我們 quota 去 給 Minor 還有 Second Major 全都塞滿了。 全滿了。

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- P: 對,然後還有 Hon Pro。
- **I:** 我們其實是一樣的,我們這學期是一樣的。 你的 Honours Project 的 supervisor 是 誰呢?
- **P:** xxx,全都是 xxx 全部選了,選了教育方面的都是 xxx 做 supervisor。
- I: 就沒有其他沒有。
- P: 我就感覺她忙爆了。
- I: 她一個人真的可以 handle 嗎?
- **P:** 不知道自己也覺得很真的可以嗎? 對,好像之前還聽說她為了帶我們這一整批十幾個,然後這節這個學期除了我們這一個班的 Hon Pro,其他課她都不帶了。
- I: 在其他課不在就為了搞,其實覺得真的很神奇。
- **P:** 對神奇,我看一下我們是我們批的好像不是特,因為我是屬於晚交了,我是 due 了之後我才後面因為當時在實習,然後後面我才交的,然後出了也沒有說特別慢,感覺是跟他們按時交的的人就差不多時間,出的。
- I: 等於說其實你們上一次上學期的時候有一個 10 月多份的帶來讓交 revised。
- **P:** Approval 是不是他 12 月才下來嗎? 我好羡慕你知道 xxx 給我們的 feedback,就是 title 上面 introduction 給一個 comment,就是 I agree with what John said。 然後就有 I don't think you need to 修改你的 modify your proposal again,just start working on it。 然後就沒了,然後他沒有逐字逐句的那種沒有,然後我是懷疑他根本就沒有人沒有時間去看那麼多人的。
- I: 因為其實你們 ELE 也有十幾個學生。

- P: 他好認真是羡慕的,好像我們這邊就是,我們不去問他,他是不會主動跟你說,你可能要認真想一想,後面他不是給我的 second proposal 的 feedback 就那一句,然後後面我就問他,我這樣子問 research question 可不可以?他看了一下。他說你第一個問題不可以這麼問,這個不是 research question,但他之前也沒跟你說沒有 raise 出來,然後是後面我去問他,我有點不自信了,聽完這幾節課之後就問他,他才說這個不是這不改你得改,然後我才改的,我真的是大概 1 月份我們都能改。然後後面他在講,講他後面是全班講了一下怎麼寫 report 就完了,只是很 general ,有的說你要這麼改要加點這些,你們可能是不是有很多同學這樣寫,不應該要這樣寫才對。然後好吧,他沒有給 one-to-one 的 feedback,我覺得。各位這個感覺你們的怎麼說好認真的對待Hon pro 好認真 Hon pro,我感覺我的 ethical review 沒有,他沒給我 feedback 就是approve 了,然後我其實真的是很趕時間,因為當時在實習完全是亂寫的,真的就是每個誇寫幾句,每個啪寫幾句就上去了。
- I: 也有可能寫的都是對的。
- **P:** 但是你當時其實你也屬於晚交了一點,而且你是讓就給他說你想晚交一點,他同意了。 是沒有說晚交,我是晚了幾天才瘋了救命。

- P: 不是。是其他科目,我當時我自己有想過想能不能兼教那種兼教一個 VR 那種,然後我說對對,當時我感覺也不太行,就我感覺這邊的兼教主要是在那種物理生物,不是物理生物有體育這些方面, STEM 那邊可能會兼教的多一點,然後像我們兼教,因為畢竟英文就是一個 workload 很重的科目,然後去兼教可能沒那麼多精力不會讓你兼教,那還好。
- I: 對,因為我看有的學校人家就比較明確,人家在 job description 裡面就寫,如果能教兩科的話就是一個 advantage,要教兩科的話,我真是沒啥別的課教了,我頂大就是教個普通話了。
- P: 對,如果是我們的話,可能普通話比就只能是普通話那種,
- I: 但其實我覺得你 Visual Arts 真的能教。
- P: 教小學行高中就你說不定真行。
- I: 真的,因為我當時是帶的我們學校的選修課, Visual Arts 講真他們基本上就是讓學校自學生自己去 create 去畫一些什麼東西,其實老師就是個引導的作用,也不要非常多的知識或經驗之類的,而且你本身就有作品。
- P: 比如會把我們什麼 ebook 上面。
- I: 他就把這個東西我畫是這些其實就可以,因為高中老師我發現他們只是蓋的學生 一下看著他們進行錯了,對。
- P: 對,你看其實當時我們不是畢業,當時去的時候,我們的老師也跟我們講,就什麼東西,凡事都看一下 DSE 的經驗,然後他們說然後其實我在想,然後後面又問一個校長,然後他就說就像 Visual Arts 的話,他的 workload 其實很重, 因為他不是說他可能一般一個不說話你負責整個學校了,一個學校的老師就不是說我只教一年級的。
- I: 一個 Visual Arts 老師教一個學校。
- **P:** 對可能一兩整個 group 也就兩三個人,然後整個整個學校 Visual Arts 就交給你了,所以他們就說我 Visual Arts 就 workload,也不是蓋的。
- I: 就有點離譜,因為你部門一倆人直接給這一個學校的課,但其實跟 IT 老師也差不多,因為當時我們學校可能好像 IT 老師就倆仨,完了他教了整個學校的 IT。
- P: IT 老師一般都這麼技術人員,然後負責平常感覺老師還是比較打雜的,比如說這個時候要辦一個 ceremony 或者什麼的時候就 IT 老師上了是吧? 而且比如說給你我們



這個學校舉個什麼周年慶,然後各種視宣傳視頻,然後各種物料各種剪輯都是你幹,你能幹的話你就多幹點,學校就這樣子。對。

- I: 還是比較看能不能幹點其他的活,應該都是,不僅要會一科,但其實中學的話我感覺還是比較 focus 的,如果是英語老師基本上就是教英語一科了,對,但是可能就是跨的年級數比較多,對差不多小學的話就真的是得會倆小學會倆倒是 ok,他感覺可以。
- **P:** 反而是個優勢,如果小學會長就可以搞那種 transdisciplinary 然後那種比較創新一點,學校他們估計還是挺想要那種效果會出來的,效果會好一點。
- I: 你會想在小學當老師嗎? 在體驗了國際小學之後。
- **P:** 我想有點小學國際學校的教導老師他們太 chill 了,我覺得如果能在那邊找到一個 teaching assistant ,或者說是老師那種工作。
- I: 就很 chill。
- P: 還沒有那種指標要求,還沒有 KPI,就真的是天你的那種養老也不是有點像是年輕人中間只中時間段養老生活。
- I: 好會的是很缺的,其實我也覺得要是真能進國際學校也挺好的,我就在想要讓我當普通話老師其實也行,對,因為我在 observe lesson 的時候,在走廊上過的時候,他給我們介紹的時候,我們有看到有一個在上普通話的有一個小班,然後學生都站在坐在小班,好像前面是聽老師說一些普通話的東西都很簡單。
- **P:** 是的,我也 observe 我們學校普通話課堂,我他們我覺得怎麼這樣教,他是真的是給你一個課本,然後課本上有那些詞,然後那些詞就和中英文對照的,然後老師就給你一個練習冊,你去抄你去做題,然後去讀,然後我就覺得這種課真的超無聊。
- I: 然後對比這邊有一個是嗎? 他們是這樣教。
- P: 然後我就不知道。好,我就想這種教法是不是有點過時,同學們覺得這也不是 PYP,這種中文叫法是真的 PYP 嗎? 然後我就想難道語言他們這樣都這樣講,然後我 就又看了一堂 Japanese,Japanese 那個不是 Japanese,他們正是在要做 present,感覺比 更符合我預期中 pip 比如說我小幾個同學 working in a group,然後這幾個東西,然後 老師會一直不停問他們問題問題,問問題以後,然後我們現在玩個遊戲,或者我們做 個小小睡在你們做不完的話可能回去當作業,然後這樣子。
- I: 對留給他們,相當於他們二語,要麼是普通話,要用日語,他們是按母語學的, 他們兩個他們。
- P: 一個普通話一個月兩個都要學。 因為我們叫什麼 Japanese culture,他們學校文化有很濃重的日本文化帶電影,當然國際他們不是很多學生有日本家庭背景,日本文化背景,然後就給他們設置了 Japanese,然後他們覺得應該就是那種文化課程的一個部分。 有點我不記得 PYP 具體有沒有提到,但是它有一個 culture 就可以全部分。
- I: 他學日語,他是按照 first language 還是 second language 上。
- P: 他們其實分組一組是分 40 個人,你有在家的都會,他們日語已經很流暢是 native 那種,還有意思完全是二語然後他們同時在一個課室里,但是在不同的組別,然後就兩個老師,一個在教。
- I: 在一個教室里一個教室里不影響嗎?
- **P:** 他們可能會換一下,就不是說我同時都是老師在上課,我們不是同時一起的把他帶一直在那裡說,然後比如說把它消失的地,然後這個時候我就開始教,然後現在教的時候我來消失的地,就是他們經常有不同。
- I: 不從形式的糊弄出來還是不太打擾的話,對方是這樣子。
- P: 我其實想問問一個問題,關於你以後想不想拿這邊的永居。



- I: 肯定拿,要不然不虧的咱學費交5年。對,你想不想就是說因為。
- P: 他不是有一個那種你會放棄內地的身份嗎?
- I: 好像現在可以同時擁有,對,同時可能先同時,但是好像是必須得放棄了內地的才能拿香港的護照,對嗎? 就是永居身份證是永居身份證,香港護照是香港護照,然後拿永居的時候可以同時擁有內地的身份證,我可能還在這個階段,至於會不會拿香港的護照還以後再考慮,但是永居我拿。
- P: 的肯定是先就兩邊都先拿著那種。 對,我其實當時也在想,你說如果我。
- I: 真的就很想問的, IANG 簽變成兩年了嗎? 對變了嗎?
- P: 可以, 這好像是說我們之後就自動可以兩年的了。
- **I:** 咱 6 月份畢業的時候去換的時候是兩年,對好像是這樣的。畢業了嗎? 但是兩年已經變了,就是說我們 6 月份去直接申的時候,前兩年太好了,對明白了,那不是5+2 剛好了嗎?
- P: 對這剛好了。 就不用愁了, 但是他好像說升永居並不是說你 7 年之後一定能升。
- I: 上是7年,對愛麗絲7年,就是說我感覺的7年絕對行。
- **P:** 所以去年反正是你就已經跨了個門欄,就關鍵是你是能申嗎? 但是什麼時候能上可能不是必須的。對,能應該是上,沒事。
- I: 沒關係的沒關係,我覺得好像是愛麗絲 7年然後就可以去,然後 apply 他會 case by case 的去審,對,基本上我覺得咱們這兒應該是行的,因為他們是 5年的本科,5年是非常 solid 的,再加上 2年,然後你可能又有當地的工作,我覺得絕對行。 但是有一些可能比較難的,比如說是你在本科期間,然後又太長的時間逗留在內地,估計就不行,然後或者是你畢業就回內地工作了,其在其他地方工作,然後去升永居的時候又在香港本地是沒有工作的,他可能就不願意了,因為他比較看重你對香港社會的參與度,對香港社會的貢獻是的。
- P: 你說像他如果是長遠來看,其實可能想的太遠了。

- I: 我好像聽說是你最近想轉工是嗎? 你之前相當於是在哪裡?
- P: 做之前是在一家 IT 小公司做相當於做運維系統支持工程師。
- I: 你現在轉工的話是做什麼?
- **P:** 現在找到的職位是其實他說做的工作內容和之前的差不多,但是他職位的名字 title 是變的,就不再是什麼 engineer ,而是說是偏開發 team 那邊的 developer 。
- I: 要是你個人性質上來說的話,你是更喜歡現在做的。
- P: 肯定是因為會輕鬆一點。
- I: 你說其實工作性質是差不多的。
- P: 差不多,但是還是有些不些許的不同,就新的這份工作的話,他可能偏向於去搭平臺去創造一些環境多一點,但是之前的工作是環境是別人搭好的,然後我們主要負責每天的一個 operation 這樣子,所以就會比之前要輕鬆一點。
- I: 你覺得你就是要轉工了嗎? 你新公司你對它有什麼瞭解? 你為什麼想在這個公司? 因為第一家。
- P: 公司是其實蠻小的一家公司, 然後我也做了差不多快兩年, 然後其實當時剛畢業的時候, 大家大家其實蠻多都去了大公司, 然後也感覺你肯定以後一定要去大公司去體驗一下, 然後這次工作的機會來的比較巧, 所以就抓到了這個機會。 然後是一件比較大的公司, 然後它的相應的福利職業發展以及政策方面都會比較合理和人性化一點。

- **I:** 是這樣,要是說你們做 IT 的話,好像現在就是說做程式師什麼的,特別是做這個方面的,但是其實你做的工作跟還不一樣,對嗎?
- **P:** 對,程式師其實在香港 IT 行業是地位最高的,因為大家都希望有創造力的人,然後。
- I: 他們相當於是在寫代碼是嗎?
- **P:** 對他們在寫代碼,然後其他的主要就是將一些使用者需求去實現它了,其實比較一個有技術的崗位。
- I: 要是像你們 IT 的話比較熱門,就是像程式師,還有你們現在你做的這種了,然後還有之前聽你說還有關於 security 的工作了,我覺得你說你是比較喜歡 security,你為什麼就喜歡做跟 security 有關的?
- P: 其實 security 方面的話,首先在大學學的時候,知道他是一個比較偏分析方面的性質的一個工作了,然後我覺得我其實個人平時也比較喜歡分析一個事情,然後也能夠不斷的在這個領域學到更多的知識。 然後其實在第之後的話,香港在網路安全這方面還是蠻蠻有前景的,因為他這邊接觸到很多跨國公司,然後業務也比較廣泛,所以大家都比較重視在安全這方面的問題。
- I: 你剛剛一直提到了之前在小公司, 然後之後現在來到大廠, 你覺得要是對於剛畢業的同學的話, 你有什麼建議嗎? 你覺得是小廠好點, 還是說在大廠?
- P: 好,我覺得其實到畢業最好以我的自身經歷來說給大家之後的學弟學妹經驗的話,就是能進大廠就先進大廠,因為大廠不會怎麼說,他就是在規範度上以及寬容度上還有一些機會和一些發展方面都是小一些小廠給不到的,然後也許但是也有可能就是說你當時覺得可能不夠自信,或者說沒有一個很合適的機會去進大廠,但你如果是那樣的情況下,你能夠在一個小廠里待著,先入行,然後去做好本職工作也是可取的,但是最好還是說不要在一個地方待太久,你一定要知道自己想要什麼,然後有機會的話就去更大的平臺這樣子。
- I: 相當於你一直從事的都是跟 IT 相關的工作,你當時讀本科的時候是這讀的什麼專業。
- P: 讀的互聯網肯定就是IT。
- I: 是這樣,你當時有沒有讀什麼輔修的?
- **P:** 輔修好像沒有,因為我們學校的課程計劃都是定好的,然後如果是選修的話,可能大一大二會有一些比較不那麼相關專業的,不是專業相關的課可以去學。當時有選的是商科的一門課,職業生涯規劃和也選過一個叫攝影的就人文學院的一些選修課。
- **I:** 你當時畢業的時候做的方案就說這是什麼可以介紹一下。
- **P:** Final Year Project 當時做的是用 machine learning 的技術去做一個手語識別的軟體,從手語識別的軟體滿身都是那個樓。
- I: 你當時獨立一個就是做 project, 還是說是小組的作業?
- P: 其實是三個人了,他那邊都是其實當時分類負債有兩種形式了,第一個形式是可以 group,然後 1~3 個人都可以,不是 2~3 個人去組工,也可以說是走 individual 的 project。 但是其實對 individual project 的話它的難度比較大,然後但是也是有同學去選擇做 individual 的,大多數人選的 group。
- **I:** 也是有的,你們當時流程是說你們你們是 4 年的專業,你是大四才開始搞這個方案分類,還是說你們之前就已經開始選方向了?
- P: 準確說是大四那一年才搞,之前的話沒有去介紹這方面。
- I: 你們相當於是可以自己選一些選題,還是說他就給了你一些題,然後你在他們已 經給的那些題裡面選?



- **P:** 應該是第二個,他有一些教授 professor 帶的一些提這些 project,然後你可以去按照當時好像是按照什麼來著,按照成績好像是按照假如說你是組成 group 的話,你可以取你 group 裡邊最高的那個人的成績去去排位這樣子,然後去輪次去選 project。
- I: 所以說其實你在選題之前就先組好工作。
- P: 應該是。
- I: 所以說其實大家並不一定是志同道合,就是有一樣的研究興趣的,可能是平時上 課然後認識比較熟,大家就組成小組之後才去選題目,對。 你選題目的時候知道自己 的 professor 是誰嗎?
- **P:** 知道。 因為他其實題目和 professor 是一塊給,是因為他是要從比如說今年 professor 先手手底下有幾個 project,然後你就可以這樣去選,對。
- I: 你覺得當時你們選這個主題的時候,是僅僅考慮這個東西你們比較感興趣,就是這個 topic 你比較感興趣,還是說你們也是看哪個 professor 的比較喜歡他去選?
- **P:** 都有,當時其實有多方面考慮,就考慮首先是這塊在這個題目不是我們想之後研究的方向,然後第二個就是看它有沒有前景去做這個專案。第三個也會考慮這是誰的專案去帶著。
- I: 這樣你們三個人一起做的話,你們會不會有一些明確的分工,因為我知道你們好像也是需要寫 proposal,甚至說你是不是還要寫一個 APP 出來。
- P: 有明確分工,因為他當時整個一年的時間就不僅僅是全讓你在這悶著頭做,他其實是邊上那門上課的時候老師就會講,你比如說如果是先 proposal 的話,你差不多這個 week 你應該到哪個進度了,然後你進度裡邊就包括分工了,比如說這一 week,然後你是到你這個 project 該做這了,該做這該做成的一個進度是 20%,然後你的是 proposal 那樣子。

P07:

- P: 這可能數量上可能跟這些差不多,但是感覺 deadline 什麼的就會比之前要多一點,而且加上感覺時間上很早就感覺真的好,早就開始到了。 沒有,你以前在宿舍里那麼讓我去了,我當時跟你在宿舍閑,是因為當時快要實習,那個時候就差不多每周只有一兩節課,然後後來不是疫情實習又取消了,往後推,那段時間基本上就很閒,他一點事都沒有。 因為那個時候上的課也是實習前上那種課,這也不是那種正經讓你學什麼東西的,就是跟你說實習的注意事項什麼的,沒有很多 deadline 。
- I: 因為我都震驚了,當時我就覺得對你們這專業有什麼誤解。
- **P:** 那個時候主要是實習那個時候節指數沒有,就只選了一節 GEJ 然後再加上實習前的課,這個課程只是上課跟你說一說,實習你要什麼注意事項什麼的,也沒有什麼正經的作業。
- **I:** 那還好,因為我當時覺得那個時候其實咱們不能因為是上不一樣的,專業之間的差別我們也太大了,差別並沒有那麼大。
- P: 真好,我現在不是跟 xxx 住對,他跟我說這是他說他每天不是忙到死,然後你也真行,我就覺得為什麼每跟每一個英專生住的時候都這樣,對,而且他們這學期就特別早就現在不是才開學一個多月,就有好多這樣的。其實我也有你們開學這不才一個月嗎?這種好像差不多,我覺得他是有特別多的。
- I: 我有點理解的,因為是你們可能是你們 year three 就實習了,所以其實你們的課多有可能就多在 year four 了,是嗎? 因為我們它是全攢的 year five,所以我們真的是忙到死,真的是那一年就忙到了所有人都有點受不了了。 你們現在是不住 JC 了嗎?
- **P:** 對,因為當時這學期申請這年的時候,當時好像申請的時候出問題了,不買是好像學校系統出了問題,反正好多我和 xxx 都是可能還有其他人沒有選上,沒有什麼到



其他地方這麼神奇,系統出問題好離譜,因為我覺得這些你按理說不可能說是申請不上,但是這些人遊戲在前面的,但是他沒有給你選到的。

- I: 但是你們當時填的時候也填的 preference 還是 JC?
- P: 對第一個還是這些只是後面其他的選項了,,我覺得應該是它系統的問題了,因為如果是你們前幾年其實都一直住在這一期,怎麼可能讓你換,對,而且當時好像發到群裡也挺多人在說了,然後後來好像學校這個事情還發了郵件,就是說系統直接是壞了,然後反正修了之後也沒有任何的改變。所以反正也就是他可能覺得我已經出結果了,然後不管是我剛剛系統壞了,已經給大家發過一次了,如果再發一次的話,還是覺得他顯得自己過於不專業了。但是這樣也沒專業到哪去,是改了之後什麼都能沒有,主要是這種莫名其妙的地方,這種系統都能畫的地方真的是因為其實我看別人如果一直住 JC 的話,因為你宿分也是 JC 的,他是不一樣的。對應該是分,你要說你按分調的話不應該是會住不上了,對。我覺得應該讓他分錯了,而且 JC 本來分也低,他可能是他那邊去問責,但是也沒有給你解決。再來對。
- I: 他就說了開頭,你覺得住 JC 好還是住 hall 好?
- P: 我感覺當時剛來的時候,因為他把我搬出去,因為我之前他們就在那,我之前高中住校的時候也是那種一整個寢室裡面有衛生間那種,我就還有一個一直感覺臥室一層樓的那種衛生間會有什麼不方便什麼的,然後當時剛好也看到這些了,覺得還行,然後在 JC 那邊住感覺差別也不是很大,就是洗漱洗澡什麼的有沒有什麼不方便,可能是比如說是廚房用的地方可能沒有這些,可能在上儲物的地方沒有 JC 那麼多空間。這些東西它其實沒有太大的差別,還好,然後去外面出門就是要方便很多。這些因為它離校門口真的很近,而且它下來就是校巴站了,不像 JC 那麼遠,對,而且然後我們倆住的低,然後就住的樓層比較低,就在陽台裡面可以看到校巴,每天看到校巴來在下面,最後也還是算挺方便的,快遞的話 G 層那一塊還有在。對,因為有一些他也是放在這些樓下,對,hall 的話,其實也還好,沒有什麼不方便的。

- **P:** 我調查是地理老師群體,所以 supervisor 就希望我把 diversity 稍微豐富一下,我覺得你找的時候是不是也是需要豐富一下,還不需要。
- I: 沒有,我可能就只對比在內地上學的大學生和在香港上學的內地大學生。
- P: 我明白那還行,你要是做對比也行,我主要是因為我要研究這個群體對於某個事情的看法,所以我需要 diversity 很多,要除了我們現在的現在咱們叫 pre-service,為什麼還有 in -service ,就是後面 retire teacher 兩個不太好找。 對 in-service 我找到一些畢業的學長姐,對,但是因為他們的學校分佈一般都很集中,在就很少有在 Band 1 的,然後一定。 然後所以 retire teacher 那個的話我還不知道要找誰,實在不行就只能問一下我的原任老師,但是其實我們學校他的班令他就屬於 Band 1 尾 Band 2 頭,嚴格意義上就是 Band 2 ,所以我也不知道他能不能算嚴格意義上不是。 沒有,因為他現在在降在有一個什麼 school ranking 上面搜 banding,他是 Band 2 然後他自己說他關係現在。 對然後為他的 retire 也不是特別好找,因為我認為他也都沒有辦法。
- I: 你這 retire 也太難了,這年齡差多,你確定你認識 retire 有?
- **P:** 就是因為說白什麼,但是他們是一個在班托一個班的班級,然後我就沒有一個 Band 1 的。
- **I:** 太稀缺了,對,我覺得太稀缺了,會不會覺得給你整這個真是浪費我的時間呢? 是太高貴了,我天我一想我其實也不認識,我完全不認識,
- P: 還行,我覺得如果你要是在這個地方有更高的晉陞空間,其實還行。



- I: 我沒有晉陞空間,人家就是一定要扶穩了自己的位子,人家覺得自己不會走的, 所以他就專門壓榨我們這種剛畢業幹活又勤快又利索,又不敢跟他頂撞。他就覺得這 種人很好用,這太可怕了,他們為啥工資這麼高?
- **P:** 但是我覺得是不是在任何一間學校,你做20年都差不多,是,但是它的晉陞空間可能。
- I: 所以他就不接受任何有關新穎的教學方式,對他說 technology no use。
- **P:** 天這叫什麼? 你怎麼能因為怕出現事故而不去嘗試任何的東西嗎? 對。 你們後面打算什麼打算?
- **I:** 我們畢業我們就同意他就是找工作了,雖然他還找工作,但是當時其實我們走的時候,那個老師也都抛了橄欖枝,說其實你可以在我們學校教的,然後他也不願意在那個學校,所以肯定想找一個稍微好一點的學校。
- **P:** 所以你暫時就不考慮 Band 3 了。找工作的話,想想需要 resume,然後 cover letter 還有 teaching aspiration。
- I: 是你覺得像這些東西都寫英文還是寫中文的?
- P: 我只能寫英文,因為我希望他能讓我用英文教他,因為我廣東話教我就死了。
- **I:** 對我的廣東話僅僅僅限於日常的一些 administrative 的,對你要上我上課教一些 content 是用廣東話教,我覺得我這誤人子弟。
- **P:** Band 3 的話就比較難,但我覺得英文是不是還行,英文是不是還行,因為主要是要用英文教,不是你要跟他們讀一些東西。
- I: 我覺得英文那也僅限於如果說能讓我在你的實習學校的那種 level 教的話,我會覺得我上的是英語課,但是你要說最弱一點的學校的話就是英語純依賴中文教的。
- P: 天, 你們平時上課就實習期間上課是怎麼個情況中文的, 純中文。
- I: 所以說太難了。

- P: 不是,是禮拜一禮拜二是滿課6個小時,然後三四五就只有1節課。
- I: 這麼忙呀,可能是因為我們是 year five 才實習。
- P: 你就很擠,就拉下了很多課。
- I: 其實我就只有大三很忙,然後大四之後不是很忙,其實感覺很悠閒是嗎? 大五上學期可怕,因為他要實習真的是累死了,所以大五下學期還好,對。但是你們大五上學期還得再實習一次,對再實習一次,他們啥時候給你們說那個結果?
- **P:** 可能過段時間,因為他現在已經說了大三那批人的學習的實習分配了,應該到我們了,分完那批的分我們這一批,對你們還是對小學的,我希望他要麼就是分在學校附近,要麼就是分在關口附近。
- I: 對,但我覺得可能性很大,因為我們學校很多就分在天元屯這三個區。
- P: 對現在上水最好,我跟你說。
- I: 說說可以,但是他讓你填 preference 之類的嗎?
- **P:** 我已經寫了,當時還沒有完全走讀,當時我就說在學校附近就可以了,然後現在很想說其實你給我上水我也是可以接受的。
- I: 學校附近其實也可以,因為其實咱們大埔的小學還蠻多的,對比較有可能。
- **P:** 我說我很貧窮,我不能支付如此高昂的交通費,我說我今年就家裡遇到了變故, 我們有經濟困難,所以請學校安排我在我們學校宿舍附近的地方。 所以我看見這種事 司因為這理由真的是非常充分。
- I: 他說學校說這位同學請出示一下證明。



- **P:** 你去港島 30 塊錢差不多天小巴 5 塊, 然後地鐵 20 多, 而且你是來回你一天什麼都不幹, 你就坐交通就六七十塊錢。
- **I:** 是我就是去屯門,雖然我當時就住在大小學奧運附近,我過去的巴士是 16,然後回來也 16,我就每天啥也不幹,交通費就四五十,對很貴。
- P: 他應該不會看的我覺得。 祈禱我這個理由足夠強大, 然後讓我分到賽馬。
- I: 真的就是那個誰就是在我有一個朋友 double degree 的,就在賽馬。
- P: 每天通勤時間 5 分鐘,對。
- I: 而且賽馬的生源挺好的。
- P: 對比較高素質,因為都是這一片的,是。
- I: 而且他們學生的起碼英文水準啥都是 ok 的了,不會說很離譜。
- P: 你就上你的就不用完成你的教學任務,也不用管他們是不是進步還是怎麼樣,反正他們都那樣的確是,但是如果你被分到了我之前分到學校挺好的,是沙田第一還是第二,第二應該是很在乎教學品質,然後什麼作業,有一些小孩比如說之前他一直都是會全對的,突然有個不對了,那就是你老師的問題,他就要跟你說,或者你要找個孩子單獨輔導,就說你為什麼不會,這就是特別好的學校,他們很在乎,但是我寧願分到。
- I: Band 2 會好一點,Band 2 不會說對老師要求特別高什麼的,一定要保證人家小孩不退步。 因為 Band 3 真的要慎重,就班斯瑞你要是 Band 3A 還行,因為我們 Band 3C 就 是會有點誇張了。 中醫的話學生 abcdefg 26 個英文字母不知道,真的就是如此誇張,你以為就是我們上課就是不能 English instruction,因為聽不懂。
- P: 想不到我把這事強調了,小孩提前備好答案,說我待會上課你要回答。
- I: 這樣提前準備太多會 fail。
- P: 好慘, 3次視導我會做噩夢的。
- I: 我們這學期是倒了5次,4個月5次是。
- P: 但是應該正常,只要你不是特別作,或者是特別跟學生就是串通好了,一般都不會 fail,就頂多給你拿個 BC。
- I: 主要是你要看你的的 supervisor 。
- P: 這些 supervisor 是看運氣。 有些他對你很好,並且給的非常差,但是有的是對你非常的嚴格,非常覺得你一無是處,但他給的分都是 A 什麼的。 我上個學期做一個 unit plan 很大的作業,第一次 consult 時候 consult 把我罵的一無是處,第二次 consult 幾乎否決了我們所有觀念,consult 之後我們也改了很多,然後給出來的分, 最後我們都說算了算統一算了算,給出來是 A 大家都是 A 或者是 A 加。 你跟他算不能算很少,就跟他交流的時候你們用是普通話嗎?
- I: 可以還是我們說的英語,對,他可能也是覺得這個東西是跟學術有關的 topic,說 英語比較方便一點。

- I: 你今天有課嗎?
- P: 沒課 週四 day off。
- I: 我覺得你們大四是不是都很忙?
- **P:** 其實上課還好,而且課只要人去了,壓力沒有什麼,人去了,讓人去了,然後寫個作業什麼的,最近在搞舞團,然後我們在跳舞,這周日有一個表演舞團忙,上課有作業,但算不上特別忙,但加上舞團感覺最近還挺忙的。
- I: 對,應該是我好像看到你們發了。



- **P:** 就這周日對這周日是 singcon 的決賽, 然後今年是重新第一次就是趕上一次 singcon, 還搞得挺大的這次 singcon, 很多聯校的樂隊還有舞團他們推送有發, 你們 是在咱學校跳就在 C-LP-11。
- I: 然後別的學校的會過來是嗎?
- **P:** 對。 歌他們歌手就是我們自己學校的歌手,但是有聯校的舞團,還有聯校的樂 隊.

我們還可以兩年剛剛開關生活享受了大一沒有享受多久,但是現在終於開關了,還有 點比較好的體驗的。

- **I:** 但是你們是不是之後要去 immersion 了?
- P: 對,這是這個暑假我們去紐西蘭,我們去惠靈頓雖然是紐西蘭的首都,但其實是那種其實感應該會比較村的那種是嗎?首都會有那種農村的感覺,好像搞得一般,但是大城市另外一個是奧克蘭好像是他們最大的城市,他們首都並不是他們最大的城市。是這樣,我好像聽說過有什麼惠靈頓國際學校,可能惠靈頓這三個字可能就是,但很多國家都有惠靈頓,好像我就說我覺得一開始紐西蘭的惠靈頓對,我就覺得一開始你們說惠靈頓,我就在想原來是今年有一個奧運克蘭紐西蘭學校和一個英國的學校,后來說起來又變成兩個都是紐西蘭的學校,原來奧克蘭也是很多地方都有奧克蘭好像不止紐西蘭有奧克蘭。是嗎?澳大利亞紐西蘭這個地方真的不是杜撰別人出來的嗎?不知道。但Willington一開始不是什麼威靈頓牛排,對說是惠靈頓威靈頓,反正就是這個地方,因為是他們的,但是一搜其實是英國的威靈頓。是嗎?牛排其實說的是英國嗎?天哪。只是這個名字好像很多城市通用,對都是一樣的。
- **I:** 因為我們當時在澳洲的學校就有點離譜,他叫卧龍崗,然後卧龍崗這個地方在中國也有。
- P: 天你們好慘。
- I: 是他們有沒有跟你說什麼像 timetable 之類的?
- P: 現在還不怎麼清楚,我們就開了一個 briefing,稍微跟那邊的幾位老師見了一下什麼的,我們要上的課感覺還不少,有四五門課,一個什麼 language,然後還有個 ethnographic research,education 還有個實習,我們要去實習,去學校好像兩周。 你們是知識觀課還是不清楚,但確實是說 school 不知道是怎麼樣的,然後還會安排一些 visit , outing 之類的。
- I: 但你們好像就是週一到週四上課,然後應該按照我們的課表是我們週一到週四上課,相當於每一周可能就是五六七三天旅遊,就是自己可以去旅這樣子的。

- I: 你們是不是也大三學校實習過了?
- **P:** 其實沒有,我們是 sem 2,然後大五是 sem 1。
- I: 所以你還沒去學校。
- P: 對,我只是見了一次試導老師,然後還沒有正式開始實習。
- I: 你要實習就是教他們 BAFS 的學科只有中學有。
- P: 它只有中4到中6有。
- I: 那就註定了你肯定是教中學。
- P: 對兩次都是高中。
- I: 當時相當於還沒有開始教了。
- P: 對,還沒有開始明白。
- I: 你覺得要是教這中4到中6的學生,你覺得有沒有信心 handle 到他們?



- **P:** 說真的,如果是高年級的話,我覺得我還好,因為大家其實年齡差距也不大,然後我覺得他們並不會做出那種頂撞老師之類的事情,我覺得肯定大家都還是有素質的,但是真的到專業方面可能還是有點擔心,畢竟我在內地沒有讀過相關的專業。
- I: 但是你們這個科目本來就是學這個的,其實你肯定是懂的,比這學生多。
- P: 不一定了,因為我的同班同學他們中學都是讀 business 的,然後我完全沒有讀過的零基礎來,所以說還是有點緊張。
- I: 我還是聽明白你這個心情,因為當時我實習,因為我是讀 secondary 的,也是在中學實習,然後他直接給我安排的就是中四中五和中六,週四中午讓我每個教一個班,中六還得給人家提供這種一對一的輔導,英文準備 DS E ,還壓力挺大的,但是你們還好,你們就倆月。
- **P:** 還是對是兩個月,而且我也比較幸運在於我是 co-teaching ,就是有一個同學和我一起教,壓力就小了不少。
- I: 對你倆其實可以一起搞 teaching plan 那些東西。
- **P:** 所以輕鬆非常多,我覺得就很幸運,如果要給我分到 individual 的話,我估計我就就會很痛苦。
- I: 你學校咋樣?
- **P:** 我是 Band 1, EMI 的, supervisor 他跟我說你教的長天是全香港最好的高中,我說謝謝。 其實不是因為開設 business 的學校已經基本是比較好的了,所以 banding 還不錯。
- I: 我覺得這個科目它屬於小明白了明白,你們這個好好其實都幫你們過濾到了,過濾掉了一些,你們就不可能下去,其實是這樣。 你們這個好妙真的,然後你 Band 1 肯定是 EMI 的,即使不是 EMI 他們的英文應該也都是蠻好的,要不然也不可能在 Band 1 ,真的是這樣。
- **P:** 那豈不是又得教課,又得管課室管理,就那種 classroom management。
- I: 那太嚴重了,我跟你說你真的不敢想。我真的是使勁渾身解數了,是的。
- P: 不是就全拿英文教的話,他們就聽不懂了。
- I: 聽不懂有啥辦法,咱們學校是不能用中文再用英文去試導的,不行,那也不能說中文。
- P: 其實正因為如此才壓力很大,因為我畢竟是內地來的學生,他肯定英文會差一點,更別提拿英文去教,肯定還是很有壓力。 但是給我們分到的內容還比較簡單,因為那個老師說你們不可能一上來就教中六,所以說分配就是兩個中四的班級,對就感覺還好,我對 classroom management 也還算是有信心。
- I: 不著急, 這是我最後發現的。 但是你之前不是說你不想當老師?
- P: 因為我來這兒讀的目的首先有一個 PGDE 的話,他之後咱們說實在話路會好走很多,然後其次他是 PGDE 加 business,所以說我們家還比較看重 b usiness,我之後再去考 ACCA 會,好像有 11 門也不是多少都免考了,直接就這個會比較好,其實我更看重於這個東西。 教師的話,中學或者是小學老師應該不太考慮,因為我本人。

- I: 你最近課多嗎?
- P: 這學期比較好多課, 一周兩節的。
- I: 是的,四你們都是大4課多。
- P: 對,正常學期有三堂課,一周有兩節。
- I: 天你不直接就 4 堂。
- P: 之後還有那一堂要多加一節課。



- I: 就8堂課一周起步。
- P: 我一周好多堂7堂,然後再加上其他就有10堂課。
- I: 這麼多。
- P: 真的超多。
- **I:** 因為你們當時好像過於閒了,之後就忙了,最後又補回來,你上學期實習咋樣?你大三的時候的實習?
- **P:** 沒有,反正起得比較早,然後就在那邊實習。那個老師比較好,給我的 FE 老師是我們專業教教學法的,所以反正本來也是我的老師,所以比較熟。
- I: 你們實習就相當於時間很短。
- P: 只有學期兩個月。
- **I:** 對就沒有到,因為你們當時疫情我記得好像也就實習了一個多月,因為你們前期錄視頻來著。你的實習經歷愉快嗎?
- P: 開始不太愉快,今天5:00起床,然後晚上要寫教案寫在12點。
- I: 很遠了,這是什麼教大標配,就是天元屯,非常榮幸本人就是在屯門。
- P: 屯門,我們到元朗坐的士得要一個小時,屯門更遠嗎?
- I: 更遠,就是屯門在你元朗的這邊再。
- P: 遠一點天哪。當時已經覺得很累了。
- I: 你當時學校他學生的程度咋樣?
- P: 成績比較普通,因為他是 Band 3 的學校,但是說普通話。
- I: 你教我語文的話,你用普通話教?
- P: 對,可能是故意找的給內地學生同學找的學校。
- I: 你們其他同學呢?
- P: 都是內地生的學校實習。
- I: 你們內地生基本上都找的是普教中的,大部分?
- P: 有的同學只有個別同學到那種廣東話教中文的。
- I: 其實還好, 小朋友他中文應該也差不到非常離譜的地步。
- P: 可能因為小一點的話,小學差一點,像中學一般普通話都比較好的。我們是教中學的那時候。中三的,中三。中三我有點記不太清了。因為他們當時正好趕上教他們文言文什麼的,然後所以就要備課備很久,然後晚上備課到12點,第二天5:30。
- I: 你好慘救命。
- **P:** 剛好趕到他們要考試,然後要複習,然後要講新的文言文,然後要講作文,要改那些作文卷,正好趕上他們比較忙的實習期。
- I: 然後你要這麼說的話,你的實習經歷的確不太愉快。
- **P:** 是的。
- I: 你們當時是老師主教嗎?
- **P:** 他不教。他直接把他所有的班就給我們了。是,然後每堂課他坐在後面聽。每堂課都會坐在後面聽。因為我們一共是4個實習的同學去了,他的手下帶著我們學校4個實習同學,然後他就完全沒有工作量,他一共就交2個班,這2個班直接交給我們4個人了,我們4個就自己安排誰上怎麼上。
- I: 你們 4 個人負責的倆班,其實有一點 co-teaching。
- P: 對是 co-teaching, 他手下的課本來就不多, 然後分給 4 個人。是對, 如果他要是自己再上一點, 我們就不夠, 對。這是會告訴我們, 因為那段時間是考試前複習, 然後就是考試的大綱範圍, 然後就照著這個去講。
- I: 可是這考試前讓你們教他們,這麼關鍵的時刻。

- P: 他們學校的考試可能太不太什麼, 也是我們學校畢業的師哥來的。
- I: 神奇好吧, 他直接就知道你們這是過來是怎麼回事了。
- **P:** 然後我的原任老師,我的老師也是他的老師,當時,所以他當時做辦公室老師,我們坐辦公室裡的時候,他覺得說好像他回去上課,他也很緊張很客氣,我們一屋子人都很緊張,所以然後老師還就講著說給我們講你這堂課講的怎麼樣,講著就去問他,你知道嗎?當時我們這裡講過這裏怎麼樣?老師我知道評估方面我們要怎樣評估,然後他們就開始聊起來了。

- **I:** 你現在還住 JC 嗎? 住哪兒了? 很神奇的是,因為我是跟 xxx 跟我說,反正他那個系統出問題了。
- **P:** 是因為系統出問題了,對不知道原因,我之前一直以為是他們可能宿分沒過,然後這些這一年特別火爆,所以才沒出。
- I: 他說是因為其實他們宿分也挺好的,因為一直住 JC 的話,他好像是有那個基礎分好像是對。所以應該是分都不低,那就是在分的時候它系統好像有一點點問題,好像太恐怖了,所以就沒有住到。你們現在還住 602 嗎?
- P: 沒有。 我們換到 304 去了一個 9 人的,當時因為沒湊夠 12 個人。
- I: 你們現在是9個人,對,還是我們之前的同學?
- **P:** 换了一些人,有一些人是之前沒一起住過的,就是我們相當於是和另一個房間的拼了一下。
- I: 因為大家都有不得不而沒能住到誰的。
- P: 這一年當時拼房就感覺很明顯,人特別少,問了好多以前住這些的都不住了。
- I: 是這樣, 你們住三樓覺得行嗎? 我覺得會不會有點矮?
- **P:** 這種感覺我覺得接水不方便,因為我很懶得跑到6樓去接水,3樓沒水,沒有只有1樓和6樓有接水的地方。
- I: 但是不是每一層都有一個茶水間嗎? 震驚了,要跑一跑兩層。
- P: 這會不會有點荒謬? 那個房間特別吵,就正好我們 304,303 和 305 很離譜,他住的全是男生,就挨著我們都是三樓嗎? 不是,當時應該是不是中間有一個電梯的?電梯口的這邊是男生,這邊是女生,所以你們雖然在一層上,但是是隔開的,但是不知道他樓層怎麼安排的,305 和我們緊挨著住的全是男生,好打擾很別致了,吵就算了,他們和 303 還是認識的,所以 303 和 305 經常是同時在吵他們。一起開 party嗎?
- I: 等會你是 304, 我們是 304, 你就 305 你右邊他是住男生的, 303 是住男生還是女生是女生, 但是他們認識。
- **P:** 而且他們經常混在一起吵,而且他們還跑從這兩個之間跑來跑去,然後拖鞋聲音每天晚上都在經受這些,而且我那個房間是我的窗戶正好對著走廊,所以只隔了一個玻璃,我就能聽到走廊上那些尖叫,就是跑步的聲音,而且我投訴也沒有用,因為303 是住的 tutor。
- I: 好神奇,他們幹嘛不直接選 304。
- P: 我們分太高了。
- I: 他們只能選到了自己的第二志願了。 可是他們這樣不太打擾人 304 的同學嗎? 我當時你們幹嘛不直接選 303。
- P: 我們又不知道你能知道你隔壁會住什麼人呢?
- I: 你們當時選的時候你們不知道 305 是男生。
- P: 我們對我們也不知道會住什麼人,我們只是看自己想選哪個房間救命。



- **I:** 其實如果你們當時能看到 305 是男生的話,你們也不想選 304 了,跟男生很近,男生很吵肯定不會選的。這實在是太荒謬了,你選的時候你不知道隔壁住的什麼人。
- P: 我有一段時間是連續 5 天每天晚上都投訴,因為我發現我要是三點再投訴,就會那些那叫什麼接電話的人就會比較敷衍你,因為太晚了他可能不想管這些事情,對office 有一個電話是 24 小時的,那個電話我一開始也不知道的,我是拼命的去研究我才知道的,但是 3 點打我就覺得有點晚了,後來我就是 12 點,他們一開始吵我就開始打,12 點其實根本吵不到我我也沒睡,但是我就開始打,後來每次打每次接,然後我覺得對面可能就煩了,後來我發現我的電話直接打不通了,為啥可能我的手機號被遮罩了,然後是因為打不通電話我才去我才不去找 tutor 說的,其實沒錯。會一開始是有用的,就是會有一個老師下來敲門的。還有點用,而且那個時候還是因為疫情不允許川宿舍的,我上個學期就開始打了。
- I: 是他們其實當時人家寫的違反規定的結果是蠻嚴重的,但不知道他們有沒有處理 之類的,肯定是沒有處理,真的是怎麼可以這樣。 你要是找 tutor 的話,你不相當於 找到人家 tutor ,稍等一下其他人我。
- **P:** 就是因為發現有一次我給他發過 WhatsApp 說 303 有點吵, 然後讓他能不能去看看, 他說可是我就在 303 這裡只有我一個人在, 你知道那個聲音一聽就是萬馬奔騰的聲音, 他說但是僅自己一個人在。
- I: 救命,這會不會太尷尬了。
- P: 我也覺得是, 所以可能那些老師也不。
- **I:** 太管他們有過是的,他們肯定也不好怎麼說,人家怎麼可能處罰呢? 因為我當時的確是看到好像有什麼處罰的了,串宿舍之類的,好像是有罰款之類,還有取消住宿資格之類的。 其實要是人家都是聽他的話,人家肯定不會怎麼。

- **P:** 差不多第二第三的樣子。 對,然後大家就我們班各有各的優點,就有些 speaking 有些 grammar 比較好,大家都不一樣,然後像他們就是都很好理解。
- I: 你們這應該就不用擔心 supervision 之類的,你的學生不都能聽懂之類的?
- P: 他會覺得說我的學生太不積極,有點 passive 。 這是學生自己性格的問題,對,但是他就覺得說不他說我都沒有引導好,為什麼學生不回答問題,他覺得一直是我在講,學生沒有講很多,然後他說這個是個 traditional teacher-centre 的 English classroom,他說這樣是不可以的,學生比較 passive,就是一定要 student-centered 然後所以進行就很難。
- I: 你們用 elearning 嗎?
- P: 用,我得用,然後我第一次用 Pear Deck。
- I: 像我好像也知道那個不是用來設計有點像。
- **P:** 然後第一次我用了它,然後他說我用的不是很好,因為他說我就算用了它,也是我在講,因為我覺得說我用它的原因是因為我既然學生不願意去講話,我讓他們在上面標。對我念他們答案,但是他就會覺得說這樣感覺還是我在講這不。
- **I:** 很好用 student participation。
- P: 就覺得我一直在講,而不是他們在講,他就覺得這樣子不行。 然後第二節課我就加了一點,我加點什麼,我加了點 Kahoot 讓他們做問題,然後他說他能看見一些進步,但是還是不夠,然後他說我的問題,他說我涉及的問題又太多了。
- I: 但是這不是已經用到這些東西已經是很不容易了,你要是說在一個 classroom 裡面要用到這些東西,而且是有效的這些這已經很不容易了,有很多時候都搞一些很可怕的事故,就一旦有 elearning 就容易有事故。



- P: 還好我們學校好像我們學校的 discipline 管的很嚴。
- **I:** 是我就想說那可能是因為你們的這 discipline 比較嚴,所以學生不本身就是不太能夠放得開。
- **P:** 再加上他們他們又不是那種就是說最好的學生,他們也知道他們不是最好的,他們不是 Band 1, 然後所以他們其實可能也不願意講。 然後再加上其實他也知道,也許我們班有些女孩子她聲音真的很小,就把 mic 給她了,我都聽不見他在說什麼會有,對,然後他就覺得他說他能理解這樣的情況,但是覺得我應該有更多的努力,我有更多的辦法。
- I: 什麽辦法?
- P: 然後唯一一次說明什麼比較好的是我們班上有個比較活躍的男生剛好在,因為他們這有什麼活動,他說什麼請假,然後有時候各種各樣的原因,然後他剛好那天在,然後可能那個話題那個時候到後面了,發現我不會生氣,然後就開始願意講話了。然後那節課他覺得不錯,你看這個就很不錯,但是最後一節課我教他們 short story,我讓他們回去讀,他們忘了,因為他們春遊去了。
- I: 這太可怕了,非常你硬上你毫無準備這些。
- **P:** 我我本來前面有個 review 的環節,然後就變成了 preview,更可怕的是 video 放不出聲音來。
- I: 救命。
- **P:** 然後我就只能我播一個畫面,我點我複述一遍,我播一個畫面複述一遍,好牛,那節課太尷尬了。
- I: 不是你這麼久了回憶起來還是覺得這麼尷尬。
- **P:** 因為我發現我問問題,他們底下沒有一個人回答,那一瞬間我覺得事情就不對勁了,我說你們讀。
- I: 你上課的時候問的我。
- **P:** 我得問一下他們一點都沒有回應,我很簡單的,比如說這個裡面有幾個人,然後 我點其中一個人,我點幾個同學,大家都不知道,你就會知道這就不對勁了,起來是 你就發現了。
- I: 你當時直接就問了是吧? 就讀了。
- P: 有幾個男生舉起了手。
- I: 你這太可怕了, 咋整你接下來就是按照大家沒有讀的樣子去上了。
- P: 我本來是想做 Jigsaw Reading,也不行了。因為他們是不做作業,查起來他們是要被罵的。我可以直接把它送到 discipline,因為我隔壁就是 discipline。每個遲到的人一定會在我們門口站,要站一個星期,然後要寫真的,然後要寫檢討,每天是要簽到的,你幾點來的幾點走的,一下子什麼時候來一下子什麼時候走,你要把那個表簽完了之後,然後你要把那個表給我們,然後 PPT 就是他們 PE teacher,所以所有人都是認識的這麼可怕,所以然後每次就會要走,然後真的你要結束了,然後那個
- discipline teacher 就會跟他說,他說我需要下次再看見你了,你該知道你要幹嘛的。
- I: 然後有的。
- P: 時候我們還能聽見隔壁真的就是在兇人。
- I: 你這太太現場直播了也我住在這,可是你們真的學生他真的要站到門口一個星期。
- P: 他們是有那個表要簽到的。
- I: 我天他們就是遲到一次就得站一個星期。
- P: 我應該不是一次可能會有一些遲到。



- I: 幾次就罰你這樣子。
- P: 但是好像一般情況下一般遲到好像就會去。還有我們學校 SEN 可能比較少,我們學校雖然說有負責 SEN 的 TA,但是我們學校沒有幾個 SEN 就很少,真的,他畢竟是 Band 2 A 到 Band 1C 的學生,然後 SEN 就會比較少。反而他們學習會比較好。我知道,因為我聽見他們 他們會有介紹 SEN 的課,但我不知道為什麼我這邊真的沒有,我們班上,包括和我一起的同一同伴都沒有,然後包括因為但是還有 SEN 這個問題不是現在整個香港很重視,所以當時在開學前我起碼 SEN 跟他們去聽講座,就學校開的很透徹的講座,聽了他三四個都是但是然後他們講完之後也說,他說但是他們學校確實沒有多少 SEN,我們的很少。

- **P:** 我這學期修了 21 個學分,因為今年不是 window semester,然後我又不去交換,感覺好像有點閒,我就多修了一個。
- **I:** 你也太厲害了,沒有我天你現在是大二。 對你是這樣,你大二如果多修一點的話,你主修可以多上一上,然後之後說不定還有機會去交換這樣。
- P: 我看我們的 handbook 上面只寫了大二下,我覺得大四上可能需要自己來安排的。
- I: 不是,好像三個,你去看看。我記得我們這一屆是三個,我們是大二上大二下和 大四上。
- P: 我們手冊上面就寫了一個。
- I: 這麼少,那豈不是你已經錯過了,可能就是不去交換了這樣子,但你也太厲害,不去交換可以學 21 個學分。
- **P:** 我想大三下還有大概兩個半月的交換,我覺得已經可以滿足我對交換的,那倒也是想法,對。
- I: 因為他那個成績你們是真的可以去到那個國家的嗎? 是。 如果像我們就 online 了, 所以就感覺蠻不值得。
- P: 確實你們就沒有交換的體驗,對。
- **I:** 完全沒有,等於說是,所以說其實你要是到時候還是會有成績的話,你現在不去交換也可以了。因為你交換回來就會很多功課什麼的,我覺得。
- **P:** 那是,而且他們說交換很容易有延畢的風險,我很擔心,還有一個就是我的成績也很重要。
- I: 對也是的。 你上這學期你都上什麼課。
- **P:** 我上了我們專業的主修課,然後還有今年上了主修課,有文學類的,還有 linguistics,就是對講語言學 words and meaning 那個,天他真的感覺在學校待了好多好 多年的感覺。
- **I:** 他在教我們的那個時候好像是剛來這個學校,但他好像一來這就一直在教這一堂課。
- **P:** 你覺得他對你的要求嚴格,我覺得他的作業要求挺嚴格的,他叫我們去找,完全不能在任何字典上詞典上可以找到的詞,然後進行詞彙的分析。
- I: 你知道該怎麼找嗎?
- **P:** 他說就是去新聞或者是 magazine 什麼上面去找,然後或者去有一個軟體專門收集 各種詞彙的那種 frequency 的叫做 COCA , 對,你還記得讓我們那裡面去挑選。
- I: 暫時有找到嗎?
- P: 我們艱難的找到了 15 個, 他的意思是可以做 15 到 20 個, 我們能做 15 個就只做 15 個。
- I: 是當時我們好像就找了快 20 個。

- **P:** 你當時的 literature 也是 xxx 教的嗎?
- I: 對,那個是我大三下上的,因為我大二的時候學校去交換了。
- P: 然後我還想著修一門心理。
- I: 很好呀。
- P: 我是跟學姐你我是問你的還是我不記得我是問哪一個學姐,她說修 Minor 很好,然後就拿心理來修,然後我就今年修了第一門心理。
- I: 可以, 你開始的也算是蠻早的。
- P: 我有的同學大一下,就你開始我大一下你都不知道這是啥。
- I: 但是你大一下也不用著急開始了,因為你越早開始就未必那個得分就會很好,其實你往後一點一點點的話,可能在得分上就能夠遊刃有餘一點是吧? 是的,因為我覺得大一的得分還好,但都沒有說是特別大一學生超爛的,但你不用擔心你還有好多年總能救回來,真的。
- **P:** 她的推薦,我都不敢去嘗試的,我很想你知道嗎?我第一年的 Grammar I 非常低,我今年的慢慢成績,因為我大一那一科直接是 C 加。
- I: 我們 grammar 當時不是,當時給分的不是這樣,所以我們可能推薦當時是一個外國的老師,但是他好像最後已經離開教大了。
- **P:** 當時 Selina 跟我們班好多同學的成績都是最好的是 B 加,我連 A 減都沒聽到,然後我是 C 加,然後因為我旁邊同學人家不是。他然後好我覺得好難,然後當時還是線上考試,然後線上考試,我覺得好像故意把捲子出的超難寫都寫不完的那種。一小時然後長那麼多字,然後讓我們去寫,我根本沒寫完,好多都是空白的,我沒有辦法。
- I: 不是你這個 grammar 要寫非常多字?
- **P:** 他會給我們文章, 然後從文章裡面摳詞, 然後讓我們來分析這些詞, 然後分析句子。
- I: 我們當時沒有這麼難。
- **P:** 難怪我突然可以理解了。 對,我當時還覺得 xxx 是不是在誤人子弟,要不然就是他自己太牛了。 是我以後 Honours Project 我是絕對不會選文學的那種人。

- P: 我選了語音。
- I: 那個是 xxx 在上嗎?
- **P:** 還不是是對,但是我們我的 supervisor 不是 xxx,但是 xxx 也是 phonology 方面。
- I: 你這麼快嗎? 你是要畢業?
- P: 19 屆的今年 final year。
- I: 因為你們是 4 年對我知道我就說有點懂了,所以你也是今年對這個也是畢業的。你們是只能選 linguistics 裡面的?
- P: 然後還可以選文學方面,就這兩個是這樣,有對。
- I: 反正我是不可能選文學, 我永遠不可能想選文學的。
- P: 我也是,文學的完全不能選,完全不能選文學的。
- I: 對,但是你們文學還是 HP 嗎? 我們這邊好像是 capstone。
- P: 是 HP 也可以也有 capstone 。
- I: 這個東西對好好神奇,但是你們是可以選你是做語音還是各種東西?
- P: 對你可以選,對就可以選。全都是選了之後給你分 supervisor 這樣。
- I: 明白了。 你們最後一學期的課還多嗎? 每課都有什麼課了?
- P: 上完了都就是剩 elective, 我大概只有兩節課這樣子就還行。
- I: 你們 elective 多嗎? 我們是好像是 7 堂。



- P: 因為我們 Minor 是 Chinese, 所以就必須要上滿 5 節。
- I: 對是的。
- **P:** 對 Chinese 對因為我是 Language Studies 是 English Major ,所以你的 Minor 就是 Chinese 。 就必須得上 5 節 elective 是這樣。
- I: 我不知道你們竟然是這樣的。 Ok 你覺得 Chinese 上得如何?
- P: 全就是粤語授課, 然後寫論文都是中文這種。
- I: 我覺得寫論文是中文我真的有點寫不了。
- P: 對,而且他這種腳註就很麻煩。
- I: 他也要腳註。
- P: 他是對它腳注可能比正文還要站佔一大半那種,下面都是腳注救命。
- I: 我覺得我要是格式什麼都不一樣,是我覺得我只會用英文寫,要是要用中文寫的話,真的是費老勁了,我天。你們都上5節中文的課真的不少,對。
- P: 但是你們可以選你們自己,比如說你們可以選 IB,可以作為自己的。
- I: 嗯嗯是的,我們最後一學期還有一節中文課。
- P: 但是不算 GPA 對吧?
- **I:** 是的,但是他不計費也不算學分我不知道,反正也就還好,除了有點離譜。 你們要是上英語研究的話,你是上完是準備讀研嗎? 還是說當老師之類的?
- **P:** 我覺得我就是有轉教育,因為我今年是也是 master,然後但我覺得也沒有 teaching ,我覺得不太適合 teaching 這方面,因為沒有任何就不像你們有實習經歷我是 沒有的,所以我就生了一些就是不涉及 teaching 的一些教育分支。
- I: 反正你對 teaching 也沒啥興趣/
- P: 而且我覺得我也不適合。
- I: 所以你一開始才讀這個 programme。
- P: 我當時進來也是以為真的是教育,然後進來好像是4年制。
- **I:** 是這樣,反正當時我們覺得我們倆要是能換一下就好了。 那你申研還是讀 linguistics 方向嗎?
- P: 沒有,我覺得我 linguistics 不想再讀了。
- I: 不想再讀了。
- **P:** 讀不下去了,可能教育研究方向就比較偏研究類的,但是又跟 teaching 是沒有關係。
- P: 也不是對就叫什麼 Global Education。
- I: 我有看過那種的,我申的 Applied Linguistics。
- P: Applied Linguistics 跟 TESOL 有關係嗎?
- **I:** 他倆其實就是不能再像了這兩個 program,他們甚至在很多學校都是同一個 department 開的課,但是 TESOL 偏 teaching ,另一個就偏 research 。
- P: 對。是不是 TESOL 今後出來做老師?
- I: 出來英語老師,大家應該都是英語老師才會去讀 TESOL。
- P: 這種能夠進國際學校嗎,就是 TESOL?
- I: 看講真的啊,這個進國際學校講英文的話可能門檻在種族,不在學歷。
- P: 比如新加坡這種?
- I: 新加坡可能也看種族,就除非是去欠發達國家,像泰國尼泊爾之類的。
- P: 那種像去東南亞那些。
- I: 那種是可以的,但是咋說呢,你要是在香港新加坡的話,還是咱們內地的身份的人,可能還是當對外漢語的老師比較多,在國語學校里面對。



- P: 對漢語比較方便這樣。
- I: 對,你會喜歡國際學校?
- **P:** 工作之前就挺喜歡的,但是之前就挺喜歡,但但我感覺我跟 teaching 沒有實踐過這種。
- I: 你是完全沒有興趣,還是說就沒有實踐過而已?
- P: 既有這個想法,但是沒有相關的實踐。
- **I:** 你可以找一些國際學校裏面不僅有 teaching 職位,就即使你非常排斥 teaching 的話,他還有別的職位。
- P: 如果你就是像行政這種。
- **I:** 如果你本身也沒有說非常排斥的話,你可以去試試去 teach,因為國際學校裡面的話它不僅僅有他那個 teacher,他有一些 TA 或者 educational assistant,然後還會有一些搞行政的那種,反正裡面職位蠻多的。
- P: Okay, 感覺挺喜歡在國際學校工作。
- I: 比較的確是的,他們的 culture 挺好的。 因為我是結束了在本地中學的實習。
- P: 就上學期然後就在分到了國際學校。

- **P:** 之前有一個 timetable 就是要交對吧? 要交給 SPEFO 一份,再給 supervisor 一份,然後除了那幾節課以外,有一些 workshop 要來參加,有的是關於 timetable 該怎么寫,然後有的是關於怎麼建 Sway 的 website,然後但是是自願的,就是你想去也行,不去也行,還有去見那個學校的老師,讓我們見了他的副校長,你都見過了,見過 supporting teacher。
- I: 你幾號開始?
- **P:** 下週一。 我還沒去觀課,我週五去。 但是另一個我們是 co-teaching , 然後另一個同學他已經去過了我們學校兩個班。
- I: 但是你們 co-teaching 的話依然是你們一人負責一個班?
- **P:** 但是他的意思是我們都要出現在每一個班上,比如說 2A 班我們倆都要出現在,但是他就像我們倆那樣。
- I: 你們真的好奇怪,為什麼你一個人還弄不了?
- P: 我就在旁邊看著你說看他們怎麼寫字了,幫助他們一下,比如說 2B 的時候我主
- 教,但是 materiel 什麼都是一起做的,對兩個班進度是一樣的。
- I: 學的內容都差不多,但是你們的 timetable 不一樣嗎?
- P: 對我比如說一天一節 2A 一節 2B。
- I: 你們是分開。
- P: 兩節兩個班的,輪流差不多像這樣。
- I: 因為我們班的話,我們的學校上英語課的時候,年級所有的班都在上英語課,
- 對,相當於上英語課,我跟我的 peer 是完全一樣的課,我們的課表是完全一樣的,就不太可能會有一起出現在教室里的情況,我們都是跟自己的 main teacher 一起出現在教室裡面。
- P: 我們不一樣,我們是輪流的。
- I: ok 你去開完會,你覺得如何?
- P: 跟老師見面還是什麼? 見完以後感覺他們的校長特別親切,就是平易近人的感
- 覺,然後還發給我們名片。還有一個小遊戲,就是說每個人從一個袋子裡抽一個石頭,然後石頭上寫了字,寫了一個字母,然後有一張紙上面代表著每一個字母,就是需要老師培養的品質,他們說你們如果抽到了某一個字母的話,然後這個字母所代表



的品質就是你需要在實習的時候去重點培養的,比如說有一些什麼 cultivator 這種培養者,還有 caring 就變得更加 caring 這種你需要去培養的一些品質挺有意思的。

- I: 就你們見個面還玩個遊戲,你們不愧是小學,真的還是蠻有意思。
- P: 老師還跟我們開玩笑什麼,就感覺他挺平易近人的。
- **I:** 天哪真的好不一樣。
- **P:** 然後我們有兩個 Supporting Teacher,一個 Link Teacher,一個叫 Miss Tan,他就是那種性格挺負責任, 然後他說的也很多,很熱情那種,然後另一個 Miss Wong 比較的低調,就是說性格沒那麼張揚的感覺,他們倆性格還是。
- I: 你們倆還挺互補,對。
- P: 我是主教 2A 然後他是 Miss Tan 的。
- I: 是不是的意思是 A 班要比 B 班好一些的?
- P: 是ABC三ABC班, C班是最好的。
- I: 然後?
- P: C班是最好的, 然後 AB 班稍微差一點的 AB 班差不多, 但是他們每一個班裡都 有很多那種類似於 SEN 的。對, 他們的程度也很差是嗎?
- I: 不是說你們學校還可以?
- **P:** 還可以,但是他們的班裡也不能說普遍成很差,他們班裡有個別同學可能就讓這個班的這個節奏很慢,就那種前兩個月只交兩個 unit 的內容,第五單元第六單元。
- I: 是這樣的嗎? 對,但是你們竟然 C 班是最好的。
- P: 對 C 班最好, 我本來以為一般。
- **I:** 一般最好是 A 班, 你們好奇怪,別人升學的時候,人家說我是 C 班的,他們覺得你會不會不太好吧?
- **P:** 他們可能認為也是 AB 班級的。 小學二年級我以前也去給他們私補什麼的。 最小的是三年級。
- I: 對真的我最少補的就是四年級了。
- P: 對小孩真的是挺不太好掌控。
- I: 啥不是很容易的,我跟你說真的,我只敢教小學的高年級,二年級只能說是他比一年級要好一點,沒教過,因為他們一年級是真的完全幼稚園教法,可能二年級會一年級就很複雜的,你真的基本上當保姆,然後努力的讓他們從一個幼兒園過渡到小學,但是你還是要把他們當做幼稚園的小朋友看待,可能二年級會好一些吧,我覺得差不多沒什麼。
- P: 大學我聽我那個同學他不是今天去觀課,他說很慢節奏很慢,好像是說我唐老師說可以用一部電腦上和他們的課本是同步的,可能就針對於課本了,就是 ebook,輔助內容應該不用很多,它內容就那些不是很多的內容,但是教起來就是一步一步一步一步慢慢的教,還有一些 F lash Card ,一些大的單詞卡什麼的,天哪肯定是跟中學不一樣。
- I: 還是挺不一樣的。
- P: 有對我第二次實習中學。
- **I:** 對,因為你 double degree 要是你個人來講的話,你覺得你更喜歡小學還是中學教?
- P: 有些喜歡,但我覺得我不太適合。
- I: 我覺得不太適合。
- P: 鬧著玩一樣。



- I: 的確是這樣的,我那個同學都說了,你可能一節課還有40分鐘的話,真的可能是有10分鐘是在教東西的,其他時候都是在說你們不要說話,什麼小手怎麼放什麼腿怎麼弄,然後之類讓他站起來各種活動活動之類,你還得管小孩什麼時候去廁所之類的,這種東西有沒有走丟,這種。
- P: 很多東西都要強調。
- **I:** 對,這可能真的不是主要來學習的,其實,但是還是希望要中學的話可能會好一點的。
- **P:** 的確是我喜歡中學一點,它是有我們它是填一個就是你的傾向是中學小學,然後你如果填的小學的話,第一次實習就是中學,然後反了,然後我填的是中學,所以我第一次就是小學。
- I: 怪不得原來是這樣。
- P: 還好還行,都試一下什麼感覺。
- I: 小孩的話其實上課真的不太需要 slide,有沒有發現? 我也發現我在一個小學裡面教人家學校是 after school 那種題為是補課,我已經是小四了,對也都是在我眼中算是不太好管的了,但是有兩個同學他們一個人是負責小一的一個什麼小二的,反正每次我們上完了課下來簽到的時候,所以我看他們兩個就是面如死灰,真的是。然後我就覺得好吧正好沒有那麼小的小孩,而且有一個人他還是主修 PE 的體育老師,所以他就補課補中文。他說你要是跟一個小學一年級的小孩上中文課,跟上體育課沒有什麼區別。
- P: 中文是體育老師教。
- I: 其實是真的在這裡就可以實現了。
- P: 比較離譜。
- I: 真的是會比較離譜。
- P: 然後我之前我也叫過一個小三的,然後他整就把頭埋在桌子上,然後把鉛筆扔,我說你用橡皮把它擦一下,他就拿剪刀咔把橡皮給剪了,救命,他真的他就是很挑,他就是那種注意力特別不強,他應該有 ADHD。
- I: 覺得他有。
- P: 他真的是有,那就是他不認識那些。

- P: 不要緊,以後升學的話讀研什麼的也會有機會出去。
- **I:** 也是的。 只能是等到讀研再出去了。 你不是去交換了, 你有沒有提前修一些學分之類的?
- **P:** 大一我其實要提前修,我是大二第一個學期提前休了大三上的,好像是 Literature Teaching 我忘記堂課的 course code 了。
- I: 天哪你好厲害, 你是大二期才修了一節大三的課。
- **P:** 是的。 然後那門課其實它比較大的一個作業是是上次 Teaching Literacy Skills for Primary School Students
- I: 我記得那個課。
- P: 然後比較大的小組作業也是遇到了比較好的學姐,我們一個小組然後帶我這樣。
- I: 我感覺挺厲害的, 你大二就把這節課上了, 真的是挺厲害的。
- P: 沒有。
- I: 因為我去交換之前我什麼課都沒有提前上,對,但是我有點害怕說我是擔心的, 我在去交換前,我要是當時還在大一大二會不會修的結果不會很好,我也都沒有提前

去修這些東西,我確實都沒有怎麼貼,我就一直在申簽證什麼的,因為它特別麻煩,你可能是因為你本來就是去了一個內地的大學,可能是不需要簽證這些東西是吧?

P: 對,簽證不需要。

- I: 對,還會方便一點,我在瑞典它簽證是搞的就非常複雜,還有補交材料之類的, 他們一直都沒有顧得上說多修課,所以就導致我回來之後對我回來 transfer 學分,我也 沒有上任何有關的課,因為我上的也都不是我在這邊沒這的課, 所以我就在大三下學 期的時候,為了補大家下學期的課,就是一個學期上了 21 個學分的主修。
- P: 哇好 crazy, 就是實習前的學期?
- I: 沒,因為我們專業是大五上學期才實習的。
- P: 你們大三的第二個學期不用實習嗎?
- I: 不用,因為我們這一屆是最後一屆這個樣子的,之後就改了,我們這一屆和之前的幾屆都是只有大五上學期就是實習一個學期。4個月的實習,然後其他時候是不實習了,但是從我們下一屆就變成了大三實習,兩個月和大五實習兩個月。但是你們專業的好像大三加實習兩個月,然後大五上學期是一個學期。
- **P:** 對的,然後像我選在中學方向的話,就會在大三去小學,然後大五算成績的那一次去中學這樣。
- I: 對,你也選擇中學方向?
- **P:** 是的。
- I: 我印象里好像選小學的比較多。
- **P:** 確實是的,我們其他同一年級的內地同學也好像應該就兩個選中學,其他都在小學。
- I: 為什麼比較想教中學生?
- **P:** 很難說,其實但說實話我感覺教大的資源也好,然後他做的研究也好,還是更加偏向於小學的英語教育。
- I: 我真的深有體會之類的,還有跟學校的關係方面都是小學的會比較好一點。雖然中學也有,但是機會畢竟會比較少,因為老師他帶的 project 基本上都是針對小學生的 project,很少有能夠針對中學生的研究,所以真的是。
- P: 然後從我們。
- **I:** 好的就是我們幾屆還有上面幾屆,他英文專業就我們的新歌裡面的是中學方向的,然後從我們下一屆開。對的,其實有想到了。是的,我們是最後一屆是中學方向。
- P: 所以你們其實是去中學實習的。
- I: 對,這一次我跟你說真的是有點難講,反正就是我們這一個之後下一屆的,一開始它一直招的都是小學方向的,我大二的時候,我再去咱們學校網站搜我 programme code,它就會變成 primary,當時我都驚了,我就我覺得 不會上著上著把我的 programme 給改了,然後才發現是因為因為結束了,我們這是最後一個 secondary,它也不會變,但是之後找的這都是 primary 。
- P: 啊, 共用一個 programme code 就很離譜。
- I: 對。
- P: 中學會覺得非常難教嗎?
- I: 會。



- **I:** 要是可以一個多月就結束了。 我們是從 6 月初一直上到 8 月,10,有 10 個星期是吧? 對,我們就從 6 月一直上到 8 月,然後我們 8 月 16 號就要開始實習了。 我相信你們之後一定會有更好的安排。
- P: 太難了,疫情搞的。
- I: 是這樣的,但是你當時為什麼想來讀,就我們學校這個專業是很想當老師嗎?
- P: 其實也不是那種特別想當老師,但是可能只是覺得老師會比較適合一點,可能在職業規劃或者在選擇方面覺得老師可能是一條比較是可以比較穩妥的路的,對,然後其實當時英語也不是我的 first choice ,第一志願寫的是中文教育,第二志願才是英文教育。
- I: 這你怎麼不知道為什麼好神奇。 你當時有面試嗎? 你面試的時候面的是中文還是英文?
- P: 都有,它有英文環節也有中文環節,我估計可能是中文環節,我說的不是很好。
- **I:** 但是它好像是你去了面試的時候,它會給你分流,分到你全面中還沒等於裡面的兩場?
- **P:** 好像也不是,我記得他是有有英文的自我介紹,然後也有中文的一些,他不當時問我一個歷史問題,我記得,然後是讓你用中文回答的,他好像沒有分,我就面了一場我記得。
- I: 好神奇。
- P: 要麼他就是根據你填的志願, 然後都會問你一些相關的問題。
- I: 你是個人面嗎?
- **P:** 不是。
- I: 他怎麼會把你們分到你,是因為你們都報中英文? 還是歷史問題只問了你?
- **P:** 都問了好像他好奇怪,這很奇怪,而且我還沒有一天沒有報到第一志願,就報到第二志願。
- I: 是這樣,因為我之前好像有聽到別人要是你報了兩個專業的話,上面兩場是嗎? 因為他面的內容不太一樣好像是,然後也有一些人他是本來他填的是一個志願,但是他現場去的時候他就說那邊面試人可能比較多,然後你能不能面另一個,然後他就錄了另一個,這個事情其實有點隨意了。
- **P:** 你最喜歡哪個歷史人物? 講一下他的故事,為什麼我是學物理的,我高中就是學歷史的。
- **I:** 你是學理科還是說你們當時是新高考好神奇,第一次遇到新高考,你是要選三個選修嗎? 你選的啥?
- P: 選的是物理化學和政治。
- I: 你好厲害。
- P: 很扯的一個選科。
- I: 你好厲害。
- P: 非常後悔.
- I: 但是你幹嘛要選政治而不選生物?
- **P:** 就一個是我覺得生物我不是很好,因為我全就是看成績來選的,當時就哪個好選哪個,然後如果按成績的話,就可能這三科會好一點,然後當時也覺得可能如果是全理的話,我可能自己覺得太累了,但是事實上選政治不輕鬆多少的話。
- I: 可是你現在很神奇,別人是覺得如果太累了,物理化學生物的話,他們會覺得把物理或者化學去了換一個文科,但是你把理科裡面最簡單的去掉了是怎麼回事?
- P: 生物真的太差了, 這實在是有點學不懂。



- I: 其實選擇的確是比較少見,我覺得。因為大家會說不選物理,這個是正常就選化學和生物,然後搭配一個文科來學,你選擇理科中最難的兩科又搭配了一個需要大量背上的東西。
- P: 所以我每天的生活就是很惨。
- I: 現在不是在給自己增加挑戰嗎? 我的天當時也表示好神奇。
- P: 感覺高中選的也非常離譜,大學選的也不是我覺得。
- I: 你們高中是高幾的時候選?
- **P:** 高二。
- I: 那是正常,我們也是高二分科。
- P: 文理分科是吧? 我們只不過改成了。
- I: 我天,我覺得你們真的是有一點難,因為我們當時你學要麼文理,然後我是學理科的,我覺得物理化學生物的話可能最簡單的就是生物了。然後如果讓我能不選一個理科代替的話,我可能就不選化學了,有可能化學因為他要背那個方程式,然後他各種配,完了他高考考的跟平時學的不太一樣,因為他高考學的考的是工業流程,就是工業流程題。
- P: 它都是比較新的,我平時不會接觸到的,對,我覺得化學也挺難的。
- I: 對,然後就感覺對如果讓我換一科,我可能就給他換搭配一個文科的地理會好點。
- **P:** 可是我地理真的很難,我的文科比較懶學的,尤其是歷史,我的高中都沒上過 60分。
- **I:** 我歷史也巨爛無比,因為我真的記不住什麼幾年,完了那個人叫什麼誰幹了什麼事情,對。 完了他是要背那些東西要背,說什麼預示著什麼是什麼的導火索。
- P: 每一個努力學物理的學生背後都有一門極差的歷史。
- I: 是我真的不可能學那個歷史,完了他剛好問了你到了歷史對,我就覺得很奇葩, 我說。
- **P:** 我差點想不起來有哪個人,我可以說後來我就說你說誰那麼說毛澤東好像然後我完全不知道他做過什麼,我就是你近幾年我也記不清,我說他是我們的主席。
- I: 如果按照你這個回答的話,你的確是會來英語教育的,人家問的可能是歷史。
- **P:** 真的是歷史教育, 問中文他不應該問我說幾句古詩, 我還會說我語文也是不錯的。
- I: 對,他剛剛問你歷史好奇怪,他剛才不會以為搞錯了,以為你是歷史叫因為歷史中文跟我們英文是一個 faculty 的專業,對吧? 但他很問你歷史的,他以為你會出一個古代裡的人,完了你出了一個近代人裡的人,還是一個說不出人家幹了什麼好吧,大概可能只能回來英語教育,你的就讀體驗如何,其實我們現在都不要了。
- I: 你本身是學就是小學英語教育,你覺得你有信心教小學生嗎?
- P: 我們沒得選,就小學沒有中學。

- P: 話說我們學校會有那種刷 GPA 這種東西嗎?
- I: 刷 GPA 可能你是上一些簡單的課。
- P: 因為我看過他們有時候刷 GPA 這個東西,但是我不知道具體操作是什麼意思。
- I: 就是問問別的可能上過的同學哪些課比較好得分,然後再去報名,然後就特意去報一些好簡單一點的課,還有比較看著的老師,然後去平衡一下自己的 GPA 這樣,但是我個人覺得其實比較難。
- P: 一方面是精力,一方面自己的興趣。



- I: 別人覺得這個好拿分的課未必是你覺得好拿分對,而且一個學年的時候老師給分 比較寬容,未必今年就還這樣。
- P: 這倒是真的。
- I: 對你學是真的,因為我前兩天我還跟一個學妹這種 21 屆的,他說有學姐推薦去上 Grammar I,完了之後我們也是不同。
- P: 對, 然後簡直要上哭了, 然後給分特別差。
- I: 是嗎?
- P: 天想突然把這幫人想刷分真的不容易。
- I: 但是你可知道在我們一上嗎這個課的時候可給分都很高。
- P: 這麼快樂。
- I: 對,而且好像你們考試特別難。
- P: 對很難,說起來都是淚。
- I: 因為我們那一屆講句真的我們考試也比較簡單。
- P: 太羡慕了。
- I: 對,然後當時對於我們來說上這個課真的是蠻容易的,因為你知道跟一些國際生 比起來,我們內地生的英語語法水準自然是很在線的,其實因為我們從小到大在內地 學的各種語法。
- **P:** 羡慕, 對, 因為我們內地的話確實是這方面學習很少, 上課的話真的不是純英文教學。
- I: 對。 但是內地的話我感覺在整個課程比重上面, 他講語法的會比較多。
- P: 他竟是英語課上基本都在講語法上你做什麼閱讀理解,他不會說像這邊給你一本書去讀,不會像我們這種 literature 課,但是真的給你一篇文章,在你課上就這麼一小段,一小段,然後讓你總結它的開頭中心結尾是什麼,然後我覺得太無聊了,對。
- I: 我記得一直在學什麼簡單句複雜句什麼主系表主謂賓這種東西。對,其實咱們關門課講真的也都基本上是這樣的內容,但是當時考我們的真的不會很難,其實它最多可能讓我們畫一個 grammar 裡面的樹狀圖就可以了。 我聽到你們說好像還有什麼文章。
- **P:** 我們要文章,他分析他 interpersonal meaning 這種東西,然後像比如說 interpersonal 的它分為 mode 呀之類的。
- I: 我記得有3個東西。
- **P:** 我們分了 6 個出來, 然後特別噁心, 真的太難寫了那個東西, 當時有挺多人被 kill 了。
- I: 真的是我也是很難理解。
- **P:** 直接給你 6 個方面出來,他就是要你寫 interpersonal meaning 什麼,就是說你要把 6 個東西記住,然後你要把它分析出來。
- I: 天為什麼變得這麼狠? 就是說其實刷分這真的不好刷。
- P: 真逗說這個東西。
- I: 有沒有什麼想上的 Minor 呢?
- **P:** 我當時在群裡甚至看他不是有學姐說法律很好學,我當時就覺得這個東西我肯定不行。
- I: 法律好像說有。
- **P:** 然後我當時就覺得這個東西我肯定不行,但是我現在也其實沒有想好要學什麼,因為我以後就是想當老師,所以我才選擇教育學院這個樣子,所以我覺得也是學個教育相關的,對可以比如說心理學可以的東西,但我就覺得那種那時候好像挺難的。

- I: 就有很糾結,真的心理比較難,心理學真的難。對,咱們學校的心理給分也是比較嚴格。
- P: 反正我覺得那些概念學起來有一點難度,而且我甚至現在都不知道它拿分的標準到底是啥,而且我其實最主要還是我不想把這個學科去作為一個拿分的學科去學,我就是想真正的去把這個東西給學透,但我又覺得課本上那些東西還有課外閱讀好像又不知道從哪裡去下手。
- I: 就有點像其實是的,因為心理的話是因為我們大一的時候有個必修是嗎? Educational psychology,它裡面是包含考試跟寫的,所以其實基本上咱們學校的心理 學的課都會多多少少有點考試的東西,壓力會很大,是不是會有點大,但是你們是有 Free elective 學分好像有 21 個對不對?
- P: 我們這個是 18。
- **I:** 18 個 6 節課, 所以其實 6 節課的話有 5 個課。 當 1 個 minor 也是 1 個選修的。
- P: 對。
- I: 但是我也覺得你說對你肯定得是根據自己興趣上。
- P: 不然的話自己就成水課了,真的不行。
- I: 對。而且很痛苦,你要是學那個東西你也不感興趣,完了你還想著得拿高分之類的,就會很痛苦,真的太矛盾了,對,其實你即使覺得它難,其實你要是還是有這個興趣的,也可以試試看。
- P: 我就可以回去搜一下這些。
- **I:** 但是也不晚了,因為可能我從上班的課我就大三上學期才開始上的。 這樣子對也上得完一般。
- P: 而且你們現在有開始找實習什麼的東西?
- I: 因為我們本身專業裡面他帶實習 4 個月,你們是兩個兩個個月的,大三跟大五各一次,我們是大五上學期就 4 個月這樣子,然後就相當於結束了,然後現在因為我上了叫什麼國際學校的 IB 它有一個實習,所以我現在就這學期要搞這個實習。
- P: 你會去他那個學校嗎? 然後確實會教課這樣嗎?
- **I:** 會的。 去他們學校然後上課,因為他那個班的裡頭 5 門課,然後前 4 門都是在咱們這課堂上面,然後了解這個東西,討論一下他們的 **IB** 體系之類的。 最後一門課的話就是實踐就是實習。
- P: 有一點期待。
- I: 但是其實也蠻難的講真的。
- **P:** 但是畢竟要做老師的話,肯定要經歷實習這個階段,對,我不知道其他人是怎麼想的,不過我是挺期待這個。
- I: 你會很想當老師的話,你平時會找一些有關這樣子。
- P: 我有去支教過,然後還有去那種特殊學校,有去算是參觀,不是單純的參觀,有 點像 FEX 的課一樣,比如說像跟著老師去觀看整個這個學習過程特殊學校,因為我 以前有想過要學特殊教育專業,但是後來在觀摩過之後,我有點我就是把這個想法給 放下了,因為我覺得我不是有那種毅力就有點傷心,但是確實是這樣。
- I: 我感覺特殊學校,但他們最近好像是蠻蠻經常招老師的。
- **P:** 的確是,對他很缺老師,對,因為很多人不會選擇去學這個專業,或者說學了這個專業之後也會去做這個工作,就很缺老師。
- I: 但是真的。
- P: 不選他肯定是有原因的。



Pb1

- P: 對,括弧它有法律碩士法學和法律碩士非法學。
- I: 我竟然這樣好絕。
- **P:** 它好像是借鑒美國還是什麼,他們那種主要是想培養複合型的人才,就是你本科學比如說學個計算機學個金融,然後你再學個法律,這樣子你可能瞭解的更多,但是在國內實行的可能未必我想像中那麼好。 他在很多時候可能用人單位會覺得你本科不是學法律的,法律基礎不是特別好,如果他要招法律崗位的話。
- I: 對,我就覺得這樣豈不是更加重了職場歧視,他自以為他是更好的滿足了你的學習需要嗎? 既然你專門把大家本科不是法律的人叫到一塊,然後去學,他覺得可能更適合你們,但是其實在找工作的時候,人家肯定多多少少有點差別這種感覺。
- **P:** 對是這樣的,有一些特別好的律所或者說法院就有些個別的,他們會在那標明,本碩均就讀於國內知名法學院。
- I: 他會直接明碼標價,就這樣標出來嗎?
- P: 對,但是大部分你都還是可以去參與的,只不過主要還是看你自己學成啥樣子。
- I: 是這樣。對,其實如果你當時是保研的話,一直也都不是很忙,直到你上研究生,因為我看別人真的需要考的話,好像真的很費勁,然後因為我以前是本錢的。我這一屆他我看到我去年12月份又考的,我都看到好幾個,大家就考一回。
- **P:** 是的,而且壓力很大,主要是不是說他熬過那段時間,他就一定有個學生殫精竭 慮。
- I: 所以真的是能有一個學上,這就已經很不錯了,但是我不知道你們法律就課排的有多緊。因為我前段時間不是回去,我跟這邊同學吃飯,他就一直上正大,然後正大研究生,然後他是學比較理科的,其實理科他就相當於整天就在實驗室,說他在實驗室 996,我真的好震驚,這上高中,而且他還晚自習。
- P: 有兩種碩士,一種是學術型碩士,一種是專業性碩士,然後可能因為我這個是專業性碩士,所以說我們主要是服務於就業,可能不太需要給老師幹活。 然後那些學術型碩士很多,他們過完年之後可能就被導師叫回來到實驗室或者幹什麼去給老師幫忙,給他們做專案之類的,但是我們基本上就是一學期可能也和老師聊不了幾次聊天,也就是老師帶著你讀書瞭解學科領域,他如果需要有人幫他幹活的話,他會去找學術型碩士幫他幹活。
- I: 是這樣有這個區別,就相當於其實你們還是以上課為主了,上一上最後因為你看你們畢業論文也是最後一年時間。
- P: 對是的,我們現在主要還是打基礎。
- I: 還是差別挺大的,因為我看他們就從研一他說他也上課,但是他除了上課以外的時間都在實驗室,而且他們晚上都在實驗室,我都覺得很離譜,馬上都成一個研究員那種感覺。
- P: 對,是這樣的。
- **I:** 而且他們有好多。
- P: 確實是把研究生,因為現在研究生在國家,他每個月會發 500 塊錢的輔助,就相當於是你也算是國家資助你來做研究,然後很多你給老師幹專案,老師要給你發一些工資的,然後所以可能有些人他也想給老師做專案,然後也可以選到自己的履歷裡。
- I: 我覺得他是其實有發 500 塊錢是只給專業性的,還是只給什麼研究型的,還是大家 其實都有。
- **P:** 對,都有一年6000的。
- I: 它這個是一次性給嗎?



- **P:** 我們學校是月 500 一個月發 500 這樣子,有些人有些他們是按 10 個月發一個月發 600,但是也我從來沒有見過 6000。
- **I:** 我覺得一次性發 6000 未免有點太開心。 那就是學費, 你覺得他給的錢能 cover 學 費嗎?
- **P:** 國內就是學碩全部都是一年 8000。一年半,然後我們不是專碩,我們專碩就高高低低不等,我們法律碩士算是我們學校最便宜的碩士了,是一年 19,500,然後其他的比如說像會計金融,其他的那些可能就兩三萬,然後有些 MBA 或者別的可能要45,000,就差不多 1 萬到 19,000~45,000,對。
- I: 其實我真沒想到這麼貴的。
- **P:** 對,而且國內現在好多學校,比如說像北大北師大這些學校,他們都不給專業碩士提供宿舍了,然後復旦好像也大部分是這樣子。 你所有的學碩有宿舍住,可能因為這幾年研究生擴招了,然後他們那些考這些學術的人可能就會有顧慮,因為你要來北京,你每個月要在外面租房子,每個月房租也很貴。
- I: 既然是這樣,但是你們學校好一點是嗎? 你們學校還是給專碩的人宿舍的。
- **P:** 對,我們學校還是給了的。比較擁擠,因為這原來是個私人宿舍,然後現在強行又塞進來兩張床,然後就變。
- **I:** 救命,這是什麼生活,他不是說以前說是本科住的6人間8人間,然後等上了研究生之後就會擁有2人間什麼的很好的住宿是的。
- P: 但是現在研究生擴招了,如果他不是有這兩張床,說不定我請不來。
- I: 我就選個人笑死了。 你們學校大概住宿它能有幾個宿舍。
- P: 有幾個宿舍。
- I: 對它能有幾棟?
- P: 我們校區它我們分成兩個校區,然後主要的那些學科,我們中央財經大學,然後大部分像那種金融財稅,然後財政之類的,就這種比較大的專業,還有外國語文化傳媒都在另一個校區,然後我們這是海澱區的一個就比較靠市中心,所以校區很小,主要的學院就只有會計法學院,還有一個政管應該是,所以我們這塊就總共6棟宿舍樓,然後我們所有研究生女生都住在1棟宿舍樓,所有男生研究生男生也都住在1棟宿舍樓,剩下4棟是本科生。
- I: 感覺真的是你們人的住下已經非常好了,省得自己租房,因為租房的話操心操實在太多了,我都覺得學校能給一個地方提供宿舍是最好的。
- **P:** 對,而且學校的比較有學校的感覺,因為和同學住在一起的話也可以交流什麼的,然後你住在外面的話完全相當於讓他們打工,只有上課過來上課時間也沒有那麼多。
- I: 對,其實我也覺得是這樣,我最近沒有住在學校,但是因為我這兩天又得收數據,然後又得去學校上課,我就這兩天才往學校跑,我就覺得我在學校中感覺就是我好像以前幾年都在學校,這個我感覺最近已經很少能找到那種感覺了,還是很有那種學術感覺的,就是在圖書館裡找找東西,然後打東西,那種感覺還挺不一樣的。
- **P:** 對是我還挺喜歡的,而且北京它房價海澱它好多可能一個月得 2000。 1000 多兩三千,然後你自己去找的話,一年也得個 1 萬塊至少住宿費,然後我們正常的話一年還是一學期住宿費是 800900。
- I: 一個學期 800 還是 900? 對。妙。
- P: 應該是一年。
- I: 你在北京住的價錢不錯了。 我真的沒有想到,但是海澱也算真的是市中心,你現在簡直就在市中心上學。



- P: 對,我這塊其實離那些他們很多人很喜歡校區,就是因為這塊離市中心各個地方都比較近,所以我們實習幹嘛的很方便,比如說在東城去朝陽一些地方坐地鐵可能都很近,然後他們沙河在五六環另一個校區他們要去實習的話,可能也得住賓館或者進去。
- **I:** 你就像今天晚上,你說你都 9 點才下課了,你們的課表就是就是難道不應該都安排到白天上課嗎?
- **P:** 上學期就沒有,他大部分只要能排得開,應該是不會調到晚上。 但是因為這學期可能加了很多選修課,然後大家選修的各不相同,為了那點學分大家都調來調去,然後為了把每一次的課排開,反正下午可能排的有別的課了,雖然我沒學。

Pb2

- P: 我最近超級忙。
- I: 為啥你們讀研都這麼忙的嗎?
- **P:** 因為你像我們這邊反正研一要把你所有的學分就是把課上完,然後老師還會給你安排任務。
- I: 你們研一上課它都是白天的課嗎? 它還是有晚課那種?
- **P:** 都有,我像我這個學期最多週一早上是滿的,然後下午的話空了一節出來,然後上一節,然後晚上又是上到 10 點,週二是沒有週二沒有早班,然後從 10: 20 開始上,然後一下上到晚上 10 點。
- I: 你們為啥要上到 10 點?
- P: 因為他晚上有一節大課,就從 7: 30 一下上到 10 點。
- I: 天那上 10: 30 晚上都上困了嗎?
- **P:** 然後週三是從早上 8: 30 開始, 然後一下上到 6 下午 6 點, 然後週四我把它空出來了, 然後週五又是從 10: 20 開始上到下午 6 點。
- I: 你們這課表有點太可怕了,你們。
- P: 要把它上完,然後就很多。
- I: 它是不是有兩種,一個是什麼專業性的碩士,一個是什麼?
- P: 一個是專業碩士,還有一專業對專業碩士,還有一個是學碩。
- I: 你呢?
- P: 我是專碩。
- I: 專碩就是就業的那種是嗎?
- **P:** 但實際上就是你跟導師的話,在導師眼裡基本上不分你是專碩和學碩,只有學校的培養方案是不一樣的,然後我們要比學碩多幾門實驗課。
- I: 他不是說學費也不一樣嗎?
- P: 對,學費也不一樣,我們比他們貴,其他沒有什麼了。
- I: 怎麼還比他們貴,但是你說在導師眼裡都差不多,關鍵。
- **P:** 因為你想你要是多上幾節實驗課的話,學校你相當於比他們我們給他們好像多修 10 個學分,有 10 個沒差不多,至少要有五六六七個學生。
- I: 可他們不是說是學碩比專碩難考嗎?
- P: 是因為收的好多都是學碩說的人比較少。
- I: 是這樣,但其實學碩還便官,還沒有那麼多學分。對。是這樣。
- **P:** 好像前幾年好像就是專碩認可度沒有學術那麼高,但我感覺這兩年沒什麼區別了。
- I: 難道你們畢業證不一樣嗎? 他認可度不一樣。



- **P:** 是現你畢業證上會寫你是專業學位還是學碩的話,他們就應該是理學還是什麼工什麼?
- I: 我看有一個同學,然後他上我也都不知道他專碩還是學碩,反正他特別理科,他好像是研究材料還有電,反正各種東西他每天都996,因為他要泡實驗室,特別忙。還有我沒想到。
- P: 有的老師可能研一不給你安排幹活,然後你就上課也有這種就會比較輕鬆一點。
- **I:** 你得看自己的老師是啥樣的嗎? 對,你當時報這個專業的時候,是你在報之前還是什麼時候就已經聯繫到導師了嗎?
- **P:** 我不是初試考的就很低,我感覺我都就算複試了也沒什麼希望,然後我所以我都是複試成績出來之後才聯繫的導師,那麼如果初試高的話,他們可能就出去就聯繫了。
- I: 要考這麼多次嗎? 不是考一次就行。
- P: 要考兩次先考初試,初試完了,然後再是學校的複試。
- I: 天哪真是太辛苦了。 因為我看到他們好像說都要報之前聯繫導師是個什麼樣的, 就是你得找到導師, 如果找不到也不行。
- **P:** 有的學校他們複試的時候是比如你報他們這個團隊,然後他們團隊面試你,這樣的話你就要先找好老師,這樣他賦稅可以綁一綁你。
- I: 好懂了,綁一下我我就覺得我不是研究生,然後他我都全身的就相當於是授課性的東西,就只剩了一個研究性的,因為我看研究性錄的很少,完了我覺得我的水準也真的是有點達不到人家研究性的,因為我看他研究性的基本上都是得讓我自己去聯繫導師,然後我得給人家說成,人家覺得我行,然後我再去申請,但是我覺得我也沒有找到,沒有那個時間去找各種導師啥的,其實也沒有怎麼申研究型的,本來研究型也比較難。
- P: 研究型好像他們畢業有論文要求好像要發一篇有一篇論文然後才能畢業。
- I: 但是你們不一定要發是嗎?
- P: 專碩好像沒有要求,就是專利好像也可以。
- I: 專利也行, 你這專利也不容易, 關鍵是不是真的研究出來東西才能是專利好啦?
- P: 專利好像還是比較好弄的,反正比論文好弄天。
- I: 主要是你們比較偏理科,你現在學的是哪一個學科來著?
- **P:** 電通信。
- I: 就像你們這種也算比較偏離,你們研究是真的研究是一個東西才行。
- P: 對吧? 我現在搞的是理論,但是我們團隊他們也有人在搞植物東西。
- I: 你們的理論其實東西都真的得出成果才行,真的得去試個什麼東西去把這個東西 搞出來才行,但是你像我其實就越上就比較偏文了,就沒大所謂這個東西能不能出 來,其實就算是研究一個不同的人群一樣的實驗方法,只要按照循規蹈矩的研究出 來,肯定是一定會有一些結果的,就不一定說是一定要進行一些創新,或者是對專利 什麼的,我感覺壓力好像就比較大。
- P: 是有可能你搞了好久, 然後發現這個結果跟你預想的差得很遠。
- I: 是你要是說要畢業的話,你可不可以直接寫? 本來我的假設是這樣是可以的,但 是我搞了很久搞出來之後,他否定了我的假設,這就是我的研究結果,這樣可以嗎?
- P: 不行吧不行嗎?
- I: 我就是正了一下, 這樣想不對不行嗎?
- **P:** 真的不行。



- I: 對,所以它沒有很硬性的規定,你得設計出得出一個什麼東西來,一定得是可以進行的,可以驗證的之類的,倒也沒有,你只要循規蹈矩的把這些東西按部的走完了,一定會出一些結果的。就算是否定了自己問的一些問題和實驗假設,這也算是就可以了,也算是很有成果。
- P: 我們不行,就算你這個錯了,然後你就要找方法把它改對。
- I: 你這就名校壓力大。 你們到時候也是需要經常去實驗室什麼的嗎?
- P: 我現在給我一台電腦我就可以了,在哪裡都可以。
- I: 那還好。因為我看到有一些他們需要待在實驗室那種非常誇張,他們就直接住在實驗室。 隨時隨地。

Pb3

- **P:** 對,然後我們老師還天天在我們大群裡面發雞湯,說什麼南航的哪一個博士,他們研究出了很多的成果,他們很可能他們天天都是早晨 7 點到晚上 11 點。
- I: 然後 7: 00~11: 00?
- **P:** 對他說什麼來自華中科技大老師的朋友圈,什麼世界上最大的差距來源於別人,技術好還比我們更努力。
- I: 你們老師發這些這是一種毒雞湯的,真的很上進。
- **P:** 因為我最近一段時間我都想吃早飯,然後我每天去實驗室也比較早,基本上都是8點到實驗室了,然後我8點到那的時候,我的老師他必然就帶了,可是我真的有一個老師非常的。
- I: 他也在, 我以為老師不在, 你們學生就自己搞自己的。
- P: 没我們老師他也有很多小老師,就是年輕老師他是有自己科研壓力的。
- I: 你的年輕小老師他們是在讀博嗎?
- **P:** 不是。 他們是屬於研究員, 他們博士都已經讀完了, 但是他們還記得繼續發發文章什麼, 就是做研究。
- I: 相當於他們已經是博士了。
- P: 對, 他們已經畢業了。
- I: 然後他們還得壓力很大。
- P: 對,他們科研壓力還很大。
- I: 我天這啥時候是個頭?
- **P:** 對他們好像我就是像他們做老師或者說即將成為老師的這種他們非流即走這樣的非升即走,對。
- I: 我聽說過這種,是我以前就聽說過非升即走非常可怕,就不是說讀完博士就萬事大吉,因為已經有博士這麼高的一個職位在,你學歷在就是可以養尊處優不是的,而是因為現在好像是大學裡面職位很少,然後坑很少,完了之後蘿蔔很多,然後大家也都找不到坑,就非升即走這樣。
- **P:** 對大家都有很重的壓力,像大家對於評職稱拿基金,像年輕老師都鼓著一包鼓著你鼓著一股勁的。
- I: 他們大概有多大歲數?
- P: 都是 30 出頭,還有 29 20 29 30。
- I: 你說這都人都到 30 出頭了,還得早出晚歸的這麼搞研究。
- P: 身體能不能行。
- I: 對,要是能當個研究員那可太可怕了。
- P: 對, 你像我們大老師還在群裡。
- I: 是因為我們。



- P: 大老師在群裡,他在群裡發,他說他說博士生有一個博士生他也是發文,然後他說很慶幸導師要求每周交工作進展彙報,他們每周都有次會,把一個很慶幸就每周組會的人,然後那次發的文章然後發給我們,就是意思是我們一周兩次組會是為我們好。
- I: 你們老師是會一點 PUA 在身上。
- P: 對我們的老師真的就 PUA。
- I: 我跟你說真的,就不是說在你們學校一周兩次很誇張,就是我問身邊人家上研究生的同學,真的就沒有人一周開兩次組會。
- **P:** 真的很多真的很累,然後我們一周開兩次會,然後我們不是還每天打 6 次卡,我們老師真的很 push。
- I: 然後為啥一天打6次?
- **P:** 我們是 996 早晨 9 點到晚上 9 點中間要打 6 分,分別是 9 點的一個上班卡,12 點的下班,下午 2 點的上班卡,下午 6 點下班,晚上 7 點的上班卡和晚上 9 點的下班卡。
- **I:** 我的天你們這真的是要打卡,就是得記錄你是啥時候來啥時候走,你也不能遲到 早退之類的。
- **P:** 對,有遲到,你每天他有一點靈活程度,你每天打過9個小時就可以,但是他又不怎麼靈活,我必須得在那待9個小時。
- I: 是這也不靈活。 我覺得你們這個強度會不會有點過於大了。
- **P:** 強度真的很大,而且我們是 996。 當時有一次我開大組會,開大組會的時候線下然後老師在場,然後我們就上去就會談我們最近在實驗室的感受,像我們有人就說和我們 996,然後大老師我們最大的導師就立馬反對說我們可不是 996,我們你們週六晚上開完組會就跑了,我都沒說你。
- I: 這救命了, 你週六的時候也是正常打卡的嗎? 對, 這本書就晚上一般來說,
- **P:** 我的小老師們他們就睜一隻眼閉一隻眼,我們基本上週六開完組會,我們下午開子會,下午開完子會,大家晚上基本上都不會再睡了,大家晚上都跑。
- I: 一個晚上而已也就倆小時,我天你這老師太摳了。
- P: 對我真的很揙,你說兩小時我幹什麼? 我吃頓飯最多兩小時。
- I: 對吃頓飯就倆小時,我真的不能理解。
- **P:** 我也很。
- I: 不關鍵是現在的啥工作要求,一天打卡6回,也就是你們最好。
- P: 我們現在這樣,我們還錢還很少。
- I: 錢還很少。
- P: 我們錢真的非常少。
- I: 但是人家至少還給一點,你這個是屬於是研究型碩士對吧? 它不是有兩種嗎?
- P: 對學術型和。
- I: 專業。
- P: 專碩和學碩我是屬於學術。
- I: 所以說學術其實是有工資拿的,有一點。
- P: 其實研究生工資多少就是老師的。
- I: 但是我看到上學時候的人好像都沒有工資證書。
- **P:** 對,但是我們想我們幹的這麼我們做牛做天天對真的是做牛做跳舞,再不發點工資就拖不過去了,我跟你說我們的工資就想交。
- I: 那就幾千嗎?



- **P:** 一個月 200。 然後大家研究生剛開始還沒去做什麼活動, 然後我還能跳舞, 然後結果我現在我哪有什麼時間去跳舞幹啥的是。
- I: 人家晚上讓你打六九點卡才能回去,這跳舞哪有時間。
- **P:** 而且我現在是在特別忙碌,真的非常的忙,確實你每天工作9個小時,可不是就是坐那9個小時,真的實打實的工作9個小時。
- I: 你這不累死了,我聽著都可累。
- P: 9點回去我什麼事情都不知道,我知道什麼。
- I: 天基本上就是每天的腦子裡都充滿了研究之類的東西。 對,我真的是很難想像,我覺得你堪比高考的架勢,你是不是比高三還累了?
- P: 對,我高三都沒這麼累,高三談戀愛怎麼樣,我要想做。
- I: 就不是。
- **P:** 你現在真的你知道我我們的辦公室,他不是說那種你們不能開小差那種辦公室,然後裝了兩個監控,我天我會看監控,看你怎麼在認真的工作。

Pb4

- I: 好久不見, 你最近忙嗎?
- **P:** 最近忙死了,你也知道咱們在深圳這個地方,他整個文化都是 996 的話,今個週六我還在加班,但是週六還是算好的,是 6 點就走了,相當於一周有一個能夠早走這個時間,如果是平時週一到週五的話,那都是得晚上 10 點之後才能走。
- I: 你們這個是分大小周的嗎?
- **P:** 不是。 他怎麼說,應該現在預設當時入職的時候說是 5 天工作,但是現在預設因為團隊趕進度,基本上就是一周工作 6 天。
- I: 都沒有大小周,基本每一周都是要在這6天了。
- **P:** 你可以出去問問大家都是這樣,你可以看你周邊的公司,其實這已經形成了一個社會風氣了, IT 公司確實是比較激進在這一方面。
- I: 你平時加班多嗎?
- P: 你要定義怎樣是加班了。
- I: 我們一般來說別人是 6 點下班。
- P: 我每天都在加班。
- I: 這麼誇張嗎?
- P: 領導不走我也不走,大家都不走,大家都把公司當家,你說說這也沒有。
- I: 對吧? 你們為什麼會這麼忙? 是因為你們搞開發什麼的嗎?
- **P:** 對,現在但是我其實是邊做測試的,我還並不是直接去寫代碼,而是說他們寫老代碼之後,我去進行一個功能的測試,一些黑盒白盒的測試去進行,以及看一下他們實現的這些功能到底滿不滿足使用者需求。
- I: 要是像你這麼說的話,你覺得是那些寫代碼的人更忙一些,還是你們做測試的人 更忙一些?
- **P:** 我覺得都差不多,他們寫完了之後會交給我們測試,然後我們測試完了,如果有需要問題還要打回去給他們改,其實我們那麼其實是差不多的,就是他們走他們我們也在他們走我們也走。
- I: 那屬於其實你們兩個部門溝通是非常密切的。
- P: 其實我們是一個部門,是兩個不同的 team。
- I: 那就相當於你們溝通必須得非常密切了,你要這麼說的話,對,但是有的時候他要是給你一個東西讓你測試,你發現有問題,你需要去找出這個問題在哪嗎?還是說你只需要說這有問題你繼續去改。

- **P:** 需要找出問題,這樣的話能夠加快它改動的效率。 你也知道這個程式師寫出了代碼, 就和一個作家寫出了他的說作品一樣, 你如果不能夠就是說強有力的進行說服, 他, 其實還是蠻去想去更改。
- I: 對,但是我覺得你要是能找上他寫錯了就非常了不起了,因為你也知道他網上說 反正不管你寫的是啥,因為他只要跑起來就行,但是他沒準在哪裡就出現錯誤,所以 我覺得能找出錯誤的人是非常了不起的。
- P: 沒辦法,我們工作就是干這個的。
- I: 你有沒有想過自己就直接去到寫代碼的? 他那個地方自己寫代碼,而不是去做測試?
- P: 我覺得的話當時在大學期間,其實自己對於創程式設計去編譯一門語言的話並不是特別得心應手,但是確實他確實也考慮到現在互聯網行業的比較吃香的一些方向,還是要在和開發團隊在一塊,那就取了個,所以我當時就取了個折中的方法就是說進入測試團隊,這樣的話我不用主動去洗,但是因為我可以去看懂這些代碼,我就可以幫他們找一些錯誤進行一個二次加工這樣子。
- **I:** 你說你在大學期間的時候,其實也是有學過這些就是程式設計了,這些語言了之類的。
- P: 常見的都會學一些 C 語言, Java 以及一些。
- I: Python, 你們學嗎?
- **P:** Python 也學過。 但是我們學校只是介紹一些皮毛,大部分好像需要再自己深耕一下。
- **I:** 你們當時學校學這些的時候都是必修課了,對。就不是說但是你們要學這麼多種語言嗎? 就是必修,還是說你也是選修了一部分。
- P: 我覺得他其實就是學校只是說他只是給你提供的機會讓你接觸到這些語言,但是就是說你肯定你之後工作的話,很少有人就是說你這些語言都會很精通,但是我感覺它更多的是告訴你 IT 這個行業有這些東西,然後到時候你畢業的話,至於之後的方向是什麼,就要靠你自己去選一個,然後繼續進行研究和深造。
- **I:** 是這樣子。 你們大學期間除了學這些程式設計這些語言之外,還有學過其他的什麼重要的課嗎?
- **P:** 當然了,你說現在大學生其實都很忙的對不對? 比如說學一些高數,馬克思主義,還有英語,大家都要考四六級,其實我也覺得對於工作方面的話,有一些課確實沒有必要,但是比如把一些政治問題和一些。
- I: 最主要就是政治,但我聽說就是大學生更為離譜了,他會有一些社會實踐,社會實踐它並不是真正他很多人做不到真正的去實踐,但是它又是需要什麼簽字蓋章的,那東西非常水,但是又很困擾大家。
- P: 這個東西我不太清楚。
- I: 你們當時上大學的時候有沒有誇張到上晚自習之類的?
- P: 晚自習倒是沒有。
- I: 你們其實也都算好。
- **P:** 因為晚上有課。 所以就不能說是要晚自習了。 那就是你什麼時候晚上上課的話你就去了,然後不上課的時候,當然你有時候要準備考試或者準備寫一下等等,你都會快速來這樣子。 而且大學其實也蠻無聊的,我一般也是週六周日才會出出校園,平時都住在宿舍里,然後和室友打遊戲。
- I: 你們當時住宿舍是幾人一間?
- P: 6人一間。



- I: 你覺得你高中有住過校嗎? 高中住過。你覺得是大學的住宿有沒有感覺是比高中要強一些?
- P: 是因為因為高中住宿啥都沒有,你只能在那睡覺,大學你想幹啥幹啥。
- I: 但是感覺人數也不少,如果1個房間是6個人的話。
- P: 6個人,但是他現在設計的是。
- I: 上床。
- P: 下桌了, 然後我們每一個房間設計的蠻大的。
- I: 還可以。 你相當於一畢業就工作了, 你沒有考慮要考研嗎? 當時?
- **P:** 當時準備考過,但是確實大家知道都有一句話,現在的考研就是千軍萬馬過獨木橋,然後而且我也見到了一些考研非常之辛苦的人,可能一戰二戰三戰都沒有上岸。
- I: 我覺得我無法堅持。
- **P:** 所以我也想著是先能夠看看自己出來找一些工作先做著,然後這樣的話看看能自己能達到怎樣的一個高度,然後如果確實是到達了一定的瓶頸之後,再考慮一下深造這樣子。
- I: 我覺得你們 IT 的話本身都比較注重公司裡面真正的這些練習這些實踐,其實那種 考研也是很好的一個選擇。
- P: 但是它決定了你的高度,你的學歷在內地就是這樣,你的學歷決定了你的高度。你要是能讀到研究生,你可能直接打一個比方。 現在比亞迪在深圳是離很還是算一個非常大的廠,你看這樣的計程車其實都是比亞迪的電動車。 然後他就是說我還看到知乎上有說了一個推文,就是說如果你是本科學歷的話,你進去一個幾級我忘了他們的規則是一個以幾級的身份進的,但是如果你是一個研究生進的話,你就可以集會,你入職的時候你的級就會高於那些本科生,那些本科生可能在這工作三年才能達到你的級別,但是你一個學歷就能夠一下跳過他們那三年,所以確實這個問題還是比較現實的。
- I: 但是我覺得要是說人家並沒有什麼質的飛躍,就是你一個學歷高一點的話,畢竟你想想你打個比方,它可以省去三年的一個努力,可是人家上研究生也用三年。
- **P:** 所以說這個東西決定你的高度。 你在研究生上完三年之後,你出來找到工作的高度,當然會比別人本科生要高。
- I: 而且本科生早出來三年,人家早開始工作三年不也到了嗎?
- P: 你三年讀書的代價大還是三年工作的代價?
- I: 工作還有工資,讀書又沒有工資,還有努力的寫論文。
- P: 但是你可能這三年你要爬上來,就是從一級一級爬上來,但是你讀書的話。

Appendix 4: Original and translated interview transcripts

P08

- I: 從現在開始了,首先你在香港讀大學,然後也是 final year 第五年了,普通話是你的第一語言嗎?
- P: 是的。
- I: 你覺得你對普通話英語粵語的流利程度是怎麼樣的? 就是從1分到5分之間。
- P: 應該是普通話大於英語大於粵語。
- I: 普通話大概就 5 分, 英語呢?
- P: 英語 3 分, 然後廣東話 2 分。
- I: 你的家鄉是在哪個省份?
- P: 河北的。
- I: 你在香港生活幾年了?
- P: 我從 2018 年開始, 四年多快五年。
- I: 第二部分就是中文夾雜的使用和動機, 你說普通話的時候會夾雜英語嗎?
- P: 看看跟誰說話。
- I: 你覺得你跟誰說話的時候會更傾向於 用中英來雜?
- P: 跟香港本地同學,然後還有跟那些教授 professor。
- I: 你說如果跟咱們這種在香港上學的時候,大家這些內地生的朋友之間?
- P: 也會。 我感覺我除了和自己家人和 家鄉的朋友完全不會接觸中英混雜說話 的這種人,說話就會刻意的避免,就使 用中英夾雜之外跟其他人都會。
- I: 你覺得你為什麼就跟他們就特意避免 了,包括像跟你家人說話,或者跟你在 內地的朋友說話為什麼避免?
- P: 因為一個是他們家人的話可能會聽不懂,然後朋友的話我不希望,因為感覺中英夾雜會有一種牛逼哄哄的感覺,我不希望顯得那麼另類,可能還是而且畢竟大家都是在中文的語境之下,盡量還

- I: You study in Hong Kong and now you in final year. Is Putonghua your first language?
- P: Yes.
- I: Please rate your proficiency of Putonghua, English and Cantonese 1 5.
- P: Putonghua is better than English, which is better than Cantonese.
- I: Putonghua is five. What about English?
- P: 3 for English and 2 for Cantonese.
- I: Where is your hometown?
- P: Hebei province.
- I: How long have you been in HK?
- P: Since 2018. Over 4 years. Almost 5.
- I: Let's move onto the second part. Do you mix English when speaking Putonghua?
- P: It depends on who I'm talking to.
- I: Who you are talking with, when you use more code-mixing?
- P: When I am talking with Hong Kong local friends and professors.
- I: Do you mix codes when talking with your mainland friends in Hong Kong?
- P: Yes, when talking with my family and my friends in my hometown, who rarely speak English, I tried to avoid mixing codes. I usually mix codes with other people except them.
- I: Why do you try to avoid code-mixing when talking with your family and your friends in your hometown?
- P: For my family, they may not be able to understand English. For my friends, I don't want them to think I am showing off by inserting English. We are in the environment of using Chinese, so I try to train myself to use all Chinese to talk with them.

是訓練自己,全部都用中文去跟他們談話。

- I: 所以說你覺得如果是單純的內地社會中,對於中英夾雜這個現象的話,看法是會比較消極的?
- P: 也不一定,只是我自己覺得會有人看 法比較消極,所以我想避免到這部分消 極性的因素。
- I: 你除了跟說話對象有關,跟這個場合 有沒有關係? 比如說正式場合還是非正 式場合下,你更喜歡用中英夾雜?
- P: 非正式場合會更喜歡用。
- I: 為什麼在正式場合的時候就會避免? P: 因為正式的場合一般都會有一個情境, 然後如果是比如說我所看的那種認為的正式場合, 就是一個是面試中國公
- 境,然後如果定比如祝何有的那種認為的正式場合,就是一個是面試中國公司的面試如果他沒有一些外企的背景,然後本身就全部都是全中國人的那種,你肯定是全用中文的話去說會好一點,總之我有時別多使用人也沒有特別多使用,都是寫好稿子的,所以會用全部的中文,然後英文這邊的話一般來講,如果他需要使用英文的場合就需要全英了,是的,也很難有機會中間來雜。
- I: 對有道理,你說你在教學的過程當中,比如你在 local school 上地理課上面?
- P: 全部英文,不會夾雜任何的,因為我不希望給學生養成不好的習慣,就是因為他們老師在說話,還有跟學生交流的過程當中,其實它屬於那種什麼 hidden curriculum,對中文是什麼我已經忘了,反正就是 hidden curriculum,然後學生其實是會學你說話的,並且他會在腦子裡重複你說了之後他可能寫到他的作業上面或者寫到考試試卷上面。如果你中英夾雜來去跟他解釋一些現象的話,如果

- I: You mean you think in the mainland society, code-mixing is perceived negatively?
- P: Maybe and maybe not. I personally think so. Therefore, I want to avoid these negative factors.
- I: Apart from the participant, is it also related to the setting? Which setting do you tend to use it, formal or informal?
- P: I tend to use more code-mixing in informal settings.
- I: Why do you try to avoid code-mixing in formal settings?
- P: It is because in formal settings, it always gives you a context. They are most likely to be formal settings. For example, an interview for a Chinese company, if the company doesn't have international backgrounds and most staff are Chinese, it is sure to use all Chinese in the interview. Or for a speech or a meeting in the mainland, I do not see many people in the mainland use many code-mixing because they have already had a written script before the speech. In Hong Kong, many occasions require English, so we just use all English without opportunities to mix.
- I: Yes that makes sense. What about in teaching setting? In your geography class in the Hong Kong local school?
- P: All English I will not mix any because I don't want to set a bad example for my students. When the teacher is talking and interacting with the students, students imitate teachers' behaviour. It is called hidden curriculum. Students repeat what you said in their mind and maybe they just write down in their homework or exam paper. If you just assist students understanding it is okay to mix codes. However, I try not to mix any codes generally because I don't want my students

是純輔助他理解他實在不懂那可以,但 是平時說話盡量不要,因為你面對的是 大家就是廣泛的學生,然後你說完之後 他可能就記住你說的話,他到時候答的 時候還是不會怎麼答,所以盡量還是因 為他們要用英文去抵達的話,我就是純 英語去跟他們說明白。

- I: 你說既然你都不想讓學生寫成了說話的中英來雜或者是在寫的時候寫出來這些東西,說明其實你個人的看法會不會覺得中英來雜這種語言現象表示是一種語言的就是 deficiency 是一種 language 上面不太流利的一個表現?
- P: 我自己不會這麼認為,但是考試官會這樣認為。
- I: 你覺得在香港社會中使用中英夾雜是 不是一個很普遍的現象挺普遍的,你覺 得香港社會普遍來說,大部分人對於中 英夾雜的看法是比較正面的還是負面 的?
- P: 挺正面的,因為大家日常用語都會這樣說。
- I: 是不是在跟內地相比較起來,香港會 更正面一點?
- P: 對於中英夾雜的,我自己覺得是因為這個環境就是這樣子,另外他們有一些詞不本身音譯過來的,就音譯詞彙挺多的。
- I: 對,你比如說像我們平時會經常說的一些 deadline assignment 或者是你說學校是 band one band two ,這個時候就很習慣於使用就是中英夾雜去說這個東西,為什麼不用中文?
- P: 一方面是你學的時候接觸這個詞的時候就是用英文,所以我就自然而然記下來了,然後所以腦子裡反應最快的也是這個說法,它會前置於就是中文的表達。然後再有一個我比較懶,如果不是刻意的那種場合需要我,我會比較在意需要用全中文的話,我就不會再去想翻

to remember what I mix, and I don't want them to write down those answers in the exam paper. I want them to use all English so I speak all English with them.

- I: You said you didn't want your students to write mixed codes. Do you mean you think code-mixing is a sign of language deficiency?
- P: I don't think so but examiners think so.
- I: Do you think using code-mixing is a common phenomenon in Hong Kong? For Hong Kong society, in your opinion, do most people perceive code-mixing positively or negatively?
- P: Positive because people pervasively use it in their daily lives.
- I: Compared with the mainland, Hong Kong has a more positive attitude toward code-mixing?
- P: I think it is made by the environment. Some vocabulary in Hong Kong is borrowed from English words phonologically.
- I: Yes in our daily lives, we always say that like deadline, assignment or you just said that band one band two to indicate the school banding. Why do you use English here? Why not Chinese?
- P: First, when I learnt the words, I learned them in English so I remember them naturally. Therefore, when I want to express the meaning, the English words come to my mind quickly. Second, I think I'm lazy. If it is not a formal setting that requires me to use pure a language, I don't want to translate the words. I just speak out the words from my mind. Everyone can understand it.

譯這一步,對,就會按腦子裡記的英文 的詞直接說出來,大家都能理解。

- I: 你如何看待自己的文化身份認同,你 覺得你是中國人香港人還是其他的? P: 中國人是 100%,香港人 70%。
- I: 然後你也覺得自己既然你有 70%覺得 是香港人,其實你對香港社會的一個融 入程度還是比較高的,這種感覺等於說 其實也已經產生了香港人身份認同的這 樣一個感覺。
- P: 我覺得是。
- I: 你覺得使用中英夾雜會影響到你的身份認同嗎?
- P: 我覺得是會的,因為地就是因為我返回去想我之前的經歷,我剛來香港的時候大家全部在講普通話,然後你一說普通話,你在大家全都說廣東話,你一在這個群體當中一說普通話其實標明瞭你自己的身份,就是一個外來者,但是後面的話你學會了廣東話,然後還跟英文夾雜對吧,會感覺上面跟他們更貼近一些,所以當大家全部用同一種語言來進行交流的時候,這種身份認同感會提升,對你對社會的你自己會覺得你融入社會更多一點。
- I: 明白,你覺得你一般用中英夾雜的時候,都屬於那種無意間流露出來了,還 是說有時候會有意?
- P: 然後我有的時候在刻意使用中英夾雜,其實有的時候也是廣東話的時候, 尤其是我在跟廣東話方面交談,我特別容易去使用英文夾雜在當中,是因為有一些廣東話的地道的表達我不會,所以我覺得寧願我要用,我可能反應更快的是英文的詞。
- I: 你覺得你個人來說的話,你是比較正面的還是負面的看待中英來雜這樣一個現象?
- P: 在香港社會生存的話很正面。

- I: How do you see your cultural identity? Do you think you are a Chinese or Hong Kong person or others?
- P: 100% Chinese and 70% Hong Kong.
- I: You rated 70% for Hong Kong, which means you have been integrated into the Hong Kong society to a large degree doesn't mean you have already constructed a Hong Kong identity?
- P: I think so.
- I: Do you think using code-mixing affected your cultural identity?
- P: Yes I think so. When I first came to Hong Kong, we always spoke Putonghua. When we were speaking Putonghua, the local people spoke Cantonese. Speaking Putonghua actually indicated my cultural identity, an outsider, but afterwards I learnt some Cantonese and code-mixing, I feel closer to them, so when everyone use one language to communicate, the identity will be enhanced, which means you are more integrated to a local society.
- I: Do you intend to use code-mixing or use it unconsciously?
- P: Mostly unconsciously. Sometimes I deliberately mix English when I am speaking Cantonese because I cannot find a proper words in Cantonese which is my second language so I would rather use a English words to express myself.
- I: Do you see code-mixing positively or negatively?
- P: Positively in terms of living in Hong Kong.
- I: Just now you talked about mixing in mainland. People regard the people who use



- I: 你認為你剛才也說了,內地跟香港好像相比較起來,內地就對這個東西感覺沒有那麼正面,甚至說也會讓別人感覺如果是重音在咋地的話,有一點牛逼哄哄的感覺,有一點很裝的感覺。
- P: 其實社會的包容度是有的,但是總會 有那麼一小部分人他會很在意這個事 情,所以我之前也說了,我希望我不希 望存在這一個小部分的這種。
- I: 明白,你只是想避免,萬一要是有這個感覺也不太好,畢竟還是有一些人不是很 open minded,你有沒有在社交媒體上,看到有關中英夾雜的爭論,有的時候我就看寫了一些帖子,可能是人家在外國生活很多年的人,完了人家使用一些詞語就習慣性的說的是英文,所以寫出來的那篇文他 Post 筆記就中英夾雜,比如說下面有人爭論就說你不是中國人嗎? 為什麼這些簡單的詞還要用英語寫,你怎麼看待像這樣的一種爭論?
- P: 我覺得是因為他們沒有經歷過這個過 程,因為留過學的大家都知道,比如說 這些像我們說的 deadline,還有 assignment 這種詞,其實我們第一開始接 觸它的時候就直接是用英文接觸, 就是 你完全知道這個詞它是指向什麼含義, 所以我們在學的時候他就直接用英文 學, 所以你到時候腦子裡反應最快的肯 定是英文, 大家在打這個字的時候也肯 定是這樣, 但是一直在內地上學或者沒 有接觸過,沒有這方面經歷的人,他不 會理解到這一點,所以我覺得他說出這 樣的言論我覺得是可以理解的, 但是他 的問題點可能就在於他沒有站在對方的 角度,或者說因為他經歷的匱乏導致他 認知沒有到達那個層面, 他沒有辦法理 解為什麼會有人用中英帶來的現象,而 不是想要表達他所想的那種, 就是為了 彰顯自己英文水準有多好的那種
- I: 你覺得就像中英夾雜這種使用方法應該被鼓勵嗎?

- code-mixing are showing off or being pretentious.
- P: I think the society is inclusive, but there are some people who extremely care about that. Therefore, I try to avoid being judged by this group of people.
- I: I see, you just want to avoid it. After all, some people are not so open-minded. Have you ever seen a post in social media that triggered the debate regarding code-mixing. Sometimes I saw a post which is written in mixed codes. The writer lived oversees and the person is used to mix English codes but some readers argued angrily that it should be written in pure Chinese.
- P: I think it is because they do not experience it for the people who have studied overseas we all know the words like the deadline and assignment. Actually, when we first came to know the concept. we learn the English words. We know exactly what they mean. We learn it by using English, so the English words come to my mind the most quickly when I want to express the meaning. However, the people who study in mainland do not have this experience, so they cannot understand it. Therefore, their debates on social media are understandable. The problem is that they do not think of the problem from others' perspectives where we can say it is the like of experience that leads to their misconception of this phenomenon. They cannot understand that people mixing English is not to show off.
- I: Do you think the use of code-mixing should be encouraged?
- P: I think it really depends on the social environment. If it is Hong Kong, it has

- P: 我覺得看在一個什麼環境,如果是在香港,它本身廣東話普通話還有英文都是官方語言,然後它本身是一種多元的環境,你使用這個完全沒有問題,然後但是內地的話感覺主要還是中文為主的社會,那麼所以使用起來可能並不是所有的人都能理解的話,或者能為理解溝通造成一定障礙的話,我覺得是不會推薦,因為我覺得對語言它最重要的目的是方便大家溝通和交流,誰都不希望在這個過程當中給別人就是增設一道坎一樣的東西。
- I: 未來會不會之後在內地中間的使用應該被正常態的這樣一個看待的呢?
- P: 我覺得這個所謂常態化應該是隨著時代發展變化,可能會,但是怎麼說,有的時候中英夾雜這個事情雖然說會方便大家溝通,但是對於小孩來講,所以所謂的那種中英夾雜現象,我不知道會不會對他們自己本身的語言學習有障礙,對會造成一些影響。然後我覺得可能中文的傳承它會被受到影響。

Cantonese, English and Putonghua as the official language. It is a multilingual society in nature. Therefore, the use of code-mixing is very normal. By comparison, Putonghua is purely favored in mainland, and the use of code-mixing may cause miscommunication. I think the function of a language is for communication. Nobody wants to create barriers when communicating with others.

- I: Do you think there will be more people accepting code-mixing?
- P: I think the attitudes towards codemixing are changing through the times. Maybe but although code-mixing can help people communicate more easily, it is still a problem for children who are learning a language. I'm not sure as "mixing will hinder the children's language development. Besides I think Chinese language can also be affected by codemixing.

P10

- I: 現在你是在香港就讀大學,現在是大學四年級,普通話是你的第一語言嗎? P: 對。
- I: 你對於普通話英語和粵語的流利程度 是怎麼樣的?從1分到5分之間打分。
- I: 你的家鄉是哪個省份?

P: 普通話 5 英語 4 粵語 2。

- P: 江蘇省。
- I: 你在香港居住幾年?
- P: 4年。
- I: 你平時在說普通話的時候會不會夾雜 一些英文?
- P: 會的,尤其在香港肯定會說的更多一點,回家和爸爸媽媽比較少,在這邊和同學會比較多一些。

- I: Now you are in your year four in Hong Kong. Is Putonghua your first language? P: That's right.
- I: How is your fluency in Mandarin, English and Cantonese? Score on a scale of 1 to 5.
- P: Mandarin 5 English 4 Cantonese 2.
- I: What province is your hometown?
- P: Jiangsu Province.
- I: How long have you lived in Hong Kong? P: Four years.
- I: Do you usually mix English with Mandarin?
- P: Yes, especially in Hong Kong, I am sure I will talk more. I go home and talk less with my parents, but I talk more with my classmates here.

- I: 跟在香港讀書的一些同學說的更多, 然後如果你跟一些內地的朋友就他們沒 有在香港上學或者出國之類的,你會不 會也跟他們說?
- P: 可能無意識中也會說到一些,但是也相對比較少。
- I: 然後在家裡的話可能就不跟爸爸媽媽 說。 你是有意識的去迴避嗎? 還是說都 是自然的?
- P: 因為聊的話題不會帶到有這些的。
- I: 其實你覺得中英夾雜這會不會是跟聊的話題有關的? 如果說聊一些什麼話題的時候,會用的比較多?
- P: 就是說我們剛剛聊實習肯定會聊到 pass fail credit 之類的,然後像如果小組 討論肯定更加多。
- I: 偏學術一點多。
- P: 然後共同生活當中很多東西在香港直接就是用英文去 refer 他。
- I: 所以其實是一種習慣了的情況,對吧?
- P: 一些動詞,像我剛剛說 refer 的時候,就會一開始就好像一下子想不到合適的中文,想英文這種說出來了。
- I: 你會覺得那種一下子就想不到那種中 文的感覺,你覺得是之前其實都不知道 中文怎麼表達,還是說在香港上了這麼 多年學之後好像中文退化了,就只會用 英語這麼說了。
- P: 用英文的機會更多,一些英文里很常用的會融合到自己平時說話當中。
- I: 其實這也就是算是如果你一直在內地 上大學,會不會也會中英夾雜這些詞? P: 機會少。
- I: 其實也是正是因為在香港這樣一個雙語的社會的時候,更多的會 pick up 一些這樣的詞,也就是其實跟你所處的環境有關係,跟誰說話有關係,還有你的話題也是有關係的。對於你和是在正式場

- I: More to some of your classmates who study in Hong Kong. And then if you talk to some of your mainland friends not studying in Hong Kong or going abroad or something like that, would you talk to them too?
- P: There may be some of them unconsciously, but they are relatively few.
- I: And then maybe not at home with mom and Dad. Are you consciously avoiding it? Or is it all natural?
- P: Because the topic of conversation will not lead to these.
- I: Actually, do you think the Chinese-English mix might have something to do with the topic of conversation? If you are talking about something, do you use it more?
- P: That is to say, when we talk about internships, we will definitely talk about pass fail credit and so on, and then there will be more group discussions.
- I: It's a little more academic.
- P: I am used to refer to things in English.
- I: So it's a case of getting used to it, right? P: Some verbs, like when I just said refer, start by saying something like this in English, as if I couldn't think of the right Chinese.
- I: You feel like you can't think of that kind of Chinese all of a sudden. Do you think that you don't know how to express Chinese before, or do you think that after so many years of studying in Hong Kong, Chinese seems to have deteriorated and you only know how to speak in English?
- P: I have more opportunities to use English. Some commonly used English words will be integrated into my daily speech.
- I: In fact, if you go to college all the time, will you mix these words in English and Chinese?
- P: Few opportunities.
- I: Actually, in a bilingual society like Hong Kong, you tend to pick up some of these



合還是非正式場合中更喜歡使用中英夾雜,還是你覺得這就不是一個 factor? 正式場合就比如說教學場合,然後presentation 那些非正式場合就是朋友聊天。

- P: 非正式的話不會想這件事情,中英夾雜可能想說就說了想到啥就說啥,正式場合的話也看在什麼場合,如果是presentation的話,我覺得中英夾雜如果是中文不是在太深的話,中文夾雜感覺也不是很大的問題,如果是在內地的話。應該就不大會用避免像找合適中文替換的詞來說。
- I: 對在內地的話,你看你就說你就會避免,如果是正式場合的時候就避免說一些中英來雜,為什麼?
- P: 大家會更加理解。我全部說中文感 覺大家在內地平時表達習慣也是全部中 文為主的,然後如果突然冒出來個英 文,他們可能一時半會無法 get 到還是怎 麼樣,會不會覺得這個人怎麼突然說了 一個英文會 distract 還是怎麼樣?
- I: 所以其實兩個原因你覺得萬一他們聽不懂,因為他內地是一個單語言的社會,他們其實不習慣用英語去說一些詞,這樣就會造成一些溝通的障礙,因為大家說你也覺得這個說語言其實它是一個工具,那也不好給別人就這種聽不懂的感覺。第二個就是說讓別人覺得你說一些英語 distract,他們是不是你覺得內地他們對於中文帶來的人會有一些是不一樣的感覺,會覺得這個人有點有點裝,對,其實這也你是覺得有的內地好像的確是對於用中英佳達有這樣的一種感覺在的。
- P: 看電視劇裡面什麼斯坦福大學畢業的,然後去什麼律師事務所工作中突然冒出來就什麼英文,別人都會覺得這個人高高在上的樣子。
- I: 你覺得這會不會是你在內地你說你也 會避免使用一些中夾雜,你也是考慮到

words. In other words, it depends on the environment you live in, who you are talking to, and the topic you are talking about. Do you prefer to use English and Chinese intermixed in formal or informal situations, or do you think it's not a factor? A formal situation is a teaching situation, and then a presentation. An informal situation is a conversation between friends. P: I don't think about it informally, and I can say whatever comes to my mind when I want to say it, and I can also say it in formal occasions. If it is about presentation, I think it is not a big problem if it is Chinese and not too deep, and if it is in mainland China. It should be less common to avoid words like finding the right Chinese substitution.

- I: If you are in the mainland, you can say that you will avoid it. If it is a formal occasion, you can avoid saying some Chinese and English intermingled words. Why?
- P: You'll understand better. I speak all Chinese and it feels like people in the hinterland have a habit of speaking all of Chinese, and then if something suddenly comes out in English, they might not be able to get it for a while or something, would they feel that this person is suddenly talking about an English distract or something?
- I: So in fact, there are two reasons why you think that if they don't understand, because they are a monolingual society, they are not used to speaking some words in English, which will cause some communication barriers, because people say that you also think that the language is actually a tool, and it is not easy to give others the feeling of not understanding. The second is to make people think that you're talking about some English distract, do they feel that in the hinterlands they have a different feeling about people that Chinese brings in, that this person is a bit of a distract, yeah, and that you feel that some of the hinterlands do seem to have that sense about using English-Gardistract.

這個部分,你覺得社會上好像普遍的對中加大這個行為有點 negative 的感覺。

- P: 是的,但是在香港感覺其實不太會有。
- I: 甚至說你會不會覺得在香港中英夾雜 更是香港社會的一種特點?
- P: 感覺是已經融入日常生活,融入日常生活。
- I: 也不會有那種很 negative 的感覺。
- P: 是的, 對。
- I: 您有沒有在社交媒體上面,其實我覺得我這邊給我推的還挺常見的,總是有一些關於中英夾雜的爭論,比如說別人小紅書寫了一篇筆記,人家在國外可能他是習慣性的用了一些英文的詞去替代,所以他的筆記寫出來中英英的下面總有人會說不會說中文為什麼這麼簡單,才會用英文這樣的爭論,你怎麼看?
- P: 首先這些人應該也是比較閑的,沒事幹吧,經常在網上發表這樣的評論去關注別人。這表達觀點的時候到底是用中文還是用英文,像我覺得正常人如果看了的話,就算有點可能覺得這個人表達方式跟自己不大一樣,也不會這樣去攻擊別人,可能他們就會揪住這個點不放,就是鍵盤俠所謂的鍵盤俠跟著這種人,然後怎麼看他們是嗎?
- I: 你覺得在這寫中間的筆記的這個人,你會不會覺得他不該這樣寫?
- P: 不會,我覺得他就按照自己日常表達 的習慣是他的筆記他有怎麼表達自己的 實力。
- I: 其實你就覺得要是看到人家寫的中英 的,你覺得可能人家這種習慣了,也不 會覺得他是為了裝。
- P: 對,像我之前比如說去國外參加夏令營,剛回來那會兒確實很多表達什麼avenue,我說我去那邊玩了,我總不能我說我去什麼大道玩了,我就說去 avenue

- P: Watching a TV show about someone who graduated from Stanford University and then went to work in a law firm and suddenly appeared in English, people will think that this person is superior.
- I: Do you think it will be you in the hinterland you said that you would also avoid using some of the inclusion, you are also taking this part into consideration, you feel that society seems to be generally negative about this behavior of amplification.
- P: Yes, but it doesn't feel like that in Hong Kong.
- I: Do you even think that mixing Chinese and English is a characteristic of Hong Kong society?
- P: It feels like it has been integrated into everyday life, into everyday life.
- I: I don't have that negative feeling. P: Yes, that's right.
- I: Have you posted on social media? In fact, I think it is quite common for me to tweet about mixed Chinese and English. There are always some arguments about mixed English and Chinese. For example, when Xiao Hong writes a note, people abroad may habitually use some English words to replace it, so there are always people who will say whether they can speak Chinese or not. How do you feel about that? P: First of all, these people should also be relatively idle, have nothing to do, often post such comments on the Internet to follow others. Is it in Chinese or in English? I think if normal people watch it, they will not attack others even if they think that the person's expression is not the same as their own. Maybe they will seize on this point, the so-called keyboard man follows such people, and then how to view them? I: Do you think the man who wrote the notes in the middle here, do you think he shouldn't have written that?

玩了,可能多多少少都會帶一些英文就 是很正常的事情。

I: 明白,然後在什麼情況下使用,其實你剛剛也回答過跟你所說的話題有關,然後其實我覺得會不會也跟你所接觸這個東西,就是你一開始接觸的這個玩意就是英語的,後來你也找不到它對應的中文的詞,就不得不的就用這個英文了。

P: 對是。

I: 這樣的情況,其實在跟我們大學裡面學,如果我們現在都是 EMI 跟這個也是有關係的,畢竟我們很多 term 只知道它英文叫什麼。

P: 是的,像之前補習的時候,比如說其實中文和英文感覺兩個問題都有,比如說我教補習的時候,剛開始去學習那些grammatical term 的時候,比如說動名詞,我要是 ing 是動名詞,我剛開始轉換成應通過英文來學這個東西,我也一開始轉換不過來動名詞,英文是什麼叫做什麼 Gerund 的或者什麼其他的,一開始我也是中文轉換不過來英文,我現在接觸一開始接觸了英文,可能會也轉不回去中文。

I: 明白,是這樣一個感覺。剛剛就是說如果會遇到您剛才也說了,好像有的時候腦子裡面就搜索不出來這個詞的中文了,你會不會覺得這其實是你中文的一種 deficiency,就是好像中文沒有那麼流利了。

P: 對,是有可能的。

I: 但是你說中英夾雜難道對於語言學習有害嗎?

P: 對,因為平常感如果用英文用的多了,或者同樣一個表達一種英文來表達,可能確實一時半會找不到中文。有害,就是整個人我自己語言系統來說,可能是發生了改變,談不上有害,對。

P: No, I think he just follows his daily expression habits. It's his notes on how he can express himself.

I: In fact, if you see someone's writing in English and Chinese, you might think that someone is used to this kind of writing, but you won't think that he is just pretending. P: Yes, for example, when I went to a summer camp abroad, I used to say "avenue" a lot when I just came back. I said I went there to play, but I couldn't say "avenue" when I said "Avenue", I just said "Avenue". Maybe I would bring some English with me.

I: I see, and in what circumstances can you use it? In fact, you have just answered that it is related to the topic you mentioned. In fact, I think it is also related to what you are exposed to, that is, it is in English at the beginning, and then you cannot find the Chinese word for it, so you have to use this English word.

P: That's right.

I: Such a situation is actually learned from our university. If we are all EMI now, it has something to do with it. After all, many of us only know its English name. P: Yes, for example, there are both problems in Chinese and English feelings when I was tutoring. For example, when I was teaching tutoring, I just began to learn those grammatical terms, such as gerund. If ing is a gerund, I just began to convert the grammatical term to learn it through English. I also couldn't convert gerunds, what is called Gerund or whatever in English, and I couldn't convert from Chinese to English at the beginning. Now that I have been exposed to English at the beginning, I may not be able to convert back to Chinese.

I: Yes, that's the feeling. I just said that if you mentioned it just now, it seems that you would not be able to find the Chinese character of this word in your head sometimes. Would you feel that this is

- I: 你說如果在教學,你會不會用中英夾雜。教小孩的時候會是吧? 你覺得如果小朋友他也會用一些中文加來的表達了,你會不會覺得影響他的語言學習? P: 像教英文的話,我應該不覺得會,如果爸爸媽媽在家裡。可能覺得這小孩說中文的時候就該說中文,可能有的家長會想這樣子。但作為老師來說,還好。
- I: 我覺得因為教育局其實他對於 medium of instruction 它有一個不成文的 規定,就是希望老師該你就想用英文教 學,你就純英,然後中文教育就純中要 減少中英來雜。
- P: 教英文的時候,我其實也看學生的 level, 如果我也有補習的幾個小朋友, 一個小朋友的話,我會全部用純英來 說,因為他自己本身英文水準也很高, 然後 1: 30 會我當時跟他解釋什麼 leather, 然後他說什麼是 leather, 我就 想說一種什麼動物的皮, 我們直接我很 少跟他用中文, 然後我說用皮革是皮 革,他說怎麼說中文應該用英文給我解 釋,他會自己跟我說。 why you speak Chinese? 他好像因為很少跟他說中文, 所以他對我說中文不知道我說中文是什 麼樣的, 所以跟學生的話我就會避免這 完全不用中文, 然後有些的話可能 level 稍微低,沒有那麼好了的話,會需要用 中文來解釋一下。可能講中文的時候還 是講中文,講英文還是講英文比較好? 真沒說。但我想想我平時的話好像解釋 的時候也是中音夾雜。
- I: 因為我發現我也是我有的時候我可能就說我用一遍英文,其實要是說按照教學規定的話,我就應該說這個地方是不是應該用過去時,要說中文就說中文,要說英文就說英文,但有一些 terms 我可能習慣了,我就還是會說你有這裡要不要用 past tense,你覺得像這種行為該不該避免作為老師?
- P: 我覺得解釋的時候用到這些 grammatical term,用英文 define 它就還 是用英文說他感覺沒什麼問題,但是好

- actually a deficiency in your Chinese language, that is, your lack of fluency in Chinese?
- P: Yes, it's possible.
- I: But do you think mixing Chinese with English is bad for language learning?
 P: Yes, because I usually feel that if I use English too much, or the same expression in English, I may indeed not find Chinese for a while. Harmful means the whole person and my own language system may have changed, not harmful. Right.
- I: If you are teaching, do you use mixed Chinese and English? When you're teaching kids, right? Do you think if the child can also use some Chinese Calais expression, do you think it will affect his language learning?
- P: Like teaching English, I don't think so if mom and dad are at home. Maybe the kid should speak Chinese when he speaks Chinese, maybe some parents would think that. But as a teacher, it's okay.
- I: I think because the Bureau of Education actually has an unwritten rule on medium of instruction, that is, teachers are expected to teach in English only if they want to teach in English, and then Chinese education should reduce the mix of Chinese and English.
- P: When teaching English, I also look at the level of the students. If I have a few children, one child, I will speak in pure English, because he himself has a high level of English. In the 30th meeting, I explained "leather" to him, then he said "leather", so I wanted to talk about the skin of an animal. We rarely talked to him in Chinese, then I said "leather is leather", he said how to speak Chinese should be explained to me in English, he would tell me himself. why you speak Chinese? It seems that he seldom spoke Chinese to him, so he didn't know what I was like when I spoke Chinese. So I would avoid completely using Chinese when talking to students. And some words may be a little lower or not so good, so I

像如果正式開始講課的時候,要感覺突 然轉變一下。轉變的時候完全用英文來 教新的東西,然後做一個解釋,補充說 明的時候感覺可以用中文。

- I: 你說如果我中英夾雜是給學生上課的話,會不會給這個小孩帶來一點不好的影響了。
- P: 我覺得會有潛移默化的影響。
- I: 究竟哪裡不好,究竟哪裡不好,會不 會讓這個小孩就是兩個語言都學不精?
- P: 對是有可能會有一點這樣的影響。
- I: Ok 我們去到第三 part 就是中心夾雜和身份認同,你對你自己的文化身份認同是什麼? 就是中國人香港人或者其他的。
- P: 中國人。
- I: 你會不會在這 4 年的生活當中慢慢的就形成了一種好像從中國我們把它看成continuum,中國人香港人本來就是純的hundred percent 這邊就有點往這邊移的那種感覺,有是嗎?
- P: 多多少少其實都感覺有一點融入當地 社會的感覺。
- I: 你覺得使用中夾雜會不會就說明你形成這樣一個香港人的身份認同表達。
- P: 語言的表達習慣跟他們相近了,就會 覺得自己好像也會往 continuum 那邊走一 點。
- I: 所以你其實覺得對於中英加達是香港 社會中他們是一種使用習慣了,已經是 一個非常大的就是它社會的特點。 所以 如果你聲稱加大了,會發現好像就感覺 更加靠近這邊融入當地的社會了。 是 的,你會不會有意的去使用中英來雜。
- P: 不會有意去使用像日常 book。 就會什麼 book。 然後什麼像 EMAIL 這種 check in 這種東西,對。
- I: 都是潛移默化的這種,直接去用。

would need to explain them in Chinese. Maybe it's better to speak Chinese when you speak Chinese or English when you speak English? I really didn't. But when I think about what I usually say, it sounds like I have a middle note in my explanation.

- I: Sometimes, I may say that I use English again. In fact, if I say that according to the teaching rules, I should say whether this place should use the past tense. If I want to speak Chinese, I should speak Chinese, and if I want to speak English, I should speak English. Do you think behavior like this should be avoided as a teacher? P: I think there is no problem with these grammatical terms being used in the interpretation, as well as in the English define. However, it seems that there may be a sudden change in the grammatical term at the beginning of the lecture. When transitioning, teach something new entirely in English, and then make an explanation. When adding explanations, I feel that I can use Chinese.
- I: Do you think it would have a bad effect on the child if I mixed English with Chinese to teach students?
- P: I think it will have a subtle effect.
- I: What is wrong? What is wrong with this child?
- P: Yes, there might be a little bit of that.
- I: Ok, let's move on to part three which is about central inclusion and identity. What is your own cultural identity? The Chinese or the Hong Kong or whatever.
- P: Chinese.
- I: During the four years of your life, you have gradually formed a sense that from China, we see it as continuum, Chinese people and Hong Kong people are a hundred percent of pure people, and there is a kind of shift to this side, isn't there?

 P: More or less, they all feel a little part of the local society.

- P: 可能也是自己從身邊這邊聽哪一個, 那邊聽哪一個,然後聽多了慢慢自己也 就有了。
- I: 但是即使是這種無意識的用了,也是 好像説明你感覺那種身份認同感也是有 變化的。
- P: 對是的, ok 我們下一個問題。
- I: 下一個 part 是對於中英夾雜的看法, 你剛剛也說了,對於中英夾雜你並沒有 說很負面的想法,但是在教學 setting 也 是除外,可能對於學生還是會正式開始 上課的時候,對不要輕易的去中英夾 雜,但是後面補充解釋的時候是可以使 用的,是整體來說你並沒有什麼負面的 感覺, 你感覺就是內地社會跟香港社 會,你也提到了內地社會好像是對於中 英夾雜是有一點點負面的感覺, 有點裝 之類的,對,你覺得香港社會對鄭家達 有沒有負面的感覺還是比較正面的? P: 沒有碰到過,感覺網上對於類似校際 的評論也比較少。香港對包容性應該更 大,而且他們本身就這麼用,像那種就 算文化程度不高的老爺爺老奶奶,他們
- I: 然後最後你覺得中英佳達這個現象容易需要被鼓勵嗎?

可能也會無意識的去用。

- P: 鼓勵。
- I: 在香港嗎? 我們換一個 context 了, 如果在內地。
- P: 在內地。順其自然,而且應該內地 沒有這樣的環境,讓大家自然而然的用 中英夾雜。感覺不需要。如果是政府嗎 政府鼓勵還是哪裡都行,是整個社會輿 論不需要順其自然。就是順其自然,就 是這樣子,應該也不會有很多很大部分 的人會用。
- I: 所以你覺得中間他的行程其實跟他所在社會的限制是密切相關的。香港它是有一個殖民歷史,所以它是一個 bilingual

- I: Do you think the intermingling of the use indicates that you have formed such an identity expression of Hong Kong people?
 P: If your language is similar to theirs, you'll feel like you're moving a little closer to continuum.
- I: So you actually think that they are a kind of usage habit in Hong Kong society, which is already a very big feature of its society. So if you claim to have increased, you'll find that it feels like you're closer to the local community. Yes, do you use English and Chinese mixed in intentionally? P: I don't intentionally use things like everyday books. It's going to be a book. And then something like EMAIL, check in, yeah.
- I: It's the subtle kind. Just use it. P: Maybe I listen to one from the side, the other side, and then listen to more and more gradually I also have.
- I: But even if it's used unconsciously, it seems to indicate that you feel that sense of identity has changed.
- P: Yes, yes. ok, let's go to the next question.
- I: The next part is about the views on Chinese-English inclusion. As you have just said, you did not have negative thoughts on Chinese-English inclusion, but it is also an exception in teaching setting. For students, it is not easy to use Chinese-English inclusion when they officially start class, but it can be used when adding explanations later. On the whole, you don't have any negative feelings, you feel it is the mainland society and the Hong Kong society. You also mentioned that the mainland society seems to have a little negative feeling towards the mix of Chinese and English, a little fake. Yes, do you think Hong Kong society has a negative feeling towards Cheng Jiada or a positive feeling? P: No, I don't think so. I feel there are few comments on the Internet. Hong Kong should be more inclusive, and they use it themselves, like the kind of old people who

society,大家兩個語言都有一定的掌握程度才會這樣用。內地它之所以其實也沒有太大的必要去用,是因為非說language也是只有普通話。對的,但是其實內地他接受到西方文化的人他越來越多,像我們留學的人數也很多,然後因為 Social media 的關係,大家這兩撥人就是純的內地生活,以及有一些 overseas exposure 的人,他就會他們在一個社會裡面進行交流了。你覺得會不會就使用中英來雜人數還是會變多。

P: 確實如果是像在上海那種大都市在聽他們聊天,可能會聽到一點像我們那邊蘇州什麼的,感覺中英來雜其實還是比較少,如果他們說他們碰到整個社會,我覺得因為有跟越來越多的人去接觸到希望或者出去留學,然後再回來確實會對,還是會有一點變化的,對

I: ok 我們就採到這裡,非常感謝。

may unconsciously use it even if they are not well educated.

I: And finally, do you think it's easy to encourage this phenomenon?
P: Encourage.

I: In Hong Kong? Let's change the context. If we're in the interior.

P: In the hinterland. Let nature take its course, and there should be no such environment in the mainland, so that people naturally use English and Chinese mixed. It doesn't feel like it. If it's the government encouraging it or wherever it is, it's the public opinion as a whole that doesn't have to be spontaneous. Just let nature take its course, and that's it, and not a lot of people will use it.

I: So you think his schedule in the middle is closely related to the restrictions of his society. Hong Kong has a colonial history, so it is a bilingual society. You can only use it this way if you have two languages to a certain extent. The reason why it is not much need to use, because the non-spoken language is only Mandarin. That's right, but in fact, more and more people in the mainland have received Western culture. There are a lot of people like us studying abroad, and there are also a lot of people living in foreign countries. Due to the relationship between Social media, these two groups of people live in the mainland purely, and some people with overseas exposure. He will communicate with them in a society. Do you think the number of people will increase if you just use English-Chinese mix?

P: Indeed, if you listen to their chat in a big city like Shanghai, you might hear a little bit like Suzhou where we live. I feel that there is not much mix between Chinese and English. If they say that they meet the whole society, I think because more and more people get in touch with hope or go abroad to study and then come back, it will be true, or there will be a little change, right

I: ok, we'll stop there. Thank you very much.

P11

- I: 你是在香港就讀大學,是大學 year three。 普通話是你的第一語言,你對普通話英語粵語的流利程度,如果從 1 分打到 5 分的話。
- **P:** 普通話肯定是 5 分, 英語是 2 分, 粵語是 3 分。
- I: 你的家鄉是哪個省份?
- **P:** 家鄉在河北省,河北和北京兩邊住。
- I: 你是在香港生活和讀書幾年了?
- P: 我今年 year 3,但是我來這兩年,因為大一是網課,然後我媽媽覺得過來的話,來宿舍讀網課一個人讀有點不太好,所以就沒來,是的。
- I: 你在說普通話的時候會夾雜英語嗎? P: 取決於兩個方面,第一個方面就是 我去和誰說這個話,比如說我和家裡的 長輩說話,跟我爸爸媽媽說話應該就肯 定不會加的,即使是有我也會想辦法用 普通話的詞把它替代掉。但是另外一個 方面剛才說到兩個方面,第二方面能不 能準確的表達清楚我的意思? 假如說我 們剛才在聊天的時候可能會說到 zoom, 就這種是無法避免掉的英文專用名詞, 要麼比如說保險代理中的 agent,這種東 西的話,我們可以很輕易的 get 到對方的 意思,比如說什麼保險銷售代理人要好 一些,這個時候就會用到英語是的。
- I: 首先你說第一方面你取決於跟誰說,你跟爸爸媽媽就不說了,那是為什麼呢?
- P: 因為爸爸媽媽他雖然能理解,但是肯定是比普通話理解起來困難一點,而爺爺奶奶的話爺爺是懂英語,但是奶奶不懂了,總不能說讓別人理解不了的話,所以說就一定會轉換成普通話來跟他們講。

- I: You are studying at university in Hong Kong. You are in university for three years. Mandarin is your first language, and your fluency in Mandarin, English and Cantonese, on a scale of 1 to 5.
- P: Mandarin is definitely 5, English is 2 and Cantonese is 3.
- I: What province is your hometown? P: My hometown is in Hebei Province. I live
- I: How many years have you been living and studying in Hong Kong?

on both sides of Hebei and Beijing.

- P: I am in the third year of this year, but I came here for two years, because the first year is online course, and my mother thought it was not good to come to the dormitory to study online course alone, so I did not come here, yes.
- I: Do you mix English with Mandarin?
 P: It depends on two aspects. The first one is who I talk to. For example, when I talk to the elders in my family, I will definitely not add it when I talk to my parents. But another aspect just mentioned two aspects, the second aspect can accurately express my meaning? If we talked about zoom just now, this is an unavoidable English noun, or for example, the agent in insurance agent, we can easily get the meaning of the other side, for example, what insurance sales agent is better, this time will use English yes.
- I: First of all, you say that the first thing depends on who you talk to. You don't talk to your parents. Why?
- P: Although mom and dad can understand, but it must be a little more difficult to understand than the Mandarin, and grandpa grandpa understand English, but grandma does not understand, can not say so that others can not understand, so it will be converted to Mandarin to speak to them.

- I: ok 你要是平時跟同學在一塊的話, 會用中英夾雜嗎? 這會不會跟不同的同 學說話也不一樣,比如說你跟在內地上 學的朋友說話會中英夾雜了。
- P: 這個事情我也發現了,肯定是有區別的,比如說在昨天我跟同學聊天的時候就提到 face to face,然後他們愣了幾秒說什麼叫 face to face,我說就是面授,所以說在遇見這個情況之後,我也會盡量避免,因為畢竟中英夾雜 在有些人的眼裡是一種很裝的表現,所以說我就會盡量避免,但是跟自己特別要好的朋友,人家也能明白我在說什麼,那就無所謂了,就符合我現在的語言使用習慣就好了。
- **I:** 其實如果你要是在跟香港的一些內地 生同學說話的時候,你是。
- P: 也是會使用的,對,那就不避免了,因為大家都能聽明白嗎? 我們說什麼 zoom,然後 face to face 都可以懂。
- I: Ok 你要說在跟內地的一些同學說話的時候,想盡量去避免使用中英夾雜,因為有一些人難免的會覺得這有點裝,所以說你是覺得內地社會對於中英夾雜的現象,他的態度是偏負面的嗎?
- P: 我個人覺得是偏負面的,其實這個 事情我覺得還蠻巧,就在姐你問我這個 問題的, 昨天我剛剛因為幾句粵語聽不 懂, 然後我在一個 600 人的大群裡面, 我就問一些人, 我說群裡有沒有廣東 人, 然後我就發個紅包, 謝謝一下大 家,我想問一下這些幾句粵語是什麼意 思,我但沒聽明白,挺著急的。然後群 裡面突然就開始說,這個人說粵語怎麼 加了這麼多英語,大家都知道廣式粵語 和港式粵語不一樣,然後港式粵語很多 英文, 然後他們就說這個人就好裝。 然 後我就解釋一下, 我說其實不是因為港 式粤語裡面的很多詞,就是英文,比如 說草莓對吧? 它就是英文詞,我說這就 已經約定俗成了, 並不是他們一定要裝 一下之類的,所以說看見群裡面大部分

- I: ok. Do you mix English with Chinese when you are with your classmates? Will you speak differently to different classmates? For example, if you speak to friends who study in the mainland, you will be mixed with English.
- P: For example, when I was chatting with my classmates yesterday, I mentioned "face to face", and then they froze for a few seconds and said "face to face". I said "face to face", so I will try my best to avoid this situation. After all, mixed Chinese and English in some people's eyes is a very pretentious performance, so I will try to avoid, but with their special good friends, people can understand what I am talking about, then it doesn't matter, it is in line with my current language habits.
- I: Actually, if you are talking to some mainland students in Hong Kong, you are. P: Yes, it's unavoidable, because everyone can understand it? We can talk about zoom and face to face.
- I: Ok, when you talk to some students in the mainland, you want to avoid mixing Chinese with English, because some people will inevitably think it is a bit pretentious. So do you think the mainland society has a negative attitude towards the phenomenon of mixing Chinese with English? P: In fact, I think it is quite a coincidence that you asked me this question. Yesterday, I just couldn't understand some Cantonese sentences, and then I was in a large group of 600 people. I asked some people, I asked if there were any Cantonese people in the group, and then I sent a red envelope, thank you, I would like to ask what these sentences mean in Cantonese. But I don't understand. I'm in a hurry. Then all of a sudden, the group started to say, how can this person speak Cantonese with so much English, everyone knows Cantonese and Hong Kong Cantonese is different, and then Hong Kong Cantonese is a lot of English, and then they said this person is easy to pretend. And then I'm going to explain, I'm not saying it's because a lot of words in

人描述說就好裝好負面,就感覺內地總 體的導向還是不太傾向於中文夾雜。

- I: 明白,他們還是稍微有點負面,覺得這個人裝的那種感覺。
- P: 對,因為其實我覺得兩部分原因,第一部分原因就是就受教育程度不同,然後說實在的內地和中國的英文,中國內地和香港的英文教育肯定還是有差距,香港這邊水平還是高一點,但是內地的話我感覺因為大部分人聽不太明白,所以才少中英夾雜。另一方面就是說我覺得有點刻板印象在,比如說大家都會覺得上海人容易中英夾雜,就那種高管外籍什麼。
- I: 所以說大家都會覺得他們好裝。
- P: 因此就覺得中醫加雜有點怪怪的。
- I: 明白瞭解,其實你順便都咱已經回答 了這個問題了,在什麼有的社交媒體上 看到有關中文佳達的一些爭論,讓別人 發一個什麼可能說話的音訊中心夾雜, 或者是他和小紅書寫篇筆記,人家就一 些詞就是我們的英語文化,對,然後有 些評論就是說你要是中國人就用中文 寫,然後再拿一些英文,就感覺很多人 不能理解你個人的態度來說,其實還是 比較能接受這種現象。
- P: 其實我接受那個人,他中英夾雜的寫和講真的是無所謂。如果我能看懂的話我覺得無所謂,但如果真的是一些高難詞彙,然後你一定要用英文比較裝的表達出來,我其實是持反對態度,就取決於這個人這麼說到底是為了方便還是為了裝,因為真的很多人他就是為了裝,然後學也沒學好,然後自己不太明白就開始在那裝,然後說這個 problem 怎麼樣。就讓人聽起來,其實很明顯可以分辨出來,我們作為普通話母語者,其實很明顯就能分辨出來他到底是為了裝還是為了表達。
- I: 是吧? 其實咱們能分辨出來有些人 用的那些詞就是為了裝,而有些詞是為

Hong Kong Cantonese are in English, like strawberry, right? It is the English word, I said this has become a common practice, not that they have to put it or anything like that, so to see the majority of people in the group described it is good to put a good negative, I feel that the overall orientation of the mainland is not too inclined to Chinese inclusion.

- I: I see. They are still a little negative. They think this person is pretending to be that way.
- P: Yes, because in fact, I think there are two reasons. The first reason is the difference in education level. Then, in fact, there is definitely a gap between mainland China and Hong Kong in English education. On the other hand, I think it's a bit of a stereotype, for example, that people in Shanghai tend to mix English and Chinese, that senior executives are foreign.
- I: So everyone will think they are easy to pretend.
- P: So I think it is a little strange to add miscellaneous medicine.
- I: I understand, actually you have already answered this question by the way, I saw some arguments about Chinese Jiada on some social media, asking someone to post a message center of what might be said, or he and Xiao Hong wrote a note, people think some words are our English culture, right, and then some comments say that if you are Chinese, you should write in Chinese, Then take some English, feel a lot of people can not understand your personal attitude, in fact, it is more acceptable to this phenomenon.
- P: Actually, I accept that man. It really doesn't matter if he writes and speaks in mixed Chinese and English. If I can understand it, I don't care, but if it's really some difficult words, and you have to express them in English in a more fake way, I'm actually against it, it depends on whether the person is doing it for convenience or for fake, because there are really a lot of people

了表達。 你覺得有的時候如果那個人他 是為了表達採用了一些詞的話,有沒有 一個例子?

- P: 為了表達其實很多,因為咱們是留學生就能見到很多。 比如說 pm 對就說有意者 pm 是就比一些有意者請私信,可能大家更習慣一點,然後我們都能明白是 private message,或者即使不明白我們也能去查出來。 還有比如說 BTW 這種東西就是在內地的同學可能他是完全不明白,雖然他很簡單,但是內地他不用,你比如說 By this way 之類的東西,這種是留學生用的比較多,然後內地其實很多例子,比如說 ps 備註這種東西很廣泛,甚至貼吧都會用,就沒有念過書,大家都明白 ps 就是備註的意思。對,其實還是蠻多例子的,我覺得。
- I: 是或者說你看我有的時候,他在說一些比較 technical 的事情,然後他用了一些 terms 是英文的,像這種現象你可以接受嗎? 比如說咱之前去上了 business law可能那個人他就寫根據 employment law上面寫的它 notice day 是這樣是不合理的,然後我們有一個 blue pencil 的東西可以把它劃掉,那就這樣說的的話你是可以接受嗎?
- P: 我覺得還好,因為他講課的話他面對的受眾,而且我們是拿英文去作答,所以說他這麼講我覺得完全沒問題,其實還有例子,比如說什麼 CEO,比如說現在元宇宙 NFT 的物件,這種東西我覺得真的無法避免去拿英文表達。
- I: 對,因為可能用中文表達的時候好像 找不到一個非常確切的翻譯。
- **P:** 它畢竟是從外國來的,你確實很難 拿中文表達,但是 NFT 大家都能明白的 情況下就沒有什麼必要了我覺得對。
- I: 所以你覺得要是語言又沒有中英夾雜,其實是為了讓別人能聽懂你在說什麼,如果說英語中英夾雜一下,大家都能懂這個事兒,其實就用也無所無可厚非太無所謂。

who just want to fake it, and then they don't learn it well, and then they don't really understand it and start to fake it. And say how about this problem. It sounds like it's pretty obvious, and as native speakers of Mandarin, it's pretty obvious that we can tell whether it's for show or for expression.

- I: Really? In fact, we can tell that some people use words just to pretend, and some words just to express. Do you think that sometimes if that person is using words for expression, is there an example? P: In order to express a lot, because we are students can see a lot. For example, if a pm pair says "interested person", it is better than if some interested person asks for a private message. Maybe we are more used to it. Then we can all understand that it is a private message, or we can find out even if we don't understand it. For example, BTW is something that students in the mainland may not understand, although he is very simple, but he does not use in the mainland, for example, By this way and other things, this is used by overseas students more, and in fact, there are many examples in the mainland, such as ps note this kind of things are very wide, even post bar can be used, but have not studied. Everybody knows that ps is remarks. Yeah, there's actually quite a few examples, I think.
- I: Yes or you see sometimes, he is talking about some technical things, and then he uses some terms in English. Can you accept this phenomenon? For example, when we went to the business law, maybe the person wrote that it was unreasonable to notice day according to the employment law. Then we had a blue pencil to cross it off. Is it acceptable for you to say so? P: I think it's OK, because his lecture is in front of the audience, and we answer in English, so I think it's totally OK for him to say so. In fact, there are some examples, such as CEO, such as the objects of the current metaverse NFT, which I really can't avoid expressing in English.

- P: 比如說咱們在官方的新聞稿裡面, 也許新聞聯播都會用到 CEO 這種東西, 因為大家都能明白是我覺得其實無可厚 非,語言的本質就是用來溝通,但是你 真的就說 Chief of Executive 怎麼樣就有 點太裝了,大部分人都聽不明白,對就 不太好。
- I: 或者是你剛剛說像阿有的人說明明可以說其實我們這裡是有一個問題的,他非要說我們這裡有一個 problem,自己很裝,是因為其實我們很輕易的可以在普通話裡面找到一個詞去替換英文,你反而還是要去用,而且你也用了這個詞又不是一個很專有的事兒,像 aft 就從外來來的,而是咱本來就給人一種蠻裝的感覺,但其實你 insight 真的挺好的,可以把這兩種區分開。 Ok 還有接下來有一個問題是你大概在正式場合還是非正式場合會喜歡用中英來雜著正式場合,我們特別就是一些在 educational setting 在你上課教學的過程中。
- P: 這個還真的沒有太想過,也因為我 說真的我還沒有去真的去上課,我只有 在外面做過一些補習之類的。
- I: 你要是想一下,如果你到時候上課或者說你的補習的時候,本身你不是要講中文補習嗎? 然後有的時候會不會在中間夾雜一些英文跟小孩說話的時候?
- P: 會,尤其是在使用第二第三語言的時候,就比如說廣東話我能交流,但是也許有一些詞我真的不知道它粵語怎麼發音,我就會用英文。
- I: 是的我明白,因為有些人他相對於普通話來,他聽不懂普通話。
- **P:** 有些孩子我就拿英文他反而能聽明白。
- I: 是的。要像這種情況下用英語也是 為了更好的溝通,這樣子,對也為了讓 對方也能明白。Ok 非常好,最後一個 section 的問題是關於中國家長和身份認

- I: Yes, because there may not be a very exact translation in Chinese.
- P: After all, it is from a foreign country. It is really difficult for you to express it in Chinese, but there is no need for NFT when everyone can understand it.
- I: So you think that if there is no mixture of Chinese and English in the language, it is to make others understand what you are saying. If there is a mixture of English and Chinese in English, then everyone can understand it. In fact, there is nothing wrong with it.
- P: For example, in our official press release, maybe the news broadcast will use such things as CEO, because everyone can understand that I think there is nothing wrong with it. The essence of language is to communicate. However, if you really say "Chief of Executive", it is a little too pretentic.
- I: Or you just said that some people like Ah said that we have a problem here, but he insisted on saying that we have a problem here. He pretended that it was because we could easily find a word in Mandarin to replace English, but you still had to use it, and you also used this word, which is not a very special thing. It's like aft comes from outside. It's like we're supposed to be wearing a little bit of a costume, but you have a really good insight into how to separate the two. Ok, and the next question is do you prefer to mix English with Chinese in formal Settings or informal Settings, especially in educational setting when you are teaching.
- P: I haven't really thought about it, but also because I really haven't been to class, I've only been out doing some tutoring and stuff.
- I: If you think about it, if you are going to have a class or your tutorial, won't you be speaking Chinese yourself? And do you sometimes intersperse English with talking to children?
- P: Yes, especially in a second or third language. For example, I can communicate

- 同,就是你如何看待自己的文化認同, 就是對於中國人和香港人這兩個身份, 你大概有多少 percentage 覺得自己是中國 人或者是香港人?
- P: 怎麼說我覺得如果這個問題改一下,就是說是中國大陸人和中國香港人我覺得還比較明顯,但是中國人的話,我覺得基於現在的政治環境,我們無法不認同自己是中國人,對。
- **I:** 其實也可以說是 hundred percent 覺得自己是一個中國人。
- P: 對中國人是肯定的,但是香港人的 話我因為因為之後傾向於留在香港了, 所以說我也在積極地融入香港這個社 會,我其實你要說現在那肯定是百%中國 大陸人了,但是我在融入的過程中也許 逐漸的也會改變想法。
- I: 對,因為他們兩個不是一個此消彼長的感覺,因為每個人他有很多個身份認同,都是多重身份認同,相當於說一直從小到大,你可能對於中國人這個方面的話都是 a hundred percent 一直都percent,你來香港之前香港這塊可能就是 0,你在整個過程當中,現在有沒有感覺這裡也稍微增加了一些對於香港人的身份認同。
- P: 我覺得很大程度上,因為前段時間 家裡有親戚來香港這邊了,然後帶他們 去玩,包括在玩的過程中,我大概就瞭 解香港比如分三個區給他們介紹新界是 什麼特點,九龍什麼特點,港島什麼特 點,然後香港人在粵語裡面有哪些特別 的表達比較有趣,香港哪些地方比較好 玩,香港人的生活習慣怎麼樣? 我逐漸 瞭解這個地方之後,肯定會有一部分身 份認同的提升存在,我覺得一定是有 的,但是具體有多少可能比較難量化。
- I: ok 反正這的確是有還是三大程度上 是有的。一個是 ok 你覺得使用中英夾雜 語言的使用會不會影響到你的身份認 同?

- Cantonese, but maybe there are some words that I really don't know how to pronounce in Cantonese, so I will use English.
- I: Yes, I understand, because some people he can't understand compared to Mandarin. P: Some children can understand me when I speak English.
- I: Yes. In this case, using English is also for better communication. In this way, it is also for the purpose of letting the other party understand. Ok very good. The last section is about Chinese parents and identity. How do you view your own cultural identity? For Chinese and Hong Kong people, what percentage do you think you are Chinese or Hong Kong?
- P: Well, I think if the question is changed, that is, Chinese mainland people and Chinese Hong Kong people, I think it is more obvious, but Chinese people, I think based on the current political environment, we can't not identify ourselves as Chinese, right.
- I: In fact, I can say that one hundred percent of them feel that they are Chinese.
 P: For Chinese people, yes, but for Hong Kong people, I tend to stay in Hong Kong after that, so I am actively integrating into the society of Hong Kong. In fact, you can say that now I am definitely a 100% mainland Chinese, but in the process of integrating, I may gradually change my
- I: Yes, because they are not the same as each other, because each person has many identities, they are all multiple identities, that is to say, from small to large, you may be a hundred percent of Chinese people, all the time, before you come to Hong Kong, Hong Kong may be zero, In the whole process, do you feel that there is also a slight increase in the identity of Hong Kong people now?
- P: I think to a large extent, because some relatives of my family came to Hong Kong

mind.

- P: 一定會影響。不僅是我自己主觀客觀也有。所以這時候我的同學就會問face to face 什麼意思,跟我說面授的意思,他們就說你這表達我沒有聽過 by this way,然後他們就說這 BTW 是什麼意思,順便說一下的意思。 他就說明白了,大家因為關係很好,也沒覺得怎麼樣,但是明顯語言和說話方式確實是不同的,包括我有的時候甚至有些粵語的表達,比如說就是說在想不到,反正有些話我可能普通話說出來語序都不太對,倒裝在前面。 會有給你。
- I: 就會有這種情況,有的時候會有我都會有,其實就是對於這種語言的使用,尤其是中英夾雜的使用,會讓你感覺到好像更加 integrated into Hong Kong local society 那種感覺。 Ok 你會不會特意去使用中英加達去建立香港人身份認同呢?就為了讓自己更融入,然後就會說多點中醫夾雜。
- **P:** 我覺得如果從這個目的出發還真沒有。
- I: 只能說是你無意間的一直在用。
- P: 完了可能是更希望香港人能理解吧? 就最簡單,比如說剛才談到保險這agent,我說agent大家都能明白,但是我要說保險代理人可能做保險的人自己都不知道保險代理人這 5 個普通話漢字代表的是什麼意思,是不是跟他 AA 制他們一下就明白了,我更多的我覺得用在溝通,因為我沒有去刻意的想擺脫某個身份或者建立某個身份。
- I: 明白,其實你是從以讓大家都能明白 的出發點去用中英夾雜,但沒想到語言 使用完了之後,好像也更能夠加加強自 己的香港人身份認同。
- P: 對好像是有一點有一種這種感覺。
- I: Ok 我剛剛還有什麼問題沒有問,剛剛你也說了是在內地社會上來說普遍還是以稍微有一點點 Negative 的,你覺得香港社會他是對於中英夾雜的看待是比較偏正面還是負面?

some time ago, and I took them to play, including in the process of playing, I got to know about Hong Kong. For example, I introduced to them the characteristics of the New Territories, the characteristics of Kowloon, and the characteristics of Hong Kong Island in three districts, and then what special expressions of Hong Kong people in Cantonese are interesting, and what parts of Hong Kong are interesting, What are the living habits of Hong Kong people like? As I get to know this place, there's definitely an increase in identity. I think there must be, but how much might be hard to quantify.

I: ok. Anyway, it does happen or to three degrees. One is ok. Do you think the use of mixed language between Chinese and English will affect your identity? P: It certainly does. Not only my own subjective and objective. So my classmates would say "face to face", "face to face", and they would say "I've never heard" by this way, and then they would say "BTW", which means "BTW". He made it clear that because of our good relationship, we didn't think anything of it, but obviously the language and the way of speaking are indeed different, including sometimes I even some Cantonese expressions, for example, I can't think of, anyway, some words I might say in Mandarin, the word order is not quite right, inverted in front. There will be some for you.

I: It happens. Sometimes I have it. In fact, the use of this kind of language, especially the mixed use of English and Chinese, will make you feel more integrated into Hong Kong local society. Ok, will you deliberately use English-Chinese Gadas to build Hong Kong identity? In order to make themselves more integrated, and then will say more TCM mixed.

- P: I don't think so for that purpose.
- I: You can only say that you have been using it by accident.
- P: I hope Hong Kong people can understand it, right? For example, when talking about insurance agent just now, I said that

- P: 講真我沒有太看到香港的社會輿論 有討論過中英佳達的問題,因為咱們說 實在的,香港人對於自己的中國人身份 認同並不是很強烈,這是客觀存在的事 實是的。 大部分人我覺得不太會考慮這 個情況,他們也不會認為中英夾雜去減 少了自己中國人的身份認同,這可能很 多人還求之不得,所以說再加上它確實 是在歷史上咱們說有些歷史原因存在, 所以說他們應該是無所謂的狀態,或者 甚至是偏 positive。
- I: 是的,因為他經過這個,好像香港人 他就特別是把中英夾雜當做他這種 local 身份的一個特徵。 明白, ok 最後一個問 題, 你覺得中英夾雜它應該被鼓勵嗎? P: 我覺得一定不該被鼓勵,不該被鼓 勵,為什麼?我覺得這個很明顯不該被 鼓勵,就是因為很多人現在用一些詞 彙,前段時間比較火的中文已死,我們 現在什麼拴q我真的會謝大家完全用一 些網路詞彙或者一些奇怪的東西來代替 我們日常的表達了中國人的一些本土化 的表達下降很嚴重, 我覺得這個就和中 英 夾雜一樣,這一定不該被鼓勵,因為 我們自己的文化是存在的, 但是你要說 使用的話, 你一定要去抨擊他們, 我覺 得一定是要分場合分情況,鼓勵肯定不 應該被鼓勵。
- I: 不應該被鼓勵,你覺得其實中醫大的 使用它會危害到另一個語言的一個傳承 性,就是如果這個人用了中興家拿,就 會使他中文越說越不好了。
- **P:** 我覺得現在明顯感覺香港人和大陸 人講中文的話,肯定是大陸這邊它的中 文詞彙的保有程度肯定會更高。
- **I:** 明白, ok 我的問題就問完了, 非常。

- everyone can understand the agent, but I said that insurance agent may not even know what the five Mandarin Chinese characters of insurance agent represent, so they will understand if they go Dutch with him. I think it is more used in communication. Because I'm not trying to get rid of an identity or build an identity.
- I: Yes, because he passed through it. It seems that Hong Kong people, in particular, regard the mix of Chinese and English as a feature of his local identity. ok, last question, do you think mixing it with English and Chinese should be encouraged? P: I don't think I should be encouraged. I shouldn't be encouraged. Why? I think it is obvious that this should not be encouraged, just because a lot of people now use some words, some time ago popular Chinese has died, we are now what the q, I really would like to thank you to completely use some Internet words or some strange things instead of our daily expressions, some of the Chinese localized expressions decline seriously, I think this is just like Chinese and English mixed, It must not be encouraged, because our own culture exists, but if you want to use it, you have to attack them, I think it must be specific to the situation, encourage certainly should not be encouraged.
- I: It should not be encouraged. In fact, you think that the use of it will harm the inheritance of another language, that is, if the person uses Zhongxing Jia, it will make him speak Chinese worse and worse.

 P: I think there is a clear feeling now that if Hong Kong and mainland Chinese speak Chinese, it must be the mainland side where the retention of Chinese vocabulary is definitely higher.

I: I see. ok, that's all for my question. Very.

- **I:** 你是在香港就讀大學,你是大學四年級,請問普通話是你的第一語言嗎?
- P: 是的。
- **I:** 請你為你的普通話英語和粵語的流露流利程度打分1分到5分。
- **P:** 普通話流利程度 5、英語 3、粵語 1。
- I: 你的家鄉是省份?
- P: 江蘇省。
- I: 你在香港生活幾年了?
- P: 4年。
- **I:** 然後你在說普通話的時候會夾雜英語嗎?
- P: 是分什麼場場還是?
- **I:** 平常日常你。 也可以自己分場合說都行。
- P: 偶爾。
- I: 那相比於你說話物件,比如說你跟同學聊天,還有跟家人聊天,你會跟哪些人說話的時候更傾向於中英夾雜?
- **P:** 我有個澳門朋友,我們之間會夾雜 英語。
- **I:** 你平時要是去跟香港的一些同學做 group project 或者什麼時候也會說?
- **P:** 但是我覺得很少中英夾雜跟 local 同學, 要麼。 他純普通話或者是純英語這種。
- I: 要是比如說你在說我們下個星期有個 deadline,我們要不要 rehearsal 一下,像 這種時候你都會說中文嗎?
- P: 應該不會。對。
- I: 其實就是你在自己使用語言的過程中並不是很能意識到,並不是很有意識到自己有沒有中英夾雜,對不對?對。但是如果一是這麼說起來的話,你的確是會在比如說帶來 Presentation 這種詞的時

- I: You are studying at a university in Hong Kong. You are a senior. Is Putonghua your first language?
- P: Yes.
- I: Please rate your verbal fluency in Mandarin, English and Cantonese on a scale of 1 to 5.
- P: Mandarin fluency 5, English 3, Cantonese 1.
- I: What is your home province?
- P: Jiangsu Province.
- I: How long have you lived in Hong Kong? P: Four years.
- I: And do you mix English with Mandarin? P: Is it some kind of court or?
- I: On a regular basis. You can talk about it on your own.
- P: Once in a while.
- I: Compared with the objects you talk to, such as your classmates or your family members, who do you talk to more interchangeably with Chinese and English? P: I have a friend from Macau, and we can intermingle with English.
- I: When do you usually do a group project with some classmates in Hong Kong?
 P: But I think there are few Chinese and English students mixed with local students, or. He's pure Mandarin or pure English.
- I: Let's say we have a deadline next week, do we have a rehearsal, do you speak Chinese at that time?
- P: Probably not. right
- I: In fact, when you use language, you are not very aware of whether you have mixed Chinese and English, right? right But if you say so, for example, when you bring the word Presentation, you do mix it up in English. Why do you think you mix it up? Instead of speaking it in Chinese, we have

候會用英文去夾雜,你覺得你為什麼會 夾雜這些?而不是說它的中文,我們下 個星期有一個作業的截止日期,以及我 們下個星期要做一個小組報告。

- P: 這些詞好像成為了一個特定的詞, 就是它我們經常用英語來說, deadline 不 說截止日期, 就是說。
- I: 你覺得它是一個特定的。
- **P:** 對它就是在經常出現在對,就是屬於一個特定。
- **I:** 你要是跟父母說話的話,你會中英夾雜嗎?
- **P:** 因為不會出現這種詞,就是不會。 我可能要想想一下會不會有哪些單子。
- I: 其實如果你這麼難想到的話,其實足以證明其實你不是很說,但是你也不是有意識的去避免覺得可能聊到的話題。 不會涉及到這些詞是嗎? 是跟話題有關。對。
- P: 可能也有。
- I: 可能也會有,你覺得你跟一些內地的 朋友說話的時候,你會說這些中英夾雜 的東西嗎? 在內地上學一些內地的朋 友。
- P: 可能也很少。
- I: 你覺得你跟內地同學說的頻率,你跟 在這邊的一些內地生朋友說話說中醫家 長的頻率會有區別嗎?
- P: 會跟這邊更多對這邊多一些。
- **I:** 那是為什麼一個認為都看你的中英夾雜非常容易的?
- **P:** 可能還是跟那些經常出現的詞有關。
- I: 也是跟聊的話題有關,有一些話題本身就更容易涉及到中文夾雜的,對。明白, ok, 我們接下來有看到你會在正式場合還是非正式場合更適應, 更喜歡使用中英夾雜, 正式場合, 比如說你在上

- an assignment due next week, and we have to do a group presentation next week.
- P: These words seem to have become a specific word. That's what it is. We often use it in English.
- I: You think it's a specific.
- P: Yes, it is often in the right, it belongs to a particular.
- I: When you talk to your parents, do you intermix English and Chinese?
- P: Because it doesn't happen. It just doesn't. I might want to see if there are any lists.
- I: Well, if it's so hard for you to think about it, it's proof that you don't talk very much, but you don't consciously avoid the topics you think might come up. It doesn't involve those words, does it? It's about the topic. right
- P: Maybe, too.
- I: Maybe, too. Do you think you would use these mixed words when you talk to some of your friends in the mainland? Learn some mainland friends in the mainland.
- P: Probably very little.
- I: Do you think there is any difference between how often you talk to your mainland students and how often you talk to some of your mainland students here about the parents of traditional Chinese medicine? P: More here than here.
- I: That's why one thinks it's so easy to focus on your mix of Chinese and English?
 P: It might still have to do with words that come up a lot.
- I: It is also related to the topic of conversation. Some topics are more likely to involve Chinese intermingled with each other, yes. ok, so we'll see later on whether you're more comfortable in formal situations or informal situations, where you're more comfortable using English and Chinese, formal situations, like when you're in class or when you're at work, informal is when

課期間或者在工作期間,非正式場合就 是閒聊的時候閒聊閒聊你覺得在正式場 合為什麼用的少?

- P: 非正式場合,正式它不夠禮貌。
- I: 我們來看看第三 part 你如何看待自己 的文化身份認同,比如說香港人中國人 或者是其他的文化身份認同?
- **P:** 我怎麼看待中國人香港人或者是其他?
- I: 你看待你自己,你覺得你是中國人還 是香港人,但是一個人可以有多種身份 認同。對,你可以自己覺得自己是中國 人又是香港人,你也可以只覺得自己是 中國人,或者只覺得自己是香港人,或 者其他任何或者什麼世界公民各種身份 認同,你覺得自己是什麼人?
- **P:** 我覺得可能中國人相當於。 可能香港有包含一點可能不止。
- I: 就可能大多數感覺是中國人,但是也會有一些香港人身份認同,畢竟在這裡生活了這麼多年了。你覺得你對於中英夾雜語言現象的使用會影響自己的身份認同嗎? 比如說當你說更多的說明家長的時候,你會更覺得自己香港人。
- P: 也沒有。
- **I:** 很自然而然的說。
- **P:** 所以我不認為中英夾雜它是一個香港人的特有的東西。
- I: 會有一點影響到身份認同,所以說你就覺得其實在香港的話,中英夾雜會更加普遍,比較於中國內地對香港人更愛說這兒的人更愛說,內地人更不愛說。你覺得這兩個社會是怎麼看待這種語言現象?內地的人為什麼說的很少?
- **P:** 可能香港英語在這裡比較普遍,可能成為他的一種日常交流的一種。
- I: 內地的話還是比較以普通話為主導的 一個單語的社會,香港還是比較偏雙語 或者是多語言的一個社會。
- P: 可能內地也有。

you're making small talk why do you think you use it less in formal situations? P: Informal, formal it's not polite.

- I: Let's look at the third part. How do you feel about your own cultural identity, such as Hong Kong people, Chinese people or other cultural identities?
- P: What do I think of Chinese people, Hong Kong people or whatever?
- I: You look at yourself, you think you are Chinese or Hong Kong, but one can have many identities. Yeah, you can think of yourself as Chinese and Hong Kong, you can think of yourself only as Chinese, or you can think of yourself only as Hong Kong, or you can think of yourself as any or whatever world citizen, who do you think you are?
- P: I think maybe the Chinese are equivalent. Maybe Hong Kong contains a little bit and maybe more.
- I: Maybe most people feel Chinese, but there is also some Hong Kong identity, after living here for so many years. Do you think your use of mixed language affects your own identity? For example, when you say more about parents, you will feel more like Hong Kong people.
- P: Not really.
- I: Naturally enough.
- P: So I don't think mixing it with English and Chinese is something unique to Hong Kong people.
- I: It will affect identity a little bit, so you can say that in fact in Hong Kong, the intermix between Chinese and English is more common. Compared to mainland China, Hong Kong people are more likely to speak here and mainland people are less likely to speak. How do you think these two societies view this linguistic phenomenon? Why do the mainlanders say so little? P: Maybe Hong Kong English is quite common here. It may become a kind of daily communication for him.

- I: 明白,你覺得大家對於這種語言使用 現象的態度是怎樣的? 你自己來說,你 覺得中英來雜是比較負面的嗎?
- P: 我覺得比較正常,對。
- **I:** 你覺得內地人看待中英夾雜會比較負面嗎?
- P: 可能目前還是會有負面。
- I: 你覺得如果有一個人,比如說我們經常在一些社交媒體或者小紅書之類的,會看到一些人他說話的時候就自然而然的使用了一些中文夾雜,當然有的時候評論句子總說他們不是說中文嗎之類的這樣子的一些爭論,你怎麼看待呢?
- **P:** 總會有那一部分人他會有這樣的觀點,是的很正常。
- **I:** 你覺得你對於那個人使用中英夾雜的態度是比較正常。
- P: 對,我不會覺得有什麼問題。
- I: 然後你覺得那些評論這些的人。
- P: 也難免, 畢竟有這樣的人會。
- **I:** 他們為什麼要這麼負面的看待這個事。
- **P:** 他們覺得你為什麼不能為什麼要也難免,你就不能好好說話。
- **I:** 這種是他們會不會有人就覺得你是不是在顯擺?
- P: 這種感覺有他們會覺得對。
- I: 所以其實很裝這種難免的,在內地大家會對也難免的態度會有一定的負面的,對,但是相反的話可能比較正常一點。你覺得中文夾雜應該被鼓勵嗎?
- **P:** 中英夾雜也不能說鼓勵。 正常的說就行,對。 我覺得一個正常的事情也不必鼓勵多多這麼就是很正常。
- I: 然後其實我們這裏的問題就問完了, 我問幾個稍微補充一點的問題,比如說 像剛剛我們聊天當中你就提到說,剛剛

- I: The mainland is still a monolingual society dominated by Putonghua, while Hong Kong is still a bilingual or multilingual society.
- P: Maybe in the mainland, too.
- I: I see. What do you think is people's attitude towards this phenomenon of language use? Speaking for yourself, do you think mixed Chinese and English is more negative?
- P: I think it's normal, yeah.
- I: Do you think mainlanders will view the mix of Chinese and English negatively? P: There may still be a negative for now.
- I: Do you think if there is a person, for example, we often see on some social media or little Red book, some people will naturally use some Chinese intermingles when they speak, of course, sometimes the comments always say that they don't speak Chinese, and so on? What do you think about that?
- P: There will always be some people who have such opinions. Yes, it is normal.
- I: Do you think your attitude towards that person's use of mixed Chinese and English is quite normal?
- P: Yes, I wouldn't have any problem with that.
- I: And you think that the people who comment on this.
- P: It's inevitable. After all, there are such people.
- I: Why do they look at it so negatively?
- P: They think why you can't, why you want to, you can't talk.
- I: Does one of them think you are showing off?
- P: It feels right to them.
- I: So in fact, it is quite inevitable that people in the mainland will have a certain negative attitude towards it. Yes, but on the contrary,



就一直在說我選的是語音學方向,還有 同學選其他的方向,比如說你 linguistics,但是你看你就有也不能說是 有意識的,你就用英文的 linguistics 去取 代它本身的語言學,你為什麼要說 linguistics,而不是有的同學就說語言寫 呢?

- P: 因為當時學的時候就更經常的接觸 到這個的時候,你就學的是 linguistics 這 樣的。可能學這個東西的時候,大多數 時候是用英文去學的。 習慣了這麼說, 對。 可能我們認定可能它是一個單詞。 有可能我覺得一樣,又。
- I: 或者是說你說剛剛說我本身是我都已經後悔選這個了,然後在寫 proposal 的時候我都已經後悔了,為什麼要說我在寫 proposal,而不是說我在寫這個論文的時候或者寫開題的時候就後悔了。
- P: 我覺得 Proposal 它是其實感覺跟這種 deadline 啊 proposal 其實是一個性質,它 這個詞它好像出現在這個生活里,我們 就是用英語。
- I: 其實也跟我們的 MOI 有關係,就是 EMI 我們是用 EMI 學的,就是 English as a medium instruction,就是英文到做教學 語言是有關的,我們第一次接觸到這個 概念的時候是用英語的,對,所以是自 然而然的說出來的這些詞並沒有是刻意 的,有些詞 ok 我們的採訪然後就給好 了。

it is probably more normal. Do you think Chinese interdiction should be encouraged? P: Mixed Chinese and English can't be said to encourage. Just say it normally. Yeah. I think a normal thing doesn't need to be encouraged a lot so it's normal.

- I: And then actually we have finished the question here, let me ask a few supplementary questions, for example, as you mentioned in our chat just now, I have been saying that I choose phonetics, some students choose other directions, such as linguistics, but you see you have not consciously, You use English linguistics to replace its own linguistics, why do you say linguistics, instead of some students just say language writing?
- P: Because when you were learning it more often, you were learning linguistics. Probably learn this thing, most of the time in English to learn. Used to saying that, yeah. Maybe we think maybe it's a word. Maybe I feel the same, and.
- I: Or you said that I already regretted this choice, and I already regretted it when I wrote the proposal. Why do you say that I am writing the proposal instead of saying that I regretted it when I wrote the paper or when I wrote the proposal?
- P: I think Proposal is the same as this kind of deadline. It seems that the word proposal appears in our life. We use English.

 I: In fact, it also has to do with our MOI, which is EMI, we use EMI to learn, which is English as a medium instruction, which is related to English as a teaching language, we first came into contact with this concept in English, right, So the words that come out naturally are not intentional, some of them are ok for our interview and then we give them.

P17

I: 好,非常感謝你參加本次研究,你是 在香港就讀大學大學三年級,請問普通 話是你的第一語言嗎? 是請你為你自己 I: OK, thank you very much for participating in this study. You are a junior student in Hong Kong. Is Putonghua your first language? I asked you to rate your

的普通話英語和粵語的流利程度打分 1 分到 5 分。

- **P:** 是,普通話的話 5、英文 3、粵語 3。
- I: 請問你的家鄉是哪個省份?
- P: 山東。
- I: 請問你在香港生活幾年了?
- P: 4年。
- **I:** 好的,請問你在說普通話的時候會夾雜英文嗎? 你有多經常?
- P: 會,可能更多的是再討論一些關於 學習上,學術上有一些專業名詞會有, 但是日常生活中就沒有那麼平常。
- I: 就是跟你說話時候的那個話題是有相關的,你要是跟說話物件,你要是跟內地的一些朋友說話的時候會用嗎? 以及跟在香港的一些朋友說話的時候會用嗎?
- **P:** 我感覺就是一樣,就是說話的中英夾雜的頻率是一樣的,就是不分物件。
- I: 你等於說是你跟你家人說話的時候也會,你要是跟在香港上學的時候,一些內地的同學也會說完了,你跟你在山東的一些上學的同學會嗎? 跟他們聊天的時候。
- P: 也會不分對象的感覺。
- I: 不分對象的感覺, ok。 你就是在正式場合還是非正式場合更喜歡中英夾雜?
- **P:** 非正式。
- I: 為什麼在正式場合就不喜歡了?
- P: 因為比如說演講什麼,他們可能更要求的是一種語言統一。 好像是中文演講就只說中文,英文就只說英文,而且中英夾雜可能是香港的一個特色,可能放眼全世界就並不是一個很普遍的現明白。

- fluency in Mandarin, English and Cantonese on a scale of 1 to 5.
- P: Yes, Mandarin 5, English 3, Cantonese 3.
- I: What province is your hometown? P: Shandong.
- I: How long have you lived in Hong Kong? P: Four years.
- I: OK. Do you mix English with Mandarin? How often do you do it?
- P: Yes, maybe it is more about learning. There are some professional terms in academics, but it is not so common in daily life.
- I: That's the topic you are talking about. If you are talking to something, would you use it when you are talking to some friends in the mainland? And when talking to some friends in Hong Kong?
- P: I think it is the same, that is, the intermingling frequency of Chinese and English is the same, that is, there is no object.
- I: You mean to say that when you talk to your family, you will also talk to some mainland students when you were studying in Hong Kong. After that, will you talk to some of your classmates in Shandong? When I was talking to them.
- P: It's also insensitive to the feelings of the object.
- I: Regardless of the feelings of the object, ok. Do you prefer mixed Chinese and English in formal or informal situations? P: Informal.
- I: Why don't you like it on formal occasions?
- P: Because for example, what they want is a unified language. It seems that Chinese speeches are only spoken in Chinese and English is only spoken in English, and the mix of Chinese and English may be a feature of Hong Kong, but it may not be a common understanding around the world.

- I: 你剛剛什麼情況下也說了,大多數跟討論跟學術相關的,其實也是跟你所接受教育時候所使用語言相關,就是跟MOI有關,因為我們一直都是EMI教學,所以我們可能很多 terms 也只知道英文的名字,你要是平時像說話,你會跟同學說我們要做 group project,我們要不要約一個時間去 rehearsal 一下?這些時候也會說英文嗎?就是這種夾雜的東西帶拉 Assessment 這些東西,你這些時候為什麼要夾雜他們也不是很學術。
- P: 可能就是更習慣,因為可能有些詞用中文翻譯過來以後就不知道怎麼說了,更習慣於用英文的一個詞特定的詞去代表一個活動,然後大家都很習慣,就是更方便去溝通明白。
- I: 我們來到第三 part 你的身份認同,你如何看待自己的文化身份認同呢? 你覺得你是中國人還是香港人還是其他這裡說明一下一個人他可以有多重身份認同,就他可以既覺得自己是中國人,又覺得自己是香港人或者是其他的。
- P: 可能都有中國人加香港人。
- **I:** 你覺得使用中英夾雜有影響到你的身份認同了嗎?
- P: 有影響,因為就像剛才說的那樣,就是中英來雜是香港地區的一個特色,然後可能這樣的說話方式說多了之後,就感覺融入到文化的群體裡面,然後從另一方面增加對香港這個地方的文化認同。
- **I:** 你會有意識的使用中文夾雜去建立這種身份認同嗎?
- **P:** 沒有,都是無意識,用無意識潛移 默化的潛移默化的。
- I: 也覺得自己香港人身份認同是不是能增加了,對這種感覺 ok。 然後想問你你個人來講,你是比較正面的還是比較負面的看待中英來雜?
- P: 正面,因為大多數時候是正面的,因為可以讓溝通更加的方便,然後本身

- I: In any case, you just said that most of the things related to discussion and academics are also related to the language used in your education, that is, MOI, because we have been teaching EMI, so we may only know English names in many terms, if you want to speak at ordinary times, You will tell your classmates that we are going to do a group project, shall we arrange a time to rehearsal? Can you speak English these days? It's just this kind of intermingling. It's not very academic why you're intermingling them these days.
- P: Maybe it is more used, because some words may be translated into Chinese, I don't know how to say, more used to a word in English to represent an activity, and then everyone is used to, it is more convenient to communicate and understand.
- I: Let's go to the third part about your identity. What do you think about your cultural identity? Do you think you are a Chinese or a Hong Kong or something else? So here's an example of a person who can have multiple identities, so he can feel both Chinese and Hong Kong or something else. P: Probably both Chinese and Hong Kong.
- I: Do you feel that using Chinese-English intermix has affected your identity?
 P: Yes, because as I said just now, mixed Chinese and English is a characteristic of Hong Kong. After speaking in this way too much, I will feel integrated into the cultural group, and on the other hand, I will increase the cultural identity of Hong Kong.
- I: Do you consciously use Chinese intermingling to build this identity? P: No, it's all unconscious, by the unconscious subtle subtle.
- I: I also think that my identity of Hong Kong people can be increased, I am ok with this feeling. And then I want to ask you personally, do you have a more positive or negative view of Chinese and English inclusion?

也是一個特色,不會戴有色眼鏡去看待 這個現象,可能有的人會覺得中央夾雜 是他們在搞一些顯得自己很厲害的舉動 什麼的,可能有些人會覺得。

- **I:** 你說的你覺得有些哪些人是有些內地的人,還是有些香港的人。
- P: 内地的人。因為他們可能本身就不習慣這種說話方式,然後他們也日常生活中不會用這種全英文來交流,然後就覺得來雜起來很奇怪的一個現象,但我本身我自身覺得還是挺正面看待的,因為是溝通專家方便,然後對代表一個地區的特色。
- I: 你剛剛說到了內地社會裡面會有一些 人比較負面的看待這種語言現象,你覺 得香港社會。
- P: 香港社會應該挺接受的,本來就是他們創造出來的,然後也是從他們自身去發展出去的,所以可能讓他們只單純說中文或者只單純說英文可能更不習慣,所以他們應該很正面的看待這個現象,明白,但可能跟這個年齡段也有關係,比如說老一代的群體,他們就覺得沒有年輕人那麼接受,可以可能是這樣是的。
- I: 會有一個這樣的區別的。 也可能是 因為他們老一代人當時接受英語的 exposure 並沒有年輕人那麼多,對可能讓 他們 proficiency 上面的一些差別。 你有 沒有在社交媒體上看到過有關中英夾雜 的爭論? 就有有時候小紅書上有一些人 他分享自己的生活,把它寫的中英夾雜 的 post 或者錄視頻中英夾雜,然後下面 就會有些人說你不會說中文為什麼英文 是吧?
- **P:** 有這樣有很多這樣,比如說小紅書 微博什麼的還挺多的。之前我還參與過 是不是一起來參與。
- I: 你是怎麽參與的?
- **P:** 抨擊一下他們可能說這個現象是怎麼樣,然後就可能去回復他們一下。

- P: Positive, because most of the time it is positive, because it can make communication more convenient, and itself is also a feature, will not put colored glasses to see this phenomenon, some people may think that the central mixed up is they do something to show their own strong behavior, maybe some people will think.
- I: You said you think some people are from the mainland or some people from Hong Kong.
- P: People from the mainland. Because they may not be used to this way of speaking, and they will not use this kind of English to communicate in daily life, and then I think it is very strange mixed with a phenomenon, but I myself think it is quite positive, because I am a communication expert, and then represent the characteristics of a region.
- I: You just said that there are some people in mainland society who have a negative view of this kind of language phenomenon. Do you think Hong Kong society.
- P: Hong Kong society should be quite accepting, because they created it and developed it from themselves, so they may not be used to only speaking Chinese or English. Therefore, they should view this phenomenon positively, I understand, but it may also be related to this age group, for example, the older generation. They don't feel as receptive as younger people. That could be true. Yes.
- I: There will be such a difference. It could also be that older generations were not exposed to English as much as younger generations, and might have differences in proficiency. Have you ever seen a debate on social media about Chinese and English intermingling? Sometimes there are some people in the little Red book who share their life, write a post mixed with English or record a video mixed with English, and then there will be some people saying you can't speak Chinese, why English?

- **I:** 說你要回復他們。 說一下自己的觀點你怎麼說?
- P: 就像我剛才說那種,因為他們代表了什麼東西代表什麼東西,然後是一個文化群體的現象是正常的。然後可能因為你們是在日常生活中普遍的一種不習慣這種,所以說你們會有一些這樣的習慣,對。
- **I:** Ok,沒想到你還自己還參與了,好的,最後你覺得中文夾雜語言使用現象應該被鼓勵嗎?
- P: 我覺得應該不用去被特意的鼓勵,就是說你本來沒有這種習慣,你要去有這種習慣,你要去有這種習慣,或者說你因為生活在香港,然後你需要有這種習慣,然後這種沒必要,如果你覺得你習慣了這樣說話,然後讓你的溝通更方便,你就可以這樣做,就是一種中立態度。好,你覺得好就這樣,你覺得不好就沒必要去推。
- I: Ok 明白了,其實我們問題到這兒結束了,但我加一個的問題,因為你本來是讀這種教育相關的東西,你也知道教育局其實對於 Language of instruction 是有一定的規定的,就是他覺得在教室裡面你要麼就 EMI,要麼就 CMI,你沒事不要 mixed codes 去講課,您怎麼看待呢?
- P: 因為教師的教學就像一個比較正式 的場合,因為我也覺得正式場合是要麼 用一種語言,要麼用中文要麼用英文, 所以我覺得這種現象或這種約束應該被 鼓勵的,因為一門英文課裡面就是去教 英文知識,可能在比較特定的時候需要 的時候加一些中文,但是盡可能的要去 只說英文,因為可以給學生提供一個 程全英的環境,有助於他們的學習,所 以對是在賀式教學裡面還是需要去鼓勵 去這樣做。
- **I:** Ok 你之前也說你有補習的這種經歷,你當時補習的時候是用哪種語言給學生講?

- P: There are a lot of them, such as little Red book, micro blog and so on. I've been a part of it before if I'm gonna be a part of it.
- I: How did you get involved?
- P: Knock them out, maybe say what the phenomenon is, and then maybe reply to them.
- I: Say you'll get back to them. Tell me your point of view what do you say?
- P: Like I said, it's normal for a cultural group to be represented because they represent something. And then maybe because you're in a common kind of everyday life and you're not used to this, so you're going to have some of these habits. Right.
- I: Ok, I didn't expect you to participate in it yourself. Ok, finally, do you think the phenomenon of Chinese language inclusion should be encouraged?
- P: I don't think you should be encouraged specifically, that is, you don't have this habit, you have to have this habit, or you live in Hong Kong, and you need to have this habit, and this is not necessary, if you think you are used to this kind of talk, and then make your communication more convenient, you can do it, is a neutral attitude. Okay, if you feel good, that's it. If you feel bad, there's no need to push.
- I: Ok, in fact, this is the end of our question, but I would like to add one more question, since you are originally reading this kind of education related stuff, you know that the Education Bureau has certain regulations on Language of instruction, that is, it thinks that in the classroom you are either EMI or CMI. What do you think of the mixed codes you use to give lectures?
- P: Because the teacher's teaching is like a more formal occasion, and I also think the formal occasion is either one language, Chinese or English, so I think this phenomenon or this constraint should be encouraged, because an English course is to teach English knowledge, and some Chinese

- P: 之前第一次的時候他們的學生全 英,然後他們的英語也是母語,所以全 英語教,然後後面有兩個小朋友他們三 種語言都會說,然後剛開始是中文和廣 東話去教他們,然後後面為了更好的理 解,因為普通話是我的第一語言,就用 普通話英文去教他們,然後再後面就是 只用普通話教,因為他們普通話也說得 很流利。
- I: 你在哪裡補習在?
- P: 對我因為我也住在剛到之前也不是住了,就一直在那,我家人都在這。然後又一天來回下午1點多去,然後因為那時候很課基本在上午,下午基本沒什麼課,然後下午五六點回來的天。
- I: 你現在是住在學校嗎?
- **P:** 補了一個多月那一次。 然後之前是 在去年前年暑假。 好幾次了,不同的群 不同小朋友。
- I: 你給學生就用普通話教學的時候,你會夾雜英文嗎? 比如說你可能我在補的時候我就會及時跟他說,我就說你這裡tense 用錯了,我就不會說你這裏時態用錯了,我說你會用什麼tenses,他說你這裡用past tense,但我不會說你這時態用錯了,你應該用過去時這樣子。你也會有這種現象嗎?
- P: 也是因為我覺得如果說你跟他說時態就他們了,他們對時態這個詞可能聽的不多,因為在課堂的時候他們老師也說 tense,然後他的家長也說 tense 什麼的,可能他們更知道這個詞代表是什麼意思,所以有助於他們去理解怎麼去做,然後怎麼去應用。 反而如果用中文的話可能效果不如英文好。
- I: 是的,的確你覺得這個其實是跟他教學語言的影響,就跟他有關係這樣子關係, okay, 我們的採訪到此結束了。

- may be added when necessary at specific times. However, as far as possible, only speak English, because it can provide students with an all-English environment, which is conducive to their learning, so it is necessary to encourage this in congratulatory teaching.
- I: Ok, you said earlier that you had this experience of tutoring. What language did you use to teach the students?
 P: At the first time, their students were all English, and then their English was also their mother tongue, so they were all taught in English, and then there were two children in the back who could speak three languages. At the beginning, I taught them Chinese and Cantonese, and then in order to better understand, since Mandarin is my first language, I taught them in Mandarin and English. And then the next one is only in Mandarin, because they also speak Mandarin fluently.
- I: Where do you study?
- P: Yeah, because I live there, too. I haven't lived there since before I got here. I've been there all my family. Then another day back and forth after 1 PM, and then because at that time very classes in the morning, afternoon basically no classes, and then 5 or 6 PM back days.
- I: Do you live on campus now?
 P: Once for more than a month. And before that was the summer before last year.
 Several times. Different groups of kids.
- I: When you teach your students in Mandarin, do you mix English with English? For example, if you are making up the tense, I will tell him in time. I will say that you are using the wrong tense, and I will not say that you are using the wrong tenses. But I will not say that you are using the wrong tenses.

Does this happen to you?

P: It is also because I think if you talk to them about tense, they may not hear much

about the word tense. In class, their teachers also say tense, and their parents also say tense. Maybe they know more about the meaning of this word, so it helps them to understand how to do and how to use it. On the contrary, if you use Chinese, it may not be as good as English.

I: Yes, it is. You think it has something to do with the language he teaches. It has something to do with him.

Pb1

- I: 你是在內地就讀大學,研究生一年級。請問普通話是你的第一語言嗎?
- P: 對是的。
- **I:** 從1分到5分之間,請你為自己的普通話英語和粵語的流利程度打分。
- P: 普通話打 5 分,英語我能打個 1 分就已經不錯了,粵語 0。因為我基本上從來不和人用口語說英文口語說話,所以我就很不自信。
- I: 家鄉是河南省?
- P: 對。
- **I:** 首先想問一下你平時在說普通話的時候會來雜英語嗎?
- P: 基本上不會,如果會的話就是一些 非常簡單的,比如說偶爾可能能有那麼 一兩個如果說得很順口的詞,但是基本 上都不會。
- I: 平時其實無論你在跟朋友說話,還是 跟家人說話的時候,都不會有意識的使 用中英夾雜了,甚至是發現沒有很簡單 的 ok 那種?
- P: 對。
- I: 剛剛比如說我們在聊天當中,我就有意識的去引導你說我說平時會不會有presentation Group project 之類的,其實你的回答我的是會有一些專案,比如說做展示其實很有意思的,其實沒有用英文的詞,就想請問一下為什麼在這個時候不用英文的?

- I: You are in your first year of graduate study in the mainland. Is Mandarin your first language?
- P: That's right.
- I: On a scale of 1 to 5, would you please rate your fluency in Mandarin, English and Cantonese?
- P: 5 for Mandarin, 1 for English is good enough, and 0 for Cantonese. Because I almost never speak spoken English with people, so I am not confident.
- I: Is your hometown Henan Province? P: That's right.
- I: First of all, do you mix English with Mandarin?
- P: Basically no, but if it does, it's something very simple. For example, occasionally there might be one or two words that are easy to say, but almost never.
- I: No matter when you talk to your friends or your family, you will never consciously use English and Chinese, or even find that there is no simple "ok".
- P: That's right.
- I: Just now, for example, when we were chatting, I consciously guided you to say whether there would be presentation Group project or not. In fact, you answered me that there would be some projects. For example, it is very interesting to make a presentation, but no English words were used. May I ask why English is not used at this time?

- P: 其實我們平時也會說做 pre, 但是我們可能就不會叫全稱, 就是不會說做 presentation 一般不會這樣說, 可能有一些比較廣泛的這種縮寫啥的, 我們可能 也會用。
- I: 比如說其實你們也會說做 pre 或者是 最近有 deadline, 你們也會說 deadline DDL 這種嗎?
- P: 對,這個是會說的,但是其他情況 下可能不會太說,是因為我可能有時候 會看到有同學吐槽,比如說他在公司, 然後他後面的人和別人打電話是這種中 英來雜的,然後他發朋友圈吐槽說要 說的怎麼樣,還有中英文雜的,然 會說的話,你可以選著?所以說我就會 體得如果有時候我說沒有很好的話,我 看如果有時候我說沒有很好的話讓 體得很好的覺得,我覺得講的可能就 是特別好,要麼會讓別人覺得講的不 是特別好,要麼會讓別人覺得講的不 是特別好,要麼會讓別人覺得我可能的 是特別好,要麼會讓別人覺得我可能有 那麼一點點的裝,或就說中文,除非有 特殊的需要。
- I: 明白,首先你會覺得在內地這個層面上,普遍社會對於中英夾雜語言使用會有一點負面的感覺的?
- P: 就是感覺那個人裝對。 如果如果是 像我這種可能平時對這種環境不是沒有 什麼英文環境, 就上次我們有一個講座 是一個外企外資所外資律所 來給我們 講, 然後他就是就是感覺那個人裝對。 我當時其實並沒有覺得有多奇怪, 因為 我相信他平時好像他們說開會,或者他 們說和客戶聯繫, 他們寫文書都是用英 文,他們這樣子我覺得也是正常。 或者 你在一些外企外資企業這些東西我覺得 都算正常, 然後因為我本科可能在公安 大學, 然後完全是一個很中文的環境, 然後現在法律的話基本上也是中文的環 境,除了我昨天上了法律英語課之後, 我決定和我同學偶爾說一說英語,因為 那個老師就很鼓勵我們平時多鍛煉, 然 後這樣子用以後去用法律可能處理一些

- P: In fact, we usually say "pre", but we may not call it the full name, that is, we will not say "make the presentation". There may be some broad abbreviations of this kind, we may also use.
- I: For example, you would also say "pre" or "deadline", would you also say "deadline DDL"?
- P: Yes, I can speak this, but in other cases, I may not speak too much, because sometimes I may see some classmates joke, for example, he is in the company, and then the person behind him is talking to others on the phone with mixed Chinese and English, and then he will send a joke in the moments to say how is English speaking, and mixed Chinese and English, if you can speak English, you can choose to communicate with him in English. Why mix English with Chinese? So I think that sometimes if I say not very good, I will not choose this way, either to make it feel good, I think it may not be very good, or to make others think that I may be a little bit fake, or not so natural, so I can speak Chinese, unless there is a special need.
- I: I see. First of all, do you think that at the mainland level, the general society has a little negative feeling about mixed language use between Chinese and English? P: It just feels like the person is acting right. If you're like me, you don't know much English about this kind of environment, last time we had a lecture from a foreign company, a foreign firm, a foreign law firm, and he just felt like that guy was right. At that time, I didn't think it was so strange, because I believed that he usually used English to write documents when they talked about meetings or contacting clients. I thought it was normal for them to do so. Or if you work in a foreign company or a foreign enterprise, I think all these things are normal, and since I may have studied in Public Security University for my undergraduate degree, it is a very Chinese environment, and now the law is basically a Chinese environment, except that after I

外國文書的時候也會更方便一些, 更說 出來的話更符合人的說話習慣, 而不是 機器。

- I: 你說像剛剛我們說話之前,比如說也會說做 pre、做 deadline 這些詞,是為什麼會在這個時候用英文,比如說為什麼不說最近作業的截止期限快到了,為什麼要這樣? 是因為方便嗎?
- P: 對是的,首先是方便,然後其實可能可能是不是由於 deadline 這個東西,最近這些內地說的越來越多之後,我好像感覺沒有一個特別合適的中文詞彙來表示這個,你說截止日期好像有點太正式。
- I: 是的,你這個也是其中的一個因素,你覺得如果人使用中英夾雜的話,會不會影響到一個人的身份認同? 就是說肯定你一直以來是從內地生長和受教育的,肯定是對於香港人身份和中國人身份當中肯定是覺得自己是一個中國人,你覺得當你可能越來越的使用中英夾雜,或者是你有意識的選擇不用中英夾雜的話,這跟你的身份認同會有關係嗎?
- P: 對我自己來說其實倒是沒有什麼影響,我感覺,那只是我最近的一個語言習慣,但是對於別人的話,可能會有助於我判斷一下他的一個情況,因為我覺得如果他是一個非常大眾就那種很普通大學生的話,他可能不會很習慣,這樣的話,他一定是他一定是要麼在有一些比如說在香港讀書的背景,或者說是在哪裡實習,你或者說他自己學英語的,還是說他對這方面很有興趣,交了一個外國的網友之類的,所以他會交了一個外國的網友之類的,所以他會交了一個外國的網友之類的,所以他會不會採用這樣的方式,我會做得出一個這樣的判斷,對外國人對別人。
- I: 其實如果說別人中英夾雜的話,你其 實可以通過這樣一個語言使用的線索, 會感覺到他具有某種身份,比如說某種 跟海外學習過,或者是在外企工作過這

- took a legal English class yesterday, I decided to occasionally speak English with my classmates, because the teacher encouraged us to do more exercises. In this way, it may be more convenient to use laws to deal with some foreign documents, and the words are more in line with human speaking habits, rather than machines.
- I: You said that before we spoke, for example, we also used the words "pre" and "deadline". Why did they use English at this time? For example, why did they not say that the deadline for the latest homework was coming up? Is it because of convenience?
- P: Yes, first of all, it is convenient, and then maybe it is due to the "deadline". After saying more and more in China recently, I don't think there is a proper Chinese word for this. You said the deadline is a little too formal.
- I: Yes, this is also one of the factors. Do you think if people use mixed Chinese and English, will it affect a person's identity? That is to say, you must have been born and educated in the mainland, and you must feel that you are a Chinese in your Hong Kong identity and Chinese identity. Do you think that when you may increasingly use the mix of Chinese and English, or if you consciously choose not to mix the mix of Chinese and English, does this have anything to do with your identity? P: It doesn't really matter to me, I think, it's just a recent language habit of mine, but for others, it might help me to make a judgment about him, because I think if he was a very average person like a very average college student, he might not be very used to it, in which case. He must be he must be either in some sort of school background in Hong Kong, or an internship there, you or he's learning English himself, or he's very interested in it, he's made an online friend in a foreign country or something like that, so he's he's that way, I think most people probably wouldn't do that, I would make such a judgment about foreigners to others.

- 樣一個身份是可以推斷到的,有這樣一個感覺,怎麼聽不到了?
- P: 對,我覺得我其實很多時候我對一個對我影響不大的事情,我都不會做出一個很明確的價值判斷,我就覺得它是一件很客觀的事情,我不會覺得他好或者壞,但是對我自己來說,我會盡可能的避免一些他可能給我帶來的麻煩,如果別人我覺得如果我平時這樣說話,如果會別人來議論我,我就選擇不說。但是對別人的話,我倒不會苛求別人會怎麼樣。
- I: 所以說你覺得內地社會的話,對於中央來雜的普遍印象是會偏正面還是負面?
- P: 我覺得它會有一種自己覺得他你水準還會比他高,但是你心裡又未必認同的那種,稍微有一點負面的感覺。
- I: 你覺得要是雖然說你沒有說在香港社會或在海外社會生活,就按照你的印象當中,香港社會會對中英夾雜有一種正面一點的或者是負面一點的感覺?
- P: 我覺得應該會稍微正面一點,因為可能會更有利於大家討論一些問題,進行一些工作交流,語言更更加的流暢,不會產生一些歧義,如果能有些用英文表達更順利了。
- I: 我最後一個問題就是像剛剛你所提到的,平時也會時不時的用一些,比如說像 deadline 做 pre,其實你在使用這些中英夾雜的時候都是一些非正式的場合,比如說跟同學之間交流一下,會這樣說,其實在正式場合的時候,你會適合使用任何的生命夾雜,比如說在寫論文交作業做展示。
- P: 寫論文的時候我會最嚴謹,我基本 上不會說用這種簡寫或者比較口語化一 些的表達。然後如果做展示的話,可能 有一些需要和大家互動,然後那個時候 我可能也會正常說這些話,然後跟老師 的話正常交流,我也會用的,我覺得這 也是這些缺陷其實對這種還是比較認同

- I: In fact, if someone is mixed with English and Chinese, you can actually feel that he has a certain identity through such a clue of language use. For example, he has studied overseas or worked in a foreign company. This identity can be inferred.
- P: Yes, I think that most of the time, I don't make a clear value judgment on something that has little impact on me. I think it is a very objective thing. I don't think it is good or bad, but for myself, I will try my best to avoid some troubles that it may bring me. If people will judge me, I choose not to say. But when it comes to others, I don't judge them.
- I: So do you think the general impression of the mainland society is more positive or negative?
- P: I think it has a slightly negative feeling that you think your level will be higher than him, but you may not agree with it in your heart.
- I: Do you think that if you don't say that you live in Hong Kong society or overseas society, according to your impression, Hong Kong society has a mixed positive or negative feeling towards China and Britain? P: I think it should be a little more positive, because it may be more conducive for us to discuss some issues and carry out some work communication. The language will be more fluent and there will be no ambiguity. If you can express some things in English, it will be more smooth.
- I: My last question is that, as you mentioned just now, you also use some of them from time to time, such as deadline for pre. In fact, when you use these Chinese and English inclusions in some informal occasions, for example, when you communicate with classmates, you will say that in formal occasions, you will be suitable to use any life inclusions. Like writing a paper handing in an assignment for a presentation.

- 的,我覺得大部分人的起源習慣都是很 只要大家這些詞語能理解怎麼說都沒有 什麼關係。
- I: 明白,像你們法律當中學的時候,其實你們是有很多專有專業名詞的,比如說像合同法,雇人家勞動法還是雇傭法,我不想知道平時你們在學法的時候都是用中文學的,所以說其實你們無論是在小組討論當中,還是在做展示當中之類的,其實都會用中文去表達這些專有名詞。
- P: 對是的。
- I: 其實這個就跟我們這邊有很大不同, 我覺得這個是跟所受教育使用的那種語 言有很大的關係。 比如說我就不知道這 個的勞動還是什麼雇傭法的中文是什 麼,因為我當時學的時候它是英文的授 課,所以我只知道它是 employment law, 合同法、contract law, 所以說可能 我跟別人交流的過程中, 我也只能說說 你想問你要走的時候, 你想辭職的時候 你通知期是多少? 我就說你可以根據 employment law 裡面他有說你走之前你 辭職的時候你 notice 有多長, 然後他如 果想要限制你的話有一個就業限制,如 果是不太合理的話,其實這邊也有一個 法案,就是 blue pencil 它是可以把多餘 的地方劃掉的, 然後那些不合理的限制 其實是不合法的不 valid 的。 你看其實我 這麼說的話,我之所以不得不夾雜,其 實我也不是怎麼來說,不能說是一種方 便的程度了, 僅僅可能真的是一方面的 受教育的時候的語言的影響, 其次是可 能是對於另一種語言, 就是我的本身在 說的普通話的一種不夠流利 deficiency, 可能在普通話語系當中它相對應的詞我 都是不知道的, 所以我也是不得不的 說。
- P: 對,其實這可能是而且我也去看。 也因為去年我比較喜歡香港的一些明 星,然後我看他的採訪,我覺得用粵語 夾雜音可能是一種非常自然的方式,我 從來不會覺得有任何的怪異,我覺得他

- P: I will be the most rigorous when I write a paper. I will rarely use such abbreviations or more colloquial expressions. Then, if I give a presentation, there may be some interaction with you, and then I may say these words normally, and then communicate with the teacher normally, I will also use them, I think this is also these defects, in fact, I think most people's origin habits are very good as long as you can understand these words how to say it doesn't matter.
- I: I know. When you were in law school, you actually had a lot of specialized terms, like contract law, labor law, employment law. I don't want to know that when you were studying law, you used Chinese literature, so whether you were in a group discussion, whether you were in a presentation or whatever, In fact, they use Chinese to express these proper nouns. P: That's right.
- I: Actually, this is quite different from ours. I think it has a lot to do with the kind of language you are taught. For example, I don't know the Chinese word of labor law or employment law, because it was taught in English at that time, so I only know it is employment law, contract law and contract law, so maybe when I communicate with others, I can only say when you want to ask you to leave. What's your notice period when you want to quit? I said that according to the employment law, you can tell how long notice you have when you quit before you leave. Then, if he wants to restrict you, there is an employment restriction. If it is not reasonable, in fact, there is also a law here, namely blue pencil, which can cross out the unnecessary places. And those unreasonable restrictions are actually not legal or valid. As a matter of fact, the reason why I have to mix it up in this way is not to say that it is convenient, but it is probably due to the influence of the language I received in education on the one hand, and the deficiency in another language, that is, my own deficiency in Mandarin. May be in

們是確實很難想到他的普通話代替,所 以我覺得那樣子也能更準確傳達他的意 思。

I: Ok 好,非常感謝你參加我們這個研究以及完成採訪。

the Mandarin language family of its corresponding words I do not know, so I also have to say.

P: Yes, in fact it might be and I will go to see it. Also, I liked some Hong Kong stars last year, and then I watched his interviews, and I thought it might be a very natural way to use Cantonese intervocals, and I never felt anything weird. I think it's really hard for them to think of his Mandarin instead, so I think it can convey his meaning more accurately.

I: Ok, thank you very much for participating in our study and for completing the interview.

Pb2

I: 你是在內地就讀大學,現在是研究生一年級,普通話是你的第一語言嗎? 你對普通話和英語,粵語的流利程度,如果讓你打分 1~5 分的話,分別打多少分?

P: 是的,普通話打 5 分,英語打 1 分, 粤語 0。

I: 好, 你的家鄉是河南省,

P: 對。

I: 然後我們來到第二 part,對於中英夾雜的使用和動機,你平時在說普通話的時候會夾雜英語嗎? 比如說在什麼樣的情況下會夾雜一些什麼樣的英語呢?

P: 會,比如說一些很簡短的口語什麼,謝謝。對不起。

I: sorry, thank you 那些?

P: 對,還有什麼? 有時候找人的時候會說什麼 where are you 什麼的。

I: 你為什麼會說這些? 為啥不直接就 說對不起,謝謝,在哪兒? 為什麼不直 接說中文呢?

P: 他就已經成為一種習慣了, 你就下 意識的你就不會思考說我這會要用中 文, 我這會要用英文, 他直接就從你的 嘴裏蹦出來了。 I: You are in your first year of postgraduate study in the mainland. Is Mandarin your first language? On a scale of 1 to 5, how would you rate your fluency in Mandarin, English and Cantonese?

P: Yes, 5 for Mandarin, 1 for English and 0 for Cantonese.

I: OK. Your hometown is Henan Province. P: That's right.

I: Then we come to the second part, about the use and motivation of mixed Chinese and English. Do you mix English with Mandarin? For example, what kind of English is mixed in with what kind of situation?

P: Yes, for example, some very short spoken English or something, thank you. I'm sorry.

I: sorry, thank you for that?

P: Yes, what else? Sometimes when you're looking for someone, you say, "where are you?"

I: Why do you say that? Why don't you just say sorry? Thank you. Where? Why not just speak Chinese?

P: It has become a habit, you subconsciously you don't think I'm going to use Chinese, I'm going to use English, it just comes out of your mouth.

- I: 會不會說就是說比如說以 sorry 為例, 會不會別人可能不小心碰著你會不你不小心碰著別人啥了, 你就會脫口而出, Sorry 這樣是吧? 對, 如果在這個情景下, 你要是碰到別人不小心碰到別人, 你跟他說對不起, 你會不會覺得這樣太生硬?
- P: 不會,因為我兩種都用 ok。
- I: 僅僅是覺得很自然的作為一個取代隨 便就用了,倒也沒有覺得有啥原因,而 且從小可能就學了,這兩個很簡短的很 好用的。Ok 在其他情況下會用嗎? 比 如說你要是再聊一些上課之類的東西, 比如說 ddl 這些東西,group work 這些。
- P: 會,但是一些你感覺比如說像 offer 這種,你沒法很準確的用中文用一個詞來描述它的時候就會有,或者像你在用一些專業的時候。
- I: 比如說你學的一些東西,它可能只有 英文的術語,其實即使你們大學肯定大 家是以中文為教學語言的,也會遇到一 些術語是英文的嗎?
- P: 對。
- I: 比如?
- **P:** 這讓我一時半會讓我給你什麼小還 小不太出來讓我想一想。
- **I:** 反正其實你在學有關比如說有關啥的學科,有關通信的學科裡面會有。會有。
- P: 但是你讓我想想的話,腦子裡蹦不 出來,可能要遇到他才會知道。
- I: 感覺之前好像是遇到過的?
- P: 對。
- I: 其實就是你跟平時在朋友一般情況下,大家說話也都是以說普通話為主,只是偶爾夾雜一些非常簡單的英文,以及一些很難用中文替代的說法,比如說像 offer ddl 這樣的東西, ok。

- I: Would you say something like, for example, Sorry? Would someone accidentally touch you? Would you accidentally touch someone something and you would blurt out, Sorry? Right, so if you were in this situation, if you were to run into someone and accidentally run into someone and say sorry, wouldn't you think that would be too blunt?
- P: No, because I use ok for both.
- I: Just feel very natural as a substitute casually used, but there is no reason, and may have learned since childhood, these two are very short and very useful. Ok Is it used in other situations? For example, if you talk about classes and things like ddl and things like group work.
- P: Yes, but some of the things you feel like like offer, you can't quite describe it with one word in Chinese, or you use something professional.
- I: For example, if you learn something, it may only have English terms. In fact, even if your university is sure that the teaching language is Chinese, you will encounter some terms in English?
- P: That's right.
- I: Like what?
- P: That's what I'll give you for a while. Let me think about it.
- I: Anyway, you're actually studying something about, say, something about communication. There will be.
- P: But if you ask me to think about it, I can't figure it out. I might not know until I meet him.
- I: Does it feel like we have met before? P: That's right.
- I: In fact, when you talk to your friends, they mainly speak Mandarin, only occasionally mixed with some very simple English and some words that are difficult to replace in Chinese, such as offer ddl, ok.

- I: 接下來是怎麼看待中英夾雜,你個人來講,你是會比較正面的還是負面的看待中英夾雜語言使用?
- **P:** 我覺得是是正常的,但是如果是那種很故意的,你懂我的意思嗎?
- I: 就很故意那種,比如說我今天去了趟school,去上了個 class,我的 T 恤跟我說 tomorrow 需要交 homework 這種行為是嗎? 你能感覺到那為啥要是那個人這樣說,你會覺得他很刻意?
- P: 因為如果說你的普通話是第一語言,並且你沒有剛從國外回來這種情況的話,你很少會一些很簡就是說你說像學校,你的腦子裡肯定第一冒出來的會是你的中文學校,而不是說 school。
- I: 是的。其實他說的英文的相對應中 文的詞又很容易說,也是個很簡單的 詞,完了它又是母語,就感覺你肯定會 學中文,然後就感覺你學英文的時候是 一種很刻意,為了顯擺這種感覺,對有 這種裝的感覺,這是你個人的感覺,你 覺得內地社會就普遍來講,大家對於中 英加達這種行為是怎麼看待的? 比較正 面還是負面?
- **P:** 只要不是那種裝的,大家其實根本都不會感覺到說你剛剛居然說了英文。
- I: 明白,要說其實有時候在看一些社交媒體的時候,比如說小紅書上面,經常還有微博上面,有的時候就有些人他分享自己生活的時候,他就寫的 Post 或者是他自己錄那個視頻,他就中英夾雜著說的,上面總有一些人會評論一些,你不會說中文,你為啥要夾雜英文,你就是顯擺之類的,你覺得對這樣的現象有什麼看法?
- **P:** 我覺得他們我感覺這種他可能就是 他自己完全不說,所以他才會注意到別 人會這樣說。
- **I:** 你覺得他有必要就是就說人家你幹嘛。
- P: 我覺得沒有必要。

- I: Next, how do you view Chinese-English inclusion? Personally speaking, do you view Chinese-English inclusion positively or negatively?
- P: I think it's normal, but if it's intentional, you know what I mean?
- I: Like when I go to school today and have a class and my T-shirt tells me I have to do a homework tomorrow, right? You can feel it then why would you think someone was trying to say something like that?

 P: Because if you speak Mandarin as your first language, and you haven't just come back from abroad, you will rarely say "school" in a simple way, and the first thing that will come to your mind will be your Chinese school, not school.
- I: Yes. In fact, he said the English corresponding to the Chinese word is very easy to say, is also a very simple word, after it is mother tongue, you feel that you will certainly learn Chinese, and then feel that you learn English is a very deliberate, in order to show off this feeling, to have this kind of feeling, this is your personal feeling, you think mainland society generally speaking, What do you think of this behavior of Zhongyingada? Is it more positive or negative?
- P: As long as you're not pretending like that, people won't even know you spoke English.
- I: I know. In fact, sometimes when I read some social media, such as the Little Red Book, and often on Weibo, sometimes when someone shares his life, he writes a Post or makes a video by himself, and he says it mixed with English and Chinese. There are always some comments on it, you don't speak Chinese, why do you include English? You're just showing off. What do you think about that?
- P: I think they -- I feel like he probably doesn't say it himself at all, and that's why he notices people saying it.
- I: You think he needs to tell him what to do. P: I don't think it's necessary.

- I: 從你角度來說,如果別人就蠻自然的使用這樣一種語言現象,其實都挺自然的,沒有必要就說人家你怎麼不說中文這樣的,對。好的,我的問題就問完了,非常感謝你參加本次研究。
- I: From your point of view, it is quite natural for others to use such a language phenomenon. In fact, it is quite natural. There is no need to say why don't you speak Chinese? Well, that's all for my questions. Thank you very much for participating in this study.

Pb3

- I: 你是在內地就讀大學的研究生一年級,請問普通話是你的第一語言嗎? 請問你的普通話和英語和粵語的流利程度打分 1~5 分。
- **P:** 普通話的話是 5 分, 英語的話是 2 分, 粵語 0 分。
- I: 你的家鄉是河南省 ok。 然後我們來 到第二 part,對於中英夾雜的使用和動 機,你在說普通話的時候會夾雜英語 嗎?
- P: 會。 比如說我說我們老師非常 push。
- I: 對,你覺得為什麼你在這個時候會說 老師很 push,而不是說老師比較強迫?
- **P:** 能因為感覺有一些地方的話,用英 文的詞可能反而會更好,反而會更恰 當。
- **I:** Ok, 也就是說好像中文找不出一個 很能夠在這個語境中表達出這個意思的 詞。
- P: 因為比如說我說我們老師很 push, 我其實想說我們老師首先是他對我們很 相當於是很強勢的去推著我們走,還有 一種想表達我們老師他自己很上進,但 是如果我這樣說的話,它很多很繁瑣, 如果英文反而會更簡潔一些。
- I: Ok 你在跟平時同學聊天比較隨意的環境下,也是會中英夾雜的,對嗎?對,你在正式一些的場合,比如說在上課或者是跟導師交流的,
- P: 這個不太清楚。

- I: You are a first-year graduate student in a university in the Mainland. Is Putonghua your first language? Please give me a score of 1 to 5 for your fluency in Mandarin, English and Cantonese.
- P: 5 points for Mandarin, 2 points for English and 0 points for Cantonese.
- I: Your hometown is ok, Henan Province. Then we come to the second part, on the use and motivation of mixed Chinese and English, do you mix English with Mandarin?
- P: Yes. Let's say our teacher pushes very hard.
- I: Yes, why do you think you would say that the teacher is pushing instead of saying that the teacher is pushing?
- P: If you feel that there are some places, it might be better and more appropriate to use English words.
- I: Ok, so the Chinese can't seem to find a word that conveys the meaning well in this context.
- P: Because for example, when I say that our teacher pushes us, I actually mean that first of all, our teacher is very strong to push us, and another way is to express that our teacher himself is very ambitious. But if I say it like this, it is a lot of complicated, and it will be more concise if I say it in English.
- I: Ok, you can mix Chinese and English in the casual environment when you chat with your classmates, right? Yeah, when you're in a more formal setting, like in a class or with a mentor,
- P: That's not clear.



- I: 你跟在家人的對話當中會中英夾雜? P: 不太會。
- I: 好的,然後你覺得你使用中文夾雜和你所談論的話題有關嗎? 比如說你在談論一些有關學術上跟學校上的事的時候比較容易說,還是說在一些比較生活化的場景中比較容易說,或者跟這個話題會有關係嗎?
- P: 會有關係。
- I: 比如說聊到老師比較 push,或者是說老師在群裡發的消息會 pua 別人為什麼會使用就是 pua 這個詞呢? 好像 pua 是有一個中文翻譯的,但是他好像真的很長,好像沒有人知道。
- P: 因為它比較簡潔。
- I: 是因為比較方便的這樣一個角度,然 後就很自然的中英夾雜了。等於說其實 你都不是在有意的加,只是自然而然的 覺得比較方便就說了?
- P: 對。
- I: 你比如說像跟同學聊天或者老師聊天的時候,會說一些比如 Deadline group project 這些詞。不會是嗎? 嗯,還有如果你們在做比較學術一點的東西的時候,有一些術語什麼的,你們一般是說的中文還是術語還是用英文的?
- **P:** 用英文的多一些,因為有一些簡稱 在我們做的行業比較方便。
- I: 比如說是不是一些縮寫?
- P: 對,是一些縮寫,比如說我說 PDMS 的話,它如果說翻譯過來的話,它是非常長的。
- I: 然後其實對明白,也是跟當時學他的時候,可能老師教你的時候說的直接是他的英文的簡稱,然後再加上他中文也真的很長,也不方便。Ok了解,然後我們來到下一個部分對於中英來雜的看法,你覺得就你個人而言,你對於中英來雜語言使用的現象是比較正面的還是負面的?

- I: Do you interweave your conversations with your family?
- P: Not really.
- I: OK, and do you think your use of Chinese intersperses is relevant to the topic you are talking about? For example, is it easier for you to talk about something academic or school, or is it easier for you to talk about something more life-like, or does it have anything to do with this topic?
 P: It does.
- I: For example, when a teacher is talking about "push", or a message sent by a teacher in a group will be pua. Why do others use the word "pua"? It seems that pua has a Chinese translation, but it seems to be really long and nobody seems to know.
- P: Because it's simpler.
- I: It is because of the convenient Angle, and then it is natural to mix Chinese and English. Does it mean that you don't mean to add, you just naturally find it convenient to say it?
- P: That's right.
- I: When you are talking to your classmates or your teacher, for example, you use words like Deadline group project. Wouldn't it be? Um, and if you're doing something a little bit more academic, and you have some terminology or something, do you usually speak Chinese or terminology or do you use English?
- P: More in English, because some abbreviations are more convenient in our industry.
- I: Are there any abbreviations, for example? P: Yes, it's some abbreviations, like when I say PDMS, which if translated, is very long.
- I: Actually, I got it. I learned from him at that time. Maybe when the teacher taught you, he used his English abbreviation directly. Ok, I see. Then let's move on to the next section. Do you think, personally, you

- **P:** 我覺得比較正面了,只要不是特別刻意的引用的話,我覺得是一種很好的選擇。
- I: 你覺得如果是比較刻意的話,哪種算刻意?
- P: 該怎麼形容就是見過有一些人為了 硬去顯示自己有文化或者說什麼,然後 會用一些很彆扭,我們平常不會用,但 是他自己覺得他英文水準很高,所以會 用到的一些話題。
- I: 會不會有一種那種本來就說普通話更簡單,他非要用英文,舉個例子,這個人可能會說我今天去了 lab 做了個 experiment,我覺得這個 result 還是不錯的,就是像這樣的,本來就是可能用普通話的,反而更簡單更方便一些的,它偏要用感覺很刻意那種感覺。
- P: 對 ok, 這個就很刻意了。
- I: 我們好像我感覺就個人而言,在社交 媒體上總是能看到一些關於中英夾雜的 爭論,比如說有些人他可能寫了一個微 博或者是筆記或者錄了個視頻,他在那 個里頭寫的就是一些中英夾雜的一些語 句,下面總是有人說你不會說中文,為 什麼總是要夾雜一些英文? 你有沒有過 看到有關類似的這種爭論。
- P: 可能就是或多或少會瞭解。
- I: 你覺得你對這種有什麼看法嗎?
- P: 對。其實我覺得這是他自己的私人,我也不會說是,除非我在心裡會想好刻意,但是如果說是很正常的去做這種事情,所以畢竟現在網路特別的複雜,然後大家都言論自由,太自由了,然後大家都會暢所欲言,所以說就會肯定會有各種不同的聲音。
- I: Ok, 你覺得就內地社會而言, 整體 大部分人整個社會對於中英夾雜語言現 象這種感覺是偏正面還是負面的?
- P: 在我感覺的話,我感覺它分為不同 圈子的人。可能在比較學術或者說是比

- have a positive or negative view of the phenomenon of Chinese-English inclusion? P: I think it is more positive. As long as it is not deliberately quoted, I think it is a good choice.
- I: Do you think if more deliberate, which is deliberate?
- P: How can I describe it is that I have seen some people use some awkward topics in order to show their culture or something. We usually don't use them, but he thinks his English level is very high, so he will use some topics.
- I: Is there a kind of language that is easier to speak in Mandarin, but he insists on using English? For example, the person may say I went to the lab today to do an experiment, and I think the result is good, like this, it is possible to use Mandarin, which is simpler and more convenient. It has to be a very intentional feeling.
- P: Yes, ok, this one is very deliberate.
- I: It seems to me that personally, on social media, there is always some debate about Chinese and English intermingling. For example, someone may have written a micro blog or a note or a video, and what he has written in it is some sentences mixed with English and Chinese, and there are always people saying you don't speak Chinese, why do you always include English? Have you ever seen this kind of debate.
- P: Probably more or less.
- I: Do you think you have any opinion on this?
- P: That's right. In fact, I think it is his own private, I would not say, unless I think in my mind deliberately, but if it is normal to do this kind of thing, so after all, the Internet is very complicated now, and everyone is free to speak, too free, and then everyone will say whatever they want, so there will certainly be different voices.

較工作型的,他們可能會認為這是一種 常態,然後如果說還會有一些人有一些 激進的人,或者說是有一些確實是在心 裡對比較在意的,會覺得不好。

- I: 按比如說像你平時要是用一些,我覺得我的導師是挺 push 的,就是用一些這種的話,你會擔心會被有些人覺得不好嗎?
- **P:** 不會去想,因為我平常很自然而然的就會這樣說話。
- **I:** 然後身邊的人可能也接觸到了,或者他們也會夾雜。
- P: 對是的,然後會有存在問題,比如說我跟我的父母交流的時候,比如說我說這些的話,他們可能會很疑惑,可能還要再進行解釋的時候,所以說這也是我為什麼不跟父母用這種故意夾雜的這種方式去進行溝通。
- I: 明白,你覺得對於中文教材的使用會不會對於普通話母語是一種是一種影響,正是因為中英夾雜就使得文化沒有那麼流利了?
- P: 其實我覺得並不會這樣想,所以大家這種交流方式,然後我覺得肯定不會產生這種影響,因為這種只是一一些部分的人刻意去講出來的這樣一些現象。
- I: Ok 我所有的問題就問完了,非常感謝。

- I: Ok, do you think that in terms of the mainland society, the majority of people in the whole society have a positive or negative feeling towards the phenomenon of mixed language between Chinese and English?
- P: In my sense, I feel it is divided into different circles of people. They may be more academic or more professional, they may think that this is the norm, and then if there are some people there are some radical people, or there are some people who really care about it in their heart, they will feel bad.
- I: For example, if you usually use some of them, I think my tutor pushes you. If you use some of them, will you worry that some people will think it bad?
- P: Not really, because that's just the way I talk.
- I: And then people around them may also be exposed to it, or they may be mixed up with it.
- P: Yes, and then there will be problems. For example, when I communicate with my parents, for example, when I say these words, they may be very confused and need to explain. So that's why I don't communicate with my parents in such a deliberately mixed way.
- I: I see. Do you think the use of Chinese textbooks will have an impact on the native language of Mandarin, because it is the mix of Chinese and English that makes the culture less fluent?
- P: Actually, I don't think so, so this way of communication, and I think it will not have such an impact, because this is only some people deliberately speak out such a phenomenon.
- I: Ok, that's all my questions. Thank you very much.

Pb4



- I: 非常感謝你參加這個採訪,首先你是 在內地就讀大學的,你是大學幾年級?
- P: 剛剛畢業, 大四。
- I: 普通話是你的第一語言嗎? 請為你的普通話、英語、粵語的流利程度打分1分到5分。
- **P:** 普通話 5 分,英語 2 分。 粵語的話 就粵語確實沒有接觸過。
- I: 那就是 0。
- P: 對。
- I: 你的家鄉是哪個省份?
- P: 山東。
- **I:** Ok,我們現在去到第二 part。 你在 說普通話的時候會夾雜英語嗎?
- P: 什麼叫夾雜英語?
- I: 就是說比如說你剛剛在我們聊天過程中的話,你就會說我們大學的時候有學過一些 c 語言, Java 這些就算夾雜英語。
- P: 有時候因為我們這些專業 IT 專業問題,它有一些名稱其實沒有中文,所以就是說大家可能會不可避免的要夾雜一些英語。
- I: 就是說其實當時你在大學的時候學它的時候,你們就直接說的是它的簡稱或者是縮寫或者它本身的那種名字,所以你在工作或者是之後使用它的時候,就不得不說這些它的英文名字這樣子。你在大學期間,比如說你們有考試或者寫論文,然後有一些截止期限,你會說deadline essay exam這些嗎?還是說直接就說有考試作業有截止期限這樣?
- P: 對,不會說英文的。
- I: 明白,就只是可能遇到一些術語的時候,它本身就是英文來的會用,好的明白你會不會使用中英夾雜跟你談話的對象有關嗎? 比如你跟你父母會說嗎?
- P: 父母的話很少,不會說。

- I: Thank you very much for taking part in this interview. First of all, you studied at a university in mainland China. What grade are you in?
- P: Just graduated, senior year.
- I: Is Mandarin your first language? Please rate your fluency in Mandarin, English and Cantonese on a scale of 1 to 5.
- P: Mandarin 5 points, English 2 points. Cantonese on Cantonese really did not contact.
- I: That's zero.
- P: That's right.
- I: What province is your hometown?
- P: Shandong.
- I: Ok, let's move on to part two now. Do you mix English with Mandarin?
- P: What is mixed English?
- I: That means for example, when you were talking with us just now, you would say that we learned some c language and Java language in college, even with English.
- P: Sometimes because of our professional IT professional problems, some of its names are not in Chinese, so people may inevitably mix some English.
- I: That means that when you learned it in college, you just called it by its abbreviation or abbreviation or its own name, so when you use it at work or later, you have to say the English name like this. When you were in college, let's say you had an exam or a paper, and you had some deadlines, would you say deadline essay exam? Or do we just say there's an exam, there's an assignment, there's a deadline?
- P: Yes, he doesn't speak English.
- I: I see. It's just that when you come across some terms, they come from English and you can use them. Ok, I see. Like would you tell your parents?
- P: My parents don't talk much.



- I: 為什麼不跟父母說?
- **P:** 因為沒有可以用到英文的方面的一些用語,都是一些日常用語。
- I: 你平時跟朋友之間說話會用嗎?
- P: 也很少。
- I: 主要其實就是在工作場合下會用這個場合的問題。對明白,然後你在正式場合還是非正式場合更喜歡使用中英夾雜?
- P: 當然是正式場合。
- **I:** 我明白你的意思,就是因為他是在工作。
- P: 對,那會顯得你更加專業一點。
- I: 用這些術語會更專業,對有道理。 然後我們去到下一 Part。
- P: 因為程式設計其實我們 it 方面,你 說程式設計的語言都是用英文去教的, 它的語法其實都是英文的,並不是說是 中文的一個語言,其實你打的都是一些 字母了,所以就是說可能 IT 這個行業就 是要以英語為主要的一個方法瞭解,
- I: 然後你對中英夾雜的一些看法了,對你個人而言是比較正面還是負面的看待中英夾雜?
- P: 我個人覺得無所謂。
- I: 為什麼?
- P: 因為我只是把它當做一個我日常使用,然後能夠更加高效表達自己的一個方式,更何況我現在的工作屬性以及工作的特點。它因為程式設計語言它本來就是英文的,你讓我用中文我無法解釋我的代碼,對吧? 所以就必須不得不要夾雜一些英文。
- I: 你覺得雖然你個人來說還是比較無所 謂的一個態度,你覺得內地社會總的來 說,他對於終身家長的看法會比較正面 還是負面的? 因為有的時候我經常可以

- I: Why don't you tell your parents?
- P: Because there are no English expressions that can be used. They are all everyday expressions.
- I: Do you use it when you talk to your friends?
- P: Very few.
- I: The main thing is to use this situation in the workplace. Yes, I see. And do you prefer to use English and Chinese in formal situations or informal situations?
- P: A formal occasion, of course.
- I: I see what you mean. Just because he is working.
- P: Yes, that would make you more professional.
- I: It's more technical to use these terms. They make sense. And then we move on to the next Part.
- P: As for it, you said that the language of programming is taught in English, and its grammar is all in English, not a language of Chinese. In fact, you typed some letters. So maybe the IT industry should take English as the main way to understand.
- I: Then you have some views on Chinese-English inclusion. For you personally, do you view Chinese-English inclusion positively or negatively?
- P: Personally, I don't care.
- I: Why?
- P: Because I just use it as a way to express myself more efficiently in my daily life, not to mention the attributes and characteristics of my current job. It's in English because of the programming language, you ask me to use Chinese and I can't explain my code, right? So you have to mix in some English.
- I: Do you think that although you personally have a rather indifferent attitude, do you think the mainland society generally has a positive or negative attitude towards lifelong parents? Because sometimes I can often see

在小龍刷微博上面或者知乎上面看到一些爭論,就是一個博主他自己本身是寫的一個 post 的,然後主要是用中文寫的,但是中間總會夾雜一些英文的詞,然後下面就會有人評論說你不是中國人非得下來一些英語不會寫中文嗎? 像這樣的一些爭論不知道你有沒有見過。

- P: 好像見到過一些。
- I: 你怎麼看待,你覺得原博主這樣子是 不對嗎?
- P: 我覺得要分情況。如果是像我們這些行業或者是一些翻譯或者一些其他的一些行業,有一些專用名詞確實是英文的話,你不得不用,你就用了,但如果你是一些土木建築或者說一些道路橋樑,一些基礎行業的話,我覺得他們教教上學或者工作的話很少會用到英文,你如果去特別去炫耀的話,可能會引起別人的反感這樣子。
- I: Ok, 所以說你覺得其實你有時候也會覺得哪些人感覺就是為了裝而說,這種人才打這樣子,也會好像遇到過這樣的人。Ok,但是總的來說你個人的這樣一個感覺是比較無所謂的,只要能達到交流的目的,ok,你覺得內地社會對於中醫帶來的接受度如何?接受度你覺得大家是比較正面的,還是比較負面的看待,感覺整體社會的一個氛圍上來講。
- P: 我覺得還是偏負面。
- I: 持正面態度或者無所謂態度的人偏少數,還是有相當一部分人覺得比較負面。
- P: 那應該會如果是你用中英夾雜的話,我覺得大部分人可能會先覺得一些疑惑和驚訝,他隨之而來的一些情感的話,他可能就會通過他的對話者去評判。我假如說他現在是我們這些 IT 行業的人,互聯網行業的人的話,他可能就會覺得無所謂,如果是一些本來比較偏傳統行業的一些人,他容易中英夾雜的話,他可能有就不太能接受。但是我覺得因為確實如果能涉及到中銀財達的這

some arguments on Xiaolong's microblog or Zhihu, that is, a blogger himself writes a post, which is mainly written in Chinese, but there are always some English words in the middle, and then someone will comment that you are not a Chinese, you have to come down some English can't write Chinese? I don't know if you've seen some arguments like this.

P: I seem to have seen some.

- I: What do you think? Do you think the original blogger is wrong?
- P: I think it depends on the situation. If it is an industry like ours or some translation or some other industries, if there are some special nouns in English, you have to use them, you use them. But if you are in civil construction or some roads and Bridges, some basic industries, I think they rarely use English when teaching or working. If you go to show off, It might make people feel bad about it.
- I: Ok, so you think that sometimes you also feel that some people feel that they are just pretending to say something. This is the kind of person who plays like this. Ok, but generally speaking, your personal feeling is quite indifferent, as long as the purpose of communication can be achieved. ok, what do you think about the acceptance of TCM in the mainland society? Acceptance Do you think people are more positive, or more negative view, feel the overall social atmosphere in terms of.
- P: I think it's still negative.
- I: Few people have a positive or indifferent attitude, or quite a few people have a negative attitude.
- P: That would be if you mixed English with Chinese, I think most people would feel some confusion and surprise at first, and some of the emotion that comes with it, he would probably judge through his interlocutor. If I say that he is now our IT industry, the Internet industry, he may feel indifferent, if it is some people in the traditional industry, he is easy to mix

些行業的話還是比較少的,因為其他傳統行業還是一個社會的主要趨勢和主流,所以我覺得可能大部分的人現在還是不能夠接受中醫加大的習慣。

- I: Ok 明白,最後一個問題就是你覺得中英來雜語言使用現象應該被鼓勵嗎? P: 不好說,這個確實也不太好說,因為你要看這個人是怎麼想的,有一些人覺得你隨便說幾句洋文的話,他們就覺得你很裝或者有點脈搏,一個情感有一些人就覺得無所謂,或者說有一些人,但是還有一些人就會覺得我就是因為你們這些人都不會說英語,我說兩句英文我就比你們厲害,比你們有文化這三撥人都會存在的,所以如之後到底是怎麼樣或者輿論是怎麼樣的話,我覺得很難做出一個評論。
- I: 好的,我最後再加問你一個問題,你 覺得運用中英夾雜就是在說著說著中文 會夾雜一些英文進去的這樣一個現象, 會影響你普通話的流利度嗎? 會影響。 中文作為母語的語言沒有那麼流利了 嗎?
- P: 我覺得不會,中英夾雜不會影響流 利度,但是就有時候可能你的習慣用詞 就是你腦海裡第一出現,腦海裡第一的 感應詞就可能會變掉了。
- I: 你這會影響你對普通話的一個掌握程 度嗎? 感覺好像自己的中文退步了,因 為有的時候不得不使用英文去表達一些 東西。
- P: 但如果你要說極端的話,假如說你 現在參加一個場合,你一句英文都不能 說,然後在你那樣的話可能確實會有點 磕巴,但如果所以對如果這是你說的流 利程度的話,確實可以這麼說。
- I: 不是本身你一直說中文的人,你在上那些關於 IT 之前的課之前,你從小到大不就是在中國內地接受教育,然後你一直都是一個以中文為主的語言,你平時說話應該都是純說中文都沒有問題,但

Chinese and English, he may not be able to accept. However, in my opinion, there are very few industries involved in these industries, and other traditional industries are still the main trend and mainstream of the society. Therefore, I think most people still cannot accept the habit of increasing traditional Chinese medicine.

- I: Ok. The last question is do you think the phenomenon of mixed use between Chinese and English should be encouraged? P: It's hard to say, it's really hard to say, because you have to look at what the person thinks, some people think you say a few words in foreign language, they think you are very pretentious or have a pulse, some people think it doesn't matter, or some people, but some people think I just because you don't speak English, If I speak a few words of English, I am better than you, and I am more educated than you. All three groups of people will exist. Therefore, I find it difficult to make a comment on what happened afterwards or what the public opinion is like.
- I: OK, let me ask you one last question. Do you think using Chinese-English intermingling is a phenomenon in which some English is mixed into Chinese when you speak Chinese? Does it affect your Mandarin fluency? It will affect. Has Chinese become less fluent as a native language?
- P: I don't think so. It won't affect fluency, but sometimes your usual word is the first one that comes to mind, and the first one that comes to mind may change.
- I: Will this affect your mastery of Mandarin? I feel as if my Chinese is slipping, because sometimes I have to use English to express something.
 P: But if you want to say something extreme, let's say you're at an event right now and you can't speak a word of English, then you might stumble a little bit in that way, but if that's your fluency level, yes.

是正是因為你受教育或者是一些術語上面的這些東西,讓你不得不在說中文的時候去再來一些英文的單詞去裡面。如果沒有這些英文單詞的話,就好像說不成話了,你覺得這種中文教材的使用會影響到你中文的流利程度嗎?就感覺你中文沒有以前那麼好了,沒有上中學的時候那麼好了。

- P: 我覺得不會。
- **I:** 好的,這就是今天所有的問題了,非常感謝你的參與。

I: IT's not that you have always spoken Chinese, you have been educated in mainland China since your childhood before you took those classes about IT, and you have always been a Chinese language, you should always speak pure Chinese, but because of your education or some of the terminology above these things, You have to add some English words to it when you speak Chinese. If you don't have these English words, you will not be able to speak. Do you think the use of Chinese textbooks will affect your Chinese fluency? It feels like your Chinese is not as good as it used to be, not as good as it was in middle school.

P: I don't think so.

I: Well, that's all for today's questions. Thank you very much for joining us.

Appendix 5: Consent form to the participation of this research

THE EDUCATION UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS AND MODERN LANGUAGE STUDIES CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE IN RESEARCH

Mainland Chinese Students' Attitudes towards Code-mixing and Identity Negotiation		
I hereby consent to participate in the captioned research supervised by Prof. CHIN Chi On Andy and conducted by WU Hanyun at The Education University of Hon Kong.		
I understand that information obtained from this research may be used in future research and may be published. However, my right to privacy will be retained, i.e., my personal details with not be revealed.		
The procedure as set out in the <u>attached</u> information sheet has been fully explained. understand the benefits and risks involved. My participation in the project is voluntary.	Ι	
I acknowledge that I have the right to question any part of the procedure and can withdraw any time without negative consequences.	at	
Name of participant Signature of participant Date		

香港教育大學

語言學及現代語言系

參與研究同意書

香港內地大學生對於"中英夾雜"的使用與態度及其身份認同

本人同意參	加由錢志安博士負責監督,吳涵韻執行的研究
項目。她/他們是香港教育大學記	语言學及現代語言系的學生/教員。
本人理解此研究所獲得的資料	可用於未來的研究和學術發表。然而本人有權保
護自己的隱私,本人的個人資料	以 將 不 能 洩 漏。
研究者已將所附資料的有關步	驟向本人作了充分的解釋。本人理解可能會出現
的風險·本人是自願參與這項研	究。
本人理解我有權在研究過程中	提出問題,並在任何時候決定退出研究, 更不會
因此而對研究工作產生的影響	負有任何責任。
參加者姓名:	
参加者簽名:	
日期:	

Appendix 6: Information sheet about this research INFORMATION SHEET

Mainland Chinese Students' Attitudes towards Code-mixing and Identity Negotiation

You are invited to participate in a project supervised by Prof. CHIN Chi On Andy and conducted by WU Hanyun at The Education University of Hong Kong.

The introduction of the research

This research aims to investigate the attitudes toward code mixing of mainland students in Hong Kong universities, their language choice and identity negotiation between being a Chinese and local Hong Konger, compared with their counterparts in mainland universities.

The methodology of the research

A) Description of participants

The participants in this research project involve 20 mainland Chinese students studying in Hong Kong universities and 4 mainland students studying in the mainland. The participants are non-English major students and all of them should be bilingual in Putonghua (L1) and English (L2).

B) Procedures

- At stage one, each participant will have a <u>conversation</u> with the host in casual settings. The topic revolves three aspects: (1) life in University, (2) career planning, and (3) leisure activities. Each conversation lasts about 15 minutes and will be audio recorded.
- At stage two, participants are strongly encouraged to join the follow-up <u>individual</u> <u>interview</u> to further explain the usage of code-mixing, motivation and perception. Either face-to-face or virtual meeting is possible for the interview. The interview is about 10 minutes for each informant, and will be audio recorded.

C) Benefits

• It is hoped that joining the research may help you have a critical reflection on your language use and identity negotiation, and raise your awareness about the use of codemixing and its social implication.

Potential risks of the research

There is no potential risk identified in this research. Your participation in the project is voluntary. You have every right to withdraw from the study at any time without negative consequences. All information related to you will remain confidential, and will be identifiable by codes known only to the researcher.

Dissemination of Results

The results of the research will be shared with other students in oral presentation and internally published as an Honours Project at The Education University of Hong Kong.

If you would like to obtain more information about this study, please contact WU Hanyun at or the supervisor Prof CHIN Chi On Andy at

If you have any concerns about the conduct of this research study, please do not hesitate to contact the Human Research Ethics Committee by email at hrec@eduhk.hk or by mail to Research and Development Office, The Education University of Hong Kong.

Thank you for your interest in participating in this study.

WU Hanyun Principal Investigator Year 5 student of BEd (Hons) (English Language)

有關資料

香港內地大學生對於"中英夾雜"的使用與態度及其身份認同

誠邀閣下參加錢志安博士負責監督,吳涵韻負責執行的研究計劃·她是香港教育大學語言學及現代語言系的學生。

研究計劃簡介

本研究旨在探討香港的內地大學生的語言使用和態度以及他們的身份認同。

研究方法

A) 參與者

該研究項目的參與者包括 20 名在香港的大學就讀的中國內地學生和 4 名在 內地大學就讀的學生。且參加者為非英語專業學生,並以普通話為母語,英 語為第二語言。

B) 研究步驟

- 首先,每位參與者將在隨意的環境中與主持人進行對話聊天,主題圍繞 三個方面:(1)大學生活,(2)職業規劃,以及(3)休閒活動。每次對 話持續約十五分鐘,並將被錄音。
- 然後,參與者可選擇參加後續的個人訪談,以進一步解釋自己的語言使用、動機和態度。會議可以面對面或在網上進行。每位受訪者的訪問時間約為十分鐘,會議將會被錄音。

C) 利益與補償

希望這項研究可以幫助您對自己的語言使用和身份認同進行批判性反思,並提高您對中英夾雜的使用及其社會意義的認識。

風險

閣下的參與純屬自願性質。閣下享有充分的權利在任何時候決定退出這項研究,更不會因此引致任何不良後果·凡有關閣下的資料將會保密,一切資料的編碼只有研究人員得悉。

發佈研究結果

研究結果將以口頭報告的形式展示,並在香港教育大學內部發表。 如閣下想獲得更多有關這項研究的資料,請與吳涵韻聯絡,電話 或聯絡她/他們的導師錢志安博士,電話

如閣下對這項研究的操守有任何意見,可隨時與香港教育大學人類實驗對象操 守委員會聯絡(電郵: hrec@eduhk.hk; 地址:香港教育大學研究與發展事務處)。

謝謝閣下有興趣參與這項研究。

吳涵韻 首席研究員

