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The Communication System of the Chinese Community in Spain

Tutor: María José Recoder Sellarés
Co-director: Minkang Zhou

Author: Yunong Liu

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No man is an island, entire of itself. ---John Donne

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Contents

1. Introduction	5
1.1 Motivation in choosing this topic	5
1.2 Structure of the thesis	6
1.3 Our research questions.....	7
1.4 Hypothesis.....	9
1.5 Methodology.....	10
1.5.1 General comments of the information sources (Move to Methodology or Content Analysis?)	10
1.5.2 Content analysis.....	11
1.5.3 In-depth interview	14
1.6 Revision of bibliography.....	15
2. Theoretical framework.....	18
2.1 Ethnic media	18
2.1.1 What are ethnic media?.....	18
2.1.2 The piles of <i>ethnic media</i>	21
2.1.3 The consumers & the producers?	26
2.1.4 Why and how the ethnic media is made?.....	31
2.1.5 The function of ethnic media.....	34
2.1.6 Ethnic media VS. Mainstream.....	37
2.2 Mass media and Chinese Community in Spain	41
2.2.1 Chinese diaspora and the Chinese media abroad.....	41
2.2.2 The Chinese Community in Spain	49
2.2.3 Chinese language ethnic media in Spain.....	57
2.2.4. The Analyzed Chinese press in Spain	72
3. What stories are the Chinese newspapers telling?.....	74
3.1. Pilot study: What are more frequent topics of the Chinese newspapers?.....	74
3.2 Content Analysis	79
3.2.1 Ouhua Bao.....	82
3.2.2 Lianhe Shibao	132
3.3 The Comparation of Ouhua Bao and Lianhe Shibao	190
3.4 The Development of the newspapers in 2018 to 2020	203
4.4.1 The volume and the sections	203
4.4.2 The headlines on extraordinary events	207

4.4.3 From paper to digital format	212
4. From the media consumption to the identity and education	213
4.1 General comment of the profiles.....	213
4.2 Discussion of the interviews	217
4.2.1 The preference of media & the Chinese mobile Apps	217
4.2.2 The integration and self-identity	225
542.3 The media education to the later generation.....	234
5. Conclusions	242
5.1 The structure of the communication system of the Chinese community in Spain.....	243
5.2 The preferred content of the Chinese newspaper and its development	245
5.3 The consumption of the content of the Chinese community members	252
5.4 Future studies	257
6. Sources.....	259
-Bibliography	259
-Webgraphy	283
7. Annex	286
7.1. Decision tree of Ouhua Bao- sections, picture and sources	286
7.2 Interview transcriptions.....	287
7.2.1 Interview with the responsible of the Chinese church Bezalel, Mrs. Wang Jue (Chinese and Spanish version) 2015.12.09	287
7.2.2 Interview with the President of Confucious Institution in Barcelona, Mr. Chang Shiru (Spanish version) 2015.12.22	297
7.2.3 Interview with the chief editor of Lianhe Shibao, Mr. Li Xianglong (Spanish version) 2016.12.13	307
7.2.4 Interview with Zhang Yu, Chinese and English version, 2018.03.12.....	312
7.2.5 Interview with Zhou Yongyue, Chinese and English version, 2018.03.16	326
7.2.6 Interview with Wang Liangqi, Chinese and English version, 2018.03.16.....	349
7.2.7 Interview with Chen Yiran. Chinese and English version, 2018.03.22.....	356
7.2.8 Interview with Xiao Chun, Chinese and English version, 2018.03.29	368
7.2.11 Interview with Feng Tianhan, Chinese and English version, 2018.04.13	385
7.2.12 Interview with Cui Bowen, Chinese and English version, 2018.04.15	392
7.2.13 Interview with Chen Liangyu, Chinese and English version, 2018.04.21	397
7.2.14 Interview with Gui Cihan, Chinese and English version, 2018.04.22.....	400
7.2.15 Interview with Zhang Weiming, Chinese and English version, 2018.04.23	407

7.2.16 Interview with Luna, Chinese and English version, 2019.01.02.....	414
7.2.17 Interview with He Siyu, Chinese and English version, 2019.01.09	421
7.2.18 Interview with Zhou Ziheng, Chinese and English version, 2019. 01.13.....	426
7.2.19 Interview with Li Yuxi, Chinese and English version, 2019.01.14	432
7.2.20 Interview with Zhu Rongrong, Chinese and English version, 2019.04.06.....	439
7.2.21 Interview with Lin Jiahui, Chinese and English version, 2019.04.06.....	449
7.2.22 Interview with Hu Jing, Chinese and English version, 2019.05.01.....	455
7.2.23 Interview with Shao Zhengli, Chinese and English version, 2019.06.29.....	464
7.2.24 Interview with Liu Jinyi, Chinese and English version, 2019.06.29.....	471
7.2.25 Interview with Sergi Vicente, Spanish version, 2020.02.04.....	480
7.3 Fiancial profile of the newspapers.....	481
7.3.1 Ouhua Bao.....	481
7.3.2 Lianhe Shibao	482

1. Introduction

1.1 Motivation in choosing this topic

The Chinese population is the fifth largest foreign community in Spain, which is visible because of their every-corner business all over Spain. The large population and self-hired motion business made its contribution important to the host society. The researcher, a student in communication science and journalism, also a Chinese, has noticed that the Chinese community is not integrated highly with the host society neither pull out much information of the community its characteristics to the host society. In other words, the community may seem to be self-closed inside itself, at least that the first generation created a whole system of communication from bottom to top in communicating not only with each other within the community, but also with the origin country.

Therefore, we decided to look into the communication system of the Chinese habitants in Spain, for example, what are the newspapers, radio, or even television channels if possible, in the mass communication level, and also social media, associations, language schools, etc.; how do these communication tools produce the news and how do they reach to the Chinese habitants. What's more, the content analysis of the mass media allow us to get a knowledge of what are the main topics of the analyzed media which permit us to see that they do not merely care about the origin country but also explains that they do care about what happens in the host country, explained in their mother language.

In addition to analyzing the communication mechanism they have, we will also look for possible deficiencies in their communication system, with aim of proposing solutions to improve both the ethnic media of the Chinese community in Spain, as well as to point out possible ways to improve the relationship communication between the Chinese community and the Spanish host society. Furthermore, we will also take a glimpse to the media literacy level of the Chinese readers through the ethnic media consumption, as the verification of information is significantly important to any media consumer in this digital era which is full of misinformation.

This research, in addition to the analysis of the communication systems mentioned above, should explain the characteristics of the Chinese community in Spain, to also know if it corresponds to what has been called the Chinese diaspora in the world. This means that the bibliography used will cover various fields, from anthropology to sociology, through the theories of communication, the analysis of media content and the media literacy. In addition, in-depth interviews will be conducted

with significant members of the Chinese community in their consumption and media literacy ability.

1.2 Structure of the thesis

The current doctoral thesis is constructed by 5 chapters, apart from the bibliography and the annex.

In the first Chapter, the introduction, we plan these following themes, the research questions, the hypothesis, the general comments of research sources and the methodology.

In Chapter 2, we'll introduce the theoretical framework which contains three main theory approaches: the ethnic media, the Chinese diaspora and media literacy. These three approaches belong to different study fields, however, as our study require empirical knowledge from them all, none of these theories are escapable from being mentioned. Regarding that the present study is a study in communication science and journalism, which is specified in media made by an ethnic group in the host country that coincides with the concept ethnic media, the first empirical part would be undoubtedly about the ethnic media. The theories in Chinese diaspora sit at the second place, obviously, because of that the current study wouldn't be realized without knowing the anthropological theories about this foreign community. Furthermore, we concern about the media literacy status of the community, whether its ability to the access of information or its further abilities such as distinguishing as well as reproducing information, in which require the media literacy theoretical knowledge in our study.

Since web 3, we'll observe the media in the Chinese community in Spain practically, either looking at the general system of the media in the researched community, also digging thoroughly the content of the Chinese language newspapers published in Spain with statistical methods. We'll exhibit the media methods created in and by the Chinese community in Spain and those who merged from other countries to Spain, and the new media technologies being used in the community. Therefore, in the general introduction of the media system in the community, we'll begin with traditional connections such as associations, churches, language schools to the mass media level- newspaper and radio, then to the internet and social media platforms. After that, we'll take out a magnifier that focuses on the stories told by the two main Chinese newspapers in the host society using statistical tools.

After introducing the media products in Chapter 3, in Chapter 4 we'll look back to the producers and consumers themselves. With the in-depth interviews received from different people whose only characteristic in common is their homeland- China- we are able to touch the communities' soul with their sincere responses. The respondents opened our view by telling us their story, their preferences in media and their comprehension of the media landscape.

In Chapter 5, with the resources above, we are going to discuss indifferently both the content of the ethnic press that the producers are providing to the consumers, the mechanism and the function of the ethnic media, the advantages and disadvantages of the product from the perspective of the ethnic media itself, as well as the integration purpose, the media consumption preference and media literacy level according to the different categories of consumers that we labeled according to the profile from the perspective of the consumers. Thus, discuss further about the interaction between the two side of the balance and give suggestions to both sides.

1.3 Our research questions

The current research has three dimensions: the first is to make an X-ray of the Chinese community in Spain, since if you do not know what their characteristics are, you cannot start researching why they create their own communication network, associations on all possible fields, etc; the second is to properly study the communication methods, the usage of social networks and associations that they create, and from which they communicate with each other; the third is take a glimpse back to the consumers into their wish and struggle in the process of integrating into the host society, their media literacy ability and their education to the later generation if possible.

For this reason, the research questions are divided into three blocks.

a. Questions about the structure and behavior of the Chinese community in Spain

- Where are the Chinese community physically located in Spain? What area of China do they come from? Do they have any cultural or linguistic characteristic? Does their Chinese origin determine any characteristic about your relationship system or how they integrate into Spanish society?
- How much are they integrated into the Spanish culture? Do they learn the language? Do they consume the Spanish media?

- Is the Chinese community an active member of the Spanish society? Which is, do they participate in Spanish activities? For example, parties, sports activities, cultural activities, women's associations, etc.
- Do they create in parallel their own social ties among Chinese citizens?
- What is the main language spoken and written within the Chinese community in Spain?
- Are there differences between the first and second generation of Chinese citizens in their integration into Spanish society?

b. Questions about communication systems of the Chinese community in Spain

- What is the role of the Chinese media that are created by the Chinese community in Spain? For example, newspapers, television, radio, etc. Who are the audiences? Who work in these media? What is the language in these products? What kind of news and programs do they make?
- Are there online social networks or mobile, tablet and computer applications formed only by members of the Chinese community in Spain? For example, Weibo, Wechat. If so, what are they used for? Does it have a specific social purpose? Do they announce acts of the Chinese community? Do the relationships reinforce?
- Are there Chinese associations in Spain? For example, cultural, economic, sports associations?
- What role do Chinese schools play? Who learn Chinese: Chinese children or Spanish citizens?
- What is the role of interpreters or intercultural mediation related to public services in the destination country?
- What is the role of the Confucius Institute in favoring relations between China and Spain?

c. Questions about the media literacy level through the consumption of these products

- What media products do they use? Why do they choose these products?
- How is their Spanish language skill? How do they see their integration into the host society?

- Do they also consume Spanish media at the same time? If so, what news do they concern?
- How is the digital consumption situation? Do they have easy and handy access to the internet, social media and online news? Are there a difference gathering information back in the days comparing to the digital era?
- Do they double check information while doubts occur? For example, if it appears misinformation, fake news and rumor, is it common in double checking the information?
- Do the ethnic media serve in the language education to the younger generation?

1.4 Hypothesis

a. Hypothesis about the structure and behavior of the Chinese community in Spain

- The auto-organization of the Chinese community in Spain evaluated and developed using the ICT the mass communication, while before the popularization of Internet, the auto-organized level was merely the association
- The creation and existence of the closed mass communication network in the language Chinese and for the Chinese community in Spain make the integration to the Spanish society even more difficult
- The structure is self-satisfied with different functions that serve different targeted groups in the community according to their profile

b. Hypothesis about Chinese language ethnic newspaper of the Chinese community in Spain

- The Chinese community create the communication system to maintain the contact with the reality of China
- The Chinese community created the communication system to explain them in Chinese language to what is happening in the host country due to the language barriers
- The content of the communication is selected, filtered and specified for the members for their own interests

1.5 Methodology

1.5.1 General comments of the information sources (Move to Methodology or Content Analysis?)

As it's commented briefly before, in this thesis we will analyze both the ethnic media news contents and in-depth interviews parallelly.

When we started planning this study, there were only several Chinese language newspapers or journals found in Spain. Only later in 2016 appeared the radio China FM. Therefore, the content analysis was designed for the newspapers.

At the very beginning we collected samples from the spreading points, later on, we contacted the press and bought the packed samples directly from the producers. As the Chinese language newspapers have their digital copies in PDF, it provided us convenience in the collection of the samples. For the Ouhua Bao, we collected samples in paper and went to the press' warehouse in Madrid to take pictures and copy the PDF of the samples we missed. Since December 2016, we ordered the newspaper for a whole year to avoid missing the samples again, and later found that the press began to upload the new launched newspapers in PDF on their website. The other newspaper Lianhe Shibao sold me all the copies in PDF since March 2015 till November 2016 with 100 euros while the author went to interview the editor in December 2016 in Madrid at their office. For the later samples, we captured the digital newspapers that were uploaded in their website since December 2016. As we finish the study in 2019, considering the balance of samples, we decided to add two samples per year of 2018 till 2020 to follow the development of the newspapers to see if there's continuous tendency.

On the other hand, the in-depth interviews could be divided into two parts due to the purpose and function in this study. The first part coincides with the general knowledge of the structure of the Chinese community in Spain, in which the interviewees are speakers of Chinese churches, president of the Institution Confucius, managers or editors of the Chinese press. As the present thesis is concentrated in the newspapers, we have put a lot of efforts in get contact with the presses. The second part of the interviews are facing to the audience and consumers from the community which we used our personal contacts in getting touch with. The main idea of this second part is to

get to know the preference of the consumption of news and the media literacy ability of the community members. We tried to balance the location of the interviewees reaching to whom are living in different cities in Spain, yet still result in a concentration of interviewees located in Catalonia due to the limitations of the contacts. We sent invitations to more than 30 more possible interviewees yet received no replies or direct refusals.

Speaking of the methodology, the current study will be realized using the crossed methodology combining both the quantitative and qualitative techniques together. On the one hand, we will use the quantitative techniques in analyzing the content of the diaries- the content analysis on newspapers, on the other hand, we will choose the qualitative techniques- in-depth interviews, which are targeting the chairmen or whoever who are in charge of the Chinese associations, and also with the directors of the Chinese media in Spain (Lorenzo, 2007). Meanwhile, in our study, we'd also add the revision of bibliography as a research methodology.

1.5.2 Content analysis

The content analysis is a quantitative technique for the extraction of the data selected from the documents according to our samples of a research, a study or a report. The methodology was mostly used in studying the propaganda in radio and press after the WWII until Bernard Berelson introduced it to the scientific researches (Berelson, 1952; Wimmer, Dominick, Wimmer, & Ph, 2000, p. 165). The content analysis is a research and study method of communication in a systematic, objective and quantitative formula, with the purpose of measuring determined variables (Kerlinger, 1986; Wimmer et al., 2000, p. 166). It could be seen as a technique of inquiries and researches that have to be objective and clear, according to Berelson (1952), that facilitates the quantification and verification of the data. The variable of the content analysis is an object that could be measured and could vary. Therefore, the variable is classified according to its measurable scale and to its role that plays in the research and to the reference type (Velazquez, 2007). Speaking of the concept of the morphology, it is the extension of the extension of the analysis of the unity respecting to the page in where it appears, the location in the page, the date of the publication, the type of the gender or the form of expression, between other descriptive characteristics (Velazquez, 2007). According to Kayser (1962), the realization of a hemerography should contain these elements: 1) the presentation of the messages; 2) realize the mediated

categories: valuation, location, titling and layout; 3) media type, morphology and company; 4) structural elements such as advertisements and redaction spaces (titles, illustrations, texts) and 5) redaction units- classification of material related to: gender, text origins, geographic margin, object and content (Thuno, 2007; Vilches & Río, 2011, p. 119).

At the first place, realizing a content analysis requires an adequate mediation of the selection of the instrument. The construction of this instrument implies that we must relate the variables that we want to measure, which implies a revision of the conceptual and operational definitions of the variables, the choice of an existing measurement instrument to determine the level of measurement of the variables and decide the mode of coding the data. The measurements could be nominal, ordinal, interval or reasonable, etc. A nominal variable is used when it permits us to classify the units of the analysis or cases according to whether they are same or different. On the other hand, a ordinal variable are similar to the nominal variables but with orders between categories. The ordinal variable not only reflects the item but also the valuation. The interval variable could work to determine the difference between categories on the nominal and the ordinal objects, as well as the interval which are different numeric between each category. The reasonable measurement is a variable that assign valuations on the characters or dimensions of the object (Velazquez, 2011, p. 122-123).

All the former items lead us to realize a pre-test or a pilot study for the definitive instrument of measurement. After the verification of the possibility of running a complete analysis through the pre-test or the pilot study, the steps of the codification will be firstly coding the different categories of terms, questions, contents; secondly, work on the documents of the registration of the codes; thirdly, realize the coding; fourthly, save the coding data in a permanent archive; fifthly, obtain the data through the application of the selected instrument; sixthly, work on the registration paper or the codification and introduce the data into it; finally, construct the data basement, where the data are archived in the elaborating informatic program which serves for the process and the data analysis (Velazquez, 2011, pp. 125-126).

The statistics is the science that applies mathematic methods in collecting, organizing, synthesizing and analyzing datas. The two primary methods used by mass media researchers are data distribution and summary statistics. The data distribution could be understood literally as a collection of numbers, while the preliminary step of making the numbers more manageable is to

arrange them in frequency distribution; the summary statistics help develop the management of data by measuring two basic tendencies of distributions: central tendency and dispersion or variability. The central tendency provides the information about the number group in a distribution by calculating a single number that is characteristic of the whole distribution. For every distribution, three types of characteristics could be identities: the mode (Mo), the media (Mdn) and the mean. Among these three characteristics, the mean, with the symbol \bar{X} , is the most widely used one in statistic science which is the only measure that can be defined algebraically. On the other hand, dispersion measures describe the way in which the scores are spread out of the central point with three types of measurements: the range (R), the variance and the standard deviation. Standard deviation could be used to describe the results from standardized tests. By determining both the mean and the standard deviation, it's possible to derive standard scores (z) which is widely used in media communication researches (Wimmer et al., 2000, Chapter 10).

In the current research, firstly we are using Clementine 12.0 to work out Decision Tree and the cluster models. These two calculations are both machine learning algorithms that could analyze the data while the decision tree normally presents the classification of the sample data while the K-means of the cluster method gives sets of entities homogenously or/and separately (Scott & Knott, 1974; Safavian & Landgrebe, 1991; Magerman, 1995; David. J Ketchen & Shook, 1996; Brodley & Friedl, 1997; Hansen & Jaumard, 1997; Eisen, Spellman, Brown, & Botstein, 1998; Ke et al., 2017)

The Classification and Regression (C&R) Tree in our study starts from the root of the database, calculating the input in order to obtain the best split that results two branches each time until there are no more possibilities to split anymore.

The K-means model in our study is a classic algorithm of clusters which also contains Two-Steps and Kohonen algorithms. The clusters calculated the distance between of each data to find the centroid of a group of data that share the similarity until the result always repeats, which could be considered as the prototype. Each cluster present the distinct characteristics of values which are not alike to each other.

In our study, the clusters are realized to put the analyzed news in group in order to observe the types of news and the characteristics to each one, with values designed by the hierarchy of the news. Meanwhile, the variable of section contained more values that the cluster algorithm could

present, therefore, we've introduced the relationship between the sections and other variables using the decision tree model.

1.5.3 In-depth interview

Corbetta defines the qualitative interview as a type of conversation which is provoked and guided by the interviewer. The interview is realized with a flexible and non-standardized question outline, as well as a cognitive purpose (2007: 344). Taylor and Bogdan (1992) suggest that the in-depth qualitative interview is about repeated encounters between the researcher and the informants, and the latter are directed by the interviewer to show their perspectives regarding their experiences or situations with their own words. The interview can be also defined as a communication process (Ruiz Olabuénaga, 2007) during which the interviewer and interviewee can influence each other. In this process, the interviewer has the role of a data collector, and his job is not to pretend to enter the world of the object and identify with him or her, but its ultimate purpose is to know the perspectives of the interviewee by understand their mental states, their interpretations, their perceptions and feelings as well as the reasons for their actions (Corbetta, 2007).

According to Corbetta (2007), the interview can be structured, unstructured or semi-structured. The structured interview is a questionnaire of open questions; the unstructured interview is done without fixed form or content; and in the case of a semi-structured interview, the interviewer, without a script, which includes the topics to be discussed in the interview, decides the order of presentation of the topics and the manner of formulating the questions (Williams & Heikes, 1993; Lee & Zhao, 2003; McCormack, 2004; Rizo-García, 2004; Corbetta, 2007; Lin, Song, & Ball-Rokeach, 2010; Guion, Diehl, & McDonald, 2011; Maxwell & Reybold, 2015; Yin, 2015; Viola & Tamás, 2018).

The In-depth interviews (newspaper directors, journalists, Institution Confucius director, Chinese language school professors, Chinese association presidents or speakers etc. in our study are non-structural that they interviewees could mention their entity from their angle, followed with questions according to their narration.

The In-depth interviews with ethnic media consumers that are from the 1st generation Chinese immigrants, 1.5th and 2nd generation Chinese immigrants and students or temporary sojourners are semi-structural, realized with fix questions while moderated according to each one's profile.

1.6 Revision of bibliography

The modern scientists we are all “standing on the shoulders of the giants” as quoted Bernard of Chartres, therefore, the revision of bibliography and documentation serve us as ladders while climbing up to the “shoulders of the giants”. The investigation in biblioconomy and documentation started in the middle of the 20th century, and then welcomed its prosper development after the end of the WWII. Decades later, since the 90s, the biblioconomy and documentation became an essential methodology in the doctoral studies and further researches. The (Delgado López-Cózar, 2002). In our research, we are using all resources that we can reach in the revision of bibliography, from books, journal articles, e-books, academic websites to online libraries.

First of all, in the most traditional revision of bibliography, we checked the resources in the Communication Library and General Newspaper Archives and the Humanities Library of the Autonomous University of Barcelona. The Communication Library provides 102.802 books, 16.849 doctoral thesis and research studies and 28.406 audiovisual documents and graphics in total, while the newspaper archives include 11.536 periodical publication collections and communication magazines.¹ Using the library system of the university, once not able to search and obtain a resource successfully, the system of University Union Catalogue of Catalonia (Catàleg Col·lectiu de les Universitats de Catalunya, in brief, CCUC) in which we are possible to reach all the open resources in other universities in the whole Catalonia. As one of the leading universities in Spain, in UAB it is also possible to search for documentations of the European Union from the European Documentation Center (Centre de Documentació de Europea, in brief, CDE).

In addition, in the internal internet website of the libraries in the Autonomous University of Barcelona, not only resources in solid format are available but also the digital format. The Digital Deposit of Documents (DDD) and the Digital Books and Magazines provide a convenient

¹ https://ddd.uab.cat/pub/guibib/30086/bibcomunicacio_a2019m7iSPA.pdf

searching and downloading service of resources in PDF format. While looking for thesis, the Teseo, elaborated by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports of Spain, contributes as the database of the doctoral thesis in this country while Dialnet includes the access to complete text of thesis of more than 50 Spanish universities. In order to Catalonia, Doctoral Thesis Online (Tesis Doctorals en Xarxa, in brief, TDX) provides doctoral thesis all over the universities in Catalonia and other autonomous communities. If looking for thesis all over European Union, the DART-Europe is a database of full-text thesis all over the continent in diverse languages while the Europeana collections is a larger system of documents including books, pictures, films, archived documents all over Europe.² According to the policies in the UAB, not all bachelor and master thesis are able to be archived in the system unless they are above the certain score 7, therefore, when searching for relevant bachelor and master thesis to our topic, we've contacted professors, either as tutors or judges, to obtain the thesis we wanted. As a result, some of the thesis we cited in the current thesis are in paper format or pdf which are not available online.

The bibliographic revision of a doctoral study would not and never should be limited merely in the system of a single university in the modern time, thanks to the internet, we are also able to look for information on other websites and database. In the previous paragraph we discussed the resources obtained in Spain, Spanish-speaking countries and European Union, hence, in continuing we'll widen our vision till the further parts of the globe. Speaking of other libraries, we are both searching for e-books and other resources in The British Library and Library of Congress, which are the largest documentation database in the United Kingdom and the United States. Further than online libraries, academic metrics and social networks are also essential tools in the bibliographic revision. In our case, we are using Research Gates, Mendeley, Scopus, DOAJ, Wiley, Google Scholar and the Chinese metrics Zhiwang.³ Thanks to the institutional accounts registered from the UAB, we are able to access those academic metrics and social networks with limited access easily and freely. The Chinese metrics Zhiwang, however, is another story, in which we search for articles written in Chinese according to our Chinese-relevant topic, paying a reasonable price to the documents we need.

² <https://www.uab.cat/web/els-nostres-fons/tesis-1345720090741.html>

³ 知网, translated as Website of knowledge

Thanks to the contribution to these traditional and modern methods, libraries and online resources, institutional and international databases, we are able to start and continue this study standing over the shoulders of the previous giants.

2. Theoretical framework

The theoretical framework will be divided into three parts according to the approaches that we are researching in the present thesis- the ethnic media, the Chinese diaspora and the media literacy. In the first part, the ethnic media, we'll introduce the theory from its history, its concept, its construction reason, its functions to the debate of the ethnic media and mainstream. In the second part, the Chinese diaspora, we'll lead you to a historical tour to experience the maritime trades, the emigration, the dark histories, and the creation of Chinese language media in their settlement country. Later on, we'll take a detailed glimpse to the Chinese community in Spain- their social structure, the ethnic media in Chinese language and the integration.

2.1 Ethnic media

Ethnic media is a specified practice of journalism in the journalism outlet, facing to the ethnic groups, providing information for them and about them. It was appeared no later than the journalism itself but only been studied since the 20th century (Browne, 2005; Lazarte-Morales, 2008). Ethnic media stays parallelly with the mass media due to its limitations not only by the producers also by its consumers as well as its contexts and the ethnic group lay behind it, therefore it has not become a widely discussed topic in the academic world. From now on, we'll introduce the history of the first recorded ethnic media-no matter it's press, broadcasts, television or digital form- geographically on this planet that we are living, to unveil the secretly hidden face of the maid.

2.1.1 What are ethnic media?

We always enjoy some starters before beginning the meal, similarly, we'll start with some famous examples of antecedents of ethnic media before introducing the concept to attract the appetite. The first ethnic media that was recorded in the history was *Gazette de Leyde* in Holland, 1677, founded by the Huguenot Family who refugee in this northern destiny country (Censer, 1994; Popkin, 1989). As it spread further along the time, *Gazette de Leyde* was not only read by French who lived in their destiny country, but also transported to other countries in Europe and consumed by French-language readers throughout the continent. It was significantly important not only because of that it was among the first transnational journalism examples, also because of being the first ethnic media in Europe (Censer, 1994; Matsaganis, Katz, & Ball-Rokeach, 2011). Not only the early

immigrants in the continent developed the media written in their language, but also the minorities started broadcasting via satellite. Since the early 1950s, the Greenlandic indigenous language Kalaallit joined the game in Denmark, later, since 1970s, the Sámi minorities started broadcasting in Finland (Alia & Bull, 2005; Husband, 1994, Chapter 5; Riggins, 2014, Chapter 2). In UK, the Welsh language media contributed as the television channel Sianel Pedwar Cymru (S4C, Channel 4 Wales in English) which was self-governed (Barlow, O’Malley, & Mitchell, 2005).

On the other side of the planet, the United States nowadays had always bathed the fame of being the “Melting Pot”, but at the very beginning, due to the White Anglo-Saxon Protestant (WASP), the racial environment was friendlier to the latter immigration from Europe (Bouvier & Davis, 1982). The Anglo-Saxon was with minor population but in the dominance level, while the larger population, the indigenous or any immigration group, did not have their right to express their voice. In this way, the ethnic media served the un-dominance class, though it is more populated than the dominating class. The history of ethnic media in North America started more than two centuries later than Europe, simultaneously developed with the history of the struggles of the ethnicities of the US. The first Latin-language newspaper, *El Misisipi*, was founded in New Orleans in 1808 (Wilson, Ggutierrez, & Chao, 2003). The first “Black Press” *Freedom Journal* was founded in 1827 in New York and ended soon in 1829, reporting both local news and news from countries that would draw African Americans’ attention and with detailed reports of lynchings (La Brie, 1977; Matsaganis, Katz, & Ball-Rokeach, 2011). Almost at the same time, the Native Americans began to publish their newspapers among the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw and Creek tribes in 1828 which were financed by the tribe leaders (Murphy & Murphy, 1981). The first Chinese language press appeared in San Francisco later in 1854, responding to needs of their community and advocate for better social conditions, especially the poor treatment that many Chinese miners experienced in the Golden rush (Matsaganis, Katz, & Ball-Rokeach, 2011). More details of Chinese-language media will be introduced in Chapter 2.2.1 Chinese Diaspora and Chinese media abroad. While if we look into the situation in the neighbour country Canada, we’ll discover that the first representation of the ethnicity was the outsider documentary Nanook of the North which was related to the Inuk life. Later, in the 1930s, the first Alaskan language broadcast recorded in the Canadian history or even in the North American history appeared (Alia & Bull, 2005). The first Chinese language newspapers has a slightly shorter

history than the ones in the US, but it was closely bonded to the failure of the Hundred Day's Reform.

If we move our sight geographically through the Pacific Ocean to the south, the history of ethnic media in Australia and New Zealand is another history. Speaking of the native minority of New Zealand, the first image that appears in the scenery would be a group of tattooed fierce men presenting the strong rythemed warrior dance Haka. The Maoris became "on viral" recently on the Internet by presenting their traditional dance in wherever they could. Yet far beyond that they presented themselves on the Internet, the movie Once Were Warriors caused a syndrom of representing themselves in the outsiders' outlets. Yet the screen could never be sufficient for the minority gourp to represent themselves. During the 1990s the Maori in Aotearoa was drawn as the reason of the weakened economy and raised unemployment, meanwhile, with the funding from New Zealand on Air, the first iwi radio stations were established across the Aotearoa space since 1990 to 1994 (Alia & Bull, 2005; Riggins, 2014; Robie, 2009). On the other hand, the first commercial Aboriginal newspaper *Koori Mail* was published in Sydney, Australia in 1991. A part of the editorial staff are nor Aborigine so that some contents come from Associated Press, therefore, there was an argue about if the newspaper was "real" Aboriginal or not by the time. The newspaper started a struggle in balancing of keeping both Aboriginal content and maintaining non-Aboriginal readers to their history at the same time (Matsaganis, Katz, & Ball-Rokeach, 2011, p. 89).

The let's move our journey to Africa, from 1948 to 1994, racial segretation was spread into all spheres of life in South Africa, including media that serve different groups. After decades of struggling, the government created a set of stations collectively known as Radio Bantu. There are Radio Sesotho, Radio Zulu, Radio Lebowa, Radio Setswana and Radop Xhosa serving communities that speak these five languages under the umbrella. Later on, in the late 1970s and early 1980s, the apartheid government resettled the non-Whites into less desireble land which became the "homeland" for South Africa Black populations. On the other hand, thanks to the loophole of the law of resettlement, the South African Black population created their indigenous language stations in these semi-independent "homelands" and then reach to large cities in South Africa, among them were Capital Radio, Radio 702, Radio Bop, and radio Radio Thohoyandou (Matsaganis et al., 2011, p. 76,77).

2.1.2 The piles of *ethnic media*

Though the ethnic media have lived centuries since the 17th century, the concept of either the ethnic media or the ethnic minority media came much later than the appearance of ancestors, the term *ethnic minority* wasn't used generally until into the 20th century (Brown, 2005). Ethnic media have always been an interesting concept when we are talking about immigration and their social structures inside the certain community. As it was defined in the book *Understanding Ethnic Media: Producers, Consumers, and Societies*: "ethnic media are media that are produced by and/or for (a) immigrants, (b) racial, ethnic, and linguistic minorities, as well as (c) indigenous populations living across different countries (p.6)."'

They also introduced the variety of different types of ethnic media by their characteristics with eight piles: 1. Who are the Producers? 2. Who are the Funders? 3. What is the Size of the organization? 4. Where is the organization Located? 5. What is the targeted Audience? 6. What LANGUAGE is used? 7. What is the CONTENT focused on? 8. How is the content DISTRIBUTED? (p. 6-7):

- 1) PRODUCERS: The producers could be members, one or more media organization, a media firm or firms of an ethnic minority in a host country or countries, and the producers could also be a collaborative effort of one or more media organizations between home country and the ethnic minority group in a host country or countries.
- 2) FUNDERS: The funders could be from the home country, from the ethnic community of one or more host countries or both.
- 3) SIZE: The size varies from family- sized, medium sized with few employees, large corporations with large publishing organizations and broadcast networks to massive multinational organizations.
- 4) LOCATION: The location of the ethnic media depends on the size and the producers. For small size ethnic media, it normally locates in the neighborhood of the members of the ethnic community. When it gets larger, it could locate wherever lay the ethnic minority groups in the host country. For the type of the ethnic media produced and invested from the home country, the location of the organization lays in the home country. For multinational sized ethnic media, it may locate in the home country or the country of settlement, but always with more offices in one or more places worldwide.

5) AUDIENCE: The audience happen to be an ethnic community in a particular geographic city or region, or various ethnic community located in different locations throughout a certain country or countries, or people not from the same origin but sharing the same cultural characteristics, or ethnic communities outside the home country or even people from the home country. The audience changes within different cases.

6) LANGUAGE: The language in the ethnic media can be the language or dialect from the home country, the host country or both.

7) CONTENT: The content of the ethnic media varies from the size, the producers and the audience. It may be about the local ethnic community, about the members of the ethnic communities living in the host country, about the host country, the home country, about people identified themselves as members of the ethnic community living in several countries of settlement, or about individual ethnic community, the home country and the host country at the same time. (Hoon, 2013)

8) DISTRIBUTION: Print media could be distributed door-to-door or to newsstands by who ever from the media if the size is limited. It could also be sent from local distribution agencies and mail service. In the case of radio and television, it can spread through independent radio and television broadcasting networks, public networks, cable networks, satellite networks and internet-based networks (p.6-7).

These characters will be used later in Chapter 2.2.2 while introducing the Chinese ethnic media in Spain. More details of these characteristics are shown below:

First of all, we prefer using ethnicity than race in similar studies because ethnic identity is how the group define and then redefine themselves along the history, whom being the objective and subjective at the same time, while race is mostly a concept assigned by the dominant group, thus the ethnic diversity was a term created in most pluralistic societies due to military conquests in the history. After all, there was a common agreement of the term ethnicity that it refers to people who perceive themselves with the same culture, ancestry, language, history, religion or customs (Riggins, 1992; Matsaganis, Katz, & Ball-Rokeach, 2011). There are also several terms used frequently while talking about ethnic media, such as *minority media*, *immigrant media*, *diasporic media* and *community media*, each due to their own characteristics and role in the host society (p.8). Sometimes it's also used as *ethnic minority media* to be more accurate(Browne, 2005; Deuze, 2006;

Lay & Thomas, 2012; Riggins, 2014). According to Deuze (2006), “ethnic media” is more likely to be used by American scholars and professionals while in Europe the “minority media” is preferred. Thus, there are also many academic studies in European and Asian studies using the term “ethnic media” as well as the term is more general than the others (Arnold & Schneider, 2007; Husband, 1994; Lay & Thomas, 2012; Lindgren, 2015; Ramasubramanian, 2017; Şahin, 2018; Silverstone & Georgiou, 2005; Yin, 2015; Yu, 2018; Zhou, 2009). In some certain cases, it is also used as *minority language media*, based on the term of the language of the media is using. In similar occasions, it’s also called regional, lesser-used, non-state, subordinated, non-hegemonic, or indigenous language media in many studies. For example, language newspapers or regional newspapers are used widely in defining the newspapers published in the 16 principal languages or other according to the region in India, apart from the English version (Shendurnikar, 2011) Geographically, this study isn’t focused on a media that is merely consumed in a certain region in this country, therefore the “regional language media” seems more accurate in regional languages such as Breton in France, Q’eqchi in Guatemala ((Mastaganis, Katz, & Ball-Rokeach, 2011, p. 69). Meanwhile, the term “less-used” isn’t accurate in the study due to that Chinese is the most popularized language globally. Similarly, the rest of the concepts appear more politically identified than social scientific used (Cormack, 2007). For the situation to be clearer, it is necessary to distinguish the difference of various groups with the same demand of their own language media. Mastaganis, Katz, & Ball-Rokeach (2011) labeled different language groups as indigenous group, language minority of the own country and immigration:

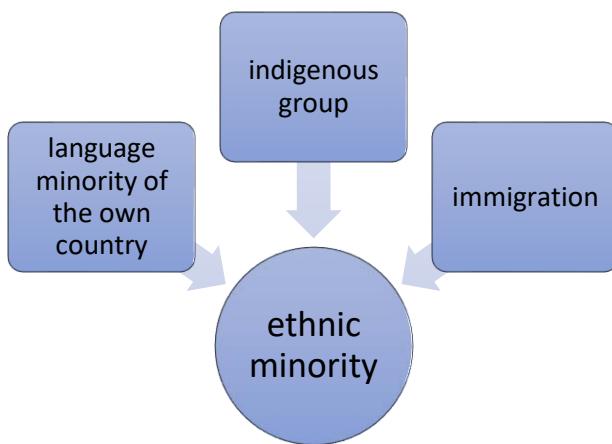


Table 2: The ethnic minority groups (elaborated by Yunong Liu)

The indigenous people are the natives such as the Native Americans, Maoris and so on. The main purposes of the indigenous media were already discussed by Brown (1996) such as rescuing the language, increasing self-esteem, combating negative images, seeking for political influence by working for greater cohesiveness, providing a visible and audible indigenous symbol, providing an outlet for creative production and thus, providing working source (p.59). For example, in 1828, the Native-American tribe leaders financed their own ethnic newspapers which were published in Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw and Creek tribes (Murphy & Murphy, 1981).

The language minority is the non-state language group. The concept *language minority* is more political than other angles. Only few minority language medias reached to a high functional level in the history, such as French in Quebec, German in South Tyrol and Swedish in Finland, which means, the rest are only spoken by the minimal minority in a certain area. For example, Welsh in UK and Swedish in Finland were widely broadcasted but narrowly printed (Moring, 2007). For Welsh, the language was the majority before it was ruled by English and became an English-speaking country. It was reported that only 21% of Welsh residents were able to speak the language in 2001 although both Welsh and English are official languages in Wales ((Matsaganis, Katz, & Ball-Rokeach, 2011, p. 87). Similarly, Euskara in Spain is among the four official languages but many people in Basque don't speak the language nowadays. According to the *IV Mapa Sociolingüístico*, the bilingual speakers are 37.5% of the population of the Autonomous Community of Basque Country, 17.3% are passive bilinguals and 45.2% are monolingual that only speak Castellan⁴.

And immigration could be understood literally by its meaning, which is the newspaper, radio, or television channel made for the immigration group. The more globalized a place is, the more immigration media would be found there. For example, there were already more than 20 Jewish newspapers- whether in English, Yiddish or Hebrew-, 6 Chinese newspapers, 2 or 3 Russian newspapers, 2 "black" newspapers and 4 national "black" magazines, 2 Greek newspapers and more than 2 Spanish newspapers and 2 Spanish radios stations in the 1980s in New York (Downing, 1992). Meanwhile in Europe, the Arabic and Russian ethnic media in Israel, immigrations from Balkan countries in Italy and Greece, African and Latin-American immigrants in Spain and

⁴ Gobierno vasco, ed. (2006). [«IV Mapa Sociolingüístico»](#). *IV Mapa Sociolingüístico*. Consulted the 25th of February, 2019.

Portugal are also well studied (Adoni, Caspi, & Cohen, 2006; King, Fielding, & Black, 1997; Matsaganis et al., 2011) More examples of ethnic media produced by and for immigration will also be presented in 2.1.6 *The history of ethnic media*. In the UK, the concept *ethnic minority media* is also used to define all those medias made by or for minority groups whether it's in English or in ethnic language or local minority language (Alia & Bull, 2005). Though the concept could be applied to all relevant studies, they vary from each other according to the different angles, for example, both Alaskan language radio in Canada and Chinese language radio could be defined as the term “ethnic media”, while the former could be specified as “minority media” and the latter, “immigration media”.

All the previous three groups have created their language media along the history. As the present study is about the Chinese language media created by the Chinese community along their settlement since the 1990s, and also the Spanish version that they created to send their image and voice to the host society, we decided to choose the most widely used terms *ethnic media* and *ethnic minority media* as they are both more accurate than the *minority language media* to the topic. Furthermore, the Chinese has a long history of unified language standard since the reunion of the Qin Dynasty (221-207BC), as it was recorded in *Record of the Grand Historian* (Shi Ji), the first Emporer- Qin Shi Huang unified the units of measurements of the weight, the length, the axle of carts and the Chinese script.⁵ This tradition has never changed until nowadays. Mandarin the modern Standard Chinese was first introduced as the written vernacular Chinese by Hu Shi and Chen Duxiu during the New Culture Movement that started in the first decade of the XX century. The Mandarin Chinese is the official language in the People’s Republic of China (PRC) and Republic of China (POC, also known as Taiwan), though the former use simplified Chinese and the latter use traditional Chinese in script, the spoken language is almost the same. Mandarin Chinese is also between the four official languages in Singapore and spoken in the countries in South Asia by the Chinese minorities. In Hongkong and Macau, the more common spoken language is Cantonese, but anyone literate could understand Mandarin Chinese easily (Chen, 1999). The unified standard provided a benefit for the Chinese diaspora in communicating with each other in the very same language without misunderstanding.

⁵ 《史记·秦始皇本纪》：“一法度衡石丈尺,车同轨，书同文字。”

There are five key point which lead us to the key elements and key problems that can be discussed in any minority language media studies (Riggins, 1992; Cormack & Hourigan, 2007, p.5-6):

- 1) The minorities need to express their own values and culture through media;
- 2) ‘The limits of media power’ (Cormack, 2007, p.5),
- 3) the crucial importance of the political context (Riggins, 1992, p.276);
- 4) ‘minority empowerment’ (Cormack, 2007, p.5);
- 5) the financial control and the administration of the own language media of the minority group.

Not only showing importance in the minority media studies, the five keys are also usable in the studies of migrant median and indigenous once they share the same problems and social needs. For example, the African media in Australia have had a spiral development along their way since the 19th century. With the comparation between the African media in Australia, Europe and North America, Budarick (2017) drew a map of differences caused by the formal political issues and less formal cultural attitudes, which indicated that in Australia, the African media are likely to emerge from the marginalization, isolation and lack of communicative space towards the mainstream media only when the media environment is friendly in general. This case contributes to the examination of Riggins (1992), Cormack (2007) and Cover’s (2017) argument that the ethnic media tend to be fabricated under the five keys.

2.1.3 The consumers & the producers?

In this chapter we are going to argue about the roles of people in ethnic media which are separated as consumers and producers. Since the types and producers and consumers of the ethnic media are already introduced in the chapter 2.1.1, we’ll go directly to the introduction of these two faces of the coin. We will introduce them from the bottom of the pyramid- the consumers- to the top- the producers, as the former is the basement and the reason of the whole construction.

a) *Consumers*

Due to the existence of different groups of immigrants inside the community, as it’s argued by Matsaganis, Katz & Ball-Rokeach, it’s necessary to discuss first the difference between the different groups. Sojourners are people who temporarily spend a certain time in a foreign

environment, mostly students or short-term visitors with will of ending up the stay going back to their homeland. Immigrants are people who intend to move to a foreign country permanently. Sometimes the previous ones would prolong their stay to permanent settlement, therefore, the sojourners will switch to immigrants in this situation. Mostly, acculturation, which is the adaption of the life in a foreign environment, mainly occurs to those long-term residents and not likely to happen on temporary sojourners. Comparing to the sojourners, the immigrants tend to change their behaviors, media connections and relationships in the host society (Church, 1982; Matsaganis, Katz & Ball-Rokeach, 2011, p. 52; Pedersen, Neighbors, Larimer & Lee, 2011). As a result, whether discussing the producers or the consumers, the corpus will be mainly the immigrants, not the ones who sojourn.

The consumers also vary inside the immigration community from group to groups. Professional immigrants are more likely to consume media from both ethnic media and mainstream due to their language skills, but many professionals tend to become sojourners due to their temporary jobs or studies (Matsaganis, Katz, & Ball-Rokeach, 2011, p.59; Beltrán, 2007, p.17). On the other hand, those immigrants with limited language skills are more dependent on the ethnic media. Among them, some are not only limited by their language barriers but also the literacy background which lead them to broadcasts (Matsaganis, Katz, & Ball-Rokeach, 2011). As some of the ethnic groups are communicating in their non-written language, in order to develop an alphabet like the Native-American tribes Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw and Creek (Murphy & Murphy, 1981), the better way of starting an ethnic media would be no doubt the broadcasting if the local policy permitted. For example, Canada is considered as the world leader of the indigenous broadcasting when the first indigenous broadcasts were the Alaskan radio in 1930s. More broadcasting could be found later all over the planet, such as the Aotearoa broadcasting between 1990 and 1994 in New Zealand, the Norwegian Sámi Radio (NRK) from the 1970s to the 1990s, and the Greenland Danish broadcast since the 1950s (Alia & Bull, 2005, Chapter 5).

If we turn our sight back to the ethnic media itself, we can imagine the very same ethnic minority as a town or city, considering the population and the closed relationship among the members themselves. Comparing to the local stage of mass communication system, the ethnic media of each certain ethnic minority community share a lot of characteristics in common. For example, the local press may publish events held in the town or city and with huge pictures that include a large number

of local citizens to attract people from purchasing these newspapers. Similarly, the ethnic media would do the same to attract more attention and sale with the same purpose.

Producers also have to be always alerted to the need of the market as the market is always refreshing according to the change of the target group. For example, the Chinese community in Indonesia has a huge population but contains a lot of difference inside the same community. Thus, there was a rule that banned the Chinese-language media between 1966 and 1998. Afterwards, the previous journalists continued producing Chinese-language media based on their knowledge of the market before 1966 which caused a disjunction to the younger generation (Sun, 2006).

(The relationship between immigrants' context of reception and the development of their ethnic media) The immigrants' context of reception also affects the development of the ethnic media. The four factors that could affect the immigrants' context of reception are:

- 1) government policy;
- 2) Labor market conditions;
- 3) Characteristics of the community of settlement and
- 4) the larger society (Matsaganis, Katz, & Ball-Rokeach, 2011, pp.57).

The first and second elements would be the initial reason of making ethnic media that huge labor market could encourage immigration waves while facing an open immigration policy, thus combining with freedom of speech and open media policy will encourage the development of ethnic media. The third is significantly important for the second generation because of the beneficial influence of them being bilingual while accessing ethnic media written in their parents' mother tongue. The last reason is similar to the second one, but at a higher level that a welcome ambience is always better for the immigrants to integrate with the host society if the latter shows hostility than to merely receiving a friendly policy.

b) Producers

The ethnic media cannot escape from the demand and supply laws (Smith & Skinner, 1982), therefore, as there appeared massive needs from the ethnic group, whether immigration, indigenous or language minorities, there appeared the products that satisfy their demand. We

decided to argue the producers after the consumers because the product came after the demand of its consumers. The producers may come from any part of the ethnic group, whether developed from lower communication stage or independent from it. It is necessary to look into the ethnic media from the angle of the producers: Who do they hire? How do they target the consumers? How is the circulation of their product? How is the benefit in the industry? Is there any competition in the market?

The producers' preference in their stuff and their target consumers are always bond together. The core of these two questions depend on how the producers define their ethnic media product.

The circulation audits are significantly important for the producers. It's necessary for them to know how many people they reach, if they are addressing the needs of the ethnic community they serve. They also need to tell how well they are doing their jobs by the fluctuations in the size of the audience. The circulation tells the journalists if the audience have received each particular story or not. Furthermore, the circulation is also an indicator of the value of advertisement of the media for the advertisers (Colfax & Sternberg, 1972; Compaine, Gomery, & Gomery, 2000; Lacy & Martin, 2004; Liendo, 2017). Therefore, it's necessary to look into the audits collections by organizations, the biggest one that counts would be the International Federation of ABCs (IFABC). Similarly, in our case in Spain, Información y Control de Publicaciones (ICP-OJD-PGD) is also a member in the association IFABC. Información y Control de Publicaciones, S.A. contains three divisions: la Oficina de Justificación de la Difusión (OJD), Publicaciones Gratuitas Ejemplares Distribuibles (PGD) y OJD Interactiva.⁶ If we investigate the audits collected by the former organizations, we'll face a desperate truth that the ethnic media that join the game are much less than the quantity of the total. It is a common problem that most of the ethnic media are not likely to join the act of getting audited, therefore, it caused a consequence in attracting the advertisers because of the lack of circulation audit couldn't assure their advertisement market. Thus, these ethnic media choose to self-report the circulation and it could be less accurate and verified (Matsaganis et al., 2011). The worst case is that the ethnic media don't release even a self-report circulation data which can cause the loss of clients in advertisers. The Chinese press don't participate in the OJD in Spain and we will discuss it in Chapter 2.2.2. However, it's not to say that all the ethnic media were out of this game without any attempt. The Asian ethnic newspapers in the US solicited the independent

⁶ <https://www.ojd.es/empresa/relaciones-internacionales-ifabc/>

Audit before the financial crisis in 2008 yet didn't last long due to the recession. Hence, these newspapers were not able to continue affording the high cost of the services⁷. As we can see, the majority of those ethnic media, probably are not financially able to pay the circulation control as they are already struggling to survive in the competition. Even though they wish to join in the game, it's likely that the intention would be withdrawn by their financial limitations.

The Audit isn't only important in attracting the advertisers, but also in targeting the consumers. The ethnic community is not a solid subject but a moving number. For instance, in the case of the immigrants, older community members may lose their interest in the ethnic media in different reasons while new members keep coming to the community. Knowing the tendency of the targeting group helps the producers in deciding to expand or decrease the quantity and territory according to the variety of the ethnic group. If the producers were more ambitious, the audit would be a useful tool in valuing the effect when they retain clients and readers, expand audience in the host society and even attract the descendants of earlier generations. The example of disjunction of the Chinese press in Indonesia could be considered as a failure of not studying the targeted consumers during the production (Sun, 2006).

The competition between ethnic media is severe as the community is always deeply connected. As it's already argued before, the ethnic media market also follows the demand and supply laws which make the situation more competitive in attracting consumers and advertisers within the same community, and thus competing with the mainstream media of the host society. We'd like to quote a Chinese proverb *Cixiao Bizhang* (此消彼长) which means *shift* briefly, the media market serves us an obvious example of this tendency. The competition could cause the death of those ethnic media who are not following the audience's taste and at the same time, the growth who attach to it, and there's one more possibility that the ethnic media merge into a bigger one or serve for an umbrella organization to survive. The producers choose different methods in competing in the market, depending which is the major threat to the situation. For example, when facing major competition with other ethnic media, there would be a noticed improvement in the content plus the promotion to the advertisers; when facing competition with the mainstream, in the case of the limited language skill of the second or later generation, the ethnic media producers would hire more employees of this certain group and increase the content in the language of the host society;

⁷ Pew Project For Excellence in Journalism. (2009a).

when more than one ethnic media belong to a single organization or become members of a single one by merging, the producers would choose to cut the excess and merge them to avoid repeated content.

The Audit is not only important for the producers and advertisers, but also to the researchers. The lack of circulation numbers and rates provide an enormous difficulty to the scientific and research studies. As it's already mentioned before, the producers may invent the circulation number in order to attract advertisers, as a result, these data couldn't be used in the studies due to the exaggeration, or it would be less accurate or even totally be misled in studying these media. In this case, the researchers shouldn't take the circulation numbers provided by the producers as evidence but only as a reference, and then take the field study and observations as more persuasive evidences in the studies.

Speaking of the producers, it's hard to ignore the importance of the ethnic journalists in this component. The ethnic journalism is the practice of journalism by, for, and about the ethnic groups (Lazarte-Morales, 2008), within which the journalists are considered as the ethnic journalists. The ethnic media and ethnic journalist are the highly important elements in the integration process between the audience and the host society which serves as a bridge connecting the two sides specially in Germany where 9 percent of the population do not display the citizenship. The Turkish ethnic journalists in the host country Germany construct a specific agenda which has the central point of giving voice to their patriots (Arnold & Schneider, 2007).

2.1.4 Why and how the ethnic media is made?

As it's already introduced, the ethnic media is made by or/for the ethnic minority group, so now it's necessary to discuss the reason of building the ethnic media for the own utility of the minority group. The reason may vary from the different minority groups: a minority language group from the own country wouldn't produce their language media as the same reason of an immigration community. The language minorities and the indigenous that are already part of the society may start running their own ethnic media due to legal issues, civil rights, or more voices in the media, while the immigrants may need information as they started the life in the host society from zero and they have bond back to their origin country, which means that job information, homeland information between others.

However, the first reason to be discussed is the language, whether language minority, indigenous or immigration. The language difference is at the heart of cultural difference, and all the ethnic media were made because of that firstly, media carry language; secondly, they operate language; thirdly, they develop language (Cormack, 2005; Moring, 2007). Language can be considered as the tool that maintains the “nation”. It appeared almost beyond the anything else before the appearance of contemporary societies, thus nothing can relate us more than language (Anderson, 1983, p. 132) The invention of ethnic media created a method of maintaining people from the same cultural and linguistic background of their communication, and even their self-identity. What's more, not only the language itself serves the function, but also poetries and songs, specially the national anthems and songs sung during the national festivals that could strengthen the identity (Anderson, 1983, p. 132).

Speaking of the creation of the ethnic media, the first step should be discussed would be the necessity of itself. The communication comes from interaction but not all interactions result to communication. The communication first happens at the interpersonal stage, the intergroupal stage, and then raising to other higher stages such as associations until the mass communication (Rizo García, 2004) Back to the limited language skill of the immigrants, these new arrivals would be concerned about the situation in different stages in the host society so that they had to look for help to whom they trust, in other words, whom speak their own language with the same cultural background. The communication level grew according to the stages argued by García.

Another reason of creating an ethnic media of the certain minority group may be that they are tired of waiting of positive light of their group or their concerns discussed in mainstream. As ethnic minorities are lack of power in their own voice, the ethnic media provide an opportunity to tell the stories in their own voice. Not controlling any part of the production, the representation and consumption in the mainstream, they are simultaneously victims of practices and structures of the media institution, their own images and narrations, and the creation of the media users. Once the media landscape is unequal to the ethnic minorities, they would create and manage their own voice using cultural products to engage public debates, political arguments, as well as forming identities through constructing communities (Budarick & Han, 2017). The media representation has the power to raise the awareness as well as the status of the minority imagery (Alia & Bull, 2005, p. 157), therefore, when the representation in the mainstream are barely existing, or being biased

against the ethnicity, it's time to join the game creating the own voice from the community. The Sámi broadcasting could be seen as an example in this case. At the extreme north of the European Continent, there appeared this silent revolution of the Sámi minority broadcasting since the 1970s to the 1990s, the Norwegian Sámi Radio (NRK). The radio was broadcasted through satellite from studios as Karasjok, Finnmark. It was an act inspired by the conflict against the construction of the hydro-electronic dam on the Alta River to impress the anger and the opposition against it which is not found in the mainstream (Husband, 1994, Chapter 5; Lehtola, 2004; Alia & Bull, 2005).

After speaking of the reasons, or “why” the ethnic media were created, it’s the turn of “how” they were made. The agenda setting was discussed in mass media studies originally for political propaganda and the influence of the salience of attitudes towards the political issues, but later became a concept widely used in shaping the reality (Dearing & Rogers, 1996; Gandy, 1982; Luo, 2014; McComb, 2016; McCombs, 2014; McCombs & Shaw, 1972; Shahin, 2015; Weaver, 2007). In the production of the news, from the editors to the newsroom staffs make decisions in shaping the political reality (McComb, 2016). The industry of ethnic media couldn’t escape from this general rule of shaping the reality for the consumers. The well-set agenda will bring the ethnic minority to integrate without conscious into the host society. For example, the American-Muslim press consumers consider that these products focus more on the US, the community affairs and domestic political issues than the “Muslim world”, which brings the Muslim assimilation to the host society (Shahin, 2015).

On the other hand, it's very important that the producers investigate the preference of the audience themselves. As the example argued by Matsaganis (2011), homeland news are more important than the neighborhood news for the immigrant generation, and each time lower for the second generation and third generation (pp.86). Most ethnic media are like the Japanese-American newspapers are still written in Japanese primarily, rather than in English, while the immigration community was developing along the time and few second and third generation are still able to read those materials in their parents' or grandparents' mother language (pp.87). The ethnic media need to adapt the necessary of the consumption of the consumers themselves, otherwise, it would lose the meaning of the original purpose of creating it. May that the first generation keep migrating to the new host society, if we are talking about the immigration media itself, but it is necessary to find a balance of both the original mother language and the language of the host society to satisfy

different categories of consumers. The development shouldn't be considered as the enemy of the origin. The first English-language Syrian publication already appeared in 1928 to fill the necessity of information of the homeland for the second and third generation and was taken as the vanishing of the Syrian media. However, decades later, as the US was involving more and more in the Middle East, these Syrian English-language successfully provided information and opinions on this remote place that are not found in mainstream (Naff, 1987; Viswanath & Lee, 2007).

New era of the production

The communication world has welcomed the technological innovation and the globalization long ago, so has the ethnic media. The internet could be both positive and negative in term of the development globally, though it's always said that the printed media are dying, it could be seen dialectically. On the one hand, once the targeting community seek high percentage of access to the Internet, they will be more sensitive to the price of the original newspaper, yet as they have more choices online, it's likely that the consumers look for the newspapers' social media, either through the mobile phones or desktops, or even news videos as the preference of consumption (Arnold & Schneider, 2007; Hong, 2012; Newman, Levy, & Nielsen, 2015; Sundar & Nass, 2001). On the other hand, the producers of the print, in case to maintain their own interests in the developing market, may open internet channels to attract the consumers back. The act would significantly draw back the attention of the customers, only if it's done carefully with deep considerations according to the market, if not, it would cause another problem that is the over development which would decrease the total benefit by cannibalizing the consumers (Geyskens, Gielens, & Dekimpe, 2002).

2.1.5 The function of ethnic media

Ethnic media serves a specific group- community, diaspora, immigration or minority group- in getting informed within their own communication system. It connects the immigrant to news and events in the home country, at the same time, it also orients them to the new community and new country, which are called the *connective function* and the *orientation function* (Adoni, Capsi, & Cohen, 2006). Ethnic media also vary from country to country, but it's sometimes likely to lose the balance to one of the two functions. For example, a survey in Los Angeles the ethnic press of the Chinese, Korean and Spanish-language communities focus mostly in the homeland, similarly, a survey in Germany concerning the Turkish, Italian and Russo-German also found that the ethnic

media did not provide sufficient information of the host society (Lin, Song, & Ball-Rokeach, 2010; Matsaganis, Katz, & Ball-Rokeach, 2011).

Matsaganis, Katz, & Ball-Rokeach (2007) pointed out five main functions of ethnic media: 1) Understanding what is happening in the settlement community; 2) Finding jobs; 3) Understanding their rights; 4) Connecting to immigrants with similar experiences; 5) Keeping up with developments in the home country and community.

Due to the language barrier, many recent immigrants couldn't understand the news or information in the language of the host country clearly, therefore, they needed source to understand the news, information and events, therefore, the ethnic media that translated the news of the mainstream of the host society served this function. Speaking of the function of finding jobs, as it's already argued before, except the professional immigrants who may already manage the language of the host society and more likely to obtain a job before the arrival, the rest of the immigrants that are probably lack of the skill of the foreign language or are even not well literate in their own language nor having the access to the host society, tend to seek a method among the own ethnic group in earning the life. Furthermore, the latter wouldn't know the legacy or rights while they barely know a bit of information of the host society as a stranger to it. When unfaithful and injustice happen to them, it's likely that they don't know that they could protect themselves using their rights. Due to the high possibility of labor and legal issues that happen to the recent immigrants, it's considered necessary that they understand their rights throughout the only method that they can access to their own community.

And what if the content that a language minority or any ethnic group is looking for doesn't come out in the mainstream? For example, the births, deaths, marriages and other events of a certain group? The ethnic media serves as a brick to fill the blank of these contents for the matching group. It's suspected in Spain that the Chinese immigrants don't end up in the cemetery but in the Chinese restaurants due to the lack of knowledge of this community and the lack of information of related events of it that don't ever appear in the mainstream sources (Villarino, 2012). Once the brick is formatted by both sides, in other words, the more collaborated between the ethnicity and mainstream, the less misunderstanding would occur. As a result, in similar cases, the representation of the ethnic minorities, whether indigenous, language minorities or immigrants in the mainstream would contribute to the empathy and better coexistence environment to both, specially occurs

when the cultural differences are huge. For example, the indigenous Maoris in Aotearoa are not being entirely understood until the film version and the novel of Once Were Warriors which presented the life of urban Maori families which led the public get to know the warrior past of the Maori tradition. Each version presented the influential and unescapable angle of the Maori stereotype which brought an enormous shock in the society which led to general discussion and later common understanding. However, another novel The Bone People didn't attract that much attention due to the less controversy in the representation (Alia & Bull, 2005). Therefore, it is important that the mainstream taking seriously the ethnic minorities outlets, even the outlets would bring massive shocks in short term, it's beneficial which lead to the co-understanding between both the ethnicity and the social environment in long term.

Speaking of longer term, as it's already mentioned in the chapter of the reason of the production of ethnic media, encouraging children of being bilingual is also a main function of it. The intercultural interacts help immigrants "stand with both legs in both cultures", and after all, result positively that let the immigrants having "more than two legs to stand on" thanks to the high adaption of both cultures (Gaski, 1997). As it's already mentioned, the second generation can easily access to the information in the language of the host society, while accessing to the resources in their parents' mother tongue which contributes beneficially to their future. The third and the fourth generation of an immigrant family may have already experienced the language shift. Therefore, the ethnic media serve as a maintenance tool of the mother language of the antecedents and also as a cultural teacher. For example, Bollywood and ethnic media served in the Indian American families and the Latin-American *telenovelas* watched by the Mexican American teenagers both were considered as cultural teachers that taught the descendants of their cultures of origin (Matsaganis, Katz, & Ball-Rokeach, 2011, p. 83-84).

Furthermore, the language becomes symbolic in telling the identity. Another example, both the Russian immigrants and Israeli Arabs in Israel are active consumers of communications while the members of the former seek a higher education level comparing to the latter, though the two communities happen to develop to the same size. Unlike the other functions that are consequences of building the ethnic media, the function of strengthening the self-identity could be considered as an intentional and voluntary act from the ethnic minority group. Those who appear to have the strongest Israel identity are those adapters and dualists, then followed by the separatists. The case

study demonstrates that both the Russian immigrants and Israeli Arabs who consume mainly the majority media reveal a stronger majority identity meanwhile the consumption of their native language media prevents them from defining them as Israelis. However, those who mainly consume the media in their mother language happen to develop a stronger minority identity. (Adoni, Caspi & Cohen, 2006).

Nowadays, as social media is going trendy and necessary, it enforced the functions of traditional ethnic media. Dekker & Engbersen (2014) summarized four functions of social media in facilitating migration: 1) enhancing the possibilities of maintaining connections with family and friends; 2) addressing weak ties which are relevant of processing the migration and integration; 3) becoming a new infrastructure consisting weak bonds; 4) offering a rich amount of unofficial insider resource of migration. They can also be categorized as connective function and orientation function thus more effectively and widely. Furthermore, thanks to the development of the social media, it allows the immigrants to combine the two dimensions of media in their own language- either the homeland media or the ethnic media- to construct a panoramic view. It also strengthens the construction of self-identity in the case of the Chinese immigrants in New Zealand. The consumption of online homeland media serves as a potent factor in building the identity while the consumption of online ethnic media helps to reconstruct the identity of ‘being Chinese’ (Yin, 2015).

2.1.6 Ethnic media VS. Mainstream

Though ethnic media serves ethnic communities or minorities, it shouldn’t be considered as the opposite side of the mainstream. The discussion of ethnic media and mainstream shouldn’t merely be limited to their diverse media forms, it wouldn’t be significant if not analyzed in the contrapuntal relationship not only to each other but also to the consumers (Silverstone & Georgiou, 2005). Traditional studies tend to discuss the relationship between mass media and ethnic media in this way. The mainstream always tends to ignore the contribution of the ethnic group or present the social problems they bring to the host society (Riggins, 1992). As cited by Alia & Bull (2005, p.6):

“‘We’ are the ‘real’ culture. ‘They’ are ‘ethnic’”.

Thanks to the help of the media, the ethnic minorities were symbolically constructed as filthy criminals (Douglas, 1992). The more obvious is the media stereotyping that the mainstream is demonstrated, the liberating potential trend is likely to played down. The ethnic minorities have shown extraordinary elasticity facing generations of alienation from media production (Alia & Bull, 2005, Chapter 5). What's more, ethnic minorities provided a satisfying scapegoat for the mainstream to social problems. For example, in Aotearoa, New Zealand, the mainstream blamed the Maoris for weakening the economy and raising the unemployment in the 1990s (Alia & Bull, 2005, p. 17) Then there appears the dilemma that the mainstream always tend to demonstrate a stereotypical and negative image of the ethnic minorities while the latter are making effort to represent the diverse and positive perspectives of themselves (Ramasubramanian, 2017). The representation of the mainstream of the minority groups' outlet could cause two faces: the first could raise the awareness of the minority group, and the second could raise the status of the imagery. Always driven by the profit, the latter face tends to sit at the dominant position. If we look at the example of newspapers, many newspaper readers wouldn't care beyond the headlines which are seldom written by the very same journalist that investigated and wrote the story, therefore, there appears less accuracy in the headline and, tabloids could mess the situation even worse than others. As a result, the misunderstanding between the mainstream and the ethnic minority could get even strengthened by the misleading of the headlines as well(Alia & Bull, 2005). Fortunately, unlike other ethnic minority groups that suffered from discrimination and marginalization, the Chinese community has escaped from being the "imputed filth". The community followed a "reverse trend" that it was framed as "the yellow fever" before their arrival to the Western countries, however, their stereotype changed to a "model community" after the arrival at the host countries due to the hardworking and silence behavior (Alia & Bull, 2005, pp. 17–18). As a result of the reverse trend of stereotype, the ethnic media produced by the Chinese community had not that much of necessity of defending themselves by creating the media to fight against the mainstream comparing to the global trend of the creation of ethnic media, but still, certain cases would occur facing the stereotyping of the mainstream. For example, the Chinese community in the western value are drawn as so called "model community" but back to Asia, especially Southwest Asia, due to historical and political reasons, this community have suffered the same struggles as the other ones (Hoon, 2013; Sun, 2006).

At the same time, as argued Budarick & Han (2017), the minorities are far from merely passive victims being stereotyped by the media. The relationship between these two doesn't end at the commercial and public broadcasting sectors (p.3). Thanks to the process of globalization, if we look at it the other way around, it's not hard to find that that decades after putting the ethnic media and the mainstream in opposite sides, the minorities are presenting their own images and voices in mainstream more actively than before, while creating and controlling media in their language or community at the same time. As it's said in the old Chinese Slang "Xiaohe the very same person contributes either to the success or to the failure"⁸, the language still sits at the core of the whole competition of the mainstream and the ethnic media. Therefore, mainstream could show dangers but also opportunities for empowerment at the same time to the minority group (Alia & Bull, 2005). As it's argued that because of the very same reason that the ethnic media was created, it's obvious that the ethnic media provided a bridge that connects the ethnic minority group to the host society in their language of learning news, activities, events and so on from the "translated mainstream".

Meanwhile, the portion of the consumption of either the mainstream or the ethnic media depend on the communities themselves as well, and it's very likely that different minority communities show diverse consumption habits within the same country. In the case study of the immigrant communities in Israel showed that the one of the most affective aspect of the consumption to the minority audiences was the language that appears in the media, may that be the language of the majority or of the minority or both. The management of several languages could affect how media content would be accepted or received by the immigrants, therefore affect the building of identities, the integration and the segregation. Most of the Veteran Jewish Israelis prefer consume mainly the Hebrew media comparing to the Russian immigrants and Israeli Arabs who prefer the resources in their own language even they don't totally reject the Hebrew media (Adoni, Caspi & Cohen, 2006).

On the other hand, mainstream receive few resources from the ethnic minority groups themselves, therefore, the mainstream consumers wouldn't be able to get a full knowledge of the ethnic minority groups from the mainstream so that they would be biased by merely consuming it (Alia & Bull, 2005, p. 11). Or due to the lack of the knowledge of these groups, the mainstream would ignore some of the issues that are highly discussed by the ethnic minority groups (Browne, 2005; Budarick & Han, 2017). Therefore, the more that the mainstream covers ethnic minority outlets,

⁸ 成也萧何败也萧何，《史记·淮阴侯列传》

the less possible that appears ethnic media in term of filling the gap of the representation and image, and vice versa.

In this study, we consider the ethnic media as a method for the immigration to get closer to the mainstream with a more acceptable way for themselves. Moving our sights to the northerner countries in Europe, while in Greenland, the Danish broadcast was in the controlling position but not within long term, the Kalaallit, known as the Greenlandic indigenous people became involved in the programmes. By 1950s, the radio were broadcasted in both Danish and Greenlandic. Later, the radio channel Kalaallit-Nunaata Radioa (KNR, Greenland's national public broadcaster) collaborated with various other foreign channels throughout the north Europe. (Alia & Bull, 2005; Riggins, 2014, Chapter 2). The coexistence of the mainstream and minority language not only benefits the establishment of the nation, but also contributed to the neighbour area that cover the same minority language. Furthermore, the example shown us that the positive production and representation of the ethnicity would receive beneficial results not only financially but as well as socially.

Meanwhile, in some cases, ethnic media and mainstream are not always like water and oil but combining each other in a harmonic way. *Persembe*, a Turkish language insert in *Die Tageszeitung*, a German weekly newspaper published in Berlin. *Persembe* chronicled the news of the German-Turkish community and argued for social rights, education, access to jobs and other opportunities. Though it only lasted from 2000 to 2002, it was significantly important for the history of the combination of ethnic media and mainstream. *Persembe* provided a supplement in the mainstream so that the host society members at least had a weekly reminder of the existence and rights of the Turkish community around themselves (Matsaganis, Katz, & Ball-Rokeach, 2011, p. 79,80). Different from the example of Danish and Greenlandic broadcasts- after all, the minorities are original members of the society- the immigrants like Turkish community in German faced more difficulties in making a way through ethnic media mostly due to the lack of social support of the host society.

2.2 Mass media and Chinese Community in Spain

Before starting specifically with the Chinese language media in Spain, we'd like to previously introduce the general knowledge of the Chinese diaspora along the history, the community's characteristics, and the Chinese language media historically and geographically. From then on, we'll specifically look into the Chinese Community in Spain and the communication system constructed and developed within the community.

2.2.1 Chinese diaspora and the Chinese media abroad

a) *The wave of overseas emigration of Chinese citizens: reason and destinations*

China has never been a migratory country until the last 5 centuries. As Kuhn (2008) argued, Chinese migration began to flow at such time, whether internal or external. According to Pyau Ling (1912), Chinese didn't have the tradition of immigration because of the home-loving culture. As the name "China" in Chinese is *Zhongguo*⁹, which is translated literally as "the Central Nation", it's easy to tell that in the ancient Chinese ideology, China was considered as the center and the only civilized nation in the whole world, while the foreign countries as savages (Anderson, 1983). This caused a fear among people from the central parts of China of going out of it. Meanwhile, the ideology also valued the "root" of people which means the origin and the blood bond. People tend to be tied to their homeland and family morally and it's hard to break the bond unless there wasn't another choice of living their lives.

Though Chinese don't want to emigrate from homeland due to their ideology, everything has its exceptions. The southeast and southern coasts always had the tradition of fishing and trading abroad which facilitated the emigration later. The provinces Guangdong (or Canton) and Fujian are the most famous migratory provinces in China due to their geographical advantages (Ling, 1912; Kuhn, Philip, 2008; Lu, Y., Liang, Z., & Chunyu, M. D., 2013; Nieto, Gladys, 2007; Schottenhammer, Angela, 2012). As the Chinese emigration mainly come from certain areas, the concept "diaspora" is widely used in Chinese migrative studies which refers to migration towards larger destination from a small town (Nieto, 2007).

⁹ China in Chinese as *Zhongguo* (中国)

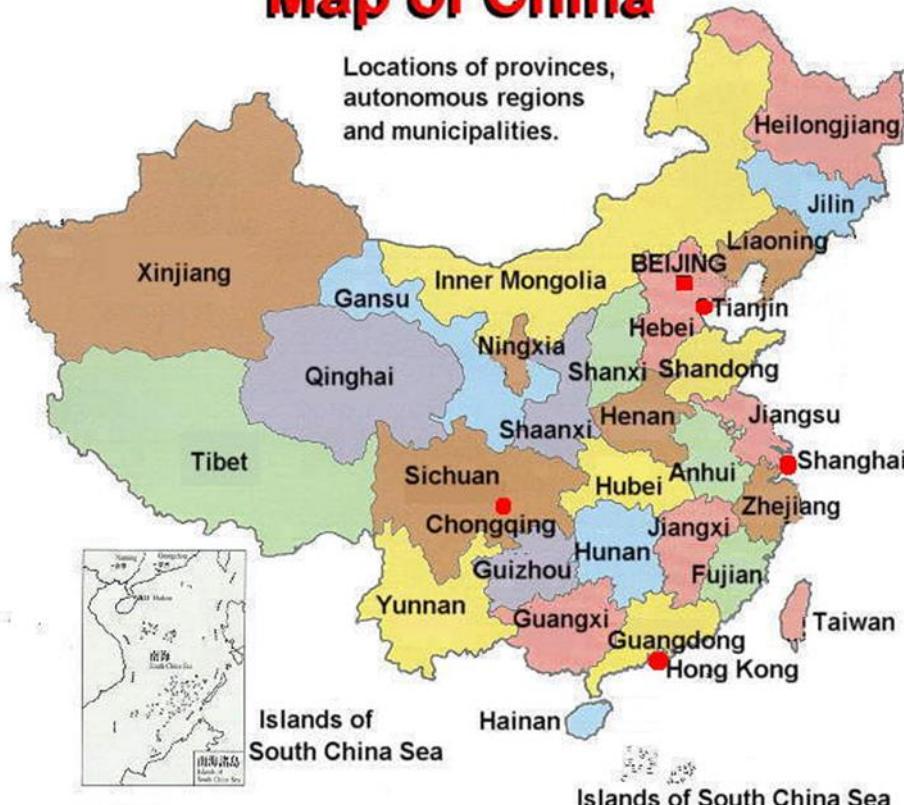
As Schottenhammer argued, in the Song Dynasty (960-1279), due to large demand of *xiangyao*¹⁰- usually translated as aromatics but also includes incense, scented woods, perfume and medicines- from the Middle East, port cities in the south-west coast welcomed a huge growth while they were already occupying important positions in Chinese trades abroad in Tang Dynasty (618-907), including Guangzhou (capital of Guangdong or Canton), Fuzhou (capital of Fujian), Wenzhou, important migrant city of province Zhejiang, cities located around the capital and the biggest city Lin'an (city in province Zhejiang) during the Southern Song¹¹. Thus, Guangdong and Fujian were the first to emigrate from China when the environment affected them, and still being the most active areas in emigrating abroad till now. Though people from these provinces are more openminded at emigrating, their behaviors still show Chinese ideological features which will be explained later in the article.

¹⁰ 香药

¹¹ Song Dynasty, 宋朝(960-1279) ; Tang Dynasty, 唐朝(618-907); Guangzhou, 广州; Fuzhou, 福州; Wenzhou, 温州; Lin'an, 临安; Southern Song, 南宋 (1127-1279), latter period of Song Dynasty after when the emperor Gaozong (高宗) decided to move the capital to Lin'an

Map 1 Map of China

Map of China



(Source: <http://www.chinatoday.com/china-map/china-map-atlas.htm>)

In 1371, Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), the emperor Taizu (the first emperor of Ming Dynasty) began a policy which interrupted the maritime trade after the property of centuries¹². The famous “maritime trade proscription policy”¹³ only allowed official trades abroad and banned all the free ones.¹⁴ Though this policy also banned maritime trades from abroad, it didn’t affect much to foreign merchants when bringing a huge strike to Chinese coastal people. Many of them who depended on maritime trades were driven into smuggling, either becoming “pirates”, emigrating or both. (Schottenhammer, Angela, 2012) This policy took the “mass migration” into the historical

¹² Taizu, 太祖, in this case, Ming Taizu, 明太祖, would be more accurate as all the first emperors in each dynasty are documented as “Taizu” which literally means the ancestor of the dynasty

¹³ *haijin zhengce* 海禁政策

¹⁴ Ming Taizu shilu 明太祖實錄, j. 70, 3b. (Taipei: Zhongyang yanjiuyuan lishi yuyen yanjiusuo, 1967), 133 vols., vol. 3, 1300: “Rengjin binhai min bu de si chu hai 仍禁濱海民不得私出海”

scene for the first time. And the word Huaqiao¹⁵ began to be used for the first time referring to the Chinese people who are living outside of China (Trocki, 2009).

Later, during the last dynasty, known as the Qing Dynasty (1644-1912 A.D.), ruled by the Manchurians, minorities who came from northeast of China.¹⁶ During this dynasty, the *Maritime Trade Proscription Policy* was repeatedly promulgated five times separately in 1655, 1656, 1662, 1666 and 1675. Furthermore, in 1660, 1662 and 1678 the Qing government promulgated the *Great Clearance* which means coastal evacuation order, due to the war with Taiwan.¹⁷ Though there was always a law forbidding people from sailing and trading, coastal people could find a method to maintain their trading tradition anyway. But at that time, right after the Age of Discovery, several countries in the Southwest-Asia where Chinese traders used to have a business became colonies. There they built the first specific Chinese trading area “Parián” as the model of Chinatown in Manila, Philippines while it was during the Spanish colonization. But Ling argued that Chinese merchants also were badly treated or even massacred by Portuguese, Spanish, English and Dutch colonists in the 16th and 17th centuries.

The “Maritime Great Wall”, as Chang Pin-tsun called, protected the realm and the coastal people for a short term from their enemies over the narrow sea (Schottenhammer, 2012), but it also provided a huge strike on the local economy and daily life of the coastal people at the same time. Meanwhile, in long-term, the policy encouraged the piracy and slowed down the whole trading process comparing with the global trading development.

As a result, later in the middle of the 18th century, the Industrial Revolution began, and European countries developed rapidly while the Qing Dynasty was still in their “strong and central nation” dream. After losing the Opium War at the end of the Qing Dynasty in the 1840s, the government was forced to sign the *Contract of Nanjing*¹⁸ to open shores again, then more people from Guangdong and Fujian began to emigrate towards abroad in large groups. Emigrating to the United States became a trend during the Californian Gold Rush in the 19th century, right after the

¹⁵ 华侨

¹⁶ 《中国通史·明清史》

¹⁷ 曾於順治十二年（1655年）、十三年（1656年）、康熙元年（1662年）、五年（1666年）、十四年（1675年）五次頒布禁海令；並於順治十七年（1660年）、康熙元年（1662年）、十七年（1678年）三次頒布「遷海令」，禁止人民出海貿易。（《中國文明史 清代前朝》）

¹⁸ 《南京条约》

reopening period. After the first group of Chinese emigrants settled down, there came more family members and like so, they created the first Chinese community in the US (Ong, 1985).

While the Chinese emigration towards the United States was mostly from Canton, the Chinese emigration towards Europe was mostly from the district Qingtian, Zhejiang, a town located at the border to the province Fujian. The reason why there were less Cantonese than Qingtianese was that there was no huge group of Cantonese emigrating to Europe. As there was no blood bond in Europe, meanwhile there was already a Chinese community in the US, they tended to go to the latter instead (Ling, 1912). Qingtianese went to Europe using three different routes separately: land route, sea route and air route.

In the early years, during the Qing dynasty, people went from Shanghai by boat to the northern ports in Liaoning province: Port Arthur¹⁹ and Yingkou and then take the trans-Siberian railway to Manchuria and Siberia towards Moscow. And then they went to other parts of Europe from Russia. There was no need to have a passport to cross the border during that time travelling by train. As the English edition of the Chinese Yearbook [Zhongguo nianjian] from 1935 stated:

"In the seventeenth and eighteenth century, there was a small number of men from this country (Chinese) who traveled overland through Siberia to Europe as merchants. The initial group to proceed in this manner consisted primarily of people from Qingtian county, Zhejiang province, who sold products made from the Qingtian stone".

Also, according to the Overseas Chinese Economic Yearbook (Huaqiao jingji nianjian) we can see their first route and profession: *"During the years of Guang Xu (reign period: 1875-1908) in the Qing dynasty, the first to settle in Italy were people from Tianmen , Hubei province, and Qingtian, Zhejiang province. The former group sold paper flowers and the latter Qingtian stones" ... "Our people started emigrating to central Europe already in the late Qing dynasty when craftsmen from Qingtian county, Zhejiang province and from Shandong province went across Siberia to Moscow and eventually reached Berlin"* (Thunø, 1996).

After the revolution, during the years of Republic (1911-1949), most of these emigrants went by ship with passports. But it was extremely expensive applying a passport, many people from

¹⁹ Lvshun, 旅顺

Qingtian disguised as real sailors and hid in the engine room or storage rooms until reaching their destination port.

From the 1950s until now, Qingtianese still emigrate to Europe, but mainly through airlines because of the facility of new air routes opened from Pekin, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Canton and other places to international destinations (Thuno, 1996).

In 1978, China began a new opening policy called Chinese Economic Reform. Since then, China began to establish diplomatic relationships and economical collaborations with foreign countries. In 1979, the President Deng Xiaoping reopened Guangdong and Fujian as *Foreign Trade and Special Economic Zone*²⁰ encouraging international trading after decades of running the nationalized economic system (Naughton, 1996). Though the policy mainly meant to attract foreign capital into China, it also led people from these parts trading abroad more than before. Later in the 90s, after the end of the Cold War, China gained more attention economically and diplomatically.

In 2013, under the leadership of the Chinese president Xi Jinping, China started a new policy- *One belt, one road-* which encourages a tighter economic relationship for the entire Eurasian Continent²¹. This OBOR policy attracted more economical collaboration between China and Europe which brought more economical interests to both sides and certainly, to the Chinese emigrants as well.

b) Chinese language media abroad

The United States

According to Zhao, Xiaojiang, the Chinese language media in America has the same history as Chinatown. But it didn't become a very influential ethnic institution until quite recently. At the very beginning, Chinese language media wasn't sufficiently significant due to low levels of literacy of the old-timers, the predominance of the face- to-face mode of interpersonal communications and the limited scale of the enclave economy. The Chinese language media did

²⁰ President Deng Xiaoping, 邓小平 , president of People's Republic of China 1978-1992, the core of the second generation of Chinese Communist leaders ; *duiwai maoyi jingji tequ* 对外贸易经济特区

²¹ 《推动共建丝绸之路经济带和 21 世纪海上丝绸之路的愿景与行动》

not really take root until the 1940s. It welcomed a rapid growth in the 1970s and burst into full bloom in the 1990s (Xiaojian Zhao, 2010).

Meanwhile, in the neighbour country of the United States, Canada has a slightly shorter history of the Chinese newspapers. The first Chinese language newspaper Rixinbao²² was released by Chinese Empire Reform Association²³, a revolutionary association created in Victoria, Canada by the politician Kang Youwei of the late Qing Dynasty. The other politian Liang Qichao created the newspaper as a propaganda tool for the association in 1903, which is known as the earliest Chinese language newspaper in Canada.²⁴ In 1907, the Chinese Times²⁵ was funded by Hongmen²⁶ with name Dahanbao²⁷, which later changed to The China Daily News²⁸ and then in 1915 as The Chinese Times. The Vancouver located press was focused in the revolutionary propaganda, competing with Rixinbao.

Canada also allows multilingual and language-specific channels with legal lisenses to be broadcasted via satellite. At the very beginning there were Chinavision Canada and Cathy TV, as Cantonese language TV channels. Later in 1993, these two channels are both bought by Fairchild Gorup which has locations in the main Chinese immigrant cities in Canada: Vancouver, Toronto and Calgary. The company also owns the biggest Mandarin language channel Talentvision (Matsaganis, Katz, & Ball-Rokeach, 2011).

With the 2.8 million Chinese in the United States until 2000, the Chinese language media was well-developed: they already developed publications, radio, television, and the Internet as a very complete ethnic media system. Among all the daily and weekly national or local Chinese language publications, the largest and most influential three newspapers are *Chinese Daily News* (formerly *The World Journal*), *Chine Press*, both based in New York and *Sing Tao Daily*, the U.S. edition of the Hong Kong based edition (G. Cai, M. Zhou, 2002).

²² 《日新報》

²³ Baohuanghui 保皇会

²⁴ Kang Youwei(康有为) and Liang Qichao (梁启超) were the first politicians and revolutionary activists in the movement Hundred Days' Reform. Though the revolution merely lasted 103 days, it totally changed the revolutionary mind in the Chinese citizens.

²⁵ Da Han Gong Bao 《大漢公報》

²⁶ 洪门, also known as Tiandihui 天地会

²⁷ 《大漢報》

²⁸ Dahanribao 《大漢日報》

Chinese Daily News is the largest newspaper in the United States which is established in 1976. The parent company United Daily News Group was founded in 1951, Taipei, Taiwan. The newspaper has eight sections: A: Headline News & International; B: Local News; C: National News; D: Financial News; E: Entertainment News and F: Home/Life.

In March 2004, Sing Tao Daily purchased China Times which was founded by the Chinese American Citizens Alliance of San Francisco in 1924. It's considered the longest running Chinese language newspaper, and the second largest in the United States. It contains 6 sections: Main; Western/ Metro; Entertainment; Lifestyle; Sports; Business/Financial. Sing Tao Daily also has European edition in 12 countries, including UK, France, Netherlands and Germany.

The China Press appeared very late compared to the former newspapers, on January 5, 1990. It is now considered the third largest Chinese language newspaper in the United States. It publishes 52-60 pages daily, with 16-20 colored pages and 4-5 sections.²⁹

The most influential television networks- Asian American Television (AATV), Chinese Television Network (CTN) and North American Television (NATV)-broadcast in both Cantonese and Mandarin 24 hours daily via satellite or through local cable system in major cities several hours per day. (Kang&Lee Advertising, 1998; G. Cai, M. Zhou, 2002).

Europe

The first registered Chinese press in Europe was *The New Century*³⁰, a weekly magazine created at 1907.6.22 in Paris, France, financed by Zhang Renjie, directed by Li Shizeng and Wu Jingheng³¹. And the same magazine was also spread in Germany with the name *Xinshiji Zakan*³². These two were considered as the beginning of Chinese press in Europe.

The development of Chinese language newspaper in Europe was divided into 3 stages by Xingsheng, Sun (1999). The first stage was in the first and second decade of the 20th century by vanguard Chinese students. The Chinese workers magazine³³ edited by the Work-Study Students

²⁹ Chinese Advertising Agencies. <http://www.chineseadvertisingagencies.com/mediaguide/China-Press.html>

³⁰ *Xin Shiji* 《新世纪》

³¹ Zhang Renjie (张人杰) founder of *The New Century*, in which the directores were Li Shizeng (李石曾) and Wu Jingheng(吴敬恒).

³² *Xinshiji Zakan* 《新世纪杂刊》

³³ *Huagong zazhi* 《华工杂志》

in France Association since 1916 and, *Leisure time from work*³⁴ directed by Zhou Taixuan³⁵ were very vanguard and left sided. Also, the later Chinese Communist leaders such as Zhou Enlai who established *The Young Man*³⁶ in the August 1922 and later directed *The Red Light*³⁷ since 1924 with Deng Xiaoping and Li Fuchun editing. As well as in Germany, after the young revolutionists and students came back to China for the revolution, these magazines and newspapers disappeared with their farewell³⁸.

The second stage started with the Anti-Japanese defending war in the 1930s and 1940s. There were more than 30 newspapers in Germany, France, UK, Russian and Netherland. The most numerous newspaper basement was in Germany with 14 presses. After the World War II, the Chinese language press welcomed lots of limitations and didn't appear until the 70s.

The third stage was since the 1980s and 1990s, coincided with the Chinese Economic Reform. The Chinese migrative population in Europe increased rapidly since then which brought a boom in the Chinese language media. The boom wasn't limited in the number of new born press but also in the host countries. Earlier in the first and the second stage, there was merely several countries such as Germany, France, UK and Netherland had Chinese language press but in the 80s and 90s, more countries such as Austria, Belgium, Spain, Romania had their own Chinese press. According to Sun, the number reached to more than 90 in the whole Europe. Though most of them didn't last long, new and better edited press took their place continually (Sun, Xingsheng, 1999).

Other parts of the world

2.2.2 The Chinese Community in Spain

a) The history

Though the history of Chinese diaspora towards Europe was since the 17th and the 18th century, the emigration stayed in the North and Central Europe for a long time without coming to the Iberian

³⁴ *Gongyu* 《公余》

³⁵ Zhou Taixuan (周太玄), director of *Leisure time from work*

³⁶ *Shaonian* 《少年》

³⁷ *Chiguang* 《赤光》

³⁸ Zhou Enlai (周恩来), Deng Xiaoping (邓小平) and Li Fuchun (李富春) were all Chinese abroad students studying while working in France during that time who later became the Chinese Communist Party pioneers or even leaders.

Peninsula. In the World War I, after the Nationalist government in Pekin announced their participation in the war in 1917, France and Qingtian government signed a contract to recruit workers to serve France in the war. More than 2,000 male Qingtianese were exported to France. In 1918, the French President announced the same civil rights are given to the Chinese immigrants as the French nationals. Then these recruited workers began to help their family and friends coming to Europe. Later, in 1920s and 1930s, Chinese began to emigrate exponentially from their own country. In Western Europe, Qingtianese workers and their descendants reached until 10,000 of population, among them, 3,000 in France, more than 1,000 each in Holland, Austria and Italy, 300 each in Belgium and Spain, and more than 200 in Portugal (Thuno, 1996). That was considered as the first mass Chinese immigration in Spanish history.

During the Spanish civil war, many of the Chinese immigrants began moving back to China to avoid the war since the 1930s, therefore, there was a reduction of Chinese population during the war time.

In 1949, with the establishment of People's Republic of China and the movement of *Guomindang* into Taiwan, the Spanish Franco dictation government chose to settle diplomatic relationship with Taiwan Government in 1952, due to that they are both declared to be the enemies of the communists, which the latter stands for the PRC. After Taiwan's seat was removed from the United Nations in 1973, Spain began to establish diplomatic relationship with PRC and put their cultural program with Taiwan into an end. According to statistic data, the emigration from Taiwan and PRC was no more than 200 persons during the 1960s (Nieto, 2007: 33-34).

From the beginning of the 90s of the 20th century, the Chinese population in Spain expanded rapidly (Nieto, 2007: 14). This period was merely later than the Chinese Economic Reform, which began in 1978.

b) Population

Chinese population multiplicated in merely one decade since the 90s. As Nieto showed, Chinese community increased from 9,200 in 1995 till 86,000 in 2005 (Nieto, 2007: 35) Since the first decade of the 21st century, the growth was even larger: the Chinese community increased a 350

percent from 2001 to 2008.³⁹ In 2015, the Chinese community in Spain has become an important one among the foreign communities in the host country- counting as the 5th biggest- though the population is not as big as the Moroccan, Romanian, English and Italian. According the National Institute of Statistics, the population of Chinese immigrants in Spain on January 1, 2015 is 167.539, a 0.36% of the Spanish population.⁴⁰ As Nieto argued that the majority of the Chinese immigrants are from the district Qingtian, Zhejiang (Nieto, 2007:15), in 2008 the May, there was 154.000 Chinese and a 70% of them are from Qingtian (ABC.es). As the INE does not indicate the hometown of the immigrants, we have no resource to prove the original city or province according to the data from INE but only cite other sources.

Notas de prensa • Instituto Nacional de Estadística

Variación de la población extranjera residente en España				
Principales nacionalidades	Población residente a 1 de enero 2015	Población residente a 1 de julio 2015(*)	Crecimiento absoluto en el semestre	Crecimiento relativo (%)
Total	4.454.353	4.426.811	-27.543	-0,6
Rumanía	708.390	705.333	-3.056	-0,4
Marruecos	688.693	680.120	-8.573	-1,2
Reino Unido	301.811	300.439	-1.372	-0,5
Italia	182.694	187.330	4.636	2,5
China	167.539	169.445	1.905	1,1
Ecuador	174.372	164.803	-9.568	-5,5
Alemania	144.953	143.876	-1.077	-0,7
Colombia	145.534	139.336	-6.198	-4,3
Bulgaria	134.427	133.114	-1.313	-1,0
Portugal	103.843	103.422	-421	-0,4
Francia	98.736	100.230	1.494	1,5
Bolivia	101.347	94.081	-7.266	-7,2
Ucrania	84.127	87.279	3.152	3,7
Argentina	73.181	72.356	-825	-1,1
Polonia	67.986	67.785	-200	-0,3

(*) Datos provisionales

(Foreign Population in Spain: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 2015.12)

³⁹ Los inmigrantes chinos en España comienzan a diversificar sus profesiones. EFE.

<http://agencias.abc.es/agencias/noticia.asp?noticia=419834>

⁴⁰ Valoración de la población extranjera residente de España. Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

<http://www.ine.es/prensa/np948.pdf>

It's hard to ignore the climbed Chinese population in four years. In 2019, the total Chinese habitants increased more than fifty thousand of population and reached to 224.372. The relative variation changed from 1.1% to 3.9% in merely 4 years, with a 2.8% of difference.

Extranjeros inscritos por países (principales nacionalidades)

Datos provisionales. Avance de la Estadística del Padrón Continuo a 1 de enero de 2019

	Población extranjera a 1 de enero de 2019 (Datos provisionales)		Población extranjera a 1 de enero de 2018 (Datos definitivos)		Variación absoluta	Variación relativa (en %)
	Número de personas	% respecto al total de extranjeros	Número de personas	% respecto al total de extranjeros		
TOTAL	5.025.264	100,0	4.734.691	100,0	290.573	6,1
Marruecos	812.412	16,2	770.523	16,3	41.889	5,4
Rumanía	669.434	13,3	676.005	14,3	-6.571	-1,0
Reino Unido	249.015	5,0	242.837	5,1	6.178	2,5
Italia	227.912	4,5	206.524	4,4	21.388	10,4
China	224.372	4,5	215.970	4,6	8.402	3,9
Colombia	206.413	4,1	165.918	3,5	40.495	24,4
Venezuela	137.589	2,7	95.633	2,0	41.956	43,9
Ecuador	131.679	2,6	135.275	2,9	-3.596	-2,7
Bulgaria	122.362	2,4	124.404	2,6	-2.042	-1,6
Ucrania	111.558	2,2	106.987	2,3	4.571	4,3
Alemania	111.413	2,2	111.495	2,4	-82	-0,1
Francia	103.184	2,1	99.013	2,1	4.171	4,2
Honduras	96.197	1,9	75.357	1,6	20.840	27,7
Bolivia	95.605	1,9	99.441	2,1	-3.836	-3,9
Portugal	93.008	1,9	89.616	1,9	3.392	3,8
Brasil	90.124	1,8	81.712	1,7	8.412	10,3
Pakistán	88.783	1,8	82.874	1,8	5.909	7,1
Perú	84.078	1,7	70.980	1,5	13.098	18,5
Paraguay	80.053	1,6	75.718	1,6	4.335	5,7
Rusia	77.574	1,5	73.930	1,6	3.644	4,9

(Foreign Population in Spain: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 2019.01.01)

Among all the Chinese immigrants, the 30-49 contribute to the major component in the community. The age statistic result show that the groups of age 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49 are all more than twenty thousand population which are the highest among all.⁴¹

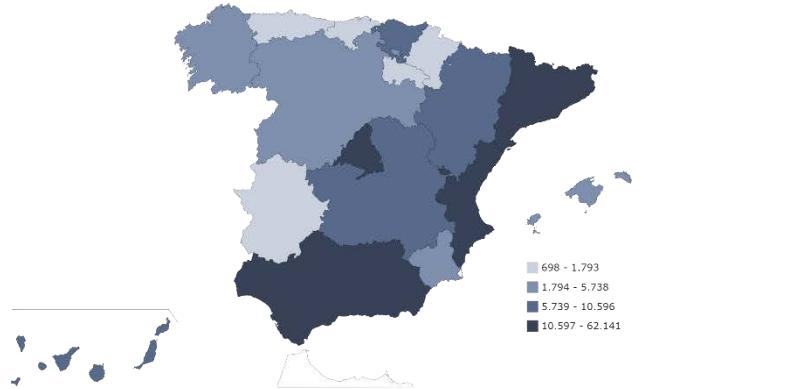
c) Location

According to the INE, the Chinese habitants mainly locate in the Autonomous Community of Catalonia (62,141) and Community of Madrid (62,018), while Valenciana Community (25,370) and Andalucía (22,280) are also welcomed destinations for the Chinese immigrants. The Chinese

⁴¹ <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/Datos.htm?path=/t20/e245/p04/provi/I0/&file=00000008.px> (Consulted on 2019.07.21)

immigrants in Madrid were more than in Catalonia at least in 2017 when the latter took the first position the Chinese habitants in the host country and continued staying at the position.

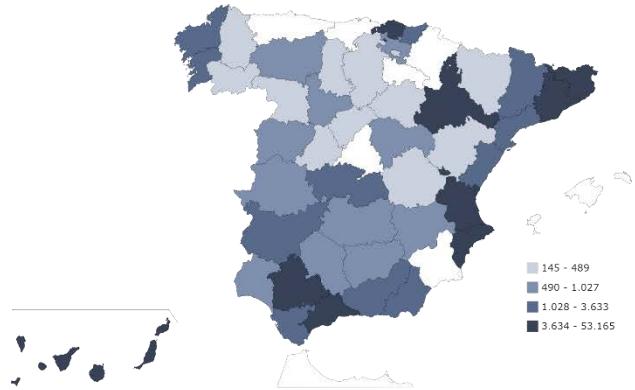
Map 2: Chinese population in Spain- Communities



(<http://www.ine.es/jaxi/Datos.htm?path=/t20/e245/p04/provi/l0/&file=Occaa002.px>)

In the map of distribution of Chinese according to the provinces in Spain, the INE only count Madrid as an autonomous community, not province, so that we couldn't find Madrid in the map of the provinces. Among all the provinces, Barcelona owns the most Chinese habitants with 53,165 of population, almost a quarter of the total Chinese population in Spain.

Map 3: Chinese population in Spain- Provinces



(<http://www.ine.es/jaxi/Datos.htm?path=/t20/e245/p04/provi/l0/&file=Occaa002.px>)

d) Profession

Chinese community are good at opening small or medium-sized enterprises in Spain, among them are restaurants, “all for 100” stores, clothes stores, bag shores, nuts stores, telephony stores, Chinese alimentary products, shoe stores, textile workshops, importation-exportation companies, wholesale stores, supermarkets, travel agencies, reform companies, acupuncture and traditional medicine clinics, martial arts academies, art galleries, cybercafes, computer stores. Meanwhile, there shows a lack of entrepreneurship in professions which requires academical diplomas or even doctor such as lawyers, translators, university professors, painters, musicians, engineers and medical acupuncturists (Nieto, 2007). Until 2014 the June, there are 43.988 Chinese autonomous business in Spain, almost the half of them. And still, most of the businesses are alimentation, textile and bazar. As the crisis affected the entrepreneurship, there was also a rising number of closing businesses among the Chinese community.⁴²

Meanwhile, since the second decade of the 21st century, many universities in China began to open Spanish philology or literature because of the increased economical collaboration with Latin America and Spain. In 2011, there was only 22 universities which have the Spanish major, and until 2017, the total number reached to 61 and more than ninety in 2019⁴³. As all the foreign language students will do, these Chinese students tend to go to Spanish speaking countries for exchange or further study. Among 523.700 Chinese students abroad reported by the Chinese Ministry of Education in 2015⁴⁴, nearly 7000 of them are studying in Spain (GB times)- a 13.3% of the total amount. After graduating, some of them stayed in Spain and dedicated to professions which requires academical diplomas such as lawyers, translators, travel agency officers, etc. Among them, of course, some are doing part-time job, internship, or graduated then working as journalists in the Chinese language press. These young and trained journalists encouraged this particular ethnic media to welcome a strategical change throughout this recent decade of their arrival.

⁴² <https://www.europapress.es/sociedad/noticia-cuantos-chinos-hay-espana-otras-respuestas-comunidad-20150219151731.html> Consulted 2020.08.26

⁴³ 《中国大学及学科专业评价报告(2010-2011)》; 《中国大学及学科专业评价报告(2017-2018)》; 《中国大学及学科专业评价报告 2019-2020》

⁴⁴ 《中国留学回国就业蓝皮书 2015》

e) *The intergroup communication structures*

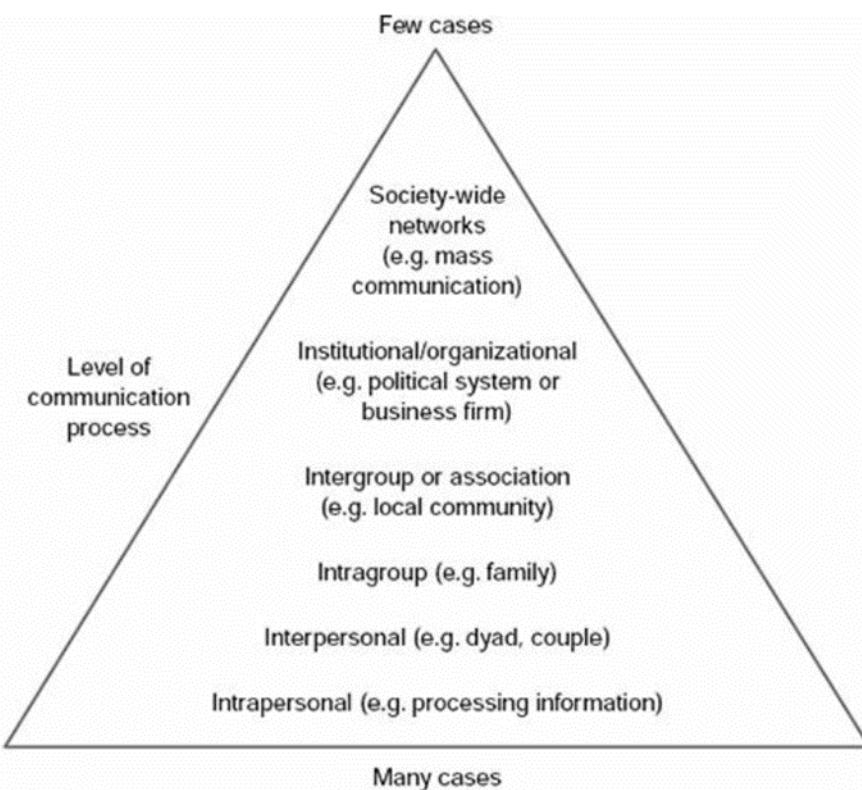


Figure 1 Denis McQuail, *McQuail's Mass Communication Theory*, 6th edition, 2010

Before starting the introduction of the communication structure, we'd like to first present the level of communication process here to make it more visible and understandable. According to McQuail (2010), the communication happens in different levels from intrapersonal to society-wide networks. In the Chinese community in Spain, as the basic three levels from intrapersonal to intragroup count as few importance in our study, we'd discuss from the intergroup or association group to the society-wide networks. Within this community, we could count out the Chinese associations, the Chinese church, the Chinese language school which all fit in the intergroup level. Meanwhile, the Chinese language newspapers and the Chinese language radio which are both categorized as the top of the pyramid that are the society-wide networks, which are not mass communication in our case but the ethnic media. In part (e), we'd first introduce the intergroup level as they are not the main corpus of our study while we'll discuss the society-wide networks in 2.2.3 Chinese language media in Spain.

Gladys Nieto argued that the most affective elements to maintain the communication inside the community and influence their decisions are newspapers, language schools and associations. (Nieto, 2007: 68) The creation of associations has always been a Chinese socio-political tradition to defend or promote specific interests of a specific group or social segment, which can become interlocutors with the State and with the different institutionalized political forces, negotiating, resisting or cooperating with them, to the extent that they help them or oppose their agenda (Beltrán, 2015).

Until 2008, there are already 2 federations and 44 associations registered in Spain: for women, for business owners, for students, etc. (ABC.es) According to Beltran (2015), Chinese organizations are divides into different perspectives: 1) Associations of surname; 2) Associations of origin (huiguan 会馆); 3) Dialect; 4) Profession; 5) Brotherhood; 6) Religion; 7) Cultures, recreates, education; 8) Organizations umbrellas or communicational.

Another important element of the community is the Chinese church which fits the organization type categorized by religion. The emigration counties that locate in the southwest of China are highly affected by the Christianity due to historical influences so that a high percentage of the members of the community are Christians. In the host society, the Chinese immigrants have created an official and legal church Iglesia Cristiana China en España (ICCE, Chinese Christian Church in Spain). The church was created by Mr. Ji Xiaobin from Qingtian, Zhejiang in Valencia, 1986. Nowadays the ICCE has churches all over Spain, from the most concentrated Chinese community ubication such as Usera, Madrid and Santa Coloma, Barcelona, to the most remoted islands of the host society such as Mallorca and Canarias.⁴⁵

According to the responsible of the Chinese church Bezalel- Mrs. Won Yu that most of the followers are already Christians- most likely influenced by their family- before they come here. Mrs. Won came to Spain as a teenager with her Christian family in 1992 that they already got together with other Chinese Christians renting the afternoon time of the local church. The followers decided to go official after that the group grow over 300, more or less. In general, the followers found the churches voluntarily after their arrival seeking for help, while the students are an

⁴⁵ <https://icce.com.es/>

exception. Therefore, Won created Bezalel, mainly facing the young students by helping them and then converting them.

The churches also carry another function in this community that they also have their own Chinese language schools for the descendants. Apart from the churches, some other associations or even businessmen would also run a Chinese school under their names. According to Beltrán (2015), those Chinese language schools that were created and run by associations, are currently run by companies. The Chinese schools are established around the Chinese community, for example, in Barcelona, the most concentrated area of the Chinese language schools is in Badalona, Santa Coloma and Arc de Trionf. The weekend Chinese language schools mainly share a building of the schools which have reached an agreement during the spare time of the local schools (Sáiz López, 2014). It is hard to sum up the amount of the Chinese language school as there are too many, while a large scale of them are private which do not enter in any statistic analysis in the host country nor within the community.

Along with the expansion of the community, the intergroup communication and organizations reached a stage that they no longer satisfy the communication demands of the growing community, thus, it was time to create a higher level of communication method that cover the society-wide community. As the ethnic media is not considered as mass media due to its limited audience comparing to the mainstream, though using the formats of the mass media, such as newspaper, radio or even television. Therefore, in our case, the top of the pyramid lies our Chinse language ethnic media in the host country Spain which will be presented as followed.

2.2.3 Chinese language ethnic media in Spain

As the concept of ethnic media is the media that is produced by and for the ethnic community, the Chinese language media in Spain is surely included in this concept. In this chapter, we are going to give a brief introduction of all the Chinese language media that we have found, with the flow of the time of appearance of them all.

a) Press

The Chinese newspapers in Spain began to appear in 1994. This first Chinese newspaper *Xihua Zhisheng*⁴⁶ was monthly. It was owned by the Organización del Fondo Chino-Español⁴⁷ funded in 1991 by people from PRC in Madrid, one of the biggest national Chinese associations in Spain. But this newspaper, or better called journal, only lasted 5 years. Later in 1998, another newspaper appeared- *Huaxin Bao*⁴⁸. In its beginnings the publication was in charge of the Association of Chinese in Spain (ACE) and the administration involved eight other associations ideologically related to it (Nieto, 2007: 89-90). Since then, Chinese language newspapers began to appear like growing grass in the spring. But as the same phenomenon that happened in other countries in Europe at the same time, many of them didn't last long for financial problems. As we can see in Table 1, Chinese language newspapers keep appearing during the three decades until recently. In 2000, two other newspapers were created: the *Xinzong Dao Bao* (Infochino) - for tourist information - and *Ouzhou Wan Bao* (The Evening of Europe) came out in April 2001 and, a year later, it launched another publication: *Xin Bao* (the New Newspaper), both under the same direction without affiliations to the recognized associative movement.

Table 1 Chinese language Newspapers in Spain

Chinese Newspapers in Spain	Chinese name	Release year	Language	Location	Still publishing? If so, the frequency	Official counts in Wechat?
Spanish-Chinese Voice	西华之声	1994	Chinese	Madrid	No	No
Xinwen Zhoubao (Seminar of News)	新闻周报	1994	These two merged into News of the Chinese in 1998.			
Ouzhou Huasheng Bao (The Voice of Chinese in Europe)	欧洲华声报	1995				No
Huaxin Bao (News of the Chinese)	华新报	1998	Chinese	Madrid	Yes Weekly	Yes

⁴⁶ Periódico hispano-chin 西华之声

⁴⁷ OFCE 西班牙华人总会

⁴⁸ Noticias de los chinos 新华报

Ouzhou Wanbao (Europe Evening)	欧洲晚报	2000	Chinese	Madrid	Yes Weekly	No
InfoChinese	西中导报	2000		Madrid	No	No
Zhongguo Bao (News China)	中国报	2001	Chinese	Madrid	Yes Weekly	Yes
New Newspaper	新报	2001			No	No
Ouhua Bao (Euro-China News)	欧华报	2002	Chinese&Spanish	Madrid	Yes Weekly	Yes
Qiaosheng Bao (The Voice of Chinese)	侨声报	2003	Chinese	Barcelona	Yes Weekly	Yes
Chinalia Times España	西华报	2004			No	No
Lianhe Shibao (China Times)	联合时报	2008	Chinese & Spanish	Madrid	Yes Twice a week	Yes
Ouqiao Xunbo Bao (Chinese in Europe)	欧侨讯播报	2015	Chinese	Madrid	No	Yes
(Ouzhou Shibao) Nouvelles d'Europe	欧洲时报·西班牙版	2018	Chinese	Madrid	Yes Weekly	Yes

If we take a panoramic view of the newspapers who are still alive, Ouhuabao (Euro-China News) and Lianhe Shibao (China Times) are the most potential press which spread to the whole country. The pioneers of these Chinese press such as Huaxin Bao (News of the Chinese), Ouzhou Wanbao (Europe Evening) and Zhongguo Bao (News China) are mainly consumed in Madrid and merely arrive in Barcelona, where locates the second largest population of their targeting readers in Spain, so that it's a proof that they are losing their competence. The Qiaosheng Bao (The Voice of Chinese) which is based in Barcelona is at the opposite situation that it's hard to be found in Madrid and other places. The new-born newspaper Ouqiao Xunbo Bao (Chinese in Europe) appeared in 2015, the same year that we began this study so that it was not included in our study. In 2018, the largest Chinese ethnic media group in Europe merged to the Iberic Peninsula with their newspaper Nouvelles d'Europe, version Spain & Portugal.

In the following paragraphs we are going to introduce the existing newspapers except the two analyzed ones as we are going to present them with more details in Chapter 2. The Analyzed Chinese Press in Spain.

Huaxin Bao (News of the Chinese) and Zhongguo Bao (News China) which belong to the same company Oulam Group. These eldest survivors of the Chinese press in Spain count as 25 years of struggle if it starts from their former versions Xinwen Zhoubao (Seminar of News) and Ouzhou Huasheng Bao (The Voice of Chinese in Europe). As was introduced in the information table, these two merged into Huaxin Bao (News of the Chinese) in 1998. Three years later, the same media group launched another newspaper Zhongguo Bao (News China).

Qiaosheng Bao (The Voice of Chinese), the only Chinese language press that we found in Spain which is based in Barcelona, but with sincere pity that it is mainly distributed and consumed in the northeast of the country, we had to give up the planation of analysis of this newspaper. The former version was Ouzhou Qiaosheng Bao (The Voice of Chinese in Europe), started in 2003 by Spain-China International media Group S.L., later taken by Asia Europe Media Group S.L. in 2009. This newspaper published weekly with 80 pages.⁴⁹

Ouqiao Xunbo Bao, the youngest Chinese language newspaper that is originally published in Spain that only started in 2015, did not survive long that the latest piece of news that the last news we could find from this newspaper is in 2017.

The biggest Chinese language newspaper known in Europe, the *Nouvelles d'Europe*, was registered in 1983 and located in Paris, owned by Guang Hua Cultures et Media SARL. The same newspaper has its different version in the Great Britain, located in London; the Mid-east European version, located in Vienna and spreads in 22 countries and areas; the German version, located at Frankfurt and spreads to Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and the four countries in the Northern Europe; and the Italian version, located at Rome, and spreads to Greece, Malta and Cyprus.⁵⁰ This powerful Chinese language newspaper planned to merge to the Iberic Peninsula at the end of 2016 and realized the action in 2018. Each publication contains 24 pages of diverse sessions. Though during the exchange in Belgium, the author discovered that the German version which should

⁴⁹ <https://www.lavozchina.com/portal.php?mod=view&aid=10375>

⁵⁰ <http://www.oushinet.com/static/contactus.html>

cover this neighbor country as they announced in theory turned out facing a severe local challenge and was hardly found not even in the largest collect points in Chinatowns in neither Brussels nor Antwerp, yet we did find the Spanish version in the Chinese industrial zone in Sant Adrià de Besos after the merger.

b) Radio and television

These Chinese associations and companies have always put effort into building broadcasts for their own community yet turned out the traditional non-written media by purchasing a license of radio channels was a path even more rugged. Not until October the 28th of 2016, Chinese Radio International signed up a contract and established the new official Chinese language radio: ChinaFM. The radio is broadcasting though FM92.9 in Madrid, and the live broadcast is also available on their website www.chinafm.es. It's the only Chinese satellite radio existing in Spain, as well as the only Chinese language that broadcasts 24 hours fully in frequency modulation in the European Continen, such as FM. 92.4 in Milan and FM 107.9 in Florence, Italy. As it's a success achieved by the official Chinese press, the Chinese community in Spain and the Spanish Company Grupo Radio International, funded by Dr. Carlos Peñaloza and Dawei Ding in 2014. It is considered by the author as a well-organized collaboration of the autonomous side and the diplomatic side. The topics of their program cover from political, social and financial news to education and entertainment.⁵¹

As far as we concerned, there's still no Chinese language channel created by the immigration but only one official channel- CNTV 4 that is the international channel of China National Television is in air, collaborated with satellite vias of Telefonica.

However, in 2018 we discovered a collaboration between the television channel Betevé (Barcelona Televisión) and the Chinese community as a Chinese language channel of Betevé on social media Wechat, which is said official. We checked the website of Betevé and found no clue of the Chinese channel on any corner of the website, not even the Chinese Wechat account is listed as their social media platform on the adequate part on the website neither, while the account really do actualize every day with the last news translated from the news of Betevé. According to the editor of the

⁵¹ <http://chinafm.es/quienes-somos/>

social media account, the Chinese channel is still independent from Betevé itself. As the Chinese channel is not found neither as part of Betevé nor its website, we'd introduce it in the following part- social media.

c) Social Media

It's impossible not talking about the wide diffusion of the social media in the 21st century. Chinese spend 6 hours and 30 minutes per day averagely on the internet, with 3 hours and 26 minutes surfing internet via mobile phones. The mobile connectivity compared to the national population is 99%, furthermore, the mobile social media penetration in China is 65% of the whole population. China has the largest number of growths in social media members in 2017. In the world's most visited websites ranking, Baidu.com is at the 4th position, while QQ.com is at the 9th. Among all the key global social platforms, Wechat is at the 5th position with 980 million monthly active user accounts; QQ, the 6th, with 843 million; Qzone, the 9th, with 568 million; and Sina Weibo, the 10th, with 376 million.⁵² The most famous Chinese social media platforms are Wechat and Weibo and they are not only used by the Chinese back in China, but also the Chinese emigrants abroad. As a result, it's necessary take a peek into these Chinese platforms to understand its relevance in the diffusion of the information, the function, etc.

To introduce the Wechat, at the first hand we'll show an advertisement video that this group collaborated with Leo Messi in 2013.⁵³ This mobile application was a chat toll at the very beginning, similar to Whatsapp. In these videos they introduced us the basic functions of Wechat such as chatting both in texts and voices, make free phone calls and video calls, share photos, articles and links in public and share stickers. It's also possible searching people nearby, playing mobile games and advertising.

Wechat is a real time messaging tool, similar to WhatsApp but with more functions, such as sharing photos, videos, articles in public like in Facebook, transferring money like PayPal, looking for people nearby like Tinder, etc. It's developed by Tencent Holdings Ltd. in China on January the

⁵² Global Digital Report 2018

⁵³ Wechat, 微信, pronounced as Wei Xin

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=st1wKI8RbGk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E5tqoJ9Y1bk>

11th, 2011. The Tencent company owns another online chatting software QQ, launched to the market on February the 11th, 1999. QQ also contains various functions: online videogames, music, email box, publishing articles, photos and so on. Voice messages, voice calls and video calls are all available on both softwares.⁵⁴ In 2017, the Wechat users exceeded 1 billion after the Chinese New Year.⁵⁵ Both Moments (*Pengyouquan*) of Wechat and Qzone are public cyberspaces where people can post photos, videos, articles and comments publicly.



Figure 2 Frontpage of Wechat the website

(<https://www.wechat.com/en/> Captured 2019.06.04)

⁵⁴ <https://www.tencent.com/en-us/index.html>

⁵⁵ TENCENT ANNOUNCES 2017 FOURTH QUARTER AND ANNUAL RESULTS

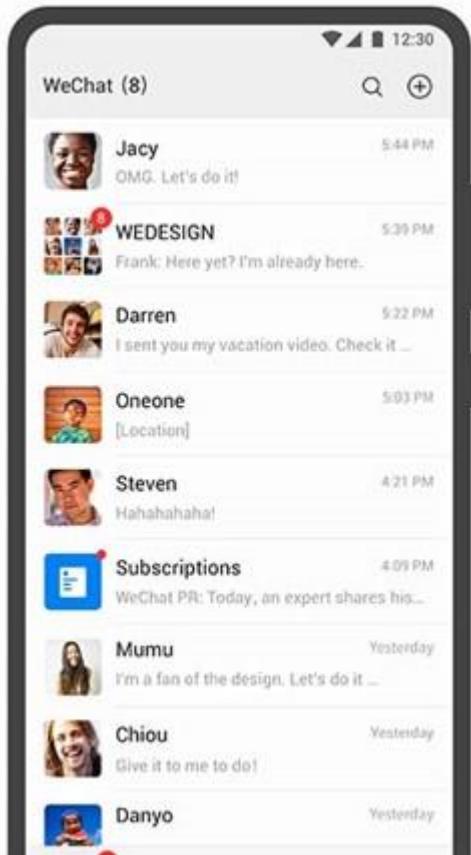


Figure 3 Example of the chatting screen, demonstrated by Wechat official website

(<https://www.wechat.com/en/> Captured 2019.06.04)

The main function that would be discussed in our study is the reflection of cyber journalism in this social media tool. All the Chinese newspapers in Spain have their own official accounts on Wechat as well as other autonomous writers. All the articles that released from the accounts will appear at the “Subscriptions” as it’s shown in Figure 3 Example of the chatting screen, demonstrated by Wechat official website.

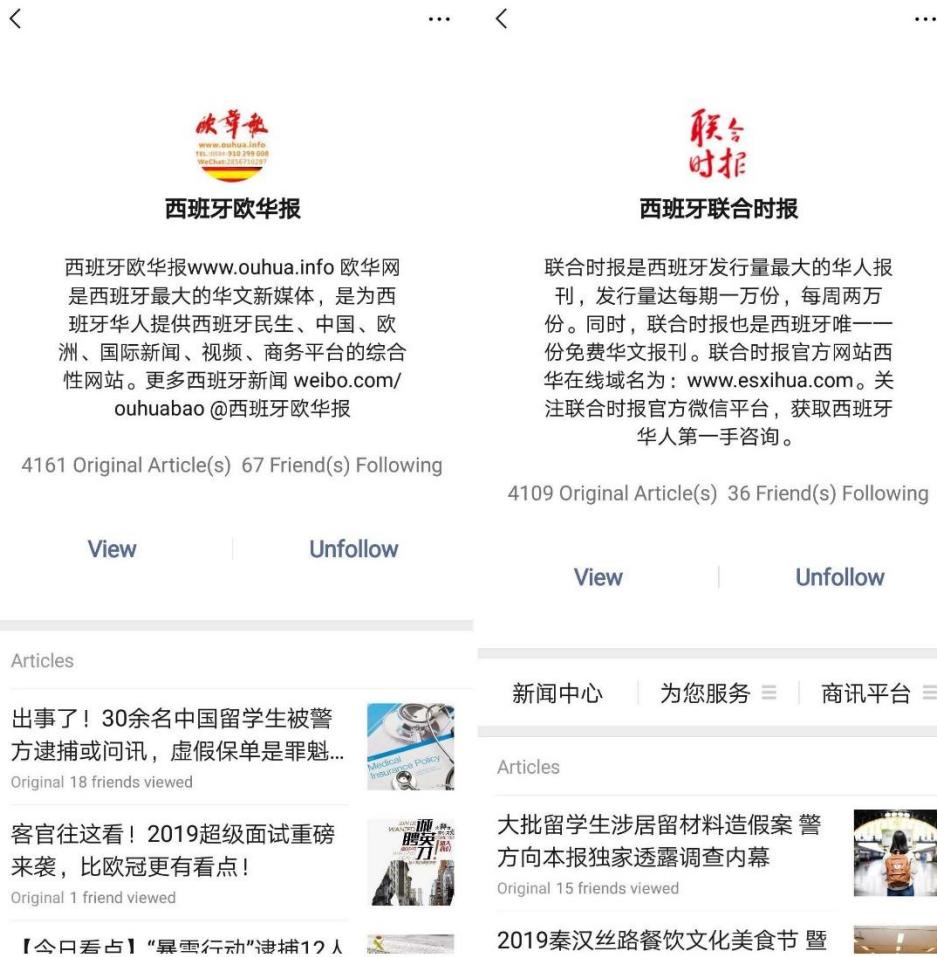


Figure 4 The Wechat accounts of Ouhua Bao and Lianhe Shibao

(Captured on 2019.06.04)

Most of the newspaper official accounts update their page or release news daily or maybe more times per day, in our case, the selected newspapers in our study update daily. On the other hand, the autonomous accounts update the articles depending on their frequency of releasement. As shown in the Picture 4: Official accounts of Ouhua Bao and Lianhe Shibao, we have a clear example of the updated page captured by phone on a certain date 2019.06.04, along with the brief introduction of the account, the number of original articles, the number of how many friends of the user are following and the latest news.

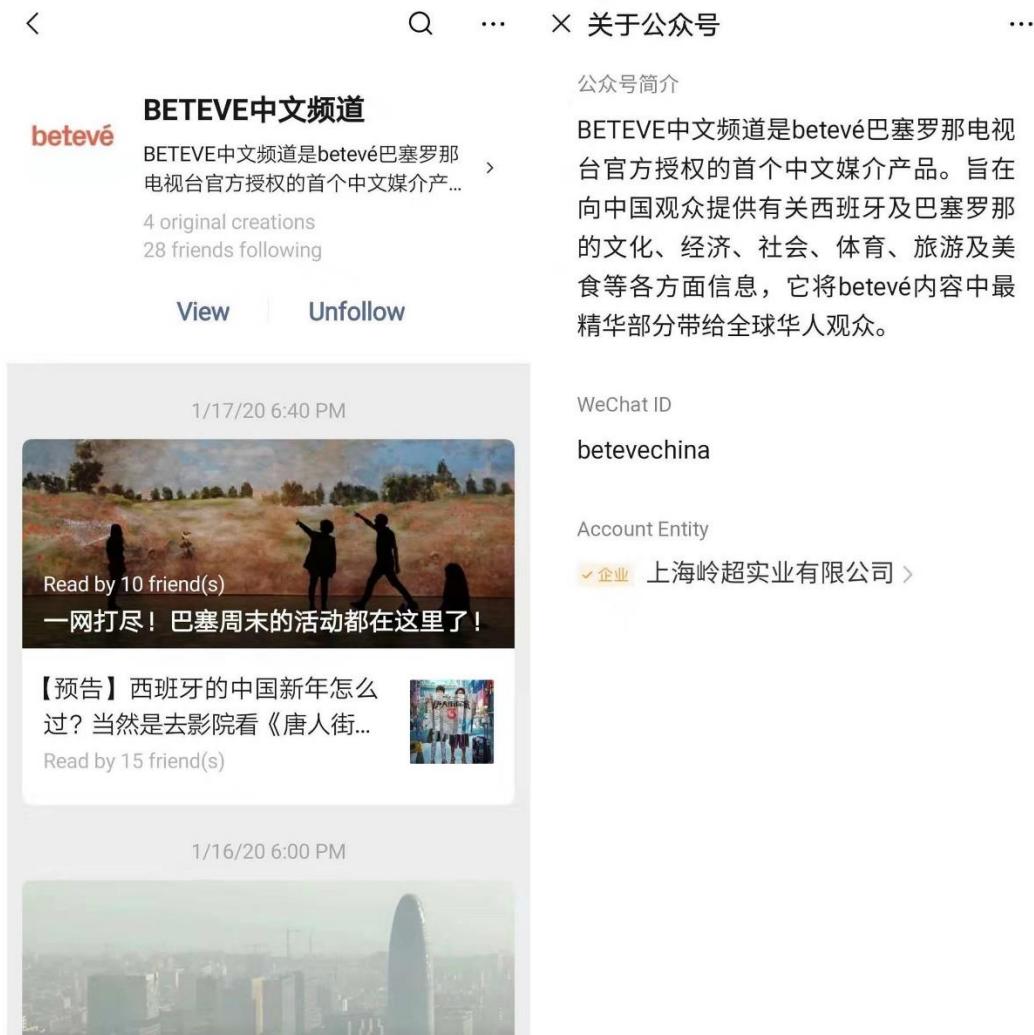


Figure 5 The Wechat account of Betevé Chinese Channel

(Captured on the 2020.01.20)

After introducing the two social media accounts of the newspapers we are analyzing in the study, we'd pick up the introduction of the collaboration with Betevé. The account was registered on the 31st of May 2018 while the first article was published on the 8th of June 2018 which is about the establishment of the collaboration between Betevé and the Federation of the Chinese Education (Federación de Educación Xinés, FEX). The Betevé Chinese Channel Wechat account is free to use the information of Betevé while also publish promotion of the cultural activities of the company Migo Corporation whose owner is the director of FEX, Mr. Ma Zhuomin.

The account is shown as Figure 5 The Wechat account of Betevé Chinese Channel while at the right half is its introduction in which the first sentence indicates that Betevé Chinese Channel is the first

officially authorized Chinese language media product by Barcelona Television- Betevé that it provides cultural, economic, social, sports, tourist and gastronomic information about Barcelona to the Chinese audience which the Wechat account ID is betevechina and it belongs to the company Shanghai Lead Smart Corporation Limited. We've checked official reports of the company without any hinge of the relationship between it the Betevé nor FEX. It is possible that the Betevé Chinese Channel has registered with a company as Wechat required that the accounts to be registered with one, therefore, some of the accounts that are opened by foreign entities chose to register it with a Chinese company that may not necessarily be related to the account.

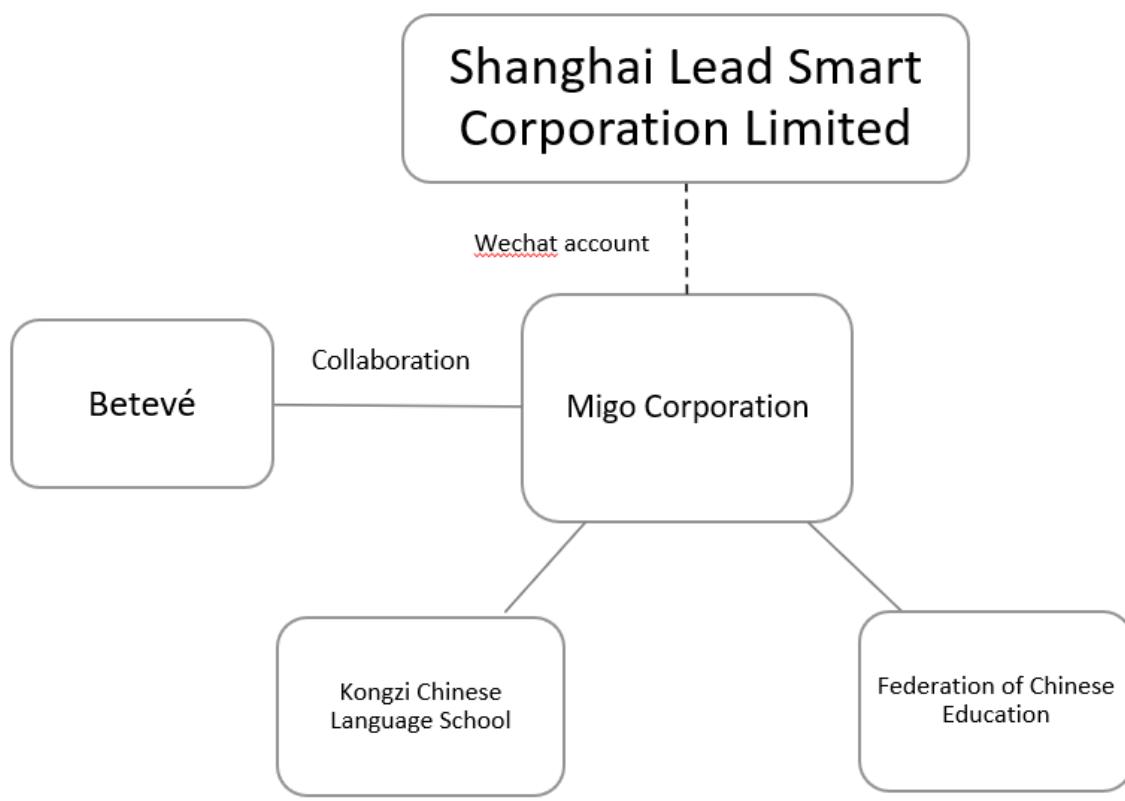


Figure 6 Relationship between Betevé and the Chinese community

Hence, we started checking from the FEX and found that the CEO of Migo Corporation happen to be the same person Ma Zhuomin. The relationship between Barcelona Television and the Chinese community is a little bit confusing so that we made it clearer by checking the Figure 6 Relationship between Betevé and the Chinese community. On the website of Migo Corporation is written that both Kongzi Chinese Language School and FEX belong to this company while it also collaborates with

several Spanish media. As already mentioned before, the account is free to use the news of Betevé as well as promote the information of its company Migo corporation. Yet the collaboration between the television channel and the Chinese community maintain at this stage that each one minds its own business without any other deeper integration.

After introducing the social media Wechat, we'd like to introduce another significant social media platform Sina Weibo, also known as microblog, which was launched by Sina Corporation on August the 14th, 2009⁵⁶. Sina.com the website was established in December of 1998. It was listed in NASDAQ in April 2000 with code SINA. Sina.com changed its name into SINA Corporation in December of 2002.⁵⁷ Yet unlike the situation of Chinese newspaper accounts on Wechat, the Weibo is barely an information platform. As it's shown in the Picture 5: Official accounts of Ouhua Bao and Lianhe Shibao on Weibo, the latest update of the newspaper Ouhuabao was in April, 2019, while the other one Lianhe Shibao, was 6 years ago, along with false website information on their introduction.

⁵⁶ Weibo, 微博, literally translated as mini blog

⁵⁷ ir.sina.com.cn

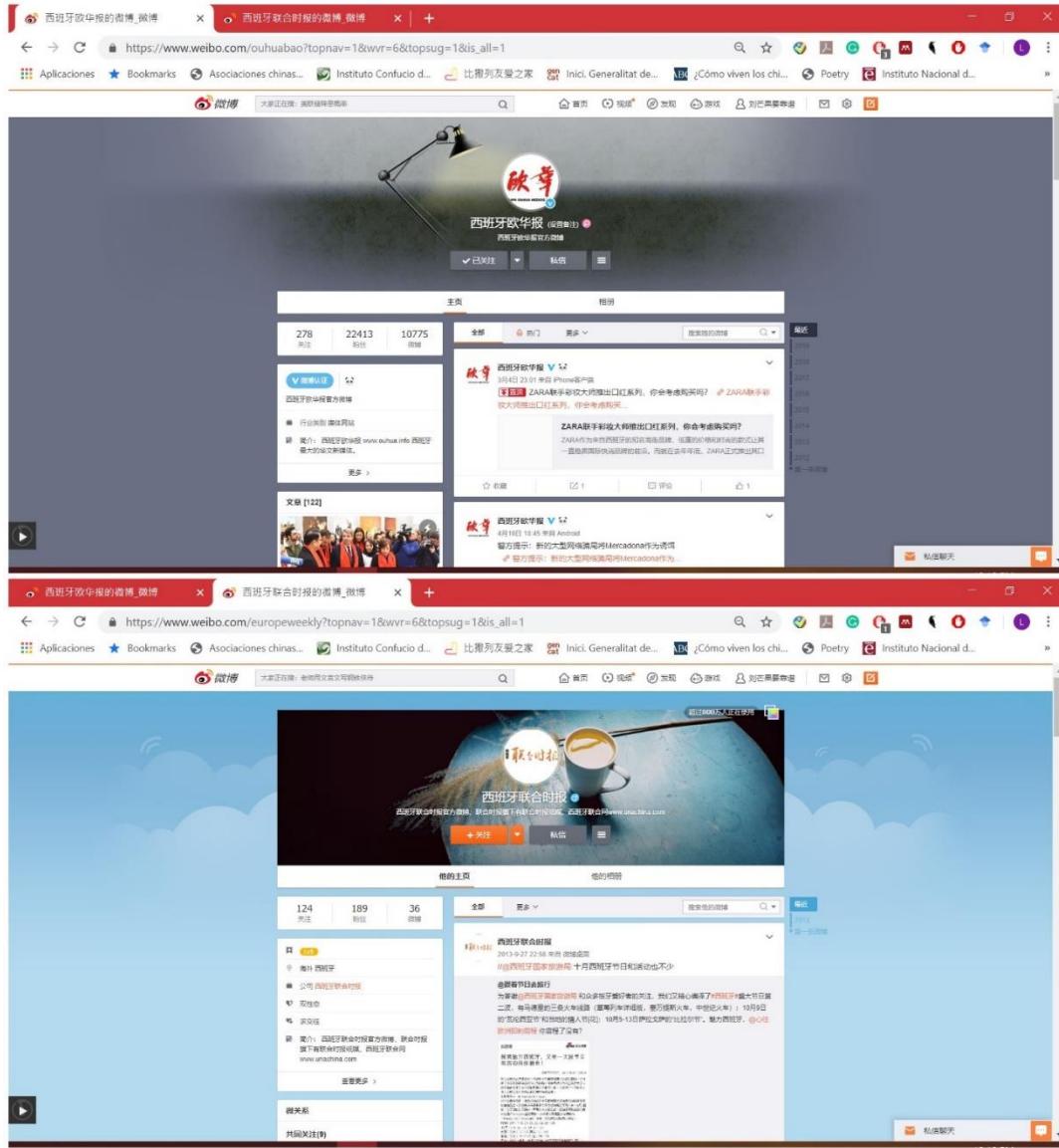


Figure 7 Official accounts of Ouhua Bao and Lianhe Shibao on Weibo

https://www.weibo.com/ouhuabao?topnav=1&wvr=6&topsug=1&is_all=1

https://www.weibo.com/europeweekly?topnav=1&wvr=6&topsug=1&is_all=1

Captured 2019.06.04)

Speaking of the social media such as Facebook and Twitter, we'll see a similar story as in Weibo. We are able to find accounts of these Chinese press on Facebook and Twitter but most of them are registered at an earlier age and soon disappeared. We'd guess that firstly the audience that they are

attracting are not frequent users of these social media platforms, and secondly that vice versa, the frequent social media users do not consume the information from these accounts neither.

A contrast example is difference between the Wechat account and Facebook of Ouhua Bao that the former one updates everyday with various news while the Facebook almost posts monthly or even longer⁵⁸. Most interestingly, we find that most of the information posted on the Facebook page is written in Spanish, which we argue that it may be the struggle of its Spanish version *El Mandarín*. Yet we could not find its account on Twitter.

Another example we'd like to introduce is the newspaper that did not survive more than two years, Ouqiao Xunbo Bao. Its Wechat account did not update since the 4th of November 2017 while the Facebook lasted less time, which stopped on the 17th of October 2017⁵⁹. Again, this newspaper did not own a Twitter account. Meanwhile, the newspaper Lianhe Shibao in our research did not even attempt to promote itself on Facebook neither Twitter.

d) Websites

The oldest survivors among all the Chinese newspapers in Spain Huaxin Bao (News of the Chinese) and Zhongguo Bao (News of China) belong to the same media company Eulam Group which established their website <http://es.eulam.com>. The digital newspaper Huaxin Bao is available on the website since November 2016.

The two newspapers Ouhua Bao and Lianhe Shibao both have their websites with the recent news and digital newspaper uploaded frequently⁶⁰, while the newspaper that locates in Barcelona, Qiaosheng Bao as well⁶¹.

⁵⁸ <https://www.facebook.com/ouhua.info/>, checked 2020.01.20

⁵⁹ <https://www.facebook.com/ouqiao.es/>, checked 2020.01.20

⁶⁰ <http://www.ouhua.info/>

<http://esxihua.com/category/e-chinatimes/>

⁶¹ <https://lavozchina.com/portal.php>

Not only the newspapers' websites are available online, as we already mentioned before, the Chinese language school and the Chinese church also manage their own websites for whoever seek for their information online.

2.2.4. The Analyzed Chinese press in Spain

Ouhua Bao (Euro-China News) According to the einforme.com, the registration of Ouhua Bao is registered as the newspaper under Grupo Ouhua Medios de Comunicación SL., under the Solidary Administrator Tao Xinyi and Qiu Chengqian as a cultural education entity. Ouhua Bao started publishing on 2002.12.08 in Madrid. It is based in Madrid with two journalist offices respectively in Barcelona and Valencia. It not only collaborates with Chinese News Service and Xinhua News Agency, but also with emigration offices in Guangdong Province, Qingdao city, *Xinmin Wanbao* of Shanghai, as well as CCTV4 and Phoenix TV. Ouhua Bao publishes every Saturday with 80 A3 color printed pages. It sold with 1.5 euros at the beginning until it lowered the price to 0.5 euro in 2013. Currently, Ouhua Bao is for free at the collaborated collection points in Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia which are mostly restaurants, bars, bazars and alimentation shops. The company Grupo Ouhua Medios de Comunicación SL. also administers the Spanish version weekly newspaper El Mandarin, which started in 2005.05.21. It is claimed that this 24 A3 pages color printed newspaper is the only non-government background newspaper published in Spanish among over 500 Overseas Chinese newspaper.⁶² Later, due to economic problems, this newspaper El Mandarín began to publish every half a month since 2007. Despite their effort to reduce the cost, since February 2012, the Spanish version El Mandarín became online only.

Since 2008, the newspaper of weekly publication changed into two times a week due to competition with the following newspaper Lianhe Shibao, but it didn't last long that it changed back to weekly update in the middle of 2012 which lasted until now.

Lianhe Shibao (China Times) belongs to the company Iberia Universal, LDA., which belongs to an Overseas Chinese businessman Zhan Liang in Portugal. The company runs a bilingual newspaper Puxin Bao (Portugal News) since 2005, a radio Puhua Zhisheng (Voice Portuaf-Sina) and other cultural activities. According to einforma.pt, Iberia Universal, LDA. is highly depended on the foreign capital, registered as the subsidiary of Guoguang Shiji Media Consulting (Beijing) Co., LTD. China., which owns 60% of its actions. Another company, Frequência Crescente Comunicação Social, LDA. owns 39% of its actions while Zhan Liang, CEO of the Iberia Universal, LDA. Owns 1% of the rest. The company's classification of principal activity is activity of radio, as well as two secondary activities as activity of television and edition of magazines and

⁶² <http://www.ouhua.info/2016/0527/7269.html>

of other periodical publications. Lianhe Shibao was founded in 2008 by Iberia Universal, LDA., after gaining success in Portugal. The newspaper followed its bilingual tradition of the Portugal version so that it comes mainly in Chinese with several pages in the language of the host country. The newspaper signed a contract with *People's Daily*⁶³ since 2016, therefore, Lianhe Shibao became the *People's Daily·Overseas* which could be easily noticed on their frontpage ever since then. Lianhe Shibao publishes twice a week- on Wednesday and Saturday, color printed, spreads more than 2000 units per publication. It could be collected for free at the collection points- Chinese restaurants, supermarkets and so on⁶⁴.



Figure 8 Distribution of Lianhe Shibao newspaper

(<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/QD744XJ6vc0hfJkKutFPfA> Consulted 2019.07.21)

⁶³ *People's daily*, 《人民日报》(Renmin Ribao), an official Chinese newspaper and among one of the biggest newspaper group in China.

⁶⁴ <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/QD744XJ6vc0hfJkKutFPfA>

3. What stories are the Chinese newspapers telling?

3.1. Pilot study: What are more frequent topics of the Chinese newspapers?

The two analyzed newspapers Ouhua Bao and Lianhe Shibao, as both serve the Chinese community in the host country Spain, should have covered both information and news from the community itself and the host society as well. We'll never know what they are narrating without research but with expectations, therefore, before we began everything, we started a pilot study for the two newspapers and the results are shown in below as Table 2 Pilot study on Ouhua Bao and Table 3 Pilot study on Lianhe Shibao.

Pilot study result

Table 2 Pilot study on Ouhua Bao

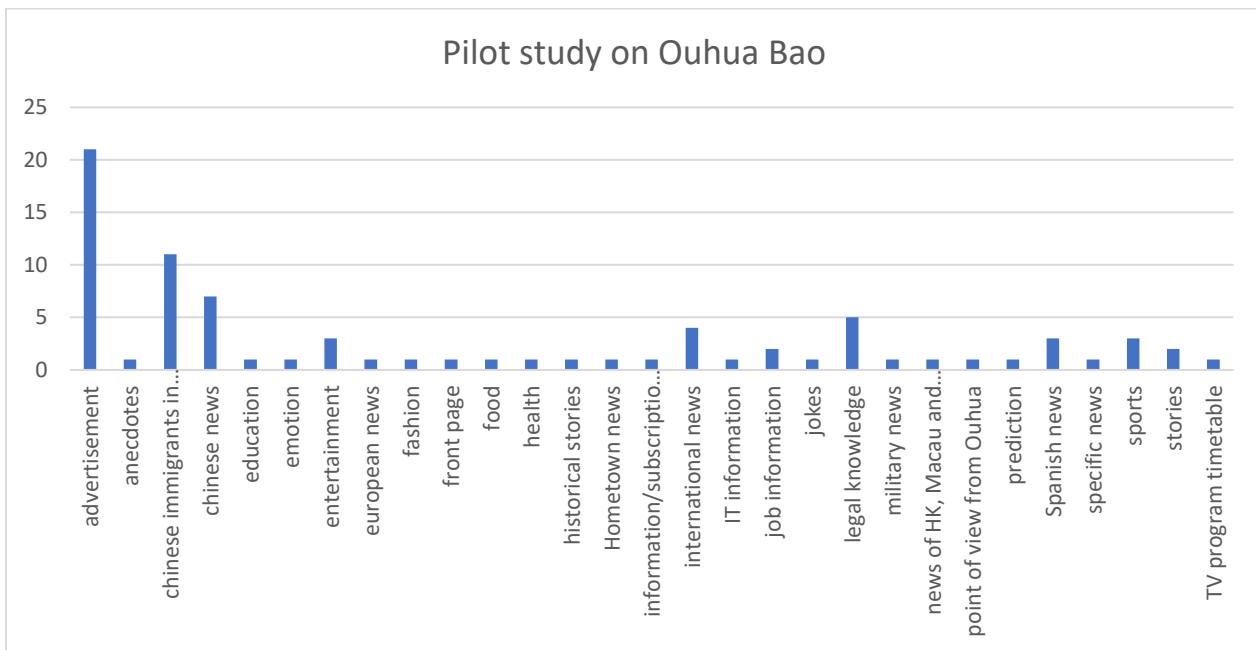
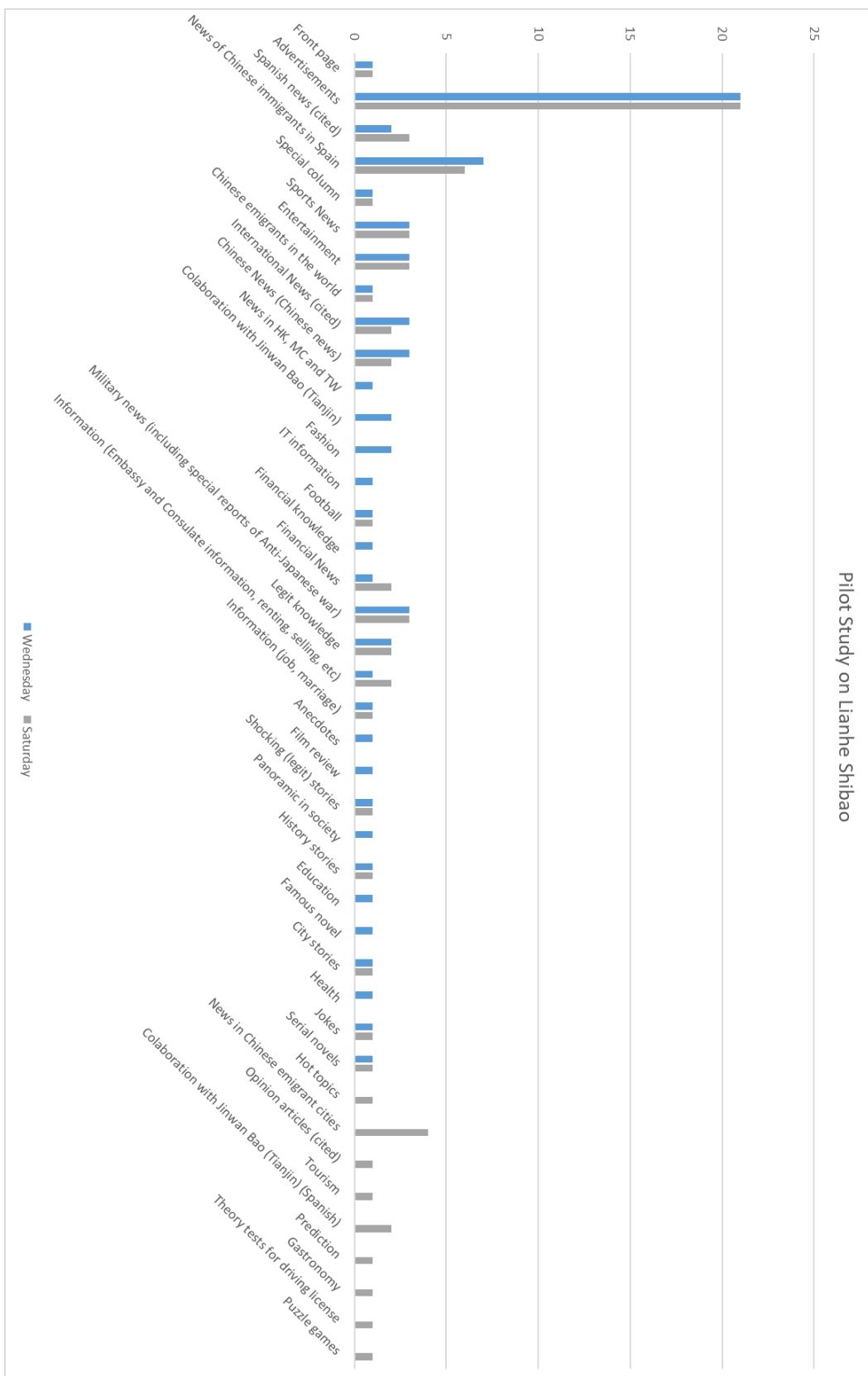


Table 3 Pilot study on Lianhe Shibao



The two tables showed us the distribution of the sections and the page amount on each section. The first impression after gaining the result is that the newspaper Lianhe Shibao has created far more sections than the other one while the sections on the two issues are designed to be different.

In the pilot study, we found that the most popular topic in both newspapers is the advertisement. The pages on the advertisements of both newspapers count more than 20 pages in each issue, much higher than any other sections that appear in the charts. Apart from the advertisements, the Chinese immigrants' news is the second highest portion among all the sections, which counts 11 pages in Ouhua Bao and 7 and 6 pages in Lianhe Shibao. Then the Spanish news and the Chinese news are both noticeably reported in these two newspapers. Others, like the legal knowledge and the education are both based on the community's needs that does not serve only the adults in the community but also the kids who are going to Chinese language schools.



Figure 9 Four elements of the Chinese ethnic newspaper based on the community

In Figure 9 Four elements of the Chinese ethnic newspaper based on the communitywe have displayed the four elements that attract most of the attention within the community which are the Job information, Glory section, Legal knowledge, and the Education. The first, as shown in the chart,

is also called the “Survival section” which stands for the section of job publications as well as other information such as seeking for babysitter, marriage information and so on. The second, known as the “Glory section” is famous for its photographs that are glorious for those who appear in those reports, which are mainly demonstrating the community leaders attending events. The legal knowledge are mainly information or articles written by law firms to solve the problems that generally occur among the community members, for example, the tax issue, the Visa issue and the application for all kinds of papers. The fourth, which is modified as “Chinese education” in the content analysis publishes the students’ works from the collaborated Chinese language schools, serves as a tool to encourage the kids to keep their keen on their father’s or even grandparents’ mother language.

Thus, we have decided to continue the study of the two newspapers Ouhua Bao and Lianhe Shibao according to the pilot study as the two selected newspapers are always repeating the same section design and have distributed steadily along the years.

We also did the pilot study for the newspaper Qiaosheng Bao that is located in Barcelona, the only one that is based in this city when we began the study. But the sections, pages and content are barely well-designed with disordered and unrepeatable sections in which we could not even take out any result within several issues of this newspaper so that we gave up on this press at the beginning. Here we attach the pages and sections that we’ve done, shown as the following Table 4 Pages and sections of Qiaosheng Bao.

Table 4 Pages and sections of Qiaosheng Bao

1. Frontpage	15. Chinese migrants in the World (cited)	29. Driving test (translated)	43. Job information (original)
2. Advertisement	16. International news (cited)	30. Law & Life (original)	44. Job information (original)
3. Chinese news (cited)	17. International news (cited)	31. Law & Life (original)	45. Rent information, marriage, & job information (original)

4. Chinese news (cited)	18. News in Spain (cited)	32. Chinese migrants in the World (cited)	46. Tourism (copied not cited)
5. Hot topics (originals + cited)	19. Spanish news (cited)	33. News of Zhejiang (collaborated)	47. Anecdotes (copied not cited)
6. News in Spain (cited)	20. Spanish news (cited)	34. Chinese finance (cited)	48. Advertisement
7. News in Spain (cited)	21. Spanish news (cited)	35. Reports of China (cited)	49. Advertisement
8. Chinese community news (originals)	22. Legal news (original)	36. Marriage & Family (copied not cited)	50. Emotion articles (original)
9. Chinese community news (originals)	23. Sports news (cited)	37. City life (copied not cited)	51. Legal society (cited)
10. Chinese community news (originals)	24. Global news (cited)	38. Politic forum (copied not cited)	52. Health (copied not cited)
11. Chinese news (cited)	25. Education (original)	39. Focusing on the hot topics (cited)	53. Jokes (copied not cited)
12. Chinese migrants in the World (cited)	26. Commercial examples (originals)	40. Finance storms (cited)	54. Jokes (copied not cited)
13. Chinese migrants in the World (cited)	27. Europe news (cited)	41. Chinese finance (cited)	55. Renting information of bars (original)

14. News of the Chinese Consul in Barcelona	28. Global finance (cited)	42. Advertisement	56. Backpage
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The pilot study of Qiaosheng Bao was chosen randomly on the 12th of October 2016, which lays in the middle of our research period. The first reason that we found the editing was chaotic was that the section on page 6, page 7 and page 18 is *News in Spain* while the section in the following pages 19-21 is *Spanish news*, which are written differently in Chinese meaning the same significance. Similarly, we found *Chinese news* on page 11 and *Reports of China* on page 35, *The Chinese migrants* in the world on page 12 and 13 are written differently than the one on page 32 as well, while the sections related to law that we found on page 22, page 30 and 31, and page 51 are totally different. Another reason that we found it odd was that the *Chinese finance* appeared on page 34 and page 41 written identically in the same name which could possibly be arranged together in the edition.

Except for the chaotic editing, some of the content are obviously copied from other sources without being cited. Some of the pages in this issue were assigned by anonymous editor while some not. Therefore, we guess that the reason of the editing may be caused by the lack of communication and ordination among the personals of this press.

Being confused of reading the newspaper, we intended to repeat this process choosing other publications and found that the sections of such newspaper indeed did not repeat. As it was difficult to find a rule of editing in the newspaper Qiaosheng Bao, we had no choice but give up analyzing the only newspaper that locates in Barcelona.

3.2 Content Analysis

Thanks to the contribution of the pilot study, from then on, we can run our statistical software as the selected newspapers Ouhua Bao and Lianhe Shibao are well-designed with clear structures. In this part, we'd like to introduce the two newspapers separately according to their sections, contents and characteristics using the statistical results.

For the further understanding of the content, hereby we'll attach the section list of both newspapers below, excluding the advertisements, to obtain a general knowledge of what content may the Chinese newspapers in Spain would publish. The sections have been modified according to their appearance after we looked deeper into the newspapers so that the translation appeared differently than the pilot study above. We also extended several sections that we concluded them as a whole one in the pilot study, for example, the "Job information" which includes both "Services for you" and itself in case of Ouhua Bao which we concluded them together in the pilot study as they both serve the same function.

Table 5 The section lis of Ouhua Bao

1) Front page	11) Hometown of the overseas Chinese	21) Entertainment	31) Jokes
2) Ouhua opinion	12) Cross-strait three places	22) Sports	32) Special reports of the city (depends on the week)
3) Spanish News	13) Chinese financial news	23) Health	33) IT reports
4) European News	14) International financial news	24) Emotion	34) The Screen
5) International News	15) Services for you	25) Crime stories	35) The way of making money
6) Global focus	16) Useful information	26) Military news	36) Global fashion
7) Collaboration with Xinhua Wanbao	17) Special reports	27) Anecdotes	37) New Year Special Section
8) Focus in China	18) Chinese community News	28) Historical legends	38) World of collection
9) Reference perspective	19) Legal knowledge	29) Prediction	39) Prediction
10) Panorama of the Continent	20) Chinese education	30) Food	

Table 6 The section list of Lianhe Shibao

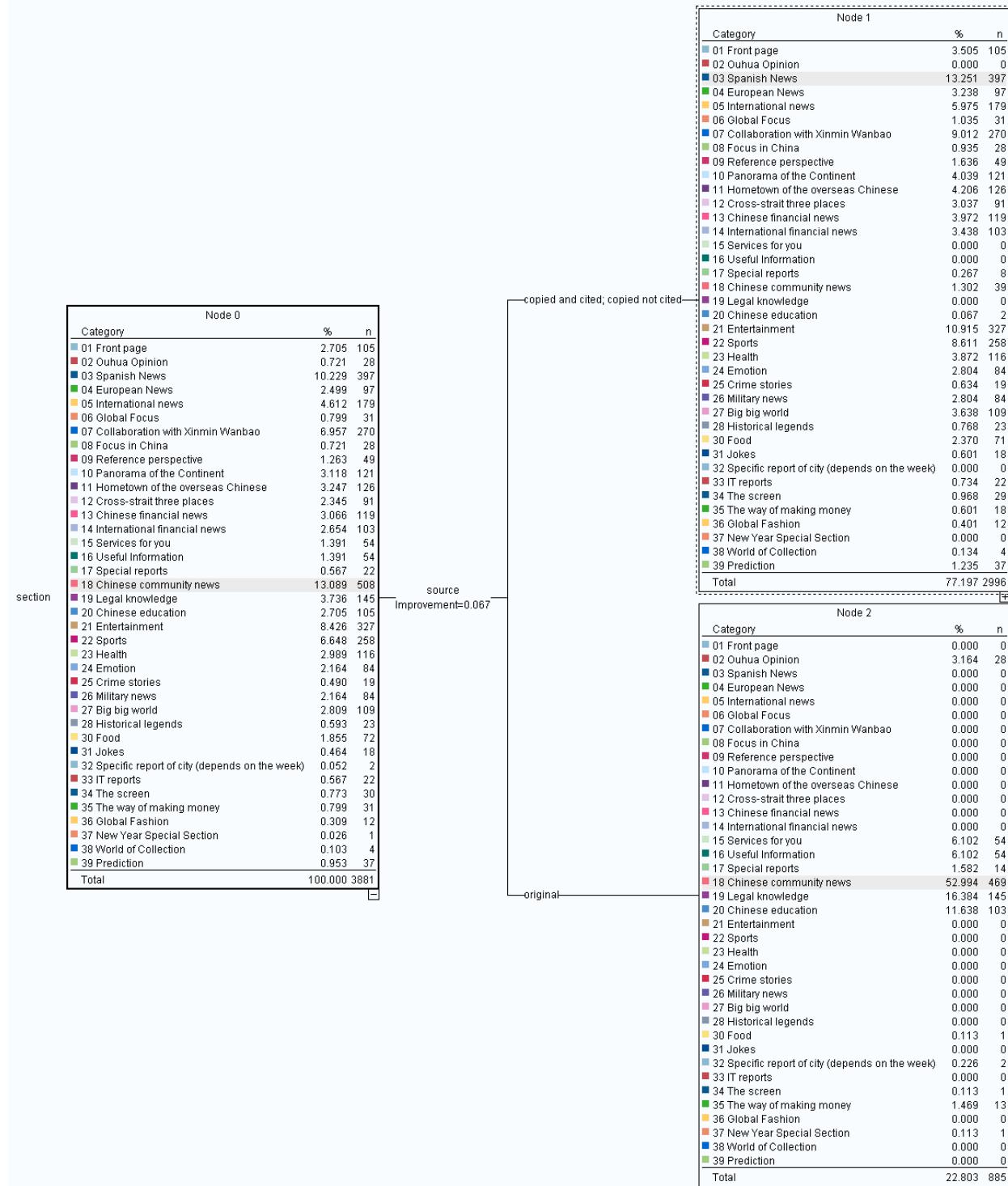
1) Front page	16) The way of making fortune	31) City stories	46) Hometown Guangdong
2) Spanish news	17) Financial reports	32) Health	47) Special reports
3) Immigrants' news	18) Mainland finance	33) Jokes	48) Memorial of Sun Yatsen
4) Sports news	19) Military news	34) Serial novel	49) Collaboration with People's Daily
5) Entertainment	20) Legal Q&A	35) Events focus	50) Real Estate special Section
6) Overseas Chinese worldwide	21) Rental and Sale Information	36) Perspective reference	51) Xihua political participation special Section
7) International news	22) Categorized Information	37) Tourism	52) Tibet special reports 53 European tourism special Section
8) Chinese news	23) Special reports of Guangxi Province	38) Zodiac prediction	54) Aihua Chinese School serial novel
9) Hongkong, Macau and Taiwan news	24) World Expo	39) Fidalidade special session	
10) Collaboration with Tianjin Evening Newspaper	25) The screen express	40) Spanish reports-Tianjin Evening Newspaper	
11) Collaboration with Fujian Overseas Chinese Newspaper	26) Crime stories	41) Driving tests	

12) Collaboration with Qingtian Overseas Chinese Newspaper	27) Social panorama	42) Intelligence games	
13) Fashion	28) Historical legends	43) Food	
14) Digital pioneers	29) Infancy world	44) 70 years of victory	
15) Football news	30) Literature collection	45) Hometown Qingtian	

3.2.1 Ouhua Bao

Firstly, we used the decision tree model to adjust the relationship between the section, and the sources. The sections are coded according to the original sections on the newspaper, while the sources are divided into three levels: copied and cited, copied not cited and original.

Table 7 C&R Tree of Ouhua Bao



In Table 7 C&R Tree of Ouhua Bao, we could easily see the distribution of the two variables. Among the 3881 samples, shown on the trunk, which is on the left side of the tree, the news in section 18

Chinese community news are the largest group of news which count as 508 pieces of news that occupies 13.089% of the total. On the lower branch of the second level, among the Chinese community news, 469 of them are original, while the others are copied. Yet the other news in this branch, such as 19 *Legal knowledge*, 20 *Chinese education*, 15 *Services for you* and 16 *Useful information*, which are all about the Chinese community itself, are original. These types of news are mainly large sized or may be entire-paged, at the same time, they come with large amount of picture content. More details will be discussed with examples in the following paragraphs.

On the other hand, on the upper branch of the second level, we could discover that the highest percentage of the news in the copied news are in section 3 *Spanish news*, count as 397 pieces. Others such as 21 *Entertainments* and 22 *Sports* are also large due to its quantity, but these need to be discussed along with other variables such as the location and size of the news. As the news of these sections mainly come in smaller size, its importance is mostly not comparable to the larger or entire-paged news.

We also elaborated a fully-grown decision tree that have four stages that grow from the sections to the picture contents, then the sources, and back to picture again, which is ideal to discuss the distribution of the pictures according to the source and the sections. As the tree has grown too large, we've put it in Annex 7.1 Decision tree of Ouhua Bao- sections, picture and sources.

Apart from the decision tree model, we also used K-means clustering model to distinguish 10 types of news among the 3882 samples. Despite of the sections that we saw on the passed pages, from now on we'll see more variables introduced with tables and pictures of the newspaper itself for further understanding. We'll combine the characteristic of both the clusters and the samples to introduce crucially the news in this newspaper, as well as widen the discussion according to the section that the example news that it belongs to, in order to complete a vision for the readers.

The distribution of numbers of news in each cluster are shown as Table 8 K-means of Ouhua Bao below:

Table 8 K-means of Ouhua Bao

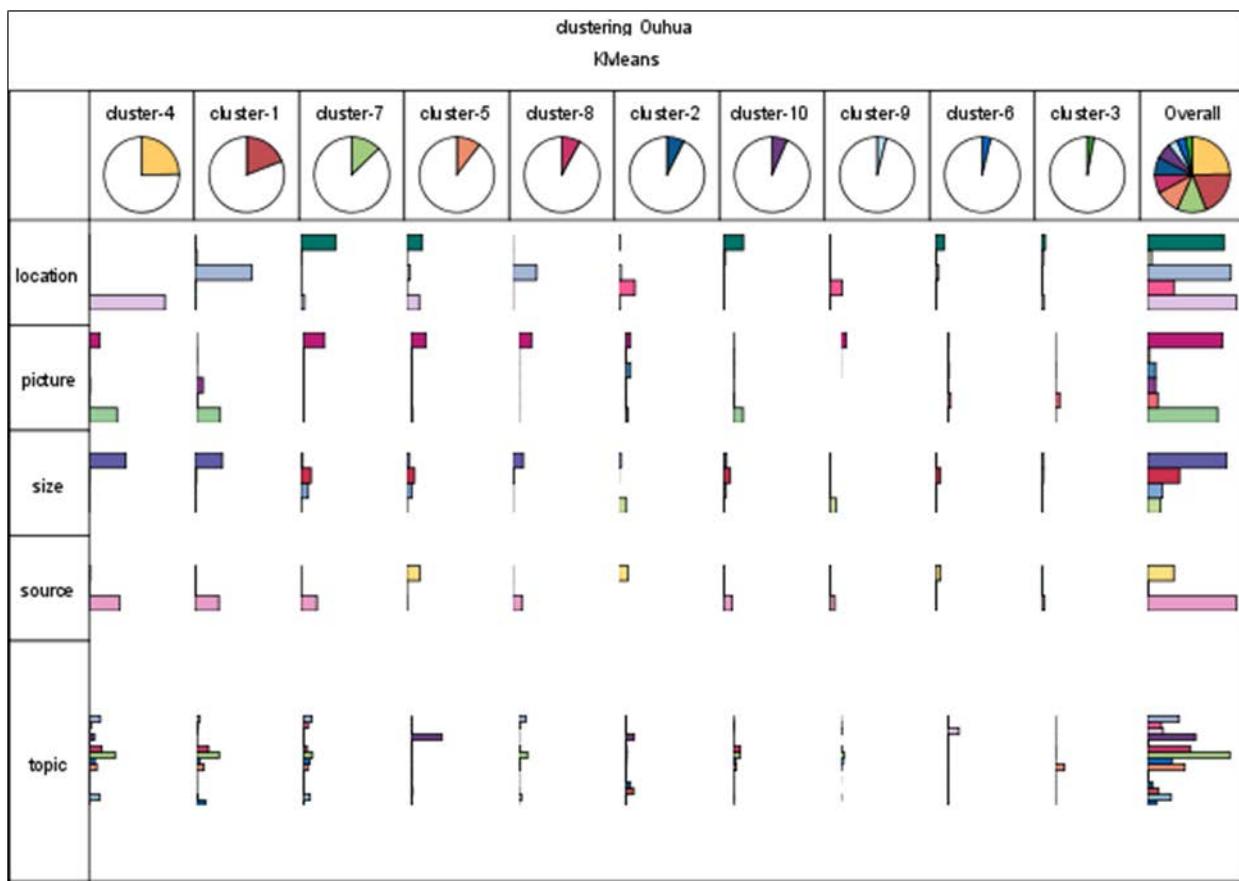


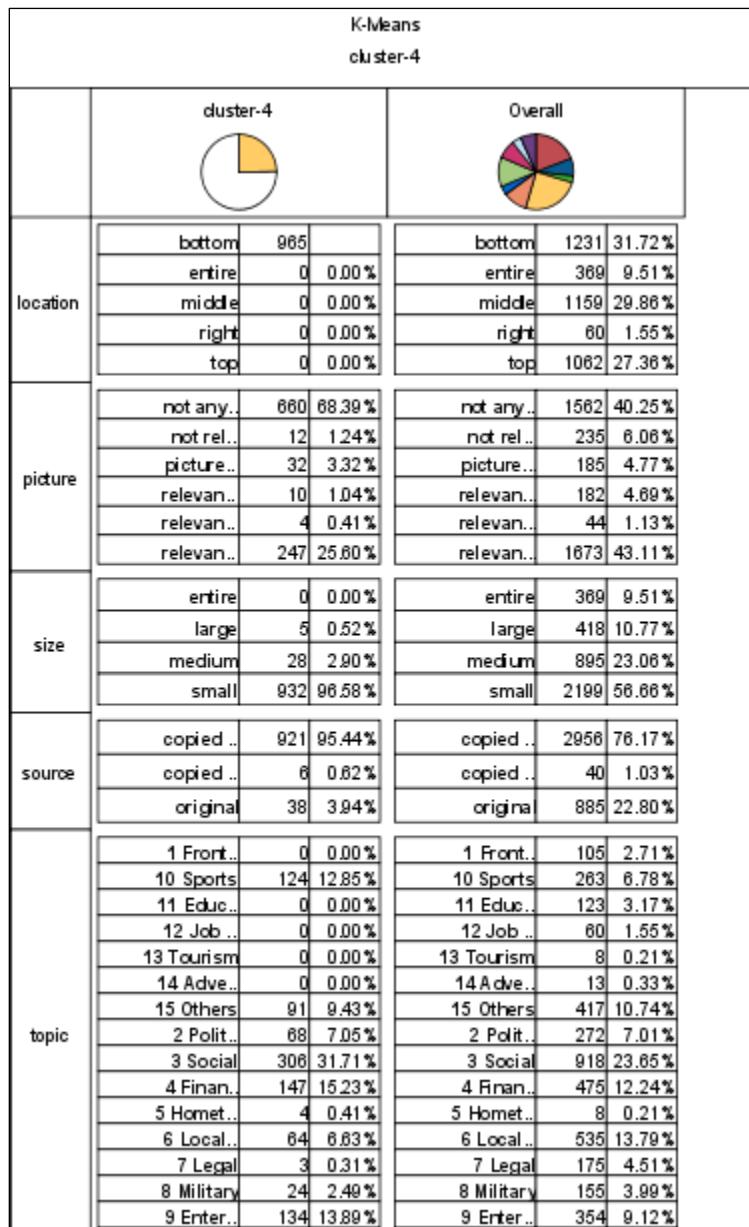
Table 8 K-means of Ouhua Bao shows us the general demonstration of these 10 types according to this model, which will be shown from the largest cluster to the smallest, with pie charts of its importance of overall situation, and histogram charts of the location of the news, what types of picture do they contain, the size of the news and the source of them and the topics of each news.

To discuss the clusters calculated by K-means, first of all, we can start with the overall conclusion on the right of Table 8 that demonstrates us the general distribution of the five variables, in which the characteristics are significant in the histogram charts. To discuss the distributions better, we'd combine Table 9 K-means: cluster-4 and Overall, which contains the text form of these histogram charts. From Table 9 to Table 18 K-means: cluster-3, we'll display all the 10 clusters one by one explaining their characteristics and what type of news they stand for.

In the explanation, we'd add the pages in the issue on Page 8 on the 5th of December 2015, as this issue does not coincide with any international, Spanish or Chinese festival so that the news in this issue are not mostly related to festival events. Another reason for choosing this issue is that the

newspaper has been reduced along the research period, while some of the sections and topics have been reduced or even been deleted in 2017. Therefore, in order to cover as more content as we could and not being biased by the events, we chose this date as the main example, as well as other examples from issues in addition.

Table 9 K-means: cluster-4 and Overall



Due to technical limitations, the cluster-4 and Overall have to appear in the same chart. Hence, we'd discuss reversely from the bottom to the top- from the Overall to cluster-4.

The pie chart of Overall, on the right of Table 9, coincides with the list of clusters from the largest to the least, among them, the largest piece cluster-4 is shown in yellow, the second, cluster-1, in red, and so on. If we take a glimpse to the histograms and numeric descriptions, we'll get a panoramic view of the appearance of the newspaper Ouhua Bao itself.

First, in terms of the location of news in each paper, we can see that the distribution of news is almost even: at the top, middle and the bottom, as each of them are around 30%. Almost 10% percent of all the news are extremely large, which are shown in entire page. Some of the news that are coded as two “entire pages” because we don't want to complicate the statistic of the study. More details will be discussed in the specific topic. The smallest part is the news that are in narrow and long slices on the right of the page.

Then we'd move to the visual contents in this newspaper. Almost 60% of the news in Ouhua Bao at least contain pictures, among them, 43.11% contain relevant pictures, while the others are news in pure image, relevant comics or infographics or maybe not relevant to the news themselves.

In terms of the size, logically, in a certain space with certain number of objects, there should be smaller sized objects than larger ones, the newspaper Ouhua Bao also follows this logic. There are over a half of small sized news and one fifth of medium news. Even though, large sized news and even entire sized news occupy approximately 20% of total.

The last, when we look at the topics that the news are narrating, we'll conclude that social news, local news and financial news are the most narrated stories.

After presenting the percentage of the overall, we'll move to the clusters. We'll begin with cluster 4, which contains 965 news samples, is the largest among these 10 clusters. All of the news in this cluster are ubicated in the bottom of the pages, almost 70% of them don't contain any image, while almost all of them are small sized, copied and cited from other sources. Meanwhile, news in cluster 4 are from different topics and do not show a significant tendency of the topic characteristics.



Figure 10 Page 8 on the 5th of December 2015

As the explanation is a bit hard to understand by merely reading it, we put an example of news in page 8 on the 5th of October 2015 for further explanation, shown as Figure 10 Page 8 on the 5th of December 2015. In our study, we ignored the advertisement at the bottom of the page as it's not countable as news, the news marked in yellow margins are the corresponding news, which are located in the bottom of the page in smallest size which possibly contain picture content and cover almost every type of topics.



Figure 11 page 8 on the 2nd of January 2016

As we didn't find any example of infographics in the newspaper on the 5th October 2015, we looked into the next sample in our research which is the 2nd of January 2016, shown below as Figure 11 page 8 on the 2nd of January 2016. The news marked in the yellow margin is a Spanish financial news in small size which locates in the lowest part of the page, presented with an

infographic of the evolution of the GDP (PIB in Spanish) in Spain in the past years. The number of infographics is not large, comparing to the relevant photographs, yet they are the most objective evidences in the financial news. As most of the Chinese community readers own their business, mostly in small size, the financial news in Spain in this newspaper are significantly important for them as this is closely relevant to their business and life.



Figure 12 Page 28 on the 5th of December 2015

Another example for this cluster would be on the section Cross-strait three places, which are news related to Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, which are news marked in yellow border in Figure 12 Page 28 on the 5th of December 2015. The one on the left narrated that the light program in Disneyland in Hong Kong won two awards while the right, a picture news, showed a birthday of the daughter-in-law of the “One Thousand Billion” Hong Kong businessman Li Zhaoji.

As we are already mentioning this section, we'd like to extend the discussion of the news in this section from now on. The news in this section, whether related to which one of the three places, are all social news. We have not found any piece of political news during these two and half years in this section. For example, the upper medium sized news in Figure 12 Page 28 on the 5th of December 2015 is a rumor of that if the younger daughter of Vladimir Putin in love with a Taiwanese guy, , the two small pieces of news in the middle are that the fireworks in the Taipei 101 tower broke the world record and the panda left Macau for reproduction. Comparing to the highly concern on Taiwan politics in the mass media in Mainland, the news about this topic in section Cross-strait three places showed another angel of view which is totally different and mild. Not only comparing to the mass media in the Mainland, the blast contrast in the same newspaper is also outstanding. In other sections such as Spanish news, International news and Chinese news, there are always a place for political news, though mostly copied from other resources, at least there are reports of the political situation in other parts of the world. Relating with the financial source of the newspaper Ouhuabao, which are mainly from the financial support of Shanghai, China, we'd guess that it would possibly due to the sensibility of the political topics of these three places. Therefore, though news from Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan are not missed in this newspaper, the press wouldn't take the risk to report sensitive political topics anyway.

Table 10 K-means: cluster-1

K-Means cluster-1			
	cluster-1		
			
location	bottom	0	0.00%
	entire	0	0.00%
	middle	722	97.17%
	right	21	2.83%
	top	0	0.00%
picture	not any..	563	75.77%
	not rel..	20	2.89%
	picture..	152	20.46%
	relevan..	1	0.13%
	relevan..	7	0.94%
	relevan..	0	0.00%
size	entire	0	0.00%
	large	1	0.13%
	medium	41	5.52%
	small	701	94.35%
source	copied ..	731	98.38%
	copied ..	3	0.40%
	original	9	1.21%
topic	1 Front..	105	14.13%
	10 Sports	19	2.58%
	11 Educ..	1	0.13%
	12 Job ..	0	0.00%
	13 Tourism	1	0.13%
	14 Adve..	0	0.00%
	15 Others	89	11.98%
	2 Polit..	45	6.06%
	3 Social	267	35.94%
	4 Finan..	144	19.38%
	5 Homet..	2	0.27%
	6 Local..	4	0.54%
	7 Legal	9	1.21%
	8 Military	22	2.96%
	9 Enter..	35	4.71%

The second large cluster is as shown in Table 10Table 10 K-means: cluster-1. News in cluster-1 are similar to cluster-4 in size which are almost small sized news with several medium and large ones in it, however, news in cluster-1 are mostly concentrated in the middle of the page, different from the bottom location in cluster-4. Three quarter of the news in this cluster don't contain any image, but we found an interesting phenomenon that 20.46% of the news in this cluster are picture news. As there are merely 182 picture news in total, and picture news in cluster-1 count as 152, we'd argue that almost all the picture news is concluded in cluster-1. Again, similar to cluster-4, the

news are mostly copied and cited from other sources and don't show a significant distribution in topics.



Figure 13 Page 15 on the 5th of December 2015

Like what we've already done with the example of cluster-4, in cluster-1, as news are similar to the news in cluster-4 but located in the middle of the page, therefore, we put an example shown as Figure 13 Page 15 on the 5th of December 2015. Also shown in yellow margins, the news in the middle, whether horizontal or vertical, are the small size news in the middle. The most important feature of this group of news is that 20.46% of them are picture news, which are normally like the picture news in Figure 13, with brief introduction text or without text. The section of Figure 13 is

Collaboration with Xinmin Wanbao, which is the collaboration between the Chinese ethnic newspaper Ouhua Bao and the latter, a newspaper in Shanghai. Therefore, the news in this section are mainly about the social, financial and other types of news in China that mostly but not merely occur around Shanghai, as well as information of other parts of the country. Once we dig deeper into this, we'd relate this with the financial support of the newspaper Ouhua Bao. The newspaper, as mentioned before, is registered in Shanghai, China, which brought a close relationship between these two newspapers. Ouhua Bao is considered as the overseas version of Xinmin Wanbao, while the latter provide free resources for the former newspaper.



Figure 14 Page 1 on the 5th of December 2015

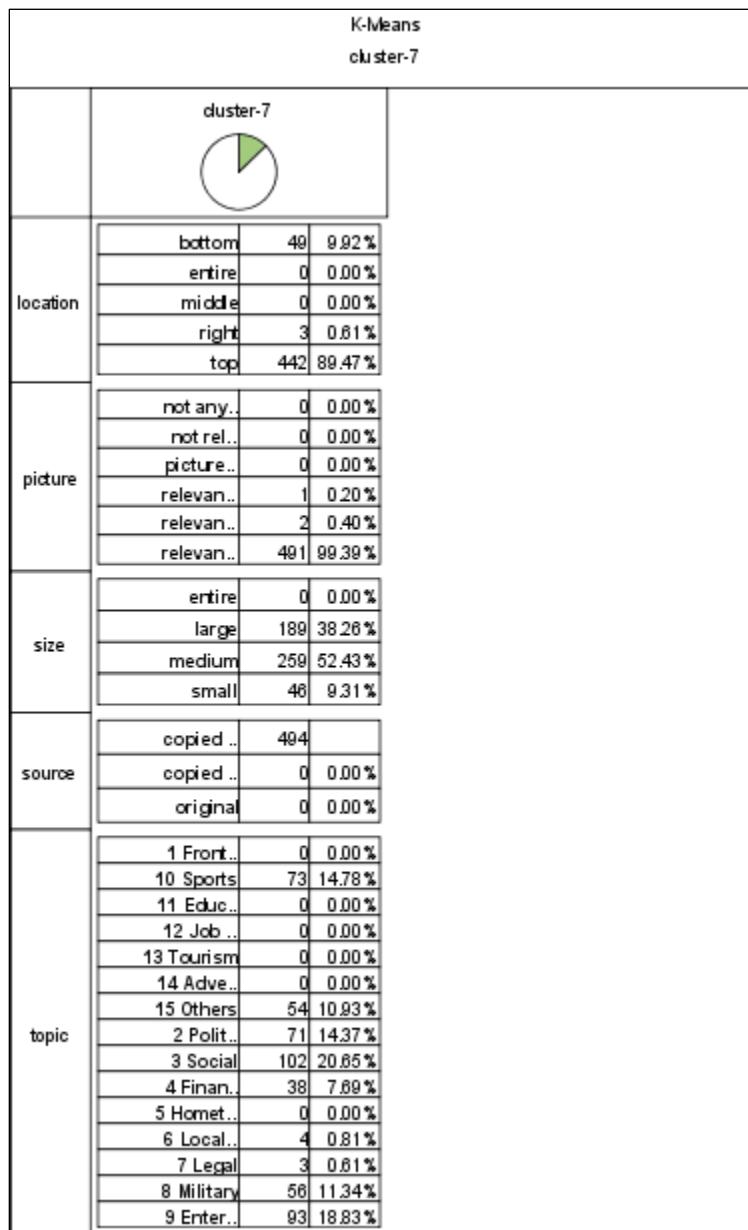
As we haven't mentioned the front page yet, which share the same characteristics of the current cluster, we'd like to add the part in yellow margin shown in Figure 14 Page 1 on the 5th of December 2015 as an example of this cluster. This part serves as the index of the highlighted news titles in the same issue, normally begin with the red title that are not necessarily the name of the section: Focus, Panorama and Viewpoint. The news in Focus is mostly collected from a news from the local news, while the Panorama may come from any information of the social, financial, political or local news, and the Viewpoint, is the title of the original critical article on the section Ouhua Opinion on page 3 of each issue. At the end of each title, the page number is marked in red so that

the readers could go directly to the news that they are searching for. Despite of a small amount of the news where they come from that is original, the most is still copied from other sources so that this part is marked as “copied and cited” in the research.

On the extreme part of this page, we could see the title of the newspaper Ouhua Bao written in Chinese calligraphy in red color, with more information above the title: its English name as EuroChinese News, its Spanish name Periódico Chino Ouhua, the Issue number as M-20504-2013, Issue A15-677, date the 5th of December of 2015. Below the title, there's its membership of Spanish Association of Editorials of Journalist Publications (Asociación Española de Editoriales de Publicaciones Periódicas, AEEPP) written in green, with the same color of the logo of AEEPP. But we searched on the website of AEEPP and found no relevant information of neither its membership in the association nor any relationship of their collaboration. On the right of the membership of AEEPP, there are the websites that are the Chinese version and the Spanish version respectively. The line below this information, is the “one of the ten cooperation advertising partners of China News Agency in Overseas”, which explains its financial resource indirectly. On the right there's its telephone number 910299008 and the price in EU region as 0.5€. During our fieldwork, we found that the distributors of this newspaper don't charge the collectors according to the price but distribute them for free, in which we'd guess that the newspaper “sold” at the distributors is for free at the very beginning as the distributors are normally advertisers in this newspaper.

Below the information part, there's a piece of middle size news with the picture of Parc Guëll as background, a title and the adequate page of the news at the right lower corner. As most of the frontpage news in this world, this piece of news is the most valuable news that would draw attention to the readers. The news in this part during our research period always comes in the same size, that may cover all topics whether they are political, social, financial, military, local or others that may be the topics that the community is concerning about.

Table 11 K-means: cluster-7



News in cluster-7 are mostly located on the top of the page, while half of them are in medium size and almost the other half in large size. In this cluster, most of the news is highly presented with relevant photos while all of them are copied and cited from other sources. Concluding the characteristics of top-location, medium to large size and picture content, we can draw the image of this cluster as highlighted important news which appear in each page that draws attention to the readers. In this case, if we look at the topics, we'll find that this type of news is mostly in social news, entertainment, sports, political news and military news evenly.



Figure 15 Page 12 on the 5th of December 2015

In Figure 15 Page 12 on the 5th of December 2015, we are able to observe a significant example of news in cluster- 7. On the top of the page, we can see a large piece of news, highlighted with title and subtitle, presented with picture content, with three smaller text divisions, is on the section of “International news” while at the same time serves as financial news. Though financial news in this cluster is not the most outstanding topic, there's also 7.69% percent of the total amount which

is corresponding to it. Though political news, social news are large components in this cluster, as we already have examples on other clusters, we'll not introduce similar examples repeatedly.

As we are already discussing the section International news, we'd like to continue introducing more information about it. The example in yellow margin occupies the majority of the page, with two other small pieces of news at the bottom of it while the left one is narrating that an American soldier was sentenced into 12 years for killing a Philippian transsexual person and the right one is about a “ghost boat” that ships rotten corps to Japan that the experts argue whom might be North Korean defectors. The section International news is a regular section that has always existed in this newspaper introduction international events that the world is concerning about while have nothing to do with the reality of the life of the Chinese habitants in Spain. We'd like to argue that the concern about the planet that we all live on is a general emotion that would not be vanished because of the change of place, country or language.



Figure 16 Page 61 on the 5th of December 2015

Another component of this cluster is entertainment and sports news. Here we are going to introduce an example of sports news as the entertainment news have a suitable place in cluster-8. In the example in Figure 16 Page 61 on the 5th of December 2015, we could see a large size news with a photo of Leo Messi being nominated by the award Ballon d'Or, with title and subtitles, and a small

piece of addition information of analyzing the reason why Suarez is out of the nomination. Unlike the citation in the text of the news in Figure 15 Page 12 on the 5th of December 2015, the citation in Figure 16 is marked after the whole text, right below the photograph.

Speaking of the sports news, the most popular topics are La Liga, tennis, NBA and Chinese sports celebrities. Mostly the news about La Liga will cover almost a page while the NBA are always smaller sized on the right lower corner. During French Open and other tennis matches, Rafael Nadal, Roger Federer and Novak Djokovic are highly reported, along with Serena Williams, Maria Sharapova and the Chinese players Li Na and Peng Shuai.

Regarding to the Chinese sports, the most popular topic is still football- Chinese Super League, though the Chinese are not as talented as Spaniards in this game. Other popular topics, such as basketball- Chinese Basketball Association, swimming, ice skating, table tennis, tennis, snooker, also appear frequently in this section, especially during the Olympic Games, whether the summer or the winter version; or hot topics appear whenever there are World Championships, depending on the specific sport.

Though La Liga shows such an importance in this section, other popular Spanish sports such as water polo, artistic swimming, or bullfighting, have never appeared in the samples that we collected during these two and half years. We'd argue that the Chinese community barely care about these sports, or even they don't know about the world ranking of Spain in some of these sports.

Table 12 K-means: cluster-5

K-Means cluster-5			
	cluster-5		
location	bottom	161	39.95%
	entire	0	0.00%
	middle	42	10.42%
	right	0	0.00%
	top	200	49.63%
picture	not any..	35	8.88%
	not rel..	8	1.99%
	picture..	0	0.00%
	relevan..	11	2.73%
	relevan..	5	1.24%
	relevan..	344	85.36%
size	entire	0	0.00%
	large	138	33.75%
	medium	208	51.12%
	small	61	15.14%
source	copied ..	5	1.24%
	copied ..	0	0.00%
	original	398	98.76%
topic	1 Front..	0	0.00%
	10 Sports	0	0.00%
	11 Educ..	19	4.71%
	12 Job ..	3	0.74%
	13 Tourism	0	0.00%
	14 Adve..	7	1.74%
	15 Others	1	0.25%
	2 Polit..	0	0.00%
	3 Social	0	0.00%
	4 Finan..	10	2.48%
	5 Homet..	0	0.00%
	6 Local..	361	89.58%
	7 Legal	0	0.00%
	8 Military	1	0.25%
	9 Enter..	1	0.25%

Combining the histogram chart in Table 8 K-means of Ouhua Bao, we can easily observe that the topic and source of cluster- 5 is the most standing out one comparing to all. The news in cluster- 5 are highly concentrated in Local news, which are the news in the Chinese community in Spain, meanwhile, it contains high percentage of original news. The news in this cluster also highly contains picture content which are more attractive to the readers. Among them, half are at the top of the page and they are mostly medium and large sized, similar to cluster- 7.



Figure 17 page 44 on the 5th of December 2015

The news in cluster- 5 are normally like the example in the following Figure 17 page 44 on the 5th of December 2015. In the figure, we can easily observe that there are three pieces of news: the larger one on the top with several activity photos that are celebrated within the community and the two smaller ones at the bottom with pictures as well constructed this page. The visual content in the larger and higher piece of news is obviously increased in its quantity with numerous people's photographs.

As it's introduced before, the so called "Glory section" is mainly composed by news like the upper piece of news in this example page. Like local newspapers, the ethnic newspaper serves a close community which is bonded in tight connections. Therefore, the former tends to appear news similar to the latter one, which may publish activities that contain large number of pictures of the community members to encourage sale. Furthermore, in our case, in the news of the "Glory section" normally appear presidents of associations or people of importance that are shown whether individually or in group with their profile by side in these activities which may be considered as "glory" for whoever appear in this closed community. Due to this reason, there came the name "Glory section".

Another important characteristic of the news in this cluster is that they are almost 100% original. Despite of several news that are provided by the embassy and the consulate which are cited adequately, the rest of them are all collected by the journalists among the community or members from the community itself.



Figure 18 page 34 on the 5th of December 2015

Another example is shown in Figure 18 page 34 on the 5th of December 2015 **Error! Reference source not found.** where the page is divided into two parts: the upper left part are basic information and telephone numbers of the Chinese Embassy, the Chinese Consul in Barcelona, the Chinese Embassy in Portugal, the Labor Department, the Foreign Affairs and so on; the upper right part are second handed rent information or transfer information of stores; the inferior part of the page, however, is the subscription form of newspaper Ouhua Bao.

Later in the introduction of cluster- 2, we'll combine this section with section *Services for you* as these two are called “Survival sections” as a combination.

Table 13 K-means: cluster-8

K-Means cluster-8			
	cluster-8		
			
location	bottom	0	0.00%
	entire	0	0.00%
	middle	308	99.88%
	right	1	0.32%
	top	0	0.00%
picture	not any..	0	0.00%
	not rel..	1	0.32%
	picture..	0	0.00%
	relevan..	0	0.00%
	relevan..	0	0.00%
	relevan..	308	99.88%
size	entire	0	0.00%
	large	0	0.00%
	medium	33	10.88%
	small	276	89.32%
source	copied ..	308	99.03%
	copied ..	0	0.00%
	original	3	0.97%
topic	1 Front..	0	0.00%
	10 Sports	35	11.33%
	11 Educ..	3	0.97%
	12 Job ..	0	0.00%
	13 Tourism	1	0.32%
	14 Adve..	0	0.00%
	15 Others	19	6.15%
	2 Polit..	16	5.18%
	3 Social	107	34.83%
	4 Finan..	17	5.50%
	5 Homet..	0	0.00%
	6 Local..	0	0.00%
	7 Legal	0	0.00%
	8 Military	25	8.09%
	9 Enter..	86	27.83%

Cluster- 8, with mostly small sized, copied and cited sources and relevant photos that are located in the central part of the pages, is almost a cluster-4 which moved from bottom to the middle. However, the high percentage of picture content shouldn't be ignored. Therefore, when we checked the topics that they are about, then we observe that the news in this cluster are mainly about social news, entertainment and sports, which may come in smaller sizes but require more visual contents.



Figure 19 page 55 on the 5th of December 2015

In Figure 19 page 55 on the 5th of December 2015, the small piece of news in the middle match the characteristics of cluster-8, which is in small size in the middle, copied from other source, with relevant picture but not picture news.

However, speaking of the entertainment, we'd like to widen our discussion on this topic. During 2015 and 2016, all the entertainment news is totally reported around celebrities of China Mainland,

Hongkong, Macau and Taiwan, none of them have mentioned a single word about whoever is not related to the Chinese entertainment market. Despite actor like Jackie Chan that is active in both the Chinese market and the western one which appeared in the Entertainment section of Ouhuabao, not even Lucy Liu who's mainly active in Hollywood is reported in any of the news in the certain section. Not only the Chinese celebrities in the United States or the Great Britain are not reported in the Chinese ethnic newspaper Ouhua bao, even the Chinese actors in Spain have not appeared in it. For example, the Chinese actor Andrés Cheung in the Spanish teenage television series *Física o química*, played as Jan Taeming, Carlos Wu, as his father, and Nancy Yao, as his cousin have never appeared in this section which may be interested by the Chinese community. We could only argue that it's because of that it has passed several years that they are already out of the "history" or maybe they don't present a positive side of the community itself in the series. Neither did the Chinese actress that appeared in the third season of *El Ministerio del Tiempo* as Olivia, the martial art master that works in the Time Ministry. We'd guess that these actors or actresses do not count as celebrities, as they are not famous enough to be listed in the newspaper, or maybe because that the Chinese community members barely watch the Spanish television, therefore, they have not any idea of the existence of these actors and actresses. Or there could be another reason, that is these characters are played according to the stereotype, for example, the girl in *Física o química* played as the cousin and wife of Jan, a middle school student. It is possible that the Chinese community members feel uncomfortable or even shameful to these characters so that they refuse to receive more information about these actors and actresses. Or there's another possibility that even the journalists in the newspaper Ouhua Bao are not aware of the existence of these people.

精灵王子 水果姐 相恋一年分手



陈思诚佟丽娅正办理离婚?

近日有网媒爆料，大陆艺人佟丽娅和陈思诚正在办理离婚，该网媒称爆料消息是来自佟丽娅朋友的经纪人，称他们身边的人基本上都知道这件事，不过当事人陈思诚对此表示“不存在”。

香港凤凰卫视报道，2月19日佟丽娅在机场现身没戴婚戒，引发大家猜想，此前陈思诚生日时，连庆5年送礼物的佟丽娅却没有在微博上送祝福，似乎也从侧面印证了网民的猜想。



随后纷纷评论道“音调乐见啊”、“第一次看觉得这爆料是真的”、“远高丽丽，丫丫会过得很好”。

佟女士：“出轨门”后陈思诚和佟丽娅的关系在外界眼中已变得越来越微妙，佟丽娅在微博发帖好几天后才发布离婚，只有简单的“一句话”。重新开始，丫丫加油。”配图是一张她在真人秀《真正男子汉》中的截图，她抱着孩子，头相抵，而图片中的文字是“没有什么是不可以给我的”，随后她到处工作，背负有很多的猜测。

首先在2月6日还有媒体报道，陈思诚新恋情后立即去了浙江横店影视基地，这不禁让网民心生疑惑，陈思诚到底正在搞什么名堂。随后2月10日，佟丽娅和陈思诚一并出现在某一时闻见面，批评至今尚未修复关系。当时还有媒体猜测，陈思诚和佟丽娅的山盟誓约仍在嘴边；两人险些成冤家又无反顾在一起的爱情故事更是要感动人，聊如今，一切归零。

●陈思诚一方： 各种无中生有 可恨可气可笑

2月22日是陈思诚的生日，细心的网民发现从2011年到2016年，佟丽娅每年都会在零点送祝福，但今年没有零点祝福。这不禁让网民心生疑惑，“出轨门”事件后，两人的关系是变得紧张。

对于网民的爆料，陈思诚身边的人都否认了传闻，称“哎，各种无中生有！现在随便一个人说一句谁都可以成为一哥新闻……可恨可气可笑。”对此有网友吐槽，“看了丫丫的手机里的‘看了丫丫的手机’，这个不是‘重生’吗？”



在交往一年之后，英国男星“精灵王子”奥兰多·布鲁姆(Orlando Bloom)与“水果姐”凯蒂·佩里(Katy Perry)宣布分手。2016年1月，两人在全世界的新闻发布会上擦出火花，因感情不断，怎样2月28日却传出分手的消息。有传佩里拍到两人在宜家分手手。奥兰多与一名女子在活动上亲热。

(Us Weekly)报道，奥兰多与凯蒂·佩里拍了一年的感情，在迈入婚姻计划下句点，并通过经纪人发声表示：“没有任何谎言或虚假，我们已经证实双方已退避互相尊重，仍是好朋友的关系。”

现年40岁的奥兰多和32岁前男友分手的消息从来没有突然，上周2月2日二人一起出席在《名媛》(Vanity Fair)举办的奥斯卡颁奖派对，虽然没有一同走红毯，但被拍到一同乘车离去，而

第二天奥兰多还在社交媒体上根据凯蒂·佩里发布的照片，并写下“A mighty heart”(力量之心)，让“粉丝”看了便有所猜测，最终猜测双方可能已摊牌分手，仍是好朋友的关系。

尽管2016年底分手传言不绝于耳，但奥兰多去年11月去女友家中庆祝感恩节。凯蒂今年1月才以主人的身份为奥兰多开了人才艺生日派对，丝毫看不出感情有异样。

(Us Weekly)报道，离过一段婚姻，两人育有一子，今年5岁，2013年，奥兰多与凯蒂离婚。与奥兰多一样，佩里此前也有过一段失败的婚姻，她的前夫是喜剧演员杰瑞·布兰特(Jerry Brant)。除了拉塞尔斯之外，“水果姐”还曾与创作型歌手的梅尔·梅耶斯(Melissa McCarthy)传过恋情。



《金刚狼》北京首映“话离别”

狼叔不哭！给你一个“碗”

最后一次出演《金刚狼》，休·杰克曼(Hugh Jackman)到底是怎么想的？3月1日在北京宣传影片的“狼叔”，直言不舍得这个角色的人是自己而已，他认为，演了“金刚狼”七年是时候告别了，为了答谢“粉丝”支持，他首次选择不打“安排金牌”表演底。片场的“X教授”帕特里克·斯图尔特(Patrick Stewart)听说，尊重“狼叔”和这个系列告别决定的决定。

广州《信息时报》报道，《金刚狼3：殊死一战》(Logan)，北京首映礼上，姜武这次扮演的“狼叔”休·杰克曼与“X教授”帕特里克·斯图尔特合作出席活动。由于影片是最后一部“金刚狼”作品，观众最关心的还是两位主演面对这一系列电影的不舍。

“狼叔”感性回应，和影迷激动心情相比，他更舍不得这个角色。他拿着一个中国特色的红包，里面装着两个小礼物，原因是他是多次在电视节目上唱过一首中文歌《给我一个吻》，因此发音不直唱成了“给我一个碗”。引得现场鼓掌。

会有新的来饰演他。”

他同时提到一个细节，“大概十天前，我和柏林(电影)第一次看电影，当时帕特里克·斯图尔特就坐在我的旁边，想起17年前第一次见到他那种紧张心情，后来又成为朋友、同事。我必须承认看到最后我很流泪了。”

从2009年第一部《X战警》开始，休·杰克曼出演“金刚狼”一角长达17年，他当天却起第一次接演的忐忑心情，“大家知道我是个笨蛋，我做事情不得半斤八两，真的没想到能留下这个片子。”

当大刘歌王孙楠也作为音乐界大牌现身活动，并给“狼叔”和“教授”送上了具有中国特色的小礼物。休·杰克曼收到的是一副熊猫。

Figure 20 page 60 on the 4th of March 2017

Yet since 2017, we noticed that the entertainment news appeared contents of the western entertainment market, such as Oscar Awards, new film ticket house information and commercial music singers. For example, in Figure 20 page 60 on the 4th of March 2017 there is news about the relationship between Orlando Bloom and Katy Perry on the top and another piece about the

promotion of film Logan with photo of Hugh Jackman, the wolverine and Patrick Stewart, the Professor X. The change only started since 2017, yet we still couldn't find any more information of Chinese that dedicate in entertainment market in Spain in this newspaper.

Not even the Chinese celebrities in the Spanish entertainment market are lost in this newspaper, but even there's barely news or information about the Spanish entertainment market, neither the singers nor the actors. We haven't found news about the Spanish entertainment celebrities in the samples that we collected during the two and half years. Comparing to the high importance of the football celebrities of La Liga, the entertainment stars are ignored in this Chinese newspaper, which brings us a blast contract. Regarding to the popularity of Malú, Enrique Iglesias, Shakira, or Penelope Cruz, Antonio Banderas, Clara Lago, Carmen Machi and many others that are outstanding in their field, none of their names have been mentioned in this section. For the same reason, the Latino American entertainment is not shown in our samples neither. In this case, we'd guess that maybe the Chinese community don't care about these celebrities due to the language barrier so that they don't consume Spanish entertainment products, or even that the Chinese journalists of Ouhua Bao do not care about the Hispano entertainment world either. We guessed another reason of the lack of appearance of entertainment news that whoever care about this topic may be able to understand the content in Spanish and regularly consume it, but later we denied this reason because of the high percentage of La Liga news that it wouldn't make any sense if it's due to the same excuse.

Table 14 K-means: cluster-2

K-Means cluster-2				
	cluster-2			
location	bottom	22	7.56%	
	entire	212	72.85%	
	middle	35	12.03%	
	right	0	0.00%	
	top	22	7.56%	
picture	not any..	54	18.56%	
	not rel..	5	1.72%	
	picture..	0	0.00%	
	relevan..	115	39.52%	
	relevan..	4	1.37%	
	relevan..	113	38.83%	
size	entire	212	72.85%	
	large	0	0.00%	
	medium	0	2.08%	
	small	73	25.09%	
source	copied ..	0	0.00%	
	copied ..	1	0.34%	
	original	290	99.66%	
topic	1 Front..	0	0.00%	
	10 Sports	0	0.00%	
	11 Educ..	90	30.93%	
	12 Job ..	57	19.59%	
	13 Tourism	4	1.37%	
	14 Adve..	3	1.03%	
	15 Others	1	0.34%	
	2 Polit..	8	2.75%	
	3 Social	11	3.78%	
	4 Finan..	12	4.12%	
	5 Homet..	0	0.00%	
	6 Local..	98	33.88%	
	7 Legal	5	1.72%	
	8 Military	2	0.69%	
	9 Enter..	0	0.00%	

From cluster-2, news in the following clusters are reducing dramatically and show less significance than the former ones. But there are still interesting characteristics to discuss. In cluster-2, the most significant feature is that they are almost composed by purely original news. Then it's time to look at the topics, most of the news in this cluster are local news, education and job information, in other words, news relevant to the Chinese community itself. Regarding to the picture contents, despite of the 20% of no picture and not relevant pictures, the rest 80% are presented whether in

relevant photos or in relevant comics. Last but not least, almost ¾ of the news in cluster-2 are in entire pages, which coincide with the local news and job information.



Figure 21 page 43 on the 5th of December 2015

As news in this cluster are mainly from the community, they share similar characteristics with cluster-5 but larger. For example, in Figure 21 page 43 on the 5th of December 2015, we can spot a piece of news of an activity held by the associations with in the community that occupies the entire

page, with both the group photograph and individual photographs of the participants, and most importantly, it's originally reported by the journalist of the press.

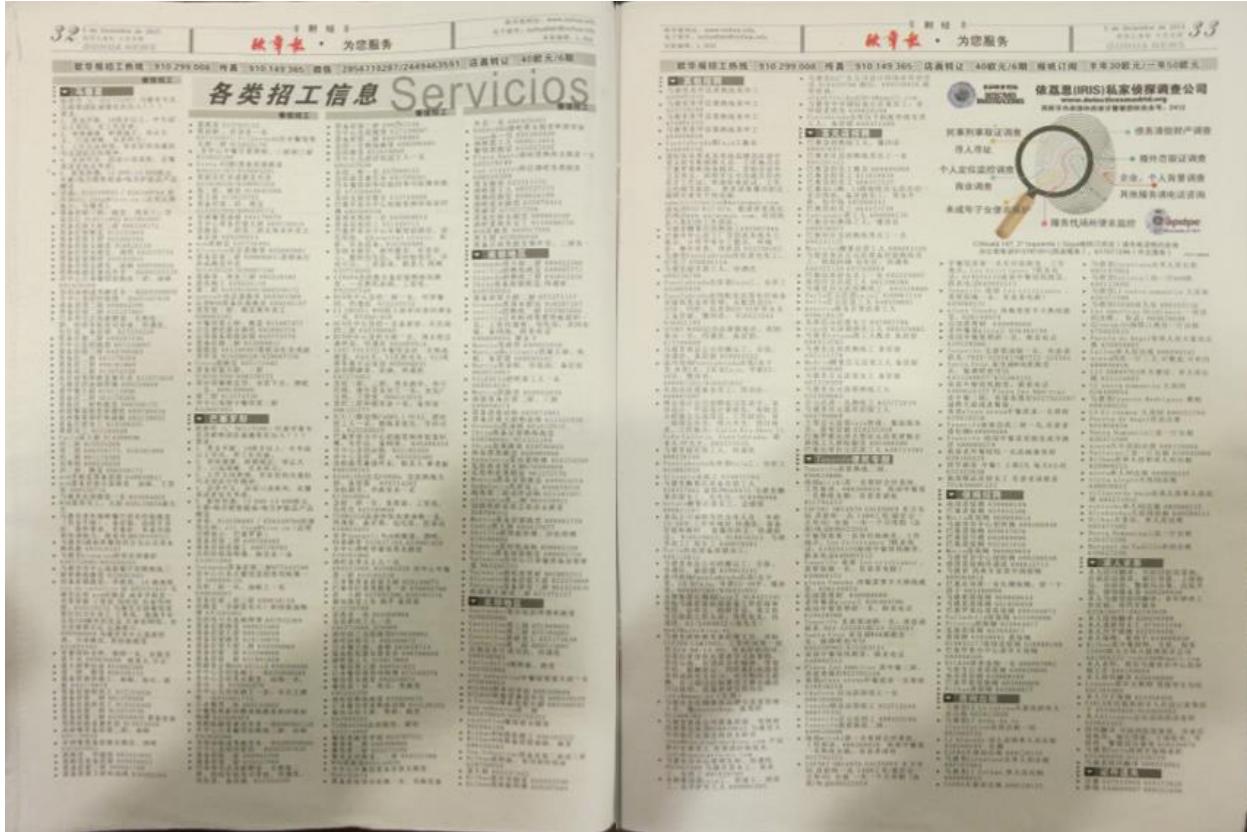


Figure 22 page 32 and 33 on the 5th of December 2015

Another example of news in cluster-2 is the job information, shown in Figure 22 page 32 and 33 on the 5th of December 2015. This is a section of two pages of job information divided into small columns according to its location and category, with the title on the right top of page 32 that is *All types of job information* in Chinese and *Servicios* in Spanish. For example, the first four categories on page 32 are Madrid, Barcelona, The Southern Area and The Northern Area from the left top to the right bottom. However, on page 33, apart from the advertisement of detective service on the right top of the page, the categories of job information are more specified according to its function. From the left top to right bottom, they are: Other job information, job offers in Bazar, Tenerife special, babysitting, rent information, seeking for help, and *lost & found*.

These two pages and Figure 18 page 34 on the 5th of December 2015 the *Useful Information*, which we introduced in cluster- 5, are called “Survival sections” among the Chinese community. These three pages are traditional methods in publishing job information and seeking for help far before the appearance of the internet, which were the only way of publishing this type of information apart from publishing on the advertising board in the Chinese stores.



Figure 23 page 3 on the 5th of December 2015

Another example is shown in Figure 23 page 3 on the 5th of December 2015, in section Ouhua Opinion, which is entire size (the advertisement below doesn't count as news so that this piece of news is considered as full size news), with photographs of the candidates of the Spanish national election, and most importantly, is original. Right below the title, the criticizer Gu Liang of Ouhua Bao is listed, and always listed in his name. Ouhua Opinion, the most proud section of this press, which was mentioned when we went to visit the manager, is the criteria section of Spanish political, social and financial events written by the writer Gu Liang from the Chinese community that appear on page 3 of this newspaper every week. The pictures in this section, despite of the photographs of the politicians, may also be critical comics that are relevant to the topic.

Though the news in this section are original criticizes, including political topics, are more likely as an introduction of the situation with more emotion than the other news, in other words, even the criteria in this section do not demonstrate any political orientation from the press.



Figure 24 page 57 of the 5th of December 2015

Last example of this cluster is shown in Figure 24 page 57 of the 5th of December 2015, which are in small size that locate at the top and the bottom of the page respectively with relevant comics. The one on the top is a short record of going hiking, while the one on the bottom is as well a small discussion of the recognition and alternation. The two examples marked in yellow margin are both student works written by the second generation of the Chinese community that are learning the

mother language of their parents in the Chinese language school, as well as other content on this page.

The section of Chinese education is a significant element of the newspapers in the Chinese community as they parents of the children who are learning the language are mostly the first generation that they eager to maintain the language bond of their children with the homeland. The existence of large amount of the Chinese school all over the host country is an evidence of the importance of this action. The current section normally publishes student works- articles and paintings- in small size, with the author names, the teacher names and the schools on this page. The publication of the student work is not only a method to encourage students to learn the language, but also an honor for their parents. Somehow, we'd argue that the Chinese education section could be considered as the “glory section” of the younger generation that both the students and their parents may feel honorable for being published here.

Table 15 K-means: cluster-10

K-Means cluster-10			
	cluster-10		
location	bottom	1	0.39%
	entire	0	0.00%
	middle	0	0.00%
	right	13	5.04%
	top	244	94.57%
picture	not any..	236	91.47%
	not rel..	10	3.88%
	picture..	1	0.39%
	relevan..	5	1.94%
	relevan..	6	2.33%
	relevan..	0	0.00%
size	entire	0	0.00%
	large	41	15.89%
	medium	154	59.89%
	small	63	24.42%
source	copied ..	255	98.84%
	copied ..	3	1.16%
	original	0	0.00%
topic	1 Front...	0	0.00%
	10 Sports	4	1.55%
	11 Educ...	1	0.39%
	12 Job ...	0	0.00%
	13 Tourism	0	0.00%
	14 Adve...	0	0.00%
	15 Others	39	15.12%
	2 Polit...	30	11.83%
	3 Social	82	31.78%
	4 Finan..	86	33.33%
	5 Homet...	1	0.39%
	6 Local..	0	0.00%
	7 Legal	3	1.16%
	8 Military	12	4.85%
	9 Enter..	0	0.00%

News in cluster-10 are almost news in cluster-7 but without images. In cluster-10, the characteristics are that they are mostly on the top of each page, do not contain any image information, copied and cited from other sources, while more than half of them are medium sized. This group of news appear almost evenly in financial news and social news, slightly more than 30%, and then a little amount of news that are categorized as others, then political news.



Figure 25 page 29 on the 5th of December 2015

In this case, we'd put an example shown as Figure 25 page 29 on the 5th of December 2015. On the top of the page, we can observe a piece of financial news that occupies almost half of the upper part of the page, reported with title and subtitle but not with any image information, copied and cited from Chinese newspapers. As explained before, financial news and social news in this cluster have occupied over 60% of the total range, mostly on the top of the page, relevantly with a medium to top size, but without any image, which is to say that these news still have a high importance,

but due to some reason, they are not expressed in images. In our point of view, this phenomenon occurs probably because of that their content do not need visual information to provide more importance or to drag attention. There's another possibility as well that their content is not able to be expressed with any images.

Table 16 K-means: cluster-9

K-Means cluster-9			
	cluster-9		
			
location	bottom	0	0.00%
	entire	155	
	middle	0	0.00%
	right	0	0.00%
	top	0	0.00%
picture	not any..	2	1.29%
	not rel..	1	0.65%
	picture..	0	0.00%
	relevan...	3	1.94%
	relevan...	5	3.23%
	relevan...	144	92.90%
size	entire	155	
	large	0	0.00%
	medium	0	0.00%
	small	0	0.00%
source	copied ..	154	99.35%
	copied ..	1	0.65%
	original	0	0.00%
topic	1 Front..	0	0.00%
	10 Sports	8	5.16%
	11 Educ...	1	0.65%
	12 Job ...	0	0.00%
	13 Tourism	2	1.29%
	14 Adve...	0	0.00%
	15 Others	14	9.03%
	2 Polit..	33	21.29%
	3 Social	40	25.81%
	4 Finan..	19	12.26%
	5 Homet..	1	0.65%
	6 Local..	0	0.00%
	7 Legal	19	12.26%
	8 Military	13	8.39%
	9 Enter..	5	3.23%

The most outstanding characteristics of news in cluster-9 are that they all occupy entire pages. Unlike the news in cluster-2 that show a significant concentration in the original Chinese

community news, the news in cluster-9 are all copied from other sources, including one which is not cited. Social news and political news are over 20% in this cluster while financial news and legal knowledge are over 10%. As over 95% of news in cluster-2 are presented with picture contents, but none of them are purely picture news, we'd argue that the large dimensional news are very important and highlighted in the publication that they belong to.



Figure 26 page 13 on the 5th of December 2015

In the example Figure 26 page 13 on the 5th of December 2015 of cluster-9 we could easily observe a piece of news that occupies almost the whole page, despite the piece of advertisement below. During the coding, whenever this situation appears, we always coded as “entire”. Therefore, the

example in Figure 26 is an entire-page political news with highlighted title on the top and subtitles on each divided part of the news. On the right top of the page, there also appeared a news photograph of President Xi and President Zuma, copied from Xinhua News. As shown in the cluster information, news in this cluster are mainly social, political and financial news, we'd argue that the news concluded in this group are highly important news that include large amount of information- whether in text or in picture- that complete the panoramic view of the event or the news itself.

Then we'd like to introduce more about this section- Global Focus. All the news in our research from this section share the same characteristics: large entire size, related to the Chinese political and diplomatic topic, listed in both title and subtitles, divided into several chapters and presented in photographs. The news in this section is listed apart from the Chinese news and the International news as these latter sections could not conclude the news that appear here, in other words, the news in this section are not merely Chinese either International news but both, and more because of that it is reported with importance.

Then we found another interesting phenomenon that none of the international news or Spanish news or Chinese news mentioned about the diplomatic relationship between China and Spain, despite of the relationship of 44 years after the establishment since 1973 (we counted until December 2017). We guess that the reason of the appearance of this phenomenon is that the journalists of Ouhua Bao mainly take political and diplomatic news from other sources- both Chinese and Spanish- where the relationship between the homeland and the host country are not mentioned in these sources.

Table 17 K-means: cluster-6

K-Means cluster-6			
	cluster-6		
location	bottom	4	2.72%
	entire	0	0.00%
	middle	38	25.85%
	right	0	0.00%
	top	105	71.43%
picture	not any..	10	6.80%
	not rel..	68	46.26%
	picture..	0	0.00%
	relevan..	32	21.77%
	relevan..	11	7.48%
	relevan..	28	17.89%
size	entire	0	0.00%
	large	20	13.81%
	medium	122	82.99%
	small	5	3.40%
source	copied ..	0	0.00%
	copied ..	0	0.00%
	original	147	
topic	1 Front..	0	0.00%
	10 Sports	0	0.00%
	11 Educ..	7	4.76%
	12 Job ..	0	0.00%
	13 Tourism	0	0.00%
	14 Adve..	3	2.04%
	15 Others	0	0.00%
	2 Polit..	0	0.00%
	3 Social	0	0.00%
	4 Finan..	0	0.00%
	5 Homet..	0	0.00%
	6 Local..	4	2.72%
	7 Legal	133	90.48%
	8 Military	0	0.00%
	9 Enter..	0	0.00%

The main characteristic of news in cluster-6 is that they are all original legal knowledge and local news. The rest, however, either advertisement or education topics are also information of the community itself. News in cluster-6 are mainly large and medium sized that sit at the top and middle part of each page which showed high importance of its content. Though the picture content merely reached half of the news in this cluster, it is not considered as the most significant characteristic.



Figure 27 page 52 on the 5th of December 2015

On page 52 in Figure 27 page 52 on the 5th of December 2015 we could see two examples of news of cluster-6. The two pieces of news are both medium sized on the section of Legal Knowledge and categorized in the topic legal knowledge as well. The news in this cluster are almost totally original that are all written by the law firms collaborated with the newspaper Ouhua Bao. These law firms

repeatedly post their articles on this section which are useful and survival information for the members of the Chinese community.

However, in each piece of news, there is a picture that is not very accurate to the content itself, for example, the picture in the upper news is Plaza España in Sevilla while the news is “Spain introduces a new policy of naturalization” which are not relevant at all. The lower piece of news happens to be *Introduction of intergrating to the Spanish society for Chinese immigrants (Seires) XV- working in Spain*, but the picture in the news shows a scenario of an office with some workers yet not demonstrate serious relevance to the topic.

Table 18 K-means: cluster-3

K-Means cluster-3			
	cluster-3		
location	bottom	29	25.00%
	entire	2	1.72%
	middle	14	12.07%
	right	22	18.97%
	top	49	42.24%
picture	not any..	2	1.72%
	not rel..	110	94.83%
	picture..	0	0.00%
	relevan..	4	3.45%
	relevan..	0	0.00%
	relevan..	0	0.00%
size	entire	2	1.72%
	large	26	22.41%
	medium	46	39.86%
	small	42	36.21%
source	copied ..	90	77.59%
	copied ..	26	22.41%
	original	0	0.00%
topic	1 Front...	0	0.00%
	10 Sports	0	0.00%
	11 Educ...	1	0.86%
	12 Job ...	0	0.00%
	13 Tourism	0	0.00%
	14 Adve...	0	0.00%
	15 Others	109	93.97%
	2 Polit...	1	0.86%
	3 Social	3	2.59%
	4 Finan...	2	1.72%
	5 Homet...	0	0.00%
	6 Local...	0	0.00%
	7 Legal	0	0.00%
	8 Military	0	0.00%
	9 Enter..	0	0.00%

Cluster-3, the last cluster calculated by the K-means model, was expected to be the cluster of “the others”, and it truly is. News in cluster-3 are the least and coincide with the topic “others” which cover topics about health, emotion, historical legends, fashion, IT reports and gastronomy. We found it interesting that the percentage of the news of “others” almost share the same percentage as the “not relevant picture”, in other words, these news tend to use rare pictures in the content which don’t have any meaning but occupying more space that are probably comics.



Figure 28 page 65 on the 5th of December 2015

In the example of the news in cluster-3, we'll firstly introduce the news on the section *Emotion* that are articles of relationships on page 65 in Figure 28 page 65 on the 5th of December 2015. There are three pieces of news on this page, located on the top, the right and the bottom, each expressed with a picture.

The Short Board

After finishing introducing all the clusters, we'd like to discuss the short board of the newspaper Ouhua Bao. The Ouhua Bao, as it's registered in Shanghai, China, while also registered as an educational organization in Spain, is not necessarily considered as a serious newspaper but as an information source to the community. Therefore, the lack of ordination and professionalism would have an escape goat due to this reason.

Firstly, as we already analyzed before, most of the news in this newspaper is copied from other sources, whether Spanish news from the Spanish newspapers, websites and including tabloids, or Chinese news from Xinhua News, Chinese newspapers, the collaboration partner Xinmin Wanbao and entertainment magazines from Hong Kong and Taiwan. In other words, apart from the news that is from the Chinese community, they don't have the ability to report the news but to copy and cite from other sources. The editors that are written on each page are mostly anonymous, hence, through our research, we got contact with several journalists from this newspaper and they are all Chinese students who are currently studying in the universities in Spain. As these journalists are not graduated from journalism, therefore, they are not qualified enough to become "real journalists" and sign in the Journalism Association Federation (Federación de Asociaciones de Periodistas de España, FAPE). Furthermore, as the newspaper is not registered as publication in Spain and the journalists are not registered as journalists, they don't have access to the events in the host country. Meanwhile, in the home country, as the journalists are not located there but in Spain, they do not have the access to report the news there neither, therefore, the only choice to report news from the home country is to collaborate with newspapers in the hometown and cite news from the Chinese sources. Thanks to the personal contact of the chief editor Tao Xinyi, the newspaper Ouhua Bao and the newspaper Xinmin Wanbao- the one from Shanghai- made a contract in collaboration so that this Chinese ethnic press could use the news from the latter one easily and freely.

Secondly, we found repeated content during our introduction of data during the analyzed period. For example, on Figure 26 page 13 on the 5th of December 2015, we found a piece of news that occupy the entire page with the picture of Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China and Jacob Zuma, previous President of South Africa. However, on page 25 of the same issue, shown as Figure 29 page 25 on the 5th of December 2015, we found the same picture of the same topic but with different title and content at the top of this page. This example is not a single case that appear in this newspaper, we found more similar cases, for example, in Figure 30 page 13 and page 18 on

the 7th of November 2015, we detected two pieces of entire page news that are totally the same that share the same title, the same picture and the same content, despite that the latter one lacks one paragraph than the former one. These two cases occurred in the same issue of the newspaper, which marked the chaotic editing ordination and the lack of examination.



Figure 29 page 25 on the 5th of December 2015



Figure 30 page 13 and page 18 on the 7th of November 2015

Third, as the newspaper is based on the Chinese community in Spain, it is meant to be the bridge that connects the two elements. But as long as we concerned, the news related to these two destinations are always separated. During our research period, there was no information of the improvement of the relationship between the two countries nor news that combine these two countries. As an ethnic newspaper, that plays an important role for the community that it serves, it did not take the responsibility and the duty that it should have taken.

3.2.2 Lianhe Shibao

The newspaper Lianhe Shibao came later than the former newspaper Ouhua Bao, but this “new-born” caught up in the market shortly and became a very potential competitor in the Chinese community.

To analyze this newspaper, we'd also begin the decision tree and the clusters and then put examples that suit the analysis. As this newspaper have two issues per week-Wednesday and Saturday, we added the variable “issue” in the analysis, therefore, the result is expected to be more diverse than the former one. The first decision tree that we are providing is the distribution of the sections according to its originality as what we've already done with the previous newspaper, while the second one, as an addition, is the distribution of the sections according to the issues whether it's on Wednesday or Saturday. In the following paragraphs we'd like to extend the discussion and explanation of the two decision trees with more data to introduce the first impression of the current newspaper.

Table 19 Decision Tree of Lianhe Shibao- source and section

Node 1		
Category	%	n
1 Front page	3.029	58
■ 10 Collaboration with Tianjin Evening Newspaper	2.402	46
■ 11 Collaboration with Fujian Overseas Chinese Newspaper	9.034	173
■ 12 Collaboration with Qingtian Overseas Chinese Newspaper	6.997	134
■ 13 Fashion	1.201	23
■ 14 Digital pioneers	0.836	16
■ 15 Football news	1.305	25
■ 16 The way of making fortune	0.836	13
■ 17 Financial reports	0.940	18
■ 18 Mainland finance	0.261	5
■ 19 Military news	2.350	45
■ 2 Spanish news	14.778	283
■ 20 Legal Q&A	0.000	0
■ 21 Rental and Sale Information	0.000	0
■ 22 Categorized Information	0.000	0
■ 23 Special reports of Guangxi Province	0.052	1
■ 24 World Expo	0.836	16
■ 25 The screen express	0.836	16
■ 26 Crime stories	0.836	16
■ 27 Social panorama	0.940	18
■ 28 Historical legends	0.470	9
■ 29 Infancy world	0.836	16
■ 3 Immigrants' news	1.201	23
■ 30 Literature collection	0.731	14
■ 31 City stories	0.036	16
■ 32 Health	0.679	13
■ 33 Jokes	1.305	25
■ 34 Serial novel	1.462	28
■ 35 Events focus	0.627	12
■ 36 Perspective reference	1.932	37
■ 37 Tourism	0.104	2
■ 38 Zodiac prediction	0.104	2
■ 39 Fidalidade special section	0.000	0
■ 4 Sports news	4.543	87
■ 40 Spanish reports- Tianjin Evening Newspaper	3.499	67
■ 41 Driving tests	0.313	6
■ 42 Intelligence games	0.052	1
■ 43 Food	0.000	0
■ 44 70 years of victory	0.164	2
■ 45 Hometown Qingtian	1.201	23
■ 46 Hometown Guangdong	0.313	6
■ 47 Special reports	0.052	1
■ 48 Memorial of Sun Yatsen	0.157	3
■ 49 Collaboration with People's Daily	2.820	54
■ 5 Entertainment	3.446	66
■ 50 Real Estate special section	0.000	0
■ 51 Xhua political participation special section	0.000	0
■ 52 Tibet special reports	0.052	1
■ 53 European tourism special section	0.000	0
■ 54 Alhua Chinese School serial novel	0.000	0
■ 6 Overseas Chinese worldwide	2.768	53
■ 7 International news	11.488	220
■ 8 Chinese news	9.974	191
■ 9 Hongkong, Macau and Taiwan news	1.619	31
Total	82.721	1915

Node 0		
Category	%	n
1 Front page	2.505	58
■ 10 Collaboration with Tianjin Evening Newspaper	2.030	47
■ 11 Collaboration with Fujian Overseas Chinese Newspaper	7.473	173
■ 12 Collaboration with Qingtian Overseas Chinese Newspaper	5.788	134
■ 13 Fashion	0.994	23
■ 14 Digital pioneers	0.734	17
■ 15 Football news	1.080	25
■ 16 The way of making fortune	0.562	13
■ 17 Financial reports	0.778	18
■ 18 Mainland finance	0.216	5
■ 19 Military news	1.944	45
■ 2 Spanish news	12.225	283
■ 20 Legal Q&A	2.462	57
■ 21 Rental and Sale information	1.210	28
■ 22 Categorized information	2.101	55
■ 23 Special reports of Guangxi Province	0.043	1
■ 24 World Expo	0.691	16
■ 25 The screen express	0.691	16
■ 26 Crime stories	0.691	16
■ 27 Social panorama	0.778	18
■ 28 Historical legends	0.399	9
■ 29 Infancy world	0.734	17
■ 3 Immigrants' news	10.410	241
■ 30 Literature collection	0.605	14
■ 31 City stories	0.691	16
■ 32 Health	0.562	13
■ 33 Jokes	1.080	25
■ 34 Serial novel	1.210	28
■ 35 Events focus	0.518	12
■ 36 Perspective reference	1.139	37
■ 37 Tourism	0.652	13
■ 38 Zodiac prediction	0.096	2
■ 39 Fidalidade special section	0.043	1
■ 40 Spanish reports- Tianjin Evening Newspaper	3.759	87
■ 41 Driving tests	2.894	67
■ 42 Intelligence games	0.259	6
■ 43 Food	0.043	1
■ 44 70 years of victory	0.086	2
■ 45 Hometown Qingtian	0.994	23
■ 46 Hometown Guangdong	0.259	6
■ 47 Special reports	0.086	2
■ 48 Memorial of Sun Yatsen	0.130	3
■ 49 Collaboration with People's Daily	2.376	55
■ 5 Entertainment	2.851	66
■ 50 Real Estate special section	0.032	7
■ 51 Xhua political participation special section	0.259	6
■ 52 Tibet special reports	0.043	1
■ 53 European tourism special section	0.346	8
■ 54 Alhua Chinese School serial novel	0.043	1
■ 6 Overseas Chinese worldwide	2.333	54
■ 7 International news	9.503	220
■ 8 Chinese news	8.251	191
■ 9 Hongkong, Macau and Taiwan news	1.339	31
Total	100.000	2315

Source		
Category	%	n
1 Front page	0.000	0
■ 10 Collaboration with Tianjin Evening Newspaper	0.250	1
■ 11 Collaboration with Fujian Overseas Chinese Newspaper	0.000	0
■ 12 Collaboration with Qingtian Overseas Chinese Newspaper	0.000	0
■ 13 Fashion	0.000	0
■ 14 Digital pioneers	0.250	1
■ 15 Football news	0.000	0
■ 16 The way of making fortune	0.000	0
■ 17 Financial reports	0.000	0
■ 18 Mainland finance	0.000	0
■ 19 Military news	0.000	0
■ 2 Spanish news	0.000	0
■ 20 Legal Q&A	14.250	57
■ 21 Rental and Sale Information	7.000	28
■ 22 Categorized Information	14.000	56
■ 23 Special reports of Guangxi Province	0.000	0
■ 24 World Expo	0.000	0
■ 25 The screen express	0.000	0
■ 26 Crime stories	0.000	0
■ 27 Social panorama	0.000	0
■ 28 Historical legends	0.000	0
■ 29 Infancy world	0.250	1
■ 3 Immigrants' news	54.500	218
■ 30 Literature collection	0.000	0
■ 31 City stories	0.000	0
■ 32 Health	0.000	0
■ 33 Jokes	0.000	0
■ 34 Serial novel	0.000	0
■ 35 Events focus	0.000	0
■ 36 Perspective reference	0.000	0
■ 37 Tourism	2.750	11
■ 38 Zodiac prediction	0.000	0
■ 39 Fidalidade special section	0.250	1
■ 40 Sports news	0.000	0
■ 41 Driving tests	0.000	0
■ 42 Intelligence games	0.000	0
■ 43 Food	0.250	1
■ 44 70 years of victory	0.000	0
■ 45 Hometown Qingtian	0.000	0
■ 46 Hometown Guangdong	0.000	0
■ 47 Special reports	0.250	1
■ 48 Memorial of Sun Yatsen	0.000	0
■ 49 Collaboration with People's Daily	0.250	1
■ 5 Entertainment	0.000	0
■ 50 Real Estate special section	1.750	7
■ 51 Xhua political participation special section	1.500	6
■ 52 Tibet special reports	0.000	0
■ 53 European tourism special section	2.000	8
■ 54 Alhua Chinese School serial novel	0.250	1
■ 6 Overseas Chinese worldwide	0.250	1
■ 7 International news	0.000	0
■ 8 Chinese news	0.000	0
■ 9 Hongkong, Macau and Taiwan news	0.000	0
Total	17.279	400

Original		
Category	%	n
1 Front page	0.000	0
■ 10 Collaboration with Tianjin Evening Newspaper	0.250	1
■ 11 Collaboration with Fujian Overseas Chinese Newspaper	0.000	0
■ 12 Collaboration with Qingtian Overseas Chinese Newspaper	0.000	0
■ 13 Fashion	0.000	0
■ 14 Digital pioneers	0.250	1
■ 15 Football news	0.000	0
■ 16 The way of making fortune	0.000	0
■ 17 Financial reports	0.000	0
■ 18 Mainland finance	0.000	0
■ 19 Military news	0.000	0
■ 2 Spanish news	0.000	0
■ 20 Legal Q&A	14.250	57
■ 21 Rental and Sale Information	7.000	28
■ 22 Categorized Information	14.000	56
■ 23 Special reports of Guangxi Province	0.000	0
■ 24 World Expo	0.000	0
■ 25 The screen express	0.000	0
■ 26 Crime stories	0.000	0
■ 27 Social panorama	0.000	0
■ 28 Historical legends	0.000	0
■ 29 Infancy world	0.250	1
■ 3 Immigrants' news	54.500	218
■ 30 Literature collection	0.000	0
■ 31 City stories	0.000	0
■ 32 Health	0.000	0
■ 33 Jokes	0.000	0
■ 34 Serial novel	0.000	0
■ 35 Events focus	0.000	0
■ 36 Perspective reference	0.000	0
■ 37 Tourism	2.750	11
■ 38 Zodiac prediction	0.000	0
■ 39 Fidalidade special section	0.250	1
■ 40 Sports news	0.000	0
■ 41 Driving tests	0.000	0
■ 42 Intelligence games	0.000	0
■ 43 Food	0.250	1
■ 44 70 years of victory	0.000	0
■ 45 Hometown Qingtian	0.000	0
■ 46 Hometown Guangdong	0.000	0
■ 47 Special reports	0.250	1
■ 48 Memorial of Sun Yatsen	0.000	0
■ 49 Collaboration with People's Daily	0.250	1
■ 5 Entertainment	0.000	0
■ 50 Real Estate special section	1.750	7
■ 51 Xhua political participation special section	1.500	6
■ 52 Tibet special reports	0.000	0
■ 53 European tourism special section	2.000	8
■ 54 Alhua Chinese School serial novel	0.250	1
■ 6 Overseas Chinese worldwide	0.250	1
■ 7 International news	0.000	0
■ 8 Chinese news	0.000	0
■ 9 Hongkong, Macau and Taiwan news	0.000	0
Total	17.279	400

In Table 19 Decision Tree of Lianhe Shibao- source and section, we could observe that the total view is divided into two branches, separated according to its section and originality. The trunk on the left showed us that the total amount of the news in Lianhe Shibao are 2315 pieces, in which the highest part is the Spanish news that count as 283 pieces that occupy 12.225% of the total. The second, are the Immigrants' news, with 241 pieces, 10.410%, is the local news that happen in the Chinese community in Spain. The following sections are International news, 220 pieces, Chinese news, 191 pieces, and two collaboration newspaper of migrative hometowns in China: with newspaper in Fujian, 173 pieces and with Qingtian, 134.

On the right upper branch, where the copied news are sitting ,whether cited or not cited, we could still observe that the most quantified group of news is the section Spanish news, with the same amount of one in the total, which means that even it is the largest component of this newspaper, the news related to Spain is still copied from other sources. The sections that come after the Spanish news are the International news and the Chinese news, the same as the situation demonstrated in the trunk of the decision tree. In other words, the news that happen in Spain, in China (in general) and in other parts of this globe, also come from other sources. The sections that come after these ones are the collaboration with the three Chinese newspapers- from Tianjin, Fujian and Qingtian. As the newspaper Lianhe Shibao and these three newspapers have a contract of collaboration, it is free to use the content from the latter sources. Furthermore, as Qingtian and Fujian are the most famous migrative hometowns, the news that come from the local newspaper in the hometown provided exactly the content that the emigrants are caring about.

On the right lower branch, where sit the original news, we could observe that the largest group of news is the Immigrants' news, which is the news that happen in the Chinese community in Spain. But there's a small amount of the news of this section are not original, which are announcements from the embassy or other important information from other Chinese newspapers from other countries in Europe. Others, whether Legal Q&A, Rental information, Categorized information, that are useful and helpful news and information for the community, are also original. As these sections are relevant and important to the readers in the community, and also because of that the journalists of the newspaper are mainly located inside of the community, the quality and originality of the news in these sections could be guaranteed.

Another phenomenon of the sections of Lianhe Shibao is that apart from the repeated sections that appear regularly, some special sections of specified reports only appear once along the research period. These sections may be military reports, tourism reports as well as reports of hometown. As the reports that appear once also construct a new section alone, we find more than fifty sections in this newspaper in these two and half years. Regarding to its news quantity, the section numbers are quite large which some of them are not necessary.

During the two years and a half, the newspaper Lianhe Shibao has experienced a reduction of its content and has been brought back to vivid life in 2017 that it increased its sections and reorganized the content, therefore, there were sections that have disappeared and also those which have been born.

Table 20 Decision tree of Lianhe Shibao- issue and section

Node 1			
Category	%	n	
■ 01 Front page	2.295	26	
■ 02 Spanish news	10.768	122	
■ 03 Immigrants' news	8.208	93	
■ 04 Sports news	2.913	33	
■ 05 Entertainment	2.295	26	
■ 06 Overseas Chinese worldwide	3.530	40	
■ 07 International news	11.121	126	
■ 08 Chinese news	9.444	107	
■ 09 Hongkong, Macau and Taiwan news	0.000	0	
■ 10 Collaboration with Tianjin Evening Newspaper	0.000	0	
■ 11 Collaboration with Fujian Overseas Chinese Newspaper	15.269	173	
■ 12 Collaboration with Qingtian Overseas Chinese Newspaper	9.179	104	
■ 13 Fashion	0.000	0	
■ 14 Digital pioneers	0.000	0	
■ 15 Football news	0.352	4	
■ 16 The way of making fortune	0.000	0	
■ 17 Financial reports	0.441	5	
■ 18 Mainland finance	0.441	5	
■ 19 Military news	1.324	15	
■ 20 Legal Q&A	2.471	28	
■ 21 Rental and Sale Information	1.059	12	
■ 22 Categorized Information	2.118	24	
■ 23 Special reports of Guangxi Province	0.000	0	
■ 24 World Expo	0.000	0	
■ 25 The screen express	0.000	0	
■ 26 Crime stories	0.098	1	
■ 27 Social panorama	0.000	0	
■ 28 Historical legends	0.098	1	
■ 29 Infancy world	0.000	0	
■ 30 Literature collection	0.000	0	
■ 31 City stories	0.177	2	
■ 32 Health	0.000	0	
■ 33 Jokes	0.265	3	
■ 34 Serial novel	1.059	12	
■ 35 Events focus	1.059	12	
■ 36 Perspective reference	3.266	37	
■ 37 Tourism	1.059	12	
■ 38 Zodiac prediction	0.177	2	
■ 39 Fidalgade special section	0.098	1	
■ 40 Spanish reports- Tianjin Evening Newspaper	3.266	37	
■ 41 Driving tests	0.352	4	
■ 42 Intelligence games	0.098	1	
■ 43 Food	0.000	0	
■ 44 70 years of victory	0.000	0	
■ 45 Hometown Qingtian	0.000	0	
■ 46 Hometown Guangdong	0.441	5	
■ 47 Special reports	0.098	1	
■ 48 Memorial of Sun Yatzen	0.000	0	
■ 49 Collaboration with People's Daily	2.913	33	
■ 50 Real Estate special section	0.818	7	
■ 51 Xhua political participation special section	0.530	6	
■ 52 Tibet special reports	0.098	1	
■ 53 European tourism special section	0.706	8	
■ 54 Ahua Chinese School serial novel	0.098	1	
Total	48.942	1133	

Node 0			
Category	%	n	
■ 01 Front page	2.505	58	
■ 02 Spanish news	12.226	283	
■ 03 Immigrants' news	10.410	241	
■ 04 Sports news	3.768	87	
■ 05 Entertainment	2.851	68	
■ 06 Overseas Chinese worldwide	2.333	54	
■ 07 International news	9.503	220	
■ 08 Chinese news	8.251	191	
■ 09 Hongkong, Macau and Taiwan news	1.334	31	
■ 10 Collaboration with Tianjin Evening Newspaper	2.036	47	
■ 11 Collaboration with Fujian Overseas Chinese Newspaper	7.473	173	
■ 12 Collaboration with Qingtian Overseas Chinese Newspaper	5.788	134	
■ 13 Fashion	0.994	23	
■ 14 Digital pioneers	0.734	17	
■ 15 Football news	1.080	25	
■ 16 The way of making fortune	0.562	13	
■ 17 Financial reports	0.778	18	
■ 18 Mainland finance	0.216	5	
■ 19 Military news	1.944	46	
■ 20 Legal Q&A	2.462	57	
■ 21 Rental and Sale Information	1.210	28	
■ 22 Categorized Information	2.419	56	
■ 23 Special reports of Guangxi Province	0.049	1	
■ 24 World Expo	0.091	1	
■ 25 The screen express	0.091	1	
■ 26 Crime stories	0.091	1	
■ 27 Social panorama	0.778	18	
■ 28 Historical legends	0.389	9	
■ 29 Infancy world	0.734	17	
■ 30 Literature collection	0.605	14	
■ 31 City stories	0.891	18	
■ 32 Health	0.562	13	
■ 33 Jokes	1.080	25	
■ 34 Serial novel	1.210	28	
■ 35 Events focus	0.518	12	
■ 36 Perspective reference	1.598	37	
■ 37 Tourism	0.562	13	
■ 38 Zodiac prediction	0.088	2	
■ 39 Fidalgade special section	0.043	1	
■ 40 Spanish reports- Tianjin Evening Newspaper	2.894	67	
■ 41 Driving tests	0.259	6	
■ 42 Intelligence games	0.043	1	
■ 43 Food	0.043	1	
■ 44 70 years of victory	0.088	2	
■ 45 Hometown Qingtian	0.994	23	
■ 46 Hometown Guangdong	0.259	6	
■ 47 Special reports	0.088	2	
■ 48 Memorial of Sun Yatzen	0.130	3	
■ 49 Collaboration with People's Daily	2.379	55	
■ 50 Real Estate special section	0.302	7	
■ 51 Xhua political participation special section	0.259	6	
■ 52 Tibet special reports	0.043	1	
■ 53 European tourism special section	0.346	8	
■ 54 Ahua Chinese School serial novel	0.043	1	
Total	100.000	2315	

Node 2			
Category	%	n	
■ 01 Front page	2.707	32	
■ 02 Spanish news	13.621	161	
■ 03 Immigrants' news	12.141	148	
■ 04 Sports news	4.569	54	
■ 05 Entertainment	3.394	40	
■ 06 Overseas Chinese worldwide	1.184	14	
■ 07 International news	7.953	94	
■ 08 Chinese news	7.107	84	
■ 09 Hongkong, Macau and Taiwan news	2.822	31	
■ 10 Collaboration with Tianjin Evening Newspaper	3.976	47	
■ 11 Collaboration with Fujian Overseas Chinese Newspaper	0.000	0	
■ 12 Collaboration with Qingtian Overseas Chinese Newspaper	2.538	30	
■ 13 Fashion	1.946	23	
■ 14 Digital pioneers	1.438	17	
■ 15 Football news	1.777	21	
■ 16 The way of making fortune	1.100	13	
■ 17 Financial reports	1.100	13	
■ 18 Mainland finance	0.000	0	
■ 19 Military news	2.538	30	
■ 20 Legal Q&A	2.463	29	
■ 21 Rental and Sale Information	1.354	16	
■ 22 Categorized Information	2.707	32	
■ 23 Special reports of Guangxi Province	0.085	1	
■ 24 World Expo	1.354	16	
■ 25 The screen express	1.354	16	
■ 26 Crime stories	1.269	15	
■ 27 Social panorama	1.023	18	
■ 28 Historical legends	0.498	8	
■ 29 Infancy world	1.184	14	
■ 30 Literature collection	1.184	14	
■ 31 City stories	1.184	14	
■ 32 Health	1.100	13	
■ 33 Jokes	1.881	22	
■ 34 Serial novel	1.264	16	
■ 35 Events focus	0.000	0	
■ 36 Perspective reference	0.000	0	
■ 37 Tourism	0.085	1	
■ 38 Zodiac prediction	0.000	0	
■ 39 Fidalgade special section	0.000	0	
■ 40 Spanish reports- Tianjin Evening Newspaper	2.538	30	
■ 41 Driving tests	0.000	0	
■ 42 Intelligence games	0.000	0	
■ 43 Food	0.000	0	
■ 44 70 years of victory	0.169	2	
■ 45 Hometown Qingtian	1.946	23	
■ 46 Hometown Guangdong	0.085	1	
■ 47 Special reports	0.085	1	
■ 48 Memorial of Sun Yatzen	0.254	3	
■ 49 Collaboration with People's Daily	1.881	22	
■ 50 Real Estate special section	0.000	0	
■ 51 Xhua political participation special section	0.000	0	
■ 52 Tibet special reports	0.000	0	
■ 53 European tourism special section	0.000	0	
■ 54 Ahua Chinese School serial novel	0.000	0	
Total	51.058	1182	

In addition of the decision tree on sections and originality, we also planted another one according to the relationship of the two issues of the week and the sections. In Table 20 Decision tree of Lianhe Shibao- issue and section, we could see that the trunk on the left is the total view of all the sections with the amount of news in their sections, the same as in Table 19. The two branches on the right are the sections divided by the issues respectively by Wednesday and Saturday. We'd introduce in the following paragraphs both the sections that the two issues share in common and the sections that only exist in each one. As we already observed that there are a lot of "special reports" in the sections, no matter what special events that they are reporting, some of the "specialities" only appeared like the flower queen of the night that only blossoms for one single night. Sections with code 23 Special reports of Guangdong Province, 39 Fidalidade special section, 42 Intelligence games, 43 Food, 52 Tibet special reports and 54 Aihua Chinese School serial novel have only appeared once during our two year and a half period of research. Others such as 18 Mainland Finance, 38 Zodiac prediction, 44 70 years of victory and 48 Memorial of Sun Yatsen have not appeared more than five times during this period neither.

We'll begin with the common sections of the two issues first. The front page would be the first to be discussed, which would exist in every publication. The following sections from the code 1-8 which are Spanish news, Immigrants' news, Sports news, Entertainment, Overseas Chinese Worldwide, International news and Chinese news are all published in both issues which are the regular sections that should always appear in this newspaper. The section code 12, the Collaboration with Qingtian Overseas Chinese Newspaper, is also found in both issues, while the other two collaboration newspapers appear separately that this phenomenon indicate the importance of the migrant hometown Qingtian. Section 15 Football news is found in both ones, but the amount on Wednesday is much higher than on Saturday, as well as section 17 Financial reports, 19 Military news, 26 Crime stories, 28 Historical legends, 31 City stories, 33 Jokes and 46 Hometown Guangdong, on the other hand, only the amount of news of 6 Overseas Chinese Worldwide, 34 Serial novel and 37 Tourism is larger in Saturday than Wednesday.

On the right upper branch, we could count that the sections that there are 14 sections that only belong to the issue of Saturday are 11 Collaboration with Fujian Overseas Chinese Newspaper, 17 Financial reports, 18 Mainland finance, 35 Events Focus, 36 Perspective reference, 37 Tourism, 38 Zodiac prediction, 39 Fidalidade special section, 41 Driving tests, 42 Intelligence games, 43

Food, 50 Real estate special section, 51 Xihua political participation special section, 52 Tibet special reports, 53 European tourism special section and 54 Aihua Chinese School serial novel. Apart from the sections that only appeared limited times, the others, such as Collaboration with Fujian Overseas Chinese Newspaer, are regular sections that appear in each issue. Number 37 and 53 are both about tourism but written differently in Chinese so that they are coded according to its meaning. Driving tests are real theoretical tests of the Dirección General de Tráfico (DGT) with both tests and answers on the same page that serve for the people who wish to attend to the driving tests without understanding neither English nor Spanish.

In the issue on Wednesday, the rest 15 sections that only exist in this issue are 9 Hongkong, Macau and Taiwan news, 11 Collaboration with Tianjin Evening Newspaper, 13 Fashion, 14 Digital pioneers, 16 The way of making fortune. 23 Special reports of Guangxi Province, 24 World Expo, 25 The screen express, 27 Social panorama, 29 Infancy world, 30 Literature collection, 32 Health, 44 70 Years of victory, 45 Hometown Qingtian and 48 Memorial of Sun Yatsen. As usual, except those which only appeared with reduced times or even once, the rest are all regular sections on Wednesday.

As already argued before, due to the development of the newspaper Lianhe Shibao, the sections experienced a full reorganization so that since 2017 there appeared some more regular sections than before. For example, the collaboration with People's Daily, an official newspaper in China, has joined the game thus this section appeared late in coding.

All these sections will be introduced with more details according to their characteristics accompanying with examples in the following part- the clusters.

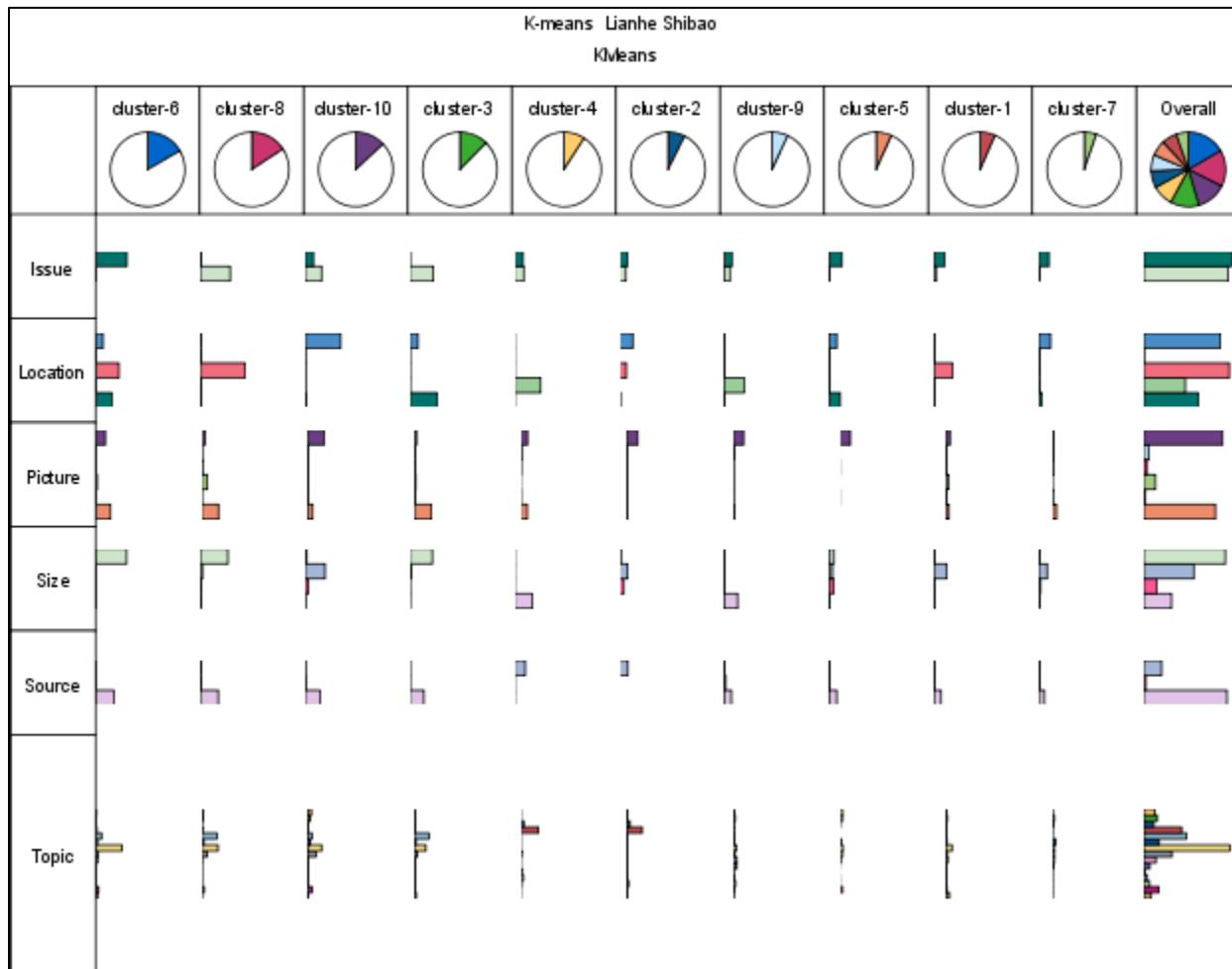
After analyzing with the decision tree, we'd continue with the k-means clusters. Similar to the cluster table of Ouhua Bao, we divided the 2315 pieces of news of Lianhe Shibao into 10 clusters to observe the news that share the same characteristics. As there's a difference of issues of Wednesday and Saturday, we added the variable "issue" in the analysis, therefore, the result of Lianhe Shibao became more complex than the one of the former newspapers.

In Table 21 K-Means clusters of Lianhe Shibao**Error! Reference source not found.**, we could observe the graphics of the ten clusters ordinated from the largest to the smallest from left to right, with the graphics of "Overall" on the right. With the variables displayed following the cluster pies, it is

visually obvious that the clusters are well separated that none of them share the same characteristic. We'd also introduce the data from the Overall and the largest cluster, combining the text form in Table 22 K-means: cluster-6 and Overall**Error! Reference source not found.**, which contains the adequate text of the cluster-8 and Overall that are shown in the pie and histograms in Table 21 K-Means clusters of Lianhe Shibao**Error! Reference source not found.**

Along with each cluster, we'd put examples of news that fit the characteristic of the cluster below the explanation of each cluster so that the characteristics become visually easier to understand.

Table 21 K-Means clusters of Lianhe Shibao



Combining the two tables, we'd begin with the larger range to the details, so that we'd begin with the Overall and then the cluster-8.

Firstly, in both Table 21 K-Means clusters of Lianhe Shibao**Error! Reference source not found.****Error! Reference source not found.** and Table 22 K-means: cluster-6 and Overall, the variables are displayed as issue, location, picture, size, source and topic. In the variable issue, luckily that the samples are distributed almost equally on Saturday and Wednesday, with 1133 and 1182 pieces that are almost half and half of the total with 48.94% and 51.06%.

Then there comes the variable location, that the largest part of the location that occupy the pages in this newspaper is in the middle, with 767 pieces and 33.16% of the total. The news that locate on the top comes next, with 684 pieces and occupies 29.57%. Then there is the news at the bottom, 488 pieces that are 21.10%, entire-page news, 373 pieces and 16.13% and finally one piece of news on the right that is 0.04% of total.

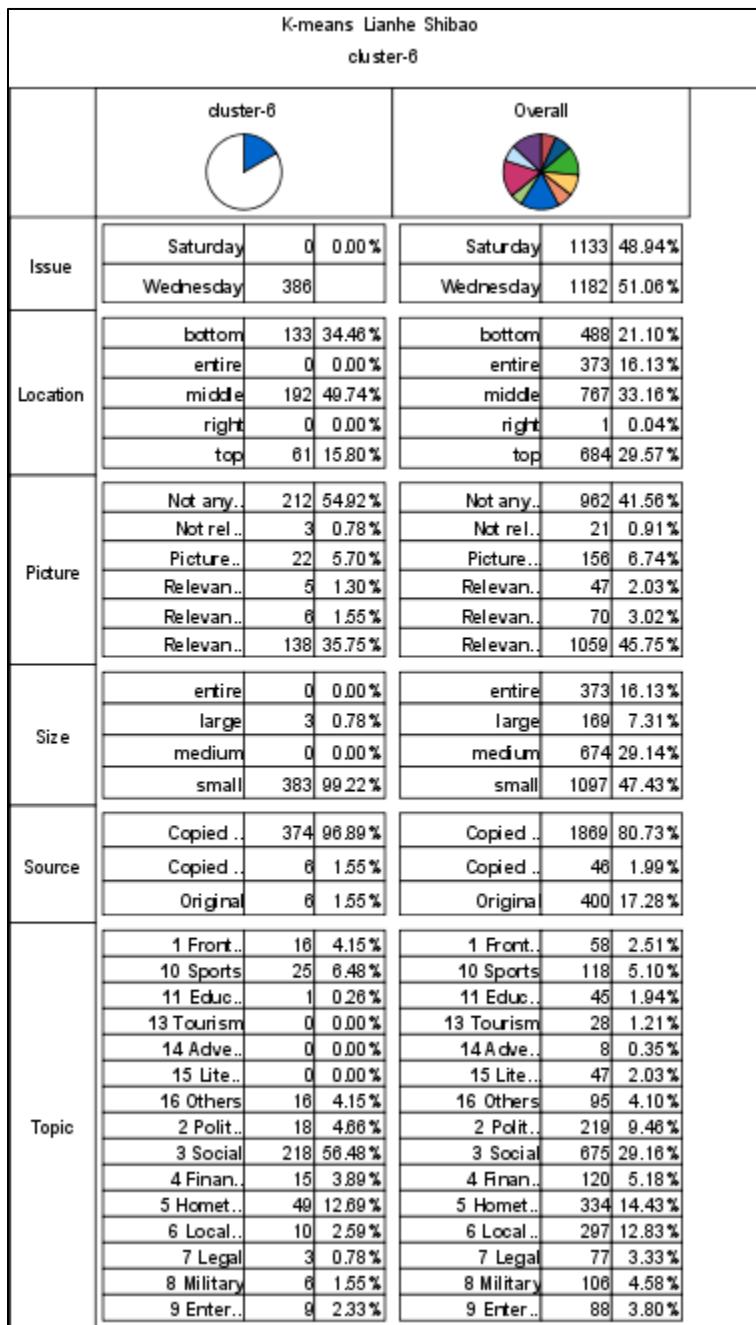
The third variable being analyzed is the picture content, among them, the highest are the “relevant photographs” and “not any image”, with 1059 pieces and 962 pieces respectively, that occupy 45.75% and 41.56% of the total amount. The rest, that hardly reached 15% of total, are the 156 pieces of “picture news”, 70 of “relevant comics”, 47 of “relevant infographics” and 21 of “not relevant image”.

Then speaking of the fourth variable, the size, we find that almost a half of the news in this newspaper is in small size, with 1097 pieces that is 47.43% of all. The following size is the news in medium range, that are 674 pieces, 29.14%, while the next is the entire page size instead of the large size news with 373 pieces and 169 pieces respectively. We could draw an image that this newspaper is mainly constructed by small and medium sized news so that the pages are mostly divided into pieces.

The fifth variable is the source of the news, in which the highest percentage is the “copied and cited news” that share 1869 pieces with 80.73% of all. The original news in this newspaper is merely 400 pieces that occupies 17.28%. The last, there are 46 “copied not cited news” that is lower than 2% of the news in total but still need to be discussed. As argued before, in the discussion of Table 19 Decision Tree of Lianhe Shibao, we already mentioned that most of the news, whether Spanish news, international news or Chinese news come from cited sources, while news relevant to the Chinese community in Spain is mainly original.

The last variable is the topics in the newspaper, that are the same variables analyzed in the former newspaper as well. First of all, in Table 22 we could observe that the number 12 is missing, which is the topic “Job information”, and there’s a news variable appeared that is the “Literature” where in every issue of this newspaper publishes a chapter of a serial novel, and even a short story. Among all the topics that appear in this newspaper, the most reported topic is the social news, that count as 675 pieces, a 29.16% in total. Then the “Hometown news”, “Local news” and “Political news” are the following topics, that are 334 pieces, 297 pieces and 219 pieces respectively and of more or less 10% each. The rest, that are mostly regular topics that appear in every issue but with small quantity.

Table 22 K-means: cluster-6 and Overall of Lianhe Shibao



After finishing introducing the Overall, we'll move our sight to the first group of news, the cluster-6. The 386 pieces of news in this cluster are all from the issue on Wednesday, that are mostly small size, located in the middle and the bottom. More than a half of the news don't contain any image while the rest mainly contain relevant image, relevant comic and relevant infographic. The news

is mainly copied and cited from other sources, that over half of all the pieces are social news, over ten percent of Hometown news, while the rest show no significant difference.

6 西国新闻

联合时报

2 de Diciembre de 2015

2015年西班牙最卖座电影

《国家报》11月27日讯

虽然上映仅一周，“Ocho apellidos catalanes《加泰罗尼亚情事》”已然成为西班牙2015年最卖座电影。根据其发行商环球影业的数据，该电影上映前七日的票房为1108.2万欧元，观影人次也达到了180.4万人次。也就是说，自上周五上映后，“Ocho apellidos catalanes《加泰罗尼亚情事》”贡献了所有上映电影总票房的7.2%和观影人次的73%。此外，影片还是

周三欧洲的最卖座电影。这一数据也使得“Ocho apellidos catalanes《加泰罗尼亚情事》”成为西班牙历史上开画成绩第二好的电影。

“Ocho apellidos catalanes《加泰罗尼亚情事》”作为“巴斯克情事”的续集，在加泰罗尼亚受到了特别的欢迎，该地区贡献了其总票房收入的26%，加泰罗尼亚地区电影院本周卖出的电影票占全国平均食品的30%。上映后的第一个周末，其票房就达到808万欧元，累计售出110万张电影票。这样的好成绩也使得该电影夺得了“2015西班牙最卖座电影”的宝座。然而想要超越前作，“Ocho apellidos catalanes《加泰罗尼亚情事》”还需要日。目前该片已经拿下5600万欧元的票房成绩。但超越此成绩也并非难事，毕竟前作仅在350块银幕上画，而“Ocho apellidos catalanes《加泰罗尼亚情事》”的首轮影院达到了884家。



“中国城”不仅是欧洲的专利

《INFORAE》11月28日讯

根据《INFORAE》报道，阿根廷布宜诺斯艾利斯市的“中国城”正式投入使用。在这里可以买到种类繁多的亚洲产品。这一项目由中阿文化协会和贝尔格拉诺中国社区共同发起，类似于80年代初的阿根廷中国社区，政府于近日翻新了这一社区，减少了车流量，方便了行人通行。

科斯塔公园的总经理Juan Resú a向媒体表示：“计划将中

国城”打造成阿根廷中国社区一样的旅游景点，面向布市居民以及世界各国的游客。中国城已经成为一种国际性的商业，是很多游客的必游景点。”

在本周六的开幕仪式上，将会有多种多样的文化娱乐活动，诸如舞龙、木兰舞、日韩传统打击乐表演、韩国流行舞蹈表演等。

“中国城”不设门票，游客可免费进入。开放时间为每周五六周日及节假日早上10点。一月和二月的开放时间为周三至周日。

当《世界推动力》走向中国

《DEIA》11月26日讯

当《世界推动力》走向中国巴克斯作家Kirmen Uribe的第二部小说《世界推动力》(西班牙语译名)的中文和英译本近日已出版发行。

该作品由日文译者从西班牙语翻译而来，同三年前她翻译Kirmen Uribe的第一本小说《毕尔巴鄂——纽约——毕尔巴鄂》相同。中文译本由曾翻译过加西亚马尔克斯作品的译者黄业华从西班牙语翻译而

国城”打造成阿根廷中国社区一样的旅游景点，面向布市居民以及世界各国的游客。中国城已经成为一种国际性的商业，是很多游客的必游景点。”

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Urbe将会同诗人Keijo Sugi在东京的一家咖啡馆为读者朗读巴斯克语和日语诗歌。

《毕尔巴鄂——纽约——毕尔巴鄂》于2012年被译成日文，受到了读者和评论界的一致好评，《每日新闻》和日本版《时尚》评为“年度书籍”。

而《世界推动力》也是最早的一批被翻译成中文的巴斯克语书籍，Kirmen Uribe本人也表示“在中国，译本的出版并不常见。”

也是一种世界现象




圣诞节免费公交 西Valladolid市对中国游客的盛情邀约

《Valladolid日报》11月28日讯

巴利亚多利德(Valladolid)市长Oscar Puente等官员宣布，第十九届国际境内旅游节在Valladolid顺利开幕。此次旅游节将重点宣传“摩托嘉年华”，市政府希望借此吸引摩托车爱好者于一月的二个周末来此地尽情驰骋，以及吸引亚洲游

客。旅游节将包含文化旅游、家庭旅游、美食游、自然游等。

Puente市长表示，“摩托嘉年华”的报名时间从12月7日开始，报名费约为15-20欧元。此外还提供针对仅参加同期活动的音乐会的游客的低价票。他还表示，“摩托嘉年华”将吸引更多的中国游客，希望通过摩托车平台，这里可以提供学习西班牙语的机会，从而吸引亚洲游客”。他还表示，

巴利亚多利德同中国多个城市建立了友好城市关系。周四，多家宾馆、餐厅，和巴利亚多利德电影工作室都将参加“如何为中国游客提供更加人性化服务”的会议，探讨如何优化游客的旅游体验。

市长还在发布会上表示，今年巴利亚多利德将着力打响知名度，

大中华旅行社

新增游轮、环游欧洲、西班牙境内特色游玩等服务
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为更方便Fuenlabrada仓库区客人订机票，我们在 Fuenlabrada的分社已于2015新年伊始乔迁至新址。

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Figure 31 Page 6 on the 2nd of December 2015

In this case, we'd like to present the first example Figure 31 of the newspaper Lianhe Shibao, page 6 of section Spanish news of date 2016.12.02, with two pieces of news marked with yellow margin in the middle of the page. Both pieces of news are represented with pictures on the right, with citation on the left top of each news, right below the title. Both pieces fit in the social topics, while the upper one is “Chinatown isn’t a patent of Europe but of the globe” and the lower one is the program “World Driving Force” coming to China.

The section “Spanish news” normally appear on the first pages of this newspaper, as well as the former press. It is the first section of the newspaper Lianhe Shibao, apart from the front page. The current section covers political, social and financial topics, also similar to the other newspaper, with orders arranged as so. The section begins from page 5, normally with political content, while on page 6 the social news would take the turn. On page 7, the financial news as well as social news will take the place. The news in this section share the characteristic of smaller size so that the section is able to contain as more diverse and complex content as possible.

西班牙
周三刊

联合时报

www.esxihua.com 西华在线

第 614 期

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Figure 32 Page 1 on the 2nd of December 2015

Another example that we'd like to introduce according to cluster-6 is the frontpage. At the bottom of Figure 32 Page 1 on the 2nd of December 2015, apart from the advertisements, the lowest piece of news is the leading information of the inner content of the newspaper, marked in yellow margin.

This part is constructed by four titles of news, an arrow in front of each title, with the page number after each title. Visually, this part does not contain any image information.

As we are already discussing the front page, we'd like to furtherly discuss the whole page at once. On the extreme top of the page, the basic information of the press is expressed with full details. On the left top of the page, the first phrase that appear in the grey background could be translated literally as "The most published Chinese language newspaper allover Spain", followed by its English name China Times and its publication number M-36508-2012. Lower the gray margin, the title of the newspaper Lianhe Shibao is written in Chinese calligraphy with red ink in the middle right, while on the left of the calligraphy is the country that it's published- Spain. Below these two items, there's its Wednesday issue written in red, its website www.esxihua.com in black and its forum name Xihua Online in red again. Lower this information, the gray margin came back again with its issue number No. 614, the date 2nd of December 2015, the twenty first of October of lunar calendar, and the hotline 915411996. On the right of all the information above, there's a piece of advertisement.

The most attractive part of this page is the frontpage news, which is the RMB "into the basket" that becomes the global payment currency, in large size, with the different currencies as background and the page number on the right. The frontpage, usually demonstrates a piece of frontpage and frontline as showed that appear the most important information of the whole issue.

Table 23 K-means: cluster-8 of Lianhe Shibao

K-means Lianhe Shibao cluster-8			
	cluster-8		
Issue	Saturday	365	
	Wednesday	0	0.00%
Location	bottom	0	0.00%
	entire	0	0.00%
	middle	365	
	right	0	0.00%
	top	0	0.00%
Picture	Not any..	238	65.21%
	Not rel..	0	0.00%
	Picture..	76	20.82%
	Relevan..	6	1.64%
	Relevan..	3	0.82%
	Relevan..	42	11.51%
Size	entire	0	0.00%
	large	1	0.27%
	medium	24	6.58%
	small	340	93.15%
Source	Copied ..	364	99.73%
	Copied ..	0	0.00%
	Original	1	0.27%
Topic	1 Front..	0	0.00%
	10 Sports	18	4.83%
	11 Educa..	1	0.27%
	13 Tourism	0	0.00%
	14 Adve..	0	0.00%
	15 Lite..	0	0.00%
	16 Others	2	0.55%
	2 Polit..	44	12.05%
	3 Social	134	36.71%
	4 Finan..	16	4.38%
	5 Homet..	123	33.70%
	6 Local..	4	1.10%
	7 Legal	0	0.00%
	8 Military	12	3.29%
	9 Enter..	11	3.01%

The second cluster is the cluster-8, that is constructed by 365 pieces of news on Saturday, mostly in small size, that are only located in the middle of the page. Despite of the 65.21% of the news that does not contain any image, 20.82% are picture news and almost 15% contain relevant picture, whether photograph, comic or infographic. Almost all the samples in this cluster come from copied source, except one that is original. The main topics of the news in cluster-8 are still

social and homeland news that are 36.71% and 33.70% respectively, followed with the 12.05% of political news while none of the rest did not exceed 5%. Comparing to the first cluster, the characteristics in cluster-8 are more outstanding so that we could easily draw an image of a group of news that are mainly copied social and hometown news that only appear in the central part of the page on Saturday, that more than a half of them don't contain any image while one fifth of them are picture news.

青田孤寡老人失联 30 小时 军警民联手寻山搜救

□ 记者 章智慧 通讯员 罗宗斌

“你们都是我的救命恩人，太谢谢了。”近日，在章村乡一处山间，失联 30 多个小时的孤寡老人汤仰然被当地片区的民兵、民警和村民联手营救，老人振着救援人员递上的一碗热汤，热泪盈眶。对他来说，这些素不相识的好心人都是他的救命恩人。

汤仰然还是章村乡群众“五保户”之一。多年来，因为体弱多病，身患眼病视力退化。最近一段时间，汤的牙齿经常疼得厉害，他想起多年前曾在莲都区峰源乡丽水军民疗养科治疗过，效果不错。于是，3 月 24 日上午 9 时，本是不该独自外出的老人，却独自一人徒步前往丽水山中寻医。

次日上午 6 时，黄壮对村民汤发立接到了汤仰然用手敲打木板求救电话：“我不知道自己走到哪里了，现在躺在路边不能动，你快来救救我。”

时间紧急，救援刻不容缓。汤金发立即向这一情况向村内委报

告。按照汤仰然求救电话里大概的位置，村里一行人便转身前往寻找。然而，经过 2 个小时的救援，始终找不到汤仰然。

此时，时间已是上午 10 时，救援的时间变得更为紧急，村委会便向乡政府发出了救援信号。了解情况后，章村乡政府第一时间将情况向丽水市消防部门汇报，请求支援。并启动应急机制，成立了由民兵、民警、乡干部组成的搜救小组。由于老人失踪区域的地势环境相对复杂，在每支队伍中，乡党委安排了熟悉地形的村干部带队。

10 时 0 分，通过手机定位，搜救小组锁定了汤仰然的大致方位。为了在最短的时间里找到老人，搜救小组分成两组，全面开展搜索工作。

“老人家，你能说出身边大致的情况么？有没有印象自己最后记得的有标识的地方是哪里？”

“你说什么？我听不见。你说大声点。”

“你还记得你在哪迷路的吗？”

“我在横路，我在横路。”

电话那头，老人的声音已然开始变得虚弱，虽然意识还清醒，但还是说不清具体的事项。经过几番艰辛的通话，搜救队员只能从老人那得知了一个叫“横路”的地点。然而，在农村，山与山之间的道路都被称之为横路，救援陷入了困境。

时间一分一秒过去，截至上午 11 时，汤仰然已经整整失联 26 小时。救援人员的心也变得越发焦急。

为了保持与老人的联系，搜救队员还不时地给老人打电话，一边安抚老人，一边会通过与老人聊天获取更多的信息。在军民的联合搜救下，搜救工作整整持续了 5 个小时，下午 15 时，汤仰然终于在一个地名叫前弄坑的横路上被找到。至此，老人已失联 30 多个小时。

“当时老人身上虽然无明显损伤，但已经意识不清，看到有人来救他，他激动得一直拉着我们

的手道谢。”全程参与救援的章村

乡武部郎放峰回忆道，汤仰然得救时身上没有携带任何干粮，在春寒料峭的时节里，老人只身在“荒郊野岭”露宿了一晚，不禁让大家担心起他的身体来。

所幸，在每支救援队伍人员中，安排了医护人员，准备了毛毯、扣架、急救药品等应急装备，及时为汤仰然提供了必要的救援和帮助。救援人员很快将老人送至附近的卫生室。

待汤仰然身体缓过来时，大家才得知此次老人失联的范围后，庆幸。当天上午，他朝黄庄村的东南方向走去。此后没有折返记录。由于行走路程较多等原因，身体过分劳累，造成下肢麻木，失去行动能力，才倒在路上，幸亏搜救小组的搜寻及时，才没有发生悲剧。

章村乡党委书记廖建利表示，现在他们正在密切关注老人的身体恢复情况，通过交流引导的方式，缓解老人身心负担。同时，乡政府也将为老人的后续生活提供保障，让他安度晚年。

《石雕工》国家职业标准审定通过 《石雕工》和《陶瓷工艺品制作师》国家职业标准审定会在青田召开

本报讯（记者 陈香玉）3 月 28 日，《石雕工》、《陶瓷工艺品制作师》国家职业标准审定会在青田召开，审定专家现场聆听职业标准开发工作，并对两项职业标准开发提出相关意见建议。

会上，首先听取了《石雕工》、《陶瓷工艺品制作师》职业标准开发工作情况介绍，并就当前存在的问题提出困难及存在的问题。随后，由周金甫、张爱光、钱高洁、王宝珍、卢生孙等专家组成的审定小组分别对《石雕工》、《陶瓷工艺品制作师》职业标准开发工作进行审定，并提出相关意见及建议。

近年来，青田县石雕产业迅猛发展，从业人员迅速增加；目前，青田县共有石雕企业 6 家，生产工 3 万人及创作工作室 1300 余家，从事石雕业 3 万多人。但由于石雕职业（工种）的国家职业标准尚属空白，制约了石雕进一步规范化、产业化发展。

中国工艺美术大师周金甫表示，《石雕工》国家职业标准的审定通过，不仅填补了石雕领域职业标准空白，同时也将对石雕从业人员的职业教育和职业技能水平提升起到积极的作用，从而为我市石雕产业发展提供强有力的人才保证和智力支持，进一步规范石雕行业管理，提高石雕人才素质。

“名典”被认定为浙江省知名商号

本报讯（记者 张晶晶 通讯员 陈超男）日前，浙江省工商局公布了 2015 年度“浙江省知名商号”名单，名典鞋业集团有限公司的“名典”商号被浙江省工商行政管理局认定为浙江省知名商号。至此，青田县共有 6 件浙江省知名商号，分别是格瑞德、意尔康、大事利、起步、曾荫（舞）、名典。

据了解，名典鞋业集团有限公司是一家专业开发、生产和销售中高端女鞋的企业现代化集团公司。公司自创始以来，秉承以人为本，开拓创新的理念，致力于做高品质鞋生产的一流企业，凭借精湛的设计满足客户的需求，开发生产的“名典”牌女鞋时尚、舒适，始终走在流行前沿。2005 年 6 月，经国家工商行政管理总局核准升级为全国区域企业“名典鞋业有限公司”。同年陆续投资一亿元兴建名典青田工业区。2007 年 9 月，在青田经济开发区注册成立名典鞋业集团，公司名称变更为“名典鞋业集团有限公司”。

近年来，青田县市场监管局积极发挥职能作用，以扶持企业打造知名商号为抓手，大力推动企业品牌建设，在具体工作中，该县通过上门服务以及座谈会等方式，多渠道宣传商号保护相关法律法规，使企业充分认识“创商号打品牌”的重要性，加强对省知名商号权益保护工作，对侵权案件及时主动介入，抓好优惠政策落实，通过在各商品牌建设、评比等活动上给予知名商号企业优惠，调动企业参评积极性；专人负责，根据青田县企业特点，通过层层筛选，择优评选，从中选出一批上规模、效益好、有行业影响力、竞争力明显的企业参加评比，全面提高企业申报针对性。此外，该局还全程指导并帮助企业准备申报认定材料，及时解决申请工作中疑难杂症，确保商号申报实效性。



近日，北山旅游小镇重
点项目建设工程不断建设，
已初见雏形。

据悉，千峡湖生态旅游度假区目标建设成为国家 5A 级旅游景区和国家生态旅游示范区。目前，该项目处于一期开发阶段，共有北山旅游小镇和神幻度假、水上运动村、农耕达人村、凤凰谷等旅游景点。其中，北山旅游度假区商业街、神幻度假、水上渔村景点将于今年 10 月完成试营业。

张永益

青田 90 后小伙骑三轮车迎娶新娘



3 月 29 日上午，青田县城涌金街出现一支别样迎亲队，一名 90 后小伙小金驾驶三轮车迎亲引来了众人围观。这是一支由 8 辆三轮车组成的车队，新娘亲自骑着三轮车去两公里外迎娶新娘。

据悉，这支别样的迎亲队早上 8 点 58 分从涌金街出发，到时门门迎接新娘小金。8 辆三轮车“驾驶员”都是当地的三轮车师傅，除了第一辆三轮车上载着新郎官外，其他 7 辆三轮车上都载着穿着新礼服的伴郎。

据了解，小金和小郡都在县城上班，两

年前在一次朋友聚会上认识，已经相恋 738 天。对于他们为什么采用三轮车作为迎亲队伍的时候，新郎官小金笑着说：“现在迎亲方式有很多种，但是真正有创意的、让人铭记一生的方式却不多。当时，我们想用那种一掷千金土豪式的过程车，可是从我家到我女朋友家才两公里，没有几分几秒，所以，我们决定采用这种三轮车迎亲的方式，让这一美好的永远留在记忆里。”



精彩视频
请扫二维码

章智慧

致青田县人民的公开信

市民朋友们：

青田经济社会的每一步发展，都与广大群众密不可分。今年是“十三五”的开局之年，为了坚定不移走绿色生态发展之路，努力为“十三五”开好局起好步，需要更好激励新风正气，做到同政民、同需民、同计民。您

的一言一句，都是促进青田又好又快发展的助推器。

站在新起点，青田应该有什么样的新定位？在补“短板”上要有哪些新突破？追求什么样的新作为？十部应该有什么样的新担当？当前，青田县正围绕着这些重大课题，广泛而深入地开展“扫零

顽瘴痼疾”主题大讨论活动。为此，我们邀请社会各界人士一起来给青田经济社会发展存在的“短板”提出宝贵的意見，意见建议具体可行。

本次征稿，可以通过两种方式反映自己的意见建议。方式一：写信至鹤城街道鹤城中路 33 号县府大院县委副书记室，来信请注明“找短板，献良策”。方式二：发送电子邮件至电子邮箱：qphdbdz@126.

.com。方式三：访问中国青田网、青田县政府门户网站“找短板，补短板”专栏提交建议。

期待您的积极参与！我们将认真吸收您的意见建议，结合工作予以研究落实，努力把“短板”补齐补好。

青田县“归零篇开新局”
主题大讨论活动领导小组办公室
2016 年 3 月 28 日

In this case, we'd like to introduce the example as the three pieces of news in Figure 33 Page 30 on the 4th of April 2016. The current page is on the section Collaboration with Qingtian Overseas Chinese Newspaper, coded as topic the Hometown news. As these pieces of news are all from the same source, they are also presented with clear references with the original author names. The three pieces of news are all in small size that are located in the middle of the page, while one of them is a piece of pure picture news, one contains a picture as well as a QR code of the cyber-newspaper and one presented merely in text. These three pieces are all provided by the collaborated newspaper as mentioned before, the same one as the section name, while the mentioned section is a specific section on Saturdays.

Another feature to be mentioned is that though the newspaper Lianhe Shibao is printed in color, this section is always presented in black and white, even it contains images. We'd argue that the origin of this section is already in black and white so that the news that appear in this newspaper followed the original color of the source. If we search for deeper information about the cited newspaper, we'd find the source information on the extreme right top corner of the page, with the responsible editor of the current section, the email as well as the website of the collaborated newspaper.

Table 24 K-means: cluster-10 of Lianhe Shibao

K-means Lianhe Shibao cluster-10			
	cluster-10		
			
Issue	Saturday	202	66.87%
	Wednesday	101	33.33%
Location	bottom	11	3.63%
	entire	0	0.00%
	middle	0	0.00%
	right	0	0.00%
	top	292	96.37%
Picture	Not any..	63	20.79%
	Not rel..	5	1.85%
	Picture..	0	0.00%
	Relevan..	5	1.85%
	Relevan..	3	0.99%
	Relevan..	227	74.92%
Size	entire	0	0.00%
	large	39	12.87%
	medium	245	80.86%
	small	19	6.27%
Source	Copied ..	300	99.01%
	Copied ..	3	0.99%
	Original	0	0.00%
Topic	1 Front..	0	0.00%
	10 Sports	32	10.56%
	11 Educ..	2	0.66%
	13 Tourism	1	0.33%
	14 Adve..	0	0.00%
	15 Lite..	0	0.00%
	16 Others	3	0.99%
	2 Polit..	63	20.79%
	3 Social	111	36.63%
	4 Finan..	18	5.94%
	5 Homet..	30	9.90%
	6 Local..	0	0.00%
	7 Legal	1	0.33%
	8 Military	16	5.28%
	9 Enter..	26	8.58%

Cluster-10 comes in the third place among the ten groups, in which contains 303 pieces of news. These over three thousand pieces of news mostly are ubicated on the top of the page, totally taken from other sources with a slight amount without citation. 80.86% of the news in this cluster is medium sized, while 12.87% is large and the rest, 6.27% is small. Three fourth of the news contain relevant photograph and less than 5% of the news contain relevant infographic, comic or

image that is not relevant to the news. No picture news is included in this cluster. The news in this cluster does not show a clear difference in the topics, in which the most mentioned topic is the social news that is merely 36.63%, while the political news climbed up to 20.79% and 63 pieces which is a huge increase comparing to other clusters. Sports, hometown news and entertainment are mentioned almost equally in this cluster that are all around 10%.

土耳其总理拒道歉 呼吁俄罗斯重新考虑制裁措施

国际在线报道：北约秘书长斯托尔滕贝格11月30日与到访的土耳其总理达武特奥卢在布鲁塞尔举行会晤。

在会后举行的新闻发布会上，斯托尔滕贝格重申，北约支持土耳其维护领土完整，但他同时呼吁俄土双方展开对话，不要将事态扩大化。达武特奥卢再次表示，土耳其方面不会就击落俄罗斯战机一事道歉，但准备与俄罗斯在任何层面进行磋商。

这是达武特奥卢作为土耳其总理首次访问北约总部，也是自11月24日土耳其击落俄罗斯战机后土耳其政府首脑首次与北约秘书长会面。在会后举行的新闻发布会上，达武特奥卢重申，正是由于俄罗斯战机侵入土耳其领空，才引发了这件事。

当有记者问道土耳其政府是否会就击落俄战机进行道歉时，他说，无论是土耳其总统还是总理，都不会为此进行道歉。“对土耳其政府来说，土耳其的领空和陆地边界不仅仅是权利，也是责任。无论是土耳其总统还是总理都不会道歉，因为我们是在履行自己的职责。”

达武特奥卢同时表示，为了防止将来再次发生类似事件，土耳其准备与俄方讨论任何事情。土耳其愿向俄罗斯提供有关此次事件的技术信息，并准备与俄方就改善关系或关系正常化进行协商。

俄罗斯总统普京已于11月28日签署命令，对土耳其实行大规模制裁，涉及项目包括旅游、贸易、人员往来等，具体措施将从2016年1月1日起执行。

针对俄罗斯的制裁，达武特奥卢表示，土耳其反对俄罗斯采取经济制裁措施，维持经济关系对双方都有利。希望俄罗斯游客继续前往土耳其旅游。“我们不会因局势的紧张，我们不会做任何不利于俄罗斯的事情，我们期待俄罗斯朋友来叙利亚，来土耳其旅游，土耳其是俄罗斯的第二故乡。至于经济关系，我们希望俄罗斯能够重新考虑他们做出的反应。”

北约秘书长斯托尔滕贝格表示，北约的所有盟国支持土耳其保护自身领土完整和领空的权利。他同时强调：“我对他努力与莫斯科方面建立联系并以此来缓和局势表示欢迎。保持冷静和缓和紧张局势至



至关重要。”

斯托尔滕贝格还指出，要避免在将来发生类似情况。他说，即将举行的北约外长会议将重点讨论降

低风险和军事行动透明化的问题。

“上周发生的事件表明，强化国际性机制并且与俄罗斯建立稳定、透明，可预测的关系是多么重要。

这是减少事故和事故风险的关键。一旦发生意外，也可避免事态扩大和局势失控。”

希腊总理当着欧盟28国领导人的面讽刺土耳其总理

俄罗斯卫星网消息，据新闻网站newbeast.gr报道，希腊总理阿莱克斯·齐普拉斯在欧盟——土耳其峰会上提到土耳其军机在爱琴海上侵犯希腊领空，由土耳其总理艾哈迈德·达武特奥卢指责。

该网站称，“峰会的图像、拥抱和微笑比比皆是，但希腊总理提出了让土耳其最尴尬的‘热门’话题。”希腊总理当着28位欧盟国家领导人的面对希望在当天展现土耳其最好一面的达武特奥卢说：“幸好我们的飞行员不像你们的飞行员对俄罗斯人那样冲动。”

网站援引齐普拉斯指出：“在爱琴海发生的事，愚蠢又可悲。我们双方的国防开销达数十亿美元，你们用于侵犯，我们用于防御你们。我们拥有最先进的空中武装设备，却无法在爱琴海上找到淹死

无辜难民的走私犯。”

文章称，土耳其的总理回答姗姗来迟，且似乎表现出达武特奥卢的不耐。

达武特奥卢在自己的个人网页上写道，“阿莱克斯·齐普拉斯关于飞行员的评论与当时的气氛格格不入。阿莱克斯，让我们把精力集中在积极的议事日程上。”

俄罗斯苏-24战机11月24日在叙利亚被击落。俄罗斯总统普京表示，土耳其F-16战机对俄军发射了防空导弹，飞机在叙利亚境内距离土耳其边境4公里处坠毁。

普京称这一事件是恐怖分子帮凶“暗箭伤人”。

据美联社11月29日报道，近来网络上出现了一个非常不寻常的吵嘴——周日当天（29日），希腊总理和土耳其总理在推特上吵起来

了，然后希腊总理还删帖了，但只是删了英语版的。

齐普拉斯的英语推特账号发布了4则推特，对他的土耳其同行达武特奥卢说了一堆话，提到了土耳其击落俄军飞机，还有土耳其侵犯希腊领空的事情，“达武特奥卢总理：很幸运的是我们的飞行员不像你们面对俄军飞机那样乱来。”

两国总理都在周日参加了在布鲁塞尔举行的欧洲——土耳其难民问题峰会。齐普拉斯并没解释他的微博是否与具体的会谈有关，或者是否重现两国总理在峰会上的会谈。

齐普拉斯在第三条推特上说：“爱琴海所发生的事情令我震惊的、难以置信的——我们两国在武器上花费了数十亿美元。你们土耳其——用来侵犯我们的领空，我们希腊——用来拦截你们的飞机

#EUTurkey”这条微博说的是土耳其飞行员经常入侵希腊领空，而土耳其表示这是有争议的。当然希腊和土耳其两个国家的飞行员进战场来挤去是真的。

齐普拉斯表示两国应该专注于援助难民，而不是专注于发展军备。

“我们拥有最先进的航空武器系统——然而，我们依然无法阻止人数不足的民众淹死在海里。”

达武特奥卢只选择回应了齐普拉斯的第一条微博，并没有参与对细节的讨论。

“对于飞行员的评论@齐普拉斯，看起来你所说的与会议议程很难有什么关系。我说：我们还是专注于更加积极的话题。”这条回应很快引起推特上很热烈的互动，很多人谴责齐普拉斯如此进行对话，很少有人为他站台。

一名自称是希腊分析家的用户称：“齐普拉斯是在炫耀他的推特‘外交’技巧。”另有用户称：“我越来越倾向于批判齐普拉斯，尤其是他的推特之外。”

随后，齐普拉斯在英语账户上删除了这4条推特，而他的希腊语推特账号上仍保留了这些推特。

删除导致了推特进一步的热烈反响，最多的问题是：“谁在管这个账号？”

其英语账号发布了其他推特，但并不像之前那样引发争议。“欧洲峰会重要议题，土耳其与我们的边境区域问题。”

而齐普拉斯最后一条微博则暗示了其中一条被删微博：“我们是最近，所以我们必须诚恳对话，以寻求解决方案。”

土击落俄战机对中国有何影响？

土耳其为何敢惹老虎屁股？

没有最糟，只有更糟。在巴勒斯坦袭击事件还在发酵之时，传来了土耳其击落俄罗斯战机的新闻。一些网友惊呼——世界大战打响了！当然不会塌下来，核武器现如今后世大战再也不可能了。但是，土耳其如何敢摸老虎屁股？

第一个原因，俄罗斯深度介入“伊斯兰国”的行动。“伊斯兰国”的迅速兴起，背后有很多力量在支持，包括逊尼派领袖沙特阿拉伯国家，其目的在于推翻叶派阿萨德政权，但目前由于油价较低——主要原因是沙特领导的OPEC打压油价以打压美国的页岩气革命所致。沙特对“伊斯兰国”的支持捉襟见肘。而作为逊尼派国家的土耳其，想借助“伊斯兰国”力量打压境内的库尔德武装，解决国内问题，拓展土耳其在中东的影响力，但俄罗斯想借此警告欧洲，如果跟俄罗斯和

的造成一定干扰。

第二个原因，土耳其击落俄罗斯战机，其背后也有美国和北约的因素，在索取这一行动之前应该与美国或北约有过协调。俄罗斯打击“伊斯兰国”，巴黎遭遇恐袭，法国宣布国处于战争状态却不仅没有请求北约启动第五条，反而和俄罗斯联手打击伊斯兰国，美国虽然不希望这种局面出现。土耳其击落俄罗斯战机，可能俄罗斯与西方国家关系缓和的局面逆转。法国巴黎遭遇恐怖袭击之后，法国根本没有求助于美国和北约，表明欧盟已经对美国失望了。

美国由于“亚太再平衡”，战略重心在亚太和中国，无视俄国和中东，而法国和俄罗斯关系的缓解，让美国不爽。土耳其击落俄罗斯战机，能够重新激活北约的机制，而这也是美国和北约的目的，美国也想借此警告欧洲，如果跟俄罗斯和

的不会有好的结局。土耳其之所以这样做，也想把美国的力量拉回中

东，平衡俄罗斯在中东的影响，帮助美国和北约的盟友扩大土耳其在中东的影响力和话语权。

第三个原因，当然是俄罗斯与土耳其之间存在世仇。历次克里米亚战争都是奥斯曼——土耳其帝国包围着乌克兰南部，经博斯普鲁斯海峡进入中东。乌克兰危机就是历史宿命的延续。

俄罗斯可能“测试”北约防空系统

俄罗斯从军事上直接打击土耳其的可能性是不大的，因为土耳其是北约成员国，但是俄罗斯也可能“测试”一下北约的防空系统，这是俄罗斯在历史上经常干的事情。较为肯定的是，俄罗斯与北约的关系将很难改善。但为了不将世界拖入深渊，俄罗斯与北约的危机预防势在必行，避免此类事件再次发生。

中东的反恐形势日益复杂。相信，作为阿萨德的支持者，什叶派国家伊朗将不会坐视这样一种状况出现，或将寻求有所作为。

美国衰落，重返亚太，造成中东权力真空，引发权力角逐，造成混乱局面。法国当年出兵利比亚，引发阿拉伯之春瞬间变为阿拉伯之冬，只要北约不出兵，欧洲无法搞定中东事务，欧洲安全靠美国的窘境凸显。美国不会帮助欧洲稳定中东，欧洲会加大游说中国人力、物力、财力加大对中东事务投入；派遣和部队进驻叙利亚，出资帮助安置难民、加强对叙利亚投资等。俄罗斯会加大对中东事务、乌克兰局势影响，伊朗也乘势崛起，库尔德等

中东各势力加紧在欧洲活动，加剧欧洲政治碎片化。

当然，中国还可加紧打击东突势力，借助上合组织扩影响。加强与库尔德等其他中东力量接触，增强中国对中东事务预知评判；加强同亚美尼亚接触，借助其与阿塞拜疆及其背后的土耳其矛盾，推动上合组织的职能扩展与成员扩大小。

美借土之手羞辱俄，俄如何报复土又不把北约拖进来？好戏在后头。

In this case, we'd like to introduce the example on Figure 34 Page 24 on the 2nd of December 2015, in which the medium sized piece of news on the top of the page that is marked in yellow margin is suitable in this cluster. As it's already mentioned before, one third of the news in this cluster is from Wednesday while the rest, Saturday, that is mostly on the top of the page with relevant photograph in medium size. As we already introduced the social news in the first cluster, we'd present the political news that is the second largest component of the topic of the news in this cluster. The example locates in the section International news, which is narrating that the Turkish President refuses to apologize and calls Russia to reconsider the sanctions, with the photograph of the president in the press conference.

After introducing the example in the yellow margin, we'd also like to take a glance into the other two pieces of news on this page. The other two, however, are also relevant to Turkey in terms of its international influence of shooting down the Russian jet which was the most outstanding international news at that moment. The middle one is that the Greek president's sarcastic critic towards Turkey among the 28 countries in the EU conference while the lower one is the analysis of the influence of the event to China.

These three pieces of news in Figure 34 constructed the section International news that appear in every issue no matter if it's Wednesday or Saturday. The importance of the international news ensured the regularity of the current section. In general, the news in this section cover all sorts of international news whether its political, military, financial or social that the globe is concerning about. As the newspaper does not have the ability or the access to these events, without any doubts, they are citing the news from other sources and then make a summary. This section, as well as the same section of the previous newspaper, is not relevant to the life of the Chinese community in Spain but we'd like to argue that the concern of the events that happen in this globe does not vary by no matter where they live or what language they are speaking.

Inauguración del Festival Internacional de Teatro de Cao Yu

Por GAO LI, JIN WAN BAO

Últimamente se ha inaugurado el Tercer Festival Internacional de Teatro de Cao Yu en Tianjin, girando en torno a rendir el homenaje a Shakespeare. Durante un período de cuatro meses, los espectadores tianjineses tendrán más de una docena de teatros nacionales y extranjeros, así como muchas conferencias literarias y artísticas.

Este festival ha reunido muchas obras espléndidas de China. *La Cara de Chiang Kai-shek*, creada por los estudiantes de la Universidad de Nanjing, se representará como obra inaugural. En los últimos años, esta obra goza de gran popularidad en la escena y lo que más atrae a la gente es la creación de excelentes figuras. Se presentará en este mes un drama original *La Vida Cotidiana Secreta*, a cargo del Teatro de Arte Popular de Liaoning, bajo la dirección de Li Bonan, escrito por Lin Weiran, y así

como *White Deer Plain*, drama producido por el Teatro de Arte Popular de Shaanxi que se basa en una novela del mismo título de Chen Zhongshi. El catorce de mayo en Tianjin se pondrá en escena *War Horse*, inspirado en una novela juvenil del mismo título escrita por el escritor famoso británico Michael Morpurgo que cuenta la historia de que un joven Albert busca su caballo Joey durante la Primera Guerra Mundial.

Este año, se desarrollarán en todo el mundo actividades teatrales en memoria de Shakespeare. La obra teatral principal de este festival es Ricardo III (The Life and Death of King Richard III, título original completo en inglés), la obra inaugural del Festival de Avignon 2015, cuyas representaciones tendrán lugar en el primero y segundo de julio. Dirigida por el director nombrado Thomas Ostermeier, esta pieza cuenta la breve gobernación de

Ricardo III, un feo jorobado, quien hace todos los males para acceder a la sucesión al trono. El Teatro Thalia de Hamburgo de Alemania traerá *El Frente*, en adaptación de la obra célebre *Sin Novedad en el Frente* del escritor alemán Remarque. Krystian Lupa, un dramaturgo nuestro polaco, llevará una otra *Plaza de los Héroes* escrita por el escritor "loco" austriaco Thomas Bernhard. Además, se pondrán en escena en el festival *The Money de Kaleides de Inglaterra*. The Hideout de neTheatre polaco y dibujo de Karl Hawk de Transatlántico de Varsovia de Polonia.

Durante el Tercer Festival se arreglan especialmente las partes del teatro pequeño. "El festín de dialectos" y "El regalo de la cigüeña" de Lituania, "clausura del amor" organizado por China y Francia, y "Toto y Vecé" de Italia, mostraron al público los frutos más nuevos del teatro pequeño de Europa.

Un guardia aficionado a la cultura antigua china

Por LI JING, BO HAI ZAO BAO

El Sr. Jia Jun es un guardia de seguridad de la Universidad de Nankai. Le gustan la lectura y la caligrafía. Cuando está del turno de la noche, hará ejercicios de caligrafía en su oficina después de rondar el campus.

"Pienso que caligrafar tiene más sentido que navegar por Internet y jugar juegos de computadora. Quiero obtener un uso completo del tiempo libre," dijo el Sr. Jia. "Cuando hago los ejercicios de caligrafía, me gusta hacer calcos o escrituras imitativas. Normalmente hago ejercicios de un carácter chino mil veces hasta que estoy satisfecho de los ejercicios. Algunas veces, voy a hacer calcos de una prosa de estilo antiguo. Puedo hacer los ejercicios y al mismo tiempo, puedo leerla y apreciarla."

Aunque el Sr. Jia es joven, le gustan tanto la caligrafía como la literatura clásica china. Influído por su abuelo, a partir de su edad de 5 años comenzó a leer textos clásicos chinos, por ejemplo, *Tao Te Ching* (escrito por Lao Zi, es un texto clásico chino). En Tianjin, hay muchas formas de arte popular china, que contienen los cantos de balada, la narración de historias, diálogos cómicos, etc.). Le también organizan estos artes populares. En unas actividades de la escuela, sus interpretaciones han ganado la atención y los aplausos de los estudiantes.

Cuando se queda en casa, quiere leer libros y revistas o ver entretenimientos en la televisión. Señaló al reportero: "Cuando estudiaba en la escuela, no tardé tiempo en el aprendizaje y perdí mucho tiempo. Ahora espera aprovechar mucho más tiempo para aprender".

A partir del septiembre de 2014, comenzó a trabajar en la Universidad de Nankai. "El atmósfera de aprendizaje de la Nankai me afectó. Debo aprovechar el momento y seguir aprendiendo y no debo malgastar mi juventud.", explicó él. Recientemente, ha leído y estudiado un texto clásico chino, *Chun Qiu Zuo Shi Zheng*.

Sobre el futuro, el Sr. Jia dijo que tenía ganas de participar en la prueba de acceso a la universidad. Espera tener oportunidad de estudiar en la Universidad de Nankai.

La clausura de la Exposición Internacional de Fabricación y de Equipos chinos en Tianjin

Hace unos días, se celebró la Exposición Internacional de Fabricación y de Equipos chinos en Tianjin. El pabellón se divide en varias zonas de exposición. Hay zona de las automáticas, zona de la tecnología de impresión 3D, zona de plástico y caucho, etc.. Más de 1200 empresas de fabricación nacionales y extranjeras participaron y mostraron equipos inteligentes y tecnologías de la información emergentes.

①El robot está esgrimiendo la espada para mostrar la tecnología avanzada.

②El robot inteligente sirve para aplicarse en la fabricación del vehículo.

③UAV de usos múltiples

Fotógrafo, Liu Naiwen, JIN WAN BAO



COFUNDADOR: CHINA TIMES-JIN WAN BAO EDITORES RESPONSABLES: XUN XIN 0086-22-27500659

Figure 35 Page 51 of the 2nd of April 2016

There's another example that would suit this cluster is added as Figure 35 Page 51 of the 2nd of April 2016, it is a large sized piece of news on the Saturday issue that ubicates at the bottom of the page. Due to technical problems we couldn't draw the margin well in the example. The news is presented with relevant picture and is provided by the newspaper in the section Spanish reports-Tianjin Evening Newspaper (JinWan Bao)with the reporter's name at the bottom of the news.

The section Spanish reports- Tianjin Evening Newspaper is part of the collaboration with it but is located separately from the section Collaboration with Tianjin Evening Newspaper. The feature of this section that draws most attention is that it's written in Spanish, unlike all the other sources that we could find that are normally written in the mother language of the Chinese community. On the very top of the page, the section name is already written half in Chinese which is the name with the collaborated newspaper and the other half in Spanish as The Spanish Version. At the foot page we could also find the information about the newspaper and the editor.

If we take a glance into the content on this page, all the three pieces of news are social or cultural that are about festivals or events that are held in the city Tianjin. According to the chief editor of Lianhe Shibao, the reports are written by students of Tianjin Foreign Studies University who major in the Spanish philology. The one on the left top and the one at the bottom are both provided by Tianjin Evening Newspaper, however, the left one on the right top is cited as from another newspaper Bohai Sea Morning Newspaper (Bo Hai Zao Bao), a local newspaper published in the same city Tianjin. We'd guess that the students who major in Spanish philology in Tianjin submit articles about local events to the local newspaper or even the university itself have developed a cooperation with them.

The news written in Spanish news is not the first attempt of the Chinese press in Spain. As far as we know, the previous newspaper Ouhua Bao have launched a magazine in Spanish called *El Mandarín* but it did not survive long in the market due to its dilemma between the high considering the small market. However, the current newspaper Lianhe Shibao have explored a new path in publishing the Spanish version by inserting the news written in Spanish into their publication per week so that it lowered the cost. As neither of these two newspapers are barely known by the host society, the news written in Spanish is hard to reach the Spanish readers unless they already penetrate this minority community. Though the newspaper has stepped out

with two pages in Spanish each week, the intention still has a long way to run if they want to attract more readers from the host society.

Table 25 K-means: cluster-3 of Lianhe Shibao

K-means Lianhe Shibao cluster-3			
	cluster-3		
Issue	Saturday	287	
	Wednesday	0	0.00%
Location	bottom	221	77.00%
	entire	0	0.00%
	middle	0	0.00%
	right	0	0.00%
	top	66	23.00%
Picture	Not any..	237	82.58%
	Not rel..	0	0.00%
	Picture..	19	6.62%
	Relevan..	2	0.70%
	Relevan..	1	0.35%
	Relevan..	28	9.76%
Size	entire	0	0.00%
	large	0	0.00%
	medium	13	4.53%
	small	274	95.47%
Source	Copied ..	285	99.30%
	Copied ..	1	0.35%
	Original	1	0.35%
Topic	1 Front..	14	4.88%
	10 Sports	4	1.39%
	11 Educ..	5	1.74%
	13 Tourism	0	0.00%
	14 Adve..	0	0.00%
	15 Lite..	0	0.00%
	16 Others	1	0.35%
	2 Polit..	25	8.71%
	3 Social	95	33.10%
	4 Finan..	12	4.18%
	5 Hornet..	119	41.48%
	6 Local..	1	0.35%
	7 Legal	0	0.00%
	8 Military	8	2.79%
	9 Enter..	3	1.05%

The fourth group of news, cluster-3, is constructed by the 287 pieces of news on the issue of Saturday. Almost all these pieces are small sized while three quarters of the total amount are located at the bottom and the rest quarter at the top of the pages. As 82.58% of all these pieces

don't contain any image, the news in this cluster would be visually less vivid. Speaking of the topics, unlike the high percentage of the social news in the previous clusters, the largest component in this cluster is the hometown news, that come from the newspaper from the migrant village Qingtian and the province Fujian that count as 119 pieces and occupy 41.46% of the topic cake. The second largest slice is the social news that count as 95 pieces while one of the rest slices overpassed 10%. As the news in cluster-3 is mainly hometown news and social news, not surprisingly, it is almost totally copied from other sources.

故土芬香 记忆泉州

在我还是孩童的时候，泉州的城西路，还是沥青路面，两旁没有一排松树。高高的松林在阳光下，把阴影拉向黑色的路面，给人一种惬意的感觉。

小时候，有几回我跟伯父去泉州买菜或购买理发工具，在经过溪流时，总会停留在一个卖面线粉的小摊。卖面线粉的摊主，把锅里刚煮出的面线剪成短粗的节，然后撒上面线粉，以及十分新鲜的香菜。隔壁摊位的摊主，一下子占了我的摊位。

那时新华北路正在修建的过程中，没有雨棚小区与雨棚公园，周围一片开阔，令无数行人感到压抑感。许多地方，虽然灰尘纷飞，却仍然地一片清静的环境或树林之地，那是十分容易。

还记得，田安路两边也有着许多农田。九一踏雪感受风寒，还踏雪感受水光浮动，风雪中的人并不多，连同十分干净；文庙旁许多古迹景点，不需要任何门票，人们自由进山轻松游玩；中山路的那一家卖果冻的店铺每天都会营业，它和文化宫、中山路的专卖处，都有着人们在进行着翻新的交易……

记忆中的泉州，很多地方和东南亚是一样的色调。脚下的女孩子大都以长裙、长裤为主，不像如今短裙、短裤居多。男人们的身上，常常沾着汗水，他们自己是散发着一种味道。

也许记忆就是一种特有的味道，一种只有经历过的人才知道，才熟悉、才怀念的味道。

(洪少农)



春天的家园开满花 (雷青 摄)

心香一瓣 “物业中心”之感慨


“物业中心”之感慨

听友人讲一段事，颇有感叹。
某古刹为加强寺院管理，恰影响寺庵常住，把“物业中心”的牌子制成匾额，悬于匾额，文字自然从右至左，便请当书法名家写金字：“心中心物”，悬于庙门一侧。

某日，有游客进殿，再三品味，感叹禅意十足，“此佛韵味，普照心中，佛体洁净，欲望顿消”。入寺，说与师师曰：“佛物莫变。”

下山，这游客又把所悟说与友人听，友人大笑：“你读甚，是点‘物业中心’”。游客一想，大悟道：“物指欲念，业指‘业障’，正是佛家所谓使人沉沦的罪恶，此教乃告诫世人不可让欲障入心”。友人也赞同：“梵帝言之有理。”

某寺听了这双手，一是感叹人生的脆弱，二是感叹修炼游客的慧眼能力。明明星与释迦毫无差别的“物业中心”，竟然禅悟十足，且直读有禅机，反搞有禅机，不能不让人感慨不已。

(黄震)

江南第一“涵江划”


江南第一“涵江划”


唐朝开元年间，宰相刘晏之孙刘枢(712—769)入阁，任负责割据，后卒于任上。其子刘南史的丁年前，族人问出了个很离奇：乳娘南史父亲今日的两个儿子，一家人下厨做一道江鱼羹，整条鱼被切成了八块，每块都带有刘晏的肉。宰仰慕他，举荐他为入首之世祖。这样刘晏气魄尤大，被赐封在各处，世称“涵江划”。根据南史所载，刘晏之孙刘枢，号南史，人口10万，京中市集内设摊户为1600户，人口10万，京中市集内设摊户为10万户。

“涵江划”不仅美誉众多，古时在涵江八街七巷也盛富就，堪称百味咸鲜，被誉为“涵江划”者35人，有“一门三尚书，蓄南史，压进士”的称誉。传说，宋裕宗曾赋诗赞曰：“试问划

南谁第一，凡人不道‘涵江划’。”
最为“涵江划”族人深得之。自北宋宋徽宗建炎四年，族人问出了个很离奇：乳娘南史父亲今日的两个儿子，一家人下厨做一道江鱼羹，整条鱼被切成了八块，每块都带有刘晏的肉。宰仰慕他，举荐他为入首之世祖。这样刘晏气魄尤大，被赐封在各处，世称“涵江划”。根据南史所载，刘晏之孙刘枢，号南史，人口10万，京中市集内设摊户为1600户，人口10万，京中市集内设摊户为10万户。

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(黄震)

福建侨报热线电话:0086-591 8787 3681

电子邮箱:fjqb11@126.com

本版编辑:林璐

Figure 36 Page 27 on the 2nd of April 2016

The example in Figure 36 Page 27 on the 2nd of April 2016 suit the characteristics of cluster-3 perfectly. In this case, the three pieces of news on the bottom of the page are suitable in this cluster that are published on Saturday, demonstrated in small sizes, cited with the reporters' names and with no image (the one on the left is coded as no picture as "not any image" because

首届妈祖诗歌大奖赛征稿

为弘扬妈祖文化歌颂妈祖“立德、行善、大爱”的精神，福建省作家协会和福州市旅游风景区管委会、莆田市作家协会、湄洲的居民董事会联合举办“首届‘妈祖杯’的诗词大赛及奖赛”并面向海内外征稿。

征稿的诗体不限，新诗和古体诗均可参赛，内容与妈祖相关题材，诗作以电子邮件方式，截稿时间为2016年4月12日止。

据了解，大赛拟设特等奖一名，奖金5000元；一等奖3名，奖金3000元；二等奖6名，奖金1000元；三等奖10名，奖金500元。投稿邮箱为：fzwege@163.com。

“百年经典”话剧《李白》登场厦门

日前，“百年经典”话剧《李白》首次登上厦门歌舞剧院舞台。该剧由郭英杰导演，被列为“百年经典”的剧目，从1991年首演至今，演绎了近25年。

《李白》1991年在首都剧场上演，该剧一炮而红，曾获第三届文华奖。该剧表演本剧目，导演、舞美设计奖，及演员们曾获多项文艺大奖。该剧的成功奠定了其在中国话剧史上的一席地位，被北京人艺称为经典保留剧目之一。2007年，与《茶馆》等3部话剧成功入选中国“百年经典”话剧之列。

(晓琳)

黄檗文化中国画展在福清举办

由福清市黄檗文化促进会、中国当代艺术创作院书画创作工委会、福清市华侨乡贤会等单位共同举办的“福清·黄檗文化中国画”书画全国巡回作品展于3月18日至3月22日在福清市文化艺术活动中心举行。

作品展示了黄檗文化对当地的影响，作品120幅，其中部分作品融入宋元书画美，大部分作品在各自领域内独领风骚，特别是部分作品在宋元书画领域内独领风骚，体现了强烈的爱国主义情怀。此次画展旨在弘扬孝廉文化，促进社会和谐发展。

(郭志海)

the two “icons” by the side should not be considered as any image, while the same case happens with the piece of news on the top of it that the left side of the title only appeared an “icon” instead of being a picture or an image). The three pieces are all located in the section number 11 Collaboration with Fujian Overseas Chinese Newspaper, the local newspaper in Fujian province where is the hometown of a large number of the Chinese emigrants at the southeast coast, next to Taiwan. The piece on the left bottom is about the history of a surname in this province, while the other two, on the right bottom, are about the local events in the hometown.

The section Collaboration with Fujian Overseas Chinese Newspaper, as it’s already mentioned before, provide news that are relate to the hometown province Fujian that is originally from the cooperation newspaper, which is indicated on the right top of the page as the “Overseas version of Fujian Overseas Chinese Newspaper” written in Chinese calligraphy, as well as the hotline phone number and email address of the newspaper on the footer, along with the responsible editor. The section is a specific section that only appears on the Saturdays, while the other two, the one with Qingtian appears in both issues and the one with Tianjin, on Wednesdays. This section normally comes with two continued pages in the middle of each issue that is mainly in grey color, the same as the previous collaborated section with the hometown Qingtian.

Meanwhile, the content in this section may contain financial, social, tourism and cultural topics of the hometown, no matter it’s the recent construction of the free-trade zone or the new policy of pension, or a blossom festival held in the local hill park.

Table 26 K-means: cluster-4 of Lianhe Shibao

K-means Lianhe Shibao cluster-4			
	cluster-4		
			
Issue	Saturday	110	51.89%
	Wednesday	102	48.11%
Location	bottom	0	0.00%
	entire	212	
	middle	0	0.00%
	right	0	0.00%
	top	0	0.00%
Picture	Not any..	93	43.87%
	Not rel..	2	0.94%
	Picture..	0	0.00%
	Relevan..	8	3.77%
	Relevan..	13	6.13%
	Relevan..	96	45.28%
Size	entire	212	
	large	0	0.00%
	medium	0	0.00%
	small	0	0.00%
Source	Copied ..	0	0.00%
	Copied ..	0	0.00%
	Original	212	
Topic	1 Front..	0	0.00%
	10 Sports	0	0.00%
	11 Educ..	4	1.89%
	13 Tourism	20	9.43%
	14 Adve..	8	3.77%
	15 Lite..	0	0.00%
	16 Others	1	0.47%
	2 Polit..	6	2.83%
	3 Social	1	0.47%
	4 Finan..	0	0.00%
	5 Homet..	0	0.00%
	6 Local..	147	69.34%
	7 Legal	25	11.79%
	8 Military	0	0.00%
	9 Enter..	0	0.00%

Cluster-4 is a highlighted group of news that is constructed by strong characteristics. First of all, the news in both issues is almost divided evenly into two halves. All the 212 pieces of news are full page sized and, most importantly, they are original. Among the original news, almost seventy percent is local news which is occurred, investigated and reported within the Chinese community, while the 11.79% of legal knowledge is articles related to legal issues written by the

Chinese law firms and the 9.43% of tourism is 20 pieces of tourist promotion articles. Among all, none of any piece of news is picture news, but over 50% contains image that is mostly relevant photograph but also contains relevant comics and infographics or even image that is not relevant to the topic.

46 租售转让

联合时报

2 de Diciembre de 2015

便民指南

■ 中国驻西班牙大使馆
网址: <http://www.embajadachina.es/chn/>
地址: Calle Arturo Soria, 113, 28043 Madrid
总机: 915 194 242
传真: 915 194 035
邮箱: chinaemb_es@mfa.gov.cn

■ 西班牙领事馆
地址: C/Joséfa Valdés del Río, 40, 28027 Madrid
电话: 917 414 728
邮箱: consuladochino@hotmail.com

■ 驻巴塞罗那总领馆 (办理护照、签证、公证手续)
地址: Carrer de Lleó XIII, 34, 08022 Barcelona
电话: 932 541 199 / 932 547 070
传真: 932 127 716 / 932 118 794

■ 西班牙领事馆电话:
DENUNCIA TELEFONICA: 902 102 112
CANCELAR TARJETA: 902 192 100
DNI / PASAPORTE: 902 247 364

■ 居留证申领网站:
<https://www.citapreviadne.es>

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电话: 913 791 700 / 913 798 300

■ 西班牙内政部:
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电话: 915 371 278

■ 西班牙外交部:
地址: C/ Agustín de Betancourt, 4, 28003 Madrid
电话: 913 630 000

■ 西班牙移民局:
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688-085-969

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626-877-153

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F014-614
609-255-519

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F014-612
629-138-651

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F014-626
670-997-139

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911-154-163

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F014-613
629-291-211

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本版编辑:陈大发

Figure 37 Page 47 on the 2nd of December 2015

As we already introduced the “Survival Section” of the previous newspaper Ouhua Bao, it is necessary to present the same section of the current newspaper Lianhe Shibao as is shown in Figure 37 Page 47 on the 2nd of December 2015 and Figure 38 Page 48 and page 49 on the 2nd of December 2015, the section Rental and Sale Information and Categorized Information. The “survival sections” of the two newspapers are mainly similar in the formula as well as the content. The first to be mentioned is the Rental and Sale Information in Figure 37 that is still coded as entire page as the advertisement at the bottom is related to the section being construction and decoration company advertisements, as the section itself is constructed by rental and sale advertisements as well.

On the left upper part of the page we could detect the “Convenience guide” that provides the contacts of the Chinese Embassy in Spain which locates in Madrid, the Chinese Consul in both Madrid and Barcelona, as well as the telephone report number to the National Police in Spain, and contact information for lost bank card, ID and passport. In addition, there's also contact of The Interior Ministry in Spain, The Ministry of Labor and The Immigration. On the middle upper part we could find the small pieces of rental and sale advertisements of bazaars (low cost shops, also called “dollar shops” in the US), restaurants, bars, alimentation stores, barbershops, nail art shops that all of them could be concluded as business spaces, in Spanish, “locales”. Each slice of advertisement is clearly marked with the function of the business place as title, then the description and the contact of the advertisers. On the lower part of the page, as we already mentioned before, the relevant advertisements of construction and decoration.

The most interesting part in this section is that there's introduction of advertising written by the newspaper on the upper right part of the page. The editors introduced the price for advertising and the bank transfer method in this part that is easier for the advertiser to contact with the press if needed which is convenient for them as they may not concern about any news but the advertisement.



Figure 38 Page 48 and page 49 on the 2nd of December 2015

The Categorized Information are presented with 4 columns on each page, as shown in Figure 38Figure 38 Page 48 and page 49 on the 2nd of December 2015. On page 48, the first column is categorized as restaurant job information, marked with subtitles according to the area that the first one is in Madrid while the second column belongs to Barcelona and the third, other areas. Since the fourth column to the last one of page 49, the five columns are divided into different categories that contain job information in alimentation store, bazar, textile, hairdressing, nail arts, babysitting, construction, decoration as well as Real Estate, whether it's for rent or for sales, and what's more, courtship for marriage partner. We could easily observe that at the beginning of each part appear information that is written in bold which are featured by paying an extra in publishing the advertisements. The current section normally comes in two pages together with the same formula while the inner content varies according to the actualization of the advertisements.

The sections Rental and Sale Information and the Categorized Information constructed the “Survival Section” of the newspaper Lianhe Shibao that are regular and are never absent in any issue of the current newspaper. Later in the comparation in our study, we’d expand the discussion of the survival section between each other. To be continued, we’d also introduce the “Glory Section” of this newspaper in the following paragraph as the features also suit the characteristics of this cluster.

中西书画，趣味各异 爱华学生参观中西书画展

中国书画同源的艺术历史源远流长，甚至可以追溯到遥远的两千多年前，无数名家大师为后人留下的不仅是纸上的几笔划、几幅像，而是一种代代相传的文明精神。

2015年11月28日，马德里爱华中文学校的部分高年级学生有幸领略了一回用精神与艺术品共鸣的新境界。

上午十二点，爱华中文学校的学生成队伍从USERA校区出发了。他们要去马德里中国文化中心参观旅西华人书画展览。同学们在老师的带领下井然有序地登上电梯，二十多分钟的车程在开心的聊天中不知不觉地过去了。一路上同学们对即将到来的展览充满了好奇和期待。因为他们马上就要去参观由中国书法家协会西班牙分会、西班牙和平统一促进会、西班牙青田同乡会在马德里中国文化中心联合举办的旅西华人书画展。

同学们一来到这个极具浓郁文化氛围的中国文化中心，顿时就被眼前这些精彩的书画给吸引住了。孩子们迫不及待地围在书画前用惊讶的眼神欣赏着每一幅作品。特别是能与画家和书法家近距离接触，更是令孩子们感到亲切与真实。

因为今天是旅西华人书画展最后一天，因此爱华中文学校的师生有幸参加了闭幕式。黄小捷校长首先代表爱华中文学校全体师生对主办方表示由衷的感谢。西班牙和平统一促进会会长徐松华先生、西班牙青田同乡会会长倪敬先做了热情洋溢的致辞，两位将领都高度赞扬了本次展览的专业水准，并鼓励同学们学习和体验祖国国画创作的魅力。

简短的闭幕式结束后，同学们便分成三组，分别在书法家徐宗辉先生、画家饶金先生、画家杜焱女士的带领下，开始了今天的文化之旅。

徐先生从书法的悠久历史开始说起，深入浅出地讲解了名画作品的形式、内容和各自特色。当同学们看到自己学过的诗作时竟然兴奋地大声念起来，表现出一脸的喜色。还有的同学看到自己喜欢的作品后忍不住拿出手机拍摄下来，说是要把照片给爸妈和家人看。同学们从字里行间感受到了书法之美，这让他们以后喜欢上汉字和写好汉字是很大帮助的。

饶先生和杜女士两位画家对自己油画作品背后故事的讲解更



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联合时报热线电话：0034-915 411 996

电子邮箱：europaweekly08@gmail.com

本版编辑：大伟

Figure 39 Page 14 on the 2nd of December 2015

The example of the “Glory Section” that we are introducing is as shown in Figure 39 Page 14 on the 2nd of December 2015. The page is constructed by an entire-page size news that is reporting a

local news of a visit to an art exposition by the Chinese language school which contains numerous photographs of the exhibitors, artists and the students. The example is provided by the Chinese language school which we'd argue that it could be considered as citizen-journalism, as well as other events that are reported by the community members which constructed the first-hand resource for the newspaper.

The “Glory Section” of the newspaper Lianhe Shibao is similar to the previous newspaper Ouhua Bao that the news of the local Chinese community are normally original, presented with high quantity of photographs in which may appear presidents of the associations or cameras, important representants of the community, or maybe like the example, children in Chinese language school. The “Glory Section” could be considered as the only section that the originality of the news is guaranteed among the whole newspaper, hence the advertisements in the “Survival Section” are excluded. The size and the location may vary according to the content that they may not necessarily occupy the whole page but may also come in small and medium size as well. The section does not merely include events held by the community, but also the accidents, robberies and other social news that occur within it, as well as comments and alerts by the newspaper that is written by the editors. What's more, as we could observe from the high appearance of entire pages in both issues, the section is the most regular one in the publication.

The two main sections that really matter to the Chinese community are both included in this cluster that could be argued that the regularity and the size ensured the importance of both. Later in the comparison of the two newspapers, we'll compare the “Glory Section” and “Survival Section” in more details.



Figure 40 Page 58 on the 2nd of December 2015

Despite of the previous example, the real Chinese education section is shown as Figure 40 Page 58 on the 2nd of December 2015, which is the display of student works from the Chinese language schools that are collaborating with this newspaper. Each of the section contains one small article

and several paintings, therefore, it is coded as an entire page news that is “student work”. In the example, we could see that the student works are divided into three parts according to the school while each of the work is posted with the painter’s name, except for the article that it does not only contains the author’s name but also the teacher’s.

Unlike the previous example that is more a “glory section” than education section, this page is much more a real Chinese education platform for students and Chinese language schools. As already mentioned in the other newspaper, the Chinese education section could be considered as the young generation’s “glory section” that encourages the children to learn the mother languages of their parents so that they could maintain the language bond, though in this newspaper we see less Chinese content.

Table 27 K-means: cluster-2 of Lianhe Shibao

K-means Lianhe Shibao cluster-2			
	cluster-2		
			
Issue	Saturday	76	44.71%
	Wednesday	94	55.29%
Location	bottom	8	4.71%
	entire	0	0.00%
	middle	55	32.35%
	right	0	0.00%
	top	107	62.94%
Picture	Not any..	8	4.71%
	Not rel..	0	0.00%
	Picture..	0	0.00%
	Relevan..	4	2.35%
	Relevan..	7	4.12%
	Relevan..	151	88.82%
Size	entire	0	0.00%
	large	53	31.18%
	medium	98	57.65%
	small	19	11.18%
Source	Copied ..	0	0.00%
	Copied ..	0	0.00%
	Original	170	
Topic	1 Front..	0	0.00%
	10 Sports	0	0.00%
	11 Educ..	13	7.65%
	13 Tourism	0	0.00%
	14 Adve..	0	0.00%
	15 Lite..	0	0.00%
	16 Others	1	0.59%
	2 Polit..	0	0.00%
	3 Social	2	1.18%
	4 Finan..	1	0.59%
	5 Homet..	0	0.00%
	6 Local..	126	74.12%
	7 Legal	24	14.12%
	8 Military	0	0.00%
	9 Enter..	3	1.76%

The cluster that comes next is the cluster-2, with similar characteristics of cluster-4 but in smaller size. The 170 pieces of news in this cluster are all original, with 74.12% of local news, 14.12% of legal knowledge and 7.65% of education that sum up more than 95%. The news in this cluster is divided almost evenly on the Wednesday and Saturday issues, with a not significant difference in the amount. Among the 170 pieces, 57.65% are medium sized, 31.18% are large while the rest

11.18% are small, that 62.94% are ubicated on the top of the page, 32.35% in the middle and 4.71% at the bottom. The relevant photograph, comic and infographic sum up to 95.29% so that the news in this cluster is visually more colorful and complete.



Figure 41 Page 44 and page 45 of the 2nd of December 2015

The examples of this cluster is presented as Figure 41 Page 44 and page 45 of the 2nd of December 2015, that are marked with yellow margin on page 44 that are two medium sized news that locate on the top and the bottom respectively, and the other large sized one on page 45 in section “Legal Q&A”. The two articles on page 44 are both written by the law firms with their names on the left top of each piece along with the QR code of the Wechat accounts before starting the analysis of the law issue or answering the question. The piece on the top is divided into different topics as it's a “hot topics analysis” while the lower one is a Q&A of applying for the Spanish nationality which is divided into parts according to the question. Meanwhile, the larger piece on page 45 did not begin with QR code but the law firm logo. This formula of this piece is similar to the upper one on the former page that is commenting on the hot topics instead of a real Q&A.

The picture content is to be discussed in the explanation that in our database the first piece of news is coded as “not relevant image” while the other two as “relevant photograph” due to the irrelevance of the light bombs of the first picture and relevance of the Spanish passport to the topic of changing the nationality.

As we could see, the news in this section are both legal information that may serve the Chinese community in which the experts- the lawyers- may explain the most concerned questions for the community members, included but not limited by renovation of visa, the family reunion visa, the tax return and other topics. All the news in this section, better called articles, are provided by the law firms that have collaboration with this newspaper so that the newspaper have the copyright for these articles while the law firms could draw attention to potential clients by answering legal questions. The section is also a regular one that appears in every issue, but since there was a reduction since May, 2016, the law firms on page 44 and the one on page 45 are publishes in different issues that the section remained in this newspaper which the first two ones appeared on Wednesday and the latter one, on Saturday.

The Legal Q&A section could also be considered as part of the “Survival Section” as it provides “survival” knowledge for the consumers, specially when legal issues occur to them. Not only the collaborated law firms left their contacts with each article, but also more advertisements of law firms were left below the articles that the readers could easily detect the most convenient law firm when needed.

Table 28 K-means: cluster-9 of Lianhe Shibao

K-means Lianhe Shibao cluster-9			
	cluster-9		
Issue	Saturday	68	42.24%
	Wednesday	93	57.76%
Location	bottom	0	0.00%
	entire	161	
	middle	0	0.00%
	right	0	0.00%
	top	0	0.00%
Picture	Not any..	8	4.97%
	Not rel..	0	0.00%
	Picture..	0	0.00%
	Relevan..	1	0.62%
	Relevan..	8	4.97%
	Relevan..	144	89.44%
Size	entire	161	
	large	0	0.00%
	medium	0	0.00%
	small	0	0.00%
Source	Copied ..	141	87.58%
	Copied ..	20	12.42%
	Original	0	0.00%
Topic	1 Front..	0	0.00%
	10 Sports	6	3.73%
	11 Educ..	16	9.94%
	13 Tourism	4	2.48%
	14 Adve..	0	0.00%
	15 Lite..	29	18.01%
	16 Others	29	18.01%
	2 Polit..	12	7.46%
	3 Social	24	14.91%
	4 Finan..	6	3.73%
	5 Homet..	8	4.97%
	6 Local..	2	1.24%
	7 Legal	3	1.80%
	8 Military	15	9.32%
	9 Enter..	7	4.35%

The news in cluster-9 has come back to be full size news that occupies the whole page, but unlike the entire page original news in cluster-4, news in cluster-9 is totally copied from other sources. The news in Wednesday is a bit more than the news in the other issue. Over 90% of the 161 pieces of news contain relevant image. The distribution of topics in this cluster is not rather significant that the highest is no more than 20%.

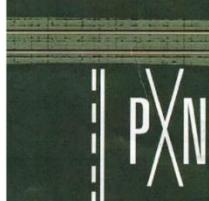
试题精选



1. 摩托车驾驶的风格可不可能影响燃油消耗。
El estilo de conducción de una motocicleta, puede influir en el consumo de combustible?
A. 是的。Sí.
B. 不, 如果她的姿势正确。
No, si se adopta una postura aerodinámica.
C. 不, 仅仅取决于摩托车的汽缸容量。
No, sólo depende de la cilindrada de la motocicleta.



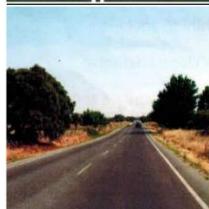
6. 在一大坡道的弯道当中没有标志, 通常应该让行。
En un tramo de vía estrecho de gran pendiente, sin señalizar, debe ceder el paso generalmente...
A. 下来的车, el vehículo que baja
B. 更轻的车, el vehículo más ligero.
C. 上去的车, el vehículo que sube.



2. 这个地下的地面标签说明什么?
Qué le indican las marcas viales de la calzada?
A. La proximidad de un paso a nivel con barreras.
接近一个有栏杆的铁路道口。
B. La proximidad de un paso a nivel sin barreras.
接近一个没有栏杆的铁路道口。
C. La proximidad de un paso a nivel.
接近一个铁路道口。



7. 为了左拐哪里应该留下这个十字路口的中间。
Para cambiar de dirección a la izquierda, dónde debe dejar el centro de la intersección?
A. A la izquierda.
左边
B. A la derecha.
右边



3. 在一个城外没有行人区, 行人应该从哪儿行驶?
En una vía interurbana que no dispone de zona peatonal, por qué lado deben circular los peatones?
A. 从路的左边。
Por el lado izquierdo.
B. 一样的, 从任何两边。
Indistintamente, por cualquiera de los dos lados.
C. 从路的右边。从右边。



8. 在这个没有视线的弯道, 可不可以超车?
En esta curva sin visibilidad, puede adelantar al vehículo rojo?
A. 是的, 因为没有垂直标志禁止超车。
Sí, porque no hay señal vertical de prohibida adelantada.
B. 不, 因为所有的弯道禁止超车。
No, porque en todas las curvas está prohibido adelantar.
C. 不, 因为了超车需要占用到反方向车道。
No, porque para adelantar necesito ocupar el carril de sentido contrario.



4. 打开左边方向灯, 为了拐弯, 什么时候应该关掉方向灯?
Enciende el intermitente izquierdo para cambiar de carril. Cuándo debe apagarlo?
A. 当走 200 米, 进入一个新的路。
Al recorrer 200 metros por el nuevo carril.
B. 当已经换车道。
Cuando ya he cambiado de carril.
C. 当回到右边车道时。
Cuando vuelva al carril derecho.



9. 有效的驾驶技术可以节省百分之十到二十五的燃油消耗……
Las técnicas de conducción eficiente pueden ahorrar entre un 10 y un 25% del combustible...
A. 但是不能减少污染排放。
pero no puedes reducir las emisiones contaminantes
B. 大量的减少污染排放。
B. 大量的减少污染排放。
C. 和或小油耗一样相同的量减少污染排放。
C. 和或小油耗一样相同的量减少污染排放。
y reducir de forma importante las emisiones contaminantes.
y reducir las emisiones contaminantes en la misma cantidad.



5. 强制保险保不保上保的车辆的伤害?
El seguro obligatorio, cubre los daños del vehículo asegurado?
A. 是的, 当驾驶员不是事故责任人。
Sí, cuando su conductor no sea culpable del accidente.
B. Sí.
是的。
C. No.
不是。



10. 一个小孩小于 12 岁, 身高低于一米三五, 在什么座椅上帮他?
Un niño menor de 12 años y talla menor de 135 cm, en qué asiento puede viajar?
A. 必须放在儿童用一个授权的装置。Siempre en el trasero con dispositivo de retención homologado.
B. 总是放在前座用一个授权的装置, 为了更好的控制它。Siempre en el asiento delantero con dispositivo de retención homologado, para mejor control.
C. 前座和后座都可以, 但是总是要用一个授权的固定装置。Tanto en el asiento delantero como en el trasero pero siempre con dispositivo de retención homologado.

答案: 1.A 2.C 3.A 4.B 5.C 6.A 7.A 8.C 9.B 10.C

本试题由 中歐學院 提供

报名学4个月西语可免费学驾驶理论课

VALLECA校区: 1号地铁PUENTE DE VALLECA 肯德基右拐2分钟MERCADONA菜场左公园右边商业楼1楼C/PENA GORBEA 2 1A
USERA校区: MARCELO USERA 94号 巷子左拐 联系电话: 911194860 655921367 (全天)

I. C. E

Figure 42 Page 50 on the 2nd of April 2016

The first example that we are providing in this cluster is the driving test on the Saturday issues of this newspaper shown as Figure 42 Page 50 on the 2nd of April 2016, in section Driving tests. The page is constructed by the entire page driving test trial and the advertisement of which provided the test. The test is copied from the DGT (Dirección General de Tráfico), the General Direction of Traffic of Spain. The test is bilingual which is in both Spanish and Chinese, presented with the test images so that the reader could understand the tests without any problem by reading the mother language. The answer could be found below the ten test questions so that the testers could easily correct themselves in the same page.

In the Chinese community, it is possible but not popular that some of the drivers take the exam without knowing well the language of the host country so that they recited all the tests by memory to pass the theory exam of the driving license. With the development of the technology, the driving tests have developed into digital rather than the traditional one on paper so that the trick is less possible comparing to the earlier decade. As a tradition, the translated driving tests remained popular in the community for the new beginners to understand certain concepts.

The section Driving tests is identical among other Chinese language newspapers in Spain due to its unique appearance that make it not only a useful section for the amateurs but also a great advertising idea for the driving school.

However, the driving tests of this newspaper is not the only surprise that Lianhe Shibao is bringing us. In continuing we'd introduce the intention of introducing of the literature to the readers as shown in Figure 43 Page 68 on the 2nd of December 2015

唐小舟说，你也不小了，该谈恋爱了。

谈到这个话题，徐雅宫重重地叹了一口气。唐小舟问她为什么叹气，她说，没办法，有了比较。什么事都不能比较，一比较心理就无法平衡。

唐小舟明白她的意思，不敢再接话，只好岔开这个话题。聊了几句，别人叫徐雅宫去吃饭，只好收线。电话挂断之后，心里一阵空落，又想，是不是给冷暖馨打个电话？或许，她会立即赶来吧。可是，自从上次之后，他们心理上有了障碍，很难再达到以前的程度。每次见面，都显得僵硬扭扭的。看来，这个晚上，只能独自度过了。

将手机放在茶几上，拿出食物，准备开吃，又有些不安心，就算不为小孩做点什么，陪着自己喝杯酒，应该还是可以的吧。这样想过，又拿起手机，正考虑给谁打电话，发现手机有好几条未读短信。打开一看，林柳的最多。

此时他才想起，刚才是准备回短信的，被徐雅宫的电话干扰了。他翻到最近一条短信。

林柳说，有些人就是令人憎恶，把你说得那么恶心，我忍不住，反搞了几句，结果吵了起来。真搞不懂某些人，没脑子的，别人说什么，他们就信什么。

唐小舟想，林柳这气生得有些没理由。许多事端，都是由于信息不对称造成的。现在网上有很多对政府不满的言辞，因而造就了一大批愤青。实际上，网上的那些事，并非件件都是事实，大多数，还是由于信息不对称。比如，某个人在网上发帖，自己被拆，网上便是一遍声讨。事实上，大多数拆，都是由漫天要价引起的，谋体对拆分渲染的程度，成了这些人的巨大支持力量。有些人便以为有恃无恐，自己是站在正义这一边。

唐小舟回身说，别生气了，气坏了自己可不好。

林柳立即就回复了，说，这么长时间才回，在忙吗？唐小舟说，是啊，刚才有点事，你呢，在干什么？林柳说，连发了几条短信，都还没回，正烦着呢。

唐小舟说，要不要一起吃饭？

林柳立即回答说，好哇。

唐小舟原想叫她打车过来，转而一想，现在正是下班时间，根本打不到车，便改变主意，说，我开车去接你。

唐小舟立即出门，开车去接林柳，没想到到门口就堵车。汽车一进入车河，就像什么陷入沼泽一样，完全被困住了。这些年，全国各地大力发展汽车产业，汽车保有量急剧增加，城市交通能力却没有太大改善。两年前，雁州市的交通还很通畅，堵车的事并非普遍，没想到到了今天，遇到上下班高峰，到处都是堵车。好在一边驾车，可以一边和林柳发短信，否则，这段距离，还真是让人煎熬。

唐小舟说，好在哪里。

唐小舟想，去哪里吃饭？林柳说，随便，你带我去哪里，我就去哪里。

唐小舟说，我买了些熟食，放在酒店房间里，原想在那里对付一下的。



二号首长

林柳问，都买了些什么？唐小舟将自己买的东西一一列出。林柳说，这么多哇，一个人怎么吃得完？唐小舟撒了个谎，说，原本约了一位朋友谈事，他临时有事，都不来了。

林柳说，那就去吃熟食吧，别浪费了。

好不容易接到林柳，已经接近七点。唐小舟说，真是抱歉，让你等了这么长时间。林柳说，雁州的交通就是这样，又不是你的错，等你哪天当上了雁州市长，要把这个交通整治好。

唐小舟说，将交通整治好，恐怕不是一件容易的事。哪个市长都不是神仙，大家都需要GDP，这个矛盾，恐怕难以解决。

唐小舟问，你们这个班，是不是快结束了？林柳说，还有两个礼拜。

七点过后，交通情况有所缓解，路上还算顺利。进入大堂，见到一个男人用手机打电话，旁边是一个年轻女人的手机响了，立即拿起电话，只是说了几句话，便走向那对男性。唐小舟想，这两个人应该是第一次见面。两个人见后面带什么，他没有时间留意，而是随着林柳走向电梯间。电梯并没有立即到达，等了几分钟，不想那对男女随后也跨入电梯。更令唐小舟惊讶的是，两个人一跨进来，便如入无人之境，男的伸出手，将女人搂在怀里。女人没有丝毫抗拒，直至他怀里。唐小舟的惊异还未结束，那个女人竟然仰起头，男人则低下头，两人吻在了一起。唐小舟暗想，这个世道真是变了。一分钟前还是不认识的两个人，现在却已经如此亲密。人们说，只有官场人士，才会有一

堆的情人。可事实上，整个社会都有一种疯狂。看眼前的这两个人，恐怕不一定是官场人士，而从他们的年龄判断，大概也是都有家庭的吧。估计是网友的可能性更大一些。按理说，这些人，既有婚又有情，还有不错的经济基础，该满足了吧，可你无论走向哪里，听到的都是对她的不滿和抱怨。

许久以来，唐小舟都在思考这种奇怪的现象，最后得出一个结论，由于信仰的缺失。一个社会失去了信仰，就如一个人失去了灵魂。对信仰走来走去，再丰富的物质生活，也是索然无味的。

好在唐小舟的楼层不高，八楼，不然，还不知道要看他们表演多长时间。出了电梯，林柳说，那两个人真的是，好像在正面对着。

唐小舟说，快餐时代，人们在尽情地展现自我本能。

林柳说，快餐时代，你的意思是说，他们不是一对普通的夫妇，当然不是。他们可能是朋友，也有可能是别的，刚刚才第一次见面。

林柳瞪大眼睛，说，真的？你怎么知道？这时已经走到门前，唐小舟并没有回答她，而是打开了门，跨进去，却发现她站在门口。他说，进来了，怎么啦？林柳跨进房间，房间里顿时有一种淡淡的香味弥漫开来。唐小舟自然想起刚才提到的自然本能的话。在唐小舟看来，世上万物，有其自然属性，而这种自然属性中，最重要一点，就是体魄。

体魄的变化，与求偶有关，体魄重的时候，就是发情的时候。不仅动物有发情期，植物一样有。植物的花开得灿烂夺目的时候，也就是它们的欲情奔放的时候。人类似乎也很早就发现了这一点，发明了香

水，用香水来显示一种虚假的发情信号。香水生产商为了扩大生意，有意隐瞒了这一事实，使得当时的女子们，胡乱地选购香水，却不知道是在张扬一种虚伪的情欲。

时间接近八点了，唐小舟有强烈的饥饿感，相信林柳都不会好意思到哪里。他开始摆放食物，林柳在一旁帮忙，两人离得很近，香水味显得很浓。唐小舟有些潮热，看了她一眼，问：你换了香水？林柳转头看了她一眼，颤有些羞涩地问：你喜欢吗？唐小舟有些困难地回答。

林柳的脸一下子红了，见茶几上摆了酒，她抬起头来，说：我拿杯子。她走到门口的吧台前，那里倒扣着两只空杯。她拿起一只，走过来。

唐小舟说，怎么是一只杯子？林柳说，我不喝。

唐小舟说，你不说，我一个人喝有什么意思？那算了，我也不想喝了。

林柳将这只杯子放下，转身走回吧台，拿来另一只杯子。唐小舟已经将酒瓶打开，往其中一只杯子里倒，直到杯子满了，才开始倒第二杯。林柳说，好了好了，你要把我灌醉啊。唐小舟说，我陪你一起醉好了。

林柳说：那也不能喝太多了，不然，我就醉过去了。

唐小舟觉得这句话很有意思，似乎是在暗示，她要保持清醒。他停下了倒酒，端起酒杯，举在她的面前，说：不用担心，唐南春是一种很特别的酒，人口很醇，后劲也不是那么厉害，还不上头。

林柳接过杯子，说：这么多白酒，我有点怕。

唐小舟端起自己的杯子，用另一只手试探地搭在她的肩上，说：你放心，我不会让你醉得一塌糊涂的。

林柳再次羞涩地看了他一眼，却没有对他的亲昵动作表示任何不满，甚至没有稍稍扭动一下身子。她说，你答应了的，你要保护我。

他犹豫了一下，考虑是否应该把手中的手抽出来，最后还是决定放在那里。他和她碰了一下杯，说：我们认识的时间也不算短了，但一直没有好好地聚一聚。来，为我们认识干杯。

她说，上次在风鸣山，我还没感谢你。

他说：干嘛要谢，为你做事，我很开心。

她说，你真会哄人心。我一直在觉得我好像欠了你什么，你这样说，倒像我应该得到的。

林柳说，快餐时代，你的是

说，他们不是一对普通的夫妇，当然不是。他们可能是朋友，也有可能是别的，刚刚才第一次见面。

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她说，干嘛这么看着我？他说，你好看，太好看了。

她故意扭了扭身子，说：一身的鸡皮疙瘩都起来了。

他一把将她抱住，往自己这边用了用力，说：我会好好看看你。

她没有拒绝，趁势倒在他的怀里。他弯下头，将自己的脸贴向她送过去，一点点地向她移动。他想，如果她皱过眉头，那说明是拒绝，自己便松开手。他的心跳贴上了她的，她并没有动作，似乎有些被动。他再用了点力，将她压住，然后试探地伸出舌头，顶在她的唇上。她的唇动了动，移开一条窄窄的缝隙，他趁势钻了进去。

赵德良返回雁州，唐小舟跟着办公厅的车子去车站。

如果是以前的安排，唐小舟大概得开自己的车去。江育奇的风格完全不同，哪怕在车站到迎宾馆的路程并不远，他也会派出欧斯通，赵德良身边的人并不多，车上的位子很抢手。

江育奇和赵德良相对而坐，唐小舟和徐易江一起坐在后排。这几天，那个闲话还在更广泛的范围内流传，甚至传出了多个版本，唐小舟心里极度不爽，却又无可奈何。他想趁此机会向一问徐易江，是否已经告诉赵书记了。

没待他开口，倒是赵德良先问了。他向江育奇、听说这几天有些事情发生，江育奇自然知道他说什么，故意绕着说，总体情况还好哇。他这样说，自然也没错。现在这个时候，整个社会会被一种浮躁情绪笼罩，省委门前的上访事件很多，几乎每天都有，只是人数的多寡而已。这一类事，不是特别重大，没有必要汇报给省委书记。

赵德良之所以特别问起此事，大概也是考虑到要一探唐小舟。他更进一步说，我听说，省委大门被堵了江育奇说，有这件事，小舟亲自去处理了。他处理得好好，那些人很快就散了。

唐小舟想，他大概不是在表扬自己，否则，不至于这样措辞。背后那些闲话，是来自他。唐小舟心里一直是悬着问号。他很希望赵德良多说几句，可是，他失望了，他们的话题转了。

其后几天，唐小舟一直郁闷着。每天早晨，他和徐易江一起处理与赵德良相关的事情，至于他分管的工作，因为仅仅只是分管，管不管都是那么回事，反正所有事务，都有人负责，分管就是最后承担责任的问题，甚至可以完全不负责任。和赵育奇的关系没有新的进展，唐小舟干脆采取了一种态度，暂时不过问常委会的工作，赵新光通知他去开会的话，他就去听一听，也讲讲，但非常低调。信访办那边倒是天天有事，只要有人上访，孙志华都和唐小舟通气。如果不是大的群访事件，孙志华自己处理了，根本就不惊动唐小舟。

The serial novel is a regular section found in newspaper Lianhe Shibao, that is published among the last pages in every issue, that normally occupies the whole page with the cover of the novel. The current novel is called *Captain No.2* that is a political and military novel. After this novel is finished, the novel that took the place was a horror novel called *Forbidden place for mortals* which started the publication since May 2016.

The novels that were published during our research period were both online novels that were popular among certain readers earlier than its publication on this newspaper. The former one, *Captain No.2*, received high score 8.0 on the Chinese forum Douban (a forum that is considered as the basement of literature, movie, art, music, etc. for the younger generation since the new century). We'd argue that the editors did not choose whatever novel to publish in their newspaper but selected carefully a trendy and high qualified piece of work which stands for the taste of the press. Speaking of the taste, not only the contemporary novel was published in this newspaper, but also classic masterpieces were found during our study. For example, *Necklace*, written by the French writer Maupassant was published on the 2nd of September 2015. The short novels only existed for a short time of no more than half a year during our research period, but it was a regular content when we looked back through the earlier half of the year. We'd guess that the newspaper was going through a revolutionary period that they gave up the short novels but fortunately maintained the serial novel.

The serial novel is not only an intention of introducing the literature to the consumers but also an excellent way of maintaining the loyalty of the readers as they could never abandon any issue of the newspaper once they started being attracted by the novel.

Table 29 K-means: cluster-5 of Lianhe Shibao

K-means Lianhe Shibao cluster-5			
	cluster-5		
			
Issue	Saturday	1	0.84%
	Wednesday	156	99.36%
Location	bottom	90	57.89%
	entire	0	0.00%
	middle	4	2.56%
	right	0	0.00%
	top	62	39.74%
Picture	Not any..	1	0.84%
	Not rel..	2	1.27%
	Picture..	0	0.00%
	Relevan..	2	1.27%
	Relevan..	0	0.00%
	Relevan..	152	96.82%
Size	entire	0	0.00%
	large	56	35.90%
	medium	41	26.28%
	small	59	37.82%
Source	Copied ..	151	96.18%
	Copied ..	6	3.82%
	Original	0	0.00%
Topic	1 Front..	0	0.00%
	10 Sports	23	14.85%
	11 Educ..	3	1.91%
	13 Tourism	2	1.27%
	14 Adve..	0	0.00%
	15 Lite..	2	1.27%
	16 Others	11	7.01%
	2 Polit..	23	14.85%
	3 Social	24	15.29%
	4 Finan..	16	10.19%
	5 Homet..	1	0.84%
	6 Local..	1	0.84%
	7 Legal	6	3.82%
	8 Military	23	14.85%
	9 Enter..	22	14.01%

Although the total amount of the news is already limited so that the divided number in each cluster have not been large neither, since cluster-5, the amount has been reduced obviously than the previous ones. The 157 pieces of news in this cluster are all copied from other sources that are mostly cited with a small amount of which is not cited at all. All most one hundred percent of the news in this cluster is in Wednesday except one from Saturday, and almost all of them

contain relevant photograph. There's no significant difference between the size, the location or the topic in this cluster.

18 体育新闻

联合时报

2 de Diciembre de 2015

郑智遗憾落选亚洲足球先生 中国足球斩获两奖项

北京 11 月 29 日电 印度德里消息，北京时间 11 月 29 日，2015 年亚足联颁奖典礼在印度新德里举行。尽管领广州恒大三年为第二度夺得亚洲冠军，但此前呼风唤雨的中国球员郑智还是遗憾不敌竞争对手哈利勒·朱马，未能实现年度当选“亚洲足球先生”的目标。

在今年亚足联的各项奖项中，中国足球队包揽了包括最佳女子教练、最佳外援、公平竞赛协会、最佳俱乐部、亚洲足球先生、“梦想亚洲”六个奖项。其中，广州恒大成为本次候选名单中的最大看点，俱乐部共入围三项奖项的评选。

值得一提的是，恒大队长郑智与另外两位球员奥乌尼尔与哈利勒一同入围“亚洲足球先生”奖项，这已经是他第二次入围这一殊荣。尽管竞争激烈，但广州恒大夺得了亚冠冠军，无疑成为郑智争夺这一奖项的最大砝码。

然而，这一奖项的最终归属多令人在意料之外。虽然在亚冠决赛中不敌广州恒大，但阿联酋球员哈利勒还是凭借率领阿尔赫利首次杀人亚冠决赛，以及在国家队的角色发挥成功当选，而郑智的落选则与国

家队成绩不佳有着极强关系。

广州恒大的巴西外援拉特斐获最佳外援殊荣，广州恒大则获得最佳俱乐部奖项。此外，中国香港收获了“最佳进步教练”奖项。

在 2015 年亚足联颁奖典礼前

一天的新闻发布会上，郑智与亚洲足球先生的另一位候选人哈利勒握手。当郑智穿蓝白色西服，里面套着一件花色衬衫，这身打扮引来了香港电影中的那些江湖大老倌。尽管昨晚无缘再次成为亚洲足球先生，但郑智还是如愿地成为了中国球员的江湖大老倌。

郑智在这一天的表现，就足以让他入围了中国球员的江湖大老

倌，或者说是最后一位大佬。

论资历，在如今的中国现役球员中，郑智数一数二。或许只有孙继海能与之匹敌甚至超过一点，但孙继海如今已是颤颤巍巍，而中国足坛真正的大前辈需要去的经历，但肯定要富有的经历。

但作为大佬，郑智，再合适不过的人选。

纵观中国足坛的历届大佬，郑智前輩們有過相類的经历。像范志毅和李玮峰一样，郑智在国内赛场上成名，之后前往海外踢球。在



中新网

郑智成为大老板班的位置，当然一降再降。从英超降到了甲级，但是他的表现征服了山谷球场。在名次之中他，也是成为大佬的必经之路。这一点上，郑智比范志毅、李玮峰、孙继海等有过之而不及。2006 年，全球著名体育杂志《MAXIM》评选出了世界足坛恶人榜，和迪斯蒂法恩尼同榜的还有郑智。郑智在 2005 年代表山东鲁能队在亚冠联赛中对阵蔚山现代时被裁判咬住胸口，被亚洲足联处以禁赛 6 个月。随后这一处罚被判定为在亚冠联赛中禁赛。郑智还在一场中超联赛中准备追罚裁判，原因是当值裁判拒绝在赛后与其握手。当然，吕蒙承受着中国足球急功近利的后遗症。三次冲击世界杯失败，却连亚洲区小组赛都无法出线。如今第四次冲击也恐怕难以如意。国家队的郑智已来到了职业生涯的终点。

纵使国足是郑智职业生涯的巅峰，当然，郑智也有超越前輩的地位。

他成长于中国职业足球火红的年代，经历过的亚冠联赛“假球”、“黑哨”的低迷时期，如今也是“恒大崛起”“金元风暴”后的最直接受益者之一。如果没有这

桑兰被指就摔伤真相说谎 回应称不会再沉默

昨天，新华社发表题为“‘撒娇子’指没有根据—桑兰摔伤真相调查”的报道，将 1998 年比赛中受伤瘫痪的体操运动员桑兰再次推到了舆论中心。

该报援引美国体操教练卡特录制成一段视频揭露真相，引用美国运动科学家桑道对视频的分析文章，指出桑兰受伤是由本人作失实说明。17 年来首次对称“因教练撒谎而受伤”的桑兰回击“没有根据”。

17 年前，桑兰在第四届好运会上，做健美动作时摔倒躺在垫子上，造成胸部以下瘫痪致残。此后，桑兰多次公开声称，由于教练加速带，看到罗马尼亚队的教练贝鲁将落点推到她身上，让焦急迫随着她的向左奔跑。

其中被作为证据的九帧截图，最早由桑兰美国的监护人刘国生、谢晓虹 11 月初在社交平台上曝光而引起关注。此两人也是桑兰 2011 年在她的起因的被告人之一。

昨日 9 点，桑兰更新了微博，称“今天又被揪头发了。看过去报道觉得根本没有多少感觉。2014 年后，官司已经撤诉，虽然就像对岸已无意义，她仍希望卡特能公开视频。”

桑兰丈夫、经纪人黄健表示，桑兰是在跳鞍马之上的训练过程中，看到有人触碰了她的影响，而截图都是路跑发生之后。目前谁也没有看到这个完整的视频，因此，这些截图不能得出“没有人撞倒”的结论。

“桑兰没有撒谎，我们相信法

律会做出公正裁决。”昨天下午，黄健表示，目前他们已联系律师，将向相关报道作为证据保存。此事最好的解决办法就是双方呈交证据，交由法院来判决。

此前，桑兰也在微博上公开回应，她摔在垫子上这段时间，贝鲁并不在摔跤区，更没有撞倒她。当时贝鲁站在帮助她的踏板旁边观看桑兰的训练。她落地区间不仅隔着踏板，而且还隔着另外一个人。两个垫子也完全无缝地放在垫子上，并没有碰撞。

截图显示，从桑兰踏上踏板到她摔在垫子上这段时间里，贝鲁并不在摔跤区，更没有撞倒她。当时贝鲁站在帮助她的踏板旁边观看桑兰的训练。她落地区间不仅隔着踏板，而且还隔着另外一个人。两个垫子也完全无缝地放在垫子上，并没有碰撞。

桑兰：通过这个截图，的确贝鲁站在踏板旁，但是这并不能说明他没有时间站到那里。我受伤在热身当中，而不是正式比赛。这块垫子也完全无缝地放在垫子上，并没有碰撞。

桑兰：这也是我们一直想要的那张录像。我们通过律师、亲笔信开始没有得到，而今不知让我

自己去拿。为什么？更何况对美的诉讼已经过去。我真是不知道（录像）。虽然看那截图的时间我很不舒服……但，希望卡特还是会公开视频。

黄健：桑兰教授分析的是她“受到干扰”的时候。对于动作失败的原因为何，她的只是推断。当年桑兰是凭借这个动作获得八运会的全运会冠军。专业的跳马运动员，每一个动作都是相当精确的。何谓“受到干扰”的时候？

桑兰：她非常熟悉，做了无数次的动作。桑兰说自己的确因为当时受到干扰才做的只是推断。当年桑兰是凭借这个动作获得八运会的全运会冠军。专业的跳马运动员，每一个动作都是相当精确的。

贝鲁是否“无辜”？

报道指出：17 年来，桑兰一直

指控教练贝鲁在她起跳前的瞬间去

搬垫子。新的证据显示，桑兰的指控并没有根据。贝鲁不仅没有搬垫子，而且还是桑兰受伤后第一个走到她身边帮助她的。

截图显示，从桑兰踏上踏板到她摔在垫子上这段时间里，贝鲁并不在摔跤区，更没有撞倒她。当时贝鲁站在帮助她的踏板旁边观看桑兰的训练。她落地区间不仅隔着踏板，而且还隔着另外一个人。两个垫子也完全无缝地放在垫子上，并没有碰撞。

桑兰：通过这个截图，的确贝鲁站在踏板旁，但是这并不能说明他没有时间站到那里。我受伤在热身当中，而不是正式比赛。这块垫子也完全无缝地放在垫子上，并没有碰撞。

桑兰：通过这个截图，的确贝鲁站在踏板旁，但是这并不能说明他没有时间站到那里。我受伤在热身当中，而不是

As the news in this cluster is almost all picked from the issue on Wednesday, we'd introduce an example of sports news here following the characteristics of the current cluster, shown in Figure 44 Page 18 of the 2nd of December 2015. The news is collected from the section Sports News, in large size that locates at the bottom of the page. The piece is about the law sue issue of Sang Lan, former Chinese gymnastic who was injured to disability in 1998. The news contains a picture of the gymnastic in the national team outfit that indicated her dedication in the sports. The news is copied from the Xinhua News Agency, the largest news agency in China, which is cited in the first sentence of the report.

On the upper part of the page, there's another report about a former Chinese football player Zheng Zhi that lost in gaining Mr. Football Asia while the Chinese football team won two awards. The piece is in medium size that is presented with the photograph of this player in the event with citation of the photograph- China News Service, the second largest news agency in China. However, this piece of news is not reporting a football match but only the award.

The section, literally, is reporting diverse sports news not only from China but also abroad, covers sports species from gymnastic, swimming, tennis, table-tennis and so on, while the sports gymnastics may vary from the former Chinese gymnastic Li Xiaopeng to the former American swimming legend Michael Phelps. However, the news in this section is mainly about the speeches, awards or marriage of these former sports celebrities that is barely reporting sports competitions or football matches. Hence, the newspaper contains another section that is Football News which is the next section that we'd present in this cluster.

梅西内少⑨罗争金球苏神落选 最佳教练恩帅vs瓜帅

11月30日电 北京时间今天晚上，FIFA公布了2015年度各项奖项的三人候选名单。在最受关注的金球奖评选中，阿根廷人梅西、葡萄牙人C罗和巴西人内马尔成为前三甲。巴萨神锋苏亚雷斯遗憾落选。

根据FIFA的日程安排，本年度的金球奖得主将在2016年1月11日的国际足联年度颁奖典礼上揭晓。

这是梅西自2007年以来连续第九次入围金球三甲，并于2009—2012年连续四年获得金球奖。今年，梅西代表球队出战44场，攻入44球，帮助球队获得了四项桂冠，分别是西甲、欧冠、国王杯和欧洲超级杯。在国家队层面，梅西帮助阿根廷赢得了美洲杯亚军，同时自己荣膺助攻王。

无论从个人荣誉，还是集体荣誉来看，梅西都是金球奖的最大热

门。梅西在巴萨的队友内马尔同样在本赛季表现优异，进球数同样超过40粒，在巴萨夺得欧冠的征程里，内马尔攻入7球，同梅西、C罗分享了金靴殊荣。新赛季以来，内马尔状态火热，在梅西受伤的情况下与苏亚雷斯一道扛起了球队。

C罗是过去两年的FIFA金球奖得主，上赛季第4次荣膺欧洲金靴，成为该奖项创办47年以来获奖次数最多的球员。不过在国家队荣誉方面，C罗颗粒无收，难与巴萨两位对手相比。葡萄牙球星想要完成金球奖的三连霸难度不小。

在最佳教练的争夺上，带领巴萨蒙特雷四冠王的恩里克，拜仁主帅瓜迪奥拉以及美洲杯冠军智利国家队主教练桑保利最终入围，三人中恩里克的欢呼声最高。



皇马客胜逐渐走出惨败阴影 贝尔踢入进球

皇家马德里队在西甲联赛第13轮比赛中客场2比0击败埃尔瓦队。皇马正逐渐从上轮惨败给巴塞罗那队的阴影中走出。

本场比赛，C罗、J罗和贝尔组成皇马攻击线。上半场结束前，莫拉塔送出助攻，贝尔门前头球破门，打破场上僵局。皇马取得领先。这是贝尔3个月来首次为皇马破门。第82分钟，皇马获得点球，C罗主罚命中。这个进球对于C罗来说又是创造纪录的一球。目前C罗在西甲联赛中已经攻入234球，在西甲联赛历史上已经追平了乌斯·托托斯，与其并列第三位。排名第二的奇基尼奥拉攻入了251球。梅西目前以290球排名第一。

虽然今晨的这场胜利让皇马与排名榜首的巴萨之间积分差距没有被缩小，但是6分的微弱仍然



曝C罗若离队必赴巴黎 巴黎高层：已获得CR7承诺

为了引进C罗，巴黎愿意开出8000万英镑的转会费，同时愿意付出50万英镑周薪的代价，虽然曼联加入了C罗争夺战。但是红魔恐有如意，来自《太阳报》消息，一位巴黎高层人士透露，C罗已经向PSG方面做出承诺：“一旦离开皇马，那么他必须加盟巴黎！”

C罗同皇马的合同在2018年夏天到期，虽然他依然是银河战舰的头号球星，但是葡萄牙人同贝尼特斯和弗洛伦蒂诺都有不少摩擦，而其实C7同皇马队史的关系也不好，在他的个人纪录片电影的首映式上，皇马球员无人捧场。这本身说明了情况。目前情况下，包括《每日体育报》在内的媒体都认为老东家会在这个夏天卖掉CR7。

关于C罗的未来，无论是巴黎和曼联，当然红魔是C罗的老东家，但是一位巴黎的高层人士告诉《太阳报》，C罗已经向巴黎方面做出承诺，如果离开伯纳乌，那么C7必然奔赴圣日耳曼。这位高层人士说道：“C罗告诉了身边



的人，他想继续待在皇马。不过如果因为这样或者那样的原因选择离开的话，那么他只会去加盟巴黎。”

目前情况下，这就是他的决定，他没有心气去理会其他的俱乐部。他想在法国生活，喜欢布兰科，他同

纳赛尔的关系也很不错，他也认为在巴黎生活的会话美妙。”

如果《太阳报》的爆料为真，那么曼联做出的争取C罗加盟的努力将是徒劳的，纵然弗格森出身马

沪媒：上海足球收获遗憾 应大胆启用青年才俊



随着绿地申花与冠军奖杯擦肩而过，上海足协这个赛季的征程也宣告落下帷幕。即将过去的这一年，有喜悦的欢笑，有失落的泪水；有成功的满足，也有沉寂的遗憾。不算圆满，但也值得铭记。而球迷们最期待的是，在2015赛季的最后一场比赛上，上海足球明年会有怎样的变化？

过去的这个赛季，对上海足球可谓收获与遗憾并存。从积极方面看，上港正式接手后的第一年，便拿到了中超冠军；而绿地队从申花的第二年，就杀入足协杯决赛，都不容易；消极一点说，两支球队都在最后时刻错失夺冠良机。实在可惜，而申花也最终没能逃脱降级命运。

不管传闻真是假，至少说明两支球队都不满足于现状。对申花而言，想要有一番作为，依靠这样一个本土阵营显然是不行的。勉力开几名强力外援，申花国内球员的整体水平，在整个中超恐怕只能倒数。能否用好5个外援名额，对下个赛季显得至关重要。

当主帅古洛一再指出“替补席上无人可用”这样的话时，足以说明申花今年的内援引进算不上成功，给球队的帮助有限。留下的教训是比较惨痛的。当然，在各大集团纷纷入主中超的当下，想要挖到高水平的本土球星，确实相当困难，

并不是砸钱就能解决的事。但来年引进的球员，至少要有点，身体健康。需要足时能派得上用场。今年的错误不能再犯了。

同样不能忽略的是，应当大胆启用熟悉的青年才俊，给他们更多的机会。两支球队都拥有相当出色的后备梯队，申花的95/96年龄段精英队在西班牙的二级联赛得到了锻炼，涌现出好几名潜力之星；而

上港坐拥一批93/94年龄段全运会冠军球员，过去的这个赛季几乎没有上场机会。在锻炼成绩的同时，两家俱乐部都有义务为上海、也是球队的未来未雨绸缪，培养更多的本土人才。

以绿地、上港两大国企的实力，通过这个冬天的布局，完全有可能在下一个赛季呈现出更好的表现。我们拭目以待，明年上海足坛能在两个亚军的基础上往前更进一步，带动上海足球更大的崛起。

联合时报热线电话 .0034-915 411 996

电子邮箱 .europeweekly08@gmail.com

本版编辑：妙晨

Figure 45 Page 40 of the 2nd of December 2015

Fortunately, the news in the section Football News also suit the characteristics of cluster-5 which is marked with yellow margin in Figure 45 Page 40 of the 2nd of December 2015. The upper one is

in medium size that contains photographs of the most famous football players of FIFA about the award, while the one at the bottom is a small piece that contains photograph of Cristiano Ronaldo which is reporting his promise to Grand Paris. Both of them are cited along the report so that they are coded as copied and cited.

The rest of the news on this section is still football news while the one on the middle left is about FIFA and the one on the middle right is about Chinese football. Both pieces are presented with relevant photograph of the matches.

The idea of separating football news from sports news is quite Spanish styled while in the host society the categories of sports are football and the others. While what we do think that is rare is that the sports news in this cluster barely reports the real matches but only the sports stars while in the football news they do report about the matches. We guess that maybe the FIFA news is easier to be collected as the journalists of this newspaper are already in this country of football, on the other hand, the other sports news are hardly to be found during the period when no big sport events are held.

Table 30 K-means: cluster-1 of Lianhe Shibao

K-means Lianhe Shibao cluster-1			
	cluster-1		
			
Issue	Saturday	24	15.79%
	Wednesday	128	84.21%
Location	bottom	0	0.00%
	entire	0	0.00%
	middle	151	99.34%
	right	1	0.66%
	top	0	0.00%
Picture	Not any..	42	27.83%
	Not rel..	1	0.66%
	Picture..	39	25.88%
	Relevan..	5	3.29%
	Relevan..	7	4.61%
	Relevan..	58	38.16%
Size	entire	0	0.00%
	large	0	0.00%
	medium	152	
	small	0	0.00%
Source	Copied ..	143	94.08%
	Copied ..	7	4.81%
	Original	2	1.32%
Topic	1 Front..	28	18.42%
	10 Sports	8	5.92%
	11 Educ..	0	0.00%
	13 Tourism	0	0.00%
	14 Adve..	0	0.00%
	15 Lite..	5	3.29%
	16 Others	14	9.21%
	2 Polit..	11	7.24%
	3 Social	50	32.89%
	4 Finan..	8	5.26%
	5 Homet..	3	1.97%
	6 Local..	6	3.95%
	7 Legal	3	1.97%
	8 Military	10	6.58%
	9 Enter..	5	3.29%

In cluster-1, the most significant feature is that they are all medium sized news in the middle of the pages while only one of them is on the right, which is the only piece of news ubicated on the right of the page. The news in this cluster is mostly on Wednesday, copied from other sources, and three quarters of the total amount contain image content. Speaking of the topic, despite the

32.89% of the social topics and the 18.43% of frontpage news, the rest do not show a clear difference between each other.

澳大利亚流行像猩猩一样跑步健身

如果你觉得传统的跑步方式很无聊，或者没有什么效果，那么你可以试试四肢跑，这种新的健身方式在澳大利亚风靡了一阵旋风。这种运动方式是将跑步前进与跑步结合起来，你需要让你的四肢着地，尽可能的快速地跑。

这种被人们称为大猩猩的运动是由澳大利亚运动狂人Shawn McCarthy。我们不确定是什么促使他想出这么奇怪的获得，但他似乎很确定这项运动将会颠覆传统的运动方式。他说：“四肢跑能改变健身的一切。”

他在FB上上传的在墨尔本街头进行的四肢跑看起来不像是一个

真正的运动，但它真的吸引了很多参与者。McCarthy只参加了五周的四肢跑，但这项运动在网络上获得了大量的关注。他现在在澳大利亚这项运动的参与人数正在稳步提升。

但相比于传统的跑步四肢跑真是一项很棒的运动吗？McCarthy在某次采访中说过四肢跑也涉及到自身平衡。他说：“它能帮助你让你的大腿和肩膀动起来。能够燃烧更多的卡路里。”

一些运动学家认为McCarthy的说法是正确的。私人教练Kim Bayor说：“在任何涉及的全身的运动中都能够增加力量。”

然后另外一些人认为这只是另一种时尚。如果运动的不当会对身体造成伤害。健身教练Kevin Dean说：“从生物学方面来讲，人类的身体构造就不是像猩猩一样四肢运动。我们是直立行走的两足动物，我们手腕的构造和脚踝的构造不同（四肢动物拥有四个相同的粗糙的关节）。而其他可能出现的问题有鼻子流血、手腕重复受伤、肩膀受伤等。”

McCarthy认为佩戴保护手套能够避免在运动的时候手腕受伤。他说：“运动的时候不要什么护具都不带，这样会伤害你的脖子或者背。”



Crunning is taking

这样也能“永生”：将大脑植入人造躯体

据介绍，该公司计划在人类在生时，利用人工智能和纳米技术将其对话风格、思维过程和身体里外运传方式信息的数据储存起来，并在这个人去世后将大脑冷冻起来，等到技术发展成熟后则将大脑复活。再借助多种传感器来将这些数据与大脑一起植入人造躯体（机器人）。也就是说，最后是通过打造出一个具有人类意识形态的人工机器来让这个人“活过来”，理念跟电影《超能查派》里的相类似。

公司CEO Jose Bocanegra在接受采访时表示：“届时，人造躯体将通过对电脑数据的检测将人的想法（数据所记录并反馈出来的）向外界表现。而伴随着大脑生物钟的延长，公司会利用纳米技术来对细胞进行修复和改善。与此同时也会借助克隆技术。”Bocanegra表示，该公司目标在未来30年内实现首批人

类再生。

想法似乎合情合理，但不得不指出，Huma公司到底还是不能只依靠数据和人工智能，否则，他们为什么还要植入人类大脑？而能不能让冷冻下来的大脑复苏目前仍是个尚未解决的未知数。美国阿尔茨海默症基金会研究人员表示，要让自然玻璃化的大脑复苏，科学家面临最大的问题是，科学家无法弄清楚人脑数以十亿计的细胞里保存着记忆连接，以及这些连接是否能够完整保存。研究人员表示，要想在这个方面取得重大进展，可能还需要数十年时间和大量的资金支持，“至少是四十年内能够解决的事。”

除此之外，就人工智能的现状而言，短期内如何能收集大量的数据，以及形成科学的深度学习机制仍处于探索阶段。



AIQU

日本计划三年内推出无人机送货上门服务

公司CEO Jose Bocanegra在接受采访时表示：“届时，人造躯体将通过对电脑数据的检测将人的想法（数据所记录并反馈出来的）向外界表现。而伴随着大脑生物钟的延长，公司会利用纳米技术来对细胞进行修复和改善。与此同时也会借助克隆技术。”Bocanegra表示，该公

司目标在未来30年内实现首批人



为了增加新的行业方式，日本东区政府预计在三年内允许无人机送货上门服务。政府对于无人机运输这块还是比较有信心的。东京政府将允许企业使用无人机将物资运送到偏远的地方例如：山区或人烟稀少的地方。因为无人机相比传统的卡车运输更加灵活，而且使用无人机也能进行紧急物资的输送。

该类运输类的无人机可以飞行10公里左右的距离，并且飞行速度可达到40KM/h，在携带物资的重量上能够达到几公斤。

无人机目前被用于农药喷洒，航拍等领域，因为无人机的应用场景十分丰富，这也引来了Sony的关注，Sony最近与一个机器人合资

公司成立了一个无人机公司就是很好的证明。

日本在九月颁布《民用航空法》只允许无人机在白天可视的位置进行飞行，并且无人机应该与建筑物和人保持一定的距离。为了为无人机运输扫平一些道路，日本有关部门准备对现有的政策和法规进行修改，以此来为无人机长距离运输扫清障碍。

目前计划中的解决方案：使用监测器，让无人机在飞行处于视觉范围内，从而代替了用目光的监管方式。或者采用别的飞行路线，避开建筑物和人群密集地。

你期待无人机在国内给你送货上门的那一天吗？

另类研究：周末生孩子最危险，周二最安全

准妈妈们或许要注意一下这条消息了：根据英国伦敦帝国学院的一份最新报告，周末生小孩的风险，即出现死亡、受伤、感染的情况要比一周内其他时间明显升高。报告指出，风险升高的原因或许与周末医生人手不足和缺少资深医生有关。该报告已发表在最新一期《英国医学杂志》上。

据英国媒体报道，伦敦帝国学

院的研究人员以英国2010年4月至2012年3月间的130万例出生为样本进行分析，发现周末出生的婴儿死亡率比平时高出7%，产后感染的概率增加4%，婴儿出生伤势的概率也增加6%。

报告指出，虽然数据暗示资深医生缺席是风险增加的一个因素，但数据关联并不明显。报告认为，风险增加的主要原因是周末医院助

产士、护士人手不足，导致照顾标准降低。数据显示，周二在医院分娩的风险最低。报告指出，如果医院的一周护理标准能保持周二的水平，英格兰每年可减少770例出生死亡。

不过，也有专家指出该报告数据统计不够严谨，漏掉了10%的出生婴儿数据，忽视了出生重量和双胞胎的情形。



The example that we put here as Figure 46 Page 54 of the 2nd of December, seems similar to the example of cluster-6, Figure 31 Page 6 on the 2nd of December 2015. Though both are social news that locate in the middle of the page, while the example of the current page in the yellow margin appeared in medium size than the ones on page 6 which are in small size. The present example is presented with a relevant picture with the logo of the source on the right top which is reporting the AI plan of a technological company.

As usual, we'd also introduce the section of the examples which is the World Expo that reports social news, specially anecdotes in general. The news in this cluster usually comes in small to medium size, with relevant picture, as well as source information introduced in the text. The news in this cluster is not necessarily important nor informatic which is mostly useless but relaxing social news or events. **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 31 K-means: cluster-7 of Lianhe Shibao

K-means Lianhe Shibao cluster-7			
	cluster-7		
			
Issue	Saturday	0	0.00%
	Wednesday	122	
Location	bottom	25	20.86%
	entire	0	0.00%
	middle	0	0.00%
	right	0	0.00%
	top	96	79.34%
Picture	Not any..	60	49.18%
	Not rel..	8	6.56%
	Picture..	0	0.00%
	Relevan..	9	7.38%
	Relevan..	22	18.03%
	Relevan..	23	18.85%
Size	entire	0	0.00%
	large	17	14.05%
	medium	101	83.47%
	small	3	2.48%
Source	Copied ..	111	90.98%
	Copied ..	3	2.46%
	Original	8	6.56%
Topic	1 Front..	0	0.00%
	10 Sports	1	0.82%
	11 Educ..	0	0.00%
	13 Tourism	1	0.82%
	14 Adve..	0	0.00%
	15 Lite..	11	9.02%
	16 Others	17	13.93%
	2 Polit..	17	13.93%
	3 Social	16	13.11%
	4 Finan..	28	22.95%
	5 Homet..	1	0.82%
	6 Local..	0	0.00%
	7 Legal	12	9.84%
	8 Military	16	13.11%
	9 Enter..	2	1.64%

The last cluster, cluster-7 contains 122 pieces of news, which is the smallest cluster in the analysis. All the 122 news are collected from the issue on Wednesday, mostly concentrated on the upper part of the page in a medium size, with almost 50% of possibility to contain images, mostly copied from other sources, and does not show any outstanding difference between topics while only financial news exceeded 20% among all of the topics.

俄罗斯空袭叙利亚境内“东伊运”组织办公室

据美联社11月29日报道，俄罗斯战机当天空袭了“突厥斯坦伊斯兰党”的办公室，而这个组织实际上就是“东伊运”恐怖组织。

美联社援引位于伦敦的“叙利亚人权观察”组织的消息称，俄军29日数次空袭了叙利亚北部的伊德利卜省，其中一个被炸的目标就是Jis al-Shughour镇的“突厥斯坦伊斯兰党”办公室。

不知出于何种原因，美联社在报道中并未提及“突厥斯坦伊斯兰党”的恐怖组织性质，只形容是“由来自亚洲各国的武装人员组成的团体”。

“突厥斯坦伊斯兰党”2013年11月宣称制造了“10·26”天安门恐袭事件。中国外交部当时表示，“突厥斯坦伊斯兰党”其实就是“东伊运”恐怖组织，“东伊运”是联合国安理会认定的恐怖组织，长期

以来，以“东伊运”为代表的恐怖势力为了达到将新疆从中国分裂出去的目的，在境内外大肆地从事恐怖主义活动，造成了大量的平民伤亡和财产损失。中国政府将继续对他们予以严厉打击。

据俄罗斯卫星新闻网11月27日报道，自9月30日起俄罗斯应阿萨德总统请求对叙利亚境内恐怖组织设施实施精确打击，这段时间俄战机在里海区舰队的配合下消灭了数百名武装分子，并摧毁3000多个恐怖分子设施。俄罗斯总统普京在与法国总统奥朗德会晤时表示，俄军加强了在叙利亚的行动，战斗取得良好效果，恐怖分子损失惨重。

叙利亚总统阿萨德10月4日曾指出，以美国为首的反恐联军在组建之后，“伊斯兰国”恐怖分子控制的区域一直在扩张，而且武装分子人数也在增加。



奥巴马赴巴黎巴塔克兰剧院凭吊恐袭遇难者

中新社巴黎11月30日电 (记者 龙剑武)正在巴黎出席联合国气候变化大会的美国总统奥巴马当地时间11月29日午夜后前往巴黎恐怖袭击伤亡最惨重的遇袭地点——巴塔克兰剧院凭吊遇难者。

根据爱丽舍宫网站30日发布的消息，今日深夜12时后不久，奥巴马与法总统奥朗德共同前往位于巴黎11区的巴塔克兰剧院，并在剧院前献花默哀。巴黎市长伊达尔戈陪同两国领导人悼念遇难者。

巴塔克兰剧院13日晚遭恐怖分子射杀的恐怖分子血洗。美国摇滚乐队“死亡金属之魔”当时正在剧院内演出，观看表演的1500名观众中最终有90人不幸遇难。

29日深夜，奥巴马乘机抵达巴黎后，其车队直接开向巴塔克兰剧院。奥巴马此行也是为了出席30日举行的《联合国气候变化框架公约》第二十二次缔约方大会(COP21)开幕式。



中韩自贸协定生效指日可待 韩国经济将添新引擎

据韩国媒体报道，韩国国会30日表决通过中韩自贸协定批准案，这标志着中韩自贸协定顺利批准程序基本结束，协议生效指日可待。据分析，中韩自贸协定生效将产生巨大的政策红利，不仅惠及两国企业和人民，也可为韩国经济增添新引擎。

生效第一年韩国制造业出口

有望增加13.5亿美元

报道称，出口一直是韩国经济

的重要支撑，中韩自贸协定生效将为韩国出口起足马力。

报道指出，进入今年以来，韩国出口一直萎靡不振，受全球经济下行的影响，韩国10月份出口同比减少15.9%，出现6年来2个月以来的最大跌幅。自2011年以来一直保持的外贸总额破1万亿韩元的纪录今年恐难实现。

在这种情况下，若中韩自贸协定生效，关税壁垒消除，韩国出口企业无疑将迎来暖春。据推測，协

议生效第一年，韩国制造业出口额将同比增加13.5亿美元。而待关税壁垒彻底消除后，韩国出口企业对华出口每年可节约关税54.4亿美元，这是韩国自贸协定(9.3亿美元)的5.8倍，韩欧自贸协定的3.9倍。

中韩自贸协定可帮助韩国GDP

增长达到3.5%以上

中韩自贸协定生效有利于韩国

出口增加，进而为韩国经济全局带来积极影响。

增长目标并不难。

韩国对外经济政策研究院等6个研究机构预测，今后10年中韩自贸协定将拉高韩国实际GDP0.96个百分点，并创造146亿美元的消费者利益和5.3万个岗位。今后20年，韩国贸易收支将年均向好4.33亿美元。正因如此，有关点认为，中韩自贸协定生效将扩大韩国出口，推高GDP增速，构建一个良性循环。

英国采购中国核反应堆让日本公司“起急”

参考消息网12月1日报道外媒称，英美策划了幕后外交活动，以缓和东经担忧。东京担心，在向英国下一代电站出售核反应堆的竞争中，日本可能输给中国。

据英国《星期日泰晤士报》11月29日报道，英国官员向日本官员保证说，中国将不会“制胜”，以使其核技术获得英国审查机构的安全批准。

报道称，中国将被视乎进入全球市场的通道，它致力于赢得“华龙一号”反应堆的首个出口订单。该反应堆尚未在中国国内投入使用。

核合作是乔治·奥斯本鼓励中国人投资英国基础设施更新及项目的政策的核心。

中国将投资约20亿英镑，持有少数股份，与法国能源巨头法国电力公司共同修建备受争议的欣

克利角核电站和赛兹韦尔核电厂项目。前者位于萨默塞特郡，后者位于萨福克郡。

但相对于北京而言，真正的奖励是将“华龙一号”出售给位于埃塞克斯郡的阿什福德核电厂”的前景，中国将在该项目中占有约80%的股份。

为了实现这点，它必须通过英国的广泛审批程序。而审批由核管理局负责。

日本两大巨头日立公司和东芝公司已经投入了数亿英镑和数百名员工，以使其在英国的核项目获得批准。

报道称，中国国有企业进入这一市场，同时伴随着重量级的政治支持，令这些公司感到紧张，担心如果中国得到优先审批的话，它们会输给中国。

还有人担心，核管理局没有资

核市场的雄心是其领导层的核心政策。中国媒体在评论中评价英国的协议说：“专家们相信，出口中国核反应堆技术是彩虹尽头的一罐金子。”

一位日本核行业专家说，不了解中国的检验标准，因为几乎没有向外界透露任何详情。

但该专家说，中国国内快速的审批过程并不令人感到意外，因为“华龙一号”的设计方案是进口的法国EPR型反应堆的一个版本，因此使用的已是已知技术。

在2011年发生地震和海啸后，日本的全国核电站网络被关停。那次地震和海啸导致福岛核电站崩塌。该核电站的设计是由通用电气、日立和东芝提供的。

这场灾难迫使这些公司寻求国外订单。

The last example of the last cluster is the military topic news in yellow margin in the section International news on Figure 47 Page 26 of the 2nd of December 2015. The news locates on the top of the page, in medium size which contains a military aircraft image, is reporting that Russia attacked “East Iraqi” office in Syria with the source cited at the beginning of the report.

The section International news is a combination of political, financial, economic, diplomatic, social and military news that come from various sources that concern about the global updated events. The section normally is constructed with slices of small and medium news with picture content depending on the importance of the news that sometimes it also happens to be in large size but very rarely. The content of the news may not necessarily be relevant to neither China- the home country, or Spain- the host country, as there are sections reporting news in both countries.

The appearance of this section means that the newspaper Lianhe Shibao does not only concern about the news that occur merely in the home country and the host country but also the countries that are far away from them, no matter if it's reporting super countries such as the US or Russian, as well as those our neighbors Japan, Korea, India and so on, or the most concerned topic globally, the ISIS. We'd argue that this is not a uni-directed decision of the newspaper itself but also the concern of the consumers that who do require information from this traditional source yet are not available to have access to various modern sources.

The general discussion of the newspaper Lianhe Shibao

As usual, we'd discuss both the advantage and the shortage of the newspaper after the analysis. We found out that the newspaper Lianhe Shibao was seeking a way out the crisis of the traditional press that it added and eliminated some content to suit the interest and the flavor of the target clients.

Firstly, we'd resume the advantages at the front that the newspaper Lianhe Shibao showed a diversity of sources and topics in general, which could be seen in the beginning of the analysis. The newspaper collaborated with three different local newspapers in the emigration hometown, as well as short term collaboration with others in special reports. The diversity also showed up in the community services, as it provided not only survival section, glory section, education and legal

knowledge which are normal sections in the Chinese language newspaper in Spain, but also driving test that is translated to the readers in their mother language.

The second advantage we'd add is that they had the intention of offering their taste to the consumers, for example, they have the literature section in each issue. Though they've tried from short novels to serial novel during the research period, the literature section maintained alive. No matter it's merely for the literacy or also a tricky way to draw attention to consumers, the literature section should be considered as an advantage of the newspaper Lianhe Shibao.

The third to mention is the Spanish version of the collaborated newspaper Jin Wanbao, which are in two pages of each Saturday. Instead of starting a new magazine or newspaper in Spanish, they chose the clever way to insert the content in Spanish inside the newspaper so that whoever have the access to the Chinese newspaper in the host country without the ability of reading Chinese could read at least understand these pages.

After discussing the advantages, we'd also like to discuss a bit about the shortage of this newspaper. The first that come to out mind is that they publish twice a week, which should be their advantage at the very beginning. But as the paper format newspaper is losing the competitiveness in general, the two issues per week became stressful for the press. As a result, the press was trying to reduce the pages and content to maintain the two issues, but the divided issues meant divided energy so that the advantage at the beginning became the short board for the press.

3.3 The Comparation of Ouhua Bao and Lianhe Shibao

In this chapter, we'd compare the two analyzed newspaper Ouhua Bao and Lianhe Shibao to discuss the two biggest Chinese language newspaper in the target community that publish in Spain. The former has a longer history of 6 years so that it maintained a larger reader quantity than the latter, while at the same time, the former is presented in a more traditional form than the latter. We'd compare the two newspaper from different angles, from its issues, reference, survival and glory sections, and so on, to offer a subjective conclusion of both.

a. volume

In this part we'd begin along the timeline of the two newspapers. The earlier one, newspaper Ouhua Bao was originally 80 pages per week. After two years of the appearance of the latter newspaper Lianhe Shibao which started the publication in 2006 twice a week, it changed from weekly to twice a week in 2008, and then switched back to weekly in 2012 due to its economic reasons. The latter, as already mentioned before, was originally published with more frequency which signified more reporting and editing effort.

The former maintained its proud 80 pages volume until 2017 when we found out that it reduced to 56 pages, but the website still introduced itself as a “weekly 80 pages A3 newspaper” until now. Recently, in 2020, the volume has reduced to 32 pages per issue which does not even reach the half of the original volume⁶⁵.

The latter, as the amount of news and reports does not support its regularity of twice a week, was also reducing its volume. After two years of intention and tiny changes, the newspaper remained its regularity of two publications per week though it reduced to 40 pages on Wednesday and Saturday, in summary, 80 pages in total.

In conclusion of the issues and volume of two studies newspapers, the former one Ouhua Bao preferred blast changes during its evolution while the latter Lianhe Shibao tended to try minimal variations step by step during these years. As a result, after years of survival competition, though they were the among the several lonely winners among the Chinese newspaper in Spain, the situation after 5 years of our researching period resulted that the former and stronger one at the beginning withered to a smaller size while the latter and weaker investor from the neighbor country expanded to a giant.

b. the reference

Speaking of the reference, both are mostly using materials from other sources except the local news and other information that relate to the community itself. As the two press are short in personnel and financial support, it is almost impossible that they research and report news from neither China nor Spain nor the international scale by their own journalists. As we already

⁶⁵ <http://www.ouhua.info/2016/0527/7269.html> Consulted 2020/02/14

imagined the ethnic press as the dimension of a local press, it is not that hard to imagine that the news that they report outside the local city come from other sources.

The former newspaper mainly collaborates with the newspaper in Shanghai, the Xinmin Wanbao, in order to report the news in China. Though it also collaborates with other local newspapers in the migration towns as well as special reports of a migration town each time in a whole page, there's no other regular sections of collaboration found in this newspaper.

However, the latter, not only collaborates with the local newspaper in Tianjin, the Jin Wanbao, which is neither a migration town. Knowing the shortboard of the information support from the migration origins, the press chose to collaborate with other local press of the migration towns such as Qingtian, the main origin of most Chinese immigrants in Europe, and another province, Fujian, which is the origin of most the Chinese workers globally as well. The newspaper Lianhe Shibao provide regular sections collaborated with these two newspapers so that their readers from these two main migration towns are more interested in this one in Spain. They separated the three collaborations in the two issues so that the readers would choose their preference according to the ordination.

Apart from the local press in the home country, the two newspapers are both collaborating with the Xinhua News Agency, the largest news agency in China, and China News Service, the second. The source was clearly cited in the news in both, while since December 2016, the younger one began to officially report news from People's Daily that was announced on the frontpage along with the newspaper title since then.

c. survival section

The survival section is quite similar between the two newspapers, no matter the format or the content, both of them are providing job information and legal knowledge for the targeted community so that the readers could survive in the society legally through the help of the press.

The discussion in this topic would be divided into two parts: the job information along with the useful information, and then the legal knowledge.

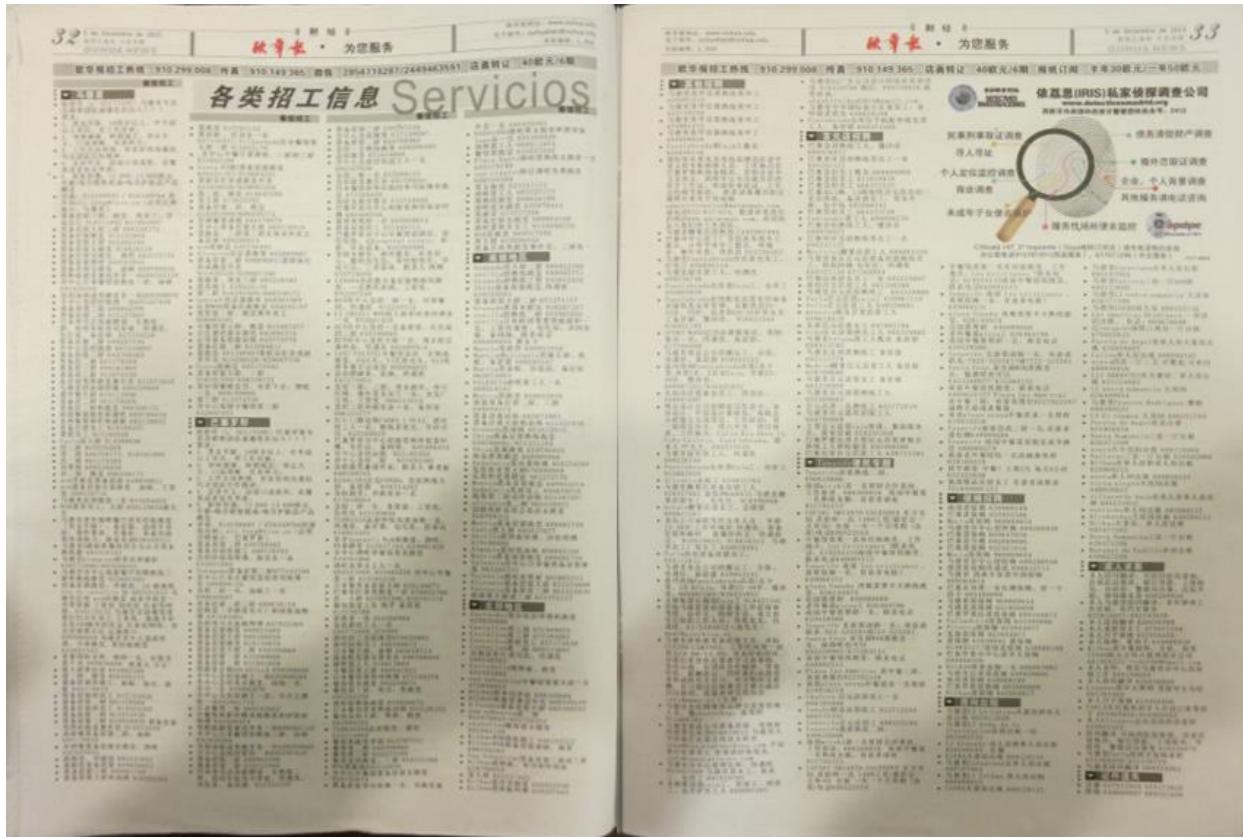


Figure 48 Job Information of Newspaper Ouhua Bao

Figure 49 Job Information of Newspaper Lianhe Shibao

The Job Information is divided into small pieces in both newspapers according to the categories and locations. In terms of the job information, both are providing short advertisements of the job positions according to the category of restaurants, bazars, textile, babysitting, etc., yet in the jobs in bars and restaurants the information was divided by its location: Madrid, Barcelona and others. In Figure 48 Job Information of Newspaper Ouhua Bao and Figure 49 Job Information of Newspaper Lianhe Shibao we could simply compare the two that are quite similar not only in the formula but in the categories that it's almost difficult to tell the difference if not seeing the title of the newspaper on the top of the page.



Figure 50 Useful Information of Ouhua Bao (left) and Lianhe Shibao (right)

In the section Useful Information shown in Figure 50 Useful Information of Ouhua Bao (left) and Lianhe Shibao (right), both provided the contacts of the Embassy, the Consulate, the National Police of Spain, the Labor Affair and the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs on the top left of the page. The rest, despite of the subscription of the newspaper Ouhua Bao on the left and the decoration company advertisements of Lianhe Shibao on the right, the small slices of rental advertisements are almost in the same formula and content.

Though the formula and the content of the two studied newspapers are similar, we couldn't argue that if one of them is copying the other as the section seems like the traditional job information page and rental advertisements in the industry as well as the job advertisement boards in the Chinese supermarkets and restaurants in general.

In terms of the comparation of the legal knowledge of the two newspaper, we could see in Figure 27 page 52 on the 5th of December 2015 of newspaper Ouhua Bao that the collaborated newspaper's

style is problem targeted that they would write an article according to a specific problem that the immigrants may face, or the serial articles of problem targeting written by a law firm. While in Figure 41 Page 44 and page 45 of the 2nd of December 2015 of the newspaper Lianhe Shibao, as it's collaborated with law firms as well, they prefer doing Question & Answers or hot topics discussion in their newspaper. The legal knowledge of both newspapers are targeting the popular problem that the Chinese immigrants may be dealing in their real life, for example, the news norms in renewing the identity card, the visa for family reunion, application for the legal documents of the business or the tax report every year. The law firms not only provide basic answers in this section but also promote their service at the same time which is a win-win for both the newspaper and the law firm.

d. glory section

The glory section of the two newspapers are quite similar as well, as they are both posting events of the Chinese community with loads of pictures of the leaders of itself or the ambassador or the consul. The examples of Figure 17 page 44 on the 5th of December 2015 of Ouhua Bao and Figure 39 Page 14 on the 2nd of December 2015 of Lianhe Shibao have already well introduced the glory section of both newspapers. Normally, the hosts will invite all the Chinese press and online "journalists" to their events, while sometimes the attendants may ask the "journalists" to take more pictures of them so that they can put the news on the wall and show off to their families and friends. The existence of the news in the community, apart from the accidents and news that happen around, is like the "glory section" for the community members to show off. We'd use again the word "win-win" in this case that these community members use the newspapers for their glory while the newspapers also need this type of consumers for their financial maintenance.

e. education

The education section of both newspapers is collaborated with Chinese language schools, but it also showed a difference in the style between the two of them. As shown in Figure 24 page 57 of the 5th of December 2015, the Chinese education section in the newspaper Ouhua Bao is displaying the student works in small sizes so that the newspaper is able to publish as more as possible on this page. In Figure 40 Page 58 on the 2nd of December 2015 of Lianhe Shibao, we could see a similar

language education section that is constructed by the student works, but mostly in paintings instead of short essays written in Chinese.

Apart from the student works in the Chinese education section, there are also news of events held or participated by the Chinese schools and their students, such as art exhibition or summer school back to the home country, in the local news of the community, which appear more like “glory section” than the works done by the students.

As the newspaper is only an assistant in the language education, the main work still lays in the school, we couldn't ask the media to do further than its own job. The combination of the language school and the press in the community is already a good model of combining teaching and the exhibition that doesn't lose the balance.

f. edition quality in terms of errors

In the shortboard discussion of the newspaper Ouhua Bao, we already displayed their editing mistakes of repeated sections and content with examples. Though this was not found later in the newspaper, it shouldn't be happening to a newspaper that has already survived for more than one decade. As the samples are already the first issue of each month during the two and half years, finding this high appearance of faults was out of our expectation of the quality. We'd find no other excuse for them but effortless in their editing work.

In contrast, the other newspaper Lianhe Shibao, though younger which is in larger volume, hasn't had any of the editing errors during our research period nor even in other issues that are not included in the research samples. We'd argue that the sufficiency of the resource prevented the cause of the repeated content.

g. social media

As already mentioned in the introduction of the two press, we presented examples of their Wechat and Weibo accounts each. During our research period, both newspapers are updating their Wechat accounts daily that till 2020, the daily updates are 8 pieces of news per day from Monday to Saturday and 5 pieces on Sunday, which is not limited by their original issues on paper format. All the news that appear on the social media would be later printed and published on their newspaper

in paper format according to the date so that even those readers who don't have the access to the social media could also be informed in the classic method.

Speaking of the Weibo, only Ouhua Bao publishes links rarely that lead to their Wechat account articles so that it shouldn't be considered as normal updates comparing to Wechat. The other newspaper Lianhe Shibao has already abandoned their account on Weibo that we could not find it on the platform anymore.

Neither of them is using regularly neither Twitter nor Facebook as their targeted consumers are not regular users of these platforms, therefore, the two press did not update their accounts on these social media neither.

h. advertisement

As already presented in the pilot study that both newspapers contain large amount of advertisements as they are the main financial support as one of them sells at a low price and the other is for free, however, we did not include any advertisements in the content analysis due to the high tensity work of introducing such a large amount with low quality, therefore, we have put the discussion of the advertisements here. As commented the director of Lianhe Shibao, the press and their competitor Ouhua Bao normally have steady advertisers that would not easily alternate. After years of the maintenance of costumers, the two press would not "fight" much for new advertisers when they appear in the market like when the competition began.

Most of the advertisements are located below the news, while not necessarily related to the content, for example, on the first pages of Ouhua Bao, there are always tourism agency advertisements below the Spanish news. However, we still found some featured advertisements in the large amount of unmeaning publications to our study, the first is that they are distributed according to the section. For example, the law firm advertisements are attached to the Legal knowledge, while the Chinese school advertisements are distributed around the students' works of the Chinese education, shown as Figure 51 Legal Q&A of Lianhe Shibao and advertisement and Figure 52 Chinese Education of Ouhua Shibao and advertisement.

44 法律问答

诚信法税热点解析

中信法税

诚信法税

2 de Diciembre de 2015

嘉诚律所

嘉诚律所热点解析

法律问答 45

Figure 51 Legal Q&A of Lianhe Shibao and advertisement

In Figure 51 Legal Q&A of Lianhe Shibao and advertisement, we could see that there are two pieces of articles on page 44 and another one on page 45, both written by law firms. Below the articles, on the left page we could observe one advertisement of a law firm, irrelevant to the two articles above as there are already QR codes of the law firms that provided the information with the article. On the right page, the article does not contain the QR code of the law firm but left their advertisement below with two other firms. The advertisements below the news and articles is the most popular advertisement formula in the analyzed newspapers.



Figure 52 Chinese Education of Ouhua Shibao and advertisement

Figure 52 Chinese Education of Ouhua Shibao and advertisement showed us another type of advertisement that are attached to the section. On page 56 we could find 6 pieces of advertisements of different Chinese language schools, each one left their contacts, while on page 57 are the students works of these Chinese language schools, which is another advertisement of the education quality, visually.

The second featured advertisement type are the full-page advertisements or two-page advertisements, mainly from Real Estate companies, mobile companies, tourism agencies and casinos. These richest companies are all bonded with the community deeply, no matter the community members are looking for a place to live, a cheap mobile menu, a ticket back home, or a brand-new opportunity to become rich. As such advertisements occupy too much space while containing too little information at the same time, we would not waste space to attach them here in the thesis but leave them at the annexation.

i. attitude towards researchers

At the beginning of our research, we contacted to all the Chinese press in Spain that we could find, the two newspapers of our study were among the mere replies. Though both the press replied, there was still a difference between the process of getting touch with them.

The newspaper Ouhua Bao's chief editor Tao Xinyi was back in China when I contacted her, she refused to accept the interview with me as she did not want to waste time for a student's "homework" as an excuse even if she was in Spain. We calculated the time that she would come back to Madrid without being able to meet her in the press office, but luckily, we met the chief manager Chen Gangyu and had a quick visit inside the office in December 2016. The chief manager introduced the general information of the press, as well as talked about the previous researchers, mostly master students, who may have worked for them as journalists for the research which may resulted as neutral but became "negative" because of the lack of compliment in the studies.

Later, we had another visit in this agency in April 2017 due to the lack of some samples so that we asked to take pictures of the earlier issues. The journalist Chen Junfei, a Ph.D. student in Journalism in the Compludense University in Madrid welcomed me and also gave me part of the samples in digital format. Though some of the content was missing due to technological problems, the journalist did his best in helping us in the samples.

Speaking of the other press, Lianhe Shibao, the chief editor Li Xianglong replied me beforehand the visit politely and assigned a meeting in their office two days later than the first visit to Ouhua Bao. Not only answered the questioned that we had on the question list, he also introduced other information that we didn't dare to because of the sensitiveness, for example, the financial source of the press, as it is distributed for free. The chief editor also confessed that as the Chinese press in Spain has not been popularly recognized by the host society, they would like that their newspaper being studied by more researchers as possible while pointing at their weakness so that they would able to improve the work. At the end of the visit, we asked for the digital format of the previous issues, therefore, they sold us the pack of their newspaper in PDF from March 2015 to December 2016 for 100 euros.

Later in 2019, we were searching for early issues of the newspaper and found out that some of them were missing on the website so that we wrote an email to them asking if it's possible to

recover these publications. They replied in short politely that they have just uploaded the missing issues, and as usual, welcome the researchers to point out their mistakes if possible.

Comparing to the displeased experience with other press that we contacted, the two press being researched were already the politest partners in our study, hence, there was still a clear difference between the attitude towards the academic field. Other researchers, previous or present journalists that have personal contact with us also find themselves with similar experience as us that proved the difference of attitude towards researchers and young journalists was not an isolated case in our study.

j. The integration to the host society by the Chinese language press

The common shortboard of the two newspapers in our research, or even all the Chinese language newspaper published in Spain, is that they are still narrowly distributed among the targeted community without going out to the host society. The two newspapers being studied, though tried various methods, such as releasing a magazine written in the language of the host society, or inserting pages of the language, have not been sold in the public newspaper selling points or been promoted to the host society. We'd argue that the potential readers from the host societies are not willing to ignore the community around them but being blocked involuntarily by the lack of resource.

The two press not only lack promotion towards the host society, but also lack of professionalism which limits them from developing. As far as we know, the two press do not have access to professional journalists because, at least for the moment, no Chinese students have stepped into the industry as graduated from the journalism major in the universities in Spain or journalist school, no matter if they are the second generation, intermediate generation or sojourners. The lack of human resource in the journalism industry does not only limit the Chinese language press in the host country, but also promoting their own voice in the mainstream.

On the other hand, we also discovered that the Chinese language newspaper remains invisible to the host country as well as other communities that coexist in the same peninsula, yet this is not the subject of our research so that it wouldn't be discussed further in this chapter.

3.4 The Development of the newspapers in 2018 to 2020

After that we finished collecting the news contents of the two newspapers, we have worked a whole year in constructing the data base and analyzing the samples using the algorithms. After the preparation, by time that we finished writing the content analysis, it was already early spring of 2020, the third year that we finished collecting the samples. As the Chinese language ethnic media also alternated along the time, we decided to add this part as a following research to exam how they have evolved.

As the amount of the samples and news of these two years are comparably smaller than the amount that we analyzed in the previous content analysis, we'd prefer not to use such algorithm in this part. Thus, the first step of introducing the news in these years would be calculating the volume and the sections of the two newspapers, just like what we've done for the pilot study. Secondly, we'd going to introduce several reports on the big events that happen within the community that happened in these three years which are extraordinary comparing to the past few years while the only big events were merely the Chinese New Year. The third part is the discussion of their distinct development in paper format and online, explaining that these newspapers are switching the model from traditional newspaper to cyber-newspaper following the trend.

4.4.1 The volume and the sections

In the previous chapter, we've observed the reduction of the volume of the two newspapers during the two and half years that Ouhua Bao reduced from 80 pages in 2015 to 72 pages in 2017 while Lianhe Shibao reduced from 72 pages on both Wednesday and Saturday in 2015 to 40 pages and 56 pages respectively in 2017. Once the surrendered to the transformation of the media format due to economic reasons, there was no way to swim back against the wave. In our later following observation, the first phenomenon that we found was that the pages have been reducing continuingly.

On the 20th of January 2018, the newspaper Ouhua Bao changed from 72 pages to 56 pages and remained the amount until early 2019. That's when the volume began to reduce step by step. Then, in the spring, since the 27th of April of 2019, the newspaper was published in 48 pages, and then shortened the pages to 40 pages since the 1st of June 2019. On the 12th of October, Ouhua Bao shrank to 32 pages and remained the volume in early 2020 by the time that we checked the news

of the coronavirus when it began to spread in Wuhan, China, that the volume was less than half of the one of 2015 by the time that we started collecting the samples. On the 29th of February, the volume was cut to 24 pages.

With such reduction, it is hard to deny that the newspaper was already passing through a hard time in 2019 that the volume shrank three times in merely 6 months since April till October. Though in the earlier years that Ouhua Bao has also taken methods to decrease the cost on the paper format, the process was mild that only in middle 2017, the newspaper reduced to 72 pages and remained for quite a long time till 2018 comparing to the progressive reduction in 2019. From which we could guess that during our research period the newspaper Ouhua Bao began facing financial problems so that they have cut 8 pages in 2017 which did not harm much their content yet still gained them time to recover from the loss. However, in 2018, by time that we finished the collection of the samples, no matter due to the competition of digital news or due to their own financial problems, the newspaper began to shrank rapidly that it reduced to one third of the original volume than before. Now as we can observe that in 2020, the newspaper stopped updating its digital newspaper on the website in early March, right after the latest reduction to 24 pages for two issues.⁶⁶ Though the news are still updating on their website and the Wechat account, the updates of the cyber-newspaper has been interrupted while it's unknown when they will restart to update it.

After watching the reduction of Ouhua Bao, it's time to move our sight to its durable competitor Lianhe Shibao. On the 1st of September 2018, the newspaper remained the 40 pages on Wednesday but decreased the Saturday issue from 56 pages to 40, the same volume as on Wednesday. Yet in 2020, the newspaper remained the same volume of 40 pages each on both Wednesday and Saturday without any reduction along these two years.⁶⁷

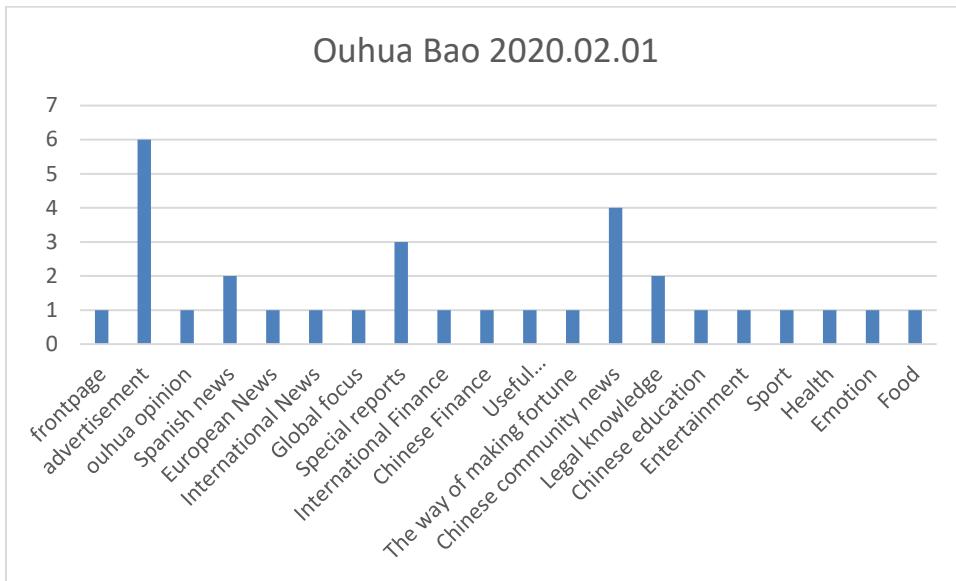
As the two analyzed newspapers have both shrank their volume along these years, no matter the range of the shrunken, it's necessary to take a glance at the sections to observe which part of the news have they given up and which do they remain publishing. In our case, we care most if the "Survival Section" and the "Glory Section" are remaining the main content of the two newspapers

⁶⁶ <http://enews.elmandarin.es/> checked on 2020.08.07

⁶⁷ <http://esxihua.com/category/e-chinatimes/> checked on 2020.08.07

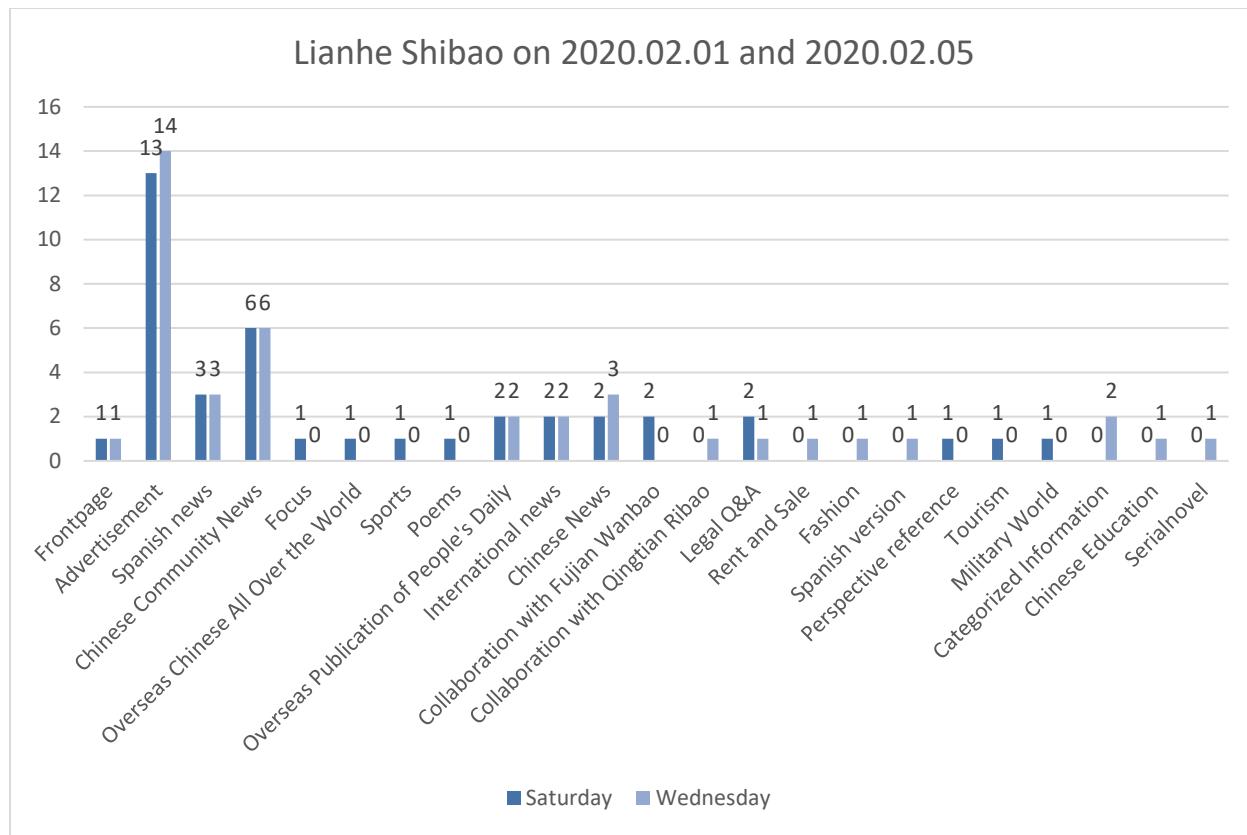
which are the two elements that are made by the community while serves the community at the same time.

Table 32 The sections of Ouhua Bao on 2020.02.01



After displaying the reduction of the volume, the next to be presented would be the sections just like what we did on the pilot study. As shown in Table 32 The sections of Ouhua Bao on 2020.02.01, the total amount of the pages is 32, right before the latest reduction at the end of February. The largest element of the newspaper, the advertisements, have reduced from over 20 pages to 6 pages, while the second largest one, the Chinese community news, the “Glory Section”, ended up in 4 pages. The Spanish news and international news remained their place with the least pages as possible, while the Chinese news was changed to Special reports- here as the special reports of the Covid-19 in place of the special reports of cities. The Legal Knowledge remained two pages as usual, while the Useful Information merged with Services for You and the Inscription Form to a single page, which constructed the smaller size “Survival Section”. Others, like Entertainment and Sport which were both occupying more than one page at the beginning, lost their volume to one single page each.

Table 33 The sections of Lianhe Shibao on 2020.02.01 and 2020.02.05



In Table 33 The sections of Lianhe Shibao on 2020.02.01 and 2020.02.05, we could observe the distribution of the pages on the sections of the other newspaper of our study which did not reduce as much as the first one along the years. Both issues were published in 40 pages, with the similar distribution of the sections and pages as we've done in the pilot study. The largest element of this newspaper is still the advertisements which occupies 13 and 14 pages each. The Chinese community news, known as the “Glory Section”, remained 6 pages in both issues which did not shrink comparing to the original pilot study and our content analysis, neither did the section Spanish news that remained 3 pages each. The collaboration with other sources were strong and steady as usual, that they still have the collaboration with People's Daily, as they were proudly posted on their frontpage, as well as with the two emigration lands Qingtian and Fujian, respectively on Wednesday and Saturday, and the Spanish version with Jin Wanbao on Wednesday. The Legal knowledge remained 2 pages and 1 page as we've done during the content analysis, while the Rent and Sale, and the Categorized Information also remained their original volume as before which significate that the “Survival Section” has never changed. The newspaper did not

neither abandon the Chines education nor their romantic literature dream that they even added the Poems when they already had the Serial Novel. The others, such as Sports, Entertainment and Fashion have also survived in this newspaper, while the sections such as the Driving test, the Emotion and the Prediction have been abandoned.

4.4.2 The headlines on extraordinary events

During the three years, there were several highlights- no matter good news or bad news- that happened both diplomatically between China and Spain, socially between the Chinese community with the host society and public sanitarily while occurring the worldwide pandemic. Therefore, in this part we'll present the reports of the diplomatic visit of President Xi Jinping in Spain in 2018, the call for rights against the general bank block of BBVA towards the customers who are born in China, and the unveiling the secret face of the worldwide pandemic Covid-19 in early 2020.

The first to be mentioned is that from the 27th to the 29th of November 2018, the President Xi Jinping made a diplomatic visit of three days to Spain to celebrate the 45 years of the diplomatic relationship between the two countries. Both newspapers have reported this event as well as published the sincere celebrations sent by the Chinese associations.



Figure 53 Ouhua Bao and Lianhe Shibao representing the visit of President Xi Jinping to Spain in 2018

In Figure 53 Ouhua Bao and Lianhe Shibao representing the visit of President Xi Jinping to Spain in 2018, we have compressed the two newspapers together reporting the visit of President Xi Jinping to the host country where the Chinese community lays. On the front page of Ouhua Bao, the headline was that the visit was successfully made with this potent alliance in Europe Union, and with another report topic below the picture that the President also made a visit to the company where the newspaper belongs. On the other hand, in Lianhe Shibao, the headline is that President Xi Jinping published a signed article on the Spanish newspaper ABC with the following picture and other article topics all about the rememberable visit that strengthens the friendship between the two countries where the Chinese community belongs to, except for one that is about the raising Real Estate price in Madrid.



Figure 54 Celebrations sent by Chinese associations in Spain during the diplomatic visit of President Xi Jinping to Spain

In the inner pages, both newspapers are reporting the reunion between the Spanish Royal Family and the Chinese President as well as both of them visiting the Chinese community, yet in the latter newspaper Lianhe Shibao, shown in we also found the content of that the Chinese Embosser in Spain publishing articles in People's Daily (a Chinese official newspaper) about the relationship between both countries. Furthermore, in Ouhua Bao we haven't found any wishes sent by associations to the president while in Lianhe Shibao, there were five entire pages sent by different associations with Chinese style background as shown in Figure 54 Celebrations sent by Chinese associations in Spain during the diplomatic visit of President Xi Jinping to Spain which significantly means that this newspaper is building its image of being the bond between the Chinese government and the Chinese community in Spain, especially after they put the People's Daily Overseas Edition on the frontpage since December 2016.

Then in 2019, the most dramatic event that happened within the Chinese community was that all those Chinese habitants who were clients of the Spanish bank BBVA were blocked on the exact same day of our traditional Chinese New Year- the Spring Festival. On the 10th of February, after several failed negotiations with the bank, the Chinese community decided to arrange a protest against the unfair action towards this community.



Figure 55 Reports of the bank block towards the Chinese community

In Figure 55 Reports of the bank block towards the Chinese community, the issue of Ouhua Bao is on the 14th of February while the issue of Lianhe Shibao is on the 13th of February, both published several days later than the protest. On the frontpage of Ouhua Bao, the headline on the page is the protest in title of “Protecting the justice, against the discrimination” with the subtitle of “thousands of Chinese arranged protest against the general freezing up action of the bank”. Among the titles of other highlighted news below the picture, the first one shown in black format was also related to it, while the second is another protest against Sanchez. Meanwhile, in Lianhe Shibao, the headline on the frontpage is the 45 thousand of protestants against Sanchez while the frontpage picture is the issue between the Chinese community and BBVA, demonstrating the Chinese clients waiting at the bank hall to solve the problem.

As the titles on the frontpage are guidance of the content in the current newspaper, both press have reported the two protests whether the Chinese one against BBVA or the Spanish one against

Sanchez, which is a strong evidence that the community's concern does not only focus on itself but also the host society, while the latter sometimes may take more attention than the former one.



Figure 56 Frontpage of Ouhua Bao and Lianhe Shibao on 2020.02.01

The latest general event that draws attention to the community was the pandemic that started being published since January 2020 while no one ever expected it to expand to the whole world. In middle and late January, Ouhua Bao was still publishing the Chinese Spring Festival as the frontpage picture. However, in the last week of January, though publishing the new zodiac as the frontpage picture to welcome the new year, the headline below the picture was the coronavirus report, right after the lockdown of Wuhan. On the 1st of February, the newspaper Ouhua Bao published map of China according to the epidemic situation while Lianhe Shibao published the press conference of WHO discussing about the public sanitary issue urgently, both shown in Figure

56 Frontpage of Ouhua Bao and Lianhe Shibao on 2020.02.01, but the topic above the figure of Ouhua Bao covered the epicenter on the map- Wuhan, Hubei Province.

4.4.3 From paper to digital format

Though the paper format continually shrank along the years of the study, we've experienced the blast development of the online accounts of the analyzed Chinese newspapers as well as other individual media. Thanks to the development and the popularization of the smart phones, online information is no longer limited in the printed format. The cyber-newspaper has already appeared before when we started the research, but it took place of the traditional newspaper step by step, especially obvious in the case of Ouhua Bao.

Until 2020, both newspapers are updating their online format every day that Ouhua Bao updates 7 links and Lianhe Shibao, 8, no matter if they are articles or advertisements, while they could probably be included in the same link. Though Ouhua Bao has been reduced along the years, the online format still steadily provided information to their loyal readers.

As the content analysis is mainly based on the paper format, we'd rather not lose our path by introducing much about the digital one, especially when there is not much information of the digital account of the two newspaper beforehand. However, it is against our will abandon the digital newspaper study which we have considered to be our future study.

After introducing the structure of the communication system of the Chinese community in this host country, as well as X-raying the news content of two newspapers along the time river, it is time to move to another angle of the communication system. If the news content itself is considered as a horizontal photograph of the community, in the next chapter we are going to offer a vertical view of the consumption within the community, not only the preference of consumption but also the alternation of consumption methods along the change of format.

4. From the media consumption to the identity and education

In the fourth chapter of our study, we'd unveil the consumption of mainstream and ethnic media among the Chinese community in Spain, in objective of finding out who are the main consumers of the ethnic media of the study and if they remain the loyalty to the media outlet or have they moved forward along the time to online contents. From the preference of media content, we'd argue further if the ethnic media could strengthen the identity of Overseas Chinese. If the interviewees are parents, we'd also extend the topic of their effort of education to their children.

4.1 General comment of the profiles

According to the categories of the Chinese immigrants in Europe made by Beltrán (2007: 17), we have interviewees from all the three categories. As people are generally different from each other, we can label them with these categories yet not limited by them. There are students; Chinese newspaper journalist; Chinese language school owner; travel agency manager; personnel in importation and exportation companies; overseas business representative sent by investment company in China; financial company manager; vice-president of a Chinese association in Spain, who runs restaurants, investment companies, law firm, etc.; owner of clothes shops and restaurants; second-generation that was born in Spain but sent back to China for early education, etc.

Our in-depth interviews concerned about their language skills when they first arrived in Spain; how they felt about the ambience of the host country when they arrived; how they communicated with family or friends in China; what news they preferred when internet wasn't developed and, what they prefer nowadays; and how they felt about their own social situation in Spain. After these general questions, we had some specific examples: how they were informed of the terrorist attack on Rambla Street in Barcelona in 2017; if they concerned about the first Chinese manifestation for the rights of their own community at Plaza España, Madrid in 2017; the conflict between the police and Chinese community in Fondo, Barcelona in 2018, and how they think of the discriminative contents in the news of the host society. In the later 9 interviews done in 2019, we added the question of the self-identity and problems being Chinese immigrant in Spain with the example of the general bank block targeting the clients who were born in China since the last months of 2018 which caused a general protest against the bank BBVA in early 2019, right after the Chinese New Year. Unlike the early manifestations or declarations that were mainly concentrated in the business

owners, the bank block effected the whole Chinese community no matter if they were first generation, intermediate generation, or sojourners (change a place).

We'd introduce an excel table of the interviewees' profile, according to the date of the interview, introducing all the variables of the profiles in short. According to the table, we'll expand our discussion along with other elements and theories in the following paragraphs.

Table 34 Interviewees' profile

Name	Zhang Yu	Zhou Yongyue	Wang Liangqi	Chen Yiran	Xiaochun	Chef Zhou	Shi Minhao
Interview Date	2018.03.12	2018.03.16	2018.03.16	2018.03.22	2018.03.29	2018.03.29	2018.04.07
Gender	Male	Female	Female	Female	Female	Male	Male
Date of Birth	1975	1980	1992	1992	1960s	unknown	1995
Age	45	40	28	28	50+	30-40	25
Year that came to Spain	2001	1993	2014	2011	1999	2008	2010
Profession	Bazaar and restaurant owner	Chinese language school president	Ph.D. student	Student, then importation and exportation	Restaurant owner	Cook	Student, then Chinese language newspaper journalist
Education level	Low-medium	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	High
Location in Spain	Barcelona	Barcelona	Madrid	Madrid>Barcelona	Barcelona	Barcelona	Barcelona
Hometown	Qingtian, Zhejiang	Qingtian, Zhejiang	Chaohu, Anhui	Nanjing, Jiangsu	Beijing	Anshan, Liaoning	Suzhou, Jiangsu

Cheng Lin	Cui Bowen	Chen Liangyu	Gui Cihan	Zhang Weiming	Luna	He Siyu	Zhou Ziheng	Li Yuxi	Zhu Rongrong
2018.04.13	2018.04.15	2018.4.21	2018.04.22	2018.04.23	2019.01.02	2019.01.09	2019.01.13	2019.01.14	2019.04.06
Female	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Female
1990	1992	1990	1991	1960s	1990	1990	1989	1987	1984
30	28	30	29	50+	30	30	31	33	36
2011	2008	2010	2010	1983	1990 (born in Spain, grown in China)	2011	2009	2008	2005
Student, then investment consulting and simultaneo	Intermediate generation, works in finance company	Student, then Tourist agency	Student, then importation and exportation	Chinese community leader	Bar owner	Ph.D. student	Student, then worked as a tourist guide, part time rock	Ph.D. student	Student, then settled as Chinese professor, married to
High	High	High	Low-medium	Medium	High	High	High	High	High
Barcelona	Olot>Barcelona	Malaga-Granada>Barcelona	Madrid	Barcelona	Lerida-Barcelona	Tarragona-Sevilla	Tarragona	Tarragona	Tarragona
Beijing	Tangshan, Hebei	Chongqing	Kunming, Yunnan	Qingtian, Zhejiang	Lishui, Fujian	Tianjin	Beijing	Yingkou, Liaoning	Dalian, Liaoning

Lin Jiahui	Hu Jing	Shao Zhengli	Liu Jinyi
2019.04.06	2019.05.01	2019.06.29	2019.06.29
Female	Female	Male	Female
1990	1972	1994	1996
30	42	26	24
2011	1998	2009	2013
Student, then worked in an e-commerce company.	Bar owner	Intermediate e generation, product seller	Student, then works as an interpreter
High	Medium	Medium	High
Tarragona	Barcelona	Mallorca-Madrid-Barcelona	Bilbao
Dalian, Liaoning	Qingdao, Shandong	上海	Yichun, Jiangxi

The interviews could be discussed separately according to 3 categories: the traditional generation, the 1.5 generation and the student generation (sojourners). Instead of following the categories of Beltrán, we divided them into these previous three groups for a further discussion after realizing all the interviews.

Five interviewees belong to the traditional generation. They came to Spain early without being able to speak or read Spanish. They came here for work, who all started their life in Spain in bars or restaurants, then began running their own business, or even became a leader of the Chinese community.

Five interviewees belong to the 1.5 generation, who came to Spain with their parents in their early age. Among the three interviewees in 2018, one of them spent over 25 years in the host country while two of them only spent 10 and 8 years respectively. Also among those in 2018, two of them have already graduated from the university, both from the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, and the youngest is still undergraduate in the Universitat Pompeu i Fabra. The other two interviewees in 2019, one is born in Spain but raised in China from 7 years old to 12 years old, in other words, who has spent her primary school time in China, while the other one, came to Spain when he was in middle school. Both of them haven't received further education in college.

The rest 11 interviewees contribute to the student generation or sojourners which came for a further study- going to college, a master or even a PhD, that after graduation, some may stay in the host

country for dedication in profession, some may not. Among all 11 of them, three of them are currently doing their PhD, the rest are already working in different professions.

The interviewees of each group share characteristics in common, but they may also cross other specific ideas or habits in common with the other two groups when they don't find any similarity in their own one.

4.2 Discussion of the interviews

As we already categorized our interviewees into three categories, we'd also discuss the result according to the categories. In this part, we'll discuss three types of questions which are the preference of media and the Chinese mobile Apps (QQ, Wechat, Weibo, news App, etc), the integration and self-identity according to the reaction of both the Spanish and Chinese news, as well as community events, and the last, the media education of the later generation. In each part of the discussion, we'll put a general comment of each question along with the examples of the interviewees' speeches to prove the question. Hence, human beings are complicated creatures that each individual vary in their habits and minds, there are certain answers that are surprisingly at the same stage while others, showing the charming diversities.

4.2.1 The preference of media & the Chinese mobile Apps

Before begin all the discussions, the first thing to argue is that what source do the interviewees use for their news and information consumption, not only the sources that they used at the beginning of their arrival, but also the sources that they prefer during the period when the interviews were realized. Hereby, we'd provide another table of their preference of the media back the day comparing to the recent, their communication tools back then and now, as well as their information source of the specific case of the terrorist attack in La Rambla, 2017.

Table 35 The preference of media & the Chinese mobile Apps

Name	Year that came to Spain	Interview Date	Media preference (before)	Media preference (now)	Homesick and communication tools (before)	Homesick and communication tools (now)	1 st hand information of the terrorist attack of La Rambla	2 nd hand information of the terrorist attack of La Rambla

Zhang Yu	Zhou Yongyue	Wang Liangqi	Chen Yiran	Xiaochun	Chef Zhou
2001	1993	2014	2011	1999	2008
2018.03.12	2018.03.16	2018.03.16	2018.03.22	2018.03.29	2018.03.29
TV news, Chinese newspaper	Chinese newspaper and local radio	Chinese newspaper and Chinese domestic news	RTVE direct, 20 minutos Renren (Chinese social media platform)	Chinese newspaper, preferring Chinese domestic news	Newspaper , television
Wechat moments	La Vanguardia and other online sources	Spanish media, mobile news and newspaper	English international news such as BBC and CNN	Chinese telenovels	Radio
Phonecalls	Chinese newspapers and phonecalls	Internet and Wechat videocalls	Not really missing home as there were other students around	Phone calls	Online chat tools (QQ, Wechat, Line and
Chats on Wechat	Wechat and online news (Duonao news)	Internet and Wechat videocalls	Wechat	Wechat	Online chat tools
Moments of Wechat	La Vanguardia App notifications	Informed by schoolmates and Weibo	Informed by colleague and family	Informed by passenger as the restaurant is in the city center	Radio in the car
None (unable to understand other sources)	Local television channels	El País website	El País website	Local news (television)	Wechat and local news

Shi Minhao	Cheng Lin	Cui Bowen	Chen Liangyu	Gui Cihan	Zhang Weiming
2010	2011	2008	2010	2010	1983
2018.04.07	2018.04.13	2018.04.15	2018.4.21	2018.04.22	2018.04.23
Chinese newspaper and local channel TV3	News App , 20 Minutos, TV3, 24 Horas	Watch news to practice the language	Television Channel 4 to learn Spanish	Xinhua Forum, Spain Life tips	Communicating the Chinese domestic news among the community
Mobile news	News APP	Sports news	Mobile news	Local newspaper and online news	TV news
Chinese newspaper and Chinese bookstores (parents are here), watch TV on the hard disc of mother' s computer without internet	Skype, QQ	Denied homesick	QQ	QQ, Skype	Write letters for phone call appointments
Mobile and online news	Wechat	Wechat and online news	Wechat & online news	Wechat	Internet
Moments of Wechat	Informed by boyfriend	Whatsapp chats	Moments of Wechat	La Vanguardia notifications	TV news
Wangyi News (Chinese news website)	Moments of Wechat, 24 Horas (RTVE)	La Vanguardia	24 Horas direct of RTVE	La Vanguardia	Chinese newspaper

Luna	He Siyu	Zhou Zheng	Li Yuxi
1990 (born in Spain, grown in China)	2011	2009	2008
2019.01.02	2019.01.09	2019.01.13	2019.01.14
Barely not as she was too young	La Vanguardia at the university entrance, and communicating with friends	Promotion and newspaper in the subway, TV news at home. Renren	Newspaper spread at the university, El País and a local newspaper of Tarragona
TV news and Wechat	Sometimes watch TV, Noticia, Trece	TV news and Moments of Wechat	TV news, Weibo and Wechat, sometimes Xinhua Forum
Make phone calls, QQ chats and QQ videocalls	Contacts through internet, from once a day to once a week, then once a month	Make phone calls with mother	Make phone calls using the SIM card bought at the Bazar shop, or make videocalls to home in friend's flat
TV news, Wechat notifications	Saying hello every day on Wechat	Wechat, the Moment, TV news and Facebook. Doesn't read Chinese newshapers because he has	Wechat
Informed by friend's phone call	Informed by foreign friends	Moments of Wechat, checked on the way back home from nearby while stuck on the road	Weibo
TV news after arrived home	TV news	Car radio	El País website, Google, Wechat accounts

Zhu Rongrong	Lin Jiahui	Hu Jing	Shao Zhengli	Liu Jinyi
2005	2011	1998	2009	2013
2019.04.06	2019.04.06	2019.05.01	2019.06.29	2019.06.29
Newspaper, and chatting with friends	Chatting with friends and teachers, as well as TV and radio	Chinese newspaper, advertisements at the Chinese supermarkets	Not really (too young)	TV, newspaper and mobile news
Mobile news for both countries	Online news	Internet, TV news and radio	Mobile news	TV, El País, accounts in Wechat
Sim card of 200 minutes per month, sometimes QQ	Make phone calls every day that the fee reached almost one or two hundred euros per month	Phone calls using Pesetas	Phone calls, QQ videocalls	QQ and Wechat
Wechat	Online news about China, as local news are informed by people surrounded, especially the politics	Videocalls on Wechat	Mobile news, radio	Wechat
Mobile news	TV news	TV in her own bar	Moments of Wechat	El País
TV news	Online news	Moments and Chinese newspaper accounts' reports	Still Moments of Wechat	El País

Back in the time

The first thing in common that we found among almost all the interviewees was that they preferred Chinese news after their arrival in the host country, though the method and tools for the information have varied along the development of technology and media, depending on the decade when each interviewee came. The traditional generation normally came earlier than the popularization of internet and smart phones, while the younger generation, whether the students

of the intermediate generation, came around the first decade of the 21st century, have shown a distinct preference in the media. The choice is also related to the language skill of their arrival that the higher the ability of manage to use the language of the host society, the more various the interviewee would choose.

The first arriver of all the interviewees of our research is Mr. Zhang Weiming, vice-president of a Chinese association, who came to Madrid in 1983 argued that:

“As we were just some workers of no importance, we didn’t really care about the news in the host society. There were merely hundreds of people from our own country, so we just communicated interpersonal among ourselves.”

As the owner of a famous Chinese restaurant in Barcelona- Xiaochun, who came to Barcelona in 1999, said:

“I preferred news from China, because they meant more to me.”

But the owner of a Chinese language school- Yongyue told us that when she came here in 1993, she liked watching local television channels due to her early age that the new environment was more attractive to her. When she wanted to know Chinese news, the whole family had to share a single newspaper collected from the Chinese industrial area. Like Yongyue, Zhang Yu, owner of a bazar shop (dollar shop) and a restaurant told us that when he arrived in 2001, he watched TV in Spanish and read Chinese language newspapers at the same time to get informed. Due to the language barrier, he couldn’t understand perfectly the contents in the television, so he had to ask his wife or double check the information in Chinese newspapers.

Regarding not using local media, Zhou, cook of a Chinese restaurant explained that he didn't pay much attention to Spanish media because he “was not interested in the local events, unless something new-fangled appeared”.

It also can be seen that the local media in the Spanish society is often utilized as an instrument of learning the language, which is especially common among the student generation and 1.5 generation. Liangyu, who arrived in Málaga for college, knowing very little of the Spanish, mentioned that: “(back then) I mainly got the information about the local society by chatting with people, watching television and reading newspapers. I watched a lot of television, and the main

purpose of doing so was to improve my Spanish rapidly.” Another interviewee of the student generation, Yiran, who was in a similar situation- came to Spain to start her university life, not speaking fluently the Spanish, also mentioned that she used to read 20 Minutos, a free Spanish newspaper, as well as online news of El País, in order to better her language skills. Minhao, who started his life here in Spain as a 13-year-old teenager, also said that he “tried” watching local news and cartoon programs on television in order to “learn the language”. Bowen, who came to Spain at the age of 16 with his mother, pointed out the same thing: “Six months after arriving here, (I started reading and watching the local news). But I wasn't doing so to get the information (of the local society), I actually did that to learn and practice my Spanish.” Two interviewees who did their exchange in Catalonia, He Siyu, read La Vanguardia when he arrived in Lerida and, Li Yuxi , in Tarragona, read El País which were both collected at the university entrance for free, while Zhou Ziheng collected free newspaper and pamphlets at the subway.

It is necessary to mention that Zhou Ziheng, though not interested in the local news, he's eager to search information of the local concerts and musical events due to his personal interest, that I quote: “The local events... I only looked for what I was interested in, for example, the brochures in the subway. I couldn't understand much, but I could guess, such as the musical festivals, Blues festivals, those brochures. And free newspapers, I always read them randomly without understanding anything.”

It is interesting that the interviewees of the traditional generation or, say, those who came as workers instead of students, did not choose the mentioned method for their language practice that the interviewees preferred improve it in the labor environment, like Xiaochun and Hu Jing commented that they had an enormous progress working in the Spanish restaurants as waitresses who had to force themselves to practice the language. Yet the former, Xiaochun, still preferred consuming Chinese domestic news from the Chinese newspaper because she considered it more important from her viewpoint, while the latter, Hu Jing, also preferred the Chinese newspaper and the advertisements published at the entrance of the Chinese supermarkets.

For almost all the interviewees, the Chinese media is always preferred due to indifference to the local matters and language barriers. And most of the interviewees who do read or watch local media hold the purpose of learning the language, instead of “getting the information” of the host society, which confirmed that their preference of Media and news is fundamentally Chinese Media.

As the time changes

Along the time that the interviewees stayed longer in the host society, their taste and preference of the information and news sources may change according to their language skills as well as their circumstances. Nowadays, as all the interviewees have their access to the internet and smartphones, we can see that they are using their smartphones to seek information or news. Most of them still prefer Chinese related contents, while some of them also showed their interests in international or Spanish news contents, . They all have Chinese mobile Apps installed, such as Wechat and Weibo, or news App like Toutiao, to maintain the communication with the homeland as well as to keep informed of the information over thousands of miles. The traditional generation even do not have WhatsApp, Facebook and other Apps installed in their smartphones, as far as they answered.

All of them have confessed that they use Wechat to keep in touch with family or friends in China, but this isn't a proof that they use Wechat to stay informed of events. When we asked them about how they got informed of the terrorist attack in the Rambla street in Barcelona in 2017, half of the interviewees knew about the attack from Moments (Pengyou Quan) or chats from Wechat, one of them also saw it on Weibo. The rest of them received the information from WhatsApp, local TV, radio or simply from people passing by.

Four of the interviewees who knew about the attack through Wechat went to double check it on local media, like RTVE, live videos of 24 horas and El País, while the fifth of them went to check them on Chinese news websites. The last one, a traditional generated immigration, didn't double check on anything because he couldn't understand Spanish news contents. We found it interesting that two of the traditional generated immigrants double checked the information in Chinese language media after informed by local news because of the same reason. The language barrier is the main reason for them to come back to Chinese contents. The only one that checked it on local television was located in Barcelona center, who concerned more about the real time security in the city. Only two of the interviewees, both from the 1.5 generation, totally knew and then double checked the information on local news or social media, such as La Vanguardia and WhatsApp.

4.2.2 The integration and self-identity

Table 36 The integration and self-identity

Name	Zhang Yu	Zhou Yongyue	Wang Liangqi	Chen Yiran	Xiaochun	Chef Zhou	Shi Minhao	Cheng Lin
Year that came to Spain	2001	1993	2014	2011	1999	2008	2010	2011
Interview Date	2018.03.12	2018.03.16	2018.03.16	2018.03.22	2018.03.29	2018.03.29	2018.04.07	2018.04.13
If is informed of the Chinese manifestation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No (Maybe because that he's in	No	Yes
If is concerned about the Chinese manifestation	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	X	No	No
If is informed of the anti-Chinese	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	X	X	No	Yes
If is concerned about the anti-Chinese speeches on the Spanish media	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	X	X	X	No
The integration and their comments	The locals are very friendly when he started his life in the Barberá del	Easier in the countryside which in her case, Barcelona	Difficult (Hard to integrate to the Spanish classmate's social groups)	Madrid is more friendly but not open-minded; Barcelona	It's easier in the countryside than in Barcelona	Easy to integrate	The xenophobia is a common phenomenon that Barcelona is not excluded	Medium
If consider himself as Overseas Chinese	Yes (Have the responsibility)	No (not considering that the immigrants and the students share the same social circle)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes (Did not deny the identity, but still commented "they")	Yes	

Cui Bowen	Chen Liangyu	Gui Cihan	Zhang Weiming	Luna	He Siyu	Zhou Ziheng
2008	2010	2010	1983	1990	(born in Spain, grown in China)	
2018.04.15	2018.4.21	2018.04.22	2018.04.23	2019.01.02	2019.01.09	2019.01.13
No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	X
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No (Neutral, thinking that both	X
Integrating as a youngster in countryside Olot was	It was easier in Malaga than in Barcelona	The people in Andalucía were very kind to Chinese	The social status of the Chinese in Spain were improved	A bit hard to integrate after returning to Spain from China.	Not feeling inadaptatio n as the locals are very friendly to	Not able to understand anything in the class that are taught in English while still have to learn Spanish. Mainly hanged out with International students. Those locals who are kind also have international background.
No	Yes	No	Yes (Feeling strong responsibility)	No	Yes, but at the edge	

	Zhu Rongrong	Lin Jiahui	Hu Jing
2011	2009	2008	2005
2019.01.14	2019.04.06	2019.04.06	2019.05.01
Yes (BBVA)	Yes (BBVA)	Yes (BBVA)	Yes (BBVA)
No	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes (The Chinese media were all reporting it)
Yes	Yes	X	Yes (She thinks that it is only a cultural shock as they also insult their president on the
Unadapted to the classes which were taught in Catalan, but there was no other method than listening to it. The locals are willing to accept him that people may come to chat with him in the bar while watching football games.	Not feeling much discrimination. Whenever meet unfriendly people, she considers that is personal problem, not anything to see with the society.	Despite that the knowledge she studied in China did not serve much in Spain, there was almost no negative effects. It is not difficult integrate with them.	Studied hard the language while working near Barcelona for integration.
No, thinks that the Chinese immigrants of his age have been here for two or three generations so that he may know them but not willing to know much	Yes. As a member of the Chinese Women Association in Catalonia, she leads the local Chinese community to participate the local events	Yes, she concerns a lot from the purpose of education	Yes

Shao Zhengli	Liu Jinyi
2011	2013
2019.06.29	2019.06.29
Yes (The manifestation in Madrid) No (RBVA)	Yes
No	No
No	Yes
No	Yes
Very kind. Played basketball with local teenagers to make friends.	Did not feel much discrimination as there were few Chinese in Bilbao. But it was necessary to integrate voluntarily.
Most of the time, yes; sometimes not, when hanging out with the local friends.	No (not considering that the immigrants and the students share the same social circle)

The integration

When speaking of their experience of adapting to the new environment, the situation varied from generation as well as the dedication that they came as, not excluding the first destination that they located after the arrival. In general, the earlier that the interviewee arrived, the worse that he or she evaluated the integration and the friendly level of the local environment. The second element, the dedication, of which we found that whoever worked or studied with the local people, accompanied with their eager of learning the local language, evaluated higher their integration and friendship in the host society. The third element, which surprised us that all the interviewees who had the experience in more than one destination commented that the hospitality of the local people was more enthusiastic than in Barcelona, that we never expected beforehand.

For instance, we'd begin with the timeline that our oldest interviewee Mr. Zhang, when speaking of his personal opinion about openness of Spanish Society, commented: "Back then (in the 80s, they paid more attention to the Japanese, Taiwanese and South Korean communities, in comparison, we immigrants from China Mainland were treated a bit differently." As Zhang Weiming was not able to speak or understand the language back the time, plus that he worked among the Chinese workers, it was even harder for him to integrate in this condition.

The interviewees who came to Spain in the 90s normally didn't speak any Spanish neither when they came to Spain, just like the previous interviewee Zhang Weiming. Among them, those who began their lives in Spain in small towns felt that people in towns were better than in the big cities such as Barcelona and Madrid. Zhou Yongyue, who came to Barberá del Vallés, an industrial city at more or less 30 kilometers from Barcelona, commented that the people in that small town are

very kind to her, which was both because of the geographic reason and the fact that she was a teenager. Not only her, Xiao Chun, who came to Spain in 1999, also commented that the experience working with “Laowai” (in this case, the locals, which will be explained later in the “identity” part) in the countryside was memorable.

Stepping into the 21st century, the same comment wasn’t only found among the interviewees who are categorized as the traditional generation but also among others no matter which categorize that they are in. Hu Jing who started her adventure in Igualada in 2005 shared her experience working in a bar after quitted the job in a textile factory full of the patriots that she learned a lot working in a Spanish-speaking environment. Cui Bowen, who came to Olot, Girona in 2008, and Shao Zhengli, who came to Palma de Mallorca in 2011 both said that it was very quick for them to integrate with the local teenagers as they both liked playing basketball in leisure time.

The two interviewees Zhu Rongrong and Lin Jiahui, who went to Tarragona for an exchange and then continued studying in this capital city of the province with the same name, have both married to locals. The two interviewees are the only cases in our study that realized the intercultural marriage that have the profound integration in the host society, who both commented that the early experience after the arrival wasn’t that hard, that I quote Lin Jiahui’s speech: “I didn’t learn much in China due to the lack of language environment so that I didn’t progress much. The first year I practiced a lot my oral skills...Speaking of the integration, it depends, but mostly yes. It wasn’t hard integrating into them.” Unlike the Bowen and Zhengli, the two intermediate generation boys who came to Spain at teenage who rated their integration highly due to the common habits between other local teenagers, Rongrong and Jiahui were both college students with the basic ability of the Spanish skill before coming to the host country. The classes at the beginning were specified for Chinese students without much opportunities to contact with the local students so that the two girls participated lots of local activities, with the strong will of integration. As the time passed, the two interviewees do not merely integrate themselves into the host society, they also put effort to encourage other people from their home country by sharing their experience and leading the activities. The two interviewees, both part-time Chinese language school teachers in Tarragona, will have their teaching experience explained in details in the next chapter, yet in this paragraph, we’d introduce their effort of encouraging the Chinese community to participate the local festivals in Tarragona, here I quote, as Zhu Rongrong mentioned: “Speaking of improving the social status,

it is true that we've seen it rising step by step. To improve our social status, it's necessary that we step out voluntarily. If we don't step out to the host society, participate the local activities and let them know what we wish to do, the local people would never see us so that we'll always be at the edge of the society. The association and the Chinese language school we are always helping each other in the social activities, such as the children parade in Christmas, and the Sant Magí in Tarragona every August. We try our best to participate all these activities as possible."

On the other hand, the other interviewees who came to the big cities, such as Madrid and Barcelona had opposite comments of their integration progress, unlike the ones who began their adventure in small cities or towns. Feng Tianhan, a girl from Beijing who came to Barcelona in 2011, who already spoke Spanish fluently before she came here. She argued that: "I already had some friends in Barcelona when I came here. They could be open to me when they are holding parties or hanging out, but I don't feel that they treat me as true friends." As well Wang Liangqi, who came to Madrid for a master degree in 2014 with an advanced skill of Spanish and then stayed for PhD study of philosophy, that argued the difficulty of her intention of integrating to the local students' social circle. She thought that the difficulty does not lie on the cultural difference as long as she finds that the people of the host society are a bit against to accept the Chinese culture though she tried her best to promote it, that we quote: "I think, on the one hand, they don't want to know about it. They are not even interested. On the other hand, I think that it's due to the stereotype that Chinese left to them, which is, that Chinese culture is dull, serious and old-school." Similar case was also found in Chen Yiran's experience, who has both stayed in Madrid and Barcelona after which she concludes that Madrid is a friendly city while Barcelona, more international. However, the local people from these metropolitan cities are not openminded enough to foreigners. As she commented, "There's no integration in Barcelona, only the foreign community and the Catalan community. They don't integrate at all. So I don't have a single Catalan friend in Barcelona and I don't want to. However, speaking of the integration in Spain, I've spent four years in university in Madrid so that I have a lot of local friends. I may hang out with them or go for a drink. But my friends are mainly Chinese, or maybe Asian. I think my integration is fifty-fifty. Indeed, I think that Madrid infected me a lot which made me more optimistic and careless about some problems. The lifestyle in Madrid is slower which also influenced me."

Not only the sojourners in the big cities had the problem, but also who came at early age. Shi Minhao, an intermediate generation boy, showed us his trouble that he came to Barcelona when he was 15, entering middle school in this unknown cosmopolitan city. As he mentioned: “Nativism exists everywhere, and Barcelona is not excluded.” Though the other two intermediate generation interviewees Yongyue, Bowen and Zhengli still behave and think like Chinese, who have a Chinese husband, a Chinese wife and a Chinese girlfriend respectively, they both rated their integration a relevantly high score comparing to Shi Minhao, who’s honest about his troubles in the integration process.

After all, we’d argue that among our interviewees, the younger that the interviewee came to Spain, the easier that the interviewee would be able to integrate into the host society, yet the process does not exclude the language ability that he or she may manage, as well as the geographic effect that the bigger city that he or she located, the harder the integration would be.

Identity

The traditional generation, in general, identified themselves as “Overseas Chinese” directly without any doubts during their interviews. The five interviewees that belong to this category all showed a positive attitude of the concept in their answers, as well as their comments of the improvement of the Chinese community’s social status.

Zhang Weiming, a Chinese community leader, who came to Spain in the early 80s, when commenting the concern about the Chinese protest on Plaza España, 2017, said: “Not only me, all of we Overseas Chinese focused on that.” He also commented proudly that the social status has been improved along these three decades, that in the 80s, the Chinese were not respected by the host society, unlike the Koreans and Japanese. When talked about the anti-Chinese speeches in the mainstream media of the host society, his comments suited his position perfectly as a community leader: “I think that most Spaniards are very respectful to China, but there are always a few who are xenophobic, who sometimes talk nonsense. But it is logically understandable because people like this are everywhere, right? There are always the good and the bad. So I think that we should behave ourselves in the first place, respecting the laws. Then we should declare the slanders towards us. But the most important point is that we should behave ourselves.”

In terms of defending the Chinese community towards unfriendly speeches, the interviewee Zhang Yu had similar ideas that we have to make our own speech to the host society, which is remaining lacked. He sees that there are more angry people than reasonable people who wish to change the situation by ourselves that the action isn't necessarily to be protests or manifestations but delivering our voice to the public. However, the interview was realized in early 2018, before the massive protest of the Chinese community against the general bank block, so that we may guess that this interviewee would hold a different idea after this action.

Speaking of the terms that are clued to identify our interviewees, as we have mentioned earlier, a Chinese word, “Laowai”, literally meaning “old foreigner”, is widely used among Chinese to refer to non-Chinese. We've found that the use of this term is not an exception among the Chinese community in Spain. The fact that the Chinese immigrants are calling the Spanish people “Laowai” is rather ludicrous, given that technically the Chinese immigrants are actually the foreigners for the host society and the local people. Nevertheless, the frequency of “Laowai” appearing in the interviews is notable.

Yongyue, director of a Chinese language school and owner of a Chinese restaurant, who has spent 25 years living in a small city near Barcelona, used the term “Laowai” when speaking of local people 38 times, meanwhile the word “Spanish people” is merely used 2 times. She referred the local school as “Laowai” school; the newspapers such as *El Periódico* and *La Vanguardia* as “Laowai” media; the local television channels as “Laowai” TV; her local clients and Spanish friends as “Laowai” customers and friends; and what's more, when talking about her children who assimilated very well, she said “like a lot of young Chinese students in my school, (my children) are just like Laowai.” Similarly, Zhang Yu, who has lived in Spain for 17 years, also used “Laowai” when referring to the local people, seldom calling them “Spanish people” or “local people” instead. He told the interviewer that after some time of struggling, he felt more integrated into the local culture- “After opening up our bazar shop (dollar store) here in Spain, I started feeling that I really got into Laowai's life, because I started having face to face interaction with Laowai.” Other two interviewees who used the word “Laowai” frequently are the Restaurant owner Xiaochun and the cook, Zhou, who have lived in Spain for 19 years and 10 years respectively. The younger generation barely used this word referring to the local people. They tended to use “Spanish” or “local people” to define them.

And when commenting upon the cultural differences that she has lived, Yongyue mentioned: “They (Spanish people) casually make jokes about their political leaders, about anyone really..... yet we Chinese, because of our cultural and traditional differences, (making such jokes) isn’t really allowed.” They are both using “they” and “we” to identify the local people and the Chinese community.

The term “Overseas Chinese” or “Huaren” is frequently used among the traditional generation, and two of the 1.5 generation: Yongyue and Minhao. Among the five intermediate generation interviewees, Zhengli and Luna, both did not directly use neither “Overseas Chinese” or “Chinese” in their interview. Bowen neutrally used “Chinese” instead of “Overseas Chinese”, which we found him intentionally avoid getting involved in the “traps” during the interview that he pretended to be away from the community, denying any action or concept which may sell him out, though he’s very attached to other Chinese friends in reality. At the same time, like Bowen, the student generation don’t consider themselves as Overseas Chinese, or at least very confused about the identity. Like Chen Yiran said: “Huaren? You mean those Qingtianese businessmen?” Yiran, previously argued that she consider herself as a global citizen who has integrated fifty-fifty in the host society, says that she still prefers hanging out with Chinese, at least Asians, however she doesn’t consider that the Chinese businessmen, say, the first generation immigrants, have the same identity as she does. In this case, the elder generation may call less identity for her than other Asians of similar background as she has. Another girl, Wang Liangqi also questioned about it. When she talked about her opinions about the Chinese manifestation in Plaza España in Madrid in 2017, she argued that: “I knew it, but I didn’t look deep into this event. I think it’s more important to the Overseas Chinese, those who are running their business here. I don’t see much importance for us as students.” Also, Liangqi thinks that the arrival of the Chinese students changed the impression of Chinese in the host society: “I think the Spanish people are stuck in their stereotype of the old Chinese generation, I mean, the hardworking Chinese immigration. I think our arrival changed the stereotype. My Spanish friend told me that people are changing their mind of Chinese recently.” Hence, we’d argue that similar ideas or opinions could be considered as discrimination among the community. The two interviewees are not the only sojourners that hold the idea among others, as eight interviewees in total, including them, denied being “Overseas Chinese”. One of them, Shi Minhao, an intermediate-generation interviewee, did not deny the identity, but while

commenting about certain topics related to the Chinese community, he used “they” repeatedly without noticing himself.

Another intermediate-generation interviewee Shao Zhengli, who came to Palma de Mallorca as a teenager, concludes that “Mostly I belong to it, sometimes not. As I have local friends, I feel that I don’t belong to the Chinese community temporarily when I’m hanging out with my local friends.” The interviewee, works among the Chinese community, feels that he’s a member of it, yet not deeply concerns about the events, not only the protest in Madrid while he was working there, neither the BBVA bank issues with the community which hasn’t totally passed at the moment when we realized the interview.

However, those sojourners who decided to continue working in Spain have the opposite trouble of being accepted by the traditional generation.

We can see that the interviewees from the student generation barely concern about the Huaren or Overseas Chinese community, so the Chinese ethnic media here in Spain didn’t affect them in their self-identity as Huaren. As the students come for their study temporarily, they may stay for work for several years more after their graduation, but most of them will return to their homeland or maybe go to another destination country at the end. Yiran told us that her personal definition is “a worldwide traveler” and “global citizen”, we consider that very accurate to define them.

542.3 The media education to the later generation

Table 37 The media education to the later generation

Name	Year that came to Spain	Interview Date	Education Opinion	Intention of Spanish content media with children, and the media education

Zhang Yu	Zhou Yongyue	Zhang Weiming	Zhu Rongrong
2001	1993	1983	2009
2018.03.12	2018.03.16	2018.04.23	2019.04.06
Sending them to Chinese language school	Satisfied as long as the kids are able to speak and read in Chinese.	Worry about the Chinese education of the children when they already receive Spanish education at school.	As far as the child or the students are able to understand the content while speaking and reading, it would be enough.
Sometimes. Respecting the personal space for children.	The interviewee is worrying the other way around as the others. As an intermediate generation, her children only speak Spanish when chatting with her, so that she's trying to maintain the Chinese-speaking environment at home.	Mainly tried to communicate in Chinese. Had intentions of internet consumption control.	Feel responsible leading the students to check the information source when consuming the content.

		Lin Jiahui	Hu Jing
2008		2005	
2019.04.06	2019.05.01		
<p>It is still hard for the students of lower grades to understand a piece of news or an article. It is left for the students of higher grades.</p> <p>It's convenient using multi-media devices in the Chinese education in class to help the children in understanding the content.</p>	<p>It's obligatory that her son speaks Chinese at home with parents. She also provides TV programs, films in Chinese content for her son to watch.</p> <p>Encourages her son using electronic devices as long as it's for a good use. She proudly said that her son learned English watching Youtube videos.</p>		

The cultural gap between generations is always a global problem which does not only exist within the immigrants, but this certain community's antecedents always share the common trouble that in which language do they communicate with the children. Not only the Chinese immigrant parents have the headache of educating their children in the parents' mother language, but almost all the others. In this part, we were interested in the potential audience of the Chinese language ethnic media, in other words, whether the descendants of the community would be able to continue consuming the ethnic media or not.

The answers of this part are mainly taken from the traditional generation that have children, as well as a Chinese language school owner and two Chinese language school teachers who have the experience and ability of the discussion of media education of the descendants of the Chinese community. Among those interviewees who are parents that have the responsibility of leading the media consumption as well as the language education of the parents' homeland, the responds that they gave also varied from both their age and the children's age.

The eldest interviewee, Zhang Weiming, who came to Spain in the 80s with all his four children born in Madrid during his stay. As his third daughter is a friend of the researcher, this case is the only one of all that we had personal contacts with the second generation of the interviewee among all. All the four children are already adults by the time that we knew them. Our friend, the third daughter, Lorena, was sent back to Nanjing, China for college, who's the only child with a bachelor degree among the four siblings and also the only one who's ability of reading and writing Chinese thanks to her study. The others, who could communicate in Chinese orally and basically, but are not able to read and write the language. As it's already mentioned before, in the introduction of the profiles of the interviewees of the second generation, the other children are the typical second generation children who do not have the ability nor interest of consuming the media or news in Chinese content. Zhang Weiming, the father, answered during the interview that he concerned more about the Chinese education than the Spanish one of the children because that they already received perfect Spanish education at school. As the children mainly consume content in Spanish, when asking if Weiming tried to find common topics with his children by also consuming contents in Spanish, he answered that he still preferred Chinese in front of them. While asking about the control of internet consumption, his answer was that he would encourage his children to study hard instead of drowning in the online content.

In this case, we guess that the preference of Chinese education does not only lay on his love of the culture of the homeland, but also from his bond to the community, both from the past and for now. As an early immigrant, his arrival could be counted as a pioneer in the 80s, he was tightly connected to the community itself, especially when he lacked the language skill in the host society.

Zhang Yu, another businessman father has three kids born in the host country, among them are two boys and a girl. By the time of our interview in 2018, the eldest son of Zhang Yu already went to junior school while the other two, in primary school. When talking about the Chinese education, Zhang said proudly that he sent his children to the Chinese school funded by the Chinese church every weekend. He did not mention much about his expectations to the children during our interview. But as friends for years, we could tell from his personal social media account that he encourages all his three children in studying, especially from the action that he posts his daughter reading books anywhere and anytime frequently.

When asking about if the kids were attracted by electronic tools and internet, he said that the three kids all have rights to use the electronic devices at home, especially the eldest son, who has his social media accounts. He told us that he never peeked his son's online profile because of respect, but he also has a friend who has his son's accounts that could tell him about his son's cyber life updates from time to time. He also commented that he barely talked about the social news or other events with children due to his highly intensive work.

Except for Zhang Weiming and Zhang Yu, the other interviewees that have kids born in the host country are Zhou Yongyue and Zhu Rongrong, who are both Chinese language school presidents that belong to the same generation who respectively have kids of different ages. The two interviewees, though share the same position as school presidents, own distinct education and personal experience backgrounds, as the former is an intermediate generation immigrant who came to Spain as a teenager, while the latter, came here as a college student and stayed for further education. The former, is married to a patriot and has three kids who are currently in primary school, while the latter, is married to a local and has a daughter who did not exceed one year old by the time of the interview.

Zhou Yongyue, the school owner in Sabadell, said that she noticed that her children, whose parents both grew up in Spain, do not share the same ability of utilizing Chinese as the other students of their age whose parents are the first generation. She also commented that, here I quote, "(My children prefer) Spanish, because they never went to China, nor lived in China. They consider themselves as Chinese only because that their parents are Chinese. They don't know the Chinese culture neither. The other Chinese kids in our school who may went to school in China or lived a while in the home country have very different opinions who may find a balance between the two cultures. They would learn the good side of both cultures which I find very clever. They have their own considerations of which culture is better in certain cases so that they mix the two sides." She values a lot the balance between the Chinese and the Spanish culture than the students' writing abilities. Along the technology developments, the writing skills are almost replaced by the typing skills, so that she does not expect that the students write those Chinese characters well. She talked romantically of her expectation for the kids: "our expectation for the kids is not that they are incredibly good at Chinese but finding more possibilities for the kids. When they are grown up and looking for a job, being able to speak Chinese is like owning a

weapon for them. We don't expect them to be researchers, poets or writers, which is not hopeful. If they wish to be like that, they will make more efforts towards that dream so there's no need that we push them to do it at this stage. When they grow up, graduated from laowai universities, with the ability of understanding, listening, speaking and translating Chinese, which is helpful in their career, while knowing that they are Chinese and not forgetting the cultural root, is enough."

Coincidentally, the other Chinese school president Zhu Rongrong talked about the dilemma of maintaining the balance of the two languages, saying "The elder children (teenagers), though communicating in Spanish, they still have a basic level of Chinese that they could switch the two languages freely, while the little ones couldn't. The latter could understand and communicate in Spanish but their ability in understanding and expressing in Chinese are lower than that" when talking about our observation that the children are communication in Catalan or Spanish during the Chinese class break.

When asking about introducing the multimedia into the class, Zhu Rongrong said that the use of multimedia is also involved in their classes, yet when asking if reading news constructs as part of the teaching content, she told us that she preferred the Chinese news written in the home country for those students who have higher level of Chinese. Furthermore, before offering the news to the students, she, as a teacher, did the job of filtering the content in case that there is any misinformation. She also told me that she felt responsible for leading the students to doubt the source when they see any information or news if they come to her asking whether the news is true or false, as well as leading them to distinguish comments and reports. We also have another interviewee, Lin Jiahui, a Chinese teacher in the same language school as Zhu, in Tarragona, who commented that the multimedia devices were included in the school where they share the space, if not, the education would be inconvenient while the audiovisual contents are needed in the class. The interviewee, who's the only one among our 7 interviewees who are able to share their opinions of the Chinese education, is the only one who doesn't have any kids but only join the topic because of her dedication.

Then we have Hu Jing, a middle-age mother who has a teenage son that travels a lot with her during vacations. Her son is born in the host country and raised in a linguistic environment of Spanish and Catalan while the only chance of him speaking the mother language of the parents are at home and the Chinese language school. When talking about the Chinese education of her

son, she said that except for speaking Chinese at home obligatorily, she also provide Chinese media content to her son, such as, Chinese cartoons when he was smaller, and now Chinese movies and TV programs. Hu Jing also shared her opinion towards her son's electronic device consumption that the teenage barely play games but likes to watch Youtube videos that he studies a lot through it. She said that she never forced her son to learn English while he voluntarily learned online so that she values a lot the positive effect of the online content. Meanwhile, in such topic, her son preferred content in English than in Chinese, which we'd think that the mother language of his parents may be considered more obligatory for him than the former one.

As a mother who could speak fluently the language of the host country, Hu Jing is also a consumer of the mainstream media of it. When answering our question of if she made any effort of commenting the hot topics and news with her son of the host society, she commented that it happened rarely as her son already have different points of view of social topics than her, just like the other parents in our interview who have teenage or older children.

With our bare six interviewees' experiences and arguments, we could resume that in general, the parents and the Chinese teachers are making their effort to maintain the language environment with the children, yet the children do not mainly use the language of their parents as dominant language in their daily life but mainly the language of the host society. Then due to the lack of language environment, the second generation would not be able to understand the content written or spoken in such language that lead this phenomenon to a vicious circle that they prefer consuming news in Spanish or even English instead of Chinese. When consuming information and news of the host society, as the language of the host society is their mother language in practice, they could jump over the step of consuming the news in Chinese caused by the language barrier, the necessity of consuming the Chinese ethnic media has been lowered. In our study, all of the interviewees who are parents in such situation obligated their children to speak the language at home and consume media content in Chinese, the result stays effortless.

Speaking back about the relationship between ethnic media and the consumers, as we don't have any second-generation Chinese immigrants in Spain covered in our interviews, we could only dig out the answer through the parents. Just like other parts of the world, the consumers of the ethnic media almost do not cover the descendants in general, as this group are more integrated and

assimilated to the host society where lays their desire of information. Unless that the descendants are bonded with the community with huge social rights discussion, this certain group would barely be involved neither as consumer nor as content in the ethnic media.

The last of our concerns in this part is that if the parents control the electronic devices consumption as well as the usage of social media, etc. Only four parents are suitable in this case, among them Zhang Weiming and Zhang Yu are too busy for bothering themselves in caring about the children's online social life, Zhou Yongyue found it difficult to make the children surrender to her so that she took the step back while Hu Jing found the positive part of her son using Youtube as a studying platform.

It is a pity that except for those who have kids in Spain, or are dedicating in the education, the rest of the interviewees are not capable in talking about this topic due to their lack of experience. Thus, this topic isn't highly participated in our research as we are eagerly interested in the roll of the Chinese ethnic media in the language education as well as the parental control of media consumption of the descendants.

5. Conclusions

In this chapter, we would answer the questions *a. Questions about the structure and behavior of the Chinese community in Spain* that we have asked at the beginning. Like what we answered in the *Chapter 2.2.2 The Chinese community in Spain*, the Chinese community mainly ubicates in the metropolitan cities such as Madrid and Barcelona, mainly concentrated around Usera and Plaza España of Madrid, Santa Coloma, Badalona and Arc de Triomf of Barcelona, as well as some other cities such as Málaga and Valencia. The integration depends on the generation and the profession that they are dedicating that the first generation find it difficult integrate to it due to the language barrier while the second generation tend to not only integrate but also assimilate them to the host society. The traditional generation, who mainly speak mandarin, finding it hard to understand the content written and spoken in the language of the host society, have created their own communication system for the further understanding, which will be concluded below.

We also answered the questions *b. Questions about communication systems of the Chinese community in Spain* in *Chapter 2.2.3 Chinese language ethnic media in Spain* that the Chinese community have created the system from intergroup communication levels such as associations, religious groups, Chinese language school to the mass media level of newspapers and radio. Along the development of the ICT, the community have also developed their social media network and cyber newspaper for information with more efficiency.

The question *c. Questions about the media literacy level through the consumption of these products* that we have answered are located in the *Chapter 4. From the media consumption to the identity and education* that the consumption of media content depends on the profile as well, while the better that the community member manages to speak and read in the language of the host country or in English, the more content the member would consume and the better the member is integrated to the host society. The interviewees of our research are all able to check the information and news when doubting if it's misinformation. Thanks to the highly developed technology, the interviewees in our research all have the access to diverse online content, while those who have children also have a responsible leadership to the young generation in the electronic devices and the media consumption.

We also answered the *a. Hypothesis about the structure and behavior of the Chinese community in Spain* in the following paragraphs that the auto-organization of the Chinese community in Spain

developed the associations before the popularization of Internet, afterwards, they have evaluated and developed the mass communication level media using ICT. On the contrary of our hypothesis, the creation and existence of the closed mass communication network did not prevent the community members in integrating to the host society but helped them to adapt to it.

The answers to the b. Hypothesis about Chinese language ethnic newspaper of the Chinese community in Spain was that the Chinse community indeed created the newspaper to maintain the contact with the reality of China providing the hometown news, especially when the communication was not convenient in the past decades. The communication system as well explained the news and information in the host society for the community members who are not able to understand it due to the language barrier. The content of the newspaper, as we questioned, was selected and filtered by the ethnic journalists from and for their own interests.

In the following subchapters, we'd conclude the thesis according to the structure of the study. The first that to be conclude is the structure of the communication system of the Chinese community in Spain as well as the development along the research period. Then, as our research is divided into two parts by their methodologies, therefore, we'd also conclude this study according to the two distinct methodologies, which are respectively the content analysis of the two Chinese ethnic newspapers and the in depth-interviews for the consumption of the ethnic media with in the community.

5.1 The structure of the communication system of the Chinese community in Spain

The communication system of the Chinese community in Spain is categorized from interpersonal, intergroup to ethnic media as we already mentioned in the introduction of the community. Hereby we have attached the communication system in relation chart to obtain a visible concept of the structure of the Chinese community in Spain, shown as Figure 57 The communication system of the Chinese community in Spain. Due to the few importance of the interpersonal communication in our research, this basic level of the communication did not enter in our discussion of the communication system of the community.

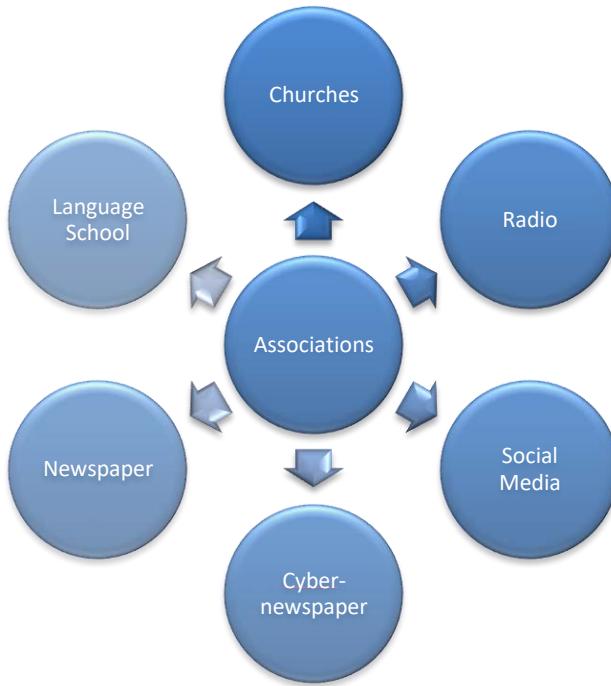


Figure 57 The communication system of the Chinese community in Spain

In Figure 57, it is obvious that the center of the community is constructed by the associations that some of them serve similar functions, while they may also be crossed with other associations at the same time. The beginning of the second level of the structure are mainly created and sponsored by the associations, though some of them went independent after a steady development while still maintain the collaboration with the sponsors afterwards. The churches were the first to be created by the community after the associations thanks to the influence of Christianity in the Chinese emigration country so that the new arrivals may seek for both mental and economic help in those churches. Apart from the churches, the Chinese language schools serve for the descendants of the elder generation for the maintenance of the language and culture where the teachers do not merely teach the language but also the customs leading the students to participate the traditional activities organized by the community.

The higher level of the intergroup communication level would be the organizations and company firms according to McQuail's (2010) communication pyramid. However, this level was not included in our research as these are irrelevant to our study.

The society-wide communication lies on the top of McQuail's pyramid which in our case, is the corpus of our study- the Chinese ethnic media. The community has created newspaper and radio for the members country wide. As none of the Chinese newspapers have been registered in the host country according to its standard but registered with the one of the origin country, it was hard to tell the exact amount of all the newspapers and magazines throughout the decades but only the ones which were or are the most famous and most distributed. In our research, we have counted 14 newspapers that have ever existed while only few survived from the market, as well as viewing the initiation and vanishment of the same newspaper within two years. The radio shared the same process as the newspaper that some have been created by pirate channels and then disappeared during the decades, while in 2016 China Radio International started a program collaborated with Telefonica and the Chinese community, therefore, the Chinese immigrants started enjoying the official radio in their own language while living in this remote country from the homeland.

As the time pasts, along with the development of internet and social media, the Chinese immigrants did not miss the train of the new era that they as well cherished the opportunity. During the latest years of our research, thanks to the popularization of smartphones, the community members find them very lucky not waiting for a whole week to read the latest news by sharing with family and co-workers but receiving the latest information every day in their mother language of the community, the home country and the host country in their electronic device. The unbreakable trend has given the traditional newspaper industry a even stronger strike that it fastened the vanishment of such industry.

In the following subchapters, we'll conclude the two studies that we have done divided by their methodology- the content analysis and the in-depth interviews- from the both sides of the balance of producers and consumers, with purpose to provide a panoramic view of both the media production and the consumption.

5.2 The preferred content of the Chinese newspaper and its development

After the first appearance of the Chinese ethnic newspaper in the 1990s, it has developed almost 30 years in this territory. Among the 14 newspapers that we have found along the three decades, some of them have already vanished due to economic reasons, thus, we have chosen three of them which are the most steady: Ouhua Bao and Lianhe Shibao from Madrid and, Qiaosheng Bao from

Barcelona, while the last one was cancelled after our pilot study due to it's irregular section design. Therefore, we have realized content analysis of the two newspapers Ouhua Bao and Lianhe Shibao using statistical algorithms decision tree and clusters during 2015.09 and 2017.12 monthly choosing all the news of the first publication of the month as our samples. After the analyzed finished, we have done a post-study of the development of the two selected newspapers from 2018 to 2020 to check if they kept the step of the original rail.

In chapter 3.2 Content analysis, we've realized a detailed analysis with the data and examples of the two newspapers. In the conclusion, we are going to reorganize the characteristics of the Chinese newspapers in Spain, as if putting the disordered puzzles together, to represent the photograph of the image of such media.

The first character that should be remembered is the “Survival Section”, which includes the job information, renting and sales, legal knowledge, contacts of the Embassy and Consul, contacts of the police, marriage seeking, etc. The “Survival Section” covers all angles of problems that the immigrants would face in their life struggling in the host country while providing the solutions for these problems, therefore, it is called as such nickname. As the major population of this community are dedicating as workers in factories, or self-employ as small-medium size entities, the part “Job information” provides a full category job positions, from bar, bazar, restaurant, alimentation shops, factories, as well as babysitter, Spanish teacher and so on. For the small-medium size entities businessmen, the renting and sales information could provide them the latest and the most economical places for their business. These two parts normally occupy three entire pages, divided into small parts according to the categories. Then, the legal knowledge, mostly written by Chinese law firms, realizing the legal literacy to the community about the local laws and formations, as well as explain the solutions that the community members may face in the local life, such as renewing the identity card, applying permission for their business, applying family reunion visa for other family members and so on. The legal knowledge is totally original, that also occupies at least two pages, along with several pages of law firm advertisements with them. The contacts of the Embassy, the Consul, the national police, the local police and the ambulance, in the section “Useful information” of Ouhua Bao or included in the left part of “Renting and Sales” categorized as “Convenience Guide”, both serve the same function to help the community members whenever they are in emergency. The marriage seeking information are posting whoever looks for the other

half presenting their profile and contacts in a traditional but classic way. The “Survival Section”, as is said literally, is the survive bottom line for the community members, whom may even be illiterate in the standard of host country, that could at least earn the living, seek for help or even a family. It is the essential part of the Chinse ethnic newspaper which would never and ever be eliminated from it as it's the original purpose of creating the newspaper.

The Chinese community news, known as the “Glory section”, is the second to be mentioned of our opinion because it is focusing on the activities and events that occur within the community. As mentioned in the analysis, the “Glory section” was names like this due to its large amount of pictures of the community members, mostly the leaders of the community. Actually, the section of the Chinese community news does not merely present those who are in high position but also the real life of the local life. This section would send journalists as well as encourage readers to submit news, which are news and events that would draw much attention among the community members which are very likely to be ignored by the mainstream of the host country. Along the years of our research, the community has been through several massive events, right protests and so on, such as the protest against the massacre of the kid in his parents' shop by burglars, the protest against the general bank freezing towards the Chinese clients though some of them already have the Spanish nationality, discussion of if the violence should be used when facing robberies inside the Chinese area after the conflict between the community, the robbers and the local police, which are shortly reported or remained unknown by the host society.

After speaking of the Chinese community news, it is hard to not mention the host society news. In our opinion, opposite to the early theories (add citation) that the ethnic media and the mainstream are against each other, we see them as complementary for the ethnic community. Due to linguistic barriers, there is always a group of immigrants, probably a large one, are not literate of the local language while eager to get informed of the local news and events, as long as new immigration keep entering the host country. It was possible that the immigrants, mostly from the traditional generation, are consuming the mass media from the host country, for example, watching TV and reading newspapers, while they could only consume the visual content, not the text, which caused the appearance of the ethnic media to translate the content from the language of the host country to the mother language of the immigrants. In this part of both newspapers that we analyzed, they are presenting the host country with political, economic and social news, from the General Election,

to the local new normalization to certain industries; from the new national financial policy, to the new trends of the textile industry; from the terrorist attack on la Rambla, to the car accidents where the community locates. Both newspapers put the “Spanish news” in the first pages of their publication, or very frequently, on the frontpage, which we think that it is an effort from the producers’ angle to lead the consumers to get informed of the news of the host society, which is essential for their integration to this society.

Another element that the community cares most about would be the “Hometown news”, when the traditional generation or the labor generation who came mostly from Qingtian or Wenzhou of Zhejiang province or those from Fujian province, still have their family left in the hometown. Before the popularization of the internet and social media, the only method of them contacting with the family and being informed of the hometown news were making extremely expensive phone calls or, read the Chinese language newspapers. Both newspapers are collaborating with the hometown press, while Ouhua Bao collaborates with Qingtian, and Lianhe Shibao with Wenzhou and Fujian, all of which provide the latest local news and new policies that the two newspapers have the right to select and publish them. The two newspapers do not only have collaboration with the hometowns, but also with larger press in the major cities of China, such as the collaboration between Ouhua Bao and Xinhua Wanbao of Shanghai, between Lianhe Shibao and Jin Wanbao from Tianjin, which do not only provide content but also financial supports.

Then, the Chinese education in both newspapers are likely a “Glory Section” for the descendants in the community, which posts the student works in each issue, provided by the collaborated Chinese language schools. Each student work is posted with their names, their teachers’ names and the school, as if it’s an award posting their texts and paintings. The pages before and after this section are normally advertisements of the Chinese language schools as they share the same category. This section, in our point of view, encourages the young kids in studying the language of their parents or even grandparents, which is the second or even third language for them, when their mother language is Spanish or the local language of where they live. However, though the newspapers are providing such an encouragement, the language schools that we have ever contacted, no matter if they locate in Madrid, Barcelona or Tarragona, none of them are using these newspapers as a teaching tool, even of those who have collaboration with the newspapers for years.

After concluding the characteristics of those sections that matter most for the Chinese community, we also found that the other sections of the newspapers interesting, among them, the Spanish section of Lianhe Shibao would be the most attractive element to be concluded. Both newspapers had the intention of publishing the Chinese news in Spanish for the host society while choosing different paths, that Ouhua Bao have created the Chinese magazine in Spanish called the Mandarin that lasted no more than three years, while Lianhe Shibao has chosen to insert the content in the same newspaper with the Chinese content. The section is part of the collaboration between Lianhe Shibao and Jin Wanbao from Tianjin, that publishes every Saturday. The articles are written by the students who major in Spanish in the Tianjin Foreign Studies University, representing the latest news that occur in this neighbor city of the capital of China. This section, as well as Mandarin, are both an important step of integrating the host society, eager to introduce their home country to the host country from their angle, though these two remain unknown to it, due to the lack of advertisement and the information barrier between it and the community.

The second one to be mentioned would be the “Sports”, while both the countries that the community is related to are strong competitors no matter in the sports world. The two newspapers are both posting latest news of the Chinese sports stars in no matter table tennis, basketball, or football, though the last one would never be competitive with the football players of the host society. Therefore, both newspapers have entire pages of the football news, especially in Lianhe Shibao which has a special section of FIFA. Thanks to the fans of Nadal, the newspapers are also updating his latest news, far more than the news of other tennis celebrities of other parts of the world. The two newspapers are not only posting the information of sports players of the two countries, but also NBA, which has a huge fanatic group in China. The reports reached to a peak during the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, that the two newspapers have expanded their pages to report the global event. However, we found that Lianhe Shibao was more attracted by the anecdotes of the Chinese sports stars rather than their success on the sports field which we find hard to understand.

The next is the section Entertainment of both newspapers do not share the same feature that Ouhua Bao mainly displays the rumor or new activities of the Chinese celebrities and new trends of the domestic entertainment while Lianhe Shibao care about those of all over the world, not only focusing on China, but also Hollywood and Europe. The former newspaper mainly copies

entertainment news from the content from China and Hong Kong, with the typical colorful style of the Hong Kong entertainment magazines that are the most familiar style for the Chinese readers. The latter, though as well copies content from the Chinese sources, no matter paper or digital format, or even from websites and film forums, mainly focus on the western world's entertainment information, which does not only contain new ticket house but also the rumors. In 2017, the former newspaper has also intended to post Hollywood related news as well but still in a very small quantity that could be ignored.

Then we'll talk about the section Ouhua Opinion which is publishing opinion articles on the third page of Ouhua Bao weekly in every issue, written by the signed criticizer Gu Liang, who writes sharp opinions on all kinds of news no matter if it's political, economic or social. It is the intention of giving point of view to the readers that this newspaper have tried which indeed worked for years that even the manager was speaking proudly of it during our visit to the press.

Both newspapers also have the specific Military news that are updating the latest military information globally, mostly the new arm force of the super countries such as the United States, Russia, as well as Iran, Turkey and other countries that are currently during war time or preparing for it, as well as the new weapons released by the home country. Especially Ouhua Bao, which put the military parade of the Celebration of 70 years of victory of the Anti-Japanese War of China on the first weekend of September, 2015, as well as posting the details of the parade in the inner pages and reporting the war heroes, however, the other newspaper focused more on the Spanish news at that moment.

The last to be concluded would be other sections that are neither important nor generously occupying much space but still necessary in the newspapers, such as the Literature or Serial Novel in Lianhe Shibao, CCTV4 programs timetable in Ouhua Bao, jokes, anecdotes, emotion stories, gastronomy, food and health of both newspapers, and so on. Such content merely contains useful information nor could be considered as "news", however, it makes the atmosphere of the newspaper more active and attractive which ensured their existence in the newspapers.

The development and the future of Chinese ethnic media

Since the appearance of both newspapers, various alternations have occurred during these decades, as well as experiencing the vanishment of other newspapers of the community.

The first to be mentioned would be the reduction of the pages, no matter during our research period or afterwards. In 2015, by the year that we started the research, the newspaper Ouhua Bao was published with 80 pages per issue in 2015 weekly, while Lianhe Shibao, 72 pages per issue twice a week. The first strike came in 2017 while Ouhua Bao reduced to 72 pages and Lianhe Shibao, 40 pages on Wednesday and 56 pages on Saturday. If the development of the two newspapers were like parallel railways towards the same destiny before 2018, the development in the coming years were like two railways separating from each other towards different aims. The newspaper Ouhua Bao has experienced another reduction in 2018 to 56 pages before three other reductions in 2019. It shrunk to 48 pages in April, to 40 pages in June and in 32 pages in October. Meanwhile, the newspaper Lianhe Shibao had only changed into 40 pages each in both Wednesday and Saturday, with a total amount of 80 pages per week. In 2020, Ouhua Bao cut its pages again to 24 pages and stopped updating their digital format online, while Lianhe Shibao remained the same volume after the latest change in 2018.

The second noticeable alternation is that the two newspapers are both putting more effort on the online content along these years. By the time when we began our research, they were still putting much work on the paper format, however, it was obvious that the two newspapers are transforming their working style from paper to digital format, especially on their website and on Wechat. The two newspapers, as well as others that are not included in the content analysis, all have their website where the news are available. Some newspapers, including the two studied ones, have also activated the social media accounts on Facebook, Twitter and Weibo which are all abandoned due to the lack of audience.

As already mentioned formerly, the digital newspaper or the cyber-news has not been our research focus, we could not extend much on this part but introducing that both of them are maintaining or even developing on the online content. This phenomenon also points us the possibility of the future study that to take a further step in the cyber-news of the community, no matter how they are produced, what they produce, or whoever consume it.

Recommendations to the Chinese ethnic media

The first to be mentioned is that the torrent of times is irreversible, therefore, the convert from paper format to digital format is undoubtedly necessary. As the two newspapers are already on

their way of the transformation, we recommend that they do not only limit themselves on the original style and content but also seek for diverse ways to suite the taste of the audience. Though the ethnic media is irreplaceable as it fills the gap of the information of the host society in the mother language of the immigrants, it will be knocked out once the content does not fit the audience's taste as there are always new competitors in the market. Though the two newspapers, as well as other ethnic media, are currently publishing daily on Wechat, it is necessary to discover more possibilities such as short videos that are the most popular and visually direct nowadays which will remain popular for at least not a short time.

The second to be recommended is that the newspapers should not stand by their own but also seek for more cooperation, not only with the Chinese media, the other entities of the community, but most importantly, with the host society. It is believed that the ethnic media have always tried to draw a positive image to the host society that both newspapers have published in Spanish as intentions, however, the articles and magazines still remain unrecognizable to the public. The ethnic media, with responsibility of leading the public opinion of the community, should encourage the community members to take part in the local activities as the group integration to the host society, which they are also doing but not enough for such a huge community.

5.3 The consumption of the content of the Chinese community members

The consumption of the Chinese language media has been related not only with the newspapers, but also with the identity as Overseas Chinese, the ability of doubting and checking the sources through big events, and the Chinese education through the ethnic media. Though the conditions of reaching the interviewees were limited among the people that we could contact personally instead of a larger social circle of the community, the profiles of our 21 interviewees are selected carefully according to their gender, age, profession, hometown, location and literacy level in purpose of obtain a more objective result by the interviews. There were lots of ways of categorizing the interviewees thanks to the diversity of their profile characters, however, in our study, we have categorized them according to their roll in the community into three groups: the traditional generation, the intermediate generation and the sojourners. As we also commented before, the study did not involve any community member of the second generation because this certain group are more like the local people than the immigrants in the angle of our research. Among our

interviewees, there are five interviewees from the traditional generation, five from the intermediate generation and the rest, 11 from the sojourners.

The consumption of the media content

The first to be conclude is the main question of our study that what do the community members consume while they are seeking for news and information, whether it was back the days that they arrived or by the time that they received the interview.

In general, in terms of the consumption right after the arrival, no matter if was in the 80s or in the 21st century, all the interviewees shared their common interest in the Chinese content, including the content of the news in the host society as well as the content of the home country. However, there's not a single case that a person consumes from one single source, therefore, the consumption of media is also varied by each individual. The early arrivers in the 80s and the 90s of the traditional generation were interested in the news and information from China due to their personal concern and the language barrier, while those who managed to speak better the language of the host country converted their focus toward the sources of the host country. The intermedia generation, however, were interested in both sources due to the bond of their social circle with the old friends in China and the new friends in the new environment, especially thanks to their quick process in learning the language at school. The sojourners, especially the students, consumed both, while the main reason of consuming the content of the host country was practice their language skill by reading the free newspapers on the subway.

The main consumers of the Chinese ethnic newspaper are from the traditional generation, due to their lack on the language after the arrival and the poor development of online information, while the Chinese ethnic newspaper was the only method for them to be informed of whatever happened in the host country. They may also consume the mass media produced by the host country, from observing the visible content such as images on the newspaper or videos on the TV without understanding, therefore, the eager of being informed drove them to seek for the same information but translated to their mother language. The function of the ethnic media for whoever consume it due to such purpose, is filling the gap of information due to the language barrier. Thus, ethnic media for consumers who were in need of consuming the news and information of the host society

was the element of integrating to it, by being informed of the content of the host society, in the language that they were most familiar of.

Another reason was that for the traditional generation who came for work, it was necessary to keep informed of the latest job information and other useful skills provided by the community, which they could find in the “Survival section” of those newspapers. The rest of our interviewees, the intermediate generation and the sojourners, or they did not care much about the news due to the early age, or they were able to consume the information in Spanish or the local language so that there was no need to consume the translated content. This younger population, instead of consuming the Chinese ethnic media, preferred the news content online directly from China, from Spain or even international news thanks to their language skill.

Then during the time when they received the interviews, from 2018 to 2019, the interviewees' preference was more related to the language skill that they were capable of and the profession that they were dedicating. The better they manage the language, the more content in Spanish they consumed; the more they were attached to the host society, the more they consumed the content of it, and vice versa. In our examples of the terrorist attack on La Rambla, those who are more related to the host society, in other words, that work in the bar, restaurant, or in the local company, are more likely to be informed by the media of the host country, while the others, no matter if they are students or if they are working for an entity of the Chinese environment, are more likely to consume it from the Chinese source.

The awareness of verify the information

This topic would follow the example of the information of the terrorist attack on La Rambla as the continuation that if they were able to check the information if doubts occurred. Among all, those who had the direct access of radio and TV kept following the news on the original source, as well as consuming the comments and news on the Chinese social media. Meanwhile, those who were informed by friends or family through social media, most likely from Wechat, all were aware of checking the information on reliable and official sources, especially the Spanish TV channels and newspaper APPs. For such news which could appear like misinformation, all our interviewees were able to doubt the liability of the information, no matter what education background they are

of and what language skill they are capable of, they are all alerted of the misinformation and are able to follow the reliable sources.

The identity through the Chinese ethnic media

Speaking of the effect of that the ethnic media strengthens the identity, it is also related to the consumption of it, which does not only relate to the consumption itself, but also the role that the consumer plays in the community. According to the consumption of the Chinese ethnic media, when asking about their self-identification as “Overseas Chinese”, the traditional generation is more likely to consider themselves as this group, while the rest, or doubted if themselves belong to it, or even directly denied this identity.

The example of such identity was the cases that the insulting content against the Chinese community in the Spanish mainstream obtain their reaction and their awareness of checking the original content, as well as the manifestation organized by the community against the murder of a Chinese shop owner’s child by the robbers in Plaza España, Madrid, 2017 and the protest against the BBVA bank block towards the Chinese clients in February, 2019.

The first two questions’ result was quite significant that the longer the interviewee stayed in the host country while integrated more into the host society no matter due to their job or due to their personal life, the more they cared about the negative comments on this community, and the manifestations organized by the community. This phenomenon is not related by the category anymore, but the relation between the interviewee and the community. In this case, the traditional generation, of course, is more concerned about such content considering the identity that they are the “Overseas Chinese” while the sojourners and the intermediate generation, whoever stayed long enough in the host country that also socializing with the community are all concerning about those topics. Furthermore, those who were able to consume the media content in Spanish were able to check the original source of the news, however, those who are capable of doing it are also frequent consumers of the news content of the host society that they could understand the sarcasm of the related media which criticizes everything, not only the Chinese community. These people, as well as concerned about the Chinese manifestation in Madrid 2017, were not merely informed of the manifestation but also followed the development of the case on the Chinese ethnic newspapers and social media accounts, even some of them looked for the information on the Spanish mainstream.

The rest of the interviewees, mostly the sojourners who are still studying that are least integrated to the society, were not aware of such cases or not interested by it due to their identity of not being “Overseas Chinese”. What is worse, some of the interviewees have directly demonstrated their negative comments towards the traditional generation, denying themselves as the same as them. Then in 2019, such situation was broken by the bank block by BBVA that the sojourners as well focused on the social movements and the latest information from the Chinese community, no matter from the Chinese ethnic newspaper or the Wechat accounts of them, with the sensation that they were bonded with the other patriots in this country. Though consumed certain information through the ethnic media, it does not significate that they consider themselves as the “Overseas Chinese” as they did not convert to loyal audience.

The Chinese education to the descendants

The last topic that we were interested was the education of the descendants of this community, the parental control of the electronic devices and the roll of the Chinese ethnic media. The amount of the interviewees in this part have reduced as not all the interviewees fit in this topic while only leaving those who have kids or who have the experience of teaching Chinese in Chinese language school.

The interviewees who have children born or grown up in Spain all value the maintenance of the Chinese speaking environment at home, while the result in the reality depends on the parents' language skill. The traditional generation interviewees all answered that it was obligatory to speak Chinese when there's one exception of an intermediate generation who and her husband are not able to force the children to speak mandarin at home while both of them speak perfectly Spanish and Catalan even though they tried so hard to provide a Chinese-speaking atmosphere. However, from the point of the intention, the interviewees shared in common that they all wished to maintain the language environment with their kids, as well as provide them culture and custom at home, especially during festivals.

Speaking of the electronic devices, our interviewees showed their open mind in such topic that instead of controlling the usage of the devices, they preferred leading the children or even encouraging them to learn knowledge through the internet. Most importantly, the interviewees

who talked about this topic all showed their attitude in respecting the personal space of the children, no matter online or in real life.

Unfortunately, the Chinese ethnic media was not included in the Chinese education to the descendants according to our interviewees, neither at school nor at home. As the Chinese language schools use the standard test book, accompanied with visual content using the multi-media, there's no room for the Chinese ethnic newspaper in the class, though the two hands have a long-termed collaboration. At home, thanks to the advanced technology, the parents would choose the authentic content produced by the host country or the home country where the Chinese ethnic media do not have a space either.

It's a pity that the interviewees that could participate count very few in this topic which could be extended in the future. From our limited quantity of interviewees in this topic, we could so far conclude that the Chinese language education and tradition is highly valued by the parents, however, the Chinese ethnic media could not make their room in this cultural heritage process.

5.4 Future studies

During the five years of research on the ethnic media and the consumption preference of the Chinese community in Spain, we have occurred lots of new ideas which we are not able to finish them all in the thesis. As the time changes, some of the ideas vanished due to their poor importance, while some of the ideas became even brighter and clearer along the development of the study.

The first that we would continue studying would be the cyber newspaper of the Chinese community as a new production of ethnic media, following the step of our present study. As the media is developing, the study also has to be developed following its step, especially when the audience have already changed their consumption preference.

The second plan is continue interviewing the community members who have raised children in the Spanish-speaking environment while trying to maintain the Chinese-speaking environment at home, or even intending to teach the children how to read and write as a native speaker of the mother language of their parents questioning not only about the Chinese education but also if the Chinese ethnic media were participated in the education of explaining the news in the host society in the language of the home country.

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《南京條約》

《推動共建絲綢之路經濟帶和 21 世紀海上絲綢之路的願景與行動》

《中國大學及學科專業評價報告(2010-2011)》

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《中國大學及學科專業評價報告 2019-2020》

《中國留學回國就業藍皮書 2015》

《中國通史 · 明清史》

-Webgraphy

The Digital Documents Database of Autonomous University of Barcelona

https://ddd.uab.cat/pub/guibib/30086/bibcomunicacio_a2019m7iSPA.pdf

The doctoral thesis library of Autonomous University of Barcelona

<https://www.uab.cat/web/els-nostres-fons/tesis-1345720090741.html>

Oficina de Justificación de la Difusión

<https://www.ojd.es/empresa/relaciones-internacionales-ifabc/>

Map of China

<http://www.chinatoday.com/china-map/china-map-atlas.htm>

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Los inmigrantes chinos en España comienzan a diversificar sus profesiones. EFE.

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Valoración de la población extranjera residente de España. Instituto Nacional de Estadística.
<http://www.ine.es/prensa/np948.pdf>

Population by sex, nationality and age

<http://www.ine.es/jaxi/Datos.htm?path=/t20/e245/p04/provi/l0/&file=00000008.px>

Population by sex, community, province and nationality

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Cuántos chinos hay en España y otras respuestas sobre esta comunidad

<https://www.europapress.es/sociedad/noticia-cuantos-chinos-hay-espana-otras-respuestas-comunidad-20150219151731.html>

Iglesia Cristina China en España

<https://icce.com.es/>

Website of newspaper Qiaosheng Bao (La Voz China)

<https://www.lavozchina.com/portal.php?mod=view&aid=10375>

Website of Ouzhou Shibao

<http://www.oushinet.com/static/contactus.html>

Website of China FM

www.chinafm.es

Advertisement of Wechat

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=st1wKI8RbGk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E5tqoJ9Y1bk>

Website Wechat

<https://www.wechat.com/en/>

Website Tencent

<https://www.tencent.com/en-us/index.html>

Weibo account of Ouhua Bao

https://www.weibo.com/ouhuabao?topnav=1&wvr=6&topsug=1&is_all=1

Weibo account of Lianhe Shibao

https://www.weibo.com/europeweekly?topnav=1&wvr=6&topsug=1&is_all=1

Facebook account of Ouhua Bao

<https://www.facebook.com/ouhua.info/>

Facebook account of Ouqiao Xunbo Bao

<https://www.facebook.com/ouqiao.es/>

Website of Ouhua Bao

<http://www.ouhua.info/>

Website of Lianhe Shibao

<http://esxihua.com/category/e-chinatimes/>

About Lianhe Shibao

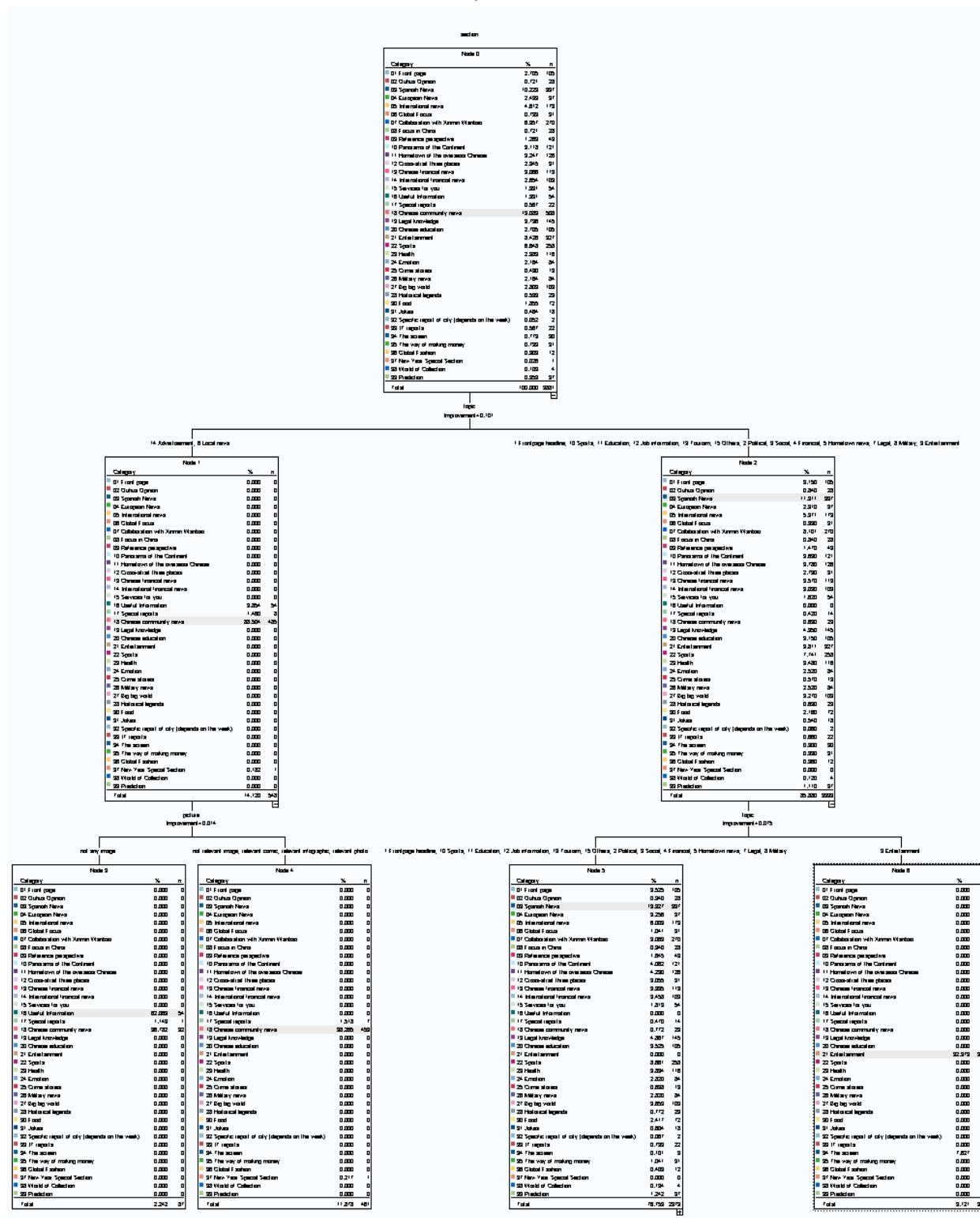
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Spanish Version newspaper of Ouhua Bao-El Mandarín

<http://enews.elmandarin.es/>

7. Annex

7.1. Decision tree of Ouhua Bao- sections, picture and sources



7.2 Interview transcriptions

7.2.1 Interview with the responsible of the Chinese church Bezalel, Mrs. Wang Jue (Chinese and Spanish version) 2015.12.09

La señora Won Yu, cristiana, profesora de la UPC y tiene su espacio de té en el barrio Sant Antoni. Fundó Casa Bezalel en 2012 en Barcelona. Es una iglesia china hacia los estudiantes chinos en Barcelona. Las oraciones son de forma más joven y activa. La página web de Casa Bezalel es <http://bezalel.es/>. La entrevista fue realizada en 09/12/2015, en el espacio de té de Won.

Q: 您是什么时候来西班牙的?

¿Cuando viniste a España?

A: 92 年

En 1992

Q: 那您最开始来西班牙的 motivo personal 是什么?

¿ Cuál es tu motivo personal en venir a España?

A: 全家移民过来的。全家投资移民过来的。

Toda mi familia inmigramos por motivo de inversión.

Q: 您在来西班牙之前就已经是基督教徒吗?

¿Eres cristiana antes de venir a España?

A: 我是四代了。到我这代应该是第四代。

Sí. Soy la cuarta generación. Tenemos cuatro generaciones, yo incluido, en la familia.

Q: 那么有关这边的华人教会，我们有没有一个确切的 iglesia?

Entonces...sobre la iglesia china de aquí... ¿tenéis un local en uso de iglesia?

A: 我们有一个注册的教会，就是在这边是合法的，叫做西班牙华人教会。

Tenemos una iglesia matriculada, es decir, es legal. Se llama La Iglesia para los Chinos en España.

Q: 那么在西班牙有多少基督教徒？或者说，中国基督教徒？

¿Cuántos cristianos hay en España, es decir, cristianos chinos?

A: 西班牙吗?

¿En toda España?

Q: 巴塞罗那吧

Perdón, en Barcelona.

A: 巴塞罗那差不多有, 因为流动, 它这个流动量是很大的, 如果没有算错的话, 包括流动量, 他们有的是在这边发展, 后来搬到马德里, 有的(因为别的原因), 差不多四五千吧。

Por el flujo... y el flujo es muy grande...algunos empezaron a desarrollar aquí al principio pero fueron a Madrid u otros sitios o por otra razón. En Barcelona, si no me equivoco, más o menos 4 o 5 mil de cristianos.

Q: 那么他们是怎么跟华人教会取得联系?

¿Cómo se pone en contacto con la iglesia china?

A: 我们当初来的时候是因为有的人是因为家里人以前(就是)信教, 就是基督徒, 然后他们就是几个人聚在一起, 那么人数就越来越多, 那么我们就租在一个西班牙教会下面, 就是他们是早上活动, 我们是下午活动, 就是祭拜, 就是和他们的时间错开, 用他们的地方。那么后来, 当我们的人数已经差不多超过 300 吧, 这个时候就开始官方化, 就是注册, 自己买教会-就是自己买一个 local, 然后自己装修成一个教会。那么以后呢就是发展到, 就是巴塞罗那已经有五六家了。

Como algunos miembros de la familia son cristianos antes de venimos. Cuando llegamos a España, ellos se reunieron juntos y, poco a poco había más personas. Entonces pedimos una cooperación con una iglesia española, es decir, los españoles efectúan actividades por la mañana y nosotros, por la tarde. Cuando tuvimos más de 300 personas, empezamos a hacer la matrícula, es decir, convertir la iglesia china en una iglesia oficial. Compramos una iglesia, mejor dicho, compramos un local y lo decoramos como una iglesia. Hasta ahora, ya tenemos 5 o 6 iglesias en Barcelona.

Q: 哇哦五六家。

Wow 5 o 6 iglesias.

A: 那么你说确定的人数，那么包括 Badalona，包括 Santa Coloma，一样的话，我说目前大概是五六千这样吧。

Al mencionar la cantidad... Badalona y Santa Coloma incluidos, digo más o menos cinco o seis mil.

Q: 哇这么多。那么你们平时都组织一些什么活动？一般是只是宗教活动还是有一些传统的.....?

¡Son muchos! ¿Y qué actividades organizáis? Todas son actividades religiosas o también hay actividades tradicionales chinas?

A: 主日活动是正常的，就是每个礼拜天主日活动是早上和下午。然后因为人数太多了，（所以）现在分南区堂和北区.....南区堂和东区堂。所以变成在巴塞罗那的东边的去（东边）那边，南边的去(南边的)这边，是这样分。然后每周里面也有会茶经啊，也有(是)妇女团契啊，也有学生团契啦。就是说每个礼拜有各种各样的活动。然后周期性除了大型的活动哦个，他们也会搞不同的布道会呀，搞一些小型的分享会啊，感恩节啊，感恩会啊，然后圣诞节啊，（反正）复活节啊，总之，就是说，活动很多，活动内容很多。你刚才问的一个问题是，他们是，我们是怎么。。。?

Las Oraciones son iguales, en los domingos por la mañana y también por la tarde. Y después, como hay más gente, se divide en el sur y el norte... perdón, el sur y el este. Entonces, los cristianos que viven en el este, van a la iglesia del este; los en el sur, van al sur. Dentro de las semanas también tenemos reuniones de té, reuniones para compartir las experiencias, reuniones de agradecimiento, Navidad, Pascua, etc., es decir, tenemos diversas actividades. Y la pregunta anterior... ¿cómo?

Q: 怎么取得联系？

¿Cómo poneís contacto con ellos?

A: 有的一般都是都是主动的人，有的华人到了西班牙之后，人生地不熟啊，很奇怪哦，他们就想找一个---你们可能学生倒不至于--有一些可能年纪大的，（信仰的寄托？）就想找一个地方可以帮助他们，有的怀的想法都不一样，因为到这边就习惯去找教会，因为教会的人一般会帮助他们这样的，这个想法。那么慢慢地有一些联系的，慢慢就信了的，也有。有些人需要一些帮助，得不到的就会离开，各种情况，各种各样的都有。

Normalmente ponen en contacto con nosotros. Cuando llegan a España, como no conocen nada de España ni a nadie, muy curiosamente, quieren buscar a —los estudiantes no, suelen ser los mayores— a un lugar o a alguien que puedan ayudar a ellos. Es muy normal pedir ayuda a la iglesia aquí porque los miembros de la iglesia suelen ayudar a ellos. Lo que quieren son cosas diversas. Poco a poco, algunos de ellos se convierten. Mientras otros no consiguen su deseo y salen.

A: 那, 比如说我们过年包饺子属于教会组织的活动属于教会组织的, 还是与教会脱离的? 因为上次在(活动)里面也跟我们宣传了基督教的一些思想。

El año pasado fui aquí a participar una actividad de cocinar ravioles. ¿Esta actividad se efectúa la iglesia? Porque ese día nos compartieron unas ideas cristianas.

Q: 额, 我们上次是过年吧。我们每年过年都会组织一个包饺子的活动, 这个属于我们大学生团契的一个活动, 那么活动主要是给一些学生来这边, 因为我们比撒列之家的这个团契的活动主要是针对学生, 就是学生来这边给他们一个家的感觉, 那么合适的时候就跟他们讲讲为什么成立了比撒列之家, 然后学生在这里能够寻找到什么样的一个帮助。然后借着包饺子这个活动, 告诉大家我们有这个团契, 然后我们有乐队这样子的一个情况。

Fue el Festival de Primavera, ¿no? Bueno, cada año organizamos una actividad de cocinar ravioles. Esta actividad pertenece a las actividades de los estudiantes. Casa Bezalel tiene actividades especialmente para los estudiantes para que se sienten en casa. Y poco a poco les decimos la razón de crear la Casa Bezalel y las ayudas que les podemos dar. Aprovechando esta actividad, les decimos que tenemos reuniones de estudiantes y tenemos nuestra banda.

Q: 那么比撒列之家的这个……financiación?

¿Cómo es la financiación de Casa Bezalel?

A: 这个 financiación 是这样, 有很多信徒, 这个比较复杂哦, 是属于我们教会里面有些人愿意, 没有记名字的, 他们愿意捐出来给学生做活动用的, 但是呢我们没有说有一个固定的收入, 不是的。就是说, 现在说, 有一个人有感动, 他们说, 我们愿意为学生做一点事情, 但是因为我的语言, 我的能力有限, 我们就属于有钱的出钱, 有力的出力, 那么我是属于有钱的, 我就出钱, 但是呢, 包括我们很多活动啊, 都是有人愿意出钱, 但是都没有记名字的那种。

Sobre la financiación... Muchos creyentes, bueno, en un sentido un poco complicado, pertenecen a nuestra iglesia. Ellos hacen donación a los estudiantes. Y no notamos sus nombres. Ni tampoco tenemos un ingreso fijo. Es decir, nos donan cuando alguien tiene emoción para poder ayudar a los estudiantes. A veces estas personas no pueden comunicar con los estudiantes por culpa de idioma (no hablan mandarín); o no tiene mucho dinero. Entonces los que tienen más dinero, dan dinero para organizar actividades; los que no tienen tanto, nos ayudan en actividades. Pero no notamos sus nombres en nuestras actividades.

Q: 就是属于匿名的捐赠?

¿Entonces son anónimos?

A: 恩对。不是数字很大, 有的人捐两百啊, 有的人捐三百啊, 有的人捐五百啊, 有的人一百啊, 有人捐五十啊, 这个就是.....

Sí. No son grandes cantidades de dinero, por ejemplo, 200, 300, 500 o incluso solo 100 o 50. Es ...

Q: 那么就是个人的渠道是吗。那么有没有一些 asociacion 对你们有一些帮助啊, 或者你们跟这些协会.....?

¿Entonces todos son donaciones personales? ¿Hay asociaciones que os ayuden o ...?

A: 没有

No.

Q: 那么就是完全是一个独立性质的一个教会?

¿Entonces es una iglesia totalmente independiente?

A: 对。但是都是源于自己的感动。我跟你讲啊, 有些人来到西班牙的时候, 是从零开始的, 什么都没有, 教会里面的人就帮助他, 帮他找工作啊, 帮他租房子啊, 又陪他去做很多事情, 然后这些工作都是免费的, 帮助这些人, 然后这些人有一天真的自己有了事业, 就是自己开了店, 或者一些别的情况, 他愿意去帮助别人, 不是把钱去还给那个人, 而是去帮助别人, 就是这个是传递性的。

Sí, por su emoción. Cuando algunos de ellos llegaron a España por primera vez, no tenían nada. Empezaron desde cero. Las personas de la iglesia los ayudaron: buscaron trabajo por ellos; buscaron pisos en alquiler por ellos y muchas cosas más. Todas las ayudas son gratis. Cuando ellos

tengan sus propios negocios, por ejemplo tengan sus tiendas, restaurantes, etc., quieren ayudar a otros: no a devolver el dinero a los que les ayudaban, sino a otros, es decir, pasar el amor a otros.

Q: 哦这个概念，我看过的这种有关的视频，就是一般都是基督教的视频，一个人帮助另一个人，就有人看到，然后他也去传递这种爱心。

He visto unos videos sobre este concepto. La mayoría de ellos son religiosos. Uno ve que otra persona ayuda a otro y se siente emocionante. Luego pasa su amor a otros.

A. 他不是说今天我帮了你，你回报我，比如说今天我给了你十欧元，然后过段时间你还给我十欧元，或者你加利息还给我，不是这个概念，就完全是属于……

Este amor no significa que te ayudo y me devuelves, por ejemplo, hoy te doy 10 euros y después me devuelves 10 euros o incluso los intereses. No es este concepto. Es ...

Q: 让更多的人感受到爱？

¿Para que más gente se siente el amor?

A: 对对

Sí. Exactamente.

Q: 太棒了。

¡Genial!

A: 然后我们还会希望帮助一些穷困的学生，我们现在侧面在了解啊，看看有些学生家庭有些困难的，我们希望就是说，有这方面的信息，可以知道，就是我们愿意去帮助别人，这些，有些，就是你知道咱们中国人的情况，就是出来之前这个学生家里挺富有的，做生意嘛，对不对，然后过段时间这个学生家里全部倒闭了，破产了，也有这种情况，但是我们不知道嘛，就是说通过这个比撒列之家的平台，我们有这样的信息，这样我们就可以去帮助他

Luego queremos ayudar a los estudiantes pobres. Estamos conociendo indirectamente a los estudiantes con dificultades económicas. Queremos más información para ayudar a los demás. Sabes la situación de China... que cuando unos estudiantes vinieron a España al principio, su familia era de nivel económico alto. Pero si los comercios de la familia no fueron muy bien, a lo mejor cerraron las empresas y los estudiantes no tenían más apoyo económico de su familia. Pero a veces no sabemos quiénes son los estudiantes como así. Queremos ayudar a estos estudiantes aprovechando la plataforma de Casa Bezalel.

Q: 那么接下来这个问题，我不知道这个问题跟比撒列之家有没有关系，因为现在西班牙的华人教会也有中文学校……

No sé si la siguiente pregunta tiene algo que ver con Casa Bezalel... Bueno, ahora hay escuelas de chino fundadas por las iglesias chinas...

A: 它不算中文学校吧？

¿Son escuelas de chino? No creo...

Q: 是这样的，我有一个青田的朋友，他有三个孩子，之前去凯旋门那边的中文学校，现在他说华人教会有一个新的中文学校，就把孩子送到那里去了。

Bueno, tengo un amigo de Qingtian quien tiene tres hijos. Antes, llevó a sus hijos a la escuela de chino en Arc de Triomf. Ahora dicen que hay escuela de chino fundada por la iglesia china, por eso lleva a sus hijos a llí.

A: 对我知道这个事情是这样，就是华人教会之前在 Badalona 是不是，就是想找一个地方办一个中文学校，但是它不是属于中文学校，他就是帮助那些自己教会的人，给自己的学生，孩子读书这样的情况，但是不是属于那种公开式的那种学校，他不像其他的属于凯旋门的那种，他们是属于……

Lo sé... La iglesia china estaba en Badalona, ¿no? Siempre querían fundar una escuela de chino en algún lugar, pero no es verdaderamente una escuela de chino. Es especialmente hacia los niños de los creyentes de la iglesia. No es una escuela abierta como las de Arc de Triomf, es...

Q: 只是针对于内部的人？

¿Especialmente para los miembros de la iglesia?

A: 嗯

Sí.

Q: 那么我们回到刚刚的一个问题，比撒列之家和其他的华人教会的区别？

Volvemos a esa pregunta (es la que mencionamos antes de la entrevista): ¿qué es la diferencia entre Casa Besalel y las otras iglesias chinas?

A: 嗯，我们的这个教会的区别是(属于)，我们针对的群体是，属于留学生。因为目前华人教会的团体都是本地人，不是本地人，就是青田人呐，他们都有自己的一个圈子，然后我们留学生就进不去，（由于）语言的沟通问题，或者思维的一些问题。然后目前我们的学

生，加上受中国传统的那种教育，对宗教这种东西有一种抗拒，就是，你们要拉我去信教，但是通过别的方式就能让他们知道，其实信仰不是他们所想象的那种一样。那我们的群体就是针对于这些中国留学生。

Nuestra iglesia, que es Casa Bezalel, es una iglesia que especialmente da hacia el grupo de los estudiantes. Como la mayoría de los inmigrantes chinos de Barcelona son de aquí, oh perdón, son de Qingtian. Los de Qingtian tienen su propio círculo. Los estudiantes no pueden entrar este círculo por la diferencia de los dialectos y pensamientos. Hasta ahora, como los estudiantes reciben la educación tradicional china, niegan aceptar la religión, es como “me vais a obligar a ser un creyente”. Pero es necesario decirles que religión no es como así. Entonces somos una iglesia que da hacia los estudiantes chinos.

Q: 所以比撒列之家的形式就特别的活泼？

Entonces Casa Bezalel es más activa y divertida, ¿no?

A: 对。

Sí.

Q: 那么最开始您对于这个乐队的想法？

¿Cuándo empezaste a tener una ilusión de organizar una banda musical?

A: 这个有点搁置了，好像包括周子衡的问题，包括你们时间的一些问题，包括他租下来的地方又把它回掉了，就是有一系列的问题，我也不知道具体的问题，他只是告诉我部分他……有些事情他肯定有隐瞒，就是我不知道。

Es que esta banda no funciona bien ahora… por culpa de Zhou (líder y guitarrista), vuestro horario y el local que habéis alquilado. Bueno, muchos problemas. No sé exactamente cuál es el problema más serio. Solo me ha dicho una parte. Creo que me ha engañado.

Q: 其实我想问的是现在，最开始您这个想法是来自于您带我们去听的那个 Drassanas 的那个？

Bueno, lo que quiero preguntar es, ¿si la idea de una banda viene de la iglesia que fuimos en Drassanas? (Esta iglesia hace conciertos de canciones religiosas pero de estilo de pop.)

A: 对，那个是叫做 Girsén 教会。当时我们想成立这个教会的想法就是，我们这个祭拜是活泼的，不是死板的，我们可以用吉他，电子吉他，电子琴，然后用欢乐的气氛来祭拜，

那这个事情也是我们一直在找一个教会，就是找一个……我的地方太小了，就想找一个地方大的，但是这个事情好像还没有成熟，所以我们一直在等待哦。本来有一个地方要租下来了，结果涉及到这个地方太大了，两千多平方米。那么本来说今年我们要签下来，结果突然房东给我打电话说再等等，结果等的时候给我一个消息说这个 local 已经在卖，那等于说我们就没有这个机会了。那我们的想法就是说，如果是上帝安排的话，这个事情应该是很顺利的，如果出现了很多崎岖的……我们中国人说，好事多磨，但是在我们的信仰里面不是这样的，就是说，我们觉得这件事情是顺利的，就是说有上帝的安排的，是你不需要花很多心思在这件事情，这是上帝的安排，但是如果我们将真的用了很多很多的办法去做这件事情，那么这件事情就不是上帝所允许的，所以说这个事情就搁置了一下。那么我们还是希望有这样一个乐队。

Sí. Se llama la Iglesia Girsén. Lo que pensaba era: nuestra oración no puede ser seria, sino activa y divertida. Podemos utilizar guitarra electrónica, teclado electrónico, etc. Podemos hacer la oración en un ambiente alegre. Estuvimos buscando un local... porque mi espacio de té es muy pequeño, queremos un local más grande. Todavía estamos esperando una oportunidad. Antes hemos encontrado un local muy grande, de 2000 metros cuadrados. Estuvimos en el punto de hacer el contrato, y de repente el propietario dijo que había que esperar. Esperamos y resulta que este local estuvo en venta. Por eso perdimos esta oportunidad. Lo que pensamos es: si el Dios te permite hacer una cosa, sería muy fácil. Aún los chinos decimos que las buenas suelen venir con dificultades, en nuestra religión es lo contrario: si Dios te apoya, no habrá muchas dificultades porque el Dios está organizando todo. Por eso hemos dejado la banda. Pero todavía me gustaría organizar una.

Q: 那么对于这种形式，就是传统的教会他对于这种形式是否有一种偏见？

¿Pero existe una discriminación por la iglesia tradicional sobre esta forma?

A: 有。传统的教会就是说，他们觉得是这样一个情况，他们对中国学生没有办法去做这个福音的工作，他们做不了。但是呢，他们又不同意我们这样的一个做法。最大的问题是他们希望呢，希望我们和他有一个协商，又他们来安排我们的学生，但是我们的学生去了教会以后不希望去，不喜欢去，因为有一种压力，我不知道你们去过没有？

Sí. La iglesia tradicional no puede hacer el trabajo del evangelio a los estudiantes. Pero tampoco nos apoyan. El problema principal es que quieren negociar con nosotros y llegan a controlar a nosotros en qué hacemos con los estudiantes. Pero los estudiantes no quieren ir a la iglesia tradicional después de ir una sola vez. No les gustan. Se sienten la presión. ¿Habéis ido alguna vez?

Q: 去过。

Sí.

A: 是不是有这样一个情况?

Es verdad, ¿no?

Q: 有!

¡Sí!

A: 有的学生说，有这种感动以后就想要受洗，受洗的意思就是说，我愿意承认我是基督徒，向大家承认。但是呢教会说你一定要去上他们的课，就是读一个 master，打一个比方说，就是一个 formacion，然后学生就会觉得，哇哦我的信仰里面还有一个，为什么像中国一样，还有一个考，考核一样的这种状态，其实信仰是每天跟神的一种关系，不是说你一定要有一个考核，这就是我们和传统教会的一个分歧。我们比撒列之家从成立到现在已经有差不多十几个人受洗了，他么（传统教会）就觉得，不可以，因为受洗的人没有上过这些课，这就是分歧。但他们知道自己，他们曾经有一个学生团契，后来就解散了。

Algunos de los estudiantes dicen que quieren ser bautizados, es decir, a decir a todos que son cristianos. Pero la iglesia tradicional dice que es necesario ir a sus clases, por ejemplo, es como un máster, o una formación. Y los estudiantes se sienten muy extraño: existe un examen en mi religión, como los exámenes que tenemos en China. Pero la religión es la relación entre la persona y el Dios. La diferencia entre nosotros y la iglesia tradicional es la opinión sobre este examen. Desde que fundamos Casa Bezalel hasta ahora, tenemos más de 10 personas bautizadas. Pero la iglesia tradicional las niega por no haber aprobado los exámenes. Había una reunión de los estudiantes dentro de la iglesia tradicional y falleció. (Es decir, Casa Bezalel ganó el éxito persuadiendo a los estudiantes.)

Q: 那么我目前的问题大概就是这些，谢谢您。

Es todo para hoy. Muchas gracias por su colaboración.

7.2.2 Interview with the President of Confucius Institution in Barcelona, Mr. Chang Shiru
(Spanish version) 2015.12.22

Señor Chang Shiru, profesor de español en la Universidad de Lenguas Extranjeras de Beijing, Presidente de Instituto Confucio de Barcelona, quien tomó la posición en 2010. La entrevista fue realizada en dicho instituto, el día 22 de diciembre, 2015.

Q: ¿Antes de venir a Barcelona, fuiste a unos otros Institutos Confucio?

A: No

Q: Entonces, ¿cuando viniste a Barcelona?

A: Hace varios años, en 2010- septiembre de 2010.

Q: Has elegido el lugar o te mandan aquí?

A: Sí, me mandan y he elegido. Porque si no me gusta Barcelona no venía.

Q: Y tienes misiones de abrir nuevas redes del Instituto Confucio, como Girona?

A: No. No tengo esta misión. Porque en Girona si quiere abrir su Instituto Confucio, ellos tienen que solicitar al Hanban directamente . Yo no tengo misiones de abrir nuevos Institutos Confucio. Pero sí que podemos abrir aulas en unos colegios en donde sea, sobre todo en Catalunya: Girona, Tarragona, Lleida, incluso estamos pensando en abrir una aula en Andorra.

Aula si que podemos, (pero) luego un nuevo Instituto Confucio no.

Q: Es que mi tutora ha visto una noticia sobre (la nueva) el nuevo Instituto Confucio en Girona,... no sé...

A: Está en la prensa, pero no sé si llegan a abrir o no llegan a abrirlo. De momento, (interrumpido) Lo de Girona, también estoy un poco al tanto informado en esto. Girona es... junto con otras universidades catalanas, es una universidad de colaboración de Confucio, tiene un convenio de colaboración firmado con Instituto Confucio, de hecho, la celebración que tenemos con la colaboración son buenas, hemos estado haciendo cosas, por ejemplo: el examen de nivel de chino, el HSK, y también el nivel del examen de chino oral, que es también lo estamos haciendo, y hemos

tenido una reunión en noviembre, el 19 de noviembre, el mes pasado, una reunión de los vicerrectores de todas las universidades catalanas... las universidades públicas catalanas que han firmado convenios con nosotros entre las cuales estaron la universidad de Girona han venido ellos aquí y estas oficinas tuvimos una reunión bastante interesante para hablar del trabajo de este año y el trabajo del próximo año. Vinieron de 8 universidades catalanas públicas aquí en el Confucio, y Girona es una de ellas como una entidad de colaboración con el Instituto Confucio. Ahora, si quieren abrir un nuevo Instituto Confucio, yo no, no estoy,digamos en contra si pueden abrir si tienen suerte ...pueden hacerlo. No sé quién le apoye o quién ni niegue este proyecto. Pero allá ellos tienen que solicitar directamente a Hanban⁶⁸.

Q: Eh, tienes misión de incrementar el número de estudiantes de chino?

A: Misión no tengo ninguna, pero no es una obligación, sino es una, digamos es una meta, eh, una tarea que yo me pongo yo. Entonces yo quiero que este Instituto crezca, que tenga más alumnos, que hagan más actividades, esto ya es un poco las metas de desarrollo, tanto personales como de la misma institución del Confucio, pero de la misión o una obligación, nadie me obliga a hacerlo. O más bien, una meta propia también del Instituto Confucio.

Q: Tengo otras preguntas también sobre la misión: es crear asociaciones culturales china-españolas. No tenemos esta misión de crear asociaciones de difusión cultural. Sí que estamos elaborados en ese trabajo de fomentar y de realizar las actividades culturales, de hecho hemos hecho mucho en Instituto Confucio: hace, a la vez, varias tareas, varios trabajos, docencia, que es la docencia de chino, actividades culturales que hacemos son exposiciones, conferencias, desfiles del Año Nuevo Chino, y también talleres en cultura y astronomía. Y todo esto, lo que hacemos, como cualquier otro Instituto Confucio, pero a la vez, estamos desarrollando la tercera dimensión del Instituto Confucio que es actividades académicas. Porque estamos con universidades, hay muchos profesores, muchos especialistas, y muchos recursos académicos y humanos que puedan permitir a desarrollar a buen nivel en este tipo de actividades académicas, y esto es un poco la diferencia con otras academias u otras entidades en difusión de la lengua. En primer lugar, nosotros no buscamos dinero, hacemos porque esto favorece a Barcelona, favorece a Catalunya, no como algunas academias que tienen función logrativo. Nosotros somos sin logro, por tanto no buscamos

⁶⁸ Hanban: Confucius Institute Headquaters también se llama Hanban 汉办

dinero, lo que hacemos es difusión de la lengua y difusión de actividades culturales y académicas. Académicas porque las academias normales no pueden, a partir de buscar dinero, no pueden invertir tanto en actividades culturales, tampoco, en general, tampoco están capacidades para desarrollar actividades académicas por falta de colaboración con universidades por faltan de recursos humanos. Y nosotros sí que nos diferenciamos de ellos porque estamos haciendo a muy buen nivel las sociedades académicas, me refiero a jornadas sobre la cultura china, jornadas sobre la economía, fórum, congresos, conferencias, esto es lo que no pueden hacer nadie, solo el Instituto Confucio. Dos ejemplos concretos: hemos hecho este año el Segundo Congreso Internacional de Hiperamericano de Estudios chinos. 2015 hemos hecho el segundo. 2012 fue el primero. Esto es una actividad, un congreso académico y que normalmente las academias que enseñan sobre chino no pueden hacerlo. Podría hacerlo pero no pueden invertir o no quieren invertir tanto dinero para hacer un congreso académico. Nosotros sí que podemos hacerlo. Y en este Congreso últimamente ha venido más de cien personas, hay muchos estudios que se han publicado cien trabajos y delicados procedentes de España, Portugal de China y también de Hispanoamérica, bueno, de 15 países. Un Congreso en el cual han venido el embajador, también el embajador chino aquí en España, vino también el exembajador de España en China, Eugenio Bregolat. A parte de esto, otros ejemplos pueden ser las jornadas sobre la economía y las inversiones. Esto lo hemos hecho ya muchas. Y luego haremos mucho más. Haremos un foro cumple de la economía para el 2016. Haremos muchas cosas relacionadas a la economía y sobre la economía desde el punto de vista académico y desde el punto de vista de unos fines muy panorámicos de inversión, conocimiento de inversión y de estrategia económica orientadas a los intercambios con China. Y esto es sobre todo con lo que nos diferencia de los demás, que nos diferencia de las academias, porque hacemos cultura y academia. Nos diferenciamos de los otros institutos Confucios porque estamos haciendo, a la vez, tres cosas paralelas: docencias, culturales, académica. Pienso al nivel internacional hay pocos Institutos a la vez a buen nivel de estas tareas simultáneamente. Es un poco nuestra característica. Es realmente lo que me fomenta lo que me motiva a trabajar intensamente.

Q: Bueno, y sobre los estudiantes, son chinos o españoles?

A: Españoles fundamentalmente, un noventa y nueve por ciento. Otras academias chinas, por ejemplo la que enseñan chino, hay academias, pero van orientadas fundamentalmente a la colonia

china, son descendientes de los inmigrantes de primera o segunda generación, pero nosotros nos orientamos fundamentalmente a la gente local- a catalanes.

Q: Por qué los catalanes y españoles quieren aprender chino?

A: Ahora muchos jóvenes aprenden chino por tema de trabajo. Ahora España tiene problema del empleo, del paro, hay un cincuenta por ciento de paro juvenil, la gente ve china como una alternativa, como posibilidad de empleo. De hecho algunos aprenden chino para encontrar trabajo. Los profesores que tenemos, la gente que tenemos aquí contratadas- con contratos laborales- están aprovechando su chino. Cuando están en china, como conocen chino, ya han encontrado un trabajo. Hay mucha competencia en ese sentido, nosotros hicimos como convocatoria del puesto de una secretaria: hubo setenta solicitudes, entre las sesenta solicitudes solo elegimos a una. Entonces los estudiantes que han estado con nosotros que han ido a China, con becas, y algunos han encontrado un trabajo en China, en embajada en España, en Pekín, o en las oficinas de unas empresas en China. Esto ya es una posibilidad, digamos, la gente ya no es una posibilidad, la remota de aprender chino sí que les permite y les facilita en encontrar un trabajo relacionado con China. Es algo real, actual, ya no es una remota posibilidad.

Q: Han cambiado los estudiantes de chino desde el 2010?

Han cambiado en la composición de los alumnos. Han cambiado porque antes teníamos pocos alumnos, solo teníamos 6 alumnos, ahora tenemos más de 1000 alumnos. La composición de los alumnos se han enriquecido más que se han cambiado porque hemos teniendo los mismos alumnos: universitarios, postgrados, y también empleados, y gente que aprende no por necesidad sino por interés, algunos que están jubilados, son abogados, etc. Y quieren aprender chino por curiosidad cultural, pero no por necesidad de empleo. Y otras personas sí que por el empleo, hay algunos niños que están con nosotros también por, yo creo que más que nada, también por el futuro, porque el hecho de aprender un idioma más les ayuda todavía más en posibilidad de trabajo.

Q: El examen más importante de chino es HSK. Cuántos niveles tienen en el Instituto Confucio?

A: Hay seis. Nosotros hacemos exámenes de seis niveles. Del nivel 1 a nivel 6 por escrito. Y por oral: tres niveles. Hacemos todos los niveles. Cuando el nivel es más alto, hay menos gente.

Q: Es normal

A:Sí.

Q: Como el Instituto Confucio no sólo enseña la lengua china sino también presenta los costumbres y la cultura, cómo ves la importancia de no solo enseñar la lengua sino también presentar los costumbres y la cultura?

A: Absolutamente importante porque la lengua es parte de la cultura, es un vehículo de la difusión cultural. El objetivo es la cultura china, no es puramente lingüístico, el trabajo es más bien cultural. Y para que conozcan mejor la cultura, el idioma es un vehículo. Para los que aprenden chino, el idioma es muy importante; para los que no aprenden chino, aprender el idioma es a través del español, del catalán o del inglés, que hacemos, también podemos difundir la cultura. Básicamente es cultural, no solo lingüístico.

Q: Cómo se hace la propaganda del Instituto Confucio? Además de la página web, tenéis radio, diario o programa de televisión?

A: No. Programa de televisión no tenemos. Hemos estado en televisión en algunas cosas- entrevistas, hemos participado en algunos programas presentando el Instituto Confucio, presentando algunas actividades que hacemos, pero programas contratados con algunos canales, no tenemos. Los medios de difusión es nuestra página web y Facebook que tenemos. La web la tenemos está en 3 idiomas, chino, español y catalán. Se renueva prácticamente todos los días. Es una difusión o medio importante. Yo lo doy mucha importancia porque al principio solo teníamos en español, y en chino se quedaba más bien en subtítulos. Pero ahora se ve nueva a la vez tres idiomas. La web y después difundimos mucho en la prensa local y de Xinhua Noticias. Y también del diario del Pueblo: China Daily⁶⁹ y por la televisión. Porque algunas noticias vinieron los de la televisión de China- CCTV- eso es una difusión. Y del mailing, tenemos más de mil destinos que son alumnos y profesores o universidades de colaboración. Por eso mailing nos recibe más de mil laborados.

Q: Tenéis cuenta oficiales en Wechat y Weibo?

A: Sí. Tenemos Wechat y Weibo en China. Es mantenido por personas especializadas. Todo lo que tenemos se repercute en nuestro Weibo en China. Hay unas noticias directamente allí de

⁶⁹ Xinhua News y China Daily son diarios chinos oficiales en China

difusión. Hay algunas noticias importantes e interesantes, por ejemplo hay muchas visitas- algunas pueden tener miles de visitas por una hora- algunas, eh, no todas. Algunas noticias que llaman la atención. Y somos bastante visibles. Visibles también en la plataforma de Hanban. Hanban tiene una plataforma de web. Estamos allí. Estamos en la plataforma de Beiwai⁷⁰. Algunas noticias mandamos y nos la publica en seguida. Muy visible. Se los ve. Alguna hemos hecho ruedas de prensa, a la cual vienen televisiones, prensas de papel y también la web oficial del Ayuntamiento. Por tanto estamos presentes en todos estos medios.

Q: Y hay folletos?

A: Sí, tenemos dos revistas. Esta es una revista nuestra y sólo del Instituto Confucio de Barcelona.

Q: Cómo se reparten?

A: Cómo se reparten? Se regalan a los alumnos. Y lo que tenemos en el edificio. Hoy es el día ... Normalmente en los ejercicios la gente que viene pueden llevar con ellos. Esta es el número dos. Hay un número 1, que estoy buscando. El número 1 es (interrumpido). Es una revista nuestra. Esta, digamos, es una publicación formal, legal. Aparecemos a veces en publicaciones del Instituto Confucio. Esto es de Hanban.

Q: Y este es especial para los alumnos?

A: Sí.

Q: De Barcelona?

A: Sí. Y esto no es una revista dedicada por los alumnos. Es una revista que habla del Instituto Confucio, pero se lo regalamos a los Institutos de España y de Latinoamérica. La primera revista de versión china estamos en el congreso- el Congreso Mundial que partimos. Y todos los Institutos de Latinoamérica tuvieron un ejemplar. Ahora en el Congreso vienen otros y entre ellos repartimos estos ejemplares. Es una revista que publicamos todos los años. En 2016 publicamos la 03.

Q: Entonces, es también un poco cerrado? Pues el público catalán no puede...?

⁷⁰ Beiwai: Universidad de Lengua Extranjera de Beijing

A: Puede, porque está trilingüe. Está en chino, en español y en catalán. El número 1 está en chino y en español. El segundo número ya es trilingüe. Es orientado al público local pero yo creo que sea una revista internacional, por eso está en español, no sólo en catalán. Y también en China, Hanban lo tiene, Beiwei lo tiene. Esta revista la llevamos a China y repartimos. Sea que queremos que las lea más gente.

Q: Cómo fidelizar los alumnos de chino? Cuando se gradúan, cómo seguir siendo miembros de Instituto Confucio?

A: Tenemos idea de... ya estamos ejecutando de crear un club de alumnos del Instituto Confucio. Y este club existe poco a poco lo vamos creando. Es una manera de mantener el contacto. Luego de fidelizar a los alumnos, sobre todo lo que interesa- que están aprendiendo chino, es a través de la mejora de la docencia, por eso tenemos la formación constantes de profesorado, tanto en Confucio como de profesores de toda Cataluña. Vienen a veces profesores de otras regiones u otras autonomías de España. Fundamentalmente son de aquí. Mejorar la docencia es una forma de fidelizar los alumnos de matricular. Por eso perdemos poco alumnos. De algunos que han hecho algo en algunas decisiones, de esta hubo decisiones en motivo de vida, de ir a otros países, ir a China, por eso los perdemos. Los que se han matriculado, se han quedado.

Q: Cómo ve el futuro del Instituto Confucio de España y también de Barcelona?

A: En Barcelona, sobre todo en Barcelona, veo bien porque trabajo en Barcelona. Me gusta y me interesa más Barcelona. Vamos siguiendo desarrollándonos muy bien. El Instituto Confucio de Barcelona es de excelencia. El año pasado tuvimos el reconocimiento de Hanban de ser el Instituto Confucio de excelencia mundial. Y este año, estamos trabajando para conseguir otra denominación que es el Instituto Confucio Modelo. De hecho, ya lo hemos conseguido. Y pronto se va a publicar esta noticia que somos el Instituto Confucio Modelo. Esto es el nivel también mundial. Y personalmente yo soy el director...en China yo sería el mejor director. Yo primero fui... bueno, Hanban dice, un director hace un Instituto Confucio. Yo dije que tengo que ser el mejor director. Lo conseguí en 2013 y dije ya soy el mejor. Y ahora es el mejor Instituto Confucio en 2014, ahora 2015... no acaba el 2015 pero prácticamente ya hemos conseguido el modelo. Cada año pasó. Esto va bien. Yo creo que en BCN tenemos mucho futuro porque hay un gran reconocimiento y una gran aceptación, no sólo de las universidades con las que trabajamos- que son la UAB y la UB

que son las dos mejores universidades en Catalunya e incluso unas de las mejores de España. Estamos con todas las universidades públicas catalanas. Estamos trabajando también... Hemos empezado a trabajar con algunas universidades privadas, pero fundamentalmente con las públicas. Estamos muy bien. Estamos con las buenas elaboraciones. Estamos creando un macro Instituto Confucio porque otros Institutos Confucio es la alianza con dos universidades- una local y una china. En nuestro caso es una china y dos locales: la UB y la UAB. Además, Casa Asia. Pero esto para mí no es suficiente. Estoy creando un nuevo modelo del Instituto Confucio que es el macro Instituto Confucio. A nivel mundial no existe. Es un nuevo modelo que estamos creando aquí en Barcelona. Es un Instituto Confucio de una universidad china con dos locales con patronos Casa Asia con dos patronos universidades, y además, queremos ampliar, es del cuatro de otras universidades catalanas públicas, me refiero, entonces todas las que han firmado el convenio entre las cuales está en Lleida, no está en Girona. Con todo hacemos un macro Instituto Confucio, un gran Instituto Confucio. Esto es un nuevo modelo que estoy trabajando: un plan del futuro, pero ya está en marcha.

Q: Tenéis algunas colaboraciones entre el Instituto Confucio y otras asociaciones chinas en España?

A: Sí. Tenemos eventualmente alguna colaboración con la comunidad china en algunos eventos concretos. El evento más concreto reciente es una exposición de fotos sobre Tíbet, que organizó una asociación de la comunidad china. Nosotros la apoyamos junto con el consulado. Yo creo que el ejemplo más ilustrador es la organización del desfile del Año Nuevo Chino aquí en Barcelona. Es un producto creado por Instituto Confucio. Lo creamos nosotros. Lo lideramos junto con Casa Asia. Casa Asia un patrón y junto en la segunda edición junto con el Año Nuevo también de Barcelona. Es un producto creado por el Instituto Confucio. Es la primera vez que en Barcelona hay un desfile de tanta dimensión. Antes hubo algo. Pero organizado por una institución semioficial como Casa Asia, como Confucio, como con el apoyo institucional del Ayuntamiento y del Consulado, no hubo ninguna. Es la primera vez que organizamos. Si hubo la primera, luego la segunda. Este año, el 2016, se vuelve a hacer la tercera edición. Pero para la tercera edición, nosotros ya no queremos ser los únicos organizadores, nosotros queremos ser uno de tantos, por es un producto creado por el Instituto Confucio, fomentado por el Instituto Confucio, llevado por el Instituto Confucio, pero ya es un producto maduro, lo que hemos ofrecido a la comunidad china a Barcelona es ofrecerle un producto- un buen producto, porque el Ayuntamiento de Barcelona,

también los mismos barceloneses están contentos con este producto. Entonces se los damos, los ofrecemos y seremos uno de ellos. Ya no queremos ser el uno de los poquísimos organizadores. En este tipo de actividades sí que hemos colaborados con las asociaciones, federaciones, con la comunidad china, específicamente. En otras cosas, más bien vamos con universidades, con instituciones locales. Con la comunidad china somos unas organizaciones paralelas. No somos de la comunidad china exactamente, somos una fundación hecha aquí por dos universidades, por Casa Asia y también por Beiwai, registrada legal aquí con responsabilidad jurídica aquí pero no formamos estrictamente parte de la comunidad china. Esto es lo que diferenciamos muy poco. No somos una de las tantas organizaciones, somos una cosa mixta, un Joint venture con las instituciones locales y las instituciones chinas. De carácter sin logro y de carácter semioficial. Pero institucional porque vamos con el Consulado, vamos con el Ayuntamiento, como las universidades. Vamos también con una relación bastante estrecha y cada vez más estrecha con las grandes empresas chinas y aquí comprendidas. El China Bank como constitución como otras bastantes empresas chinas que hay aquí.

Q: Las actividades que participan el Instituto Confucio que hemos hablado del Año Nuevo Chino. Y también haya algunos desfile de otras fiestas, como Medio Otoño?

A: No. No hacemos. Medio Otoño no hay desfile. Medio Otoño no hemos hecho nada hasta ahora. Igualmente en el futuro cuando tengamos un nuevo edificio haremos algo, pero sería con té, con pasteles, con poemas, con un poco de música tradicional pasar la noche en una forma más relajada, más agradable. Pero desfile no habrá.

Q: Y tenéis actividades culturales como teatros, musicales?

A: Tenemos, pero no hacemos nosotros. Invitamos a conjuntos de artistas de teatros de China, como la Ópera de Pekín, de la provincia de Guizhou a aquí invitado por el Instituto Confucio y pagado por parte de Confucio y con Casa Asia. Esto lo hemos hecho con Casa Asia la Ópera de Pekín, un espectáculo de danza que hemos hecho siempre. El año que viene tenemos un espectáculo importante.

Q: Tenéis tertulias literarias?

A: Sí. La tenemos. Es parte de cultura aparte de idiomas. Tertulias sobre la traducción, sobre las obras literarias, sí que las organizamos. Sobre todo con universidades o con Casa Asia. La chica que te ha atendido, Carla, estuvo hablando de un coloquio sobre un libro de traducción. Ella ha traducido una obra importante de la literatura moderna, yo personalmente he hablado sobre la obras clásicas, sobre analectas, los poemas, de Confucio, he traducido unas obras clásicas.

Q: Cómo se han las tertulias y presentaciones? En chino o en español?

A: En español. Se hacen en español. Si se hacen en chino, no va a venir ninguno.

Q: Y los públicos son españoles, no?

A: sí. Españoles y algunos estudiantes chinos que están estudiando aquí también- por interés, han venido.

Q: Tenéis actividades con estudiantes chinos en España?

A: Sí. Tenemos actividades con ellos. Todo lo que hemos ofrecido van orientados a un público mixto, local y de chino. De hecho hay unas conferencias que los han ofrecido y también algunas conferencias en la UAB. Y el público era fundamentalmente chino. Había unos estudiantes chinos porque yo habré del tema de las diferencias culturales y tema de traducción. Entonces había bastantes alumnos chinos. Y el público normalmente es mixto. Pero siempre hay una presencia de estudiantes chinos. Una vez en Madrid había una conferencia y fue gente de la Embajada China. Aquí en Barcelona había venido algunas personas del Consulado, la vice-consulgeneral también fue algunas tertulias también.

Q: Bueno, tenéis biblioteca para todo el mundo?

A: Sí. A todo el mundo. Primero a los alumnos, pero está abierto para cualquier persona. Por eso la madre de la vicerrectora de la Universidad de Lleida vino aquí a llevar varios libros y no los volvió. Ella es artista. Sabe mucho del arte. Se llevó libros del arte china.

Q: Y tipo de libros...son de poemas, de literatura?

A: Sí. Hay un poco de todo: un poco de filosofía, de geografía, cultura. Y en general, hay un poco de todo. Y programamos que sean libros de español. Aquí es solo una pequeña parte de los libros.

Todos los libros que recibimos son alrededor de 300 de libros chinos. Y tenemos un almacén de libros en la oficina de UAB. En la UAB tenemos una oficina de 45 metros cuadrados. Allí hay muchos libros. Y tenemos una profesora que lleva el tema de libros. No hemos abierto esto porque está todo mal. No hay sitio adecuado. Pero en el nuevo local sí que vamos a hacer una nueva biblioteca.

Q: Entonces, ya está. Gracias.

7.2.3 Interview with the chief editor of Lianhe Shibao, Mr. Li Xianglong (Spanish version)

2016.12.13

Entrevista con el director de Lianhe Shibao, señor Xianglong Li (李祥龙)en la dirección C./

Marcelo Usera, 101, 5^a planta (oficina), 28026 Madrid España

13/12/2016

Q: Sabemos que Lianhe Shibao inició en 2008, pero ya había muchos diarios chinos en España, ¿por qué decidís hacer este periódico? ¿Qué necesidad hay?

A: Mejor dicho, el inicio oficial de Lianhe Shibao fue 2008. La intención empezó en 2004. Ya que tenemos un periódico chino en Portugal que se llama Puhuabao (Periódico Portugal- sina), y en 2004 empezamos a añadir unas páginas (夹页)en nuestras revistas, porque en aquel entonces ya tuvimos varios periodistas (记者站) en España.

Q: ¿Qué posición (定位) está el periódico según tu opinión?

A: Hay más o menos 6 periódicos chinos en España, entre ellos, los que tienen más importancia somos Lianhe Shibao, Huaxinbao(Noticia de los chinos/eulam.com) y Ouhuabao (El Mandarín).Entre nosotros, Huaxinbao hace más especulación. Es experto en llamar la atención al público. Tienen muchas noticias e informaciones, digamos, que insultan a China. Pues ofendió a muchos colaboradores chinos e incluso el Partido Comunista de China. Mientras el otro periódico Ouhuabao quiere establecer una imagen de “periódico oficial”. Quieren lograr una posición muy alta. Mantiene muchas relaciones con las asociaciones chinas y con la Embajada China para que puedan dar la información al público que es el “periódico oficial”. Y nosotros, estamos entre ellos, mejor dicho, estamos en una posición neutra: no hacemos especulación, no atacamos a ninguno,

pero tampoco dejamos ninguna información. Aprovechamos cada información que tengamos y en un buen uso.

Q: ¿Hay asociaciones o empresas que os apoyan?

A: No tenemos apoyo de las asociaciones chinas. Solo hacemos publicidad para ellos cuando nos paga. Pero tenemos una empresa de media en Lisboa. Se llama Iberia Global (环球伊比利亚). Es un grupo de medios de comunicación de chino. En Lisboa, tenemos canal de televisión, radio, revista. El dueño es Zhan Liang(詹亮). Además de los medios de comunicación, él incluso tiene una compañía de inversión, un hotel de 3 estrellas y un grupo de fútbol.

Q: ¿Tenéis mucha competencia con otros periódicos chinos en España?

A: Creo que la competencia está cada día menos. En general, los periódicos en papel tienen cada día menos influencia, y nosotros no podemos escapar de eso. Como el mercado está cada día más pequeño, la competencia entre nosotros se va más pequeña también. Y apenas aparecerían nuevos clientes. Es posible que una publicidad que aparece en nuestro periódico hoy también aparecía en el periódico que hace años. Pero hace años, cuando aparecieron los nuevos clientes, sí que tuvimos una competencia muy fuerte para conseguirlos.

Q: ¿Y opinas que la periodicidad de dos periódicos por semana os da más competencia?

A: Hace años Ouhuabao también tenía esta periodicidad, y Huaxinbao incluso tenía una periodicidad de 3 por semana. Pero como el periódico no ganaba dinero, Ouhuabao empezó a ser semanal y Huaxinbao, 2 por semana. Y nosotros, desde esta primavera (2016), hicimos una compresión de nuestros diarios: eliminamos las noticias e informaciones de menos necesidad, por ejemplo, chistes, cuentos, etc. y eliminamos las páginas negros y blancos. Ahora todos nuestros periódicos son de color y de menos páginas. Los periódicos de miércoles son de 40 páginas y los de sábados, 56. Pero el coste no bajó, sino subió.

Q: La mayoría del contenido de las noticias de Lianhe shibao es información sobre china, y hay menos de España. ¿por qué?

A: Ya estamos haciendo la compresión en las noticias de China. Y también en las noticias internacionales. Hoy en día, cada uno tenemos un Smartphone, pues podemos acceder a las noticias

tanto chinas como internacionales en chino fácilmente. Pero si los habitantes chinos quieren obtener informaciones españolas y locales en chino, no la aparecerían en el Smartphone. Lo que queremos hacer es llenar este gap.

Q: Es decir, informar los habitantes chinos de noticias que ocurren alrededor de nosotros.

A: exactamente.

Q: ¿Tenéis colaboración con medios de comunicación chinos?

A: Sí. La semana pasada pusimos oficialmente el nombre del “Diario del Pueblo” en nuestros periódicos. Y en cuanto a las colaboraciones de negocios, colaboramos con un diario de Tianjin (una ciudad importante, al lado de Pekín) Jinwanbao (津晚报). Y como la mayoría de los habitantes chinos de España vienen de Cantón, Fujian y, sobre todo, Qingtian, también tenemos colaboraciones con los periódicos de migrantes de estas provincias para que tengamos más información sobre sus tierras natales. Y también tenemos colaboración con China News (中新社)...

Q: Ah perdona, pero Ouhuabao también dice que es colaborador de China News...

A: a decir la verdad, todos nosotros tenemos colaboración con China News... (sonríe)

Q: ¿Pues tenéis colaboración con los medios de comunicación españoles?

A: No tenemos colaboración con ellos. Todas nuestras noticias son traducidas de las suyas. Algunos de nuestros periodistas son amigos con periodistas españoles, pues cuando hay actividades que son de interés mutuo, van juntos. Pero no tenemos convenios ni contratos con ellos.

Q: ¿Y los periódicos españoles saben que traducís sus noticias?

A: Sí.

Q: ¿Tenéis noticias en español? Nunca las he visto.

A: Sí que las tenemos. Dos páginas por semana. Jinwanbao nos ofrecen las noticias. Creo que las escriben los estudiantes de español de la Universidad de Lenguas Extranjeras de Tianjin. Pero son de muy mala calidad.

Q: La página web de Lianhe Shibao fue www.unachina.com, ¿por qué habéis cambiado la página a www.esxihua.com? Es decir, ésta no se relaciona al periódico según el nombre. ¿Habéis comprado las acciones de la página web Xihua?

A: No hemos comprado las acciones...la hemos creado nosotros mismos. Pero no creo que es necesario que la página web comparte el mismo nombre con el periódico, por ejemplo, la página web de Huaxinbao es Eulam.com, y la de La Voz China (qiaoshengbao), qiaowang(侨网).

Q: ¿Hay diferencia de contenido entre los periódicos de papel y la página web? Por ejemplo, ¿hay más fotos, vídeos, récord de entrevistas?

A: Sí.

Q: ¿Repartís cuestionarios o encuestas por la página web?

A: No. Pero tenemos un plan nuevo. Como ha dicho un profesor de la Universidad de Comunicaciones de China, el modelo clásico de medios de comunicación fue: damos información a los lectores y los forzamos a recibir las informaciones que les damos. Pero poco a poco el periodismo tiene menos espacio de vida. Entonces el plan sería: los lectores o usuarios pueden subir informaciones que les interesan a nuestra página web. Decidimos a hacerlo porque si una información le interesa a uno, puede ser una información de interés común. Y hoy en día todos tenemos Smartphone, cada uno podemos tomar fotos y videos en la calle si vemos cosas interesantes. Es como lo que hace los medios propios (自媒体) últimamente.

Q: Pues es periodismo ciudadano, ¿no?

A: Exactamente.

Q: ¿Habéis analizado el porcentaje del uso de los dos?

A: Tiramos 13.000 ejemplares cada vez, pero como en España hay más de 200.000 habitantes chinos, legalmente e ilegalmente, es solamente un 3% de la población. Y los datos del uso de internet es muy difícil de lograr pues no tenemos el porcentaje.

Q: Ahora Wechat y Weibo son los medios de redes sociales más común entre los chinos, pero he fijado que casi no se actualiza la cuenta de *Lianhe Shibao* en el Weibo, y la última actualización fue del año 2013, ¿Habéis dejado utilizar Weibo? y ¿por qué?

A: Como nuestro periódico es hacia los inmigrantes chinos de España, creo que más de 90% utilizan Wechat, pero muy pocos utilizan Weibo, porque Wechar principalmente es una

herramienta de chats, pero es muy difícil de obtener una reacción en Weibo. Yo tenía Weibo pero me cansó mucho con las notificaciones que no me interesan.

Q: Veo que se actualizan las noticias del periódico en Wechat, pero ¿desde cuándo empezáis a utilizar la cuenta oficial en Wechat?

A: Más o menos desde el octubre de 2013.

Q: ¿el contenido es lo mismo que lo del papel?

A: El caso de las noticias de Wechat y las del papel es distinto. En Wechat enfocamos más en la velocidad, pero es imposible eliminar errores en estas noticias. Es muy normal que en las noticias de Wechat aparezcan errores gramáticos y caracteres incorrectos. Mejor dicho, dejamos la existencia de los errores porque sí que queremos la velocidad. Pero cada noticia que aparece en el papel, la corregimos 4 veces. Podemos garantizar la calidad de noticias del papel a nuestros lectores.

Q: ¿Y hacia quiénes las noticias de Wechat?

A: Los habitantes chinos en España.

Q: ¿Y qué porcentaje es la publicidad?

A: Si fijamos en el porcentaje del ingreso, más o menos un 10%-20%.

Q: ¿Se plantea tener una emisora de radio o canal de televisión (por internet) en el futuro?

A: No nosotros el periódico, sino la Empresa Iberia Global está planteando tener una radio. Ya estamos pidiendo un FM en el oeste de España, pero eso tarda mucho tiempo y todavía estamos esperando. Y también estamos negociando con Telefónica en obtener un canal de televisión con la ayuda de los Consulados de Negocio tanto de España como de China. Estos dos planes están en marcha. Pero la situación social de los inmigrantes chinos en España y en Portugal es diferente: la de Portugal es mucho más alta porque tenía Macao como colonia.

Q: Veo que Lianhe Shibao no está debajo del control de OJD. Entonces, ¿cuántas ejemplares vendéis?

A: No. Recibimos la cantidad de ejemplares desde la fábrica de impresión. Como encargamos de la transportación nosotros mismos, podemos garantizarla.

Q: ¿La mayoría del ingreso viene de ventas o publicidad?

A: Sí, un 70%-90%.

Q: Cuáles son los puntos de venta del diario: kioscos, tiendas regentadas por chinos, restaurantes, etc.

A: Son gratuitos. Normalmente los puntos de “ventas” son tiendas china y restaurantes.

Q: Y ¿cómo controláis el destino de los periódicos?

A: Es muy difícil. No sabríamos si los leen los lectores o solo los utilizan en poner debajo de los platos. La única cosa que podemos hacer es decir a los que reparten los periódicos que solo pueden dar los ejemplares a los chinos o españoles que les interesa China. Si vienen, por ejemplo, gitanos, a recoger los diarios, podrían darles periódicos antiguos, pero nunca pueden darles periódicos nuevos.

Q: Si se vende en toda la Península Ibérica, ¿cómo transportáis los periódicos?

A: En Madrid llevamos los ejemplares en camión a cada uno de nuestros puntos. En Barcelona tenemos estantes. Tenemos personales específicos en repartir los diarios a los puntos. Y en otras ciudades de España utilizamos las logísticas a enviar los ejemplares a los puntos. En cuanto a Lisboa, solo los transportamos al centro de distribución.

Q: Pues ya es todo de la entrevista. Muchísimas gracias.

A: Es mi placer.

7.2.4 Interview with Zhang Yu, Chinese and English version, 2018.03.12

Zhang Yu, male, 45 years old, from Qingtian, who came to Spain for work in 2001. Owner of a tourist store next to the Cathedral of Barcelona, in the gothic area, as well as a restaurant nearby. The interviewee is a photography enthusiast, Barca Club fan, father of three children, among other social identities, whose Wechat nickname is Sunshine. The interview is realized in his store in the gothic area on the 12th of March 2018.

Q: 你是想匿名还是?

A: 我无所谓!

Q: Do you want to be anonymous?

A: I don't care!

Q: 那真名是什么我都不知道。

A: 张宇吧，身份证名字只是用到我小学的时候，后来小学三年级时候就改了，改成张宇。但是我去办身份证件的时候没有给我改过来。我所有的毕业证书都是叫张宇的，但是证件就是另一个名字。

Q: I don't even know your real name actually.

A: Zhang Yu, then. My ID name was used until 3rd grade of primary school which was changed to Zhang Yu. But my ID name wasn't changed with it. My name on all my diplomas are Zhang Yu, but my ID name is another one.

Q: 那好麻烦啊。那为什么网名叫阳光？

A: 阳光就是一个名字嘛，网名一样的。

Q: That's pretty problematic. Then why are you called Sunshine (Yang Guang in Chinese)?

A: Sunshine is just a name, an online nickname.

Q: 来了多久了？

A: 到西班牙还是到欧洲？

Q: How long have you been here?

A: In Spain or in Europe?

Q: 到西班牙。到欧洲也可以。

A: 我是 98 年到欧洲的，年底。然后 2001 年年初到西班牙，因为我到这里来跟我老婆结婚嘛。

Q: In Spain, also in Europe.

A: I came to Europe in 1998, at the end of the year. Then I came to Spain at the beginning of 2001 as I came here to marry my wife.

Q: 来西班牙的时候多大？

A: 26 岁。

Q: How old were you when you came here?

A: 26 years old.

Q: 那你当时会西班牙语吗?

A: 不会, 一句都不会。

Q: Did you speak Spanish before coming here?

A: No, not even a single sentence.

Q: 那你刚过来的时候怎么适应啊?

A: 那时候我们来这里都是有亲戚朋友的, 所以我们就投靠过来了, 然后他们会帮你安排工作啊, 住的地方啊, 都会照顾你的。甚至你在刚到的那段时间, 可能两个月以内, 你都听不到几句西班牙语。因为他们可能把你安排在一个中国餐馆里面洗碗啊, (因为我们是男的嘛) 可能安排在一个工厂里面啊, 就是这个样子。

Q: How did you adapt to the life here when you came here?

A: I had relatives and friends here before my arrival, so that I came to stay with them who may arrange a job or a place to live for us, in short, take care of us. It's possible that I didn't hear much Spanish in the first several months. They may put me to wash dishes in a Chinese restaurant, or in a factory as I'm a male, or sort of it.

Q: 那你们刚来的时候, 等你跳出这个圈子以后有没有觉得不舒服不适应啊?

A: 就说, 跟刚到欧洲的时候, 那种不适应不是文化差异, 而是来到一个陌生的地方, 一切都要重新开始。这个是有一种失落感。说句实话, 没有想象当中那么好(笑)。然后可能会有些跟当地一些老前辈的观念不一样, 因为我们毕竟是年轻人嘛, 年轻气盛的。他们就会看不惯你的一些行为。我现在也一样的, 后来我做了两年以后看他们新来的也是看得很吃力的, 就这样。说句实话, 刚来的时候跟老外的交流不是很多的, 后来除非是你当了跑堂之后。后来我洗碗嘛, 又转了几个地方, 三厨, 后来去有个仓库那里。有一天炒着炒着老板进来骂, 老板也是亲戚, 当天我就决定不在他那干了, 我要去做跑堂, 要学语言, 感觉做厨房没有前途。后来我就出去酒吧学西语, 那时候才跟老外有一些交流。但是说句

实话，在餐馆里面跟老外交流也不是很多，因为你不能在餐厅里面跟老外聊天，其实就是简单的端个菜，说个菜名，一些礼貌用语就好了。再后来去老外那里打工，这才真正跟老外有所交流。

Q: Then when you came here, did you feel inadaptable when you jump off this group?

A: It's to say that when I arrived, the inadaptation wasn't because of the cultural shock but the sense of loss of coming to a new environment realizing that all things needed to start from zero. To be honest, the life wasn't that good as I imagined (laugh). Also, I had some contradictions with the elders who already settled here, after all I was a youngster, young and exasperated. They were not agreed with some of my behaviors. I'm the same now, seeing youngsters struggling for their life. To be honest, I didn't communicate much with the laowais (locals), but only after working as a waiter. After the arrival, I worked washing dishes, then I moved to three places as a cook, later, in an industrial area. One day while I was cooking, the boss came in and insulted me, who is also a relative. On the same day I decided to quit the job to work as a waiter, while I realized that there was no future for a cook that I needed to practice the language. Then I went to learn Spanish working in a bar, when I started to communicate with the laowai. But to be honest, there wasn't much communication with the Laowai in the restaurants because there was no time for chatting. My work was merely serving the table, saying the dish name and some polite expressions. Later, I started working for laowai, when I really started communicating with them

Q: 当时只是在旁边听的时候有没有练一下听力？

A: 没有，那时候我们只是对自己有利的，对餐馆的，才会用心一点学习，其他的，老外在那里闲聊，也不知道人家聊什么。其实我打工时间也不长嘛，我 2001 年过来嘛，2002 年底就开店了，开百元店。因为亲戚朋友，我老婆那边亲戚多嘛。开百元店以后才感觉深入老外生活了，因为直接就跟老外面对面交流了。我感觉我所学的那些语言，很多都是在百元店时候学的。

Q: When you be their side in the restaurant, did you practice a bit of the oral skills?

A: No. Back then we only learned things that are useful for us, which is good for the restaurant. Others, the laowai may be just chatting randomly that I didn't know what they were talking about. Actually, I didn't work for long. I came here in 2001, but I opened my own bazar store in 2002 thanks to the relatives and friends, specially those from my wife's side. I only went deeper to the

laowai life after opening the bazar store because I could communicate with them face to face. I think that I mainly learned my language in the bazar.

Q: 你在百元店的时候就能跟客户多聊一些是吗？我看很多当地人，他们来百元店都特别愿意跟老板聊天。

A: 对，我们那时候正好刚刚儿子生了嘛，百元店刚刚开了一个星期儿子就生了。儿子满月以后没有保姆。

Q: Were you able to chat much with the clients? I see that many locals like chatting with the boss when they are shopping at the bazar.

A: Yes. We had our first child by that time, a week after that we opened the bazar store. We didn't have a babysitter after he was a month old.

Q: 带过来是吗

A: 对儿子满月以后就带到店里面，然后客人看到孩子，他们都很喜欢孩子呀。大概带到七八个月以后，亲戚从中国出来才让他们带。

Q: So, did you bring him to the store?

A: Yes, we brought him to the store after he reached one month old. The clients liked him a lot. We brought him to the store until he grew to 7 or 8 months when other family members who came here from China.

Q: 那很辛苦啊

A: 没办法啊，那时候最辛苦的事是，我店在 paralelo，住是住在 via laietana 那一边那，天天带着孩子坐地铁，每天关门回到家都十点半了，再烧吃的。后来过了没多久就在我楼上住了家住家。我碰到的老外当中绝大部分都是很好的，就是说，比如说我开百元店，有时候他们会过来说“今天我不是来买东西的，我就是过来看孩子的”

Q: It was very hard.

A: I had no choice. The hardest thing was that my store is at Paralelo, but I lived at Via Laietana. I bring the kid in subway everyday that it was already half past ten when I arrive home. Then I still had to cook. Not long after that we started living upstairs of the store. Most laowais that I met are

very kind, for example, in my bazar shop, sometimes they may come saying “I don’t come to buy anything today but visit the kid”.

Q: 那最开始语言不是很好的时候怎么了解当地新闻呢?

A: 看新闻呗

Q: How did you consume the news when your Spanish was very poor?

A: By news.

Q: 看西班牙的新闻还是看?

A: 我基本上都是看电视新闻, 正好吃饭的时候看一下

Q: TV news or...?

A: Mainly TV news, while having meals.

Q: 这还是个例外, 因为很多人看电视新闻也不知道说的是什么, 就会回去看中文的新闻

A: 那时候有中文报纸的, 但是中文报纸一个星期一次, 都是事后才知道的。但是比如说那时候我老婆语言好一点, 我会问她发生什么事情。她也会解释。主要是通过电视和中文报纸来了解。

Q: That’s pretty a exception because many people don’t understand the content in TV news so that they will go back to check those news in Chinese.

A: There were Chinese newspaper back then, but only releases once a week which are not on time. But my wife’s Spanish is better, so I may ask her of what’s happening so that she’ll explain to me. I mainly used TV and Chinese newspaper for information.

Q: 之前已经问过了哈, 你觉得接触过的西班牙人都挺好相处的是吧, 尤其是通过孩子这件事情? 那还挺好的! 那除了语言问题, 虽然你们有亲戚, 但是也觉得这没有那么好, 那么想没想过家? 对男性来说这个问题比较奇怪 (笑)

A: 没想过回家。说实话我们青田人出来就是为了寻找一个新的生存 (环境)。现在苦, 是为了以后的甜嘛。所以那时候我们就是, 到现在也一样的, 我们找工啊, 如果是南方人

就好点，因为都是那么过来的。就是：你努力了，以后会更好。不像一些北方的，我们看他们就觉得像混日子的，把国内那一套带出来，看着就不习惯。

Q: As I already asked and you answered that most of the Spanish that you contacted are very easygoing, specially when talking about the kid, right? That's awesome! So, except the language problems, feeling that here isn't good enough as expected, even you have relatives here, did you have homesick? Though it's a weird question for male.

A: Not really. To be honest, we Qingtianese came here for a new living environment that the bitter life that we suffer is for a sweet future. We were like this back then, and we are like this now. While looking for a job, we southerners are better in those hard working jobs because we understand that we are fighting for a better future, unlike some northerners that they are almost spending the life like dawdle that I'm not really agreed with them.

Q: 我有同样的感受，我就是北方的，看他们觉得挺尴尬的（笑）

A: 现在好多了。因为只要是来了大概一年以后，他们大概就会明白了。主要是他们做事情不认真，这一点很重要。我们就是，既然做了，就尽量把事情做好，不做的话我就走，很干脆的。

Q: I have the same feeling. I'm from the north that sometimes I also feel awkward for them.

A: It's much better now. Because they may learn the lesson almost a year after their arrival. It's mainly that they are not careful enough doing their jobs, which is very important. We are like, as we are already working, we need to do our best. If not, I'd rather leave, without any doubt.

Q: 基本上家人都在这边是吧？

A: 我父母都在中国。

Q: Most of your family members are here, right?

A: My parents are in China.

Q: 互联网出现之前怎么跟他们联系？

A: 打电话嘛。

Q: How do you contact with them before the appearance of the internet?

A: Through phone calls.

Q: 只能打电话嘛

A: 是用每个星期的小费。

Q: Only through phone calls?

A: Using the tips of every week.

Q: 那真的好辛苦。

A: 后来出来一种 IP 卡，买个五欧元打个五分钟这样子。那时候手机都没有，去公共电话打的。

Q: That's very hard.

A: Later an IP card appeared which was 5 minutes for 5 euros. There wasn't even cell phones so that we made phone calls using public phones.

Q: 那互联网出现了以后觉不觉得变得方便了？我看你特别爱用微信嘛？平常视频或者发朋友圈什么的？

A: 我这个人性格好像有点淡泊吧。我就算跟我父母也很少交流，偶尔闲起来会打个电话过去。偶尔跟我妈微信聊一下。跟他们说闲聊没有的。我跟别人聊天呢，除非是有事情。闲聊好像很尴尬的，“尬聊嘛”，好像聊聊就聊不下去了！

Q: Was it easier after the appearance of the internet? I know that you are an active user of Wechat, that shares photos and videos in the Moments a lot.

A: I'm a bit indifferent. I barely communicate with my parents. I sometimes make phone calls, as well as chatting on Wechat, but never talked about useless things. While chatting with others, unless it's business, I feel embarrassed in random talks that I don't know how to continue.

Q: 那出现社交媒体以后，这些华人报纸也有网站什么的，你看新闻有没有更方便一些？

比如说当天出现的新闻，华人就已经也放在了网上。

A: 我们现在关注他们的公信号嘛，有一些热点的话他们就会很快的。比如说过一个小时，当天就出来了。但是这个华人，有一些是自媒体，比如说有一个叫华工网，它只是一些传闻，没有被证实就拿出来了。

Q: After the appearance of social media, as well as the websites of the Chinese newspaper, was it more convenient for you to consume news? For example, that news may be updates in the websites on the day that the news happened.

A: We subscribe the Chinese newspaper Wechat accounts. They are very quick at those hotlines. For example, they are as quick as uploading the news within one hour. But among them, some are self-hired media, such as the website Huagong (transtation: Chinese workers) that may share unverified rumors.

Q: 但是像欧华报啊侨声报啊联合时报啊，他们都是

A: 他们都是，宁可稍微慢一点，把事情搞明白再发。他们比较正规的。

Q: Like Ouhua Bao, Qiaosheng Bao and Lianhe Shibao (note: all are Chinese newspapers printed and released in Spain), they are all...

A: They are all like, verify the stuff even it takes time. They are quite formal.

Q: 除了微信还用什么？还用西方的社交媒体吗？

A: 我几乎不用。因为我的生活圈子就是我的朋友圈，就是中国人。但是有一些中国人是用的，比如说一些跟老外做生意的，有用的。有学校里面（工作的）那是会用的。我几乎不用。

Q: Except for Wechat, do you also use other western social media platforms?

A: I barely not, because my social group is the Chinese community. But there are some Chinese who use them, like those who are doing business with laowais, as well as those who work at schools. I almost don't use it.

Q: 那你玩摄影的这段时间，作品主要是在华人圈子里分享是吗？

A: 我还做出来一个五百那个（作品），传过几张以后就没再传过了。就是，摄影说实话没有想掰吧，也就是在朋友圈。现在也没那么想发了，不发了不发了。好像感觉有一点，

现在感觉水平不上不下的。发吧，别人觉得你在显摆。刚开始是因为不懂。发起来还想让别人指点一下缺点呀。现在基础都打实了嘛，别人除了点赞也没什么了。

Q: As a photograph enthusiastic, do you also share among the Chinese social group?

A: I also made a work of 500 of pictures. But I stopped sharing them after uploading several pictures. It's that, I don't have much expectation in the photographing so that I only shared in Moments. Now I don't want to share my works like the beginning. I feel that my skill is a bit stuck in the middle that people may think that I'm showing off if I share my works. I shared at the beginning because I didn't know much about photography at that time. I wished that people who are more professional could point out my shortboards. Now I'm better so people couldn't do other things than click the "like".

Q: 说明你在进步嘛

A: 只不过跟他们有一些观念不一样，就觉得无所谓了。

Q: Means that you are progressing.

A: Only some disagreements of ideas, but I don't care any more.

Q: 那回到新闻这上面。比如去年巴塞罗那恐怖袭击的事件，你是通过什么渠道知道的？

A: 中国人的那个。最开始是在微信群里面，然后是在朋友圈。大概也就是半个小时以内就知道了。

Q: Speaking back of the news, for example, how were you informed of the terrorist attack on La Rambla, 2017?

A: The Chinese sources. The first was chat groups in Wechat, then the Moments of Wechat. I knew it within in half an hour of the accident.

Q: 你接下来去西班牙媒体上核实过吗？

A: 没有。本来应该是的。因为我们没有关注过西班牙媒体的，我们现在看文字啊，很多都看不懂。比如看体育新闻，我都只看黑体字的，就是知道发生了什么就好了。不知道里面具体发生什么事情。

Q: Did you check the news back to the Spanish media?

A: No. I should have. We did not focus much on the Spanish media because we couldn't understand much of the text. When reading sports news, I only read the text in bold that is enough for me to know what happened without knowing the details.

Q: 那你平时除了看球赛，还会看报纸或者体育新闻吗？

A: 报纸不看。我是看电视新闻。因为电视新闻有解说，有视频，我们就可以猜出一个大概。看报纸的话就会……

Q: Except for the football matches, do you also read newspapers or the sports news?

A: I don't read newspapers. I mainly watch TV news because they have interpretation and videos that I could guess a rough.

Q: 那……这两年有一些，或者更早一点，12年 13年这个样子，有一些辱华的新闻，这种问题如果不愿意回答的话可以忽略。

A: 没事，可以。

Q: Then, like two years ago, or maybe earlier, in 2012 or 2013, there were some anti-China news. You could ignore such questions if you don't want to answer.

A: It's okay. I could answer it.

Q: 你有在这些新闻出现以后回去核实过吗？作为华人，你们有没有想过用什么方式来应对？

A: 前几年，我感觉很多人只是在朋友圈，一群键盘侠在那里谩骂。但是从去年开始吧，就说有一些侨领啊，组织一些人要么联系一下领事馆出面，游行示威也好。去年不是法国干嘛了，我们去领事馆示威……

Q: Did you check such news after the appearance? As an overseas Chinese, did you have any thoughts in how to deal with it?

A: Several years ago, I think that most people are only abusing in the Moments. Since last year, there were some Chinese leaders that may organize people or contact with the Embassy for manifestation. Last year there was something in France that we went to protest in front of the embassy.

Q: 我记得这个事情，是一个中国人在法国被杀了。前些天发生的事情，哎呀我突然忘了具体是什么了……

A: 就是 fondo 那个事情嘛。

Q: I remember that it's because of a Chinese who was killed in France. And the case that happened several years ago, oh I forgot about the details.

A: The case in Fondo.

Q: 我看见大家都特别关注，朋友圈大家都在分享。但是我觉得更像社会冲突，跟媒体那边……

A: 我现在感觉就是说，出现这样的事情，愤怒的人多，但是出面，比如说组织正式去抗议或者别的活动的人少。这个需要侨领去带领的。

Q: I see that people are all focusing on the case that they are sharing it on Moments. But personally I think that it's more a social conflict that the media is exaggerating…

A: I feel that, once similar things happen, there are more angry people than logical people who will organize a protest or other activities. We need the community leaders' orientations.

Q: 这次领事馆对这件事情也发声了，一边在安抚，一边也在解决这个问题。

A: 领事馆是官方的嘛，不过作为民间的话，应该有一些侨领去出面解决这个问题。不一定要游行示威什么的，但是要出面解决。像前年不是五台辱华的嘛，有个志愿者之家蔡朱群（不确定名字），这些人去抗议什么的，有些中国人说他们作秀。我特意发了个朋友圈，不管别人出发点是什么，但是最起码他们是在做这个事情。

Q: The embassy also made an announcement for this case which on the one side it's appeasing the community, on the other side it's solving the problem.

A: The embassy is the official part, thus, among the community, there should be some community leaders who solve this problem. The resolution doesn't have to be manifestations or protests, but it has to be dealt with our face. Such as the anti-Chinese news in channel 5 (Telecinco) the year before last year, there was a volunteer named Cai Zhuqun who led a protest. Some of the Chinese

said that they only wanted attention to whom I shared a Moment saying that at least they were announcing our voice no matter from which purpose they were doing such things.

Q: 他为这个群体在服务啊。

A: 有些人就说他们作秀啊。

Q: He's serving the whole community.

A: But some people would say that he was seeking for attention.

Q: 酸葡萄嘛

A: 感觉中国人还是，不是很团结。

Q: Sour grapes.

A: I feel that the Chinese we are not that united.

Q: 不过你觉不觉得这几年西班牙华人群体的地位是在提高？

A: 我感觉不是地位，第一是维权的心理有抬高，但是还没去做，现在只是思想方面有提高。还有就是我感觉不太好的，不管是这里也好，还是国内也好，我觉得心里有一种厌弃啊还是什么的。就是愤怒的人多，做事情的人少。

Q: Anyway, do you think that the social status of the Chinese community in Spain has improved in recent years?

A: I think that it's not social status. Firstly, our thoughts in rights protection have risen but not in the action. For now, it's just we have it mentally. Then there's another thing that I think is negative is that no matter it's here or in China, I feel a bit disappointed that there are more angry people than people who are doing things.

Q: 我看你有三个孩子，他们平时更爱用西班牙语还是中文？

A: 西班牙语。

Q: I see that you have three kids, do they prefer to use Spanish or Chinese?

A: Spanish.

Q: 我看他们平时去上（中文）语言学校是吧？

A: 去的。

Q: I see that they go to Chinese language school, right?

A: Yes.

Q: 他们平时看新闻吗？

A: 那他们平时看的是西班牙语新闻。他们也用西班牙的社交网站。

Q: Do they watch news?

A: They normally watch Spanish news, as well as Spanish social media websites.

Q: 那有没有试图通过自己看西班牙语新闻跟孩子沟通？建立话题？

A: 应该是没有吧。很少。说句实话，我们跟孩子也没什么时间在一起。跟孩子聊天嘛，没有特意去。可能吃饭的时候会聊一下，还是很少。

Q: Have you tried to read Spanish news to communicate with the children by building common topics?

A: I don't think so. Very little. To be honest, I don't have much time with the children. Chatting with the kids, not intentionally. Sometimes chat a bit during the meal, but not much.

Q: 孩子用社交媒体是吧？也用手机这些。那你在这方面有没有加以引导？

A: 没有。我们就是，我们自己也没有进入过西班牙的社交网络。我们的孩子最多就是看Youtube，其他的也不知道。两个儿子也有他们的WhatsApp，什么Instagram，Facebook他们也都有。但是我们没有关注他们。

Q: Do your children use social media, don't they? As well as mobile phones. Do you have any control or orientation for them?

A: No. We are like, we don't use the Spanish social media network. Our children, at top, watch Youtube, that I don't know others. The two sons use Whatsapp, Instagram, Facebook, but I don't follow them,

Q: 子女一般也不愿意让爹妈关注（笑）

A: 我朋友关注了他，二儿子，我平时问问他，他就说：你要干嘛。我也没有特意去干嘛，我基本上也都不用（社交媒体）。

Q: Children don't want parents to focus on that (laugh).

A: I have a friend that follows my second son. I sometimes ask him but he'd say "What do you want to do?" I didn't intentionally want to do such things, because I barely use the social media.

Q: 我在这个年龄也是这样的。我的问题基本上就是这些了，那么谢谢你参加我的这次采访！

Q: I was the same at that age. That's all for my questions, thank you for receiving my interview!

7.2.5 Interview with Zhou Yongyue, Chinese and English version, 2018.03.16

Zhou Yongyue, female, 40 years old, from Qingtian, who came to Spain with her parents in 1993 when she was in junior school. She's owner of a restaurant in Cerdanyola del Valles, as well as president of a Chinese language school in Sabadell. The interview was realized on the 16th of March 2018 in her restaurant Anec de Pekin, Cerdanyola del Valles.

Q: 您来这儿多久了？

A: 我呀，我来这儿 25 年了。12 岁 13 岁的时候过来的。

Q: How long have you been here?

A: I've been here for 25 years. I came here when I was 12 or 13.

Q: 那刚来的时候，我猜想肯定会有文化上，语言上的差异导致你不适应，就是有什么印象特别深刻的情况？

A: 刚开始的话，会多少有一点，因为完全一个新的环境，然后语言不通，但是非常快的就适应了。因为我一出来也是读老外学校，然后学校会有老师专门安排教你一些西班牙语，他不会让你直接会其他孩子。。。普通的孩子，就是体育啊，音乐啊这些都是一起上，但是到老外的语文课的时候，他会另外安排老师一对一教你语言，然后孩子们也学得挺快的。然后那时候移民很少的，二十五年前，而且那时我是在乡下，在我那个地方，我们一家人算是唯一的中国人。然后可能多少有点不习惯，就是老外他也不习惯那些外国人，所以他

会觉得有一点那个，不算是种族歧视吧，他会觉得非常新鲜，经常会盯着你看啊，围着你啊，问你很多问题啊，然后，对，但我觉得可能跟他们的文化素养有关系，他们可能不是恶意的，就像开玩笑一样但你多少会觉得心里有点不舒服。但是非常快的适应了。

Q: Then, I guess that you've had inadaptation due to cultural and linguistic differences. Did you have any memorable experience about it?

A: A bit at the beginning, because it was a brand-new environment. Thus, there was a language barrier, though I got used to it very soon. As I went to the Laowai (foreign, which is local in this term) school directly after I arrived, the school had arranged teacher for Spanish language training that they wouldn't insert me into classes with other children roughly, except for physical education and music classes. But when in literature classes, they would have me with a teacher who teaches me the language face to face, which I learned very rapidly. Also, there were very few immigrants at that time- 25 years ago-, plus that I was in countryside, where me and my family were the only Chinese in the town, that I felt a bit inadaptation when the laowai (foreigners, which is local in this term) they are not adapting to the foreigners neither. They are a bit...not racist, but curious, so that they may stare at me, be by my side asking me a lot of questions. I think that this is related to their literacy level, so that I don't consider that they are not malicious. Though I felt a bit unhappy towards their jokes, but I adapted to the life here immediately.

Q: 那就是在巴塞附近的。。

A: 就这儿，Barberá。对，也不算是太小太偏的乡下城市吧，就是一个中型城市，交通很方便，离 Sabadell 和巴塞也很近。郊区，不算乡下。

Q: So it's near Barcelona..

A: Yes, next here, in Barberá. Not a very small nor remote town, at least it counts as a middle-sized city with convenient transportation to Sabadell and Barcelona. It's more a satellite city than countryside.

Q: 不算乡下，但就是华人少，基本没有。

A: 我那时候，华人很少，现在也很多。

Q: Yep, not countryside, but barely Chinese.

A: Back that time there were few Chinese but now there are a lot.

Q: 现在哪儿都多。

Q2: 25 年前基本就是西班牙的华人刚刚开始（移民）。

A: 对，刚开始，我是 93 年出来的，那时候刚刚有，八几年吧，九十年代初八十年代末那个时候，移民是第一批吧。

Q1: Now they are a lot everywhere.

Q2: It was the beginning of the Chinese immigration wave in Spain back in 25 years.

A: Yes, the beginning. I came here in 1993, when the wave only began for several years since the 80s, well the late 80s and early 90s. More or less the first immigrants in Spain.

Q: 那包括在文化上，在语言上没有特别大的问题，适应以后，那在文化上，比如说一些他们在这边的一些文化习惯啊，这一方面有没有印象特别深刻的，就是刚来的时候觉得很冲突，有没有不习惯？小孩子其实还好吧？

A: 对，小孩子其实还好。因为西班牙人的性格很奔放热情，不像北欧的人，就是比较拘谨更有距离感，（西班牙人）跟我们中国人也是挺快就熟悉起来。可能小的一些生活习惯就是比如说他们说话不是也挺大声的吗，这跟咱们中国人差不多，可能北欧那边说话比较小声，然后（西班牙人）也喜欢开玩笑，然后可能就是在路上走过，看到你漂亮可能就会 guapa（美女）这样说，你可能会觉得不习惯，这个在咱们中国可能没有，就是他也不是有恶意的，就是觉得咱们中国小孩挺好看的，没有见过，然后就是像打喷嚏嘛，我们是一般，觉得打喷嚏那个没有关系，就是直接打，老外会把它忍住，憋回去，然后一些，像在咱们中国吐痰，可能并不是非常，我那个年代，大家也是随地吐痰，也不觉得是个坏习惯，然后在这儿老外是非常反感的，他会觉得这是一个没有教养的行为，还有的话，相反的，老外在擤鼻涕的时候会发出很大声音，这好像咱们觉得擤鼻涕是非常恶心的，就是他们（西班牙人）吃饭喝咖啡的时候都会擤鼻涕，很大声，但是咱们中国人反而不一样，擤鼻涕一般会上卫生间，尽量不发出声音。

Q: After the adaptation, especially the linguistic adaptation, did you feel any cultural conflicts due to the habits or anything else? Any impressive memories? Was it easier for a kid?

A: Yes, it was easier for a kid to adapt the environment. As the Spaniards are very enthusiastic and hospitable, unlike the northern Europeans who are much more serious and distanced, they got well

with us very quickly. Maybe some other habits, for example, the Spaniards talk very loudly, as well as Chinese, unlike the northerners that are pretty quiet. They also make a lot of jokes, and also call you “guapa” when you pass by on the street, which is almost impossible in China that I was not adapted to it, but I knew that they were not malicious intentionally that they did really think that we Chinese kids are pretty and unknown. Another example is that when we sneeze, we'd think it's normal so we did it without considerations, while the Laowai (foreigners) may handle it. Or spitting. When I came here, in that time, people in China didn't think that was a bad habit so that spitting on the floor was very common which the Laowai (foreigners) feel very uncomfortable about it that it was uneducated behavior. On the contrary, Laowai (foreigners) make a lot of noise while snotty, which we think that's very disgusting. They would do it whether eating or drinking coffee, very loudly, which we are very different that we only do that in the toilet or barely make any noise.

Q: 这个细节我没有注意过。

A: 对对，这个老外打喷嚏可能会（注意），但擤鼻涕反而是没有关系的。可能就这些吧。穿着打扮也没有特别不一样。然后老外还算挺热情的，他对移民反正还挺好的我觉得，没有说把你孤立起来，然后让你觉得很有距离感，他会尽量把你拉到那个圈子里，同学啊，会请你到他家去，让你赶快融入。还是挺热情的，真的。我觉得西班牙人还是挺可爱的。没有感到特别不适应，特别是在我那个年纪，12, 3岁，初中刚读了一两年嘛，如果是再年龄偏小一点的，更快，更好能融入，我觉得。我那已经是有点青春期，有点大了，年纪小的更容易适应。

Q: I haven't noticed that detail before.

A: Yes, they may be very careful of sneezing but not that much in snotty. That's mostly all of it. Nothing different in dressing. The Laowais (foreigners) are very enthusiastic and kind to immigrants, which is to say, that they didn't isolate me or let me feel distanced. They would try their best to bring me into their environment through inviting me to their home for me to integrate faster. I think that the Spaniards are quite cute. I didn't feel much inconvenience, especially when I only had 12 or 13 years old, at first or second grade of junior school. It would be easier for kids younger than that age, I think. I was already a teenager, a bit old for the adaptation. Younger kids are always better in adapting to the new world.

Q: 那就是你刚来的时候，（年龄）还小，但假如你试图了解一下当地社会的新闻啊，这个是通过什么渠道了解的。

A: 就是看电视呗。因为那时候没有卫星台，手机和通讯没有这么发达，没有说可以一手一台手机可以上网查新闻，那你要想要了解，不管是国内的还是国外的新闻，可能就是当地的电视台，而且按照我那个年纪，电台也很少。

Q: When you came here, in an early age, if you wanted to get informed of the local news, what sources would you choose?

A: Television. There were no satellite channels, neither developed mobile devices, not even a cell phone that could surf online for news. No matter home or abroad news, if wished to get informed, I only had local television channels at that time. By my age, there were not many radio channels either.

Q: 那么看电视的话，就是他这边一些公共频道。

A: 对，TV3。

Q: In terms of television, so, the public channels?

A: Yes, TV3.

Q: 那，如果你看新闻的话。。。

A: 啊我忘了说了，就是 TV3，我刚来的时候对加泰罗尼亚语还没有那么严格，那时候我过来是 25 年前，现在慢慢地加泰语地位一步步上升，但我到高考的时候，就加泰罗尼亚语他是高考的一个科目，但我在上学的时候，除了西班牙语（castellano）是讲那个的，其他的化学物理啊老师也是可以讲西班牙语的，老师会问你是（需要）西班牙语还是 catala。但是像现在我家孩子上学的话，他是除了 castellano 那堂课是 castellano，其他科目是必须要用 catala 的。在我那个年纪还没有管制的那么严的，因为他这好像是跟政治有关嘛，慢慢地一步一步加泰的独立意识（渐渐强化了），还有自主权，教育方面的权限就更大了。我那时候好像没有，基本上在学校我们都是西班牙语交流跟同学，但现在的孩子在学校是必须要求你讲加泰语，而且新移民来的话，他可能不会先教你 castellano，他说你在街道上，在那个平时生活上就可以学到 castellano，他一来就让你先学 catalan。因为我也有一

些投资移民过来的老师嘛，他那些孩子一来的话，学校就是要教他 catalan。Castellano 的话没关系，他说孩子慢慢在街上听啊，在 castellano 课上都能学到。所以先教 catalan。

Q: Then, if you watch news...

A: Oh I forgot to mention one thing about TV3. When I came here, there wasn't a very strict control of Catalan, 25 years ago. Afterwards, when I took the national university entry exam, Catalan became one of the tests. But when I was in school, except for the castellano class, physical and chemical teachers also asked us if we preferred Castilian or Catalan, which have changed when my kid went to school that all the classes are taught in Catalan except for Castilian. The control wasn't that strict at my early age, but it then became more political which strengthened the independentism, as well as the education. It barely existed at my time, when most people communicate in Castilian, while nowadays it's obligatory to speak in Catalan. Also, for example, the new arrived immigrants are not taught Castilian after the arrival but the Catalan. They think that Castilian could be learned on the street or in daily life. As I also have teachers in my school who are recent immigrants, they told me that the kids are taught Catalan at school where they think that Castilian is not necessary there, because it's enough to learn it on the street step by step or in the Castilian classes. So they taught Catalan first.

Q: 那这个的确是跟政治挂钩太严重了。那比如说当时了解新闻的话是通过电视，就是西班牙这边的电视台，那我猜想肯定是只能看到这边当地的一些新闻，那如果想了解国内发生的一些事情怎么办？

A: 就是侨报呗。华侨报纸。纸质的那种。因为那时候华侨报纸还是挺新的，一般家长去货行，也不是在普通的地方就买得到，只有在中国货行能买到。中国货行那时候只有在巴塞市中心有。然后就家里开餐馆的，需要去进货了，然后就必定会带报纸回来，然后每个人就轮着看，你看完了其他员工看这样子。那时候手机的功能只限于打电话，那时候 4g, wifi 什么的还没有那么全面。

Q: It's more related to politics recently. As you mentioned, when needed to consume news, you preferred television, well, the Spanish television channels, which only appeared local news. What would you do when needed to be informed of the Chinese news?

A: The Overseas Chinese newspaper, in paper format. The overseas Chinese newspaper was a very refreshing stuff during that time, that the parents would bring it home after going to the merchants' which couldn't be bought easily. It was only available at the merchants' in the Barcelona center. As my parents own a restaurant, they always went to the merchants' to purchase goods that they would bring it back every time. And we all took turns to read it that we passed it to other workers after finished reading. Mobile phones were only used to make phone calls, when neither 4G nor Wifi were not popularized yet.

Q2: 那时候侨报也是一周一次。

A: 对，那时候就是一星期一次，那时候侨报生意还挺好的，现在听说。。。然后那时候是花钱买的，就是一块两块，。到现在侨报看的人少了，基本上就是免费的，就是放在那儿让你拿，因为那时候不一样，现在好多侨报也办不下去了，只有大的一两家。那时候媒体好像还多一点，三四家，有马德里的，巴塞当地的。现在很少，因为几乎没人（看侨报），他要掌握了解新闻都是上网。然后可能，也看华裔在这边的融入程度吧，刚来没几年语言不是很好，可能对这边西班牙国家的新闻世界也不是太关心，拿着手机他就看国内新闻。也不翻，从来也不翻，也没有听，也不看老外电视因为他说看不懂，就是看国内新闻的手机。然后在这边多年了，语言有一定基础了，会翻翻，因为手机上面也有电子版的，那些老外的那个 Vanguardia, Periódico 都有，我们会下载过来就看一下，有时候周末去买份报纸。

Q2: The overseas Chinese newspaper was once a week.

A: Yes, once a week. The overseas Chinese newspaper sold very well at that time, I heard that nowadays... Well, we had to buy it back then, more or less, one or two euros. Now less people read it so it spread for free. The merchants just put them somewhere so that everyone could collect it, which was totally different from the early time. Now it's the hard time for them that only one or two bigger press have survived. There were more press back then, three or four, that were both from Madrid and Barcelona. People barely read newspapers nowadays as they prefer internet. Also, depends on the integration level of the overseas Chinese here. Maybe, in the first few years of their lives in Spain, due to the poor language, they barely concerned about the Spanish news because they couldn't understand, so that they only read Chinese news even in mobile phones. They don't,

and never read newspapers, nor listen to the radio, nor the Laowai television, saying that they understood nothing. After a few years living here, with the language skills improved, they may consume a bit, for example, the digital newspaper, such as La Vanguardia, El Periódico. We may read it from time to time, or sometimes buy a newspaper in the weekend.

Q: 那你这边比如说你对新闻的那个接触有没有侧重点，更侧重了解西班牙这边的新闻多一点，还是更侧重国内的新闻多一点？

A: 西班牙，因为我们是在这 20 多年，孩子也都生活在这边，然后我们的事业在这边，必须要先了解一下那个经济啊社会动态呀什么。像我个人情况啊，其他人我不知道。

Q: Do you have any preferetions when consuming the news? Local Spanish news or home Chinese news?

A: Spanish news. After living here for over 20 years, with our children and our business settled, it's necessary to be informed of the economy and social movements. It's only my personal opinion. I don't know about others.

Q: 然后就是在刚来的时候有没有特别想家呀？

A: 就是刚来还好，因为我们清田华裔大部分的情况都是一代祖辈出来带下一代，就基本上我父母在这边了，那在国内都是都是远房亲戚的。不像是我们那个华侨，第一代他可能是出来打拼，然后孩子跟父母都在国内，就是他们出来就特别想家，但是我们那时候懵懵懂懂的，觉得父母在哪就在哪，反正就那个在国内就是远方去那些表兄啊堂叔什么的，就也不会特别想家。

Q: Did you miss home when you arrived here?

A: Not much. We Qingtianese, mostly, while emigrating, both the antecedents and the descendants come together, my parents were already here when I came. The others that were still in my hometown are all far relatives. Unlike some Overseas Chinese, who came here but left their children with their parents in the hometown to fight for a life in such a far distance who may miss home a lot after their arrival. I was too young when I wasn't aware of much feeling so wherever my parents were, where my family was. Those who were left in China were cousins or uncles, so that I didn't have much homesick.

Q: 那再比如说肯定网络出现以后，互联网出现以后就是更方便你了解国内的一些事情，感觉就是跟国内还有点联系，那在互联网之前就基本上通过侨报？

A: 对，然后就是电话，打电话，我当时没怎么打电话，但是我父母的话，因为我爷爷奶奶在国内，他会打电话，然后会聊一聊那个我们那个乡镇家乡的一些事情啊什么的。

Q: Then, for example, after the appearance of internet, was it more convenient for you searching of the hometown news and events as well as contacting with people in home country, but before that, was it through Overseas Chinese newspapers?

A: Yes. Also making phone calls. I didn't call much, but my parents did because my grandparents were in the hometown to whom they made frequent phone calls. They would talk about the new stuffs happened in our hometown.

Q: 刚才也提到了各种就是社交媒体呀网络媒体啊都出现了，然后就也便利了。对新闻和对时事的一些了解，那现在以你个人的情况来说，你在了解新闻的时候，是还是跟通过电视这个渠道更多一些，还是已经就是逐步转移到网络？

A: 网络更多，因为我自己就个人的工作时间跟生活的那个时间安排的话，真的能够闲下心来看电视的时间非常少，可能就是碎片型的那个搜索，就是你好像是在那个买东西排队的时候手机掏出来一看，翻一下新闻，然后在看医院，等医生那段时间，就碎片性，不是说一下子能够让你坐在家里看一两个小时的电视或者翻一下那个报纸，没有，都是碎片型的那个的翻阅，在车上十分钟，啊等孩子放学了十分钟就翻一下，再翻一下。对。比较忙，白天的话。

Q: As you mentioned that the convenience after the appearance of the social media and online media, personally, including your sources of news and other events, do you still prefer television or have you moved your sight to the internet?

A: More on the internet. Personally, my work and life schedule doesn't allow me to spare time watching TV, so that I'd only squeeze fragmented time such as making lines in the supermarket or waiting for the doctor at the hospital. Fragmented time, mostly, because I don't have time spending one or two hours to watch TV or read newspapers. Or maybe 10 minutes on the car, or 10 minutes waiting to pickup my kids. I'm pretty busy during the day.

Q: 那我觉得其实像这种碎片式就是及时，就是你有空的时候看一眼其实更方便。

A: 对，你能接触到一些其实那个信息的更新，就是那个信息的更新很快，可能有些老的新闻你还没来及看他已经淘汰新的新闻又出来了。

Q: Then I think that the fragmented time are easier for realtime news that it's very convenient whenever you have time.

A: Yes, you can follow the update of the information which changes very quickly. Sometimes you'll miss the old news before reading the latest news.

Q: 对，嗯我这边有具体的例子想问一下，当时巴塞罗那恐袭的时候，就是这个你是通过什么渠道了解到的？

A: 电视，然后手机也有，因为，那个我们下载的那个是 La Vanguardia 的电子版的，他会自动推送，对，就重大新闻他就推送，然后当时我正好在餐馆上班，电视马上就出来了，就正好如果那天不上班就没有看到电视上，可能就是通过手机。对，非常的及时，一般还算是，这边的大小事件都能了解到。

Q: Now I'd ask about several specific examples. How were you informed of the terrorist attack on Rambla, Barcelona, in 2017?

A: Television, and mobile phones. I have downloaded the digital newspaper La Vanguardia which has message notifications. I was working at the restaurant when I saw the news on TV. If not, I may got informed through mobile phones. It's realtime and covers everything.

Q: 还有一个是跟华人社区有关的一个新闻，就是当时马德里有一个很大的华人游行，是去年。

Q2: 去年，就是有几个摩洛哥的一伙儿贼，在他们想抢这个华人的商行，然后他们就开车进去，把老板的孩子撞死了，在马德里的 plaza españa 有过一个游行，就您关心过这个事件吗？

A: 嗯有。除了那个老外报纸没有大篇幅的报道这件事情，主要是也是通过我们的手机上面那些软件媒体，像多瑙新闻，然后一些那个朋友圈里面有一些公众账号的一些他们推送，然后也就是咱们华裔之间那些朋友转发那些华文报纸的一些推文，他会转发了，然后了解

到，但是这个也是华人记者以他的眼光来看，我们不知道老外是怎样的那个态度去报道这件事情的，我们华裔的肯定他那个报道的眼光还是站在咱们自己（立场）。所以嗯我们并不在当时的话，可能也不能了解事情的全部的真实情况。后面的后续好像就没有了，也不知道那个到底是怎么判的，然后得到赔偿了没有，后面就没声音了。没有。老外好像就根本就没有继续追踪这件事情了，当时就是听说就是老外嘛也是社区的一些老外也会参加一些游行。

Q2:后来华文报纸也没有再报道。

Q: Another question is about the manifestation organized by the Chinese community in Madrid last year.

Q2: Last year, that a group of Moroccan thieves drove into a Chinese store by car that crashed the owner's child to death. After that, there was a manifestation on Plaza España. Did you follow this event?

A: Yes. Except for the lack of reports in the laowai newspapers, we mainly followed the news through the App notifications, like Duonao news, and also some articles of the official accounts in Moments of Wechat. Or other overseas Chinese friends may retweet some of the articles. After all, that's from the point view of the Chinese journalists, standing by our side in these reports, while we don't know how the laowai journalists may report it. Furthermore, we were not there when the case occurred so that we would never know the reality of it. Seems that there were no further developments of the case that how was it sentenced or if they have received compensations. There were no following reports. No. The laowais have not followed the case anymore. I heard that, some laowai also participated some manifestations.

Q: �恩说到这个新闻的真实性，包括立场，态度一类，比如说在社交媒体上看到一个新闻以后，有没有感觉需要回到更加权威的网站上，比如说西班牙这边的报道，有没有这种意识？

A: 对，会有的，就想看看老外是怎么报道这件事情的，对，当然他那个我觉得不知道是语言问题，还是因为有时候他那个老外那个报道的版本跟咱们那个华人在新闻上的，就还是有很大的差别，我不知道是老外是怎样通过了解这种事情，还是去采访过当事人，或者

是因为语言问题啊就导致了一些报道扭曲，所以（就觉得）唉这个老外怎么这么报道，怎么跟咱们华人媒体报道的事情完全不一样。

Q: Well, when it comes to the authenticity of the news, including positions, attitudes, are you aware of doublechecking the news back to the sources with more authorities while seeing news on the social media? Are you conscious of it?

A: Yes, I would. Depends on how the laowais report it, yes, of course, I don't know if it's due to the language barrier that sometimes the version reported by the laowais and the overseas Chinese are found with huge difference. I don't know how the laowai journalists get close to the case, whether they interviewed the interested parties or not, or maybe there was a twist of information due to the language problems, which confused me why that the report was so different from ours.

Q: 就还是有一点出入。

A: 对，就是对咱们华裔方面新闻是有出入的，对基本上国家那些重大事件（还是出入不大），对，因为好像是西班牙新闻是通过一些法国跟美国一些大的新闻媒体，转发人家的新闻。但是就是我们华人社区在西班牙发生一些事情，老外报道他可能不太一样。

Q: So there was a discrepancy.

A: Yes, there was a discrepancy while reporting Chinese immigrant news, but not in the big national events. I guess that it's because that the Spanish news are forwarding news from the French or American media. But in terms of the Chinese community in Spain, the laowai reports may be different.

Q2: �恩说到这个问题的话，就是前两年像这些电视台啊的啊等等，比如说 Antena3，对华人有一些不是很友好的报道，您有印象吗？

A: 嗯有。

Q2: Speaking of this question, like the negative reports towards Chinese immigrants in the television channels such as Antena 3, have you noticed them?

A: Yes.

Q2: 然后这个事情您当时关注过吗？

A: 不是太关注。

Q2: Did you concern about them?

A: Not really.

Q2: 就是但是当时您看到过这些新闻吗？

A: 有，当然看到，因为好像他当时是，比如说很多年，可能十几年前当时 Antena3 报导说咱们中国人为什么都没有老人啊，然后为什么中国人好像都是餐馆用的，卖的那个猪肉牛肉怎么怎么都那么便宜啊，他说是华人是抓附近的一些猫狗，流浪猫狗来做菜，然后也说是那个中国老人（没有是因为）可能是（中国人）吃人肉什么的，就特别多，但是那时候咱们华人势力没有那么强大，没有举行过很大的示威啊抗议啊，可能就是领事馆，一些侨领去跟领事馆反映一下，领事馆就口头上那个警告一下，但是就是没有得到道歉，也没有得到那个媒体上的更正。

Q2: Did you read about these news?

A: Yes, I did. Because it was like, many years ago, maybe more than ten years ago, that Antena 3 reported that the reason why there are few elders among the Chinese, and also the beef and pork sold in the Chinese restaurants which are very cheap, is that the Chinese catch stray cats and dogs for dishes. And the elders, (the reason why people don't see them) is that (the Chinese) eat human meat, among other reports. Back then the Chinese community was quite small and weak that there was no manifestations or protests when the only voice was the consulate. Some Chinese community leaders went to inform the consulate so that the consulate could warn the media orally. But there was never apologies, nor corrections from the media.

Q: 最后也就不了了之了。

A: 对，但是我发现啊，当时跟那个当地的一些我们客人老外聊了一下，他们也并不是完全相信那些新闻上的报道，我觉得老外还是还是挺好的，比如说听到这些，马上就过来跟你说，他会也会觉得挺无奈的，因为他们有些，人就是邻居，看你们中国人兢兢业业每天365天都在上班，也没有度假，连孩子十几岁就餐馆帮忙，他觉得不太可能。对，他说你们中国人怎么赚那么多钱，都是开着豪车，但是又天天上班的，那对啊，就是你看咱们中

国人多勤快多努力，你们在度假的时候我们没有度假对吧？而且我们把钱是花在那个可能物质方面更多，老外追求的精神方面更多他会那个钱存下去一家人度假，我们中国人就觉得那个脸面会比较重要，会先投资房子，然后再买个好车，会这样子。但是一般大部分那个老外还是挺好的，不会以讹传讹这样子的，也有年纪大的人会这样，但是大部分年轻人啊都还是挺理解的。然后你说的那个辱华事件吧，就也不会是太关注，因为我是在这边长大，看到很多这样（内容），上次不是有一个小品丑化中国人，好像是说一个中国人的跑堂怎么样，就是开玩笑，他不是一个新闻，它是一个节目，电视节目。

Q: So it didn't resolve.

A: Never. And I found that, through the chats with my laowai clients, they didn't totally believed the news reports which I found it very kind. After hearing that, they would come to tell me immediately that they feel frustrated hearing such news because they were our neighbours who know very well of how we work 365 days per year without holidays that even the children came to the restaurants to help their parents' work at teenage. So that they thought that the reports were impossible. They would argue that the Chinese own luxury cars after earning much by working hard. It's true that they saw us fighting for the life, working while they were on vacations. Indeed, we spent more money on the material consumption, while they prefer spiritual consumption such as saving money for a family vacation. We Chinese think that the "face" is very important by investing a house, then a car. But anyway, most laowais are very kind who won't spread rumors. Well, some of the elders may, but the young people are fair enough towards such sayings. Speaking of the anti-Chinese case, I didn't care much because I grew up here seeing similar contents. There was a program showing a negative scene of a Chinese waiter, which was only a joke. It was not a piece of news, but a program, a television program.

Q: 是综艺节目吗？

A: 是综艺节目一样的，然后当时我们觉得也是，并没有觉得特别去在意，因为他们对他们自己的国家领导人啊，甚至随便什么人都可以乱开玩笑，随便丑化，把他配音啊怎么样。因为那个很多老外并不是说就是被这个资讯的媒体思想的带着走，时候他会有自己的判断，独立思考的能力，并不是说就被洗脑，觉得看了以后真的觉得中国人就是那样的，也不会，

很多老外就哈哈一笑笑完了也就完了，没事了。所以当时还搞的挺大，好像领事馆啊什么一些人，还写封信给那个电视台说要什么打算告他，但后来就不了了之了。

Q: Was it an entertainment program?

A: Sort of. We were like, not caring too much. They could even make jokes. shoot negative scenarios, or make dubs of their own politics, or whoever. The laowais would be led by their media opinions because that they had their own judgements and ability of independent thinking. They wouldn't be brainwashed easily that the Chinese are like what's shown on the tv. They may just laugh and pass the page. The case brought much attention at that time when even the consulate wrote letters to the TV station warning to sue them. But then it's gone.

Q2: 对，那你认为这件事就是这种反应是出于中国人自己太敏感了，还是就是他们本身不太关心就是西班牙媒体嘲讽的这种意味？因为我觉得他们这边对于就是各种形象这种嘲讽是一个普遍的现象。

A: 对，就是文化差异，咱们中国人好像是在文化跟习惯上面这方面好像是不太允许的，然后我们从小受到的教育都是必须得爱国，然后以自己是中国人而自豪啊，就是特别的国家主义。但是在老外这边，是没有那种特别 *patriótico* 的，很多老外是没有的，就像（作为）西班牙人，必须要怎么样，也没有，他就是多元化，多文化。

Q: Yes. The reason of the Chinese immigrants' reaction of this case is that they are too sensitive, maybe because that they don't understand the sarcasm of the Spanish media. But personally I think that it's a popular phenomenon here.

A: Yes. It's due to the cultural difference. We Chinese, traditionally don't allow such things in our culture as we were taught to be patriotic that we should be proud being Chinese which is very nationalism. But among laowai, they don't have much patriotic culture, at least not among most, that it's obligatory to be like that as Spaniards. They encourage diversities.

Q: 那包括就是之前提到就是前一段时间，前几年出现这种比如说辱华的一些新闻的时候，当时那个华人群体势力还没有那么强大，影响力也不大，你觉得就是这些年来华人的地位有所提高吗？在西班牙有没有这种印象？或者你觉得这个华人的地位有没有变化？

A: 在西班牙华人的地位啊有没有提高啊？我觉得应该有，但并不是说咱们中国强大了，然后觉得咱们自己特别长脸了，老外他主要对中国的印象可能是在当地生活的华人，并不是说你中国强大了，就对你特别刮目相看，我是第二代华侨，我的孩子第三代，他们现在在学校里面就完全不会受到那个歧视，然后老外呢有些很多就是也是看着他们长大的，然后也交到当地的朋友，融入到了这个社会了，他们的生活习性啊甚至他们的那个文化思想观念都非常西化，我觉得应该是这样吧。他们不会觉得中国人是那种格格不入的，好像来这边就是赚钱的，嗯跟这个有关吧，就是那个下一代的华侨已经长大了，已经成人了，像我们那些在这边一定的那个老外朋友了，当然跟我父母刚出来那时候他们那个圈子是完全不一样的，并不是说咱们国家多强大了，然后国内游客来多少每天得花多少钱了，给他带来多少（利益），这个西班牙完全不关心，并不是觉得你中国人那么有钱，每次旅客来花那么多钱，不会觉得对你中国人刮目相看，对你态度改变可能还是在日常生活当中的接触。对，感觉到你勤勤恳恳上班的人，然后你在这边那么多年语言没有障碍，跟他可以交流，不像老一代华侨，他觉得你在这生活十几年，但是你就会说餐馆的一些东西，就是像我们父辈，因为那时候必须要赚钱，天天上班，跟老外接触比较少，像我们的话，我们有同学，有邻居，都会有来往，然后我们的孩子，学校的家长都会来，这跟我们父辈那一代不一样。

Q: Well, speaking of a while ago, a few years ago, such as some of the news of insulting China, when the Chinese community is not so powerful, the influence is not great. Do you think that is the status of the Chinese over the years has improved through these years? Is there such an impression in Spain? Or do you personally think that there has been a change in the status of this Chinese?

A: Has the social status of the Chinese community improved? Personally, I think so. It's not because that China is becoming greater so that our social status has improved, because the laowais' impression of the Chinese is based on the Chinese who are live around. Their impression does not change because of the development of the home country. For example, I'm the second-generation immigrant, so that my children count as the third generation who would never feel the discrimination in the school because the laowais watched them growing. They have made friends with the locals and integrated to the host society. They are mentally westernized, I think. Now the

laowais don't think that the Chinese are not adapting to the life here because we only wish to make fortune. Thus, the second generation have grown up, like us, that we have local friends here, unlike our parents who were more isolated to the host society with a different social mass. It's not because that the home country is greater. Also, the Chinese tourists don't make them change their minds neither. The money that the tourists spend, or the economic benefit that they bring do not count as the impression because the laowais don't care about it. They only change their minds through the daily contacts. They notice that we don't have language barriers that can communicate with them, unlike our parents, who only knew stuffs of the restaurants. We, the second generation, have classmates, neighbors who are our contacts, as well as our children, so it's very different from our parents.

Q: 还是不一样，那肯定就是您的孩子肯定就是也是更不一样了，

A: 对，更不一样了，而且现在随着侨二代侨三代，他不光光是在那个餐饮或者是服装厂或者百元店这些行业，很多孩子大学毕业他可能去当医生，当律师，这方面是真正的，就是老外觉得你生活是融入到这个社会了，比如说你中国人就是开百元店和餐馆，跟他们就是不一样，（现在）没有，他可能会在其他行业里面能看到中国人的面孔了。所以以前我觉得可能就是这个有语言障碍的人，像那些南美人或者摩洛哥人，他们来的话，他们语言障碍（不大），很快能克服，就融入到他们，我们的父辈可能就是除了餐馆或者自己工作上需要的那些语言能够沟通的话，可能生活方面，他自己去看医生，他都讲不懂，或是去律师楼办个事情也讲不通。所以老外就会觉得那你来这十几年了，怎么都没有考虑过要融入我们，要多学一点那，就是因为父辈也没有那个心思，兴趣和时间，他就想，餐馆能说的懂，就完了，就不会花很多心思去学习啊，去关注这个国家社会一些问题，然后现在华裔也入了国籍，他也有投票权，老外看到现在也有华裔是西班牙国籍的，之前的话是非常的少。

Q: That's pretty different, and even more different for your children.

A: Yes, even more different. Along the growth of the second and third generation, we don't only choose the profession such as restaurants or textile or bazar shops any more, but also many kids would choose to be doctors and lawyers, which the laowai may think that we really integrated to the society. For example, the stereotype was that the Chinese only open bazar shops or restaurants

which are different from them. It's not like this nowadays that they see Chinese faces in all professions. Like those Southern Americans or Moroccans who don't have language barrier had less language barrier so that they could adapt to the local life very quickly. But my parents' generation only could communicate relating to their work. They couldn't communicate with the doctors nor the lawyers by themselves. So some laowais may be thoughtful that after living here for over ten years which they consider that we don't want to integrate. It's because that my parents' generation don't have that wish, neither the interest nor time for that. That think that being able to communicate inside the restaurant is enough so they wouldn't learn much language, not even speaking of caring about the news or problems of the host society. They may changed the nationality, with vote rights, that some laowais also noticed that, which barely existed before.

Q: 嗯，因为我之前带过校长的孩子（课），就是奥博，我觉得他们感觉会更像西班牙小孩一点，他们在家什么的也是讲？

A: 就是讲西班牙语，因为他们从来没有去过中国，也没在中国生活过，他们觉得认可中国人身份仅仅（因为）是他的父母是中国人，他对这个中国文化没有特别了解，但是像很多我们华裔的孩子里面有一些是在国内读过小学，或者在国内住过一段时间，他的思想观念又不一样，他可能会在两个文化之间找到平衡，会学到两个文化中好的地方，我觉得非常聪明，他觉得哪个方面，哪个文化对他有利，他会把两个文化的精华给混合。

Q: Yes. I also taught Aobo, son of the interviewee, the president of the Chinese school. I think that he is more like a Spanish kid. So, what language do the kids speak at home?

A: Spanish, because they never went to China, nor lived in China. They consider themselves as Chinese only because that their parents are Chinese. They don't know the Chinese culture neither. The other Chinese kids in our school who may went to school in China or lived a while in the home country have very different opinions who may find a balance between the two cultures. They would learn the good side of both cultures which I find very clever. They have their own considerations of which culture is better in certain cases so that they mix the two sides.

Q: 那有没有考虑之后把孩子送回中国？

A: 会，因为我的情况比较特殊，因为我的父母跟我老公的父母跟家人都在这边像其他家庭条件不一样的，比如两夫妻，他的爷爷奶奶或者外公外婆还在中国，有很多，我们学校的华裔孩子会暑假寒假送回国的，那些孩子就跟我们的孩子不一样。其实也一样，但是就是他那个语言，国内语言和文化掌控的，就是把握的，比我们的孩子要高，然后对中国文化的认识要高很多，他学习中文的能力也高很多，强很多。

Q: Have you considered sending the kids back to China?

A: Yes. My situation is a bit special because my parents and my parents in law are all settled here, unlike some other couples who are currently here while the kids' grandparents are in China, which is more common. These overseas Chinese kids are sent back to China during summer and winter vacations who are quite different from our kids. Actually, they are the same, but different in the language skills. Their ability of speaking the language and understanding the culture is better than our kids. They could understand the culture easier and learn the language quicker.

Q: 说到这个孩子，您的孩子喜欢上网吗？

A: 太喜欢了。

Q: Speaking of the kids, do your kids like surfing online?

A: Pretty much.

Q: 对手机一些电子设备呢？

A: 沉迷。

Q: Electronic devices?

A: Indulge.

Q: 那你在这方面的引导啊控制啊有没有？

A: 必须的，就是规定，因为他们也有除了上学时间还有那个课外活动，兴趣班，回到家也挺晚的，然后平时可能他们就是爱看电视，周末的话就稍微玩一下手机。就必须要控制，而且他们都是翻看那个西班牙那个媒体跟网站，哦对他们不会看中文的新闻跟歌曲，他们可能要听歌，都是听西班牙语，他们在那个电台啊或者同学之间特别流行的一些影视明星啊，会（跟朋友）聊那些，因为他的朋友都是老外嘛，他必须跟他们有共同话题，你说的

中国明星他也不感兴趣。可能（孩子）再大一点去国内参加夏令营，待了一段时间，跟中国的一些孩子接触以后他会改变，像我认识的也有，就是我们学校之前的学生也是，就是完全跟老外一样的。但是他慢慢地跟华裔孩子接触多了（就改变了）。所以小孩子的朋友的影响是非常大的，可能他的朋友对那个国内的一些流行音乐啊影视明星比较感兴趣，然后推荐他看，他看了看了以后啊就慢慢就喜欢上，然后开始关注这个事情，会用手机去搜那些歌曲啊影视剧来看，但如果沒有那个朋友带他进去，他可能完全就没有兴趣。所以他接触的人是很重要的。像我的孩子，他知道我跟我老公西班牙语是完全OK的，所以他们就跟我们说西班牙语，如果换是华裔孩子，家庭有父母西班牙语不是那么流利的，那他们会逼着自己，没办法，你说西班牙语爸爸妈妈听不懂，他会就习惯性的跟父母中文表达，跟学校西班牙语表达，他会切换。但是我们家的孩子对他来说呢就是西语表达更直接，更快一些，然后我们呢又完全听得懂能理解他的意思，所以他就不加思索，一般都是西班牙语说出来的。像我们学校有些孩子的父母可能西班牙语语言不是那么好的，那些孩子口语就比较好，因为他必须得跟自己的父母能沟通啊，他会想一下，把那句话翻译成中文，跟他父母说，在学校就是用西班牙语说，他会切换，像我家孩子就做不到。

Q: Do you have any guidance or control?

A: Of course. It's the provision. Because they have addition classes after school time, such as extra-curricular activities, interest classes, which make them come back home very late. They usually like to watch TV or play the mobile phones during the weekend. It's necessary to control their consumption. And they also use Spanish media and websites, of course, they don't read Chinese news or listen to Chinese songs. They may listen to music, but in Spanish, because they may talk about the celebrities with their friends who are all laowai. They need to have common interests so that they are not interested in the Chinese celebrities. May the situation change if they participate in the summer camp in the home country when they grow up a bit, like some kids that I know changed a lot after spending time in the summer camp who were totally like laowai before going there. But they changed a lot after staying with other overseas Chinese kids. The influence among the children is very massive. It's possible that his friend in the summer camp introduced him some domestic music or tv celebrity so that he became interested in it and began searching for songs or TV series through mobile phones. If there wasn't a leading friend, he would never get know of it.

So the people that he is getting in touch is very important. For example, my kid knows that his dad's Spanish is ok so he speaks Spanish with dad. But maybe another overseas Chinese kid's parents don't speak it fluently so that he has to force himself to speak Chinese at home. There's no other way because his parents wouldn't understand him if he speaks Spanish at home. So he's used to speak Chinese with parents and Spanish, at school. He would be able to switch these two languages. But speaking of my kids, who would express themselves in Spanish which is very direct and fast because they know that we as parents could understand it. So, they always speak Spanish without thinking. But like some kids, whose parents don't understand them if they speak Spanish, would think a while to translate their thoughts to Chinese for their parents while they switch to Spanish at school. My kids are not able of doing that.

Q: 这个就是慢慢长大一点，就像你说，慢慢长大一点，他对中国有所更多了解以后他会有这方面的意识的，而且他现在也在上中文学校，所以在语言这方面嘛（很快），小孩子都很聪明，很快就学会了。

A: 但是他中文学校时间还是太少，一个星期就那么一点时间，然后东西你学会但你不表达的话，永远变成不了是自己的，他那个字会写了，那个词语会念了，但是他不会表达，用那个词语说一句话，他不会说了。可能你刚跟他说，周末刚教他，完了他不怎么用，因为没有表达过，以后不用，明年你再把一年级的那些内容问他，他又忘了，完全忘了，这个词语也讲过了，你怎么就听不懂呢。其实我觉得这边，可能你只要理解他的意思，能用比会写还要重要的。现在一般都是孩子你要求他会写，一个字抄十遍没什么意义，他会抄呢，是用不起来。

Q: As they grow up, just like you said, as they grow up with more knowledge of China, they would be able to be conscious of it. Plus, they go to the Chinese language school, so they can catch up very quickly. Kids are always clever in learning language.

A: But he spends very little time in the Chinese language school. It's very short every week. If they don't know how to express themselves, they would never learn it. He may know how to read and write the characters, but he may not know how to express with it. When asking how to say a sentence with it, he may not be able to do that. It's possible that you just taught him at the weekend but he doesn't know how to use it because he never expressed with the word, not even in the future.

If you bring the content that you taught him in the first year, he wouldn't remember anything, not a single word. Actually, I think that being here, understanding the meaning is more important than writing it. It's common to demand the kids to write a word ten times, which makes no sense, because he wouldn't be able to use it though write it repeatedly.

Q2: 你这个想法，比我们小时候的就是在国内的老师的思想还要超前，我们当时就全都是在抄写。

A: 因为当时的话咱们可能在工作生活上还是用手写的比较多，但是现在的话像我们要那个做作业都必须要电脑输入，全部用的是拼音。那个字你会念，你会认会用，但是突然让你写的话，你这个字写不出来了。但是我觉得咱们那个科技进步就是这样的，大环境就是这样的，你用手机搜什么全部都是打字的，（书写）也不是特别重要，首先你必须那个理解意思，我觉得比会写还要重要一点是没错。大环境就是这样子的。科技进步了就没有办法，像以前咱们都特别强调笔画顺序特别重要，很重要吗？现在的孩子他只要把这个字写对了，他可能觉得那样写他比较顺，那就那样写呗。然后偏旁部首重要吗？咱们以前是必须查字典，因为没有手机啊，那偏旁部首真的重要吗？那个本来有些字就很多偏旁部首的，有两个偏旁部首的，你不需要就是说哪个是对的，像“和”是禾字旁还是口字旁都无所谓，为什么一定要要求他记住那个呢，所以我觉得这个可能还是要思想改造，切换一下当老师的（思想）。但好像跑题了。

Q: Actually, your opinion is more advanced than many teachers in China. We did a lot of writing works when we were small.

A: Because we mainly write in our lives and work. Nowadays we mainly type using the computers which we type with Pinyin (alphabets). You'll know how to use it once you know how to read it. But when writing, it's possible that you don't know how to hand write the character. It's the general environment of technological development. Whatever you are searching online is through typing while writing is becoming less important. I think understanding the word is more important than writing it. The technology has developed, that's the environment. When we were kids, it was very important to write the characters following the steps. Is it important anymore? The kids now only need to know to write it correctly, however they are writing it. Are the radicals important? Many characters have several radicals that we don't argue which one counts. For example, the character

“and”, we could argue whether the left or right part count as radical. Why do we need to force the kids to distinguish that? I think that the teacher’s opinion should be changed. But I may mislead the topic.

Q1, 2: 没有，这个非常重要，因为我们在这边就是接触了大部分人，其实就是开餐馆或者学生这样的，就是我基本上接触不到有华文教育的，然后遇到，就是听您说话我觉得就特别的开放，因为有很多人包括我们在国内认识了很多朋友，就我们这个年龄段的他们对科技的理解也不是有这么深远的影响的。就国内现在，就是说我们要保持这个传统文化呀，回到这个上来，然后国学课什么的，就已经被玩坏了，然后听您就是说这个的话，我觉得真的是就是顺应时代的发展，是一个非常超前的想法。

A: 好吧，可能我是这样想的，就真的我是这样子的。因为我自己是做这个，我看到太多的孩子的各种各样的问题了，然后自己的孩子又在念书，就这个就特别关注，这个切身的体会，真的，我想现在谁还买本新华字典自己在那翻呀，我不会写的字，我手机拼一把，哦这样写的我就完了，或者电脑那个一打就完了，我不需要翻字典了，特别是对华裔孩子，他们在这边长大，他将来想他成为什么样子，可能也不是说要中文特别牛的能怎么样，他就是能够让他的未来有更多的可能性。他在这边长大这些工作，他有一个这个华文，就像他多了一样武器一样，并不是说他将来真的能够成为一位学者，文学家，一个作家，不需要，他真的在这边，可能他如果想成为作家文学家，自己会往那方面钻，你引导去那边呢引导不了这个。自己喜欢必须要。他长大了，在老外大学毕业了，他又会中文，能够说得懂能够做翻译，那对他将来的工作就是有帮助，然后他自己是中国人，也不会忘了自己那个文化根源的东西，就行了，目的就达到了，真的不需要他真的成为作家或者文学家，真的，我是这样想的。你己孩子想成为什么样的人，那你从小就能看到，如果他真的对写作方面有兴趣，就不需要你去引导，他自己就会往里面钻的。

Q: No, not at all. It indeed is very important. As most people that I know are restaurant owners or students, that I barely know people who are into the Chinese language education. Thanks to this chance, I think that your opinions are very open-minded. Including the friends that we know in China, many friends don’t have thought much about the technologies’ influence in Chinese. The backward trend of bringing back the traditional education or the so called “national education” has

been used in bad ways. Hearing your opinion of conforming to the development of the times, is very advanced.

A: Well, I'm really thinking that way. Maybe because I'm working in the education field, seeing all kinds of problems during the Chinese education of the kids, as well as my kids, so that I concern about it. I have personal experience about that, literally, I wonder who would buy a dictionary nowadays. When find difficult in writing a character, I would just type it on cellphone or on the computer and, problem solved, I don't need a dictionary anymore, especially those overseas Chinese kids who grow up here. Our expectation for the kids is not that they are incredibly good at Chinese but finding more possibilities for the kids. When they are grown up and looking for a job, being able to speak Chinese is like owning a weapon for them. We don't expect them to be researchers, poets or writers, which is not hopeful. If they wish to be like that, they will make more efforts towards that dream so there's no need that we push them to do it at this stage. When they grow up, graduated from laowai universities, with the ability of understanding, listening, speaking and translating Chinese, which is helpful in their career, while knowing that they are Chinese and not forgetting the cultural root, is enough. I personally don't expect them to be writers, really. The parents could see clearly of what the kids wish to become. If they wish to do it, it's not necessary that the parents push them to do so which they will voluntarily learn it.

7.2.6 Interview with Wang Liangqi, Chinese and English version, 2018.03.16

Wang Liangqi, female, 28 years old, from Chaohu, Anhui, who came to Spain in 2014. As a student majored in philology of Spanish, she's currently doing a Ph.D. in phylosophy in Autonomous University of Madrid. The interview was realized through videocall on the 16th of March 2018.

Q: 你好良琪!

A: 你好!

Q: Hello Wang Liangqi!

A: Hello!

Q: 你是哪一年来到西班牙的呢?

A: 我是 2014 年十月份来的, 来到西班牙的

Q: When did you come to Spain?

A: I came to Spain in October 2014.

Q: 之前你在 salamanca 交流过是吗?

A: 没有，没交流过

Q: Haven't you done an exchange in Salamanca?

A: No, never.

Q: 哟你不是交流的啊!

A: 没有没有

Q: Oh you weren't one of the exchanged students!

A: No, no.

Q: 那因为在国内学过西语，刚来的是时候觉不觉得语言方面不适应?

A: 语言方面没有特别多的不适应，基本的还是会说的。但是跟西班牙当地人交流的时候还是会有小的那种一点点的障碍的，因为咱们学的跟他们生活中说的有一定的差别

Q: Then, as you've learned Spanish before coming here, did you feel inadaptation due to the language after the arrival?

A: Not much inadaptation because of the language. I could at least maintain the basic communication. But I did have a bit of language barrier while communicating with the Spanish local people due to the difference between what they are using in daily life and what I've learned from textbook.

Q: 那有没有觉得文化上有什么不一样的地方呢？有没有因为文化上的差异而感觉到不适应？

A: 我觉得应该是有的。因为当时我们班大部分学生是中国人，所以感受不是很明显。我只是跟少数几个西班牙年轻人有过接触。但是我觉得我们喜欢的东西跟他们喜欢的东西差别还是挺大的，有时候跟他们聊天呢，我觉得共同的话题不那么多。

Q: Did you feel any cultural difference? Any inadaptation due to the cultural shock?

A: I think I did. Back then, most of the students in my class were Chinese so that it wasn't very strong. I only contacted with few Spanish young lads. I think that what we are interested is very different from what they are. So, while chatting with them, I don't think that we had many common topics.

Q: 那你刚来的时候是怎么了解当地发生的事情呢？通过西班牙媒体还是中文的这些报纸？

A: 中文报纸吧，刚来的时候西班牙的报纸不怎么看，新闻也不怎么看

Q: Then, at the beginning, how were you informed of the local news? Through Spanish media or Chinese newspapers?

A: Chinese newspapers. I barely read Spanish newspapers after the arrival, neither the news.

Q: 那你刚来的时候看新闻的侧重点是在西班牙当地的新闻还是国内的新闻呢？

A: 我侧重点在国内的新闻，比较关注国内发生的事情。

Q: Did you prefer Spanish local news or Chinese hometown news if you consumed them?

A: I preferred news happened in China, mostly.

Q: 除了你的同学之外，你跟当地西班牙人接触的时候有没有觉得西班牙社会对外国人不接纳呢？你觉得他们思想够开放吗？对你足够友好吗？

A: 我觉得他们思想是开放的，不过对异国文化-除了欧洲以外的文化，中国文化- 还是有些排斥的，并不那么受欢迎

Q: Except for your classmates, when contacting with the local people, do you feel that if they wish to accept the foreigners? Do you think that they are open-minded? Are they friendly enough?

A: I think that they are open-minded, but towards a foreign culture- I mean, exclude the European culture, the Chinese culture- they are a bit against it. Well, it's not that popular.

Q: 你觉得他们是不想了解，还是差异性实在是……

A: 我觉得第一是因为他们不想了解，他们不感兴趣。然后另一方面我觉得是中国人给他们的刻板印象吧，就是在他们眼里，中国的文化就是很没有意思的，很古板的，很老套的

那一套，也没有特别有意思的文化输出啊这样子的，所以对于他们来说，中国的东西不那么让他们感兴趣，不是很适应大众的需求，不像欧美文化啊，日本文化啊做得那么好。

Q: Do you think that they don't want to know it, or because of the huge culture shock?

A: I think, on the one hand, they don't want to know about it. They are not even interested. On the other hand, I think that it's due to the stereotype that Chinese left to them, which is, that Chinese culture is dull, serious and old-school. Thus, we haven't done the culture exportation well, which caused that our culture isn't very attractive for them. It doesn't suit the requirement of the public, unlike the western culture nor the Japanese culture.

Q: 那你来的时候其实互联网已经非常发达了，那你怎么跟家人联系以及排解思乡情绪？就是通过互联网吗？

A: 对，就是通过互联网，然后微信，然后视频，电话我倒是很少打，不过我有同学是打电话的。我的话我对家里面没有那么明显，因为大学四年就在外面上的嘛，所以思乡情还好，没有特别大的差异。

Q: As the internet was quite developed when you came here, how did you contact with your family or solve your homesick? Through internet?

A: Yes, through internet, Wechat and videocalls. I barely made phone calls, but I have classmates that do. Personally, I don't have much homesick, as I was away from home for 4 years when I was in university, so that I'm okay with the homesick because it didn't make much difference.

Q: 那你现在看新闻的话更愿意看电视，报纸还是用手机来看新闻？

A: 手机。但是报纸的话，报纸新闻我也喜欢看。报纸新闻有很多观点，做得比互联网新闻更严肃，我就觉得

Q: Nowadays, when consuming news, do you prefer TV, newspaper or mobile phone?

A: Mobile phone. But speaking of the newspaper, I also liked reading it. There are a lot of opinions in the newspaper that are more serious than online news, I think.

Q: 你刚刚说刚来的时候更愿意看华人报纸，你现在更愿意关注西班牙报纸或者媒体了吗？

A: 现在对西班牙的事情也很关注，因为我觉得在这边这么长时间了，也应该对这边有所了解。他们这边每天发生的事情，我觉得我应该有所了解。

Q: You've just mentioned that you preferred Chinese newspapers when you arrived, but now, do you prefer Spanish newspaper or media?

A: I also concern about the Spanish news, as I've already settled here for a long time so that I think I need to know something, such as the new events that happen every day. I think that I need to at least keep informed.

Q: 那我要问几个具体的例子，就是像 17 年巴塞罗那兰布拉大道的恐怖袭击，你第一是怎么知道的？

A: 第一时间，我想一想，好像是身边的朋友同学告诉我的，因为我有一些朋友同学在这边嘛，然后他们有一些人，包括他们认识的人，有一些在巴塞罗那，或者在巴塞罗那旅行啊，他们告诉我的。然后后来我是通过微博上，微博上也传了这些新闻，我就又看了一些

Q: Then I'd ask some specific examples. How were you informed of the terrorist attack on La Rambla in 2017 at the first time?

A: At the first time, I need to recall a bit. Maybe through some friends here, as I have some classmates and friends here. Then some of them, including their connections, who live in Barcelona while some are travelling there, that told me about the case. Then I also checked the news on Weibo which was also forwarding the news.

Q: 那你在这之后有没有又回到当地的一些媒体新闻啊网站啊报纸啊，也就是说，他们当地的媒体渠道来确认过？

A: 主要还是看 el país, 主要还是在网上看

Q: Then have you double checked the news back to some Spanish media, newspaper or websites? In short, Spanish local media?

A: Mainly El País, through its website.

Q: 像 17 年马德里在西班牙广场有一个华人游行，你当时关注过这个事件吗

A: 这个事件我当时在（聊天）群里面看到了，当时关注了，但是并没有说特别注意，因为属于是他们那些在这边做生意的华人，涉及到他们的利益，跟留学生的关系我觉得关系不是特别大，所以当时不是特别的关注，但是我看到群里面他们也确实有人在讨论过这个事情

Q: There was a Chinese manifestation on Plaza España, Madrid, in 2017. Did you focus on it?

A: Yes, I've seen it in a group chat. I knew about it, but I didn't care too much, because it's an event that belongs to the Chinese businessmen which affects more their benefits, which is not very relevant to the students. So I didn't follow much. But I really saw people talking about it in the group chats.

Q: 其实我们虽然是留学生，但是也算是旅西华人啦，你觉不觉得我们这几年的地位和我们刚开始来的时候有什么不一样？

A: 刚开始来的时候，14年之前我觉得都是，华人在他们心目当中的印象都是刚开始来的那批做生意的华人的印象吧，比如说他们很勤劳啊，然后不关门不歇业啊，很勤劳质朴的那种感觉，过来就是为了赚钱，这样的，这种形象。14年之后随着留学生越来越多了嘛，他们心中的中国人的形象有所改观。我有同学就住在这边，他就说他心目当中这些中国人在慢慢改变，最初的那代人和现在的这代人差别很大，他们也不应该用以前的观点来看待中国人了

Q: Though we are students, after all we count as overseas Chinese. Do you think that the social status has changed than how it was when we arrived at the beginning?

A: When I arrived, in 2014, I think that the impression of Chinese in their minds is the Chinese who are running their business here, for example, they are hard working that they never rest. Kind and hard working. They came here for earning money, sort of that. After 2014, as there were more and more students here, the Chinese image have changed in their minds step by step. I have a friend who's from here that told me that the image of the Chinese is changing in his mind that the elder generation is very different from the actual generation so that they shouldn't look at the Chinese with the old eyes.

Q: 你记不记得前几年，西班牙有官媒，比如说 el país, antena 3 曾经有过辱华的事件，你关注过吗？

A: 嗯这些没有说特别关注过，但是听说过

Q: Do you remember, that there were Spanish official media, such as El País, Antena 3 that had anti-Chinese cases. Did you focus on them?

A: I haven't focused on them, but I've heard of them.

Q: 你当时有什么看法？因为当时在华人内部的反应特别大，你觉得是我们本身内心太脆弱了，还是因为我们不够了解他们的媒体文化？因为这边的媒体不仅会调侃自己的移民，他们连自己的政客也会调侃，你想过这方面的问题吗？

A: 这个方面我还没想过，我觉得这边的媒体会带有一些主观的倾向，这很正常。可能他们写新闻的这些人对于他们本身遇到的一些华人的印象不太好，所以写新闻的时候带有一些偏见吧，所以连带着他们写的稿子里面也会有讽刺，这些事情对于我们这些华人长期在国外的生活中是很正常的，比如说不管是西班牙还是在德国，英国，法国，意大利，还是在美国，都会有发生。但是我们站出来发声是很应该的，我们应该让他们认可我们，我们在西班牙是有为西班牙社会是有贡献的，我们应该努力为自己说话，努力为自己的权利发声，争取自己能获得更平等的对待，这是很应该的。

Q: What did you think at that moment? The reaction within the Chinese community was very strong. Do you think that it's because that we are too sensitive or because that we don't know their media culture well? As the media here doesn't only make jokes with the immigrants but also their politicians. Do you have any opinions about it?

A: I haven't thought about it before. I think that the media here is a bit subjective, which is normal. Maybe the reporters don't have positive impression of the Chinese here due to their personal experience so that they are biased when writing the news. Thus, if the reports are sarcastic, I think that it's normal for us who live abroad for a long time. Because this would happen no matter in Spain, Germany, England, France, Italy or the United States. However, it is also necessary if we have our own voice. We should let them recognize us positively that we contributed a lot in the Spanish society. We should fight to speak for ourselves and our rights till that we receive a more fair treatment, which is quite necessary.

Q: 我觉得这种言论非常的有价值！目前对于留学生群体我能问的问题也就是这些了，那么谢谢你！

A: 不客气！！

Q: Your comments are very valuable! That's all for the questions for the students. Thank you!

A: You are welcome.

7.2.7 Interview with Chen Yiran. Chinese and English version, 2018.03.22

Chen Yiran, female, 28 years old, from Nanjing, who came to Spain in 2001 for further study that stayed here working in an international trading company. Her first destination in Spain was Madrid, where she had the study, then moved to Barcelona for work. The interview was realized by Hao Xiaofei with the interviewee in a restaurant, Barcelona, on the 22nd March 2018.

Q: 你好依然，我想问一下你来西班牙多久了？

A: 2011年一月份来的，已经快八年了。

Q: Hello Chen Yiran, I'd like to ask, how long have you been in Spain?

A: I came here in January, 2011. It's been 8 years.

Q: 你刚来的时候，是作为学生身份来的？

A: 对。

Q: Did you came here as a student?

A: Yes.

Q: 当时是17, 18岁的样子？

A: 对，我第二天就十九岁生日。

Q: Were you 17 or 18?

A: Yes, the next day was my 19 years old birthday.

Q: 那你刚来的时候有没有因为语言或者文化上的差异感到不适应？

A: 我刚来的时候，文化上的差异比较严重。语言的话因为在中国上了一个高强度语言班，语法上没有什么问题。当然，交流肯定是一些问题，但逼着自己去讲啊，就很快就适应了。但文化上，的确是有一个 cultural shock。

Q: Did you feel any inadaptation due to linguistic or cultural difference?

A: As a new arrival, the cultural difference was more serious. Speaking of the language, I took a high-intensive language course in China so that I didn't have much problem in the language. Of course, that I had a bit of problem in communicating, but I adapted to it forcing myself to speak. Well, the culture, there was indeed a cultural shock.

Q: 那比如说呢，有没有具体的例子？

A: 有一些其实主要是习惯上的一些问题。比如说我们十二点吃饭，他们两点钟吃饭，一开始胃受不了，还有就是晚上他们比较喜欢去喝酒，我们中国人没有这个习惯。

Q: Such as, any specific examples?

A: More customs problems. For example, we have lunch at 12 am while they have it at 2 pm. My stomach couldn't handle that at the beginning. And they like to go for a drink during the night which we Chinese don't.

Q: 那你现在觉得自己适应度怎么样？

A: 我觉得我现在不 care (无所谓) 了。我觉得现在如果他们晚上拉你去玩出去喝酒，也可以，但还是不喜欢。只不过适应肯定身体上已经很适应了。

Q: How do you score your adaptation now?

A: I think that I just don't care. I fell that if they ask me out for a drink at the evening, which is acceptable. I still don't like it, but I'm adapted to it physically.

Q: 那比如说，你刚来的时候，因为这种不适应感，你肯定不能像在国内一样便捷，想要了解一些时事新闻都会比较难，那你刚来的时候通过怎么样的方式来了解当地西班牙的新闻的？

A: 就是当时还是挺拼的，想把西班牙语学好，当时我们学校门口会免费发 20minutos 免费报纸，回来就每天查单词，就不停把生词记下来，现在看也没有什么用。但当时还看 el

pais 的网上新闻，但还看不懂。我记得我当时就是来者不拒，想着（用任何渠道）把语言学好。

Q: And, after your arrival, due to the adaptation, I bet that the life wasn't very convenient as in China, as well as searching for news and events. How do you get informed of the local Spanish news at the beginning?

A: I worked very hard that time, to be honest, in learning Spanish. There were free samples of 20 minutos at the university entrance so I pick them and checked the words that I didn't recognize. If I look back now, it's almost useless. And I also read online news on El País, without understanding. I refused nothing only to learn the language well.

Q: 也就是说，你当时是抱着学语言的目的去看当地新闻的对吗？

A: 对。当时新闻怎么说呢，如果是国际大事的话，中国新闻平台像微博一类的也会有翻译的。所以我对当地新闻不是很重视，就是主要想把语言学好。具体当地发生什么我也是很 care。

Q: So that you read the local news with the purpose of learning the language?

A: Yes. The local news, well, if reporting international events, the Chinese news platforms such as Weibo would have translations as well. So I didn't care much of the local news when I only wished to learn the language.

Q: 那你当时通过选择用纸媒，网络来了解新闻？

A: 对。

Q: In short, you consumed news through newspaper and internet?

A: Yes.

Q: 那不太看电视新闻？

A: 没有电视。就是当时和一个老太太一起住，她一般就在那儿看肥皂剧，也没有看新闻。我的话主要就是通过 RTVE 的直播来看，当时 RTVE 是我的好朋友。

Q: Don't you watch TV news?

A: I didn't have one. I lived with an old lady that time who never watched news but soap series. I mainly watched it on RTVE direct reports. RTVE was my best friend.

Q: 那么，你在看新闻的时候，侧重点是更偏向于当地新闻？还是家乡新闻？

A: 就是看新闻大标题是什么我就看什么。其实他们这边主要还是以欧洲为主，比如说欧盟 commision 又发了一个经济上的新政策，要不然就报道美国，他们很少报道中国，中国报道一般都是抹黑的。因为欧洲还是一个很以欧洲为中心的地方。反正就是看报纸比较多。

Q: Then, while consuming news, do you prefer local or hometown news?

A: Depends on the headline. Actually, the news here are based on the European reports, for example, a new economic normalization passed by the EU commission, or news related to the United States. Barely China. Most of the reports of China are negative. After all, Europe is very self-concentrated, while speaking of the newspaper.

Q: 看你如果想要了解中国时事是通过什么方式？网络？

A: 网络比较多，因为订不到纸媒嘛，我记得当时还有人人网，反正有什么大事人人网都能刷出来。

Q: If you wished to know the latest events of China, what did you use? Internet?

A: Mainly internet, because I didn't subscribe the newspaper. I still used Renren (note: a website similar to Facebook) in which I could see every huge event.

Q: 也就是以社交平台为主是吧？

A: 对，不怎么看 163 啊这样的中文媒体。

Q: So, mainly social media?

A: Yes, barely the Chinese media such as 163 website.

Q: 那我们抛去学语言的目的不说，你在了解新闻的时候，你对哪里的新闻更感兴趣？国内还是西班牙？

A: 我比较倾向于了解国际上的大事。当然中国也是国际中心了，但我并不是偏向了解家乡新闻的。

Q: Except for the purpose of learning language, when consuming the news, do you care more about China or Spain?

A: I prefer international big events. Of course China is approaching to the international center, but I don't have the preference of the hometown news.

Q: 因为你毕竟远离了中国，中国发生的事对你影响也不大？

A: 对的。

Q: The news happens in China doesn't have much impact on you because you are far away from it?

A: Correct.

Q: 那你在和当地人接触时，你觉得西班牙社会对外国的接纳程度怎么样？或者说思想是否开放？

A: 那我经历了一个变化。第一阶段呢，我觉得他们非常友好热情，然后对你特别愿意教你语言，对我中国的背景也有一个非常好奇的态度。但是后来我发现他们虽然很愿意听我讲背景，但并不认可，也就是当一个好玩的东西听一下。而且他们会想方设法用他们的文化吸引你，将他们的语言，在我很小的时候我觉得应该是这样的，因为要在他们这边生活。但我现在呢我觉得我自己的文化也是很宝贵的。但至少说是在马德里，他们没有对我的文化特别感兴趣，他们只是听听而已。就是说，并不把你当做一个平等的交流对象，而是很想把你同化的感觉。

Q: When contacting with local people, how do you score their acceptance towards foreigners? Or Do you think that they are open-minded?

A: I've been through an alternation. The first stage was that I found them very friendly and hospitalized. They liked to teach me the language while also curious about my Chinese background. But later I found that though they liked to hear me talking about it, they are not agreed to it. They only listened to it for fun. They would try to attract you with their language and culture. I thought that it should be like this when I was younger, after all I had to live here. However, now I think that my own culture is also precious. At least, when I was in Madrid, they were not particularly

interested in my culture but listened to it for fun. In other words, they didn't treat me as an equal communicator, but wanted to assimilate me.

Q: 那你觉得，你可以把其称之为是思想开放吗？

A: 不是。

Q: So, do you call it open-minded?

A: No.

Q: 那么除了语言和文化习俗上的为问题，那你刚来的时候有没有特别严重想家？

A: 从来没有。因为当时也是一群中国人过来，互相照顾嘛。因为你想家别人也都想家，就不孤单了，而且我天生也从没怎么想过家。

Q: Except for the linguistic and cultural problems, did you miss home when you came here?

A: Never. We were a group of Chinese that came here together so we took care of each other. It's not only me who had the homesick but everyone, so I felt less lonely. But naturally, I don't miss home a lot.

Q: 那么你现在了解新闻的方式是更多通过电视，报纸，广播还是手机？

A: BBC 的 APP, CNN 的 APP。就是英国媒体。我已经放弃 el pais 或者 20minutos 了，或者 periodico 这些西班牙语媒体了。

Q: Then, nowadays, how do you consume news? TV, newspaper, radio or mobile phones?

A: The App of BBC and CNN, both British. I've given up of El País or 20 minutos, or El Periódico, those Spanish media.

Q: 为什么？

A: 因为我不想再学西班牙语了。现在我看的都是英国媒体，还有中国媒体。包括路透社中文。

Q: Why?

A: Because I don't want to learn Spanish anymore. I mainly use British media, and Chinese media, including Reuters China.

Q: 那么你在选择这些英国媒体或者中文媒体的时候，你的标准是什么？

A: 比较公正。报道什么就是什么。不会有私人观念在里面。如果要表达个人想法会开一个专栏，社评，我觉得西班牙报纸，自己的想法太多了。

Q: What's your standard choosing these media? Whether they are British or Chinese?

A: They are fair. They are reporting the fact, not including a lot of personal viewpoints. They would rather write a personal column for personal opinions in social critics. I think that personal opinions are over included in the Spanish newspapers.

Q: 就是说优势新闻公正性。

A: 对。其实他很多国际新闻也是从 BBC 翻译过来的，你会觉得他总是会慢一步。就是说国际化的话英语媒体是最快的。（西班牙）这边的只有自己的新闻会最快。比如说前段时间加泰罗尼亚独立，那 BBC 就是等他一大堆事情搞完了以后做个总结，好像也不是很关注这个事，但这边的新闻就是每分每秒刷屏。

Q: So the advantage is the fairness.

A: Yes. As most of the international news in Spanish media are translated from BBC, you'll always think that they are one step behind the world. So if wish to consume international news, no doubt that the news in English are the quickest. (In Spain) only their domestic news are the quickest, for example, the independence social movement of Catalonia not long ago. BBC waited for their reports and only wrote a conclusion, which barely concerned about it. But it was live news that changed every minute.

Q: 这个其实很正常，媒体都会有侧重性，会对自己当地新闻更关注一些。但是你说的这个报道有失客观是没错的，西班牙媒体在这个方面和其他更发达国家还是有一段距离的。那么举个例子，去年巴塞罗那的恐袭事件，你第一时间是怎么得知的？

A: 我同事他妈。

Q: That's pretty normal that all media have their own focus that concern more about their local news. However, I'm also agreed with the lack of objectivity that Spain is still far behind of other

developed countries. Then I'd put an example, the terrorist attack in Barcelona last year, how were you informed?

A: From my colleague's mom.

Q: 那你是通过口耳相传是吗?

A: 对, 我当时在上班, 我马德里同学还有我男朋友他们当时居然先知道, 跑来问我怎么样了。我当时两眼一抹黑什么都不知道, 后来我老板的老婆打电话过来, 让我们去看新闻。

Q: So, from mouth to ear?

A: Yes. I was at work, my classmates in Madrid and my boyfriend knew it ahead of me who all came to ask me if I was ok. I was shocked to blank that I knew nothing. Then my boss's wife called us to check the news.

Q: 那后来看新闻你是通过什么具体渠道的?

A: El País.

Q: Which source did you use?

A: El País.

Q: El País 网页上吗?

A: 对的。

Q: The website of El País?

A: Yes.

Q: 那你当时看完 el pais 网络上新闻以后有没有尝试通过其他渠道确认?

A: el pais 已经很权威了。

Q: After watching it on the online news of El País, did you check it in other sources_

A: El País is already very authorized.

Q: 那你听说过近些年的马德里发生的一些华人游行吗?

A: 老是有华人游行吧。但是我不清楚。因为这个华人群体跟我们不是一个群体的。因为比如说他们受到不公正待遇啊或者和警方起冲突了，这些事情经常会有。他们作为一个群体，我们作为留学生，还是工作者，不觉得自己算是移民。我其实还是不把自己当移民来看的。我觉得自己还是一个旅行者的身份。

Q: Have you heard about some Chinese manifestations in the recent years?

A: There are a lot. But I'm not very into it. The Overseas Chinese do not belong to the same community as we do. For example, it's very common that they face unfair treatment or had issues with the police. They belong to a community while we are students or work here who are not immigrants. I don't identify myself as an immigrant. I think I'm a sojourner.

Q: 但是你从法律身份上来看其实你属于是定居者的。但是在文化认同上并不是这样的。

A: 对。我不认同自己是华人群体，也不认同自己是当地西班牙群体。我觉得我属于一个边缘人物。

Q: But legally you are a settler here, though you are not like it culturally.

A: Correct. I don't consider myself as a member of the Overseas Chinese community, neither one of the host society. I identify myself as an outsider at the edge.

Q: 那你作为旅西华人，有没有关注过中国人在西班牙这个地位问题？

A: 你说的是华人群体，就是那些青田人是吧？

Q: Then, as a sojourner, do you concern about the Chinese social status in Spain?

A: Regarding to the Chinese community, do you mean the people from Qingtian?

Q: 我定义的华人群体是这边在西班牙居住过一段时间，与当地社会有了一定互动和融入的中国人。不管是青田人，山西人还是上海人。那么你的定义可能不一样，但是从你的定义出发，你有关注过华人群体的地位吗？

A: 我没有特别关注过。但是我自己也算是华人群体吧，所以我对自己还是非常有awareness，也很敏感自己在这个社会里的地位。

Q: I identify the Chinese community as Chinese people who have lived in Spain that have reacted with the host society and have intent to integrate to it, whether this person is from Qingtian, Shanxi

or Shanghai. Maybe you have a different definition of that. So, from your definition, have you focused on the social status of the Chinese community?

A: Not much. I may count as a member of the community, so that's I have much awareness of it, as well as being sensitive of my own status in this host society.

Q: 那其实你还是把中国人这个群体和自己个人还是联系到一起的。

A: 对，因为我还是中国人嘛。

Q: Therefore, you still connect the community with yourself.

A: Yes, after all I'm a Chinese.

Q: 那前几年，比如说有一些西班牙官媒爆出的辱华事件，一个电视节目里，你有印象吗？

A: 哦，就是好像是一个 parodia 吧，说中国人吃猫吃狗吧。

Q: And several years ago, there were some anti-china news reported by Spanish official media, in a TV program, do you recall it?

A: Oh, a dramatic imitation, as far as I remember, about Chinese eating cats and dogs.

Q: 对，你对这个事儿有关注吗？

A: 我有，因为当时 2012 年有个高平案，我不知道你知不知道。就是当时西班牙本身在经济危机，他们就爆出中国一个企业家，叫高平，说他洗钱什么的，把当时整个那边做生意的群体都抹黑了，都是他们是偷渡过来的，是一个很大的系统，大家都在洗钱。把西班牙社会搞得一团糟。其实就是 crisis 的一个转移，但是当时整个马德里社会对中国是非常不友好的，我当时也是深受其害。就是那时起弄出了很多辱华的 programa，当时都没有人管的，就是华人去争取自身权益的时候，整个社会也是支持官媒的。

Q: Yes, do you have much impression of it?

A: Yes. Because there was a Gao Ping case. I don't know if you've heard about it. It's that Spain was drawn in the financial crisis so that they announced that a Chinese businessman called Gao Ping is doing the money laundry. The report smeared the whole businessmen group saying that they smuggled in Spain with a huge system whoever inside it is laundering money that messed up the Spanish society. It was a focus alternation from the crisis, but the entire environment towards

Chinese in Madrid became very unfriendly. I suffered from that too. During that period, they made a lot of programs insulting China while no one controlled it. When the Chinese began fighting for their own rights, the entire society was also supporting their media.

Q: 那其实现在这种（歧视辱华）现象算是稍微缓解，没有当时那么严重了。

A: 我觉得是因为我们在巴塞罗那。我觉得巴塞更加 international 一点，他们这边本地人对谁都不 care，更别说中国人了。还有就是跟城市发展也有关系吧，就是巴塞罗那华人整体还是做 restaurante 啊开贸易公司什么的，但马德里华人 alimentacion 很多，这边的 alimentacion 都是由巴基斯坦人做的，那边都是中国人来做的。所以地位更低吧。从事的职业的确也更低端一些。

Q: The phenomenon has improved now, not as serious as before.

A: I think that's because we are in Barcelona. I think that Barcelona is more international where people don't care about anyone, not only Chinese. I think that it's more related to the development of the city. For example, in general, Chinese open restaurants or open trade companies, while it's more concentrated in alimentation in Madrid. Most alimentation stores in Barcelona belong to Pakistanis, where in Madrid are most Chinese, which I think is a sign of low social status profession.

Q: 那你看到这些官媒辱华或对中国人不友好的新闻一般是从什么媒体上看到的？

A: 第一时间发现是从朋友圈，截个屏。

Q: How were you informed of the unfriendly news towards Chinese?

A: I found them on Moments at the first time, then captured the screen.

Q: 那在社交网络上看到以后你会到更加权威网站上去证实一下吗？

A: 我会看一下原文，或者原来 programa 是怎么的。看他原文到底是怎么写的。其实我当时还翻译过一篇讲中国人是猪的一篇文章。是一个辱华的女记者写的。当她当时也是为了夺人眼球。我翻译到人人网上去了。

Q: Would you double check it on more authorized websites after seeing it on social media?

A: Yes, I would read the original article, or watch the original program. Specially read the original article. I also translated an article about that Chinese are all pigs, written by an anti-China female journalist who wanted attention. I posted it on Renren after translation.

Q: 那你现在更倾向于使用英语中文来获取新闻?

A: 对的。

Q: Then, nowadays you prefer consuming news in English and Chinese, right?

A: Yes.

Q: 那你觉得自己的融入度如何?

A: 你指的是西班牙融入度还是巴塞罗那融入度? 因为巴塞罗那不存在融入度, 就是分着外国人群体和 catala 群体, 他们自己融的也不好。所以在巴塞罗那我没有一个 catala 朋友。我也不想有。然后我在西班牙融入度的话, 因为我在马德里读了四年大学, 所以我有很多本地朋友, 但是我其实在马德里也总和他们 salir 或者喝喝酒什么的, 但是我的朋友比较中国化吧, 比较亚洲人, 所以我自己觉得我融入度百分之五十吧。但是我觉得马德里有一点很影响我, 就是让我变得更乐观, 更不 care 一些事情。马德里生活比较慢一些。对我影响挺大的。

Q: Do you think that you are integrated?

A: Do you mean the integration in Spain or in Barcelona? There's no integration in Barcelona, only the foreign community and the Catalan community. They don't integrate at all. So I don't have a single Catalan friend in Barcelona and I don't want to. However, speaking of the integration in Spain, I've spent four years in university in Madrid so that I have a lot of local friends. I may hang out with them or go for a drink. But my friends are mainly Chinese, or maybe Asian. I think my integration is fifty-fifty. Indeed, I think that Madrid infected me a lot which made me more optimistic and careless about some problems. The lifestyle in Madrid is slower which also influenced me.

Q: 那就是说你现在的生活方式很大一部分是当时留下的习惯对吗?

A: 就是说，我现在可以出去喝酒喝两三个小时，还很开心，那是当时种下的种子。如果我一直在中国上学我可能就会想哇怎么可以这样。所以也算是告诉了我一种生活方式。

Q: Is your lifestyle mainly remaining the old habits of the days in Madrid?

A: I mean, I could spend two or three hours drinking outside, satisfied. It's a seed planted that time. If I went to the university in China, I would doubt how could that be. So, it counts as telling me a new lifestyle.

Q: 所以说马德里给你打开了一扇大门。

A: 四年给我崩开了一扇大门。

Q: So that Madrid opened a gate for you.

A: It exploded a gate for me.

Q: 那没有别的问题了，谢谢。

Q: That's all for the questions, thank you.

7.2.8 Interview with Xiao Chun, Chinese and English version, 2018.03.29

Xiaochun, female, over 50 years old, from Beijing, who came to Spain in 1999. With the ambition of opening a restaurant in the destination country, she owned a restaurant in the city center of Barcelona, on Muntaner 10th while we realized the interview when not long later than that she sold the restaurant and opened another one on Sant Joan 125th. The interview was realized on the 29th March 2018.

Q: 晓春阿姨，您来的时候多大，什么时候

A: 我 99 年来的

Q: Hello auntie Xiaochun, when did you come to Spain? At what age?

A: I came to Spain in 1999.

Q: 那刚来的时候您就准备开餐馆了吗？

A: 刚来的时候准备开，但是刚来的时候语言（水平）没有，打了几年工才开的。我们先开的自助餐

Q: Did you plan to open a restaurant when you right after the arrival?

A: I planned for it when I came here, but my language skill was not enough for that, so I worked for several years beforehand. The first restaurant we opened was a buffet.

Q: 哟那刚来的时候因为语言不适应，有没有感到生活上困难？

A: 还行吧，我们还没什么不适应，因为跟老外一起做工，很快就融入了

Q: Did you feel inconvenience due to the linguistic inadaptation?

A: It was ok. We didn't have much inadaptation because we integrated quickly working with laowai (locals).

Q: 那挺好的！刚来的时候您怎么了解新闻？

A: 看老外的电视

Q: That's great! How did you consume news when you arrived?

A: Watching laowai TV.

Q: 您更愿意了解当地新闻还是国内新闻？

A: 国内新闻，重要一点

Q: Did you prefer local news or the Chinese news?

A: Chinese news. It was more important for me.

Q: 那当时渠道就是看报纸吗？

A: 看报纸，那时候还没有微信

Q: Through newspaper, then?

A: Newspaper. There wasn't Wechat back then.

Q: 您刚来的时候已经跟当地人一起工作了是吧？

A: 对

Q: Did you already work with the locals right after the arrival?

A: Yes.

Q: 你觉得他们对于我们的态度怎么样？愿意接受我们吗？

A: 因为我们那时候在乡下，反倒好一些。乡下人比巴塞罗那人要对我们好一点

Q: How do you think of their attitude towards us? Do they want to accept us?

A: It was easier because we were in the countryside, where people are nicer than Barcelonese.

Q: 除了语言问题，最开始来的时候想不想家？

A: 想家，挺想家的

Q: Except for the language problems, did you miss home when you came here?

A: I missed home, pretty much.

Q: 当时互联网还没普及，您怎么排解这种情绪？

A: 打电话呗，不管多少钱也要往家打电话

Q: As the internet was not popularized at that time, how did you solve the homesick?

A: Making phone calls, no matter how expensive, I had to make phone calls home.

Q: 互联网出现以后有没有觉得这种情况改善了？

A: 就方便多了

Q: Was it better after the appearance of internet?

A: A lot.

Q: 现在您更愿意看电视新闻，报纸，广播还是手机？

A: 看国内电视剧，上网看电视剧（笑）

Q: Now, do you prefer TV news, newspaper, radio or mobile phone?

A: I watch Chinese telenovels online (laugh).

Q: 那平时微信用得多吗

A: 还行，就没时间玩

Q: Do you use Wechat frequently?

A: So so. I don't have plenty of time for that.

Q: 太忙了

A: 嗯太忙了

Q: Too busy for that.

A: Yes, too busy.

Q: 那具体一点的话像去年17年巴塞罗那的恐怖袭击您第一时间是怎么知道的？

A: 因为我们这市中心嘛，来回来去过去车什么的，就很快，当时就是觉得不对劲，然后几分钟以后新闻就有了

Q: Then I'd ask a specific question, how were you informed of the terrorist attack on La Rambla in Barcelona, 2017?

A: As our restaurant is at the city center that we felt strange watching cars driving quickly passing by. Then it appeared in the TV news.

Q: 您就是先从别人那知道，然后又从新闻确认了是吗？

A: 对，新闻里有了以后我们马上就把门拉下来了，害怕，说两个人跑到这边来了，就把门关起来了

Q: So that you knew it from others and then checked it in the news?

A: Yes. We closed the door immediately after watching it on the news. We were frightened of the saying that two people escaped to our direction so that we closed the door.

Q: 那像去年17年马德里西班牙广场的华人游行

A: 就看了一眼，觉得也没什么用。使馆都不出面的话，咱老百姓有什么用啊

Q: Like the Chinese manifestation on Plaza España, Madrid, 2017?

A: I only took a glance. It wouldn't work. We could affect very little if the Consulate don't take any action.

Q: 那说一个使馆出面了的事，前一阵 fondo 华人跟警察的冲突您关注过吗

A: 看了看，因为问题太严重了，小偷那么多，我们也好多顾客什么的，我们都给看着的，那几个小偷我们都认识，认识那几个小偷，没办法真的

Q: Then I'll put an example that the Consulate showed up. Did you focus on the case of the conflict between the Chinese and the local police in Fondo?

A: I watched a bit because the problem is very serious that there are too many thieves. We also vigilance for our clients because we all know those thieves nearby but we couldn't do anything else.

Q: 您的女儿是跟您一块来的还是后来的？

A: 后来的，两年以后她再来的

Q: Did your daughter come with you or afterwards?

A: Afterwards. She came two years later than I did.

Q: 从国内长大的是吗

A: 对，在国内上到高三

Q: Did she grow up in China?

A: Yes, until third grade in high school.

Q: 那她还是以中文为主是吗

A: 对，还行吧

Q: Does she mainly speak Chinese?

A: Yes, more or less.

Q: 那她应该跟我差不多大吧

A: 比你大一点吧

Q: Is she of my age?

A: A bit older than you are.

Q: 那她愿不愿意上网?

A: 愿意上网。这方面她比我们强多了, 年轻人嘛

Q: Does she surf on the internet a lot?

A: A lot. She's much better than we are. Youth!

Q: 那我的问题就是这些, 谢谢您抽出时间接受我的采访!

A: 不好意思啊拖了这么久

Q: That's all for my questions, thank you for taking such time to receive the interview!

A: Sorry for delaying it too long.

Q: 您能接受我已经很开心了!

A: 因为我们真的是太忙啦

Q: It's already my honor that you could receive the interview

A: We are really too busy!

8.2.9 Interview with Chef Zhou, Chinese and English version, 2018.03.29

Chef Zhou, male, among 30 and 40 years old, from Anshan, Liaoning, who came to Spain in 2008. He was the chef at the restaurant on Muntaner 10th when we realized the interview with the owner of the restaurant Xiao Chun on the 29th of March, 2018 that Xiao Chun did the favor to invite him to accept our interview after she did.

Q: 您贵姓?

A: 免贵姓周

Q: How do I call you?

A: Zhou, my surname.

Q: 您什么时候来的西班牙?

A: 十年前了

Q: When did you come to Spain?

A: Ten years ago.

Q: 您是北京人吗

A: 不是

Q: Are you from Beijing?

A: No.

Q: 您是哪的人？东北的？

A: 辽宁的

Q: Then where are you from? Northeast?

A: Liaoning.

Q: 我也是，我是大连的

A: 我鞍山的

Q: Me too, I'm from Dalian.

A: I'm from Anshan.

Q: 那挺近的！您刚来的时候会西语吗

A: 不会

Q: That's very near! Did you know Spanish when you came here?

A: No.

Q: 适应吗？

A: 不适应，都是从头开始嘛

Q: Did you adapt the life here?

A: No, it was starting from the beginning.

Q: 您刚来的时候怎么了解当地新闻呢？

A: 其实刚来的时候对当地新闻没什么兴趣，我也就是对电视上一些比较新奇的事关心一点

Q: How did you know the local news at the beginning of your staying?

A: I wasn't very interested in the local news after the arrival. I may only pay attention to some newness on the TV.

Q: 那时候主要是看电视是吗？

A: 对

Q: Did you mainly watched TV, didn't you?

A: Yes.

Q: 那刚来的时候跟当地人接触的时候觉得他们接纳外国人吗？接纳我们吗

A: 其实我对当地人的感觉还是挺好接触的，没有什么其他的问题

Q: After that you arrived, when contacting with the local people, did you feel that they want to accept foreigners? Or do they want to accept us?

A: Actually, I think that the locals are very easy to get along, personally. I didn't have much problem.

Q: 那你除了语言之外，刚来的时候想不想家？

A: 作为我本人来说不是很想，因为年轻嘛，这边挺新鲜的，新鲜事物比较多，好吃的好玩的。有那么一段时间不是很想家，三四年左右吧开始想家了

Q: Except for the language barrier, did you miss home when you came here?

A: Personally, I didn't. I was too young to refuse all the refreshed stuffs here, both nice food and nice things to do. It's been such a long time that I didn't have homesick until 3 or 4 years after my arrival.

Q: 当时你怎么排解这种思乡的情绪？

A: 基本上就是那几个主要的聊天工具，电话，视频，别的就很少了，因为时差原因嘛，也没有那么多机会跟国内沟通

Q: How did you solve the homesick_

A: I mainly used those popular chat tools to make phone calls and videocalls, while I barely used other methods. Because of the jet lag, I don't have many opportunities to communicate with the China side.

Q: 那你觉得社交媒体对你这些沟通有没有改善？

A: 当然啦，不管是腾讯还是 Facebook，但国内 Facebook 还不行。然后这些东西几乎都是跟国内建立沟通的主要渠道，帮助很大

Q: Do you think that the popularization of the social media improved the communication with home?

Q: Of course, no matter Tencent or Facebook. But Facebook isn't very handy in China. Well these social media platforms are almost the main conduits to maintain the contacts with people in China.

Q: 除了像腾讯啊 Facebook 啊，你还有其他的社交媒体的使用吗？

A: WhatsApp。若干年前还用过 link，后来也不用了，因为作为我们来说，首先得有身边的圈子用这个东西，如果只有自己在用，他们用不到，那也就不用了。

Q: Despite of Tencent and Facebook, do you also use other social media platforms?

A: Whatsapp. I used Link as well several years ago but then I left it. As for us, the first reason of using a social media platform is that people around you are also using it. If it's only me while they don't use it, I'd rather give up on it.

Q: 现在更多看报纸新闻还是电视新闻呢？

A: 还是新闻。偶尔开车的时候回听听广播。大部分的情况当地事件都是通过新闻，网络的话说实话很少很少，几乎为零。

Q: Do you prefer newspaper news or TV news?

A: Still (TV) news. Sometimes I listen to the radio while driving. Mostly through TV news for the local news. Honestly, almost nothing from the internet, almost zero.

Q: 像去年巴塞罗那 rambla 的恐怖袭击你第一时间是从哪知道的？

A: 第一时间从广播。因为从一个老外的车上的广播听到的。除此以外当地华人中通过朋友圈，微信群里面知道的，然后紧接着电视，陆陆续续都是从老外的电视上看的

Q: For example, how did you know about the terrorist attack in La Rambla, Barcelona, 2017?

A: The first hand, from radio. I was on a laowai's (local's) car listening to radio. Apart from that, also from the Moments and chat groups of Wechat among the local Chinese, as well as TV, the laowai TV.

Q: 去年马德里西班牙广场的华人游行关注过吗？

A: 没有，没关注到。可能因为常驻巴塞罗那吧，这个事情不太了解。

Q: Did you focus on the Chinese manifestation on Plaza España, Madrid last year?

A: No, I didn't. Maybe because that I live in Barcelona, so that I don't know much about things in Madrid.

Q: 那作为旅西的华人，有没有觉得自己的社会地位有所改变？

A: 其实对我来说，个人而言唯心而论吧。不同的人不同的感受，其实对于我个人来讲还好，待时间长了还感觉跟当地人，身边熟悉的人感觉更亲切了。

Q: As an Overseas Chinese in Spain, do you feel that your social status has changed?

A: Actually, personally, I'd say that the opinion varies from person to person. But for me, I feel that I'm more closed to the locals.

Q: 那我的问题就是这些，谢谢！

A: 客气

Q: That's all for my questions, thank you!

A: You're welcome.

8.2.10 Interview with Shi Minhao, Chinese and English version, 2018.04.07

Shi Minhao, male, 25 years old, from Suzhou, Jiangsu, who came to Spain in 2010 when he was still a teenager. He's now a student of University Pompeu and Fabra in Barcelona. By the time that

he received the interview, he was also a part time journalist of Lianhe Shibao. The interview was realized in a restaurant in Barcelona on the 7th of April 2018.

Q: 石旻昊，你来西班牙多久了？

A: 我来西班牙八年了。

Q: Hello Shiminhao, how long have you been in Spain?

A: I've been here for 8 years.

Q: 你是几岁的时候来的？

A: 我是十三岁的时候来的。

Q: How old were you when you came here?

A: I was 13 years old.

Q: 你刚来的时候是跟爸爸妈妈一块来的是吗？

A: 对。是跟妈妈来的。爸爸先到的西班牙。

Q: Did you come with your parents?

A: Yes, with my mom. My dad came here earlier than us.

Q: 你刚来的时候，是上这边的小学还是中学？

A: 上的好像是这边的六年级。但就上了两个月，就升到了这边的初中。

Q: Did you go to primary school or junior school when you came here?

A: I think it was the 6th grade of primary school, then I went to junior school within two months.

Q: 那就相当于处在小升初的阶段。

A: 对，因为我刚来其实他们想让我九月份开学就上初中，所以给我安排了小学六年级上一段时间。

Q: So it was at the stage of going up for junior school?

A: Yes, because they wanted me to go to junior school in September, so that they had me studying in the 6th grade for a while.

Q: 那你刚来的时候，在学校或者在生活中，有没有因为语言或者文化上的差异感到不适应呢？

A: 有啊。

Q: When you came here, did you feel any inadaptation due to language or culture shock?

A: Yes.

Q: 能具体阐述一下吗？

A: 就是，去学校上学，就觉得很格格不入，甚至有时候有一些厌学的情结。那我相信这是很多刚从国内过来的小朋友们的一些烦恼。

Q: Could you specify it?

A: Yes. I felt isolated when I went to primary school that I had the emotion against it. I believe that it's a common trouble among the new arrival kids.

Q: 那你来了语言是后学的对吗，西班牙语和加泰罗尼亚语？

A: 没有，先学的是加泰罗尼亚语，后面慢慢自己才出去报了班学了西班牙语。因为来这边上课都是加泰罗尼亚语，所以先学加泰语。那这边学校的话老师会专门给你出一个辅导班，三对一的班这样，相当于是说。然后就每天，一周差不多有七八个课时去上这个加泰语的辅导班。

Q: Did you learn the language afterwards? Spanish and Catalan?

A: No. The first that I learned was Catalan, then I took extra classes to learn Spanish, because the classes in the school are taught in Catalan so that I needed to learn it on the first hand. In the local schools, the teachers would start a 3-on-1 class for the Catalan language, more or less, 7 or 8 hours per week.

Q: 那比如说，如果你在语言文化上不习惯的话，你会自己寻找与国内环境比较接近的小群体或者是小环境去让自己适应，或者会努力接触国内一些媒体了解国内一些事情。那你有没有尝试去了解一下当地的新闻或者？

A: 有尝试过。因为当时学语言嘛，就看一些当地的新闻或卡通，还觉得挺有意思的。

Q: Then, for example, as you were uncomfortable due to the language barrier and culture shock, did you find groups that are similar to your home environment? Or did you try to use media to get informed of the home country? And have you tried to find the local news?

A: Yes. As I was learning the language, I found some news and cartoon, which was quite delighted.

Q: 那你是通过新闻的方式来了解当地发生的事情的，对吗？

A: 对的，或者跟同学聊天会聊到（当地新闻），当然这是之后的事情了。

Q: So, you knew the recent happened things through news, right?

A: Yes, and chatting with classmates for (local news), of course, that's way later.

Q: 那看新闻的话你是选择什么途径？报纸？

A: 电视或者手机。

Q: Which media source did you choose? Newspaper?

A: Television or cellphone.

Q: 你来的时候已经开始使用手（看新闻）了？

A: 我刚来的时候当然没有，我指的是后来。刚来的时候就是电视。

Q: Did you already use cellphones for news when you arrived?

A: No, not yet. I mean, later. Mainly television at the beginning.

Q: 报纸也不看，对吗？

A: 报纸的话，会看中文媒体的报纸。

Q: Not even newspaper?

A: Speaking of newspaper, I'd choose Chinese language newspaper.

Q: 那比如说，电视的话有什么具体的频道吗？

A: 就是TV3。

Q: And for example, do you have any cherished channels?

A: TV3.

Q: 那你看新闻的侧重点是当地新闻还是国内家乡的新闻?

A: 电视上就看当地新闻, 因为只有当地新闻。

Q: Do you prefer local news or homeland news?

A: Local news if I watch TV, because there was only local news.

Q: 那你总体来说呢? 会更侧重于?

A: 肯定更感兴趣还是国内新闻, 而且比较好接受, 而且这种语言的语感啊, 感觉更好接受一些。

Q: But in general? Which one do you prefer?

A: In general, homeland news, because it's not adaptable, besides the language sense.

Q: 那你在于当地人接触的时候, 感觉当地的西班牙人, 西班牙社会容易接纳外国人吗?

思想开放吗?

A: 这个我觉得, 其实世界各地都是一样的, 就好比是一个外来打工者去外地打工一样, 总是有一些, 可能总是有一些很好很友善的, 但也总是有一些排外的想法在内心里, 只是不说出来而已。

Q: When contacting the local people, do you think that the Spaniards are open-minded towards foreigners?

A: I think, that it's the same all over the world. It's like a worker go fight for a life in another city, where he may find kind and nice people, as well as unfriendly people without saying it.

Q: 或者是 (排外) 程度不一样, 但都是有的。

A: 对。

Q: Or maybe the exclusion is into different degrees, but it exists.

A: Yes.

Q: 那比如说，除了语言问题，文化问题，那你刚来的时候想家吗？想家情结严重吗？我想，你爸爸妈妈和你一块来的，那你想家就是想其他小朋友或者其他家人，这种情况会有吗？

A: 会的会的。

Q: And, except for the inconvenience due to language and culture, did you miss home when you came here? Did you have much homesick? Though you came with your parents, I bet that missing home would be missing your friends or other family members. Did you have that case?

A: Yes, yes.

Q: 那就是，你刚来的时候互联网的普及程度不算特别高吧？

A: 对，我刚来的时候家里没有网，然后我当时看硬盘里妈妈在国内拷的一些美剧来打发时间。

Q: Then, the popularity of internet wasn't very developed when you came here, was it?

A: No, we didn't even have internet access when I came here. I could only watch some American tv series in my mom's drive back then.

Q: 那么在互联网普及之前，你如何来排解自己的思想情绪呢？

A: 就是看一些中文报纸，或者书籍。就是在七八年以前在巴塞罗那还有中国人开的实体书店，然后当时会去看一下。

Q: Before the popularity of internet, how did you solve your homesick?

A: I'd read some Chinese newspaper, or books. Seven or eight years before, there were some Chinese physical bookstores in Barcelona, where I visited from time to time.

Q: 那时候还有实体书店！那么在社交媒体广泛使用普及以后，这种情况应该有所改善吧，就是你对国内的接触更容易了。

A: 对，然后书店也倒闭了，所以就看手机了。

Q: There were physical books stores! Then along the development of the social media, did the situation improve? Was it easier for you to be informed of the domestic information?

A: Yes. The bookstores have shut down. Then I used cellphones for that.

Q: 那你现在，更多使用的渠道是电视新闻，电脑，广播还是报纸呢？

A: 手机。

Q: Speaking of nowadays, do you prefer TV news, computer, radio or newspaper?

A: Mobile phone.

Q: 那具体来说，比如说2017年巴塞罗那的恐怖袭击，这个新闻你是从什么渠道得知的？

A: 朋友圈。

Q: A specific example, how did you know about the terrorist attack on La Rambla, 2017?

A: Moments of Wechat.

Q: 那你在看到朋友圈发的这个信息以后，有没有再找更加权威的西班牙媒体再去确认一下？

A: 有的。

Q: After seeing the news in Moments, did you double check it in authorized Spanish media?

A: Yes.

Q: 那你有印象吗？是通过哪个媒体？

A: 通过网易。

Q: Do you remember which one did you choose?

A: Through Wangyi (writer's note: a Chinese portal news website).

Q: 没有试图找西班牙这边的当地媒体吗？

A: 没有，因为那个时候在国内嘛，也没去看西语新闻。

Q: Did you try to look into the local media in Spain?

A: No. I was in China back then, so I didn't watch Spanish news.

Q: 那你对17年马德里西班牙广场的华人游行有印象吗？

A: 没有。

Q: Do you have any impression of the Chinese manifestation on Plaza España in 2017?

A: No.

Q: 那么你作为旅西华人，有没有特别关注华人在西班牙社会上的地位呢？

A: 没有特别关注。

Q: As an Overseas Chinese in Spain, do you concern about the social status of the Chinese in the Spanish society?

A: Not really.

Q: 就是你觉得这个事情对你个人的生活没有特别影响对吗？

A: 哪个事情？

Q: Then, did you feel that this influenced your personal life?

A: Which one?

Q: 就西班牙的华人地位。

A: 没有特别影响。

Q: The Chinese social status in Spain.

A: Not much.

Q: 那么前些年在西班牙一系列辱华事件的爆发，尤其是在西班牙的经济危机时期，这些事情，你的印象应该也不是很深刻了。

A: 不是很深刻。

Q: There were an explosion of a series of anti-China news several years ago, especially during the financial crisis in Spain, do you have impression in that?

A: Not very deeply.

Q: 那么你知道自己的父母更倾向于用哪些语言来获取新闻吗？

A: 我爸爸的话是看央视的新闻。

Q: Do you know in which language do your parents prefer in seeking news?

A: My dad prefers CCTV news.

Q: 其实更偏向于中文这方面的。

A: 我爸爸的话在电脑上有下一个央视的软件然后会每天看央视新闻。

Q: More Chinese, then.

A: My dad has a CCTV software in his computer so that he watches everyday.

Q: 那他们怎么了解西班牙当地，巴塞罗那的新闻呢？

A: 他们其实也不是很感兴趣。只要对自己的生活状态不会有什么改变，就不会去了解。

Q: How do they consume the local news, whether Spanish news or Barcelona news?

A: They are not very interested in that. As long as their life remains no changes, they wouldn't want to know about it.

Q: 那没有别的问题了。非常感谢参与这次访谈。谢谢。

Q: That's all for my questions, thank you very much for receiving the interview.

7.2.11 Interview with Feng Tianhan, Chinese and English version, 2018.04.13

Feng Tianhan, 30 years old, from Beijing, who came to Spain in 2011. The interviewee used anonymous name as Cheng Lin when she received interview for data protection, then at the end of the research, she accepted using her real name Feng Tianhan after persuasion. The interviewee came to the host country for further study, then worked in an investment consultation company, while since 2019, she started her entrepreneurship opening an overseas service company who work as a simultaneous interpreter. The interview was realized in her flat in Cerdanyola del Valles, on the 13th April 2018.

Q: 程琳小朋友，你刚到西班牙是什么时候？

A: 我刚来的时候是 2011 年

Q: Hello Cheng Lin, when did you come to Spain for the first time?

A: In 2011.

Q: 当时是作为学生过来的是吗?

A: 是, 来读研究生

Q: As a student?

A: Yes, for a master degree.

Q: 当时你多大?

A: 当时年纪 21 岁

Q: How old were you?

A: 21 years old.

Q: 那你刚来的时候就已经会西语了, 有没有觉得在文化上有一些差异让你觉得不适应?

A: 因为我是西班牙语专业的学生嘛, 所以来的时候西班牙语沟通方面并没有什么问题。

但是刚刚来到一个陌生的国家, 还是有一点冲突的。还是有一些不适应

Q: As you already spoke Spanish before coming to Spain, did you inconvenient in the adaption due to cultural difference?

A: As a student majored in Spanish, I didn't have much problem in communication at the beginning. But I did feel a bit of cultural crush when I arrived this unknown country. Yep a bit inadaptation.

Q: 那你刚来的时候关不关注当地的新闻?

A: 我是比较关注的, 当时关注这个 tv3, 是西班牙国家电视台的三台, 不是本地的三台。

还有一个就是 24horas, rtve 旗下的一个媒体

Q: Did you consume local news?

A: Yes, pretty much. I watched TV3, the national channel three, not the local channel 3. And the 24 horas, a direct channel of RTVE.

Q: 那你当时关注家乡的新闻吗？

A: 我很少在这边……哦刚刚忘了说，当时上学的时候会在火车上看 20minutos。但是上述这些媒体呢可能对我们家乡呢，我的国家的报道并不是很多，偶尔能看到一些，报道的角度很奇怪

Q: Did you consume home country news?

A: I carely... I forgot to mention, I read 20 minutes on my way to the university during master. But these media, speaking of my hometown, barely reported news of my home country. Sometimes a bit, but in a strange angle.

Q: 所以说你在这里更关注当地的新闻，而不是国内的新闻是吗

A: 国内的新闻我会通过国内的媒体去看，当然了现在呢，我们都是通过这个“头条”“今日头条”，我不记得当时有没有这个媒体

Q: So, you preferred local news, not the Chinese news then?

A: I would prefer news from the Chinese media when necessary. Nowadays I use “Toutiao”, which I didn't remember if it existed back then.

Q: 没有

A: 那当时我也是通过一些订阅类的 app 来了解中国的一些媒体。这个订阅 app 可以把所有的媒体都综合在一起进行阅读。

Q: No.

A: I also subscribed some Apps in the consumption of the Chinese media which could organize a bunch of media together.

Q: 你刚来的时候跟当地人接触有没有觉得西班牙社会对外国人接纳程度怎样？

A: 这个对我来讲，可能因人而异吧。我当时来的时候在本地就已经有一些西班牙朋友。说实话他们有一些很愿意去跟你一起玩啊，fiesta 啊，但是如果深入到内心去做一个交心的朋友的话还是比较难的。

Q: How was your feeling in the adaptation? Did you feel that the local people welcome foreigners?

A: It depends, I think. I already had several Spanish friends when I came here so that they wished to hang out with me, such as parties. But it was hard to be a deep friend.

Q: 那你除了这些不适应以外，刚来的时候想家吗？

A: 你说我个人吗？

Q: Did you have homesick when you came here?

A: Me, myself?

Q: 对，都是个人的问题

A: 当时是很想的，因为第一次自己出国，第一次自己住，自己上学，而且刚来的时候也遇到了很多问题，也会想家。

Q: Yes, personal question.

A: Yes a bit, because it was my first time being abroad that I had to live and study all by myself. I faced many problems at the beginning. I did have homesick.

Q: 那你刚来的时候互联网已经普及了，你刚来的时候会不会用互联网或者国际电话这些来排解思乡的情绪？

A: 当时我来的时候咱们中国还没有微信这个东西，我当时跟父母是通过 skype 进行联系，要么就是 QQ，算是网络电话吧

Q: As internet was quite popularly used when you came to Barcelona, did you solve your homesick using internet or international calls?

A: Wechat haven't appeared when I came here, so I mainly contacted with my parents throughout Skype, or QQ, that may count as cyber calls.

Q: 那像微信这些社交媒体普及了以后有没有改善？

A: 这个另说，因为像微信出现了以后，我的学生生涯就已经差不多结束了，我就已经在做一些工作方面的东西了，我会经常回国，跟父母电话也越来越少，因为跟父母微信每天都可以说话，反而打电话打得少

Q: Was the situation improved along the development of the social media?

A: Well, not really. I finished my study when Wechat appeared, while I already began working. I returned home frequently and called my parent less than before. I contacted my parents with Wechat every day, but made less phone calls.

Q: 那你现在更偏重电视报纸还是用手机看新闻呢

A: 我现在更偏向手机 app 看新闻，我比较喜欢订阅源媒体

Q: Do you prefer TV, newspaper or mobile news?

A: I prefer news Apps on mobile phones, I mean, those news subscription apps.

Q: 你现在侧重点在西班牙本地新闻还是国内新闻？

A: 西班牙本地新闻我也是在用 app 在看，其实我并不是很关注，因为工作也很忙，偶尔会看一看财经类的新闻。我主要还是关注国内的政策变化，我并不是很关心八卦媒体，我比较关心跟经济民生相关的政策问题

Q: Nowadays, do you prefer Spanish local news or Chinese news?

A: I also use news Apps for Spanish news consumption, but not much. I'm quite busy of my work. Sometimes I read financial news. I mainly focus on the new normalizations happen in China, and also the economic, financial and social problems, barely the celebrities.

Q: 那问几个具体的例子，像 17 年巴塞罗那兰布拉大道的恐怖袭击，你第一时间是怎么获得的消息？

A: 当时我正好回国了，提前一个礼拜回到国内，但是我的男朋友呢在巴塞，当天晚上也是刷朋友圈的时候看到。当然第一时间肯定是男朋友告诉我的。他在恐怖袭击半个小时前正好在事发地点，所以他很快就告诉我。我也是刷朋友圈才知道。

Q: Then I'd ask some specific questions, for example, the terrorist attack on La Rambla, 2017, how did you know about it?

A: I was in China when it occurred- I returned a week before it. But my boy friend was in Barcelona. I saw it on Moment, Wechat. Of course, the first that informed me was my boyfriend. He was right there half an hour before it happened so that he told me immediately.

Q: 在男朋友告诉你以及刷朋友圈知道以后，你有没有回到西班牙的一些手机 app 上进一步了解这个新闻？

A: 有，我当时在中国有用 20minutos 和 24horas，有看直播，在本地的恐袭之后呢，大家都如何。因为我也很担心本地的朋友和男朋友的安全，所以我一直开着这个 24horas 的直播。当时是中国的半夜，我一直开到了凌晨五点。当时还有第二场恐怖袭击，我也是看直播的时候知道的

Q: Did you verify the local Spanish news from the Apps that you told me except for Moment?

A: Yes, I used 20 minutos and 24 horas which had live reports about the local life after the terrorist attack. I also worried about my boyfriend and my friends' safety, so I watched the live news on 24horas during the whole midnight until 5 o'clock in the morning. There was a second terrorist attack which I was informed by the live news as well.

Q: 那像 17 年马德里西班牙广场的游行？

A: 这个并不清楚，你说的是华人在店里被吉普赛人……？

Q: And the Chinse manifestation on Plaza España, Madrid in 2017?

A: Not very clear. Was it about the gypsies in the Chinese store...?

Q: 用车撞死了小孩的那个

A: 哦那个，我也偶尔在一些订阅媒体上看到过，但是不是非常关注

Q: Yes they hit the owner's child to death by car.

A: Oh, that one, I've read about them on some subscriptions, but did not follow much.

Q: 那前一段时间在 fondo 上的冲突你有关注过吗

A: 我并没有在主流媒体上看到过，在本地的西班牙主流媒体，包括加泰罗尼亚地区的电视台，我并没有看到过深度的报道。可能有 tv3 或者小众的媒体有简单略过，但是深度的报道我都是从中国团体所提供的微信订阅号上来了解。但是我不是很愿意参与这种事情的读者，我只是简单看一下，并不是很想参与其中。

Q: Did you know about the conflict in Fondo recently?

A: I haven't seen it on the local news resources, at least not any deep reports from the Spanish mainstream, including the Catalonian television. Maybe TV3 or other media that are not very popular had, but I mainly saw deep reports from the Wechat subscriptions. I wasn't involved in the case or the rights protections but only read some news about it.

Q: 那这几年之间你有没有觉得华人群体的地位有所提高？你有这种感受吗？

A: 我们华人社群还是比较自律的，很少在本地引起各种各样的社会问题。当然我并不是说种族歧视啊。但是我们毕竟作为移民过来，我们这个团体很少与其他团体起任何冲突。所以相对来讲在当地人眼里，除了一些做生意的人他们所谓的这个藏着掖着或者价格虚高或者卖假货问题之外，相对来说本地人不是用很贬低的态度来看我们。可能他们会觉得自己么华人社会依旧是神秘的，他们也很难进入到其中，他们也是用隔岸观火的态度来看问题

Q: Did you feel that the social status of the Chinese community has improved?

A: We the Chinese community are very self-disciplined. Of course, I'm not talking about racism. But as immigrants, our community barely start conflicts with other ones. Therefore, except for a few businessmen that have bad fame about raising price or selling fake products, the local people don't consider us as filth immigrants. They may think that we are mysterious that they could barely integrate to us. Also, they mostly only observe us from afar.

Q: 那前几年像西班牙几个官媒辱华……

A: 我听过 telecinco 所谓的辱华的节目，说实话我觉得本地人呢，以我的了解他们并不是有意地去做辱华的行为，可能他们做这个节目的时候并不觉得是在辱华。就连我们在中国的时候，中国有一些节目也是带有一些种族色彩的，包括对于深色皮肤的公民有一些歧视，在中国的节目中非常的常见，所以我觉得在本地来讲，他们不是去刻意地辱华。当然我觉得像 telecinco 这样的媒体也并不是主流媒体。

Q: Like the other hate speech in the Spanish media China or Chinese in the last few years...

A: I've heard the so called hate speech programs about the Chinese community. To be honest, I feel that the locals did not intentionally to insult China when they made the program that they didn't even realize that was hate speech. Including in China, we also have racist speeches in some

programs, including discrimination towards people of dark skin, which is quite common. So that I don't feel that they are insulting China. Of course, I don't consider Telecinco as mainstream.

Q: 但是像前几年，大概 13 年、14 年的时候，*El País* 也有过辱华的报道

A: 是吗，这个我并没有过多地去关注，因为我没那么敏感，我并没有觉得他们是在辱华。可能有人提出来了大家才会反应这么强烈。

Q: But like, there were such reports in *El País* in more or less 2013 and 2014...

A: Really? I didn't follow that. Maybe because I was less sensitive to that which I didn't think that they were insulting Chinese. Maybe someone pointed it out so that many people were reacting crazily.

Q: 那好我的问题就这些，谢谢您接受我的采访。

A: 客气。

Q: Okay that's all for my questions. Thank you for accepting my interview.

A: You're welcome.

7.2.12 Interview with Cui Bowen, Chinese and English version, 2018.04.15

Cui Bowen, male, 28 years old, from Tang Shan, Hebei province, who came to Spain in 2008. The teenager came with his parents to Olot where he spent several years before coming to Sabadell to attend to the UAB for study. After graduated from the university, he then worked in a local finance company. The interview was realized in his apartment in Sabadell on the 15th April 2018.

Q: 崔博文同学，你刚来西班牙的时候是哪一年？

A: 2008 年

Q: Hello Cui Bowen, when did you come to Spain?

A: 2008.

Q: 当时你多大

A: 当时快 16 岁

Q: How old were you?

A: Almost 16.

Q: 跟爸爸妈妈一起过来的是吗

A: 是，跟我母亲，我父亲原来就在这

Q: Did you come with your parents?

A: Yes, with my mom. My dad already settled here.

Q: 你刚来的时候已经学了一些西班牙语了是吗

A: 也算是吧，就是上过几天课

Q: Did you learn a bit Spanish before coming here?

A: Sort of, a few days of Spanish class.

Q: 你有没有因为语言或者文化上的差异感觉到不适应？

A: 刚开始有点吧，没有特别大，没有特别强，因为我的适应能力还是比较强的。就是语言上面很不适应，但是文化上面没有不适应

Q: Did you feel any inconvenience due to linguistic or cultural difference?

A: A bit at the beginning, but not much nor strongly at all. I am very good at adapting to a new environment. More linguistic inadaptation than cultural inadaptation

Q: 那你刚来的时候侧重点是当地的新闻还是国内的新闻？

A: 我刚来的时候只看国内新闻。因为语言问题嘛，当地的新闻又看不懂，而中文的当地新闻又很少，所以就是很少看当地新闻

Q: Did you prefer local news or Chinese news when you came here?

A: I only read Chinese news at the beginning. I barely understand the local news due to my lack in language. And there were almost no reports about the local news in Chinese, so that I barely cared about the local news.

Q: 你是大概从什么时候开始看当地新闻的?

A: 刚来了有半年吧, 并不是为了看新闻而看新闻, 而是听新闻然后练习听力和学习语言吧

Q: When did you begin consuming local news?

A: After half a year, more or less. But I didn't consume the news because of necessity of the news but to practice my oral and reading skills.

Q: 你刚来的时候跟当地人接触觉得他们愿意接受外国人吗? 他们思想开放吗?

A: 因为我来的时候在上学, 比较小, 接触的人呢都是初中生高中生, 接触的还都是青春期的少年, 当地人对外地人没有抵触, 他们总开一些玩笑什么的是因为他们年龄小, 都是那种还不懂事

Q: Did you feel that the local people wish to accept foreigners? Are they openminded?

A: I was still in school when I came here, as a teenager, when most people I contacted were all middle school or high school students, also teenagers. They were not against the existence of foreigners, but they did make some jokes because of their age. It was more an immature attitude than racism.

Q: 你觉得是青春期的问题?

A: 对

Q: So that you think it's because of teenage?

A: Yes.

Q: 那你刚来的时候想不想国内, 虽然父母都在这边?

A: 想家这个问题, 没有。因为我这个人到哪都不想家

Q: Did you miss China when you came here, though your parents are with you?

A: Homesick, nope. I don't have that in anywhere.

Q: 那你觉得社交媒体发展了以后你对中文方面的使用更多了吗?

A: 中文方面的使用?

Q: Along the development of social media, did you have more Chinese consumption?

A: Chinese consumption?

Q: 对，你获得的中文的信息更多了吗？

A: 通过社交媒体？

Q: Yes, did you consume more information in Chinese?

A: Through social media?

Q: 或者互联网？

A: 通过在线新闻吧，在线的新闻平台，对国内的新闻了解得更多了一点

Q: Or maybe internet?

A: Online news, online news platforms, to know about more Chinese news.

Q: 那你现在更侧重于当地新闻还是国内新闻？

A: 体育新闻（笑）

Q: Do you prefer local news or Chinese news?

A: Sports news (laugh).

Q: 那你是看电视，报纸还是手机新闻？

A: 互联网

Q: Do you watch TV, newspaper or mobile news?

A: Internet.

Q: 那我要问几个具体的例子，17年巴塞罗那兰布拉大道恐怖袭击，你第一时间通过什么渠道获得的？

A: 通过 WhatsApp

Q: Then I'd ask some specific news. How did you know about the terrorist attack on Rambla, 2017?

A: Though Whatsapp.

Q: 那你知道了以后有没有回到一些新闻门户网站或者看别的正规新闻渠道来确认这个事情?

A: 有, 就是直接打开了西班牙的这个 la vanguardia

Q: Did you go back to some news websites or other official sources to verify the accident?

A: Yes, I opened the Spanish news App La Vanguardia.

Q: 那 17 年马德里西班牙广场的华人游行你知道吗?

A: 不知道

Q: Do you know the Chinese manifestation at Plaza España in 2017?

A: No.

Q: 那前一段时间 fondo 的华人和当地社会的冲突你了解吗

A: 知道

Q: Do you know the conflict between the Chinese community and the locals in Fondo, Barcelona recently?

A: Yes

Q: 你关注了吗

A: 没有。因为看了以后觉得这完全是这帮中国人法盲造成的, 所以说就没什么可关注的。

不了解当地法律总会有这种问题

Q: Did you follow it?

A: No. After being informed, I think the case was caused by the lack of legal knowledge among the Chinese community so that there was no need to follow it. It always happen if people are not aware of the local law.

Q: 那作为旅西华人, 你有没有关注我们在西班牙社会的地位?

A: 没有

Q: As an Overseas Chinese, do you concern about the social status of the Chinese community in the host society?

A: No.

Q: 那对于前几年西班牙媒体辱华的新闻你有什么想法?

A: 没看过

Q: What do you think about the hate speeches toward China in the Spanish media?

A: I did not pay attention.

Q: 那好, 我的问题就是这些, 谢谢!

Q: Ok, that's all for my questions, thank you!

7.2.13 Interview with Chen Liangyu, Chinese and English version, 2018.04.21

Chen Liangyu, female, 30 years old, from Chongqing, who came to Spain in 2010. Her first destination in Spain was Malaga, as a student. Then she moved to Barcelona for a different lifestyle that she worked in a tourist agency. The interview was realized in a bar in Barcelona on the 21st of April 2018.

陈靓玉, 28岁, 女, 学生

Q: 你好陈靓玉, 你是什么时候来到西班牙的呢, 你当时多大?

A: 2010年20岁, 学语言身份来到马拉加。

Q: Hello, Chen Liangyu, when did you come to Spain? How old were you?

A: I came here in 2010, when I was 20 years old. I went to Malaga as a student.

Q: 当时因为语言或者文化的差异感觉不适应吗?

A: 当时对新环境比较新奇, 语言不通, 需要学习, 但个人觉得差异其实还好。文化差异的话, 难以理解西班牙人一些做事方式, 但是现在渐渐习惯了。反而不太习惯国内节奏。也许是被同化了, 或者被西班牙人的观念所影响。

Q: Did you feel inadaptation because of the cultural shock or language barrier?

A: I wasn't able to manage using the language, but curious about the news environment, so that I had to learn the language. But in general, I was ok with the difference. Speaking of the cultural difference, I couldn't understand the way that how Spaniards are doing things, but I got used to it now. I started having inadaptation to the rhythms of China, maybe I'm already assimilated by Spain or affected by the Spaniards.

Q: 那你刚来的时候是怎么了解当地发生的新鲜事呢?

A: 通过聊天, 看电视, 读报, 和西班牙人交流。

Q: How were you informed of the new stuffs in where you lived?

A: Through chatting, watching television, reading newspapers and communicating with Spaniards.

Q: 那么是通过什么媒体来了解新闻的?

A: 电视。西班牙 4 台等主流西班牙电视频道。当时看电视新闻为了学习语言为主。

Q: Then, what sources did you choose to consume news?

A: TV. Channel 4 and other Spanish mainstream channels. The main purpose of watching TV was learning the language.

Q: 与当地人接触的时候, 觉得他们愿意接纳你吗? 觉得他们思想开放吗?

A: 觉得西班牙人易于接纳外部来人, 尤其是南部人, 热情奔放, 性格单纯, 简单的生活方式。来到巴塞罗那后觉得节奏稍快, 这边人对生活理解不一样。性格嘛, 南部那边比较热情, 巴塞罗那相对不同一些。西班牙虽然是天主教国家, 对文化比较保守, 但接纳世界各地人非常开放。反而是西班牙一些当地新来移民可能接纳程度与开放程度不高。

Q: When contacting with local people, do you think that they wish to accept you? Do you think that they are open-minded?

A: I think that the Spaniards wish to accept the foreigners easily, especially the southerners who are enthusiastic and innocent with an easy-going lifestyle. I feel that the life rhythm became faster that maybe they have different understanding of life. Speaking of the character, well, the southerners are very enthusiastic which is different from the people in Barcelona. Though Spain is a catholic country, somehow reserved, they are very open-minded to foreigners. On the opposite, some new arrival immigrants are not willing to adapt us or open their minds.

Q: 那你来的时候想家吗？怎么排解这种情绪呢？

A: 想家。但是总体来说很开心，因为自由。排解方式，吃火锅。会看国内新闻，但是看来看去往往都是娱乐版面，大同小异，没有多大意义。时事政治版面比较无聊，也不怎么看。

Q: Did you miss home at the beginning? How did you solve the homesick?

A: Yes. But in general I was very satisfied with the freedom. Well, the solution is eating hotpot and watch domestic news. But mostly repeating entertainment news which did not make any sense. The latest social or political news are quite boring so I didn't read much.

Q: 在社交媒体普及以后这种情况有没有改善呢？

A: 在社交网络普及化以后，自身接触的媒体的大环境还是更加偏向于国内的。更加全球化。

Q: Was it improved after the development of social media?

A: After the popularization of the social media, my preference on the news sources are still towards Chinese news and international news.

Q: 那么现在更多用什么来摄取信息呢？

A: 手机更多，电视和电脑也会。虽然手机是主要摄取新闻的媒体来源，但手机有弊端，投入太多时间。

Q: How do you consume news nowadays?

A: More on mobile phones, as well as television and computer. But mainly mobile phones. However, there's a disadvantage of using mobile phone because I put too much time into it.

Q: 现在我会问一些具体的例子，2017 年兰布拉大道上的恐袭，你第一时间是如何得知的？

A: 当时就在 rambla 旁边。对该事件是通过手机的方式第一时间了解，后来回家后看电视直播，读一些官方通知进行进一步了解。

Q: I'd ask some specific questions now. How were you informed of the terrorist attack on La Rambla in 2017?

A: I was right beside La Rambla when it occurred. But I was informed through mobile phone as the first handed information. Then I watched live reports on TV after I got home and read some official notifications for further information.

Q: 那么你关注过 2017 年马德里西班牙广场的华人游行吗？

A: 没关注过。

Q: Have you followed the Chinese manifestation on Plaza España, Madrid in 2017?

A: No, I haven't.

Q: 你了解这些年来辱华的新闻吗？你认为这些年华人的地位有没有提升？

A: 华人的整体地位与我们个人的地位息息相关。当时社交网络（Facebook）了解到官媒辱华，后来通过微信进一步了解，没有回到官方媒体进行证实，但是 Facebook 上等传播的视频就是电视节目的视频。

Q: Have you read those anti-Chinese news in the last few years? Do you think that the social status of the Chinese community in Spain has improved?

A: The general social status of the Chinese community is related to each of us, I think. I noticed the anti-Chinese reports through Facebook, and then followed them on Wechat. But I never checked them in the original media websites, while the videos I saw on Facebook were already the same videos of the TV programs.

7.2.14 Interview with Gui Cihan, Chinese and English version, 2018.04.22

Gui Cihan, male, 29 years old, from Kunming, Yunnan, who came to Spain in 2010. He came to Spain as a student in Granada, then started his work in an international trades company in Barcelona. The interview was realized on the 22nd of April 2018.

Q: 桂老师你好，我想问一下你刚来西班牙的时候是以什么身份，然后几岁的时候来的。

A: 我刚来西班牙是十九岁，以留学生身份来的。

Q: Hello, Gui Cihan, I'd like to ask when did you came to Spain? As what identity? At what age?

A: I went to Spain when I was 19 years old, as a student.

Q: 你到的是 Granada, 是吧?

A: 对。

Q: The first place that you stayed was Granada, right?

A: Yes.

Q: 那你刚来的时候, 有没有因为语言或者文化上的差异而感到不适应的情况呢?

A: 有啊, 当然有。刚开始的时候都听不懂课。然后都比较内向。

Q: Then, after the arrival, did you feel inadaptation due to linguistic or cultural difference?

A: Yes, of course. I could barely understand the content in the class. And I was quite introvert that time.

Q: 那么, 如果说你不适应这种文化环境, 尤其是语言上有这个障碍, 那你一开始想知道当地社会发生的一些新闻, 你是通过怎样的渠道了解的?

A: 当时因为身份是留学生, 周围有很多中国同学, 那当然都在一块, 互相有沟通, 刚开始的时候, 也会看一些中国版的新闻, 比如西华论坛啊, 西班牙生活通等等一些华人社交媒体, 我当时都会有关注。

Q: So, as you said that you were not adapting to this cultural environment, plus the language barrier, how did you get informed to the local news when you wished to?

A: As student, I was surrounded by a lot of Chinese students who always get together communicating with each other. At the beginning, I also read some news written in Chinese version, such as Xihua Forum, Spain Life Tips and other Chinese social media.

Q: 那你当时西班牙当地的一些媒体很少使用吗?

A: 对, 刚开始很少使用, 但到了大二大三的时候, 西班牙语就有很大提高, 就看一些当地的报纸或者网络新闻。

Q: Did you barely used the local Spanish media?

A: No, not much at the beginning. But when I was in the 2nd or 3rd grade, my Spanish improved a lot so that I began reading some local newspaper or online news.

Q: 那么，你与当地西班牙人接触的时候，你觉得西班牙社对外国人接纳程度怎么样？他们是一个思想开放的社会吗？

A: 他们对欧洲其他国家的同学，因为我当时接触的也都是留学生，他们对欧洲其他国家留学生比较了解，但对中国留学生，或者当时交换过来的一些留学生，都不太了解。对中国也会有一些偏见，觉得中国比较封闭，比较独裁，都会有一定的偏见。

Q: When contacting with Spaniards, how do you score their acceptance to Chinese? Do you think that the host society is an open-minded society?

A: It is to students from other countries of Europe. As most people I contacted were foreign students as well, the Spaniards know the students from other European countries better than us, neither those who were doing an exchange. They had a bit of bias towards China as well, that China is a very close-minded country under dictation, after all, somehow biased.

Q: 也就是说他们的思想不完全是开放的。尤其是对我们国人持有一定偏见。

A: 对。然后我觉得这些偏见都来自于他们受到当地媒体对中国描述上有一些反面。就是不是正面去描写中国，描写角度有些极端。政治啊一类都觉得中国比较独裁，比较封闭，等等，文化对他们来说也比较奇怪。我觉得这都是他们受到了当地媒体的一些影响。

Q: So you mean that their mind isn't totally widely open, especially biased towards our patriots.

A: Yes. Also I think that their bias come from the representation of our country in their media which does not report our country positively, sometimes in extreme angles. Speaking of politics, they think that China is dictated and closed, etc. Our culture is also strange for them, which I think that they are effected by the local media.

Q: 对。那除了语言问题以外，从个人角度来讲，你刚到西班牙的时候想家吗？

A: 这个到没有。

Q: Right. Except for the language problems, personally, did you miss home while you arrived?

A: Not really.

Q: 为什么呢?

A: 我个人还好。

Q: Why is that?

A: I'm okay with it.

Q: 那你觉得互联网普及以后，是不是觉得和家乡和国内的沟通更加方便容易了？

A: 对。我刚出国的时候，和家里人联系还是用 QQ 联系。当时用 QQ 视频，卡的不行。完了之后就换成了 Skype，当时还挺好的，但在手机上会比较卡。后来微信普及了之后，我们都用微信，都比较方便。觉得这也是科技的发展给我们带来的方便吧。

Q: Then, in your opinion, after the popularization of the internet, was your contact with hometown easier?

A: Yes. At the beginning after my arrival, I mainly contacted with my family in QQ. The videocall of QQ was quite slow. After that, we switched to Skype which was okay back then, but sometimes slow on the mobile phone. After the popularization of Wechat which we all used, it became much more convenient. I think that this is the convenience that the technologic development brought us.

Q: 那，你现在，了解新闻的话，更多是用电视新闻，报纸，广播，还是手机呢？

A: 我个人在手机上看的比较多，用 APP 应用比较多。

Q: Now, when you consume news, do you prefer TV, newspaper, radio or mobile phone?

A: I mainly read it on mobile phone in those Apps.

Q: 那手机上的话，是看西班牙文的多一些，还是中文的多一些？

A: 手机上，西班牙文的多一些。

Q: Then, on mobile phones, do you prefer reading news in Spanish or in Chinese?

A: On mobile phones, I read more in Spanish.

Q: 那你了解的侧重点其实是更偏向于西班牙当地的新闻对吗？

A: 对，更偏向于西班牙当地的新闻。当然，有时候西班牙的媒体报道中国的事情比较吸引我的眼球。

Q: So, do you prefer local Spanish news, don't you?

A: Yes, I prefer Spanish local news. Of course, sometimes the reports in Spanish media about China also draw my attention.

Q: 这样。那我想问一下，比如说去年在 Rambla 大道上恐袭事件，这个新闻你是从哪个渠道得知的？

A: 我第一时间还是从当地媒体，就是 LA VANGUARDIA，因为它网页上有一个实时的报道，就是比如说巴塞这个恐袭，还有公投，都是专门有人每分钟都在以文字形式在跟进的。基本没有图片，就是有人在写。

Q: Ok, then I'd ask that how were you informed of the terrorist attack on La Rambla last year? Through which media?

A: Also the local media, La Vanguardia, which has a live report on their website, not only the terrorist attack in Barcelona, but also the referendum that the latest information is updated within every minute. Mostly the news do not contain pictures, but written.

Q: 那么其实你一直在用这个权威官媒来跟进这个新闻的？

A: 对。而且我觉得 LA VANGUARDIA 这一点做的很好，就是在出现热点新闻的时候，会在 facebook, twitter 上会直接以窗口的形式跳出来。

Q: So that you were following the new updates in this authorized media all over the time?

A: Yes. Thus, I think that La Vanguardia is doing very well in this point that whenever there's a news hot point, they will always have new windows in Facebook and Twitter.

Q: 那么，你对去年马德里的华人游行有印象吗？

A: 是哪一次？

Q: So, do you have any impression of the Chinese manifestation in Madrid?

A: Which one?

Q: 就是 2017 年马德里西班牙广场规模较大的一次华人游行。

A: 没有，不了解。

Q: The massive Chinese manifestation at Plaza España in Madrid, 2017.

A: Not, not at all.

Q: 那你觉得作为旅西华人，在西班牙华人，在西班牙当地华人的地位，作为一个群体的地位对我们个人地位有影响吗？

A: 有啊，当然有影响。因为我们个人，比如说中国强大了，跟西班牙的贸易都会比较多，那么华人在当地的机会也会比较多。那么从华人整体的范畴来说，如果当地华人生意做的比较好啊，或者从事一些有技术含量的工作，对旅西华人的颜面，或当地人对我们的评价来说，也是一件好事。

Q: As an Overseas Chinese in Spain, do you think that the general social status of this community affects us in person?

A: Yes, of course. For example, as China became stronger, their trades with China would increase when Chinese would have more opportunities here. Generally, speaking of the whole Chinese community, if their business get better, or if they dedicate themselves in more talented profession, the impression of the locals for us would be much better, which may affect us all.

Q: 对没错。那你说，那咱们华人在西班牙地位的提升或者降低有一个密切的关注吗？

A: 我个人感觉这要看各个大区。比如说在加泰罗尼亚地区华人地位相对其他拉丁美洲移民，罗马尼亚甚至东欧地区移民，华人地位还是比较高的，还不错。当地人对华人还算可以。但是马德里的人的地位好像低一些。但在加泰罗尼亚相对不错，因为在这个开放一些吧。在安达鲁西亚也算可以，那边华人少一些，但是当地人对华人还算比较友善。我个人觉得马德里对华人可能偏见比较多。

Q: Yes. So, do you have concerned about whether the improvement or descension of the Chinese community's social status in Spain?

A: I think that it depends on each autonomous community. For example, in Catalonia, the social status of the Chinese community is relevantly higher than the Latin-Americans, the Romanians and even some East-European immigrants. The locals are quite kind to Chinese. But the social

status in Madrid is somehow lower, while it's much better in Catalonia. I think that the latter is more open-minded. It's also okay in Andalucia where there are less Chinese, but the locals are very friendly to us. I personally think that the attitude towards Chinese in Madrid is more biased.

Q: 那之前在西班牙官媒电视频道在一个综艺节目中录制的部分内容有辱华内容，你对这个时间有关注吗？

A: 我觉得就是西班牙的媒体，就辱华来说，要看你看的角度是怎么样的。因为他当地的一些，我也经常看新闻，就是当地一些节目嘛，就是他们好像，就是属于就像开玩笑也好，算是他们自认为的一种幽默也好，会有一点这种攻击或者歧视性质在里面，但是站在种族主义的角度，他们应该还没有达到。不是一个种族歧视，他们可能也是开玩笑，过头了。

Q: Do you know about the anti-Chinese scenarios in some official Spanish media?

A: I think that, if talking about the anti-Chinese attitude of some Spanish media, it has to depend on the angle. As, sometimes when I'm watching news, some of the local programs are making a lot of jokes which they consider them as sense of humor, with a bit of discrimination or aggression in it, but not reaching the level of racism. It's not racism but jokes that are over made.

Q: 那就是，你对当时一些确切的时间有印象吗，比如说一些新闻什么的？

A: 比如说，好像是 TELE5 还是哪个台说中国人吃狗肉？

Q: Do you have impression of some similar news recently?

A: For example, Tele5 or some other channel commenting that Chinese eat dogs?

Q: 对，那你对这个新闻的了解，比如说，第一时间是通过哪个渠道了解到的？

A: 通过微博，对。因为这种新闻他们当地的媒体是不会报道的。比如华人当地的社交平台，微信微博当时在传，我看到。

Q: Yes. According to your knowledge about this news, for example, how were you informed at the beginning?

A: Through Weibo. Yes. Because the local media wouldn't report such things, while other social media platforms among the Chinese community were sharing this information, such as Wechat and Weibo, in which I was informed.

Q: 那你当时有返回 TELE5 去到更权威的平台上去证实这个新闻吗？

A: 我倒没这么做。但是我当时在看转载的时候，华人社交媒体会有一些截屏啊视频，我去看的时候其实发现他们对法国，美国，英国，意大利都回去嘲笑，甚至自己都会去嘲笑，没有上升到种族歧视这个高度。只是开玩笑的时候没有分寸或者会带一点点攻击性。但没有到歧视那么严重地步。当然这是我的个人看法。

Q: Have you checked the news back to Tele5 or other authorized platforms?

A: No, I didn't. But I saw some screen captures on the Chinese social media that were retweeted. I discovered that they also make jokes of French, Americans, Italians or even themselves, so that I don't think it is up to racism. They just lost control or became aggressive while making jokes, not as serious as discriminating us. Of course, that's my personal opinion.

Q: 那我没有别的问题了，非常感谢你。

Q: That's all for my questions, thank you.

7.2.15 Interview with Zhang Weiming, Chinese and English version, 2018.04.23

Zhang Weiming, male, over 50 years old, from Qingtian, Zhejiang, who came to Spain in 1983. The businessman is not only the owner of restaurant, trading company and a law firm, but also the vice-president of the Qingtian Hometown Association in Spain. Mr. Zhang, as a leader of the Chinese community, is also a father of four children who all received high education. The interview was realized through voice call of Wechat on the 23 of April 2018.

Q: 章伟明先生您好

A: 你好

Q: Hello Mr. Zhang Weiming.

A: Hello.

Q: 您刚来到西班牙的时候是哪一年？您当时多大？

A: 我是 1983 年 6 月 17 号到西班牙的

Q: When did you come to Spain? How old were you?

A: I came to Spain on the 17th of June 1983.

Q: 当时您多大年纪？

A: 我当时是 20 岁吧

Q: How old were you then?

A: I was 20 years old.

Q: 那刚来的时候您会西班牙语吗？

A: 不会

Q: Did you know any Spanish before coming here?

A: No.

Q: 就是来这里工作是吗？

A: 啊对，当时来我是工作签证的

Q: Did you come here for work?

A: Yes, I had a work Visa.

Q: 您刚来的时候有没有因为语言或者因为文化的差异感觉到很不适应呢？

A: 是的，是很不适应的。因为语言各方面的交流啊都有障碍，是很不适应的。

Q: Did you feel inadaptation due to language barrier or cultural difference?

A: Yes, pretty much. Because of the language, I had problems communicating in anything. I was quite uncomfortable about it.

Q: 您刚过来的时候是怎么了解当地发生的事情的，例如新闻这些，通过什么媒体？电视还是电台还是听别人来讲？

A: 因为我们当时来的时候是小小的打工者，对西班牙社会的一些信息，我们基本上了解得不是很多。当时我们华人圈子里人很少，在西班牙应该是没有多少人的，大概几百人吧。我们大陆过来的最多几百人。我们通过平时的交流来了解各方面的信息。

Q: How were you informed of the local updates? Such as news, through which source? TV, radio or chatting with others?

A: We were workers with no importance when we came here, so that we knew very little about the information of the host society. We were very few people in our social group in Spain, more or less, hundreds of people from the mainland. We were at most hundreds of people. We mainly knew all kinds of information through daily communication.

Q: 您刚来的时候是更想了解西班牙发生的事情，还是家乡发生的事情呢？

A: 刚来的时候我们关注的都是家乡的事情和我们华人的一些事情。基本上对于西班牙这个社会发生的事情，我们不至于太关注这种事情。

Q: Did you prefer things happen in Spain or in homeland?

A: At the beginning we mainly concerned about the things happen in the hometown and the Chinese community. We did not focus much on the new stuffs that happen in the Spanish society.

Q: 那您跟当地人接触的时候觉得他们愿意接纳我们，也就是华人吗？你觉得他们的思想开放吗？

A: 当初在八三年八四年的时候，他们对我们华人还是有一点歧视的。当时他们注重看重的我们亚洲人是日本人，台湾人，韩国人，对我们大陆过来的人还是有点歧视的。

Q: Do you think that the local people wish to accept us as overseas Chinese? Do you think that they are open-minded?

A: In 1983 or 1984, they had a bit of discrimination towards we Chinese. Among other Asians, they respected more the Japanese, Taiwanese and Korean, not we people who came from the Mainland.

Q: 那您除了语言问题以外，您刚来的时候想不想家？因为您的父母当时是在国内是吗？

A: 对父母在国内。当时我们想家那是肯定的，这是必然的

Q: Except for the language barrier, did you miss home when you came here? Were your parents in China at that time?

A: Yes, my parents were at home. Of course that we missed home, it's unescapable.

Q: 那当时怎么跟家人联系？打电话吗还是写信？

A: 没有（电话），当时那个信息很不通畅的，只能写信。然后有通电话，可能一个月两个月通一次电话，都是先用信约好，下个月几号几点钟，商量好时间跟国内通电话。但是通电话呢又很不方便，还要到邮政大楼去通电话。那时候没有手机，没有任何东西，非常不方便的。

Q: How did you contact with the parent then? Phone calls or letters?

A: There was not telephone at that time. The communication technology was quite undeveloped back then so we could only write letters. Sometimes if we make phone calls, maybe once a month or two months, which we settled a time through letter of the phone call, with appointment time and date of next month with the family. But it was very inconvenient making phone calls because we had to go to the mail office building to make them. There wasn't cell phones nor other things which was very inconvenient.

Q: 有了手机还有互联网这些以后，您有没有觉得这些都改善了？

A: 那肯定的，那就很方便了。

Q: After the appearance of cell phones and internet, did you feel that communicating with family was improved?

A: Yes, of course. It was much more convenient.

Q: 那现在我们有这么多的渠道去获得新闻和信息，您更倾向于看报纸听广播看电视还是通过手机来看新闻？

A: 主要是看电视新闻，然后第二呢就是手机。

Q: As there are so many sources for news and information at the moment, do you prefer newspaper, radio, television or mobile phones?

A: Mainly TV news, and then mobile phones.

Q: 那像我们的微信，或者外文的 WhatsApp, Facebook 或者 Twitter 您用得多吗？

A: 那倒用得不多。

Q: Then such as our Wechat, do you use Whatsapp, Facebook or Twitter?

A: Not much.

Q: 我要问您几个具体的问题，就像 17 年巴塞罗那 rambla 上的恐怖袭击，您第一时间是通过什么渠道得知的？

A: 那个是电视新闻

Q: Then I'd ask several specific questions, how were you informed of the terrorist attack on La Rambla, 2017?

A: Through TV news.

Q: 那您有没有再通过别的渠道关注这个新闻呢？

A: 后来还利用中文宣传，因为我们对电视新闻有的还不是完全理解，大概的意思是懂的。进一步理解我们大部分是用的中文报纸。

Q: Did you focus on this news in other sources afterwards?

A: Then I also used Chinese publicity because we didn't totally understand the TV news, which we could only get a general information. We mainly used Chinese newspaper for the details.

Q: 17 年马德里西班牙广场有一次华人游行，您作为侨领，您当时对这件事情很关注吗？

A: 这个肯定是，我们全部华人都很关注，不但是我。

Q: As a Chinese community leader, did you focus on the Chinese manifestation in Plaza España, Madrid, 2017?

A: Sure. Not only me, all of we Overseas Chinese focused on that.

Q: 那作为旅西的华人，这么多年来您觉得自己的社会地位有没有提高？

A: 提高了很多了，完全是跟我们当初到西班牙的时候一个天一个地啊。

Q: As an Overseas Chinese, did you feel that our social status has improved?

A: A lot, it was like heaven and ground comparing to the time that we arrived Spain.

Q: 那前些年西班牙的这些官方的媒体，他们报纸啊电视啊一些辱华的事件您有关注过吗？

A: 有

Q: Have you focused on the anti-China news on the Spanish newspaper and TV?

A: Yes.

Q: 那您对这件事情有没有看法？

A: 那肯定是有看法的。我觉得呢当时大部分的西班牙人对中国还是比较尊重，但是呢有少数人有一点排外，少数人有一点胡说八道的味道，这个上这个呢逻辑上也可以理解，因为每个国家都有，是不是？有好的，有坏的。但是我觉得，我们自己要做好我们最主要的本分，要守法。然后呢再来澄清他们对我们这些污蔑啊，这些胡说八道的事情。最重要的是自身先要做好。

Q: Do you have any opinion of such things?

A: Of course I did. I think that most Spaniards are very respectful to China, but there are always a few who are xenophobic, who sometimes talk nonsense. But it is logically understandable because people like this are everywhere, right? There are always the good and the bad. So I think that we should behave ourselves in the first place, respecting the laws. Then we should declare the slanders towards us. But the most important point is that we should behave ourselves.

Q: 那么，您有四个子女是吗？

A: 对

Q: Then, you have four kids, right?

A: Yes.

Q: 您在他们小时候更注重他们中文的教育还是西班牙语的教育？

A: 我肯定是很注重他们中文，因为西班牙语的教育—他们在这里出生，在这里长大，在这里上学，这个等于是不要考虑的，会掌握好的，我更应该担心的是他们的中文水平。

Q: Do you emphasize their Chinese education or the Spanish education?

A: Of course, I focus on their Chinese education. As my children are born and grew up here, who also went to school here, their Spanish education isn't much to care about. But I worry more about their Chinese ability.

Q: 那您的子女，平时他们获取新闻啊，使用社交网络啊，都更倾向于西班牙这边的，是吗？

A: 是的

Q: When searching for news and using social platforms, do your children prefer the Spanish angle, don't they?

A: Yes.

Q: 那么您在子女小的时候有没有试图通过提高自己的西语水平来和他们沟通？

A: 我跟他们沟通基本上都是用国语和他们沟通。

Q: When your children were small, did you try to improve your Spanish ability to try to communicate with them?

A: I mainly communicate in Mandarin with them.

Q: 那您的孩子喜不喜欢上网？他们都已经成年了

A: 这是肯定的，喜欢上网啊

Q: Though they are adults now, do they like surfing on internet?

A: Of course, pretty much.

Q: 那么您在他们还小一点就使用网络的时候有没有加以控制？

A: 这个也是有的，因为我们周围的长辈也是先教育他们在学习上下功夫，过多的上网在对学习有影响的情况下，我们是阻止他们上网的

Q: Did you control a bit in their internet consumption when they were smaller?

A: Yes. Other elders around us also educate the kids to pay more attention in the study. When over consumption affects their study, we always discourage their internet consumption.

Q: 那么我的问题就是这些，谢谢叔叔！

A: 啊好，不客气！

Q: That's all for my questions. Thanks uncle!

A: Okay, no problem!

7.2.16 Interview with Luna, Chinese and English version, 2019.01.02

Luna, female, 30 years old, who was born in Spain in 1990, the only interviewee whose name is written in Spanish. Her parents are early immigrants in Spain from Lishui, Fujian. She's the only interviewee in our study who's born in the host country because of her extraordinary childhood background that she went back to China for primary school study in Baoji, Shaanxi, a city in the northwest of China, almost a diagonal from her parents' hometown across the country. She owned a music bar together with her boyfriend and other share owners in Barcelona where there was live music, but it did not last longer than a year. The interview was realized in their bar on the 2nd of January 2019.

Q: 那 Luna, 这个会不会（音乐）声音有点……

A: （对男友）徐正伟，声音小点！

Q: Then, Luna, isn't the music too loud?

A: (To boyfriend) Lower the volume!

男友: 我看个文件，你们先聊哈

齐: 好

Boyfriend: I need to read a document now, take your time!

Together: Okay

Q: 那 Luna 你来这么多年，你是出生在西班牙又回到中国是吗？

A: 对

Q: So, Luna, after being in Spain for so many years, were you born in Spain and then go back to China for early education?

A: Yes.

Q: �恩那你是什么时候又回来的？你是多大的时候又回来的？

A: 从中国吗？

Q: When did you come back? How old were you?

A: From China?

Q: 对。

A: �恩上到五年级的时候大概十岁。不对？十岁 12 岁，因为我当时回中国的时候已经七岁了，然后重新读了一年级。

Q: Yes.

A: Ummm at 5th grade, 10 years old. No, it was 12. I went back to China when I was 7 years old, so that I had to repeat 1st grade.

Q: 哟那你当时又回到从中国回到西班牙的时候，有没有因为语言或者文化上的差异，就是有这种落差感或者觉得不太适应？

A: �恩还好吧，因为毕竟以前也是在这边出生，待了六年，所以也不会觉得不习惯，只不过就是语言方面的话，因为在中国读书都是比较严格的，所以西班牙语可以说几乎忘光了。

Q: So, did you feel uncomfortable when you come back to Spain due to cultural or linguistic difference? Did you feel any inconvenience?

A: Well, not much. After all I was born here and lived for 6 years so that I didn't feel uncomfortable. But speaking of the language, as the education in China was very strict, I almost forgot Spanish when I came back to Spain from China.

Q: 那你就又回到西班牙的时候，你当时看新闻吗？

A: 我会很少看说真的（笑）

Q: Did you watch or read news when you came back to Spain?

A: Barely not (laugh)

Q: 但是那就是如果你想了解，就是比如说外面发生的事情，你更关注西班牙发生事情，还是在中国发生事情

A: 我觉得我会更关注……比如说如果现在西班牙，会更关注西班牙的事情；如果我在中国的话，那我会更关注中国。

Q: At that time, when you wanted to know about the things or news that happened around you, did you prefer the information in Spain or in China?

A: I think I'd prefer... For example, when in Spain, I'd prefer news in Spain; when in China, then I focus in China.

Q: 那就算你是从小出生在这里，那从小你觉得你周围的西班牙人对你（的态度）很开放吗？就是他们很愿意去接受你吗，有没有就觉得（不一样）啊因为你是外国人

A: 啊我当时回到中国的时候，他们都知道我是从国外来的，然后我去的那个城市是就是挺小的，然后所以见到一个从国外来的还是挺稀奇的，所以他们会觉得很奇怪，就会问各种问题，唉国外怎么样怎么样

Q: As you were born here, did you feel that the local Spaniards are open-minded to you? Do they wish to accept you? Did you feel that they think you are different because you are a foreigner?

A: Well, when I went back to China, they all knew that I was from abroad. The city that I lived was quite small so that they were quite curious about a girl that came from a foreign country. They were very curious asking me all kinds of questions about abroad.

Q: 但是那个时候中国其实对外面的了解还挺少的

A: 对，所以他们会觉得很稀奇，但是他们很愿意接受，就觉得还挺好的。

Q: The whole China back then knew very little about outside.

A: Yes, so that they thought it was very interesting. But they were willing to accept me which was very nice.

Q: 那你在西班牙的话，就是西班牙人当地人就是你从小有没有过觉得就他们是因为你是外国人，就不管是他们觉得你好，就对你很好奇啊还是有排斥，这种你有这种感受吗？

A: 好像也不算有吧，但是在里边的话有很多人就是会说唉中国人中国人。就是会有一种人，不会叫你名字，会叫你中国人。可能这种我会有时候听了不舒服，因为毕竟我也有名字嘛。但是其他的还好吧

Q: When in Spain, do you feel that the locals- the Spaniards- that they consider you as a foreigner? Whether that they are curious, or they were against you? Did you have such feeling?

A: Not really. But they were many people that only call me “Chinese, Chinese” (chinita, chinita). You have to admit the existence of such kind of people that only call me or us as “Chinese”. I feel quite uncomfortable in such situation because I have my own name. Others, I don't have much uncomfortable feelings.

Q: 那你就是说嗯，那你就是，这个问题好像没什么用。就是那你在回来以后你有没有说比较怀念中国，就当时互联网还不是很发达，有没有说怀念中国

A: 有

Q: So, umm, well this is a useless question, forget about it. Next question, did you miss China after coming back?

Q: 那怎么办呢

A: 怀念中国，我觉得其实也就是怀念同学和家里人吧，其他的也就还好，因为毕竟去那里就是读书

Q: What did you do to solve the homesick?

A: Missing China, better saying, missing my classmates and family. Not much about other things, after all I only went back for education.

Q: 那你当时就是怎么跟他们联系呢

A: 嗯电话，对，会打电话。然后当时好像有QQ了，偶尔也会QQ视频这种。

Q: How did you communicate with them?

A: Phone calls, umm yes, phone calls. And there was QQ already, so sometimes, QQ videocalls.

Q: 那就是那像这些社交媒体已经广泛使用以后，就是除了 QQ，后来又发展出了微信啊什么这些，那你如果想去看新闻，你会用什么方法？电视啊广播呀还是看报纸或者社交媒体？

A: 一般看新闻的话，就是看电视里面的那些新闻，对。或者是偶尔微信里面会有什么新闻，就是也偶尔会关注

Q: After widely using social media tools, except for QQ, there were Wechat and other platforms. As you had more options, which source would you use for news consumption? TV, radio, newspaper or social media?

A: Speaking of the news, mainly the television news. Or sometimes the news shared in Wechat which I may also concern about them.

Q: 就是像西班牙的本地的新闻你也会看，然后国内的这些就是

A: 对国内的大新闻的话，一般就是微信可能会推出的多一点，那有时候不想看到也会也会看到的

Q: So you'd both care about the local news in Spain and the news in China?

A: Big events in China... mostly in Wechat, that are shared. I have to know about them even if I don't care at all.

Q: 那像你作为一个二代的话，就是你是不是也很关注像西班牙这些华人这些新闻

A: 对。

Q: As a second-generation immigrant, do you also care about the news in the Chinese community in Spain?

A: Yes

Q: 那就是我问你几个具体的例子，就是 17 年巴塞罗那那个兰布拉大道恐袭，你第一时间是从哪知道的？可以想一下

A: 说真的是那时候我正好那天我下班回来，还有经过 Plaza Catalunya 那边，但是事情发生的时候我已经到家了，然后当时到家的时候我跟男朋友去超市买东西的时候，正好他的朋友打电话过来问我们有没有事情，因为正好我们就是都在巴萨的，他们因为他说 Rambla

那边有恐袭怎么样，然后自从那里才知道，然后当时我就回家去看新闻了，所以知道的更具体一点

Q: I'd ask some specific questions. How did you know the terrorist attack on Rambla in 2017? You can think for a while.

A: Actually, I passed by Plaza Catalunya on my way back home from work. But I was already home when it happened. Then I went to supermarket with my boyfriend when his friend called asking if we were safe or not saying that they were quite worried because we were in Barcelona where there was a terrorist attack on the Rambla. So that we knew about it. We watched news after got home so I knew quite much about it.

Q: 那你回家看的新闻是西班牙的新闻还是回去看的（中国的）？

A: 西班牙的

Q: Did you watch Spanish news or (Chinese community news)?

A: Spanish news.

Q: 那就是啊你自己觉得自己是就是作为华人这个身份嘛

A: 嗯

Q: Do you consider yourself as an Overseas Chinese?

A: Yes

Q: 就是那你有没有关注像华人在西班牙社会的地位，就是比如说比如很关注你这些维权啊这些行为

A: (茫然)

Q: Do you concern about the social status of the Chinese community in Spain? For example, do you know about the declarations in the community?

A: (Seems confused)

Q: 看你的表情，我觉得没有。那就是大概啊那对于西班牙这些官方媒体，他们有的时候会有这种辱华的新闻关注过吗？

A: 哪些新闻啊

Q: I got the answer from your facial expression. Did you know about the anti-China news from the Spanish media?

A: Which ones?

Q: 辱华的新闻，就是比如说电视上就是那个记者做这种动作啊（拉眼睛）或者是什么，说我们吃狗肉啊餐馆吃狗肉啊。啊这种应该有没有关注，看着表情很迷茫

A: 就是说这种我不会去特意关注，但是比如说 Facebook 上，它经常出现 La Vanguardia 那个新闻，我如果看到这个我有时候会点进去看，就这样子

A: Well the anti-China news, for example, the journalists pulling their eyes on the television, or saying that the meat in the Chinese restaurants is dog meat. You still look very confused so that I guess not.

A: Well, I wouldn't specifically focus on this kind of news. But for example, on Facebook, sometimes it may appear such news from La Vanguardia on it so that I may watch them. That's all.

Q: 那就是嗯那大概前几年，两年前在马德里的 Plaza España 有过一个华人的维权的游行，你知道这个事情吗

A: �恩不知道（笑）

Q: So, more or less two years ago, there was a Chinese manifestation at Plaza España, Madrid. Did you know about it?

A: Nope (laugh).

Q: 那我的问题就是这些，好，谢谢你。

A: 啊不客气。

Q: Okay that's all for my questions, thank you!

A: You're welcome.

7.2.17 Interview with He Siyu, Chinese and English version, 2019.01.09

He Siyu, male, 30 years old, from Tianjin, who came to Spain in 2011 for the first time. He did an exchange on the 3rd year of university in 2011 in Lerida and then went back to China for the last year of undergraduate education. Then he came back to Spain for a master and Ph.D. since 2014 until now. The interview was realized in the UAB campus on the 9th of January 2019.

Q: 贺思宇同学，你是什么时候来到西班牙读书的呢？

A: 嗯大概是四年以前，但是四年之前的之前有一次交换

Q: Hello, He Siyu. When did you come to Spain for study?

A: About four years ago, but before four years ago, I did an exchange.

Q: 就 14 年来的西班牙，然后大概 12 年的时候有一次交换

A: 差不太多

Q: So, you came here for master in 2014, but before that, you've done an exchange in 2012?

A: More or less.

Q: 嗯就是那你之前交换是在什么地方？

A: 在 Lerida

Q: When did you do the exchange?

A: in Lerida.

Q: 然后那你刚来的时候就是你交换的时候才大三，然后西班牙语也应该没有那么的好，你有没有因为这种语言或者文化上的差异，感觉到不适应？

A: 还？没有？……因为好像想法我就不是一个典型的中国人的想法。

Q: As you were in the third year of college when you came to Spain, without the ability of expressing yourself fluently in Spanish, did you feel uncomfortable or inconvenience due to cultural or linguistic difference?

A: Umm? Not really? ... I don't think that I have a typical Chinese mind.

Q: 那你觉得当地人对外国人就是很开放嘛，他们愿意接待你吗？特别愿意跟你玩吗？

A: 他们愿意带我，但是好像不愿意带我的朋友

Q: Do you think that the local people are open-minded to foreigners? Do they accept you? Do they like to hang out with you?

A: They like hanging out with me, but not my friends.

Q: 噢，那你当时会看一下新闻吗？就是比如说上网看看新闻，就是家乡发生过什么事情，然后西班牙当地发生了什么事情

A: 刚来的时候是会看的，然后时间越久越不看了

Q: At that time, did you watch news? For example, surfing on internet for news, whether hometown or local Spanish news?

A: At the beginning I did, then I concerned less when I stayed longer.

Q: 那你刚来的时候看的侧重点都在什么地方

A: 就是看看家里发生什么事情啊，看这边又什么发生了什么呀，当时也新鲜，现在也没什么新鲜感了就不看了。

Q: What kind of news did you prefer?

A: Something home, something here. I felt that everything was fresh at the beginning, but now I lost my interest.

Q: 那你当时要是看西班牙的新闻，是用西班牙的媒体，还是用国内，还是就华人在西班牙的这些媒体呢？

A: 交换的时候，那个学校是每天给我发报纸 La Vanguardia，但是老师好像不喜欢这个报纸，但是偶尔看一看就能练阅读了

Q: When searching for Spanish news, did you used Spanish media or local Chinese language newspapers?

A: During the exchange, my university offer us La Vanguardia every day. But the teachers did not like it. Anyway, it was a good reading practice.

Q: 那你刚来的时候，除了语言给你带来的不适感，你有没有想家什么的？

A: 唉一直没有，有没有很奇怪啊

Q: At the beginning, apart from the linguistic inconvenience, did you miss home?

A: No, never. Isn't it strange?

Q: 那你来的时候互联网已经就是很发达了，你平时跟家人通过这种互联网联络的多吗？

A: 刚来的时候特别特别的多，几乎每天都联系，后来变成一周一次，然后后来就变成一月一次

Q: As the internet was quite developed when you arrived, did you contact the family using internet frequently?

A: Yes, a lot at the beginning. Almost every day. Then it became once a week, and once a month.

Q: 那你在互联网看的新闻多吗？

A: 不是特别的多。那但是很多新闻是被动知道的，不是主动知道的

Q: Do you watch news on the internet?

A: Not much. But I'm forced to know about some news, not voluntarily.

Q: 啊，比如呢

A: 就比如说就是四个人都跟你说一件事情，会照着件事情会查一查噢。

Q: For example?

A: For example, if four people are telling you the same case, you'll have to check about it.

Q: 那就是那这个就在社交媒体广泛应用以后，你跟家人的联络会变多吗？比如说微信

A: 还是每天都会发信息，但是都属于你好啊，再见啊，吃得怎么样啊？

Q: After that the social media were more popular, did the contact with family become more frequent? Like Wechat?

A: Yes, still every day. But we only say hello, bye, how's the appetite?

Q: 你跟家人这么客气嘛

A: 是的，因为没什么可聊

Q: Are you that polite with family?

A: Yes, not much to say.

Q: 那你现在看报纸吗

A: 不太看

Q: Do you read newspapers now?

A: Not really.

Q: 那你现在感觉不太看电视？

A: 但是电视偶尔会看，就打开吃饭的时候看一看，什么那个 Noticia, Trece, blahblah 这种东西过来看一下

Q: Do you watch tv? I don't feel that you'll do that

A: Sometimes I'll watch it when I'm having meal. Like Noticia, Trece, blabla, sort of things.

Q: 那你关注华人，这个就是社区会发生的事情嘛

A: 不是特别的关注。

Q: Do you concern about the Chinese community?

A: Not much.

Q: 那好，就问你几个具体的例子，17 年巴塞罗那这个兰布拉大道上面的恐袭，你第一时间怎么知道的？

A: 我的很多外国朋友告诉我，问我在哪，我说我在家睡午觉，跟我说不要出门，我说怎么了？恐袭了，就打开电视，我看电视才知道

Q: Ok. More here are some specific examples. How were you informed of the terrorist attack on La Rambla in 2017?

A: My foreign friends told me and asked where I was. I said that I was having a nap at home. They told me not to go out, so I asked why. They told me that there was a terrorist attack, then I turned on TV and knew it.

Q: 噢那你看的电视就是西班牙当地媒体，然后那作为旅西华人你有没有关注华人在西班牙社会的地位

A: 好像还没有特别的关注

Q: Oh so you mainly watch the local Spanish news. Have you cared about the social status of the Chinese in the Spanish society?

A: Not much.

Q: 你是不把自己归为他们的一员是吗？

A: 是有这个倾向的

Q: Do you refuse to identify yourself as a member of the community?

A: I think so.

Q: 其实就你不觉得自己是华人，你只是觉得自己是个学生。

A: 对

Q: So, you don't think that you are an Overseas Chinese, but you identify yourself as a student.

A: Yes.

Q: 嗯那前几年这些西班牙的官方媒体辱华的事件，你关注过吗？

A: 我知道，也是气愤的，但是我觉得他们做的也不对。

Q: Have you cared about the anti-Chinese reports in the Spanish media?

A: I knew about them, and I was also angry. But I don't think that either of them were doing right.

Q: 那就你有没有回到原新闻网站去核实呢？

A: 忘记了，好像是没有，因为我当时觉得是西班牙人还是做的也不对，但是中国人也不对

Q: Did you check the original information on the websites?

A: I don't remember. I don't think that I did. At the moment I don't think that the Spanish media were doing it right, but either the Chinese.

Q: 那 17 年在马德里的西班牙广场有过一次华人的游行，你知道这件事情吗？

A: 不知道，一点也不知道。

Q: There was a Chinese manifestation in Plaza España, Madrid in 2017. Do you know about it?

A: Not at all.

Q: 行，那我的问题就是这些，非常感谢你接受我的采访。谢谢。

Q: Ok, that's all for my questions. Thank you for accepting my interview.

7.2.18 Interview with Zhou Ziheng, Chinese and English version, 2019. 01.13

Zhou Ziheng, male, 31 years old, from Beijing, who came to Spain in 2009 as a student. The interviewee went to study in the University of Barcelona since he entered university then worked in the tourism ever since he graduated until now. The interview was realized in his flat in Cerdanyola del Vallès on the 13th of January 2019.

Q: 周子衡，你是什么时候来到的巴塞？

A: 09 年，09 年 6 月。6 月 20 多号。

Q: Hello, Zhou Ziheng. When did you come to Barcelona?

A: in 2009. June 2009. 20th or something in June.

Q: 那你来的时候已经成年了是么，当时多大？

A: 对，应该是。成年了，我应该正好 20

Q: Were you grown up when you came here? How old were you?

A: Yes, I think so. Yes, I was 20 years old.

Q: 就作为学生过来是吗？你当时是还要上语言是吗？

A: 是

Q: Did you come here as a student? Did you have to go to language school?

A: Yes.

Q: 那你有没有因为语言或者文化上的差异感觉到不适应?

A: 肯定有。

Q: Did you feel inconvenience due to cultural or linguistic difference?

A: Of course.

Q: �恩比如呢?

A: 比如各种听不懂啊, 什么都听不懂。然后这边又用欧元, 什么都觉得贵。然后然后上语言的时候, 同学都说英语, 我英语也不好, 然后还得学西语。

Q: For example?

A: For example, I almost understood nothing, nothing. And euros were quite expensive. Then, my classmates spoke English in the language school. My English was very poor, but I still had to learn Spanish at the same time.

Q: 太实在了。那你最开始的时候, 怎么知道当地发生的事情的, 还有中国什么事情?

A: 当地发生事情就是, 嗯我我就是对我比较有用的, 比如说在地铁里的一些那个宣传册, 有的好多东西看不懂, 但是能猜。那比如说我那时就看他们有一个音乐节, 然后很多布鲁斯节, 然后就有很多宣传册。啊能看到。还有什么知道吗? 那会儿那时地铁口有免费的报纸, 经常拿来瞎看, 但看半天也看不懂, 好像什么用都没有。

Q: That's very realistic. How were you informed of the local news and events? And the Chinese ones?

A: The local events... I only looked for what I was interested in, for example, the brochures in the subway. I couldn't understand much, but I could guess, such as the musical festivals, Blues festivals, those brochures. And free newspapers, I always read them randomly without understanding anything.

Q: �恩。那你那个时候更关注就西班牙发生的事情, 还是在国内就是家乡发生的事情?

A: 那会好像比较关注那个国内的，就是这边，一个是没啥兴趣了解，第二好像的确渠道不是特别好。就家里那会有一个小电视，偶尔能看见一些东西，但是反正对我来说没什么影响。

Q: Did you prefer news in Spain or news in China?

A: I preferred news in China. I... I wasn't very interested in the local news, and I didn't have enough information sources. I had a small television at home that I watched a bit, but it didn't affect me a lot.

Q: 那你看国内的新闻的话用什么渠道呢？

A: 当时就是看互联网。国内那会儿我刚来的时候好像还是校内网上的信息多，还是在看那个他们东西。

Q: What sources did you use for Chinese news?

A: Mostly internet. When I came here, Xiaonei (later Ren Ren, similar to Facebook) was quite popular so I mainly used that.

Q: 那你来了以后觉得和当地人接触，觉得他们容易接纳外国人嘛

A: 嗯。那会好像跟我觉得一般吧，就是纯粹就是说第一年上语言的时候就先不说，因为那时候跟世界各国的别的地方学生接触多，上大学以后的话，其实本地人还是，比较我感觉最起码不会主动来接触，只有一两个人吧。然后可能而且还这种喜欢主动接近人的人，都有一些国际学生的背景，都不是纯本地人。

Q: Do you think that the locals wish to accept foreigners?

Q: Umm, at the time, I thought so so. I wouldn't be talking about the first year in language school because I mainly contacted with other foreign students all over the world. After I entered university, I didn't feel that the locals wish to accept me, except for one or two, who also have international backgrounds that shouldn't be considered as locals.

Q: 那就你除了语言方面适应以外，你刚来就想不想家。

A: 想。

Q: Apart from the uncomfortableness due to language, did you miss home at the beginning?

A: Yes.

Q: 当然跟国内联系多吗?

A: 和我妈。

Q: Did you contact much with homeland?

A: With my mom.

Q: 就用互联网来排解这种思乡的情绪是吗?

A: 倒不是思乡，就是不适应

Q: So you solve your homesick through internet?

A: Not homesick, just not adapting to the new life

Q: 孤单?

A: 对。那的确是。就是那个以前在国内出去踢球集训，离家也有一段时间，但是没有那么长，。然后呢毕竟这边很多，就是以前可能家里都帮您搞定的，是需要自己搞定。还是需要调整一下。

Q: Solitude?

A: Yes, that was for real. When I was a teenager, I also left home for a certain time for football training, but not as long as this time. There were also things that my family already solved for me when I was home, but I had to handle all the problems by myself here. So it really took time in adaptation.

Q: 那就你现在觉不觉得社交媒体变得越来越方便以后，对你这些就是你也可能是因为做适应了，但你就是觉得这些对你的生活就是媒体有帮助

A: 肯定还是有帮助，你像微信有朋友圈啊，然后呢？然后这边不过也是，我关注这边的消息好像还是没有涨太多，也就看看电视新闻。

Q: After that the social media and internet have been developed, or maybe you were more adapted to the life here, did you feel that the social media helped with the adaptation?

A: Of course. For example, the moments in Wechat is very useful. Speaking of the news here, I didn't care much. Only watched TV sometimes.

Q: 那你现在就了解新闻啊，或者是这些信息更多的用什么渠道

A: 本地的吗

Q: What sources do you use for news nowadays?

A: Local news?

Q: 嗯

A: 中国的可能朋友圈上看的最快，然后本地的一般就是电视。嗯电视，然后 Facebook 上，如果有什么事能看见。

Q: Yes.

A: Chinese news, mostly in Wechat- Moments; local news, on TV. Umm, except for TV, also in Facebook that there are also some information.

Q: 嗯，那你关注西班牙华人社区的这些事情吗？看过华人报纸吗？

A: 本届华人报纸没看过，我对他们那个编辑的印象不好，对他们记者的印象也不好。

Q: Do you concern about the news in the Chinese community? The Chinese language newspapers?

A: The Chinese newspaper, no. I don't like their editors, nor their journalists.

Q: 那你朋友圈不是你微信关注他们这些华人报纸啊，或者华人公众号吗？

A: 有一两个吧，有一个大米良那个是本地的，因为他他讲的知识挺多的哦。然后还有什么？好像有西班牙领馆（大使馆）。

Q: In your Wechat, do you follow the accounts of the Chinese newspapers or other social media accounts of the Chinese community?

A: One or two. Da Miliang, is a local one, which provides a lot of useful information. And others? Maybe the Chinese Consulate (Embassy) in Spain.

Q: 西班牙生活通，这些都不关注？

A: 他们那种经常发特别见效一些假消息，然后点开都是那种钓鱼的消息。

Q: Others, such as Spain life tips?

A: They always have fake information that are luring personal information.

Q: 那我问你几个具体的例子，就是 17 年巴塞罗那那个兰布拉大道的那个恐怖袭击，嗯当时是第一时间怎么知道的？我知道，当时是刚离开（那里）

A: 那我第一时间好像是看朋友圈看的，那会我已经在往家开了，然后堵在路上了。

Q: Now I'd ask some specific examples. How were you informed of the terrorist attack on La Rambla in 2017? I remember that you just left there.

A: I was informed by Wechat- Moments at the same time on my way home, then stuck in the middle of the way.

Q: 那你在朋友圈看到以后，有没有回到别的渠道去证实一下这个事情是真的假的？

A: 我当时好像没有……然后我的确是开收音机了，我开了那个收音机在听，然后别的我好像也查了一下。好像是上网查一下谷歌一下。

Q: After seeing it in Moments, did you check the liability of the information in other sources?

A: I don't think so... Oh I did turn on the radio. Other than radio, I also googled about it.

Q: 太久远了，那你关注过华人社区在西班牙社会的这些事情吗？什么？西班牙官媒辱华的事件啊，之前 17 年马德里西班牙广场的华游行啊，太遥远了

A: 好像好像，如果知道消息都是看看到那个朋友圈，但是好像我不是特别不是特别关注。

Q: That's already far away. Do you concern about the Chinese community in the Spanish society? For example, the Spanish media insulting Chinese, or the Chinese manifestation on Spain Square, Madrid in 2017? Maybe these events are too far from now.

A: Maybe. If I did, I may have seen them in Moments. But I didn't care much about these.

Q: 那你觉得自己是属于华人这个范畴里吗？

A: 是属于的，肯定的，但是比较边缘。

Q: Do you think that you are a member of Overseas Chinese?

A: Yes, of course, but I may be on the edge.

Q: 行，那我的问题就这些啊，非常感谢

A: 客气。

Q: Okay, that's all for my questions, thanks.

A: You're welcome.

7.2.19 Interview with Li Yuxi, Chinese and English version, 2019.01.14

Li Yuxi, 33 years old, from Yingkou, Liaoning, who went to Spain for the first time in 2008. In the mentioned year, he did an exchange in University of Rovira i Virgili in Tarragona during his third year of university the went back to China during the 4th grade. After graduation in 2010, he has worked in Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Argentine and Uruguay before he decided to receive a further study in Seville, Spain since 2016. The interview was realized through videocall of Wechat ion the 14th of April 2019.

Q: 嗯。李玉玺，你好，嗯那您是什么时候第一次到西班牙的呢？

A: 第一回是 08 年，然后第二回是 16。

Q: Hello, Li Yuxi. When did you come to Spain for the first time?

A: The first time was in 2008, the second, in 2016.

Q: 那你 08 年的时候，来西班牙的时候，你多大？

A: 18、19 岁左右吧？19。19。

Q: How old were you when you came to Spain in 2008?

A: About 18 or 19? 19, yes, 19.

Q: 你当时作为学生去交流是吗？

A: 对。

Q: Did you came here as a student?

Q: 当时在塔拉戈纳?

A: 对。

Q: In Tarragona?

A: Yes.

Q: 那你刚来的时候应该是大学三年级, 就当时有没有因为语言或者文化上的差异感觉到不适应?

A: 有。因为塔拉戈纳地处加泰罗尼亚地区, 然后呢他们平常日常生活主要说 Catalan, 但就课堂上吧, 有的老师还说“啊我是加泰人, 我不说西班牙语, 但是你跟我说的话, 我就没有办法”, 所以就感觉很严重。

Q: Did you feel uncomfortable due to linguistic and cultural difference when you came here as a third-year college student?

A: Yes.

Q: 那你刚来的时候有没有这种就对于这种不适应的这种感觉, 你是怎么去排解呢?

A: 排解的办法也没法排解, 就就听着吧。也没别的办法

Q: 那你当时就是想不想去了解当地发生的事情, 或者是国内发生的事情, 就有没有这种对新闻啊信息啊这种渴求?

A: 有, 但是当时网络不那么发达, 而且手机还属于按键的。嗯。媒介也不是那么多, 基本上也是通过网络吧。网络也了解不了多少。

Q: So, did you want to know about the news or events in Tarragona? Or in China? Did you have the eager for information?

A: Yes. The internet wasn't very developed at that time, even the mobile phones were with keyboards. There was not much media, mostly through internet, yet still not much information.

Q: 那你当时更想去了解西班牙发生的事情, 还是国内发生的事情?

A: 西班牙这个

Q: Did you prefer news and information in Spain or in China?

A: In Spain.

Q: 就是更关注你自己生活的环境发生的事情是吗?

A: 嗯对。

Q: So, you preferred the local information of where you live, right?

A: Yes.

Q: 那你当时主要是通过什么渠道, 就除了互联网之外?

A: 获取啊, 学校门口免费发布的报纸?

Q: What sources did you use, except for internet?

A: Searching for news... The free newspapers at the university entrance?

Q: 唉当时发的是什么呀? 想不起来吗?

A: 可能 El País, 国家报吧好像。然后还有一份他们当地的塔拉戈那当地的报纸, 但是那个基本看不懂。啊都是 Catalan, 所以那个什么不能算。

Q: What newspaper was it? Couldn't you remember?

A: Maybe El País, as far as I remember. And another local newspaper of Tarragona which I couldn't understand because it was in Catalan, so that it didn't count.

Q: 那就是你当时来的时候, 就您刚刚提到了对于就是因为当地人大部分都说 Catalan, 所以你觉得不适应, 那你觉得除了这一方面以外啊, 你觉得你身边的人对外国人容易接纳吗?

A: 接纳程度还是比较高。因为我没记错的话, 有一回我们去酒吧看球, 然后就他们当地的一个小哥, 当时他是拿英语, 然后说我知道你会说西语, 我也会说, 但是不好意思, 我跟你说英语, 大概就是这样。

Q: As you just mentioned that most locals speak Catalan so that you felt inconvenient in the adaptation. Other than that, did you feel that the local people wish to accept foreigners?

A: I think they have a high level of acceptance to foreigners. If I didn't remember wrongly, there was once that we went to a bar to watch football games, then a local young lad came to us speaking English, saying that "I know that you speak Spanish, also do I, but sorry I want to speak English with you", sort like that.

Q: 那就是你觉得整个这个氛围对于华人来说是是很友好的吗？还是没有过这种感受？

A: 来的感觉就是。嗯。我觉得他们是属于这种中立的态度，就我不排斥你，我也不抵触你，你跟我唠嗑，我也跟你唠。但是你要说让我敞开欢迎你这种感觉，没有。

Q: Did you feel that this environment was friendly to Chinese? Or haven't you thought of it?

A: When I first came here...umm... I think that they are neutral that they are not against us while if we wish to chat, they are willing to chat as well. But speaking of opening their heart to us, not really.

Q: 那你刚来时候想不想家？

A: 说句没良心的话，那时候还出来，觉得挺好玩的。

Q: Did you miss home when you came here?

A: Speaking of that, I was quite ungrateful that I found here more interesting.

Q: 那你当时跟家人联系的话，基本上用什么方法？

A: 电话，当时去中国人的百元店办了一个打电话套餐之后的多往国内打，基本上就通过电话联系。网络的话，因为我之前住的那个房子没有办网，所以就偶尔去同学家蹭，到了那时候，当时还 qq 呢，没有微信，没有说视频（这么频繁），偶尔一次。还是最主要的还是电话。

Q: How did you contact with family at that time?

A: Phone calls. I went to buy a phone call card with promotions in a Chinese bazar only for calling home. Speaking of internet, where I lived did not have internet connection so that I only “borrow” it at classmate’s place. At that time, there was only QQ, that Wechat hasn’t appeared. Videocalls were very hard, like once during a long time. So, mainly phone calls.

Q: 那就你后来在来西班牙的时候就已经 16 年了嘛，那时候社交媒体已经很广泛了，你觉得这些都有一些改善吗？

A: 就是首先媒介多了，网络电话这几年挺快的。智能手机普及什么微信什么的。嗯，所以就不像以前沟通方法单一。而且及时。

Q: As the second time that you came here for further study was in 2016 when the social media was very popular, did you feel that all the situation improved?

A: Firstly, the variety of media increased. The internet calls are quite fast recently, as well as smartphones, Wechat, etc. Unlike years before, that the communication tools were limited. Now they are also on time.

Q: 嗯。那你现在是更多看电视新闻报纸广播还是看网络新闻呢？

A: 国外的话我基本上就看电视。国内的话就是微信就是微博啊这些。

Q: Now, do you prefer TV, newspaper, radio or internet?

A: I prefer TV for foreign news, while Wechat and Weibo for China.

Q: 那你会去了解这些华人社会里发生的事情吗？

A: 讲真不太会去的。我个人感觉好像是，当地的华人他们已经在这边已经过了两代或三代，已经完全不能说完全西化了，反正你就把这种当地的生活觉得太一样。就偶尔会去了解，但不是很多。

Q: Do you concern about the news happen within the Chinese community?

A: To tell the truth, I don't care too much. Most of the Overseas Chinese here have spent two or even three generations. Though they are not totally westernized, their lifestyle is different from mine. Sometimes I concern about it, but not too much.

Q: 嗯，那你看不看这些华人报纸呢？或者微信上的这些报纸的公众号你看过吗？

A: 微信有关注，然后另外一个就比方说是华人在西班牙自己发的网站，比方说什么，西华。嗯。西华嘛。对，欧浪网。看的不多，但是也会去看。

Q: Do you read local Chinese language newspapers? Or do you follow their Wechat accounts?

A: I do follow the Wechat accounts, and also the Overseas Chinese website, such as Xihua, Oulang, but not regularly.

Q: 那我想问你几个具体的例子，就是 17 年巴塞罗那的那个兰布拉大道的恐袭，你第一时间是什么是怎么知道的？你可以回忆一下。

A: 第一时间微博

Q: I'd ask some specific questions, the first one is the terrorist attack on La Rambla in 2017, how did you know about it for the first time? Take your time

A: The first time, Weibo

Q: 嗯那就是你从微博知道了以后，有没有到别的渠道再去了解一下

A: 然后就有去西班牙当地的网站，像 El País，或者直接谷歌搜，蹦出来哪个去看哪个，然后再一个就是微信的公众号，有提示。

Q: After seeing it on Weibo, did you check it in other sources?

A: I went to check about it on Spanish website like EL País, also on Google. I read whatever they provided me as possible. And also the Wechat accounts which have alerts.

Q: 那你关注过西班牙华人在西班牙社会这地位嘛，以及这些年的什么西班牙官媒辱华的事件，这些你去关注过吗？

A: 关注过。地位这方面最感同身受的就是银行封户。我非常非常无语，非常包括现在我的 BBVA 的卡还是封着的，所以就这方面确实关注我。再一个你像平常马德里华人比较多，然后经常有至于上电视里有的时候像那种辱华的是我反正是见到过，也关注过，但是我内心我自己感觉就是没必要跟他们思想落后或者跟农村一般见识，你知道吗？他们所看的中国并不是我们真实的中国，所以我身为中国人很不得劲，我很别扭

Q: Do you concern about the social status of the Chinese in Spain? And the anti-Chinese speeches in the Spanish media?

A: Yes. Speaking of the social status, I felt about it because that BBVA frozen the Chinese accounts. I'm so speechless to that. My account is still frozen until now, so I'm concerned about it. Another case that I know is that as there are a lot of Chinese in Madrid, I've also seen reports or news in the television that are insulting Chinese in Madrid. But I don't think that we should care what peasants are thinking about, you know, what they think about China is not the real China. Though I feel very uncomfortable to it.

Q: 那就你自己觉得自己是一个是华人群体中的一个嘛。就你如果有一天是有这种游行的话，你去会为这个社会为这个群体去维权吗？

A: 这得区别的干什么事情

Q: Do you think that you are a member of the Chinese community? Will you participate the manifestation if necessary?

A: Depends.

Q: 啊就是我举个例子啊最近不是正在做这个维权吗？就是他在集体上诉。

A: 我倒是有参加那个调查问卷，但是呢我现在我办了一个非西班牙国内的银行，所以这个是我在关注，但是维权，这个我尝试我但是还算因为这边 Sevilla 的银行来，反正拿了人民币走的。

Q: For example, the bank case that there is a group declaration.

A: I participated in the questionnaire, but at the same time I also opened an account in a non-Spanish account. Meanwhile I'm working on the declaration, I also went to my bank office in Sevilla that I took my money out.

Q: 嗯。那嗯您一直在塞维利亚，就 17 年有一个华人在马德里的西班牙广场的游行，你知道过这件事情吗？

A: 这个游行我到哪里看过。

Q: Another case, as you are in Sevilla, did you know about the manifestation on Spain Square, Madrid in 2017?

A: I have seen it somewhere.

Q: 你当时关注这件事情吗？

A: 关注过，但是说实话并没有太关注，也没什么消息了。

Q: Did you care about it?

A: Yes, a bit. But I didn't follow it as there were no further information.

Q: 嗯。行啊，实际上我的问题就这些。那么谢谢。

Q: Okay, that's all for my questions. Thanks.

7.2.20 Interview with Zhu Rongrong, Chinese and English version, 2019.04.06

Zhu Rongrong, female, 36 years old, from Dalian, Liaoning, who came to Spain in 2005. She started her experience in the host country as a 3rd grade university student in University of Rovira i Virgili and continued study since then. After graduation, she worked as Chinese teacher and president of the language school in Tarragona. The interviewee is deeply adapted to the life in the host country that she's already married to a local person and gave birth to a daughter. The interview was realized in the language school in Tarragona on the 6th of April 2019.

Q: 来，朱老师。那个首先想问一下，您是什么时候来到西班牙的？

A: 我是 05 年来

Q: Hello, Professor Zhu. The first question is, when did you come to Spain?

A: in 2005.

Q: 当时是来交流是吗？

A: 对，也是大学的交流，那会儿大三就是校际交流。

Q: For exchange?

A: Yes, it was the exchange in the third year of college.

Q: 那个时候您是就 20 岁出头是吗？

A: 二十？嗯二十一。

Q: More or less 20 years old?

A: Maybe 20? Umm 21 years old.

Q: 那您刚来的时候就已经学了一些西语了吗就？

A: 学了两年

Q: Did you already speak Spanish before coming to Spain?

A: Yes, I studied Spanish for two years.

Q: 那您因为语言的问题感到过不习惯嘛?

A: 会, 第一年来的时候会有一些不适应。

Q: Did you feel inconvenience at the beginning because of the language?

A: Yes, I felt a bit uncomfortable in the first year.

Q: 那您当时就是这种不适应, 就可能语言的水平没有那么高, 你是通过什么渠道来得知当地发生的事情得? 看什么新闻呢?

A: 也是(电视)新闻, 报纸, 跟朋友聊天。也没有特别特别大的不适应, 可能跟同学在一起, 当时学校老师也保护的挺好的。

Q: At the very beginning, also due to the language barrier, how did you gain information of the local society? What news did you consume?

A: TV news, newspaper and chatting with friends. I didn't feel much inconvenience because I had friends and professors.

Q: 那当时就是主要就是看电视新闻, 然后跟朋友聊天这些?

A: 对

Q: So, mainly TV news, and chatting?

A: Yes

Q: 那你和当地人接触的时候就不觉得, 就你觉得他们对你就愿意去接受。而且您现在这个融入度这么高, 你觉得这些年以来, 你有没有觉得这种情况有什么改变?

A: 对中国人的看法吗?

Q: Did you feel that the local people wanted to accept you as a foreigner in the contacts? As you are more integrated now, do you feel that the situation have changed along years?

A: Their opinion towards Chinese?

Q: 对, 是。主观一点吧, 就你自己觉得在这个社会里面, 你的这种融入, 就是他们对你愿不愿意去接受

A: 觉得整个西班牙社会对中国没有太大的歧视, 也许不能说整个中国华人社会吧, 想从我自身的角度来说, 没有遇到过这方面的人交流上面。所以说刚开始的时候也很吃力, 但

是基本上可以做到达意。但是没有觉得受到过什么歧视之类的，但是有的时候我想这个不应该算作是歧视吧，去某些什么餐厅啊，或者某个部门办事的话，有的人态度不好这是跟其实那个人有关系。

Q: Yes, personally, do you feel that they accept your effort in integration?

A: I don't think that there's a heavy discrimination towards Chinese in the Spanish society. Maybe not the whole Chinese community, but at least I didn't have that trouble myself. I felt a bit difficult in communicating with them at the very beginning, yet I could still express myself to them. I didn't feel much discrimination. Some negative things that happened to me are not barely called discrimination, for example, some bad attitudes in the restaurants or doing paper works. I think that's more something personal rather than discrimination.

Q: 那就除了语言问题以外，您刚来的时候想家嘛，那个时候网络还不发达，你就用什么方法来排解关系？

A: 这个当年的时候这种电话卡呀，有 200 分钟，要播一连串的数字。

Q: Except for the linguistic problem, did you miss home? The internet wasn't developed though, how did you get through the home sick?

A: There was a promotion phone call card of 200 minutes. But we had to dial a long number to make a phone call.

Q: 最开始一分钟它还特别贵

A: 是是。

Q: And the first minute was very expensive

A: Exactly

Q: 那有电脑的话……

A: QQ，嗯那些家里的话，那会跟家长联系 QQ 都不是特别方便，都是靠电话的啊

Q: After the computers got popular

A: We used QQ. But contacting the family using QQ wasn't very convenient so we mainly made phone calls.

Q: 那您那个时候关心国内发生的事情?

A: 会的, 其实现在也一样, 都是要是教汉语的话, 我想不能用国内中国脱节。也都是两边都要关心

Q: Did you concern about news in China?

A: Yes, as well as now. As a Chinese teacher, I don't want to be disconnected with China, so I care about both countries.

Q: 那现在互联网这么发达, 您去看新闻啊, 了解信息, 您的侧重点是在国内还是在这边?

A: 都有一点点, 我觉得都有一点点不是很深入, 但是有一点点。

Q: Now, as the internet is more developed, do you prefer news in China or here?

A: Both, not much but both.

Q: 那您现在是更多的看电视新闻报纸广播还是用手机或上网了

A: 对的 (手机), 基本上不看电视。

Q: Now do you prefer TV, newspaper, radio, internet or mobile phones?

A: Yes, (mobile phones), normally I don't watch TV.

Q: 那我想问几个具体的例子, 首先就 17 年的兰布拉大道上面的恐袭, 您当时第一时间是从什么渠道了解的? 新闻还是手机?

A: 手机 (微信)

Q: Now I'd ask some specific questions. First of all, how did you know about the terrorist attack on La Rambla in 2017? Through news or mobile phone?

A: Mobile phone (Wechat)

Q: 那您有没有到其他的渠道再去验证一下

A: 电视新闻, 之后就是看电视上面新闻直播

Q: Did you check the information in other vias afterwards?

A: TV news, the live news

Q: 那就是像现在就是就几个月前的 BBVA，他们冻结华人账户这个事情

A: 我觉得第一时间了解是整个华人群体的这种他们自己的群这种微信群了解到的。也挺关心的，因为整个塔拉戈纳也有一些华人。银行这个反映情况还是挺关心，而且正赶上那会是中国的新年，所以年初应该是也能感觉到，就很多华人情绪还是蛮激动的

Q: Did you know about that BBVA froze Chinese accounts?

A: I knew it from the local Chinese community Wechat group chats. I concerned a lot, because we have a large community of Chinese in Tarragona. Furthermore, it was the Chinese New year, so that I could feel the anger of the community.

Q: 那就您。嗯。像您没关注过这些年一些辱华的事件，就新闻媒体里面辱华的事件

A: 就是新闻媒体看是哪方面哪个媒体，从西班牙媒体报道的中国人的话，啊可能角度他会站在西班牙就是他本身自己的这种观念上面来报道。但是看华人媒体的报道，其实有的时候我觉得他并不并不客观，他太多的报道，我个人觉得他有一点博人眼球的嫌疑，就是辱华这个题目打出来了，就有很多华人就会去看。所以有些事件深入了解的话，我个人觉得并非是辱华，

Q: Have you noticed the anti-Chinese news in the Spanish media news and reports?

A: Depends on what media it was. In the Spanish reports about Chinese, maybe they were reporting at the Spanish viewpoint. Yet on the other side, in the local Chinese news, I don't think they are fair enough. Personally, most of these reports are just calling attention to the audience, as the topic will attract many Chinese readers. But every time that I read them, I don't think that the origin news or reports are anti-Chinese.

Q: 对，我觉得他们可能只是一些评论。对，就或者是一个客观事实，然后到了华人媒体……

A: 而且有的时候他西班牙自身不要说辱华，他自己都自嘲的也很嗨

Q: Yes, I think that they may be just comments on something while the Chinese community...

A: What's more, forget about the anti-China, sometimes the Spaniards are really good at sarcasm on themselves.

Q: 对啊，那您所在的这个加泰罗尼亚华人妇女协会，你们就在提升我们华人地位这方面就是做过什么贡献？

A: 整个提升华人地位？

Q: As a member of the Catalonian Chinese Women Association, what effort has the association done to improve the social status of the community?

A: The social status?

Q: 或者是你们自己……

A: 因为妇女协会虽说是中文学校，是妇女协会和这个加泰罗尼亚签的这个协议，但是在塔拉格纳的话妇女协会，因为他是巴塞罗那的，在这边做的事情还是比较少，除了中文学校当地是有一个华人协会，整个说提升华人地位的话，从当地而言，真的是这些年也看着这个协会一步一步走过来。想提升我们的地位，首先是要走出去，如果华人不走出去，你不去参加当地人的活动，你不让当地人看到，你的地位永远也提不高。你都是在这个社会的边缘是被边缘化的一个人群，那这些年的话，华人协会还有这个中文学校吧，两都是互相帮持的，有什么这种这个社会上的活动，比如说圣诞节的儿童游行，我们一起参加，然后当地的这个8月的Sant Magí当地的活动。嗯只要我们能去参加的都去参加。

Q: Or what have you done...

A: Though the association signed the agreement with Catalonia government, their main effort of Chinese language school was put in Barcelona while not in Tarragona. Speaking of improving the social status, it is true that we've seen it rising step by step. To improve our social status, it's necessary that we step out voluntarily. If we don't step out to the host society, participate the local activities and let them know what we wish to do, the local people would never see us so that we'll always be at the edge of the society. The association and the Chinese language school we are always helping each other in the social activities, such as the children parade in Christmas, and the Sant Magí in Tarragona every August. We try our best to participate all these activities as possible.

Q: 那就您能给我简单介绍一下这个中文学校吗？

A: 就它这个中文学校，它是由这个妇女协会和加泰罗尼亚，就是教育部签的这个这个一个协议，最开始协议其实是 2000，现在记不清了，（好像）2003 年签的。当时是在巴塞罗那也开了学校，塔拉戈纳也有，但是塔拉戈纳因为那会华人并不多，开了没几年就没有办法支持下去，是 2011 年的时候，嗯我在这边就是重新把塔拉戈纳的这个学校给组建起来。嗯整个中文学校最开始的时候就是塔拉戈纳一个校区，当时开始也就是五四十个学生吧。后来慢慢的就发展到 Reus, Salou, Vendrell, Montblanc，现在有五个校区，实际上我们还在谈，目前还在谈其他城市。跟巴塞罗那不同的，我觉得教育部签了协议之后，在当地教育局他的执行的态度是不想把大部分的学生集中在一个地方，比如说就是塔拉戈纳咱们，虽然是周末上课，但是他不想其他地方的人全都集中在塔拉戈纳这个非常大的学校这样的，他希望是能在把中文带到当地的各地，有的校区其实咱就十几个学生，但是也还是会过去这样对当地就是中国伟中国文化的推广也有效果会更好，比如说仅仅是集中在塔拉戈纳。

Q: Could you please introduce me the Chinese language school?

A: The language school was a cooperation signed by the women association and the Ministry of Education on more or less 2000, that I'm not sure, maybe 2003. There were schools in Barcelona and Tarragona, while few Chinese settled in Tarragona so that it didn't last long. In 2011, I began to put the Chinese school up again. At the very beginning, there was only one school in Tarragona with merely 40 or fifty students. Then it expanded to Reus, Salou, Vendrell, Montblanc, so now we have 5 locations. Actually, we are still contacting with other cities. Unlike Barcelona, after signing the agreement with the Ministry of Education, the local education department's attitude is not gathering all the students in a single place but spreading them to other cities. For example, though all the students have class on weekend, the department doesn't want to gather all them in Tarragona but bring Chinese to other cities of the province that the smallest class only has a dozen of students, but it will spread further the culture than focusing in Tarragona.

Q: 那像这个中文学校，平时会有这种西班牙的小孩子过来学吗？

A: 我们是对整个社会开放的，但是西班牙孩子不多，也会有。主要的困难就是水平问题，有些西班牙孩子能跟上的还是在跟。但是西班牙孩子的话，一般都是按照兴趣班来的，可

能不像是中国孩子，他是有一定的目的性在学习，它是要循序渐进按部就班的学，西班牙孩子就是图个新鲜，刚开始的时候很好玩，后面难的时候就开始为难了

Q: Do Spanish children come to the language school to learn Chinese?

A: We are open to the whole society, but there are not many Spanish children. It's more related to the language level, in other words, if they could still follow the class, they stay. But most Spanish children come for interest, unlike Chinese children that they learn it for a purpose and follow a protocol. Most of the Spanish children only learn it for fun that they give up when it became difficult.

Q: 那我刚刚听到很多小孩子，他们平时的交流还是用西班牙语

A: 是的，就是这个现在也是我们不断抗争的一个问题。其实是一个挺大的担忧的，整个不光是他们大孩子之间吧，所以说西班牙语交流，但是他中文程度在那里，他可能做到的基本上双语互换没有问题，小孩子他现在做不到熟练。他就是说用西班牙语交流，能理解西班牙语，能听懂西班牙语，但是中文的理解听说能力就下降了很多。

Q: I just heard that some little children are still speaking Spanish with each other

A: Yes, that's a problem that we are fighting which we concern a lot. The elder children (teenagers), though communicating in Spanish, they still have a basic level of Chinese that they could switch the two languages freely, while the little ones couldn't. The latter could understand and communicate in Spanish but their ability in understanding and expressing in Chinese are lower than that.

Q: 那像我们中文学校的教材用的就是加泰罗尼亚统一的教材吗

A: 他们用的这种中文学校叫就是之前侨办提供的，是领馆侨办提供的这套教材。但是这边的话我们有补充教材。这个算是主干教材吧，之后还是要加补充教材的，尤其像刚才我说这种情况，我们小孩子的话他听说能力都不行，补充教材的时候越来越倾向于对外汉语了。

Q: Are the textbooks the general ones in Catalonia?

A: The Chinese textbooks are provided by the Overseas Chinese office of the embassy, which we use as a main textbook. We also have an addition, specially used for the situation that we just

mentioned that the little children have a limitation in listening, speaking and understanding Chinese, so that the addition textbook is more like the concept of Chinese as foreign language.

Q: 那像平时你们也是用多媒体来教学的是吗的?

A: 嗯

Q: Do you also use multi-media devices in the education?

A: Yes

Q: 那平时你们会不会对这种语言水平高一些的孩子给他们看这些华文媒体的报纸? 就或者是这种嗯电子报, 让他们来了解一下华人群体,

A: 我们更喜欢给他看中国媒体的报道啊, 就是媒体

Q: Do you offer students with higher language skill to read Chinese newspaper, cybernewspaper for them to get to know the Chinese community?

A: We prefer offering them the news from the official media from China

Q: 那就是你们平时也是给他们看中国媒体的

A: 这会给他讲一些时事对水平比较高的孩子, 会给他讲一些, 比如中国发生了什么一些时事啊, 有一些简单的报道, 因为就是您高一点这边孩子, 嗯可能是城市小, 他们说西班牙语的机会, 比如说汉语的机会要多得多, (如果)去跟别的巴塞罗那的学校去比的话。这个观摩的时候, 那些孩子虽说也是说西班牙语, 但是他的中文水平明显是比我们这边要高一些。

Q: So that it's true that you offer them Chinese media?

A: We'd offer to those who have a higher level the latest news that happen in China, mostly short reports. Maybe it's because of that it's a small city, the students have more opportunities to speak Spanish rather than Chinese, if compared to the students in Barcelona. Though the latter also speak Spanish, but they generally showed a higher ability in Chinese than our students.

Q: 那你在这种给他们看华文媒体, 尤其是中国的新闻的时候, 有没有就啊带着就是有意去训练他们去辨别真假信息的这种能力吗?

A: 因为这件首先我觉得给孩子看的时候，教师本身就要先做第一层的筛选，我们肯定要给他看的新闻是一个就是比较客观的，已经是不能说存在虚假报道的这种新闻

Q: When offering them the Chinese news, do you intentionally educate them to be aware of the true news and the misinformation?

A: First of all, before offering the news to the students, we as teachers should serve as filter from the very beginning. Therefore, the news that we offer to them have to be objective and there's no way that we are offering fake news.

Q: 但是就会不会去培养他们这种就是有意识的去思考？

A: 对对对，这我明白你的意思，有的时候在课堂上你像高年级的同学他看到了什么，他也会来问老师，这是真的吗？我们会跟他说有什么样的新闻，它的可信度，它的来源，这个新闻它的出处是什么？是随便某个网站编的？是评论？是个人的这种言论？还是一个官方的报道？也会。但是现在整个媒体的话还是很乱的，就是信息量非常大，孩子他自己都会去找一些信息，其实我觉得不仅仅是学校，还是整个社会，不仅对孩子，对某些人群也是有一定的误导

Q: I mean, do you educate them to rethink about the news?

A: Yes, I get the point. Sometimes students would come to ask me about the liability of some news when they read them. We then will tell them how to check the liability and the source. Where do they come from? Are they made up from a website? Are they comments? Are they personal speeches? Or are they official reports? We always do the job. As we are in a world full of chaotic information, I think that some of the information that these children found are not only misleading the children but also the society.

Q: 对，是的，那接下来再回到比较个人的问题，你现在的孩子你以后想要她用什么语言，就是有没有一种倾向性。她肯定会在双语这种环境下长大，但是你在这方面有什么自己的打算呢？

A: 我是觉着只要她能做到语言之间自由的切换，我就很满足了我。目前还比较担心她不会说话的。但是现在这种语言环境这么复杂，最后他哪种语言都说不明白，暂时没有那么高的要求，其实我我想这个是没有办法抗争的，在这种环境下的，他先入为主的语言肯定

是他当地的加泰罗尼亚语环境里面，爸爸妈妈奶奶都跟她说，将来如果说要把中文作为他的母语，我觉得不存在这种可能。所以只要他能做到双语互换就可以。

Q: Yes, indeed. Now I'll go back to a personal question. Which language do you prefer that your kid speak in the future? As it's sure that she'll grow up in a bilingual environment, do you have any plan for her?

A: As long as she could switch the two languages freely, I'd be satisfied. I'm still worried that she couldn't speak (laugh). The linguistic environment is very completed for her so far that maybe she'll be confused in the future, so that I don't put a high standard for her. Sincerely, there are some influences that I couldn't fight with in the linguistic environment as her mother language, no doubt, will be Catalan, as her father and grandparents will all speak Catalan to her. It's impossible that Chinese is her mother language, so I'd be rather happy that she's able to switch the two languages.

Q: 那我的问题就这些，谢谢你。

Q: That's all for my questions, thank you for the collaboration.

7.2.21 Interview with Lin Jiahui, Chinese and English version, 2019.04.06

Lin Jiahui, female, 30 years old, from Dalian, Liaoning, who came to Spain in 2011 as a student. She did an exchange as 3rd grade university student in University of Rovira i Virgili and continued the study. After graduation, she took a master in University of Barcelona. She's working in an e-commerce company and part-time Chinese teacher in a language school in Tarragona. She's also married to a local husband in the mentioned city. The interview was realized in the Chinese language school on the 6th of April 2019.

Q: 林嘉慧女士，你是什么时候来西班牙的？

A: 2011 年

Q: Hi Lin Jiahui, when did you come to Spain?

A: 2011.

Q: 那你来的时候是作为学生的身份来交流是吗？

A: 嗯。

Q: Did you come here for an exchange as a student?

A: Yes.

Q: 当时你在国内学了两年西语，你觉没觉得因为语言或者是文化的这种不习惯？

A: 对生活产生过一些影响倒是没有，但是国内学基本没有什么用。

Q: As you already learned Spanish for two years before coming, did you feel either linguistic or cultural inconvenience when you arrived?

A: I didn't feel much effect in my life, but what I learned back in China didn't serve much.

Q: 真的是实话（笑）

A: 对，就没学到什么，因为我在国内就是觉得没有语言环境，所以学语言没有什么意义，也不能好好学，说是来了这第一年就是好好练口语就嗯。

Q: That's pretty honest (Laugh).

A: Yes, I didn't learn much in China due to the lack of language environment so that I didn't progress much. The first year I practiced a lot my oral skills.

Q: 那你刚来的时候你不适应的这这段时间你是怎么了解当地发生的事情的？就是你是通过什么媒体啊，或者是通过别人给你讲的吗？

A: 对自己去了解。然后也是嗯认识这边的朋友和老师，跟老师经常讨论。

Q: How did you get informed at the beginning? Through media or friends?

A: I seek for information voluntarily, as well as discussing with friends and teachers. I chatted a lot with my professors.

Q: 那你当时就看报纸电视听广播吗？

A: 嗯是。

Q: Mainly from newspaper, television and radio?

A: Yes.

Q: 那你跟当地人接触的时候，觉得西班牙人愿不愿意接纳外国人，就愿不愿意接纳你吧？

A: 嗯分人，但是还是挺好的啊，这个是没有特别难，融入他们其实不难啊。

Q: Did you feel that the local Spaniards wish to accept you during your integration?

A: Depends, but mostly yes. It wasn't hard integrating into them.

Q: 啊颜值高。那就是那除了语言问题以外，你刚来的时候想不想家？然后你是通过什么办法去排解呢？

A: 天天打电话，对，就每天都打。

Q: Benefit of being pretty. Except for the linguistic problems, did you miss home at the beginning?

How did you deal with home sick?

A: I made phone calls every day, yes, every day.

Q: 当时是就打电话还是网络电话？

A: 网络电话还没有普及。没有，当时我是打电话，每个月电话费得一两百欧，当时每天都打，而且我还特别爱说，因为你不知道你交了多少钱，一直在充在充，然后后来发现好像有点贵。

Q: Phone calls or internet calls?

A: Internet calls were not popular at that time, so that I mainly made phone calls that the cost may reach 200 euros per month. I called every day, and I talked too much. As I didn't know how much I paid for the cost, I recharged a very frequently and realized long later that it was a bit expensive.

Q: 然后那就是等社交媒体广泛应用也好，就像 qq 啊微信啊这些就是更方便以后，你这些情况有没有改善？

A: 好多了，现在就是视频都很方便，当时还没有，当时其实智能电话是刚刚开始啊，也是毕竟它是有过程，第一年还是比较落后

Q: After the social media became popular, whether if they are QQ or Wechat, did the situation became better?

A: Much better. Now videocalls are so convenient which was not back then. Smart phones were still at the beginning stage, which took time to develop. It was still undeveloped in the first year I came here.

Q: 而且那个时候西班牙网络也不是很好

A: 也很落后。

Q: And the internet connection in Spain wasn't good at that time.

A: Very undeveloped.

Q: 然后你现在就是看电视啊报纸啊广播啊，或者是用手机看新闻，你会更倾向于哪个渠道？

A: 现在其实都是网络了，现在基本上。电视我很少看了。然后报纸也很少，都是网络的新闻。

Q: Nowadays, do you prefer TV, newspaper, radio or mobile phones for news?

A: Mainly mobile phones. I barely watch TV right now. Neither newspapers. I prefer cyber news.

Q: 那你一般你的侧重点是国内的新闻还是西班牙本地发生的事情？

A: 嗯，其实我是我的侧重点是国内，因为西班牙本地新闻已经都知道了，大家平常都在说，包括政治方面都在说。

Q: Do you prefer news in China or the news in Spain?

A: I prefer news in China, because I already know the local news in Spain, as people around me talk about it a lot, including politic topics.

Q: 那我们问几个具体的例子吧，像 17 年的巴塞罗那兰布拉大道的那个恐袭，还有像之前 BBVA 这个封账户的事情。先说恐袭吧，你是通过什么渠道来了解的？

A: 电视，第一时间是电视。

Q: So, I'd ask some specific questions, like the terrorist attack on La Rambla in 2017 and the BBVA freezing Chinese accounts... Firstly, the terrorist attack, how did you get informed?

A: TV, I got informed immediately by TV.

Q: 然后那你有没有再去通过别的渠道再去印证一下，看看它的具体的这些细节

A: 先从电视看好了，看到主要是网络验证印证了一下。

Q: Did you check more information and details in other vias?

A: After knowing it by TV, I checked more details on the internet.

Q: 那像 BBVA 封账户这件事情你要去关注过吗？

A: 关注，因为那是华人的那个。因为我自己也是 BBVA，所以我自己的存在这个问题，然后我看到那个华人的那个媒体都在报导。嗯。了解

Q: How about the BBVA bank freezing Chinese clients' accounts?

A: Yes, I concerned about it. As it was generally towards all Chinese, as a client, I also have the problem. I saw that all the Chinese media are reporting about it.

Q: 那作为华人的话，你关注我们在西班牙社会的地位嘛？

A: 很关注，也是对于教育孩子、教育学生也是嗯非常关注这个事情

Q: As Overseas Chinese, do you concern about our social status in Spain?

A: Yes, specially I care about it for the children- my students.

Q: 那您也是这个加泰罗尼亚华人妇女协会的吗？

A: 我倒不是会员，但是我们整个这个组织都是属于他们妇女协会旗下的

Q: Are you also a member of the Catalonian Chinese Women Association?

A: I'm not a member, though. But our organization belongs to the association.

Q: 那你们就除了这个中文学校以外，你们对于提升自己华人就是在西班牙社会的地位还做过什么贡献？

A: 我们的所有的中国年都会举办的，然后包括啊长跑都是我们都是朱老师这个团队，我们这个团队。包括和留学生，留学生的那个学生会，我们都是合办，大家都是一起。

Q: Apart from the Chinese language school, what else have you done to improve the Chinese immigrants' social status in Spain?

A: We, the team with Professor Zhu, hold the Chinese New Year Festival event every year, as well as the running race. Our team, including the exchange students, we hold the activities together.

Q: 我接下来就问一下关于这个中文学校的问题。那在这个这个中文学校现在已经建校多久了？

A: 08 年就见校了吧？我忘记了，但是很早，应该是 08 年，如果没记错的话，是 08 年。可以跟朱老师确认一下

Q: Then I'd ask a question about the Chinese language school. How long has it been established?

A: Maybe 2008. I don't remember exactly, but I know that it was very early, about 2008. You can check it with Professor Zhu.

Q: 但是那你们平时的教材就是这种就是在西班牙华人教育的这种教材是吗？

A: 是

Q: The textbook that you are using is the general Chinese language school textbook in Spain?

A: Yes

Q: 那你平时啊会用多媒体教学嘛？

A: 多媒体教学，我们都是穿插都会有，因为我们选的教学的那个教室是要有直接配备的，不然的话还是不方便。

Q: Do you use multi-media devices?

A: Yes, we combine multi-media devices in the class, because we have those devices in the chosen classrooms. Otherwise, it could be very inconvenient.

Q: 那你们会用华文媒体一边孩子去对比他们所学到的一些，就有关新闻类的东西吗？比如说他们本身用西班牙语了解到一些当地发生的事情，你们会让他们通过就是华人报纸啊这些渠道再去（类比）？

A: 那倒没有，因为孩子那个年龄不同，所以说学中文的那个就是对中文的理解能力也不同。像我带的是算是中间班，就是孩子年龄是十岁左右，有上有下，10 岁 11 岁那样子。嗯。其实孩子的水平还是有待提高，让他们读一份报纸还是很难的。我的下面还有三

个班是更小的班，嗯所以说的水平就更低一点，然后上面有两个班，他们可能会有这个能力去读，来读份报纸。

Q: Do you use Chinese language media such as newspaper in the education? For example, when the students get informed of the local news, do you introduce the Chinese language newspaper to them for comparison?

A: No. As the students are from different ages that they have a different ability in understanding Chinese. For example, my students are the middle stage that are more or less 10 and 11 years old whose Chinese need to be improved for reading newspaper. There are 3 other lower stage classes that the children are less possible to read newspaper. The two higher classes may be capable of reading the newspaper.

Q: 其实我的问题就这么多了，谢谢。

Q: That's all for my questions, thank you.

7.2.22 Interview with Hu Jing, Chinese and English version, 2019.05.01

Hu Jing, female, 42 years old, from Qingdao, Shandong, who came to Spain in 1998 after a business trip. She's owner of a bar near the famous tourist sightseeing spot Sagrada Familia. During part time, she's enthusiastic to photography that makes a member of the photography association. As a frequent traveler, she's also a trip writer on the Chinese trip experience sharing platform Mafengwo who has plenty of followers. The interview was realized at the hall of the gym Metropolitan on the 1st of May 2019.

Q: 那个胡菁姐姐，首先问一下您是山东人，是吗？

A: 对，山东青岛

Q: Hello Hu Jing, first of all, are you from Shandong Province?

A: Yes, Qingdao, Shandong.

Q: 噢青岛。然后那您是什么时候来到西班牙的呢？

A: 1998年9月21号

Q: Oh Qingdao. When did you come to Spain?

A: On the 21st September 1998.

Q: 哇，记得这么清楚，那您当时就基本上就跟我们年龄差不多是吗？

A: 26岁

Q: Wow it was a very exact date. Were you at a similar age like me?

A: 26 years old.

Q: 那您当时作为什么身份过来的？

A: 商务考察，然后留下来了

Q: What was your profession when you came to Spain?

A: Business trip. I stayed afterwards.

Q: 噢。真棒，那您刚来的时候会西班牙语吗？

A: 一句话都不会

Q: That's very cool. Have you learned Spanish before you come to Spain?

A: Not even a sentence.

Q: 就是你都是后学的是吗？

A: 对

Q: So, you learned Spanish after the arrival?

A: Yes.

Q: 那你有没有一些不适应啊？就是不只是语言上还有文化差异，有没有这种？

A: 刚开始的半年是有的

Q: Did you have inconvenience? I mean not only the linguistic problems but also the cultural shock.

A: On the first half year, yes

Q: 那您在最开始这种不适应的状态，您也就是是怎么了解你身边就是你周围发生的事情了？

A: 噢我的第一份工作呢是因为当时中国人很少，在 Igualada 纺织厂做衣服，那里面都是中国人。然后我做了两天就没有做，因为那里面都是中国人，我没有学习语言的机会，我就跳出来做餐馆，中国餐馆，第一家，中国餐馆是在 Mollet (del Vallés)，在那个巴塞罗那近郊，他跑堂是个西班牙人，我做酒吧，然后就是（只有）老板娘，老板，所以说我要很快的速度学习这个西班牙语。

Q: Under the condition of not adapting to the environment, how did you know about the news that happened around you?

A: My first job, as there were not many Chinese at that time, I worked in a textile factory with other Chinese around me. I quit within several days because I couldn't bear a working place with only Chinese around me that I didn't have opportunities to learn Spanish. I then found a job in a restaurant, a Chinese restaurant, at Mollet (del Vallés), near Barcelona. The waiter at that time was local, I worked at the bar, and the owner was a Chinse couple. So I had to learn Spanish really fast.

Q: 太锻炼了

A: 对，很锻炼，因为跑堂过来说的每一句话叫个咖啡什么所有的都不懂。一句话不懂，全新学的是一个星期之内把所有的咖啡全学会。

Q: That must be a lot of effort.

A: Yes, pretty much. I couldn't even understand a single sentence nor which coffee he told me at the very beginning. I learned very fast that I learned how to make all kinds of coffee in a single week.

Q: 太快了

A: 一个月以后做的跑堂

Q: That's very fast

A: I started working as a waitress after a month.

Q: 哇真厉害。那您就是刚来的时候，你关不关心当地发生的事情呢？嗯就是比如说你身边的中国人跟你讲啊，或者是你看就是报纸啊？

A: 刚来的时候，当时还没有华文报纸，只有通过东方商场，Plaza Catalunya 的那一家东方商场，他那里会知道一些消息，比如说最关注的当然是找工作啦，找房子啦读书啦，就这种这种就是上面贴的那些广告是对通过那里知道的，嗯后来又出来一个侨声报，然后慢慢从侨声报开始，当时网络不是很发达，因为没有手机，也都是后来的事情

Q: Wow that's pretty cool. So, when you arrived, did you care about news around you? How did you know about them? Did your Chinese friends tell you, or did you read newspapers?

A: When I arrived, there wasn't any Chinese language newspaper. I mainly went to Dongfang Supermarket, at Plaza Catalonia, where there is a advertisement board that I could gain some information. I cared more about job information, rent and language learning that are pasted on the board. Then years later, there was a newspaper Qiaosheng Bao. Back then, the internet wasn't developed, neither mobile phones as they became popular years later.

Q: 那您慢慢适应了以后，您看新闻的话会更侧重国内发生的事情，还有这边当地一些事情

A: 两边都关心吧，最主要是父母和姐妹们都在中国。那么然后是那么这边是自己身边的事情，两边都看。

Q: After adapting to the life in Spain, did you prefer the news in China or local news?

A: Both, I think. Firstly, my parents and sisters are still in China, then I also concern about news happen around me. So, both.

Q: 那既然您提到这个家庭，我想问一下您刚来的时候互联网还不发达，联系家里的话就是通过打电话是吗？

A: 只能用公用电话，是用百塞塔。当时是用西班牙百赛达，（大概）是五百百赛打，只能通话一两分钟。嗯。因为马路边上有很多公用电话，我就拿着电话投上钱，剩下都是哭，我在这边哭吧，他们在那边哭。也很贵，500 百塞塔，当时是一个月才能赚两万百塞塔这样，反正现在 500 块钱还挺贵的嘛

Q: As you mentioned the family. When you arrived, the internet wasn't well developed, how did you maintain contact with home? Making phone calls?

A: I used public phones with pesetas. Yes, we still used pesetas at that time. It was 500 pesetas per one or two minutes. There were a lot of public phones on the street, so I went there, put some coins then began to cry, while my family was crying on the other side. It's quite expensive though as I could only earn 20,000 pesetas per month, well, really expensive.

Q: 真的太艰苦了，那就是后来像我们互联网更发达，社交网络发达了以后，您觉得这个方面有没有改善很多

A: 那现在是方便很多了，刚刚还和我妈通过话视频每天都可以这样说这话

Q: That was too hard. So has the situation improved along with the development of internet and social media?

A: Of course, it became more convenient. I just video called my mom, like I do every day.

Q: 真幸福，那您就是现在互联网这么发达以后，您看新闻的渠道有没有从之前就是变得更方便更快捷

A: 嗯非常非常方便

Q: How nice. After the internet became more popular, did you feel more convenient and efficient gaining information and news?

A: Yes, much more convenient.

Q: 真的是受益匪浅，那平时您就是现在是更多在互联网上看新闻，还是看电视听听电台这些？

A: 一般是互联网啊或者，因为酒吧有报纸嘛，看一下报纸

Q: Nowadays, how do you consume news? Internet, television or radio?

A: Normally through internet. I also watch television in my bar, and newspaper.

Q: 然后那您平时看的主要华文报纸是什么？还是您看华文报纸，还是看看西班牙的报纸

A: 华人报纸现在已经没什么人看了，差不多都看过，网上看一下。

Q: Do you still read Chinese newspaper? Do you prefer local Chinese newspaper or Spanish newspaper?

A: Chinese newspaper are less popular recently because the content are mostly repeated from the news on the internet.

Q: 那西班牙的报纸，您平时愿意看什么？

A: 平时我们酒吧是那个 El Periodico 和 Esport 这两个报纸。

Q: What Spanish newspaper do you read?

A: We have El Periodico and Esport in the bar.

Q: 那个我问几个具体的例子，像 17 年兰布拉大道上面的恐袭，您还能记得您当时第一时间

A: 我是通过酒吧里电视现场直播的，因为有几个客人，当时我清楚的记得有几个人在我那里吃饭，然后他们说吃饭以后想去兰布拉，然后问我怎么样去走过去，我还要告诉他走八条街然后走过去，然后正说着电视机里传出这种画面来，然后我说不对，我说这里不能去了。我说你们赶快回家，嗯哪里都别去了，直接回酒店，他们酒店在 Universitat 那边

Q: Therefore, I'd ask some specific examples. How did you know about the terrorist attack on La Rambla in 2017?

A: Through the tv reports in the bar. I remember clearly that some clients were having lunch there when it occurred, and they asked me how to get to la Rambla after lunch. I told them to walk eight streets to there when I saw the news on television. Then I told them immediately that they shouldn't go there but hide in their hotel near Universitat.

Q: 那也是挺近的

A: 他们也很着急很担心。

Q: That's quite close

A: They were very worried.

Q: 您听说了这个就是你在电视里面看到这个新闻以后，又有没有到其他的渠道去再确认一下有没有看别的方面的报道？

A: 有，因为直接就是网络上很多就是朋友圈有人发了，华人报道也有啦。

Q: Did you check the information in other media?

A: Yes. Many people posted it on Wechat, and there were some reports from the local Chinese newspaper.

Q: 那再问一个更近一点的例子，像我们前一段时间（针对）BBVA 的银行的华人游行，您关注过这件事情吗？

A: 我关注过，嗯。我是那个群里面的。

Q: Another question. Like the Chinese manifestation against BBVA the bank, did you concern about it?

A: Yes. I was in that group chat.

Q: 但是在马德里

A: 对对对，但是我在那个游行的群里面，就是因为我们大家对这件事情都很关心嘛，我也去银行去解冻了。

Q: But it was in Madrid

A: Yes. I was in that group chat any way, because all of us were worried about it. I also went to the bank to unfreeze my account.

Q: 我也是这样。那个作为旅西的华人在这里这么多年，你有没有就是感觉自己的地位有什么提高了呢？或者有就是你在生活中以前那种可能不便，现在更便利的事情那种切身感受？

A: 刚刚来的时候当然不懂，这里的文化习俗也不同饮食方面都不行。那现在肯定已经是已经融合到这里面了。你是把这巴塞罗那当家了，对。等于是 20 年在这里，那么 26 年在中国去掉不会说话，不会走路的时间也差不多一半一半了哦。

Q: Me too. As an Overseas Chinese, did you feel that your social status improved? Do you feel that the inconvenience back then became more convenient recently?

A: I did feel inconvenience at the beginning, not only because of the culture and costumes, but also the food. Now I feel very integrated, you know, I already take Barcelona as my home. I already live here for 20 years, except the years that I didn't know how to speak nor walk, I almost spent half of my life here.

Q: 那我看您的店是在就是这边不止游客，当地人我看了也很多是吗？

A: 嗯对，所以有很多西班牙人过来和他们聊天

Q: I saw that there are not only tourists but also locals in your bar, right?

A: Yes, many Spaniards come to our bar and chat with us.

Q: �恩您关注过之前就是前几年西班牙的官方媒体侮辱华人的这些新闻吗？

A: 噁，我关注过。因为当时有一个一个节目，电视节目也就是侮辱华人的那个节目。但是那个西班牙人和咱们就好像是有的时候想法不同，比如说他们可以侮辱他们的主席，那中国人为什么会所以说有时候笑点也不同，嗯所以要双方面看问题。

Q: Have you noticed the anti-Chinese programs on the Spanish TV shows?

A: Yes, there were some programs that insulted Chinese. But I think that it's a cultural clash between their culture and ours. For example, they could also insult their president in the TV shows. And we also find different things funny culturally. So I think that we have to look at things bilaterally.

Q: 我觉得您这个想法就是很融合当地社会以后才会有的，嗯。那嗯您的孩子就那个那个儿子现在在读初中那样是吧？

A: 嗯，初三

Q: Glad that you have this conclusion because of the integration. So, your son, is he in middle school?

A: Yes, 3rd grade in middle school.

Q: 那他平时更愿意用什么语言来说，本地语言？

A: 老师是西班牙人

Q: Which language does he prefer in daily life? Local?

A: His teachers are all Spanish.

Q: 那平时你们对于他中文方面的教育是什么样子的

A: 嗯每个周六去中文学校，然后在家里必须说中文。嗯有时候会找中文的电影啦，或是综艺节目了给他看，通过这些小时候是看动画片，通过这些提高他的语言能力。

Q: What's the Chinese education for him?

A: He goes to Chinese language school every weekend, and it's obligatory speak Chinese at home. Sometimes we'll find some Chinese movies or TV programs for him, cartoons when he was small, to improve his Chinese.

Q: 那您的孩子愿意玩手机啊，iPad 这些东西吗？

A: 他游戏不太玩，但是他会看 Youtube，因为有些视频，并不说是迷恋这个网络，而是通过那上面学习很多东西，比如说英语，从来没说是你让他怎么学习，但是就从小看那个看的语言相当会了，是吗？

Q: Does he like using mobile phones and ipad a lot?

A: He doesn't play mobile games, but he watches videos on Youtube. He's not addicted to the internet, but learns a lot of knowledge on it, such as English, that you don't have to ask his to learn about it. He learned from earlier age.

Q: 真聪明。那我想啊问一下您，就是既然他的母语以及他的整个的生长环境就是在西班牙当地，您认为就是嗯啊怎么说呢？问题有点奇怪。那您有没有就是通过摄取更多西班牙当地的新闻，来就是当地的信息来跟孩子建立这种沟通？

A: 会的会的，因为有代沟，因为成长环境不同。我受的教育是中国式教育，他是西班牙式教育，有很多有矛盾的地方，比如说中国式教育，就是家长说的算，比如说你学什么学科，考什么大学都有，你学的算，但是这里不行，这里要尊重他的意思一下自己的想法，最近的就是今天刚刚的时候，他给我拿过一张纸，上面就是因为初三吗要选择学习什么，你有兴趣的东西。那我就让他自己选，选以后我再给他做做辅助建议啊，但是我只能提出建议，最后他选的是他自己。

Q: Clever boy. Another question, which is a bit weird, as he mainly consumes information and news from and about the local society, have you tried to get closer to him by gaining more local news?

A: Yes, because we have the age gap and cultural gap. I received a Chinese education while he, the Spanish one, so there were some crashes between the two background. For example, in Chinese education, the parents decide which major and which university that the kid goes, which does not work here. You have to respect his decision here. Right today, my son gave me a piece of paper of what he's interested to decide what he'll learn in the future. I let him to decide himself, while I can only give suggestions. He's the one who decides.

Q: 那好开明啊。那个实际上我的问题就这么多，然后非常感谢您抽出这个时间。

A: That's a very open-minded mom. That's all for my questions, thank you for taking the time.

7.2.23 Interview with Shao Zhengli, Chinese and English version, 2019.06.29

Shao Zhengli, male, 26 years old, from Shanghai, who came to Spain in 2009. The youngster began his junior school study after coming to La Palma of Mallorca. After finishing the study, he began working in Madrid and then was sent to work in Barcelona for a few months in 2019. As he's working towards the Chinese community, he's very attached to the community. The interview was realized in a restaurant in Barcelona on the 29th of June 2019.

Q: 那么正理，你是什么时候来到西班牙？

A: 09年。

Q: Hi Zhengli. When did you come to Spain?

A: in 2009.

Q: 嗯，那你来的时候多大？

A: 十五岁吧。

Q: How old are you at that time?

A: 15 years old.

Q: 那你刚来的时候有在国内学过西语吗？

A: 没有。就一点都没有，然后就完全到这边来学了

Q: Did you learn Spanish before you come to Spain?

A: No, not at all. I started learning Spanish after arriving here.

Q: 那有没有点不适应？

A: 因为我过来的时候是暑假，然后正好是其实一个放假的时候，然后正好有时间上那个就是那种语言的速成班，然后不适应还是有，但是语言方面的不适应还是比较少。

Q: Did you feel inconvenience?

A: I came during summer vacation when there were language schools during the vacation. I did have inconvenience in adapting the new environment, but the language was the smallest problem.

Q: 噢，那你刚来的时候就是你的西班牙语还不是很好的时候，你有没有想过通过各种渠道来了解一下当地发生了什么？有没有这种好奇？

A: 那个时候还没有，因为那个时候可能比较小吧。就学习和那个玩的事情还没有（顾得上），就对这种关注还没有这么多。

Q: Did you try to access to the information in the local society when your language wasn't good enough?

A: I didn't care that much, maybe because that I was too young. I was too busy concerning about my study and leather, so that I didn't pay much attention to other things.

Q: 那你当时还比较小，你跟当地的人（接触），就是你愿不愿意跟当地的小朋友一块玩

A: 非常愿意玩

Q: As you were still a teenager, did you like to contact with the local people, such as play with the local teenagers?

A: Yes, pretty much.

Q: 就一块打球啊?

A: 有的。

Q: Such as basketball?

A: Yes

Q: 那你跟他们交流的时候, 你觉得就是他们对你是很好奇, 还是他们就是非常愿意去接纳外国人这个?

A: 我接触到的西班牙人, 绝大多数都是比较热情的, 然后也是就是对外国人来说也没有就是就是从其他渠道上接触的, 就是比较歧视中国人, 总体来说还挺不错。很热心。

Q: When you try to integrate, do you feel that they are only curious, or they really want to accept foreigners?

A: Most of the local people are very kind to me. Only a few that I knew from other vias, that discriminate Chinese, but in general, people are very nice and kind.

Q: 那你刚来的时候有没有想家呀什么的, 像国内 (的朋友)

A: 大概在第一年的时候还是有, 因为那个时候这个社交圈啊都在国内, 然后可能还有食物啊这方面的问题, 但是我过来的时候, �恩可能我觉得我适应的还算比较快

Q: Did you miss your family and friends in China after you arrived?

A: I missed them at the first year as my social contacts were in China. I also had problems with adapting to the food here. But I think that I adapted to Spain very quickly.

Q: 那你刚来的时候, 09 年, 当时网络还没有特别的发达, 当时跟国内的朋友啊家人联系是通过打电话这些比较传统的渠道?

A: 主要通过打电话, 然后还有就比如说 qq 视频啊等等。我那个时候我觉得其实互联网已经算……

Q: In 2009, when you arrived, the internet and social media were not well developed. How did you communicate with family and friends? Through traditional communication tools?

A: Mainly through phone calls, also QQ videocalls. Actually, the internet was quite...

Q: 很发达了?

A: 对对对

Q: Developed?

A: Exactly

Q: 那你觉得就是现在互联网更发达以后有没有改善

A: 就更方便了。就比如说以前我们就只能在电脑上，可能需要在家里才能和中国的亲人联系，但是现在你可以通过手机在路上，任何一个地方都有的。

Q: Did the convenience improved along the development of Internet?

A: Yes, it did. For example, at that time I could only contact through computer at home if I wanted to contact with my family, but now I have access through mobile phones at anytime and anywhere.

Q: 你刚来的时候就看新闻吗?

A: 那个时候很少关注

Q: Did you consume news at that time?

A: Back then, not really.

Q: 那现在呢?

A: 现在有

Q: And now?

A: Yes.

Q: 那现在你更关注的是我们当地的就是华人的新闻，还是西班牙的新闻，还是国内的新闻?

A: 都有，但是还是以中国新闻为主。但是当地的新闻也会有关注到

Q: Do you prefer the news of the local Chinese community, in Spain or in China?

A: All of them, but mainly the news in China. I also concern about the local news.

Q: 就是你是在他们之间有一个权衡

A: 是的。

Q: So that there's a balance among the news.

A: Yes

Q: 那你更多是看电视新闻报纸广播还是手机看新闻？

A: 手机是最优先的，然后是广播，然后报纸电视的话很少

Q: Do you prefer TV news, newspaper, radio or mobile phone?

A: I prefer mobile phones, then radio. I barely consume newspaper and TV news.

Q: 那报纸是西班牙报纸，还有华人的报纸，都看嘛？

A: 看西班牙的比较多，因为中国的报纸话我觉得和手机上的内容都重复了，所以说就（看手机）

Q: Speaking of newspaper, do you prefer Spanish or Chinese newspaper? Do you consume both?

A: The Spanish newspaper mainly. I think the content in the Chinese newspaper are repeated from the ones on mobile phones, so I prefer mobile phones.

Q: 那你中文看的这些手机的新闻是比如说你关注当地的这些，比如说欧华报联合时报这些华人的新闻的这些公众号吗？

A: 有关注这些公众号。

Q: In the consumption of cyber news, do you concern about the local Chinese community? Such as Ouhua Bao, Lianhe Shibao or other local Chinese newspaper' Wechat accounts?

A: Yes, I do follow them.

Q: 那来问几个具体的问题。嗯 17 年马德里西班牙广场上有过一个华人游行，关注过吗

A: 有。

Q: Now I'll ask a specific case. Did you know about the manifestation on Spain Square in Madrid organized by the Chinese community in 2017?

A: Yes.

Q: 然后有继续跟进吗?

A: 没有

Q: Did you follow up?

A: No.

Q: 那接下来下一个问题, 你可能需要好好想想, 17 年巴塞罗那兰布拉大道的恐袭, 你是第一时间通过什么渠道来了解的?

A: 朋友圈

Q: Then another case that you may have to manage your memory. How did you know about the terrorist attack on La Rambla, 2017?

A: Through Wechat.

Q: 然后你又回到别的渠道去重新就是来验证过他是不是真的吗?

A: 没有。噢, 就是看朋友圈就有。

Q: Did you check this information in other sources?

A: No, I only used Wechat.

Q: 那再到今年 (2019) 年初, BBVA (银行销户) 这个事情。你关注过吗?

A: 没有

Q: Then, at the beginning of this year (2019), did you know about the case that the bank BBVA froze Chinese owners' accounts?

A: No

Q: 因为你不是那个用户是吗?

A: 嗯。那

Q: Because you are not a client?

A: Right.

Q: 那你在这边已经十年了，你有关注过华人的这些社会地位吗？你觉得自己属于华人这个圈子是？

A: 嗯。

Q: As you've been here for 10 years, did you concern about the social status of the Chinese community? Do you consider yourself as an Overseas Chinese?

A: Yes.

Q: 那你……

A: 大多数时候属于，少数时候不属于。很多时候可能就是在本地也有一些朋友，那个时候可能去一小段时间不属于，反正去就可能和西班牙人玩的。

Q: So, do you...?

A: Mostly I belong to it, sometimes not. As I have local friends, I feel that I don't belong to the Chinese community for short when I'm hanging out with my local friends.

Q: 那就你觉得这十年来华人的地位有提高吗？

A: 有，我觉得嗯随着觉得经济发展越来越好，大家生活条件都好了之后，地位也也有相当提高。

Q: Do you think that the community's social status has been improved?

A: Yes. As the economy went better day by day that people had a better life, the social status also improved.

Q: 那像前两年西班牙这些官媒里面对于华人的这种辱华的这些事件，你关心吗？

A: 没有。

Q: Did you concern about the anti-Chinese reports in Spanish media in recent years?

A: No.

Q: 没有？

A: 嗯

Q: Not any?

A: No.

Q: 行，那我的问题反正就这些了，谢谢你

A: 谢谢。

Q: Okay, that's all for my questions. Thank you very much

A: Thank you, too.

7.2.24 Interview with Liu Jinyi, Chinese and English version, 2019.06.29

Liu Jinyi, female, 24 years old, from Yichun, Jiangxi, who came to Spain in 2013. Her first stop was Zaragoza where she studied the language before going to the university in Bilbao. She came to Barcelona in 2017 for the last years of college. The interviewee has her mother, stepfather, and sister in Italy beforehand, however she decided to come to Spain instead. The interview was realized in a restaurant in Barcelona on the 29th of June 2019.

Q: �瑾怡，你是什么时候来到巴塞罗那？

A: 来巴塞其实是两年前是17年，但是我在西班牙是一三年。

Q: Hi Jinyi, when did you come to Barcelona for the first time?

A: It was two years ago, in 2017, but I came to Spain in 2013

Q: 哦，那你是什么时候来到欧洲的？

A: 欧洲也是一三年。

Q: When did you come to Europe then?

A: Also 2013.

Q: 哟，就是你13年来的，就是到了意大利？

A: 没有，我13年我是直接出来的是西班牙，然后我去了毕尔巴鄂。

Q: So you came to Italy in 2013?

A: No, I came to Bilbao, Spain in 2013 directly.

Q: 那想不想给我简单的讲一下你这些经历呢,

A: 我在 Bilbao 的经历?

Q: Would you like to share your experience?

A: My experience in Bilbao?

Q: 对,

A: 其实我就是普通留学生啊, 我就是之前在北京学语言学西语, 然后出来留学, 上大学之前上了一个语言学校, 然后后来上大学。

Q: Yes

A: I'm just a normal overseas student that learned Spanish in Beijing. Then I also went to a language school to improve my Spanish before going to college.

Q: 哦。那 13 年过来。当时就是已经在国内外在北京学的语言, 你是在塞万提斯学了吗?

A: 对, 当时是在北京的一个学校, 我在 Zaragoza 上过一个月的课, 但是然后在另外一个语言学校忘记了名字, 但是也上过大概三个月吧

Q: So, you already learned Spanish in Beijing before coming to Spain in 2013, was it in Institution Cervantes?

A: Yes, a language school in Beijing (not Institution Cervantes), then a month in Zaragoza, and 3 months in another language school which I forgot the name.

Q: 噢, 那你来的时候已经有这种基础的西班牙语的这个水平, 你当时来了以后有没有还是觉得有一点不适应?

A: 我当时来的时候, 因为我当时来时候是我爸一个朋友去机场接我, 然后我们打他电话的时候都是一个单词一个单词一个单词查, 就是然后我跟他沟通的时候就基本上很难听懂, 觉得打(说)得太快了。

Q: As you already had a basic knowledge of Spanish, did you feel inconvenience when you arrived?

A: When I arrived Spain, a friend of my dad's came to the airport to pick me up, I had to check the dictionary word by word on the phone call. It was really hard communicating that he was speaking too fast.

Q: 那你除了语言方面，你在文化上有没有感觉有一种差距？

A: 我觉得那个时候好像觉得大。就是文化上肯定会有一些差异啊，因为我刚开始我真正真正和西班牙人接触是我上大学以后，在语言学校之前，可能跟就是说跟一些外国学生接触的比较多，那你那个时候你就会了解他们的一些想法，你会觉得他们看事情的角度也不太确实会有一些不一样的地方。

Q: Despite the language, did you feel any cultural difference?

A: Yes, I felt a huge difference in culture. But I began to contact with local Spaniards after I went to college, before that, I mainly got touch with foreign students like myself. I began to knew how they thought about things which was quite different from mine.

Q: 那就那你刚刚提到你大学的这些同学，当时就是觉得他们嗯他们是很习惯这种跟外国人一起上课的这种状态吗？

A: 没有，因为毕尔巴拉是一个中国人特别少的一个城市，我们那一届唯一的一个中国留学生。

Q: Speaking of your classmates in the college, do you feel that they are used to having class with foreigners?

A: Not really. There are not many Chinese immigrants in Bilbao. I was the only Chinese student in that course.

Q: 那你觉得他们对你的这种就是到来充满了好奇呢？还是就是他们？你感觉他们是那种很自然就接受了，还是他们有过这样一个过程？

A: 其实没有很自然。适应的话，我是大学第一年，整个一年其实都属于一个不太适应的一个阶段，而且那个时候我有一种就是我害怕，因为我怕自己说错。然后所以我其实跟我同学他们沟通是属于一个没有那么就是说顺畅的一个阶段，但到大二以后，其实我觉得他们其实因为像一个小城市，其实他们对外国人的接受程度没有像巴塞这么好。但是当你能

够真正去融入他们的圈子，主动去跟他们讲话，你主动去讲，他们知道你是外国人，其实知道你西语也可能也不好，就是当你自己主动去融入以后，我觉得就改善了很多。

Q: Were they interested in your arrival? Did they accept you immediately or it took a bit of time?

A: It took some time. Speaking of the adaptation, the first year in college, the whole year, I was in the stage of not adapted to the environment. I was really scared of being wrong while I couldn't fluently express myself with my classmates. Since the second year, as we were in a very small city, they did not have much access to the foreign community as in Barcelona, therefore, when I tried to integrate to their life voluntarily, the process became faster as they understand that my Spanish wasn't good enough so that they could bear my mistakes.

Q: 就是你觉得就是这是一个双方相互的一个过程，就是你在想要融入他们的时候，他们也是就是想积极的想要去融入你的世界？

A: 没有其实没有积极。（对他们而言）是因为因为你是外国人，所以你要融入他必须你自己要做的努力要多很多。所以我觉得大部分努力可能都是我在这样积极地融入他们。因为他们也有自己的朋友圈，所以但是当你融入进去以后，像大家一起出去玩啊，或者是这样子多一些这样的经历以后，慢慢就是大家开始就真正把你当成朋友，以后这样的接受程度会好很多。

Q: So, you think that it's a mutual process that when you want to integrate them, they also want to know about you?

A: Not that much. In their opinion, you are the foreigner so that you need to put more effort in integrating to them. I think I really did a lot to integrate. They have their own friends and groups, so once I tried, and tried hard, for example, for parties and other activities, they took me step by step. From then on, they accept me more.

Q: 那你刚来的时候 13 年，你当时看新闻吗？

A: 我当时看新闻，为了练西语看电视很多。那嗯比如说平时上学的时候也坐公交车，坐火车的时候看一些那种什么小报纸。我看比如说我会看一些，比如像那个什么西班牙语听力这种，就会读一些这样的文章。还有看手机吧，手机上面的一些小文章。

Q: Did you consume news in 2013 when you arrived?

A: Yes, I did. I watched a lot of television for practicing my Spanish. Also, I read newspapers on the bus or train to the college, as well as some Spanish listening practices and articles. I also read some short articles on mobile.

Q: 那你来的时候想不想家？

A: 我其实是一个不恋家的人，所以我没有。我觉得当时的朋友嘛，然后我觉得会有一些想吧，但是我当时处于一个很我觉得是你新来一个环境，对所有东西都有一个好奇心的一个阶段。但是有的时候你当你语言没有那么好，一开始的时候你会觉得你没有办法跟你的朋友就完完整整表述到你的情绪的时候，你有的时候会有这样烦恼，会觉得跟国内朋友说话太容易了，知道吗？

Q: Did you miss home at the beginning?

A: Actually, I did not feel home sick. I did miss my friends a bit. But I was new in this environment, thus I was at a stage that I was interested to everything. But you know, when your language is not that good to express your mood to your new friends, you'll be upset sometimes. It was easier to talk about it with my friends of hometown, you know.

Q: 所以会有一些这样的话，那你当时就是有这种情绪的时候，你会联系你国内的朋友吗？

A: 有的时候会。但是我当时的室友，我就是我有一个室友，因为她是一个跟我玩的特别好的一个朋友。她那个时候就我们因为住一起，所以就当我西语不好的时候，她会一直教我去怎么说，所以她就是说在这个方面帮助了我很多。我们两个有时候经常吵架，吵架（的时候）就用西语，那你吵的吵的多了，那你就差不多西语就慢慢慢慢会变好一点。就在那个时候也头疼。

Q: So, will you contact your friends in China when you are in this mood?

A: Sometimes. But I had a flat mate at that time, she's an intimate friend. As we were living together, she taught me to talk in Spanish when I could barely speak in that language, which helped me a lot. We did quarrel a lot, that we used Spanish. As we quarreled more and more, my Spanish also improved by using it in quarrels. I was really troubled at that time.

Q: 那你当时就是 13 年的时候，你跟国内这种就比较少的联系（社交媒体）

A: 也有了也有了，就是可能就是 qq 啊，微信啊，或者是这样子有。有的没有。

Q: So, in 2013, you barely contacted with people in China using social media?

A: Well, I also used them, such as QQ, Wechat, but some of them haven't appeared such as the new ones.

Q: 反正那个时候已经非常方便了，那你到现在的话，你更愿意去看什么方式的新闻？

A: 我现在我看电视比较多，因为我还是看（电视），也还是为了就是说增加自己的词汇量。或者我手机上 El País，像这样的 APP 啊

Q: As it was already convenient then, speaking of nowadays, which media would you choose recently?

A: I watch TV more recently, as I still need to improve my vocabulary. I also use my mobile phone to read news of El País, and other APPs.

Q: 那你除了这些西班牙的媒体，还看一些华人报纸的公众号吗

A: 公众号，有时候看一个西班牙生活通，但是现在我都基本上看得很少，因为我觉得分享的东西对我来说价值没有那么高，所以我看看的比较少。

Q: Despite of the Spanish media, do you also consume Chinese newspaper or their social media accounts?

A: Social media accounts. I follow “Life tips in Spain”. But I barely read them because most of their information are not valuable for me.

Q: 那就回到一个具体的例子，那个马德里的西班牙广场华人游行，你知道这件事吗？

A: 是因为什么？

Q: I'll ask a specific example. Did you know about the manifestation in Plaza España, Madrid, organized by Chinese?

A: What was the cause?

Q: 就是当时有两个劫匪，他们开车到了一个华人的店里，然后们直接开车进去抢劫，把店主的两岁的这个儿子碾死了。

A: 我有看到一个这样的新闻，但是我不知道游行这个情况。

Q: It was because of two robbers that drove their car directly to a Chinese store and crushed the owner's two years old son to death.

A: I've read about this piece of news but I had no idea of the manifestation.

Q: 看来你距离华人这个社区比较遥远，所以你根本就不知道游行

A: 我只知道这个新闻。

Q: Seems that you are still far away from the community so that you don't know about the manifestation

A: I only knew about the news

Q: 对嗯。很正常，因为当时有很多这种就没有长期生活在这种华人社区里的人，他们不看的话，他们也是不知道的。啊讨论度并没有高。那 17 年这个兰布拉大道的空袭，第一时间什么时候？

A: 第一时间是因为那个 El País，因为我那个时候是我在国内，然后他就是出现了一个推送，然后那个时候刚好我要吉妮（共同朋友）去帮我去市中心看房子，就在那个时候，然后发送了这条，然后我那时候就赶快打电话给她，然后那个时候就接电话，她说“我在地铁下面我不知道发生了什么”。她那个时候是在地铁下面，然后她不知道发生什么地铁突然停了，然后大家都不知道发生什么，大家都说什么，就因为他那时候就离 Rambla 就在 Plaza Catalunya 的附近，你知道吗？所以她在楼下（地下），然后就在跟我说她不知道发生什么，然后就是说大家都不知道发生了什么，只是说这个地铁停了，然后就大家不要动啊还是怎么着，后来她才知道他是最后一个知道这件事情的人。就是听说这件事情。她最后才知道，但是他当时很庆幸就是他在地铁下面

Q: It's normal, actually. As there are a lot of Chinese that are not living among the Chinese community, they wouldn't know about it if they don't read the Chinese community news as it wasn't reported by the host society. Next question, how were you informed of the terrorist attack on Rambla, 2017?

A: It was from El País. I was in China then. I received a message from the APP, when my friend Jinnie (our mutual friend) was helping me renting a flat. I called her immediately and she said that she was down in the subway without knowing what happened. She had no idea why the subway stopped while no one knew what really happened. She was right at La Rambla, next to Plaza Catalonia, you know. So she was downstairs (underneath the ground) saying that she and no one on the subway knew what happened that no one dared to move. She knew afterwards that she was the last one knowing about this. She felt really lucky that she was on the subway afterwards.

Q: 说得我一身冷汗。那个你当时是 El País 上面看到的，你还到别的渠道上去看过吗？

A: 然后跟进这个事情，我有看，我就 El País 看这个一些视频啊，或者是这样的，因为当时我觉得我的触动比较大。对，就我觉得我没有很意外会发生这样的事情。

Q: That's really scary. After knowing about it on El País, did you check for further information on other sources?

A: Yes, I followed El País and watched some videos. I was very worried about it. I never thought that such things would happen.

Q: 今年年初的那个华人就是反对毕 BBVA 这个游行，你知道吗？

A: 我知道，因为我有朋友，他就那个就是银行账户不是被冻结嘛，然后怎么样，所以我也有关注一下这样的一些嘛。

Q: Did you know about the manifestation against BBVA?

A: Yes. I have friends who have their accounts frozen by BBVA so I also knew about it.

Q: 那你来这么多年大概六年，你觉得你觉得自己是一个华人吗？

A: 我觉得实际上的话（犹豫）...

Q: After 6 years staying in Spain, do you identify yourself as an Overseas Chinese?

A: Actually (not sure)...

Q: 但是就你对这个感觉很模糊？

A: 就是我觉得有点中间感，就我觉得其实我可能有的事情，我想事情的时候会有一些两方面的一个综合的，但是可能我觉得我觉得到自始至终你还是中国人，你知道吗？但是可能想法会有一些变化，那你觉得这些年你看到的听到的觉得华人的社会地位在提高，我觉得有，因为像刚开始的时候大家都会想，所有的中国人都是做一些像就百元店啊这样子，但是像现在慢慢其实有一些比较多元化的一些这样的发展，像比如说其实像现在他们会跟你像你像很多西班牙人买手机都会买国产的事，所以有的时候他们会问你跟你讲这件事的时候，你会觉得也有一些也有一些体面对吧？

Q: So you are not sure about it?

A: I feel that I'm in the middle. When thinking about things, I'd like to combine both sides. After all, I'm still a Chinese, you know. My thoughts have changed through years as the social profile of the Chinese community have improved. When I first arrived, most Chinese are considered as Bazar owners. Now the structure has developed. Now you can see that many Spaniards also buy Chinese mobile phones that you may be proud of that when they tell you this

Q: 那你关注过前几年的辱华这些新闻吗？

A: 其实辱华这件事情，因为我老是被我朋友问很多这样的问题，为什么中国只有一党执政，为什么你们要吃狗？然后有的时候你去看那些比如说吃狗的市民下面那骂人骂得真的很难听，知道为什么中国人吃狗啊，你们为什么就说的很难听，所以我觉得这样的事情你怎么讲呢？你需要非常，比如说辩证或者理性一些去对待对待这样事情，像可能就是他本来就是像这边的媒体，我觉得大部分对中国的评价是稍偏负面的。嗯。就是稍微负面的新闻会多一些。所以到时候就会造成一个，比如说你朋友圈之间会给你的一些反馈，对中国的反馈会相对较负面污染。

Q: Did you concern about the anti-Chinese news?

A: Actually, I'm always being asked by my friends: Why we only have one political party? Why do we eat dogs? Sometimes people are saying horrible things of Chinese eating dogs. But, you know, we have to face it in a subjective way that the media here are reporting negative side of China so that in terms of the feedback of friends, it has to be negative as well.

Q: 吃狗还有那个就是说做那个专制，就是一直都会跟你讨论这样的问题的，所以你跟他们解释其实没有用，但是他们没有办法理解到在你的身就在你的角度去考虑这件事。那我的问题就这些啊，谢谢你。

Q: Speaking of those two topics, people who ask you about it wouldn't listen to you at all so explanations doesn't solve the problem once they don't want to stand at your side. That's all my questions, thank you very much!

7.2.25 Interview with Sergi Vicente, Spanish version, 2020.02.04

The audio is added as Annexation in the disc

7.3 Financial profile of the newspapers

7.3.1 Ouhua Bao

<p>Nombre Información Comercial</p> <p>Sector Servicios Públicos</p> <p>Estructura Corporativa</p> <p>Administrador Superior: DR. JUAN MIGUEL GONZALEZ Participantes: NO</p>	<p>Horario Trabajando</p> <p>Fecha Contratación: 13/03/2013 CNAE: 9592 - Actividad cultural ICD: 8259 - Escuelas y servicios educativos SC Opciones Interacciones: No contar</p> <p>Estructura Legal</p> <p>Forma Jurídica: Sociedad Limitada Obligado a presentar cuentas SI Código deontológico: 0, Censores en el I.E.S. (2018) Último Año BORME: 24/11/2016 Revocaciones</p>
Otra Información de Interés	

<p>Estructura corporativa</p> <p>Vinculaciones entre entidades</p> <p>Resumen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Órgano de administración: 2 miembros (000/2020) • Cargos no ejecutivos: 12 miembros (121/2014) 	<p>Distribución del órgano de Administración</p>  <p>Ver más...</p>									
<p>Administradores, Directores y Auditores de Cuentas</p> <p>Órgano de administración</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Cargo / Puesto</th> <th>Apellidos y nombre:</th> <th>Nombramiento</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Administrador Principal</td> <td>000/2020</td> <td>000/2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administrador Secundario</td> <td>000/2020</td> <td>000/2020</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><small>Los datos que aparecen en la tabla anterior se refieren al momento de la creación o modificación de la entidad.</small></p> <p><small>Cierre de la memoria contable: Viernes 10 de octubre de 2014. Los datos que aparecen en la tabla anterior se refieren al momento de la creación o modificación de la entidad.</small></p>		Cargo / Puesto	Apellidos y nombre:	Nombramiento	Administrador Principal	000/2020	000/2020	Administrador Secundario	000/2020	000/2020
Cargo / Puesto	Apellidos y nombre:	Nombramiento								
Administrador Principal	000/2020	000/2020								
Administrador Secundario	000/2020	000/2020								

Estructura legal	Datos de Constitución	Datos de estructura Actual
Fechas de publicación: 16/04/2013 Proyecto del registro: Madrid Y su avance: 100%	Forma jurídica: Sociedad Limitada Capital social: 100.000	
Aspectos Legales		
Obligado a presentar cuentas: S Categoría fiscal: Género de I.G.N.S. (2016) Cifra en billetes: No		
BORME (Boletín Oficial del Registro Mercantil)		
Buscador de actas publicadas del B.O.R.M.E.		Hueso
Utilice el buscador de actas publicadas en el BORME (Boletín Oficial del Registro Mercantil) y encuentre la información que necesita.		

7.3.2 Lianhe Shibao

einforma
Portugal

Relatório OFERTA
Data 1-07-2016
Utilizador JACI.ZHU (eacute:122@outlook.com)

IBERIA UNIVERSAL, LDA
NP 51074531 | DUNIS 33027573
AVENIDA INFANTE DOM ENRIQUE, 333H 4^a SALA 4B, 1800-282 LISBOA
iberiauniversal@gmail.com

PERFIL

Semáforo do risco de failure

CARACTERIZAÇÃO

CAF	60100 - Atividades de rádio
Constituição	31-09-2013
Empregados	12
Forma jurídica	Sociedade por Quotas
Raízes com o exterior (2014)	Exporta (95,78%)
Capital social	Consultar o Relatório Estrutural
Empresa-mãe	GUOGUANG SHUI MEDIA CONSULTING (BEIJING) CO., LTD., China
Sócio-Gerente	Liang...

Forma de obrigar a sociedade

Intervenção de um gerente ou de um mandatário, de acordo com os poderes que lhe tiverem sido conferidos

Últimos acontecimentos (12 meses)

6 alterações nos últimos 12 meses (incidentes, alterações e avisos legais) [Ver Todas](#)

Data	Tipo	Detalhe
23-11-2018	Oriundo de crédito - Valor recomendado	Ver Avaliação de Risco
01-02-2018	Oriundo de crédito - Valor recomendado	Ver Avaliação de Risco
05-01-2018	Oriundo de crédito - Valor recomendado	Ver Avaliação de Risco
21-12-2017	Poderes de decisão - Início / cessação de funções	Ver Estrutural
03-10-2017	Risco de Failure - Alteração	Ver Avaliação de Risco
03-10-2017	Oriundo de crédito - Valor recomendado	Ver Avaliação de Risco

Evolução das vendas e prestações de serviços, dos resultados líquidos e empregados

Conheça em detalhe o Relatório Estrutural

- Consulte os dados e das relações financeiras
- Visualize a estrutura organizativa
- Acesse a estruturação
- Lepage entre empresas
- Consulte os resultados
- Podever de decisão
- Poderes de alta societária
- Controles

[Consultar o Relatório Estrutural](#)

CARATERIZAÇÃO

estrutura legal

Data de constituição e de início de atividade 31-08-2013

Sócio(s) / Acionista(s)	Participação (%)
GUOGUANG SHUI MEDIA CONSULTING (BEIJING) CO., LTD.	60,00
FREQUÊNCIA CRESCENTE COMUNICAÇÃO SOCIAL, LDA (SEM INDÍCIO DE ATIVIDADE)	39,00
Liang ...	1,00

Informação de distribuição de capital à data de constituição.

O valor do capital social e os nomes completos dos acionistas / sócio(s) estão disponíveis no Relatório Estrutural.

[Consultar o Relatório Estrutural](#)

Ligações empresariais

Empresária

GUOGUANG SHUI MEDIA CONSULTING (BEIJING) CO., LTD.

País: China Participação: 60,00 % DUNIS: 421330499

atividade

Antiguidade: 5 anos (Entidade jovem: 1-5 anos)

Atividades desempenhadas

Promocão de projetos de intercâmbio cultural e artístico, serviços de promoção e consultadoria de meios audiovisuais - transmissão, produção, distribuição de meios audiovisuais no âmbito das atividades de rádio, serviços de publicidade, produção, representação e publicação.

Classificação da atividade principal

CAF 60100 Atividades de rádio SIC 4832

Classificação da(s) atividade(s) secundária(s)

CAF 58140 Edição de revistas e de outras publicações periódicas

CAF 60200 Atividades de televisão

PODERES DE DECISÃO

Forma de obrigar a sociedade

Intervenção de um gerente ou de um mandatário, de acordo com os poderes que lhe tiverem sido conferidos

Órgãos de gestão e administração

Órgãos de gestão e administração 4

Sócio-Gerente [Liang...](#)

Tem ligações com 9 outra(s) entidade(s)

Página 1 de 4

Página 2 de 4

Gerente [Liu...](#)
Tem ligações com 1 outra(s) entidade(s)

Gerente [Zhenghu...](#)
Tem ligações com 1 outra(s) entidade(s)

Gerente [Zhang...](#)
Tem ligações com 1 outra(s) entidade(s)

Conheça em detalhe toda a informação sobre os Poderes de Decisão no Relatório Estrutural

Poder ter acesso a:

- Nomes completos
- Matrizes
- Filiais
- Estado civil
- Entrelacamento com outras empresas

[Consultar o Relatório Estrutural](#)

As informações indicadas estão presentes no relatório quando disponíveis para a empresa em questão.

OUTRAS MORADAS E CONTACTOS

Sede social

AVENIDA INFANTE DOM ENRIQUE, 333H 4^a SALA 4B, 1800-282 LISBOA

Outras localizações

A empresa já esteve noutras localizações

OUTROS RELATÓRIOS DISPONÍVEIS

Relatório Estrutural	Relatório Comercial
Análise de Risco	Relatório Financeiro
Análise de Pagamentos	Relatório Completo
Relatório e Desenvolvimento do Resultado	

Nº de consultas nos últimos 12 meses: 635 Última consulta aos dados sobre esta empresa: 03-07-2019

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Página 3 de 4

Página 4 de 4

482