

Interviewer (00:09:04): Hello. Thank you very much for taking the time to participate in this interview. I am Zhao Ruoshan, studying at the University of Nottingham Ningbo China and currently conducting a study on identity negotiation among the Zhuang people in Guangxi.

Interviewee 7(00:09:24): OK.

Interviewer (00:09:41): The purpose of this interview is to learn about your experience of using the Zhuang language, your attitude, and the role of the Zhuang language in your life. Your responses will help us better understand the current situation of the Zhuang language in Guangxi and its significance for language inheritance. The interview will last about 20 to 30 minutes. The questions will mainly revolve around your experience of using the language, your attitude towards the Zhuang language, and your cultural identity, etc. You are free to express your thoughts. All questions are open-ended and there is no right or wrong. If you feel uncomfortable with certain questions, you can choose to skip them. Your responses will be kept strictly confidential for research purposes only, and the interview will be recorded for subsequent analysis, but your personal information will not be made public. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to raise them.

Interviewer (00:10:33): Before we begin, would you like to participate in this interview?

Interviewee 7(00:10:35): I agree.

Interviewer (00:10:41): OK, if you agree, then we can start. First, could you give yourself a brief introduction? Such as age, gender, ethnicity, where you grew up in Guangxi, and where you live now?

Interviewee 7(00:10:56): I I am 83 years old, 42 years old, then gender is female, then is in. Do you need to be specific to the village in Xincheng County, Laibin City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region?

Interviewer (00:11:20): If. Yes, if possible.

Interviewee 7(00:11:24): New Town County, then born in New Town County, and has always grown up in New Town.

Interviewer (00:11:31): Then.

Interviewee 7(00:11:37): I attended school in Xincheng from primary school, junior high school, senior high school, and then university. I studied in

Nanning City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and now I work in Laibin City, and...

Interviewer (00:11:58): Yeah.

Interviewee 7(00:11:59): Usually lives in Laibin City.

Interviewer (00:12:02): Well. What's your occupation?

Interviewee 7(00:12:05): My occupation is in the power industry, and then I work in this human resources management. Work. It's the management worker of human resources management.

Interviewer (00:12:18): Well, did you grow up in an environment where the main language used was Zhuang?

Interviewee 7(00:12:25): Yes, that's right. Basically. From primary school to junior high school, there might be more Zhuang language spoken, then in high school, there might be more Liuzhou dialect, and in college, there might be more. There is a preference for Mandarin.

Interviewer (00:12:50): Wait a moment. That's it. Then you can describe in detail, like the period from primary school to junior high school that you mentioned. It's about learning and using the Zhuang language, whether at home or at school or in the community or in social Settings.

Interviewee 7(00:13:19): It's basically a daily communication in Zhuang.

Interviewer (00:13:25): Basically all of that. How about you and your classmates? Inside the school. And so too.

Interviewee 7(00:13:27): Yeah, yeah, except for the class, the rest of the communication was basically in Zhuang language.

Interviewer (00:13:38): So, you mainly spoke GUI Liu dialect when you were in high school, right?

Interviewee 7(00:13:48): Yes, yes.

Interviewer (00:13:49): So for Zhuang, could you share some impressive stories about how this dialect has helped you grow personally? Or something?

Interviewee 7(00:14:04): Actually, for me, for me, actually, this language is not a language I really like. As for me, to be honest, because the words of

this language have a significant impact on me, because that is to say, the person who speaks Zhuang.

Interviewer (00:14:15): It's okay.

Interviewee 7(00:14:26): I, I just forgot to say, I'm Zhuang, no, actually I don't really like this Zhuang language, this Zhuang language, because... This Zhuang language, because when you start speaking Zhuang language from childhood, until you start to university, when I use Mandarin, my Mandarin is very difficult to correct. It's just that my Mandarin is not standard. Because when it comes to this Zhuang language, it might be a bit stiff. Since our Zhuang language is not a particularly good language, it will be used from childhood to adulthood, that is, in junior high school, in senior high school and still in school, and maybe even on the way home, and occasionally some of the classmates around me will be the same.

Interviewer (00:14:57): Yes.

Interviewee 7(00:15:17): Speak Zhuang, and then say that because you're in high school, how old are you already, about 18,18 years old, you, your language is something you can't correct.

Interviewer (00:15:18): Yes. Yes, yes.

Interviewee 7(00:15:27): When you speak in Mandarin, it's very difficult for you to correct the fluency of this Mandarin speech, that is, you will clip, that is, you you you you you might hear those people who speak Zhuang, when you hear them speak, you might.

Interviewer (00:15:36): Yes, yes.

Interviewee 7(00:15:44): I could tell he was speaking Zhuang language. It's very hard for you to change and correct it because nowadays, we mostly use Mandarin at work. That is, if you speak Mandarin well, it might make a person seem very confident, right? Then if you interweave your own dialect and speak it in a very clingy way. It feels like you, you speak Mandarin, if it's a bit pretentious, it's just not very pleasant to hear. It feels a bit awkward, so actually for me, I don't really, I don't really like the Zhuang language. This dialect, so the situation is that, including now when I actually went to college, when I was in college, I took that Mandarin course. What's the name of this course? Oh, oh, oh, isn't he the main subject? He's called self-choice? So that's it.

Interviewer (00:16:54): Elective course.

Interviewee 7(00:16:55): I chose the elective course of the elective course. I chose this Mandarin. I have been trying very hard to correct my Mandarin, but now my Mandarin is still not very standard or?

Interviewer (00:16:56): Yes.

Interviewee 7(00:17:07): There will still be some of this kind of conversion. You may have some of this kind of situation when speaking Mandarin, not very standard, there will still be some of the situation of inclusion.

Interviewer (00:17:22): It's dialects. It's true that you can get used to speaking dialects. When you grow up, study or look for a job.

Interviewee 7(00:17:25): Yes, yes, yes.

Interviewer (00:17:31): One of his requirements for Mandarin is that when facing this requirement, he will encounter some difficulties and obstacles.

Interviewee 7(00:17:38): Yes, yes. Me.

Interviewer (00:17:39): So, what role do you think that Zhuang language plays in your daily life?

Interviewee 7(00:17:49): What does it play? Actually, the dialect of Zhuang actually has a wide coverage. In our Guangxi, there are still many places talking about this situation. The same goes for me in Laibin City. When you go out, you'll find that many people are still speaking this Zhuang dialect. The ethnic characteristics of this dialect are quite strong. And when it comes to the Zhuang people, in our Guangxi, they are still a relatively large group.

Interviewer (00:18:33): Yes, yes, yes, one of the main dialects used.

Interviewee 7(00:18:34): It's larger. So maybe it's speaking Zhuang language. How do you say Zhuang language? So why does that Zhuang language of that junior high school student get extra points now, right? It still belongs to?

Interviewer (00:18:48): High school, high school, college entrance examination.

Interviewee 7(00:18:52): The high school entrance examination can also add points. For the high school entrance examination, then my daughter for my

daughter is Zhuang, that is, she is Zhuang following me, she is Dad is Han, she my daughter is Han Zhuang, she can add five points following me.

Interviewee (00:18:53): Really. I knew for the first time that there were extra points for the high school entrance examination. So that's it.

Interviewee 7(00:19:18): Yes, he is still a relatively large group in Guangxi. As for the Zhuang ethnic group. So, in terms of this bonus point, it should be said that the Zhuang people are still part of the group that the country's various policies are inclined towards. So from this perspective, I think the Zhuang people should be a kind of comparison, still a kind of comparison, comparison, comparison. A group that needs to progress, or rather a group that is relatively backward. I think that's the case, or else the state won't introduce policies to give this group a policy to one policy to another.

Interviewee 7(00:19:09): The high school entrance examination can also be added, so that is to say Zhuang ethnic group, he is still considered a minority ethnic group,

Interviewer (00:19:17): Yes.

Interviewer (00:19:58): Provide protection. So what do you think of this policy tilt and the tendency of these protection measures, what do you think? Is there any connection between this language and the development of this language and its current state of development? Or the current usage of the language.

Interviewee 7(00:20:27): In fact, this language means that although there are many groups, the language is gradually and gradually being used more and more, I think it is getting less and less. Even now, when I go home, I'm in the village. In fact, most of the children nowadays use Mandarin. This language may gradually be learned, that is, the number of people who can use it will gradually decrease.

Interviewee 7(00:20:58): It should be like this, I, I, I understand that.

Interviewer (00:20:59): So, do you still use this language now?

Interviewee 7(00:21:07): You still use it when communicating with people in your family. You still use it when communicating with the elders. You still use it when communicating with a certain generation. But, for example, among siblings, you probably don't use it anymore.

Interviewer (00:21:11): The older generation. And yours.

Interviewee 7(00:21:23): Maybe it's right. I think the influence of this language on us, on the next generation, is probably on the next generation. After the new generation, these and these. They will probably be used less and less.

Interviewer (00:21:53): Yes, then how do you balance in your life? The dialect you can speak is Zhuang. Then how do you balance the Guiliu dialect and Mandarin that you can speak? Their usage.

Interviewee 7(00:22:05): Actually, I speak the Guiliu dialect occasionally, but the Zhuang dialect is spoken to the older generation. That is, actually I'm quite good now, just try to avoid using Zhuang dialect as much as possible.

Interviewer (00:22:16): Really. Well, that's it.

Interviewee 7(00:22:24): Yes. That is, for instance, coming out of the village together, that is, using this situation less and less because Mandarin is now very popular. So people might be more inclined to use Mandarin.

Interviewer (00:22:42): What do you think is behind this? What's the reason behind it? It might cause this. One factor contributing to the current situation is why there are fewer and fewer. Next generation. A human being. They can't speak that dialect.

Interviewee 7(00:23:06): One is that what was said just now is right, but for our place, say it. This is our next generation, that is, there is still some influence on coming out to work and get employed, so now. Now we basically... It's our new generation of kids, and basically the old people will follow them too. It's just Mandarin. I just say at home that their Mandarin is not standard, but they say their grandchildren. Grandsons and granddaughters basically communicate with them in Mandarin as well. So it is possible that this dialect of the Zhuang language will gradually be used by fewer and fewer people.

Interviewer (00:24:12): So that's it.

Interviewee 7(00:24:12): But she can speak like my daughter, she can understand. But she doesn't speak, she doesn't speak.

Interviewer (00:24:15): I can understand a little, but I just can't speak.

Interviewee 7(00:24:20): He can understand, but he doesn't speak.

Interviewer (00:24:23): He can't use it, he can't use the language.

Interviewee 7(00:24:26): He can understand, and then including my sister's son, although he also lives with me and my parents at home, my parents can also communicate with them in Mandarin.

Interviewer (00:24:39): That's the way.

Interviewee 7(00:24:41): Yes, that is, we talk less and less, but when the old people in the village are together, they basically communicate in plain Zhuang language, and then we also communicate with the old people in Zhuang language.

Interviewer (00:24:54): Then you think that the Zhuang dialect is an identity of the Chong dialect for you. What impact does it have? If you need an explanation, I can also explain this concept to you.

Interviewee 7(00:25:14): Then you explain.

Interviewer (00:25:18): Identity is my sense of identity towards this language. One is your recognition, for instance, whether you recognize this language as something you own. One of the languages you use, and to what extent, that is, how often you use it and when you use it, and that you think you master one of the languages. Whether the level of ability is important to you, yes, and also it is a ethnic, it is a minority, mainly used for transportation. A language for communication, that is, do you think this language shapes, do you think you are this minority identity? One of them.

Interviewee 7(00:26:09): Sort of.

Interviewer (00:26:09): The bond is about similar, similar, similar, that's the concept, and then you can follow that concept to answer.

Interviewee 7(00:26:17): Actually, I think the first thing I mentioned was the Zhuang ethnic group, so your situation should be a representative of my minority identity. And then what? By the way, although I seldom use it now, I seldom use it, but this language is for me. To put it another way, what I just said is basically about the influence on me. I don't really like this language, but from another perspective, in fact, it has been helpful to me. Just because of the work, because I, after all, work here in Laibin City, so like before, just like your mom, I'm doing this customer service job, right, that customer service job. So you are among the majority of the people we

serve, and most of them belong to the Zhuang language, that is, a part of the Zhuang people. That is to say, there is still a large number of customers who belong to the Zhuang ethnic group, and if I have this language, it is in the process of my work and customer service. That brings us closer because I can speak Zhuang, they can speak Zhuang, and we communicate in the same language, which promotes us even more. Maybe the feeling is a little more intimate, so from an Angle, it is still helpful, that is, from this aspect, it is still helpful for me to carry out the work.

Interviewer (00:28:02): That is, it will also become you. A small part of your strengths at work.

Interviewee 7(00:28:07): Yes, yes, yes, yes, just say there are pros and cons!

Interviewer (00:28:12): What do you think is your understanding and use of this Zhuang language? How do you shape your understanding of the culture of this nation?

Interviewee 7(00:28:31): How do you put that? Actually I just said this, it's the Zhuang ethnic group, it's still me, because we are called Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, yes, at least it can speak this language from this perspective.

Interviewer (00:28:41): Guangxi Zhuang, yes!

Interviewee 7(00:28:49): It means to say that it's an identity of the Guangxi Zhuang people, then I was born in this Guangxi Zhuang. So I belong to this Zhuang ethnic group. That Zhuang dialect also represents one of my identities, doesn't it? Probably. Well, I guess.

Interviewer (00:29:12): There, there, there, in your growing-up experience. For example, you met people from different regions or cultural backgrounds when you were in college. When it comes to friends, you would take the initiative to mention, for example, which ethnic minority I'm from, and then which school would I mention? Languages you don't know? Yes. Will you use it? Will you use it to label yourself?

Interviewee 7(00:29:45): Yes. Sometimes I do. Sometimes.

Interviewer (00:29:52): Sometimes. And probably when?

Interviewee 7(00:29:54): Yes. Well, for instance, I'm so proud when it comes to getting extra points for this exam.



Interviewer (00:30:05): The policy of the country for exam bonus points still indicates that it is somewhat useful.

Interviewee 7(00:30:15): Yes, just like my daughter, this is like me, I can also get extra points when I take the college entrance examination, of course it can get ten points. It can add ten points, that sometimes think about taking the college entrance examination seems to add ten points, ten points, yes, that will go out and talk, that when taking the college entrance examination that sometimes will talk, that I am Zhuang, I can add points, I sometimes will. And still and still. I feel rather proud that I'm Zhuang.

Interviewer (00:30:40): Then you can, then you will take the initiative to teach people who can't speak Zhuang language to speak some Zhuang language, such as chatting. It's just a joke. Anyway, it's a very relaxed daily social moment. Would you take the initiative to teach them? Or tell them how the word is said in the noise.

Interviewee 7(00:31:02): Exactly. It's the time when someone mentions how to use that zhuang language, or mentions that that. That is, when it comes to this topic, maybe I will bring it up myself, I also use foul language. I will, I will, I will voluntarily admit that I am Zhuang, I will, I will swear, that is, talk about this situation and this topic, that may be different scenarios or listen. When chatting, say someone says, alas so-and-so so-and-so speaks Zhuang language, don't understand this and that, later I will also say, I can also speak Zhuang language, I do this and that, and then sometimes. And would talk about what to say about eating, alas, how to say about drinking, especially about drinking, when people talk about drinking, sometimes.

Interviewee 7(00:32:11): Chatting in or in the past work time, then going out to eat, chatting some people would joke about drinking, drinking, then the big talk is Gwn laeuj, and then like this this this is actually sometimes like that. You put it in a different way, and it might be more fun, that is, big talk, some think it would be more pleasant to listen to people speak big talk, maybe it would be more fun, sometimes would, I would also take the initiative to speak, well, I just can speak big talk.

Interviewee 7(00:32:44): I would talk to people about it, and then they might say something, oh, what what is used, how this is said, and then I would also take the initiative to talk to them about how this is said.

Interviewer (00:32:54): So if no, no, it's not in such a situation, it's not in everyone? That is, if there is an initiative to ask about the ethnic Zhuang language, or if there is no, there will be no, that is, if someone else can speak Zhuang language, would you bring up your identity and the dialect you can speak?

Interviewee 7(00:33:24): If there is nothing, that is, nothing in the process of communication, and there is no premise when you communicate, you definitely won't talk about this topic by yourself. Maybe or, alas, when it comes to language, you will only take the initiative to talk about it, that is, maybe you talk to your friend, alas. It's possible that you might have some preconditions, and when you talk about your hometown, you might talk about these. It's about where I'm from, and I'm a grand talker who would say this.

Interviewer (00:34:05): That's good, then, then do you think the current Zhuang language is really in one? What do you think should be done to protect and pass it on? It is gradually being lost, that is, fewer and fewer people speak it.

Interviewee 7(00:34:28): Actually, the country still has some measures in this regard, because, for example, when I'm driving. When I listen to that radio, there is a radio station that teaches people to swear, but when I go to the radio station, I'm driving, so I actually think this is also a way. That is, through propaganda, all kinds of propaganda, and then let more people know about this language. Let everyone get to know this language, and then get to know this language, that is, that is, that you listen to it so much that you should also know a little. So maybe this is also a way, radio radio now the country is through this radio station, there is a radio station that is dedicated to teaching people to speak the Zhuang language. And now there is also a news channel, which is also a certain form, called a certain radio station, it seems to be localized, and it also has a radio station that broadcasts in the Zhuang language. It's all about Zhuang language.

Interviewer (00:35:56): Yes, yes, yes.

Interviewee 7(00:35:59): Yes, this this is also a way, isn't it?

Interviewer (00:36:03): Then what do you want your offspring to be like? How can you interact with the Zhuang language, or how do you interact with them? Yes. It's about learning Zhuang. What do you expect from other languages?

Interviewee 7(00:36:21): I still hope they can understand. Just say I want them to understand, but I don't want them to say they can take Zhuang as their second language, that is, now basically the first language is Mandarin.

Interviewer (00:36:37): Yes, yes.

Interviewee 7(00:36:39): That is, I don't want Zhuang language, like me, Zhuang language is mine. First, the first language, then Mandarin is my second language because I, my native language is Zhuang. So I want my daughter to be good at speaking Mandarin first, and then you still need to look into it, that is, you still need to understand the situation. After all, we are the place where we grew up, and we are from this group of Zhuang people, many of our relatives and friends are Zhuang people, and there are still many people who speak Zhuang, so I hope they can understand, that is, when we go back, or when others speak, because if you are in Guangxi, There are still many people speaking the Zhuang language. For instance, say you run into someone. Can you understand the person who says this? It might be of some help to you.

Interviewer (00:37:36): Yes, yes, so I have already asked all the questions I need to ask. Do you have any more questions about your situation? The story. Stories in Zhuang or do you have any ideas you'd like to share?

Interviewee 7(00:37:55): There's no such thing as a story, but there are some rather rather rather bad memories! For example, during my college defense, my Mandarin was really bad at that time, and the teacher might have a hard time listening because your Mandarin wasn't very good. Then, when defending, you might feel like you're just reading, that, that your language is really not smooth, very not fluent. So I still feel a bit inferior because of this problem.

Interviewer (00:38:45): Is there anything else?

Interviewee 7(00:38:48): Yeah. No temporary

Interviewer (00:38:52): Well, thank you very much for sharing your experiences and thoughts. Your answers have been very helpful for us to understand the use and cultural significance of Zhuang language in Guangxi. If you have any further additions or thoughts, please feel free to contact me at any time, and my contact information has been attached to the informed consent form. If you are interested in the study results, we can also share them with you after the study is completed.

Interviewee 7(00:38:57): Thank you again for your participation and wish you all the best!

采访者 (00:09:04): 您好, 非常感谢您抽出时间参加这次采访。我是赵若杉, 就读于宁波诺丁汉大学, 目前正在开展一项关于广西壮族身份协商的研究。

受访者 7 (00:09:24): 好。

采访者 (00:09:41): 这次采访的目的是为了了解您使用壮语的经历, 态度以及壮语在您生活中的角色。您的回答将帮助我们更好的理解壮语在广西的现状以及其对语言传承的意义。采访大约会持续 20 到 30 分钟左右。问题主要围绕您的语言使用经历, 对壮语的态度以及文化认同等方面, 您可以自由表达您的想法。所有问题都是开放式的, 没有对错之分。如果您对某些问题感到不自在, 可以选择跳过。您的回答将会被严格保密, 仅用于研究目的, 采访内容会被录音, 以便于后续分析, 但不会公开您的个人信息。如果您有任何问题或疑虑可以随时提出。

采访者 (00:10:33): 在开始之前, 请问您是否同意参加本次采访?

受访者 7 (00:10:35): 我同意。

采访者 (00:10:41): 好, 如果您同意, 那我们就可以开始了。首先您能简单介绍一下自己吗? 比如年龄, 性别, 民族, 你在广西哪里长大, 现在居住在哪里?

受访者 7 (00:10:56): 我我是 83 年 42 岁, 然后性别是女, 然后是在。广西壮族自治区来宾市新城县还要具体到村吗?

采访者 (00:11:20): 如果。能的话可以。

受访者 7 (00:11:24): 新城县, 然后在新城县出生, 然后也一直是在新城长大。

采访者 (00:11:31): 然后。

受访者 7 (00:11:37): 就是从小学, 初中, 高中都是在新城上学, 然后是大学的话是在。那个广西壮族自治区南宁市就读, 然后现在的话是在来宾市工作, 然后是。

采访者 (00:11:58): 嗯。

受访者 7 (00:11:59): 常常住在来宾市。

采访者 (00:12:02): 那。您的职业是什么?

受访者 7 (00:12:05): 我的职业是电力行业, 然后从事这个人力资源管理。工作。是人力资源资源管理的这个管理者。

采访者 (00:12:18): 好, 那您是在一个主要使用壮语的环境中长大的吗?

受访者 7(00:12:25)：对，是的，基本上都是。就是从小学到初中可能都是讲壮语会比较多一些，然后到了高中的话，可能就会偏向于这个柳州话，到了大学了以后就是可能更多的是。倾向于这个普通话。

采访者(00:12:50)：等一下。就是。那那那你能详细描述一下，小时候就比如您提出的您小学到初中的阶段。就是学习和使用壮语的一些情景，就是不管是在家里或者学校或者社区或者社交的时候。

受访者 7(00:13:19)：基本上都是用壮语进行一个日常的一个交流。

采访者(00:13:25)：就基本上都是，那您跟同学呢？在学校里面。然后也是。

受访者 7(00:13:27)：也也是，也是除了上课上课之外的，其他的交流基本上都是用壮语。

采访者(00:13:38)：那那您上高中主要是使用桂柳话对吧？

受访者 7(00:13:48)：对，是的。

采访者(00:13:49)：那对于壮语，您能分享一些关于您就是这门方言对于您个人成长的一些让您印象深刻的故事。或者事情吗？

受访者 7(00:14:04)：其实我觉得壮语对于我来讲，对于我来讲，其实其实这个语言不是我很喜欢的语言。就我我讲实话，因因为这个语言的话对我影响还是挺大的，因为就是说他这个讲壮语的人。

采访者(00:14:15)：没关系的。

受访者 7(00:14:26)：我我刚忘记讲了，我是壮族的，不是，其实我不太喜欢这个壮语这个语，这这个壮族的这个语言，因为。这个壮语的话，因为从小你一开始讲壮语的话，到你就是开始到了大学，我使用普通话的时候，我的普通话就很难纠正。就是我的普通话就很不标准。因为就是这个壮语的话，它那个讲的可能比较生硬一点，因为我们那个壮语也不是特别的一个语言，然后就会就是从小到大都是，就是到了初中，到了高中还会还在学校里面，还有有可能就是回家的时候基本上都是，还有就是偶尔会有身边的同学也是有一些也是。

采访者(00:14:57)：对。

受访者 7(00:15:17)：讲壮语的，然后就是说因为到了高中，你已经是多少岁了，18，18岁左右了，你，你的语言就是你很难去纠正你的。

采访者(00:15:18)：对。对对。

受访者 7(00:15:27)：你你用普通话去讲话的时候，你就很难去纠正你的这个普通话的这个讲话的这个流畅性，就是你会夹状，就是你你你你可能会听到那些讲壮语的人，你一听他讲话，你可能会。

采访者(00:15:36)：是的是的。

受访者 7(00:15:44)：听得出他就是讲叫壮语的，就是你很难去去改变，去纠正，因为现在呢，我们在工作上都是使用普通话的多。就是就是你讲普通话讲得好的话，可能会显得一个人很自信，对吧。然后如果你夹了自己的方言，讲的很夹壮的话。就感觉说你，你讲普通话，如果夹壮的话是有点比较，就是不太好听。就感觉有点别扭，所以说其实对于我来讲，我我不太，我不太喜欢壮话这这一门语言。这一门方言，所以所以情况就是就是说，包括现在我实际上到大学的时候，大学的时候，我是参加了那个普通话的这个。这个这一门叫什么？叫叫叫他不是主科吗？他叫自选呢？自选呢就是。

采访者(00:16:54)：选修选修课。

受访者 7(00:16:55)：我选修课对选修课，我是选了这个普通话的，我已经很努力的在纠正我的普通话了，但是到了现在，我的普通话还是不是很标准还是？

采访者(00:16:56)：对。

受访者 7(00:17:07)：还是会会会夹夹带一些这个转化的这种你会有一些就是可能在讲普通话的时候，不是不是很标准，还是会有夹带一些状况的这种情况。

采访者(00:17:22)：就是方言。说惯了方言确实会对就是。长大之后求学或者求职。

受访者 7(00:17:25)：对对对。

采访者(00:17:31)：他对普通话的一个要求就是面临这个要求的时候，会遇到一些困难和阻碍。

受访者 7(00:17:38)：对，是的。我。

采访者(00:17:39)：那那你认为在你的日常生活中，那壮语扮演了怎么样的一个角色呢？

受访者 7(00:17:49)：扮演一个什么样，其实壮语的这个方言的就是其实覆盖面还是挺广的，像在我们广西的话，还是有很多地方在讲这个状况的。包括我在来宾市这里的话也是，就是你出去会发现很多人的都还在讲这个壮话，他这个民族特色还是蛮，就是蛮浓的，还是蛮强的。而且这个这个壮族的话，它他在我们广西来讲，他还是比较应该是还是属于比较大的一个群体吧。

采访者(00:18:33)：对对对，主要使用的方言之一。

受访者 7(00:18:34)：是比较大。所以说可能就是讲壮语壮语怎么说呢？所以说为什么现在在那个初中生那个壮族的话还可以加分是吧？它还是属于？

采访者 (00:18:48)：高高中，高中，高考。

受访者 7 (00:18:52)：中考也是可以加的，对中考那我我女儿对我女儿就是壮族的，就是跟着我是壮族的，她就是爸爸是汉族的，她我女儿是汉壮族的，她跟着我是可以加五分的。

采访者 (00:18:53)：真的吗。我第一次知道中考还可以加分。原来这样。

受访者 7 (00:19:18)：对对他在广西还是比较大的一个群体，然后壮族的话。为就说从这个加分的角度来讲，应该来说，壮族人民还是应该是属于国家各项政策之就是倾斜的一部分群体吧。所以说从这个角度来讲，我觉得壮族应该是属于那种比较，还是属于那种比较比较比较。需要进步或者是说相对于比较落后的一个群体吧。我认为是这样，要不然就是说国家也不会出台相关的政策，对这一部分人群进行一个政策对一个政策上的一个倾斜。

受访者 7 (00:19:09)：是中考也是可以加的，所以说就是说壮族，他还是他算是少数民族，

采访者 (00:19:17)：对。

采访者 (00:19:58)：进行保护。那所以那你觉得那这个政策倾斜以及这些保护措施的这个倾向，那你觉得？对于这个语言跟这个语言的发展，它现在的发展现状有什么关联吗？或者说对于这门语言现在的使用情况。

受访者 7 (00:20:27)：其实这这门语言就是说，虽然说群体很多，但是这个语言慢慢的逐步的就是就是会越使用这个语言的，我认为是越来越少了。就就包括现在我们像我回家的时候就在村里面，其实现在的小孩基本上都是使用普通话，就是这种语言可能会逐步逐步的会，就是会会会使用的人会逐渐的减少。

受访者 7 (00:20:58)：应该是这样，我我我理解是这样。

采访者 (00:20:59)：那那您现在还会就是还在使用这一门语言吗？

受访者 7 (00:21:07)：跟家里面的人的交流的时候还是会，就是跟老人的交流还会用，对跟哪一辈还会用，但是呢，就是就是比如说兄弟姐妹之间可能都已经很少用了。

采访者 (00:21:11)：老一辈。那您的。

受访者 7 (00:21:23)：可能还是就说对，我认为这门这门语言对我们的，对于就是对对于我们后一辈的影响，就是可能就是新一代新一代的。新一代新一代的后面的这些这些。可能会使用的会越来越少。

采访者 (00:21:53)：是的，那那在您的生活中，你是怎么平衡？您会说的这几种方言的就是壮语。然后您会说的桂柳话以及普通话，你是怎么平衡？他们的使用。



受访者 7 (00:22:05)：其实桂柳话偶尔会讲，壮话的话是跟老一辈的才会讲，就是其实我现在已经很，就是尽量尽量避免不用壮话了。

采访者 (00:22:16)：是吗。这样吧。

受访者 7 (00:22:24)：对。就是就是比如说从村里面一起出来的，就是会会越来越少用使用这个状况，因为现在普通话已经很普及了。所以大家可能更倾向于使用普通话。

采访者 (00:22:42)：那那那你觉得这背后的？原因是什么呢？可能造成这个。现状的一个因素就是为什么越来越少的。下一代的。人就是。不会说这一门方言。

受访者 7 (00:23:06)：一个是确实是刚才说的就是对，对于我们的处就说。这是我们的下一代，就是对于出来就职就业这些还是有一定的影响的，所以现在。现在我们基本上。就是我们新一代的这些小孩，基本上老人也会跟他们。就是使用普通话。我就在家都就虽然说他们的普通话是很不标准的，但是就是他们比如说他们的孙子。孙子女基本上现在的老人也会使用普通话跟他们交流。所以有可能这个壮话的这个方言的话，可能会逐步逐步逐步的，就是会使用的人是越来越少了。

采访者 (00:24:12)：原来是这样。

受访者 7 (00:24:12)：但是会讲就像我女儿一样，她会听得懂。但是她不讲，她不会讲。

采访者 (00:24:15)：会听得懂一点，但是就是不会说。

受访者 7 (00:24:20)：他会听得懂，但是他不讲。

采访者 (00:24:23)：就不会用，不会用这一门语言。

受访者 7 (00:24:26)：他是听得懂的，然后包括像我妹的儿子，虽然他他也是在家里面跟我跟我爸妈一起生活，但是我爸妈也是会会使用普通话跟他们进行交流。

采访者 (00:24:39)：这样子。

受访者 7 (00:24:41)：对，就是就是讲的会越来越少，但是就是村里面的那老人在一起的话，他们就基本上就是纯壮话进行交流，然后我们跟老人也用壮话进行交流。

采访者 (00:24:54)：那那您认为壮语这一门方言就是重语这一门方言对您的一个身份认同。有什么影响？如如果您需要解释的话，我也可以给您解释一下这个概念。

受访者 7 (00:25:14)：那你解释。

采访者 (00:25:18)：身份认同就是我这个针对这一门语言的身份认同，一是您认，比如说您是否认可这一门语言，是你所拥有并。会使用的语言之一，然后具体是什么程度，就是你使用的频率程度以及在哪些时候使用，然后并且你认为这一门语言您掌握它的一个。能力水平对于您来说是否是重要的，对，还有就是它是一门民，它是一个少数民族的，主要

用来交通的一个。沟通的一个语言，那就是你认为这个语言是不是塑造，你认为你是这一个少数民族的身份？的一个。

受访者 7 (00:26:09)：算是。

采访者 (00:26:09)：纽带就是对类似类似类似，这就是是这个概念，然后您可以顺着这个概念去进行回答。

受访者 7 (00:26:17)：其实我认为就首先说的是壮族，那你这种状况应该是我这个少数民族身份的一个代表。然后呢？另外的话，虽然说我现在很少用，很少使用这个语言，但是这个语言的话对于我来讲。还是就说刚我讲的基本上就是说对我的影响，我不太喜欢这门语言，但是从另外一个角度来讲，其实我，对于我来讲还是有一定的帮助的。就因为在工作上，因为我我毕竟在来宾市这里工作，那么像以前就跟你妈妈一样，是从事这个客户服务的工作，对吧，那从事客户服务的工作。那你在这个属于这个大部分就是我们服务的对象里面有大部分它是属于这个壮话的，就是属于属于这个壮族的一部分的客户。就是我们大部分就说还有一大部分的客户，他是属于壮族的，那我拥有这这一门语言的话，对于就是在我工作对客户服务开展的过程当中。那就拉近了我们的一个距离，因为我也会讲壮话，他们也会讲壮话，都是那这个同样的语言来交流的话，那更加促进我们就是。可能感就是感到更更加亲切一点吧，所以从角度上来讲，还是有有助于，就是从这方面来讲，还是有助于我开展工作的。

采访者 (00:28:02)：就是它也会成为您。工作当中的优势的一小部分。

受访者 7 (00:28:07)：对对对，是的是的，就说有利有弊吧！

采访者 (00:28:12)：那那那你认为就是您对这门壮语的理解和使用？怎么塑造你对，就是这个民族的文化的一个理解呢？

受访者 7 (00:28:31)：这个怎么说呢？其实这个刚我讲了，就是壮族，它还是我，因为我们叫广广西壮族自治区，对，至少说能从这个角度来讲这个这个语言。

采访者 (00:28:41)：广西壮族对！

受访者 7 (00:28:49)：代表代表着就是说是广西壮族人民的一个身份吧，那我生在这个广西壮族的话。那我是属于这个壮族。壮族的那这个壮话也是代表了我一个身份吧？大概是。这样吧。

采访者 (00:29:12)：那那那在那，在您成长经历中。您比如说您上大学时候遇到来自不同地区或者文化背景的。朋友的时候，那您是会主动提及，就是比如说我是来自哪个少数民族，然后我会说哪一门？你们不会的语言？就是。你会用它，你会用它来标记自己吗？

受访者 7 (00:29:45)：会。有时候会。有时候会。

采访者 (00:29:52)：有时候会。是大概是哪些时候？

受访者 7 (00:29:54)：对。比如说，唉，就说到这个考试加分的时候就特别的骄傲。

采访者 (00:30:05)：考试加分那国家的政策还说明还是有一点用的。

受访者 7 (00:30:15)：对，就就就像我女儿，这就是像我一样，我高高考的时候也是可以加分，当然是可以加十分。可以加十分，那有时候会想到考高考好像是加十分，十分，是，就是会出去讲，那高高考的时候那有时候就会讲，那我是壮族的，我是可以加分的，我有时候会。还是还是。比较觉得比较自豪，自己是壮族的。

采访者 (00:30:40)：那你会，那你会主动教，不会说壮语的人说一些壮语，比如说聊天。这就是开玩笑，反正就是很轻松的一个日常社交的时候，你会去主动教他们吗？或者跟他们说这个词在噪音里面是怎么说的。

受访者 7 (00:31:02)：就是。就是有时候会会就说别人提起提起这个壮语怎么用的时候，或者是说提起那个那个。就是就是说到这个话题的时候吧，就是可能我就会会自己提出来说，我也是会讲脏话的。会会会我，我是承，我是主动承认我就是壮族的会我会讲脏话的，就是有聊到聊到这个状况这个话题的时候，就是可能不同的场景就是或者是听听。就是聊天的时候说某个人说，唉谁谁谁讲壮话，听不懂怎么怎么样，后面我也会讲，我也是会讲壮话的，我怎么怎么样，然后有时候。就会讲那吃饭怎么讲，唉，喝酒怎么讲，特别是说喝酒，人家说到喝酒的时候，有时候。

受访者 7 (00:32:11)：聊天在或者说以前工作的时候，然后出去吃饭，聊天的时候有一些人会开玩笑喝酒，喝酒，然后就壮话就是 Gwn laeuj，然后这样这样这样这样就是其实有时候就是。你换一种方式来讲，还有就是就可能会比较好玩，就是壮话，有一些觉得会比较听人讲壮话，可能会比较好玩，有时候就会，我也会主动讲，唉，我就是会讲壮话了。

受访者 7 (00:32:44)：会跟人家讲一下，然后他们可能会讲一些，唉，什么什么是怎么用，这话是怎么说，然后我也会主动跟他们讲一下这话怎么说。

采访者 (00:32:54)：那如果不不，不是在这么一个情景下，就是不是在大家？就是有主动问起提起民族壮话这个问题，或者就是没有，会没有，就是另外的人会说壮话的情况下，那你会主动提及您的这个身份和会说的这一门方言吗？

受访者 7 (00:33:24)：如果没有什么，就是交流的过程当中没有什么，你交流的时候没有什么前提的情况下，肯定不会自己去讲聊这个话题就说。可能或者说，唉，聊到语言方面的，你才会才会主动才会去讲，就是就是可能你跟你的朋友聊到，唉你。你的老家是在哪里的，就是有可能就是你可能会有一些前提条件，就是聊到家乡故乡的时候，可能就会讲到这些。就是我是哪里的，然后我是讲壮话的人才会计这种。

采访者 (00:34:05)：这样好，那，那你觉得目前壮语确实处于一个？慢慢慢慢失传，就是越来越少人去说他的一个状态，那你觉得应该采取哪些措施来保护和传承它呢？

受访者 7(00:34:28)：其实现在应该国家还是有这一块的这个这个一些措施吧，因为比如说我比如在开车的时候。听那个电台的时候，就会有一个电台专门教人家讲脏话的这这个这个台这一台，但是是去就是广播电台就是开车的时候，所以说我其实我觉得这个也是一种方式吧。就是就是就是通过宣传呐，就是各种宣传，然后让更多的人去了解这门语言。让让让让大家都去了解这门语言，然后了解这门这一门语言，就是就是就是就是就是你听听多了，你应该也是会会一点的。所以说可能这个也是一种方式吧，广播电视现在国家是通过这个广播电台，有一有一个广播电台是专门讲教人家讲壮话的。然后现在那个还有一个新闻频频频道吧，也是专门是一个什么状，是叫什么电台的，好像是本地化的，它也是有一个电台，是专门用语言壮语来播。播放了就是全部都是讲壮语的。

采访者(00:35:56)：对对对。

受访者 7(00:35:59)：对，这个这个也是一种方式吧？

采访者(00:36:03)：那那您希望自己的后代是怎么？是怎么能和壮语有所互动的，或者你对他们？能够。就是学习壮语。或者其他语言有什么期望？

受访者 7(00:36:21)：我还是希望他们能听得懂。就说我是希望他们听得懂，但是不希望他们就说可以把壮语当成他们的第二种语言，就是现在基本上第一种语言就是普通话了。

采访者(00:36:37)：对对。

受访者 7(00:36:39)：就是我不希望壮语，像我的话，壮语是我的。第一，第一种语言，然后普通话才是我的第第二种语言，因为我，我的母语就是壮话。所以我希望我女儿就是首先他的普通话要讲得好，你其次的话就是还是要去了解一下，就是状况还是要听得懂。因为毕竟的话，我们就是生长的地方，还是从就就是从从这个这个壮族的这个这个群体里面，就是我们的很多亲戚朋友都是都是壮族人民，然后还是有很多讲壮话的，所以我希望他们能听得懂，就是我们回去的时候，或者别人讲的时候，因为你在广西的话，还是有很多人讲壮话的。就比如，比如说你跟遇到。讲这话的人你能听得懂？就是可能对自己还是有一定的帮助的。

采访者(00:37:36)：是的是的，那我目前我需要问的问题已经问完了，您还有什么关于您关于状况？的故事。壮语的故事或者您有什么想分享的想法吗？

受访者 7(00:37:55)：故事没有就是就是，但是就是有一些比较比较比较不好的回忆吧！就比如说在那个大学答辩的时候，我那那时候就是那个普通话真的说的很烂，老师在下面可能听得很吃力，因为你那个普通话说说的不是很好的时候。然后就是可能答辩起来就是，就是感觉自己自己就是念，就是，就是语言很很不顺畅，很不流畅。所以就就感觉自己还是有点，因为这个状况的这个问题还是有点自卑吧。

采访者(00:38:45)：那还有吗。

受访者 7(00:38:48)：嗯。没有了暂时

采访者 (00:38:52): 好, 非常感谢您分享您的经历和想法, 您的回答对我们理解壮语在广西的使用和文化意义非常有帮助。如果您之后还有任何补充或想法, 欢迎随时联系我, 然后我的联系方式已经附在了知情同意书上面。如果您对研究结果感兴趣, 我们也可以在研究完成后与您分享。

受访者 7 (00:38:57): 再次感谢您的参与, 祝您一切顺利!