

Appendices

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Appendix A: Interview guide

Major Introductory Questions:

Chinese values

1. What is important in life for you? Is it family?
 - If yes, / In what ways family is important? (examples)?
 - How do you show your concern on your family?
 - How do you contribute to your family?
 - Are you aware of **filial piety**?
 - Have you any of your family members in Ireland?

Some other possible answers could be money, education level, social status, face/reputation and so on. The question may be initiated by one of the above alternative possible answers according to the respondent, but family is a point must be asked.

2. Do you offer sacrifices to **ancestors** in time and according to rituals, in order to get blessed and protected?
3. Do you think **Feng Shui** can influence your or your family's life?
4. Do you take it seriously choosing **auspicious date** for doing anything?
5. Do you ask for somebody for a **date of birth fortune-telling**?
6. Do you agree one will be able to **change one's fortune** through doing good and accumulating virtues and one will be punished for doing bad things? If yes, give examples of your behaviour.
7. Have you ever had any experience which is hard to explain, such as encountering a devil or good **spirits**? Do you believe it is true or just illusion?
8. The values we talked about, such as family, filial piety, fortune control, worship ancestors, spiritual experience, do you think any or all of them is **counted as religion**? Overall, do you think **fate is controlled** by you or someone else?

If the participant has any religion, then start with the questions subtitled Religion. If the participant is an atheist, then ask his/her comments on any religion, and any discussion or thinking related to any religion. After that, go to the section of Migration and acculturation.

Religion

1. Would you consider yourself as religious? / Have you any religion belief? /
2. If the respondent is a Buddhist, then proceed to further questions:

- Where did you start to believe? If you became interested in Buddhism in Ireland, then where and how you started?
 - Where and how do you gather with your fellow believers?
 - Any difficulties/difference to practice Buddhism in Ireland?
 - Do you read Buddhist scriptures? Or any related publications or newspapers? Or Watch movies or TV programs or listened to religious broadcasts?
 - What behaviour must you stick to based on your belief? Such as vegetarianism, doing good, free captive animals and so on.
 - What are the major effects of practicing Buddhism on your life?
 - Has religious practice/joining a religious group helped in coping with a new culture in Ireland? In what ways for example?
 - Overall, do you think Buddhism is a religion or a faith? What are the major motivations for you to believe this?
3. If the respondent is a Falungong person, then ask further questions how to practice religion:
- Do you believe Falungong is a serious religion/faith? Or only a way to keep healthy. What do you think of the comments of the Chinese government on Falungong as a cult?
 - When did you start believe? Before or after arriving in Ireland?
 - Any difficulties/difference to practice Falungong in Ireland? Why?
 - Do you read Falungong scriptures? Or read any related publications or newspapers? Or Watch movies or TV programs or listen to religious broadcasts
 - What behaviour must you stick to based on your belief?
 - What are the major effects of practicing Falungong on your life?
 - Has religious practice/joining a religious group helped in coping with a new culture in Ireland? In what ways for example?
 - What are the major motivations for you to believe this?
4. If the respondent is a Protestant, then ask further questions on religious practice:
- Where did you start believe? If you start this religion in Ireland, then where and how did you get started?
 - Do you go to Church regularly? Why or why not? Friendship? Practical supports? Information?

- Any difficulties/difference to practice Christianity in Ireland? Why?
 - Do you read Scriptures? Or read any related publications or newspapers?
Or watch movies or TV programs or listened to religious broadcasts?
 - Do you pray a lot? What do you pray for? What other Church activities are you involved or interested in?
 - What behaviour must you stick to based on your religion?
 - What are the major effects of practicing Christianity on your life?
 - Has religious practice/joining a religious group helped in coping with a new culture in Ireland? In what ways for example?
 - Overall speaking, do you think Christianity is a religion or a faith? What are the major motivations for you to believe this?
5. If the respondent is a Catholic believer, then further ask questions how to practice religion:
- Where did you start believe? If you start this religion in Ireland, then where and how you started?
 - Do you go to the Catholic Church regularly? Why or why not?
Friendship? Practical supports? Information?
 - Any difficulties/difference to practice Christianity in Ireland? Why?
 - Do you read Scriptures? Or read any related publications or newspapers?
Or Watch movies or TV programs or listened to religious broadcasts?
 - Do you pray a lot? What do you pray for? What other Church activities are you involved or interested in?
 - What behaviour you must stick to based on your religion?
 - What are the major effects of practicing Christianity on your life?
 - Has religious practice/joining a religious group helped in coping with a new culture in Ireland? In what ways for example?
 - Overall speaking, do you think Christianity is a religion or a faith? What are the major motivations for you to believe this?

Migration and Acculturation:

1. Is the reason to support family financially/obtain a degree/getting new experience the major one for you to come to Ireland? So, what are the reasons for coming to Ireland?
2. Would you like to stay in Ireland? What are your plans for the future?

3. Have you ever experienced discrimination? For example:
4. Have you perceived any prejudice from Irish people in any case?
5. How about your English improving during your stay in Ireland? Speaking English (easier or no change with length of time living in Ireland).
6. Do you have many friends in Ireland? Are they Chinese or Irish or a mixture? Why?
7. Do you feel any homesickness? In what ways?
8. Do you feel loneliness? In what ways?
9. In terms of values or religion, which would you consider as the major change in your life experience in Ireland?

Appendix B: List of Socio-demographic data of the participants

List of Socio-demographic data of Chinese migrant in this research (anonymous)

Name chosen for interview as anonymous):

Date of interview:

Age Range: -20 20-30 30-40 40-50 50-60 60-70

Marital Status:

Before arrival:

English proficiency:

Religion status:

Educational qualifications:

Professional qualifications:

Other qualifications

Children:

After arrival

Religious status

Occupation in Ireland:

Education in Ireland:

English proficiency:

Boy/girlfriend?

Which nationality?

Children

Previous migration experience and other information (current situation)

Appendix C: Sample of transcription of interview in Chinese

先导采访一

时间：2009 年 12 月

研究员：哎，您好。非常感谢您参加我的这个采访。我是做关于爱尔兰华人移民宗教、信仰这方面的这个，还有跨文化，移民生活这方面的研究。第一个问题呢是：在您一生当中，什么是最重要的？是不是家庭呢？还是其它的什么？

受访者：（较长的停顿—思考）认识神。

研究员：哎能不能说具体点呢？

受访者：我说的这个神是指基督教的神（在‘神’字上语气加重），也就是耶和华。而其他宗教当中的诸神，只能用“god”来讲。祂是独一真神“God”嗯—（较长的停顿—思考）主耶稣基督为了我们世人的，拯救世人的罪，他亲自道成肉身，降卑为人，然后为了担当我们的罪，被钉十字架。所有信靠他的，他都应许我们，罪得赦免，赐给我们永生。而且，我们，通过基督教我认识到我们，第一，我们人（在‘人’字上语气加重）都是被造之物，不是类人猿进化来的。第二，人自从始祖亚当夏娃犯罪之后，都从他们那里遗传了原罪，所以说人生来都是有罪的，倾向于罪，远离神。通过信靠主耶稣基督，他用他的宝血把我们买赎，洗净我们一切的污秽，洗净了我们的罪。我们靠着祂得以成圣。

研究员：嗯——

受访者：（清清嗓子）

研究员：那么说，你认为这个信仰是你一生中最重要的。因为，就象你所讲的，可以靠着主耶稣基督的宝血，灵魂能够得以拯救。嗯，那我特别感兴趣，那您这个是被叫做信仰呢，还是被称为，你说你是‘我相信基督教’。

受访者：我认为是信仰。

研究员：你有没有想过这个两者的主要的不同点呢？

受访者：PARDON?

研究员：就是信仰和宗教，您认为，主要的不同是什么呢？

受访者：（较长的停顿—思考）信仰不一定是宗教。比如说，共产主义，它是一种信仰，但是它不是一种宗教。宗教呢一般说来，我认为，一种宗教应该有一个基本的，它有一套经典，一套经书，然后呢有一个关于创造宇宙万物的一个“神”的概念，还有一套劝人向善的学说。当然应该有一个创造该宗教的教主。

研究员：那你的信仰是怎么样的，就是针对你刚才说的这些，就是没有教主。那

受访者：我认为，基督教和其它宗教比较起来，其它宗教的创始人都是教主，但是基督教的创始人主耶稣基督不是教主，是救主。

研究员：噢，明白了。

受访者：救赎之主。这是和其它宗教本质的区别。其它任何宗教的创始人从来没有说我就是神，我就是道路、真理、生命，但是基督教的神，主耶稣基督亲自对我们说，我就是道理、真理、生命，若不藉着我，没有人能到父那里去，并且除主基督耶稣以外，其它所有宗教的教主都在寻找真理，说明他们自己并不是真理，况且他们最后都死了，没有一位从死里复活。

研究员：非常好。我可不可以知道，你是在哪儿开始相信这个耶稣基督。

受访者：真正地信应该是 2005 年在爱尔兰，我带着孩子来爱尔兰探亲。我爱人在爱尔兰读书。

研究员：噢，那么你是不是常常参加教会的活动，去教会呢？

受访者：我在爱尔兰期间，因为条件允许。所以说基本能够保证每周都参加聚会但是在国内呢，因为没有合适的聚会地点，所以说，几乎没有机会参加聚会。

研究员：那就是说，您参加教会的生活，请问您主要的目的是，是为了信仰呢，或者是一些有益，实际的帮助，是有是还有一此信息的获取，有没有这方面的因素？

受访者：主要呢，哎我认为聚会就是大家在一起敬拜神。然后也，教会中的弟兄姐妹之间也可以互相帮助，大家可以感觉到从主耶稣那里来的爱。如果不参加聚会，灵性会逐渐软弱，并且呢圣经上要求我们不可停止聚会，好象停止惯了的人。

研究员：在爱尔兰聚会的话，就是说，您看起来没有什么难处，是吗？

受访者：嗯，是的。

研究员：好，请问您读圣经吗？还有其它相关的一些，

受访者：做为一个真正的信徒，我觉得应该读圣经，我也常读。

研究员：嗯，非常好，那您祷告吗？

受访者：我当然祷告。

研究员：我可不可以问您，您一般是为什么祷告？生活上的需求，或者说一般你都是为什么祷告呢？

受访者：（停顿长，思考）。因为人都是被造之物，我们当然是向着造我们的主祷告，祷告是向神认罪。求神赦免自己的过犯，并且与神交通。人永远都有软弱和不完全的时候，所以说当我们有软弱的时候，我们就把自己的难处向主诉说，求主帮助。有的时候呢，还有一些其它的情况，比如说，（停顿长，思考）比如说有魔鬼的搅扰，等等等，很多时候，我们都向主祷告。

研究员：我觉得您说的象魔鬼的搅扰我觉得很有意思。因为是是是，一般说很少，很少严肃地说这个事情。觉得一般，对小孩我们才会说，有鬼呀，请您解释一下，好吗？

受访者：（停顿长）因为现在整个世界都是在撒旦的权势之下，当一个人越追求圣洁、公义的事情，越追求属灵的事情，这个时候呢，仇敌也没有闲着。它可以想尽千方百计，想尽办法，他可以四处游行，四处寻找它可以吞吃的那些人。有的时候我们经常被自己的私欲引诱，很容易，一不小心就有可能犯错误。这个时候，凭着自己，我们不能抵挡魔鬼的力量，这个时候只有一种办法，靠着祷告，求主加添我们的力量。因为主神祂的权柄在万有之上，当然有权柄除灭撒旦的作为。

研究员：那就是说，您确信，您是在和这个，您所相信的这位主，有一个，通过祷告，他能够帮助你，是吧。

受访者：是的。

研究员：那请问，您还参加其他教会的什么活动吗？

受访者：没有。

研究员：好，我能不能知道，在您这个信仰当中，您是不是有些行为，必须是有一些遵守，特别的有可以分享的吗？

受访者：当然了。很多人，当我们，在我们传教的过程中，有很多人一开始没有说到过福音。然后呢，当我们给他们讲什么是福音，他们就问，那我们信了主之后，是不是不可以抽烟喝酒呀，是不是可以就不可以去酒吧了，是不是可以不可以整天泡女孩啦，是不是不可以吃喝玩乐啦，是不是很多事情都没法做啦，那人生岂不是没有乐趣而言了。但是呢，这就是为什么我们要信靠主耶稣基督，为什么我们要信福音的重要原因，因为离开神，自己的私欲就控制了自己，人也就归入了撒旦的权势之下。人被自己的私欲引诱，做出种种败行。（研究员，嗯，噢）好多人因为他追求他自己认为的所谓人生快乐，如果他认为信耶稣以后，这些事情他认为他都做不来，他就宁肯选择不需要主。但是，我们信了主耶稣之后，这恰恰是给我们最大的自由，因为我们得以成圣，得以成为一个圣洁的人，并且有永远的福乐带给我们，就是主亲自应许：我们将与主永远同在，不再有怨哀，死亡。因为从前的事都过去了，神必将亲自擦去我们的眼泪。因为神在圣经上告诉我们：人非圣洁，不能见神的面。我们不可以又要见神的面，一面又追求不圣洁的事情（即不讨神喜悦的）。光和黑暗是不相交的。你如果选择光，你就不能选择黑暗。反之亦然。

研究员：非常感谢，我觉得您讲得也非常深。也是非常想了解呢，能不能具体地讲一些，当在您信仰的路，在您人生当中，您最重大的影响，是什么，用我能够理解，比较具体的。

受访者：我小时候呢，有一天，才知道，这人活着，将来都有一天会死。因为我身边的亲人朋友，老人，突然有一天就没了嘛。那时候，慢慢地知道，人有生必有死。然后，我一想，那我死了，我不能吃，不能喝，也不能看，不能听，也不能想。那我岂不是变没了嘛？那不太可怕了吗？我就觉得从小在大脑里总是解不开这个谜团。这个既然人到头来都会一死，人的一生也不过七八十年。那人的一辈子活着是为什么而活呢。你怎么活，象乞丐一样活，他也得死，你象世界上最富有的人活着，一生辉煌，一生享尽荣华富贵，最后也是个死。那有什么区别呢？对于死人而言，没有什么区别。所以说，我就寻找人生的意义。并且还有件有趣的事，就是很多小孩子也会问到的问题：就是，他们渐渐懂事以后，会问到一个让大人很回答的问题——人是从哪里来的？我也问我的母亲，她当时的回答我当时认为是不会有错的，后来逐渐长大知道她说的是一个善意的谎言。最后当我信主之后，我发现她当年无心之错，竟然说对了！她说：“人是从土里被挖出来的。（象花生一样种出来的？哈哈。）后来呢，长大之后呢，接触过佛教，但是佛教我是越学习佛教的东西。比如说佛教的一个旁支，禅宗。听起来比较好，然后呢也能让你在紧张的生活中得到一定程度的放松。但是我发现越接近佛教，你的人生越悲观，（噢）因为佛教讲四大皆空，容易让人陷入虚无主义的真空当中。后来我发现，我就觉着这个可能不是真理。后来因为我的爱人，她后来成为一名基督徒。我受她的影响挺大。但是，我并不是马上就信，因为我学习钻研佛教钻得很深。当时我还是很那个洋洋得意地说我无门无派，自由自在。我当时是信佛教，但是我并没有说想当个居士，出家什么的，没有信到那个程度。但是禅宗是比较潇洒的，我是比较欣赏这一点。但是它没有给我一个人生的答案，没有告诉我们人生的意义是什么，我们从哪里来，我们，我们将来会到哪里去。人有没有灵魂？如果我们死了，我们有没有将来呀，我们有没有来生。这

些问题一直困扰着我们。还有呢，说得大一点的，宇宙奥秘，以及万物最终的结局如何。目前为止只有地球上有这么复杂的生命系统，还有这么聪明的人类。我们为什么会有道德而动物却没有，怎样除去心中的罪？如果进化论讲的是对的，那为什么人与我们周围的动物有着如此之深的本质的区别。这一切都是为什么呢，怎么来的呢，我很好奇。后来通过基督教，我找到了真正的答案。

研究员：是什么呢？

受访者：这一切都不是巧合，都是神，在万古之先，靠着他的大大能力，靠着他的大大能，创造了诸天，创造地球，还有地球上的一切生物，最后造了人。造人之前，神还造了许多的天使，就是纯净之灵，为神服役。但其中一个护卫天使，也是天使长之一。但他却选择了背叛神，带着三分之一的天使一同堕落了，他就是撒旦，现在的世界暂时在他的统治之下，但神在万古之先早预定他们的最终结局：被丢入永远的火湖，与那些不愿悔改归向神的罪人的灵魂，永在地狱火湖之中受苦到永远。我们人是按着神的形象和样式造的，神造我们是为了荣耀他。但是很遗憾，始祖犯了罪，这样罪就通过始祖带到了人间，人类就败坏了。然后主耶稣基督，在二千多年前，降卑为人，为了我们人类的罪被钉十字架。通过信靠他，我们就能够罪得赦免，获得永生。（每句话出口之前都有短暂的停顿，看起来是在寻找准确的措辞。）

研究员：啊，我想问您所讲的这些圣经上所讲的，还是有您的一些自己的领受，您的自己的看法呢？

受访者：（停顿）都有吧。就是关于这个人生的目的，意义，这些是一直萦绕在我心头的困扰。但是通过基督教，我找到了答案。

研究员：非常好。我觉得真是听您讲话受益非浅。有一点呢，因为咱们探讨的是关于人的宗教信仰的这方面啊，我能不能说象您的信仰和您在爱尔兰生活有没有紧相关呢？或者说，您的信仰对您在这里的移民生活，一种新的文化下这么一种生活，是不是有益处，您觉得能不能举个例子什么的。

受访者：我觉得，爱尔兰是一个信仰，信仰比较自由的国家，是真正的自由。并不是说象大陆那种，宪法上说是宗教自由，但是实际上，对于宗教信仰生活有很多的条条框框的限制。在这里，我找不到这些的限制。虽然这是一个很敏感的话题，就是爱尔兰是天主教国家，但是并不妨碍我在这里信仰基督教。因为我们的生活圈子主要是华人圈子。华人，而且是主要是华人基督徒。

研究员：那您刚才提到天主教，也就是说，就我了解呢，天主教也是相信上帝的，也是相信神。难道您相信的这位神和天主教的这个神不一样吗？

受访者：（长的停顿，思考）

研究员：或者说您的信仰和天主教的信仰有什么大的区别呢？

受访者：（短的停顿）犹太教，天主教，哎，基督教都是信仰独一真神耶和華。（嗯—研究员）但是呢，天主教除了圣经之外，又加了很多其他很多与圣经不符甚至相违的东西，比如说她除了圣经之外，还加进了次经。

研究员：噢，什么是次经呢？

受访者：还有，我没说完。除了次经，还有一些人的一些传统在里面。甚至，他们现在发展到甚至雕刻偶像啊，把主耶稣肉身的母亲，把她神化成 MOTHER OF GOD。这是做为一个基督徒，我认为这是绝对亵渎神的话。还有他们有很多不符合圣经的教义，比如说弥撒呀，一次又一次把主耶稣钉十字架。主耶稣实际上是一次钉十字架，就已经完成了，永远完成了救赎。而他们，还有比如说，他们高举，哎圣母玛利亚。其实呢，这就是在变相地贬低，主耶稣基督的救赎的中保的地位。因为圣经上明明告诉我们在神与人之间只有一位中保，那就是主耶稣基督。（研：噢）天主教还有很多我们认为违反圣经原则的。我接触过个别的天主教教徒，他们说很奇怪的话，他们说这个圣经启示并不一定都完全，圣经不一定全都对，这很可怕。如何没有一个相对的，（自己纠正）绝对的，固定的参照系，那么一切都可以是相对的，那么我们说什么话都可以这么说，也可以那么说，没有标准，那不就乱套了。而且圣经，我们基督徒我们相信圣经都是神透过圣灵默示人写下祂自己的话，因此绝对无误。有错误的，有可能是翻译过程中的错误，或者说有些奥秘是现在我们不能理解的。但是并不等于说圣经是错误的。

研究员：那您是说，圣经所启示的是绝对的真理啦。

受访者：对。

研究员：噢。嗯，非常感谢，我觉得您刚才给我探讨的关于您信仰这方面，我觉得得到很多益处。那么我还想就是简单探讨一下，做为我们中国人，有一些传统的文化价值观念，您怎么看。比方说对待家庭的态度，您认为它的重要程度。

受访者：家庭是社会的细胞。如果一个家庭稳定了，那么这个组成家庭的个个成员就是处于一个很稳定的状态。社会就是由千千万万的细胞组成的，如果这些细胞都状态很好，那么整个机体应该是健康的。（研：嗯）现在中国大陆恰恰相反，现在因为改革开放嘛，旧的信仰体系坍塌了，

但是没有建立起新的信仰体系，这样就产生了一个信仰真空。（研：嗯）如果没有新的、正确的体系建立起来，做为整个社会发展的精神构架。那么错误的信仰就会进来。（研：嗯）现在中国大陆的人的信仰就是钱。大家，一切都是以钱为核心。为了利益，不顾一切。甚至有很多不良的商人，他明明知道这个做违法的事情，会得到法律的惩处，但是宁肯冒着这样的风险，他也为了博取巨额的利润，而不惜一切。这都是因为什么呢？法律只能治人的身体，但是它没有灵魂受审判的宗教的这种概念在里面，所以说他没有绝对地害怕什么。而另一方面呢，因为说到家庭嘛，因为没有新的信仰体系，所以说大家都，也是因为改革开放，大家的经济都好了嘛。很多人经济富裕起来，就开始追求”罪中之乐”。比如说中国有句古话说得好，“温饱思淫欲”。这个意思就是说人吃饱了呢，吃得饱，穿得暖了，就该开始想入非非了。中国大陆很多家庭都出现了离婚呀，第三者，甚至现在有很多一些同性恋团体公开地活动啊。有的个别的城市，南方啊，甚至政府出资兴建男同性恋酒吧。（研：嗯）。但是这个同性恋在圣经里是绝对被神所厌恶的。因为它违反了基本的人性。

研究员：能具体说一下吗？可是那些同性恋者他们觉得是很符合他们的人性，他们的需要，他们也没有干扰社会，也没干扰其他人的社会生活。

受访者：（短的停顿）这个我不想多说，但是我想举个简单的例子。在旧约时代呢，有两个古城，因为同性恋之风盛行，最后被神从天上降下的火灭了。这两个城市是所多玛和蛾摩拉。其中一个城市，所多玛这个词就是现在的英文的同性恋这个词。同性恋这个词就是从所多玛而来的。因为当时所多玛古城盛行同性恋，所以说神厌恶这一切，把他们给灭了。同性恋这个词是这么来的。

研究员：噢，是这样。很好。

受访者：还有一点，就是神造男造女，这样男女就有性别之差。但是性关系呢，只有在婚姻里边，才是被神允许的。而且从生物角度讲，性行为呢，哎主要是为繁衍后代的目的。但是人类呢不同于其它的动物，人类有更多的感情的，情感的需要。但是呢，性行为的实施范围，还是应该回归到圣经的原则之下。就是在婚姻里，这个男女之间的性行为才合理合法，并且是神所许可的。除此之外，凡是在婚姻之外的性行为呢都是违反了神的道德诫命。如果罪人能远离罪恶，认识神亲自赐下的律法——十诫，那世界上也就没有这些道德问题。一个人认罪悔改归向神，他就会被主耶稣基督的宝血洁净，被神拯救，称义，成圣了。并且有圣灵驻在他的心灵，有圣灵的管教，远离罪恶，追求圣洁的生活。

研究员：噢，我觉得。是不是因为您信仰的缘故，让我觉得您所讲的，跟社会上大家所公认的，象已经对同性恋已经有了很多认同。我想您的观点与社会上的观点，有这么大的不同。那您有，我想问，我知道我们做为华人，在儒家思想中，孝敬是很重要的方面。您怎么来认识这一点呢？

受访者：圣经也告诉我们：当孝敬父母，这样你在地上的日子就得以长久。这是神诫命当中第一条带应许的诫命。嗯，但是中国人的孝道观念与基督教的观念有一些区别。就是，他们自古以来呢，中国人是特别尊敬自己的祖先，（研：嗯）对于去世的自己的先祖呢，他们敬拜人，祭祀的。这一点呢，基督教的文化里面是没有的。而且神严格禁止向祖先敬拜。

研究员：嗯，为什么呢？

受访者：嗯…停顿

研究员：那做为一个华人，违反这样的一个传统…

受访者：因为是这样，因为人是被神造，我们不可以拜任何人，更不可以拜死人了。圣经中告诉我们，连天使都不可以拜，我们只可以拜造我们的主。

研究员：嗯。这样。那我想问一下，就是您对关于风水，您有什么认识？是不是对您自己和您的家庭有什么影响？

受访者：（停顿，思考）风水有一个更专业的术语叫“堪輿学”。在我接触基督之前，我认为，对它了解不多，但是我认为风水是一种迷信。但是呢，因为有些人研究这个学问，并且加上一个更冠冕堂皇的，更听起来专业的词汇“堪輿学”。而且我看过一些相关的报道。

研究员：请问是哪两个字？

受访者：“堪輿学”，你可以查字典，这个我不便多说。

研究员：嗯，好

受访者：他们举了一些例子，然后我听起来当时觉得很有道理。现在一想呢，因为圣经告诉我们不可占卜。虽然风水学不是占卜，但是和占卜有很类似的关系。嗯…如果我们没有认识神，没有认识圣经，神所赐下的这本神的这本特殊启示呢，我们对很多问题都有很错误的认识。圣经是打开宇宙一切奥秘的钥匙。凡是圣经没有告诉我们的，圣经里提出的一些基本原则相违背的，那都是错误的。所以我们靠着圣经，神所赐给我们这本宝贵的书呢，我们就知道很多很多问题迎刃而解。否则的话，人只会陷入那种自己的虚假的智慧当中，而找不到正确的答案。

研究员：那，就象您刚才说的话，风水与占卜有关，您的信仰呢是不能接受这一点的。

受访者：嗯。

研究员：那是不是您也不会去算命呢？

受访者：算命就是占卜，当然绝对禁止。因为算命就是交鬼。

研究员：那么说，您有没有这个一些，因为刚才您也提到说当一个信徒软弱的时候呢，会祷告主耶稣基督，以除去魔鬼的作为。刚才您说呢算命就是交鬼的话，可不可以请问，您有没有过一些就是经历过一些邪灵，或者是好的属灵经历呢？

受访者：当我初信的时候，我经历过一次，那是一个和佛教有关系的，好像是一个四大天王的那个一个，带着四大天王名字和像的，一个很大的中国结，这是一个纪念品。然后因为我信主以后，我知道这些是异教的东西，而且是拜偶像的，拜偶像的就是与邪灵相通。所以呢，嗯…应当把这些东西都除去。然后，严格来说，应该把这些东西都彻底销毁。但是，那一次呢不知道为什么，就没有做完全。我是把这件东西包起来，从窗户外扔出去了。但是，当天晚上睡觉的时候，我就感到有一股莫名其妙的力量在把我往窗户外边拽。非常可怕。后来我就向主耶稣基督祷告，求祂保守我，除去魔鬼的搅扰。最后平安了。其实我当时就应该，现在想起来，我是，当时我是想把那件东西除去嘛，这魔鬼就不干了，它就来搅扰我。我靠着主耶稣基督就战胜了那次魔鬼的攻击。我觉得这一次是亲身经历的灵界的争战，让我更认识到主耶稣是我们的至宝，是我们的拯救。

研究员：嗯，那您觉得这是真实的经历，不是幻觉吗？

受访者：这个不是幻觉。（稍停顿）因为我一提主耶稣基督的名字的时候，我的心里就平安了。这种邪恶的力量渐渐退去了。

研究员：那么我还请问一点，您怎么认为做好事，能够有好报；做恶事，会有恶报，这件事情，您同不同意。

（受访者没有回答）

研究员：因为我们中国人是特别讲行善积德，好人有好报，不是不报，时候未到。

受访者：当然了，信主之后呢，嗯神要求我们圣洁。那当然是不能做不讨主喜悦的事情了。但是呢，做好事不是为了求人的回报，而是为了将来得赏赐。因为一个真正信主的人不应该再做任何一件不讨主喜悦的事情。

研究员：嗯。

受访者：善有善报，恶有恶报，这是一些佛教的观点。他们因为，他们认为人有六道轮回么，可能有投胎呀。就是说如果不做好事，将来恶报就可能变成牲口啊，畜生。但是基督教没有这种观念。他们，基督教只讲呢人死后呢有审判，按照人各样的行为，接受主的审判。并且，只有我们人类是神按着祂的形象和样式造的，我们怎么能侮辱神的工作呢？而动物并没有神的性情，并且它们被造，神吩咐它们“各从其类”。人与动物有着本质的区别。这种差别永远都存在。

研究员：嗯。好。那么我想请问人的命运，您认为您自己能控制呢，还是您所相信的这位神所掌控，还是说有什么其它的？

研究员：命运，人的命运，你所相信的

受访者：我给你说一个很有趣的词 HISTORY，就是中文的历史的意思。，HESTORY，有人告诉我们 HISTORY 就是 HE, STORY，就是神的故事。告诉我们历史是在神的掌控之下。那么做为一个人，那更不用说了。整个历史都在神的掌控之下，何况我们卑微的一个人呢？

研究员：嗯，那我想请问一下您刚才所说的 HE 是什么意思？

受访者：HE 就是指，神，耶和華。

研究员：噢，是英文的 HE，是吗？

受访者：嗯。

研究员：好。我最后再问一些问题，非常感谢。就是关于您的移民生活的情况。第一个呢，我想请问，您来爱尔兰的主要原因是什么？

受访者：（很长的停顿，思考）我的爱人在这里读书，我和孩子呢，过来是陪读。

研究员：噢。

受访者：主要是为了支持她，照顾她。

研究员：好，谢谢。那么您想呆在爱尔兰吗？还有就是说对于将来的计划。

受访者：不一定。至少要等到我爱人读完书，然后看她的情况，然后，再看我们的情况吧。综合地来看。

研究员：好，谢谢。那我想请问您在爱尔兰期间有没有经历过某些歧视呢？

受访者：目前为止没有。

研究员：或者说从爱尔兰人那里来的一些，有些成见，您能够体会到的有没有？

受访者：没有。

研究员：噢。好。哎，您在来爱尔兰以后英语提高怎么样呢，比方说讲英语，现在是不是因为时间长了以后

受访者：因为我在读一门语言，读一个语言课程，所以说我认为通过读英语课程呢，我英语有很大提高。

研究员：噢。您现在是在学英语是吧。

受访者：在学校学语言。如果在家自学呢，就很可能懒惰么。效果不会很好。而且在这里学呢是真正的外教教你。

研究员：好——，非常有意思。

研究员：您在爱尔兰，这个有没有亲人？有没有其他的朋友呢？

受访者：朋友主要就是在主里的兄弟姐妹，亲人呢，我有两个妹妹在这里。

研究员：噢，我能不能问您，您刚才说是主里的兄弟姐妹，您能不能再解释一下，为什么这么称呼呢？

受访者：嗯，对于信主的信徒而言，大家都是平等的，都是神的儿女，同作后嗣。男的呢，我们就称呼他弟兄，女的呢，我们就称呼她姐妹。就像我们在自己家里的兄弟姐妹那样。但是呢在主里的，这种兄弟姐妹关系更亲密。而且也是不分年龄大小，不分身份、地位都是平等的。

研究员：这样的说法有圣经依据吗？

受访者：新约的书信当中经常这样称呼：我亲爱的弟兄们哪，这里有很多，我一时想不出来。但是我知道这是圣经里的意思。

研究员：嗯，好，谢谢。那我想请问在您的朋友，也就是您主里的兄弟姐妹在大多数是中国人呢，还是爱尔兰人，还是两者都有呢？

受访者：基本上都是中国人。

研究员：嗯，我觉得您刚才好象提起过这一点。还有，我想请问，您觉得想家吗？在国内的家？

受访者：不怎么想。因为一个人成家之后，他最主要的家就他的配偶和孩子嘛。。我们在爱尔兰已经团聚呢。所以说，确切地说，我们的家目前在这里。

研究员：明白了。

受访者：国内只是父母，还有一些其他亲戚。

研究员：请问您经历过孤独没有？

受访者：当然。

研究员：怎么样一个程度呢？

受访者：对此我不想多说。

研究员：嗯，好。我就最后想问，我听到您说您有两个妹妹在这边，她们先过来的呢，还是您先过来的呢。

受访者：对我我不想多说。

研究员：好吧。非常感谢。今天采访就到这里。回头会把相关的信息，我会 EMAIL 给您。如果您有需要的话，想改动，都可以。好。非常感谢。那么我们就到这里。

受访者：以马内利。

研究员：好，谢谢。

Appendix D: Sample of transcription of interview in English

Interview 7

Date: 14 Feb., 2010

Interview Note: The participant requested to speak in English, because the participant's English speaking level is better than Mandarin. The participant is a fluent Cantonese speaker while the researcher is a fluent Mandarin speaker.

Researcher: (Started automatically in Chinese for a short while then suddenly realized the requested language by the participant, then switch into English.) Hi, many thanks for your supports of my research and join my interview. So, my research is mainly about the religion, culture and value system of the Chinese migrants in Ireland. Okay. So first we are talking about some questions about Chinese values. May I know what is the most important for you in your life? Is that family or something else?

Participant: (short pause, then started to speak very confidently) I think the most important thing is, you know, the meaning of life, the meaning of life.

Researcher: En, the meaning of life.

Participant: Yes, whether it worth, this like worth.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: Yes. This one.

Researcher: So what is your meaning? You think.

Participant: I think to me, you know, Ur, is not, you know, it's not only for me, I do not only think about myself. I also consider other people. You see, do something for other people, you see.

Researcher: En.

Participant: Not only your family, other family as well.

Researcher: All right, Okay, very good. And how about you, you think, the most important, not only for your family, you mean, you don't count your own family as first priority you should concern about.

Participant: En, en.

Researcher: Okay, very good. So you are not selfish.

Participant: Yeah, I think other people more than myself. I think other family more than my family. (Laugh)

Researcher: Okay, okay, oh, fantastic. Ur could I ask for your own family how do you show your concern or for other family, in what way you show your concern?

Participant: For my own family, okay, I look after them.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: Yeah, I really look after them very well.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: And for the other families, I would help them in whatever way support them, whatever they need.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: Whatever I can do. (Laugh) you know.

Researcher: Okay, yeah, yeah. Very good, and how do you contribute to your family you think.

Participant: Ur, for me, okay, now I am a full time mother, you see.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: I think it is very important to the people, you see.

Researcher: Sure.

Participant: I do not really like stay at home. You know. But because they need, I do not like to stay at home. You know. But, I think it is best for them.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: For whole family. Realistic, I am a very realistic person. You see, I would stop, it is easier for everybody. That is why I gave up my job, you know.

Researcher: A... (means I see)

Participant: When the first child.

Researcher: You worked before.

Participant: When the second child came, I just felt hard to cope with family, the Church and my job, you see.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: So I finally make decision just gave up my job, because I am very busy with Church as well,

Researcher: All right, Okay. So you work a lot for your family, you kids, for your husband also for Church.

Participant: Yeah, en, en.

Researcher: You are very good. I think. Okay, are you aware of filial piety?

Participant: (have a look of the paper of interview questions to make sure what is filial piety. It could because of the pronunciation of the researcher is not accurate or the participant is not familiar to this word in English.) Oh, yeah, I see.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: Yes, I am from very traditional family.

Researcher: Very traditional.

Participant: Very (emphasized) traditional family

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: This is the most important, like, for me, in my family, you know. Whatever my parents say, I cannot say no.

Researcher: All right.

Participant: I have to do absolutely obedient to them.

Researcher: Okay. Very traditional.

Participant: Very traditional.

Researcher: Not as the young people at the moment.

Participant: I have to marry to a Chinese people. You know. (Smile). I was told when I came over.

Researcher: All right.

Participant: Don't marry Irish you know. (Laugh in burst)

Researcher: Laugh.

Participant: I just do not dare, you know.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: So I married a Chinese, (Laugh), even a Malaysia, ok, it is Chinese.

Researcher: (Laugh) Do you mean you even have some idea you want to marry to some Irish?

Participant: No, I don't dare to have an idea. I am very, I come from very traditional family, very traditional, you know.

Researcher: Wow, I can imagine.

Participant: Like my father say, you don't study, you have to work. You cannot hang around in between.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: Even you study, you work. You have to work, no matter what job. Not because you have money on yourself, your family have money. You know. It is not point, you know. Or you study, or you work.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: Now I have my kids. You know, you have to do something. Don't waste time.

Researcher: En, yeah. Have you any family members in Ireland?

Participant: Yes, my brother's family.

Researcher: Okay. Your brother's family.

Participant: And my father, he was here (short pause to think) forty years ago, you know.

Researcher: Forty years ago?

Participant: Yeah, yeah, the 60's. He has Chinese restaurant. You know, He came in the 60's.

Researcher: Oh, wow, long time ago.

Participant: My mother stay home in Hong Kong, my brother came over, my sister came over, you know.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: Then my sister went to Canada, and I came over to study.

Researcher: All right. Okay. Is Ireland the first foreign country you come?

Participant: Yes.

Researcher: So you mentioned your father arrived here forty years ago? I can imagine, I think there are very few Chinese people.

Participant: Three Chinese restaurants at that time.

Researcher: Only three!

Participant: Yeah, and every time in the New Year they will get all the Chinese in Trinity and have good meal. That is what he told me.

Researcher: Okay, and just wondering and have you any idea, any Chinese from mainland China.

Participant: No. No.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: Only from Hong Kong, from Malaysia, you know.

Researcher: Okay, all right.

Participant: Yeah.

Researcher: Okay, I think cause you have been here long time, you should be more settled.

Participant: En, en.

Researcher: As far as I know, you have your own family here.

Participant: Yeah, yeah.

Researcher: Okay, very good. Also, just wondering do you offer sacrifice to ancestors sometime and according to some rituals just want to get blessed and get protected.

Participant: Ur, before I became a Christian,

Researcher: En,

Participant: That before I came over here.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: You know because my family is very traditional family.

Researcher: Sure.

Participant: So my mom often for any festival, you know, we have to offer. We do the traditional way. You know.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: I am kind of expert doing that. (Laugh)

Researcher: Oh really?

Participant: In a way, I know how to do. You know, but I forgot how.

Researcher: Okay, how about you, I know you mentioned before you became a Christian, and how about after you became Christian, you don't do that.

Participant: I don't do that.

Researcher: But how about your parents, you told me, you have to be very obedient.

Participant: Yeah, that is why after became a Christian, they don't like about it. Because I am here, I am abroad, so, Ur, I do not really go home that often, so I don't have to face up to any of this, you know,

Researcher: Okay, unh.

Participant: But, I remember one time that my grandma passed away, and that was hard time, you know.

Researcher: Right, yeah.

Participant: I say, I am not going to, you know, my mom took from me, other than my Father didn't say anything. (Laugh)

Researcher: Your father didn't say anything.

Participant: Didn't say anything.

Researcher: Okay, all right.

Participant: Ha, ha.

Researcher: En, how about do you think Fengshui, can influence you and your family's life?

Participant: I don't believe that. But I know that Fengshui has become very commercial nowadays.

Researcher: Yes. Very commercial.

Participant: They want to, for Fengshui, they want to promote it to a higher, a kind of very scientific thing, you know.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: Now they present it this way, you know. Especially, like in Hong Kong, a lot people believe that.

Researcher: Right.

Participant: Especially when you are in business. Because Fengshui is to do with money, you see. Because how you place your thing, will bring you money, bring you lucky, you know.

Researcher: All right.

Participant: I don't believe that. Yeah. Know about in a way, it is very important to Chinese people. You know.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: Of course I am a Christian, I don't believe that. (Laugh)

Researcher: All right. And you mentioned one point is very interesting, at the moment they present it in a scientific way, instead of normally we think it is very superstitious.

Participant: They don't use superstitious anymore, they don't use that term anymore.

Researcher: Right.

Participant: Yeah, they try to do a reason behind. Everything, you know, they gave a reason behind.

Researcher: Oh, seemed very attractive.

Participant: Yeah, and they use computers as well.

Researcher: Oh, use computer, (Laugh), high-tech.

Participant: Yes, (Laugh)

Researcher: All right, maybe that is one of reason many people believe that.

Participant: Yeah.

Researcher: Even can be updated with some new technology.

Participant: Oh yeah, it is very highly, you know. I mean the way they present is so different now. I mean in Hong Kong, especially.

Researcher: Unh. So what is the old way according to your knowledge?

Participant: The old way, you know. They say something, good luck to you. But now they try to use statistics, you know. Prove that.

Researcher: Oh, wow.

Participant: To bring in something like that, you know.

Researcher: Okay, yeah, I see. And do you take it serious that choose some auspicious dates for doing something? Day of luck?

Participant: No.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: I know some people choose dates when wedding, you know.

Researcher: Okay, you don't.

Participant: I don't.

Researcher: And do you ask somebody for a date of birth fortune-telling?

Participant: No.

Researcher: Okay. And do you agree one will be able to change one's fortune through doing good and accumulating virtues and one will be punished for doing bad things? If yes, may you give some examples of your behaviour.

Participant: I think it is only, people try to comfort themselves, you know. (Laugh gently)

Researcher: Okay, comfort themselves.

Participant: You do good, you have good. But, in realize, it is not like this. But of course we have to do good. I mean, as a Christian, you know, the Bible say, we have to, you know. Not only good to people, but love people, you know.

Researcher: Unh.

Participant: Not only do something good, not only of the issue of *Mianzi* (face), you know. How are you, like that. You have to love that person. We learn it from the Bible.

Researcher: Oh, I see.

Participant: From your heart, you know.

Researcher: Okay, very good. Good point, you mention not only for "*Mianzi*", not only for face, but from the Bible, you have to love.

Participant: Yeah. I won't say Bible teach people how to do good, but teach people how to love people.

Researcher: Fantastic, very good point. Okay. Could I ask have you ever any experience which is hard to explain, such as encountering devil or good spirits? And do you believe it true or just illusion.

Participant: Ur of course, we have some experience, people devil possessed. Of course you have experience the joy of Holy Spirit. Christian, we believe that, Holy Spirit is in us, we always have peace. Not all the negative experience, not so much, you know, good experience, we have a lot.

Researcher: Do you believe it true or just illusion?

Participant: It is true.

Researcher: It is true. Okay. Like you mentioned, devil possessed person, you believe it is true.

Participant: Yeah.

Researcher: Okay, yeah. It is very unusual, isn't it?

Participant: Yeah, it is unusual, but the thing I believe that this is spiritual realm called that another world, like, I believe it a lot.

Researcher: Okay. We talked about the values, such as family, filial piety, fortune control, worship ancestors, spiritual experience, do you think any or all of them is counted as religion, or not?

Participant: A lot of thing is tradition, you know.

Researcher: Tradition.

Participant: Yeah, I know Chinese people, you know, as I said I come from very traditional family. When I studied in Hong Kong, I realize, people do a lot things just do it, follow the traditions, from generations, from generation to generation.

Researcher: Yeah.

Participant: And they are free. They are afraid, if they don't do it, bad thing will happen to them. That is why, you know, just in case.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: Just in case. Chinese go into a new house, they worship four corners. The Hong Kong people do that you see. They just put something in the four corners of the house, you know "*Baishen* (Worship god)". All corners, *Bai* (worship) *Sijiao* (four corners).

Researcher: I don't know that, in Hong Kong?

Participant: In Hong Kong, you know. But even in here. I think people, they are afraid anything happen they don't do it. The tradition, because their parents do it, carry down, you know. Chinese believe, they are from generation to generation. But they do not know the meaning.

Researcher: Okay, and overall thinking, do you think fate is controlled by you or someone else?

Participant: Of course we believe that like God, autonomy control of everything. One thing I also believe that we do have choice, you know, whether you believe in God. That is big difference.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: So we have choice to choose to believe in God, or not believe in God. You believe in God, your life will be changed.

Researcher: Okay, could I ask how and where you start to become a Christian?

Participant: I came here in 79(year of 1979). And then I met a few, actually one of them is my classmate. She is Christian, you see. From Malaysia. And then she brought to me, to the, at that time, called “Christian Fellowship”. That is the first time, you know, I encounter Christian people, you see. They are all students around the same age.

Researcher: Okay, Unh.

Participant: That is how I first, you know,

Researcher: In Dublin.

Participant: In Dublin.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: So gradually, I had a Bible. I just read Bible, and I found that the Bible has the answer, to me, you know, that is why, you know, this is what I want.

Researcher: All right. Could I ask more details? So what do you mean by “this is what I want.”?

Participant: Before, I am a kind of person, I also read a lot other religions, you know. I have some idea of Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism, you know. A lot thing, you know, a lot thing about life, you see. And then, when I read the Bible, you see, when the Bible say, God actually come to search for people. He comes to look for us (The participant switch into Chinese). That is very, because I think a lot other religions, you see, is what we think about God. We create something, you know.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: And then, this is a lot of contradiction. But in Christianity, you know, it’s very, I found peace in there. One incident, I want to mention. Because my Mom, you know, I come from very traditional background. She worship because she is afraid. The relationship between that and her god, because she is afraid her god do something bad to her. So she offer this, offer that, you know.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: But in the Bible, talk about God loves us, you know. And, Heavenly Father. It is different kind of. It is not what we do, it is he loves us, you know. He won’t do any harm to us. So this is very different from all other thing, you know. Even for other thing, even though, like the Chinese people believe that you have to do good thing to get to heaven. It is not that we can do bad thing and go to heaven in the Bible. The

Bible did not say that. But it is not the same thing as the other type. And the Bible gave me a lot of peace. You know.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: I don't have to be afraid my God, you see.

Researcher: Okay, all right.

Participant: He is really love me so much.

Researcher: Okay, very good. So do you go to Church regularly?

Participant: Yes.

Researcher: And why you go to Church such regularly? What you looking for, what you can get in the Church?

Participant: Talk about thirty years ago, I become a Christian, you see. And then, from that time, I go to Church every week. That time, go to fellowship, you know. Yeah, gave me a lot, you know, I can get around with my friends. You know.

Researcher: Yeah, friendship.

Participant: Friendship is very important at that time you know.

Researcher: Sure, young people get together.

Participant: Yeah, and then we studied Bible together. We learn more about God, we learn more you know, as what I say, the meaning of life, you see.

Researcher: Okay, yeah. At the beginning you mentioned that is the most important thing in your life.

Participant: Yeah. That is one thing, what is meaning of life, you know. I found that the more I study the Bible, the more I get together with my Christian Brothers and Sisters and we are doing something together you see. It is very satisfaction.

Researcher: Oh, so you have satisfaction in Church.

Participant: En.

Researcher: So, it is not only for some practical supports.

Participant: No.

Researcher: Okay, have you any difficulties to practice Christianity in Ireland?

Participant: Ur, in Ireland, no really, no.

Researcher: Okay, all right. And do you read the Scriptures? The Bible?

Participant: Yeah. I do.

Researcher: And do you read any related publications or newspapers? Or watch CD or read magazines related?

Participant: Do you mean Christian magazines?

Researcher: Yeah.

Participant: Yeah, only Christian magazines. I don't read any other magazines.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: I found the other magazines they are nonsense. (Laugh)

Researcher: (Laugh)

Participant: (burst into Laugh) I am terrible. I only read Christian magazines.

Researcher: (After laugh) Do you pray?

Participant: Yeah.

Researcher: And could I ask normally what do you pray for?

Participant: I think one of pray is a kind of worship. I just worship God. In that way, I am praying to God, worshipping God, and pray for the Church. Pray for the people here. And pray for the people in need. You know.

Researcher: Okay. And other activities, I mean just in Church, what other activities you might involve or you are interested in the Church?

Participant: I am interested in all the activities in the Church.

Researcher: Okay, such as, may you give some examples?

Participant: Throughout years, my Church life in Dublin. Just when I became Christian in the 80's. We talk about 80's, okay. We have Chinese community class, we have prayer meeting, once a week, then we have Bible study, once a week. And then, gradually, I will visit family, to share Bible with them.

Researcher: Okay, very good, thank you. And what behaviour you have to stick to based on your religion, Christianity?

Participant: I think, as what I said, I came from very traditional background. I am very obedient, to be a good person. You know. To be trained as a good person, but inside me, I am not a good person, you know. But in the Bible, I learned, you see. The Spirit tells me, my bad behaviour within. As I mentioned, okay, have to love people in a real way. Care about people you know, I have to be honest as well you know. Like I am honest (Laugh), I don't steal. I don't do anything, but you know, in the relationship has to be honest. You don't really cheat people, like, although I don't cheat them money, but I think honesty, like kindness, this kind of thing, you know. I learn it from the Bible; I have to show it in a real way. I am still learning.

Researcher: Very good, yeah.

Participant: I am still not enough, you know. When I read Bible, you know, tell me how to love.

Researcher: Okay, and what are the major effects of practicing Christianity in your life?

Participant: As what I say, you know, the satisfaction. The way change me in a way that. Before I became a Christian, you know. I came over to study, after study, I go home and work and earn money. You know, because I came from Hong Kong, my family, it is not my family wanted me to be good. This is the normal thinking, you know. Who would stay in such a place! In Dublin! You know, Dublin is a very depressing place, you know, for a lot of people. I mean, People are so slow, we don't really care. The buses never come you know. Whenever come three times, you know, three drivers come together, maybe they have tea together. (Laugh) You know. Imagine thirty years ago. Because I became a Christian, I change. Straightforward. I am straightforward person. I want to share the Good News to people then. That is my satisfaction you know. There is nothing can replace that. We are happy that, we are very simple that. Not only me, a few of us started fellowship, you know, from that time. That is real satisfaction than going home high salary you know. Stay, can get a job, we can survive, then spent rest of time in Church.

Researcher: Okay, do you mean, you mentioned, you started the Fellowship, at that time, it is called "Fellowship". That's very early.

Participant: It's only a group of people.

Researcher: How many people around like,

Participant: Ur, at that time, we have two different fellowships. One is English fellowship, Malaysians, you know those speak in English. We have fifteen or twenty around. We have Cantonese, those from Hong Kong, fifteen or twenty around. You know.

Researcher: All right, I see. At the moment, about? Over one hundred?

Participant: Yeah, for the two group, over one or two hundreds.

Researcher: Okay, has religion practice or joining your Christianity group helped you coping with new culture in Ireland? In what ways, for example.

Participant: Yeah, this is way that actually the, because we are, we always group together, Chinese always group together, you see. I never, I am, very demoted (should be remote) with the Irish culture.

Researcher: very demoted? (should be remote)

Participant: Yeah, because I always meet with my Chinese friends, you see.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: I don't think have a lot of Irish friends. I am very busy with the Church life. I do not have a lot, even when I working in an accounting firm that time. I just

hardly, okay, they asked me go for a drink on Friday, every Friday, they ask me. I may go maybe once a year. (Laugh)

Researcher: Okay. (Laugh)

Participant: So I am actually, not like, of course I love people here. Irish People are very good people, and they are very friendly to me. You know. But I don't really have anything to do (cannot help laughing) with them, you know.

Researcher: (Laugh). In such a case, do you feel lonely or ...

Participant: No, I don't feel lonely, or homesick. I love my Church. I love my fellowship time. Even though the first year, of course the first year, you feel homesick. But after the first year, feel no more. I always want to stay. Even some holidays, I go home, because my Mom wants me go home. I go home for minimum then I come back you know. I really settled. (Laugh)

Researcher: (Laugh) Very good. And I just have another question, you told me you are Christian. I just wondering, as Christian translated into Chinese, could be Catholic or Protestant. Could I ask are you Catholic or Protestant?

Participant: We are Protestant. We say we are born-again Christians. Born-again, *Chongsheng Jidutu* (The participant switches into Chinese. The Chinese spoken word means Born Again Christian). Laugh.

Researcher: Okay. (Laugh). Could you give me further details of Born again? What's difference/

Participant: It's different, yeah. Because we don't have any Christian background, family background, so Born Again Christian means we have a personal relationship you know with God. It is not because my husband believes, so I believe. It's me I make a choice, I understand, you know. What Christ did for me on the cross. And my sin carried off. He carries my sin. And my sin forgiven you know. I will you know. He's my saviour, he's my Lord, you know.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: So this is called born again Christian.

Researcher: And do you think Christianity is a religion or a faith, or make no difference you think.

Participant: I never considered Christianity as religion.

Researcher: All right.

Participant: I think it's right, I know when you share with people, okay, they think it is religion. When you are not happy, when you have difficulty you pray. I don't believe that. Nor I don't think God that way. I think to me is life. Before that, we don't know

God, we go our own way. Now we reconcile with God, through Jesus. And then, our life is transformed. And our thinking, our value system. I think that's faith, what Bible say, you know. You read the Bible, you know how good the Bible said. The thing we have to believe, you know, Jesus carry my sin.

Researcher: Jesus came? Could I, pardon me the last sentence?

Participant: Jesus carries my sin, you know, Jesus save me and then I become a new person.

Researcher: So that means not religion.

Participant: Not religion.

Researcher: Okay. I know you mentioned you came to Ireland for study. Could I confirm what are the major reasons for you to come here?

Participant: I to study.

Researcher: Okay. May I ask do you want to stay in Ireland for good or other plan?

Participant: I want to stay for good.

Researcher: Okay, have you ever experience of racism? Racial discrimination here in Ireland.

Participant: No.

Researcher: No, okay. Very good. Have you perceived any stereotype from Irish people?

Participant: What's stereotype?

Researcher: Stereotype is either negative or positive idea on Chinese. Whenever mentioned Chinese people, they will say Chinese people like this, or like that.

Participant: Oh. I think because I came a long time. At that time, I think the Irish people, they love foreigners.

Researcher: They love foreigners.

Participant: Yes, like on the bus, they will ask lots of questions, how are you. They always mentioned, oh, they loved Chinese take-away. You know the reasons, I never never have problems with Irish people. They are always very nice to me. And

Researcher: Okay, and how about your English improvement during your stay in Ireland?

Participant: Of course my English improved. In Hong Kong, we studied English, but we never speak. You can read, but it is really hard to speak English in Hong Kong. (Laugh) So it took two or three years to study speaking.

Researcher: Speaking English.

Participant: Yeah. My written English hasn't improved any. Ha Ha Ha (Burst into Laugh.)

Researcher: (Laugh) yeah, oh do you have, oh you have talked about this, you talked you have few Irish friends. The last question, in terms of values or religion, which would you consider as the major change in your life experience in Ireland?

Participant: (pause, seemed not understand the question)

Researcher: So, I mean your value system, or your religion I think you mentioned, before you came here, you are not Christian, so that but,

Participant: Of course. I mean if you want to use the term "religion", you can call.

Researcher: Oh, sorry for that. Your faith, so which would you consider the major change in your life?

Participant: I think both, both of them.

Researcher: Both of them.

Participant: I think because of my faith (emphasized), you know. I come to God, my value system also changed.

Researcher: All right. It's quite interesting, after become a Christian, for example.

Participant: The thing is very hard. Because I came from very, I think I came in 60's, became Christian when I seventeen. So, a lot of thing, ok, for example, ok, Ur...people think that you know Ur.. I don't it change, just for example, when I go to Hong Kong, ok, people will ask me "what are you doing", I am not doing anything, I am housewife. I look after my kids. Then they say you are qualified accountant, you know, why do you want to stay at home. I say stay home is very important. I can say directly to the face you know. To be a mother is very important to a family.

Researcher: All right. Okay.

Participant: But a lot of people in Hong Kong they just don't think you know. This is also family, foundation, it's very important in the Bible, also talk about family, you know.

Researcher: Okay.

Participant: I don't know whether it because I became Christian and then I, or it because I am here for a long time, you know. It's very hard to, when I became Christian, I was only seventeen, you know. Before I don't really have any time, you know. Not have my value system. My value system was my parents, you know. They input onto me, you know.

Researcher: You mentioned traditional family.

Participant: Yeah, yeah. So the thing is like, you know. A lot of things I don't disagree

Researcher: So you changed a lot.

Participant: Yeah, become a Christian.

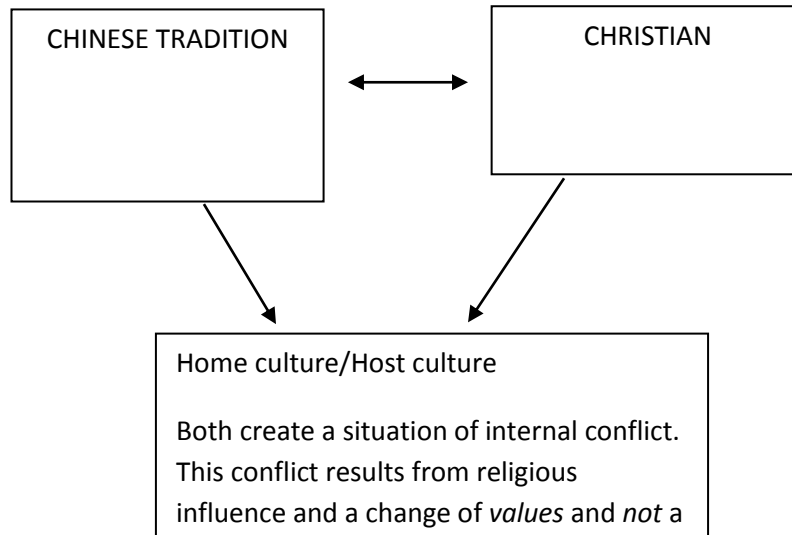
Researcher: Okay. Thank you so much. And it's really fantastic conversation. I will email to you after transcribing. You may do any change according your wish. That's all. Thank you. Bye.

Participant: Bye.

Appendix E: List of codes and categories by manual coding

Initial findings of the first five interviews by manual coding

Figure 1: First stage of value transformation journey



-
1. Disconnects from traditional values and their values are replaced by Christian ones.
 2. Remains faithful to some traditional values but has also absorbed new ones and has integrated them successfully.
 3. Also remains faithful to certain core Chinese values and has absorbed new ones from his/her host culture. However, it is in a state of conflict between the two.
 4. Family centred view is strongly rooted. One Protestant believer (less religious), one religious Catholic believer, and one atheist all regard family and related issues are the most important in their lives. Another two Protestant believers also stress the importance of family in the levels of both individual and society. For them, the most important thing in their lives is to know about God and meaning of life.

5. The individual would remain conflicted whether in Ireland or in China. This is because of religion and not location.

List of codes by manual coding:

During the migration period, the values of the Chinese migrants in Ireland also migrated from the traditional values. It has presented diversified situation of the values, religion and belief of the 22 participants interviewed.

Emergenced categories:

Strong Family centred view

Value changed during the migration period

- Partially transformed from the traditional values
- Bible lens

Initial motivation to start a new religion/faith

- To exclude the lonely feeling
- To exclude deep disappoint
- To seek life meaning
- Feel difficult and seek helps either from human or God
- Being touched with the love feeling from Church people
- To worship God
- To find a more satisfied/higher level life
- To have a family feeling
- To have a sense of attachment
- To find friendship
- To help exclude loneliness
- To seek helps when in difficulty

Purposes to practice or believing a new religion/faith

- To worship God in Church
- To help each other
- To have a feeling of family
- To help cope with loneliness
- To help tolerate/cope with discrimination

- To help understand western culture
- To educate children
- To help integrate with Irish host society
- To become a better person

New value helps adaptation in intercultural interaction

- Help cope with loneliness
- Help cope with discrimination
- Help cope with general intercultural difference
- To integrate with the Irish host society

Discrimination

- Indirect
- Suspicious
- Ignorance
- Perceived while not experienced
- Experienced
 - English
 - From teenager
 - From old people
 - From Irish workplace

Friendship

- Chinese mainly
- Some non-Chinese friends
- Different experience in making Irish friends with different gender and other EU citizen and Irish

Reasons for Homesick

- Friendship
- Life style
 - Food missing
 - Amusement
- Parents
 - Concern about filial piety

- One-child issue

Label the participants:

Protestant:

Bible embracer

- Totally transformed from traditional values
- Using Bible lens to view all things

Bible Oscillator

- Partially transformed from traditional values
- Remain some traditional values (being afraid of forgetting origin—wang4ben3)
- Struggle between revealed
- Far away from home, then less influence from home values

Atheist' values

- Remain some traditional values
- Family centred view
- Untrue Christian believer

Catholic believer

Mass embracer

- Transformed from traditional value
- Catholic teaching and mass as ways to educate children
- (Strong) Intention to integration with Irish host society
- Faith does not help in integration

General Catholic believer

- (Strong) Intention to integration with Irish host society
- No conflicts seen between traditional value and Catholic faith
- Involve with Irish local church as a way for integration
 - For the consideration of second generation
 -

Core categories

Migration: how migration experience interact with faith migration

Transformation: value changed from traditional ones

Cross-cultural adaptation /Discrimination: how value changes applied in cross-cultural adaptation

What kind of migration situation when starting a new belief?

What do they expect from the new belief?

Family is the most appeared theme in data. The value around family is still emphasized.

The thesis needs to define the using of some terms: “belief”; “value and value system”; “religion” and “faith”

Trend towards traditional values

- Struggle between tradition value and new belief while tend to remain faithful to both systems
- No conflict between tradition and new belief as new belief can tolerate traditional values
- Remain traditional values/culture/lifestyle while no awareness of this
- Give up tradition values which is against new value system
- Traditional values are getting lost among contemporary Chinese
- Traditional values are getting popular among non-Chinese person
- New explanation of traditional views via lens of new belief
- Follow parents or grandparents to follow tradition
- Found no full follower

Migration motivation:

- Western myth
 - Developed western civilization
 - More advanced education
 - Rounder moon in west than in China
 - Long for Europe
- Practical reasons due to the facts about the country
 - English speaking country
 - Cheaper living cost and tuition fees than other countries
 - Easier to obtain visa
- Education driven
- Family reunion

- Recruitment drive
- New life experience seeking
- Avoid competitive job hunting in China
- To travel
- To make money

Reasons to leave or plan to leave the country

- Being unemployed
- Hard for non-EU citizen to get a work visa
- Expensive living cost
- Hard to get long term residency
- Dislike the weather in Ireland
- Have less friends
- Miss the life style in home country
- More easier to get married at home China (overheard)

Tracks of value migration and acculturation

- Transformed from an atheist to a Christian
 - Embrace Bible teaching
 - Oscillate between Bible teaching and traditional value
 - Touring around Chinese Churches and Irish Churches in order to find a better one
 - Leave Chinese Church and join non-Chinese Church
 - Faith varies from up and down
- Transformed from an atheist to a Buddhism believer
- Transformed from an atheist to a protestant, then to a Catholic
- Transformed from a Buddhism believer to a Christian
- Being more independent to survive in practical life
- Concern little money-making to more work done to save money for future
- Change the original migration plan from short-run to long run
- Remain strong belief in communism teaching—Money-centred driven world view
- Being baptized but do not accept Bible teaching, then give up Church life
- Transformed from a Buddhism believer to a Inter-Buddhism-Christian believer
- Got to know more about Christianity but not being transformed

- Disagree with the propaganda in home China about religion
 - Regard Falungong not as evil cult
 - Believe freedom to choose a religion as a human

Intercultural interaction

Filial piety

- Deviate from the original meaning
- Mind parents when they get old
- Demand less financial supports
- Need emotional supports
- Difficulty to be fulfilled due to one-child policy
- Practice filial piety by not against Bible teaching
- Demand financial supports
- Being obedient to what parents want
- Keep close contact with parents
- Visit parents at home China
- New religion agrees with traditional understanding of filial piety

Discrimination

- Caused by sweeping influence
- Uncertain/different definition
 - Highly discriminating nation
 - Depends on
- Showing understanding of different treatments
- Experience unhappy incident but not regard it as discrimination
- Depends on intercultural diversity
 - Less discrimination found if in a more multicultural working environment
- Depends on the education level of Irish member
 - Less discrimination experienced if interact with an Irish who has more higher level education

English improvement

- Huge
- Learn Dublin accent and slang
- Listening improved
- Less improvement on writing

- Less improvement on speaking

Barriers to integrate with the Irish host society

- Language competence
- Cultural understanding
- No time
 - Has to work a lot to earn tuition
- Monetary reason
 - Socializing costs money
 - Less income as a student
- Keep Chinese company

Integration/assimilation with the Irish host society

- Need making efforts
- Attitude towards Irish society
 - Do not care
 - Nothing to do with
 - Isolated

Impression/stereotypes from Irish on Chinese:

- Poor
- No quality
- Hard working
- Practical

Impression from Chinese on Irish

- Straight forward
- Friendly
- Superficial friendly

Unrealistically compare, on monetary consuming

Compare Ireland and China

Compare Ireland and another country other than China



Appendix F: Bilingual Informed Consent Form

DUBLIN CITY UNIVERSITY INFORMED CONSENT FORM

- I. **Research Study Title:** The Chinese Community in Irish Society: a case of social isolation of work units or the integration of a diverse community in an intercultural society

School of Applied Language and Intercultural Studies, Ms Liwei Zhu zhul2@mail.dcu.ie

- II. **Clarification of the purpose of the research:** The research aims to investigate the process of cross-cultural adaptation over a significant period of time by members of both the Chinese community and possibly the Irish host society. Therefore it is to achieve a complete, deep and realistic understanding of what is happening to the Chinese community in the Irish cultural context. The research will explore what are Chinese perceptions of cultural difference and how they go through acculturation experiences when they work, study and live in Ireland, and what are Irish perceptions of cultural difference according to their encounter with Chinese in Ireland and related acculturation experiences. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted from both societies to answer the questions.

- III. **Confirmation of particular requirements as highlighted in the Plain Language Statement**

Participants will be interviewed and will be recorded in audio format.

Participant – please complete the following (Circle Yes or No for each question)

<i>Have you read or had read to you the Plain Language Statement</i>	Yes/No
<i>Do you understand the information provided?</i>	Yes/No
<i>Have you had an opportunity to ask questions and discuss this study?</i>	Yes/No
<i>Have you received satisfactory answers to all your questions?</i>	Yes/No
<i>Are you aware that your interview will be audiotaped?</i>	Yes/No

- IV. **Confirmation that involvement in the Research Study is voluntary**

I CAN WITHDRAW FROM THE INTERVIEW OR ANY PART OF THIS RESEARCH AT ANY TIME.

- V. Firstly, nobody will be referred to by name and secondly, certain details in the interview transcripts will be changed to protect each participant's identity. Thirdly, the transcripts of the interviews will be returned to the participants to let them make any changes they wish.

- VI. **Signature:**

I have read and understood the information in this form. My questions and concerns have been answered by the researchers, and I have a copy of this consent form. Therefore, I consent to take part in this research project

Participants Signature: _____

Name in Block Capitals: _____

Witness: _____ **Date:** _____



都柏林城市大学参与调查研究同意书

I. 研究题目: 爱尔兰华人信仰状况

研究院校: 都柏林城市大学应用语言和跨文化研究学院

博士研究生: 朱丽伟 zhul2@mail.dcu.ie

II. 本研究旨在调查爱尔兰华人的跨文化移民生活经历, 特别是关于价值观、信仰和宗教方面的情况。采用半结构式面对面访谈。

III. 确认在‘浅白语言声明’中强调的要求:

请参与者阅读下面问题并划圈选择‘是’或‘否’

您已经阅读‘浅白语言声明’了吗?	是/否
您明白提供的信息吗?	是/否
您有机会提问题并讨论该研究吗?	是/否
您所有的问题得到满意的答案了吗?	是/否
您知道与您的访谈要进行语音录音吗?	是/否

IV. 确认参与此研究是自愿的

我可以从此访谈中或者此研究的任何时候撤出。

V. 首先, 不提及任何人的名字。第二, 访谈中的某些细节会被更改以使受访者身份不被辨明。第三, 该访谈内容会还给受访者供其做任何愿意的改动。

VI. 签字:

我已经阅读并明白该表的内容。我的问题和关心的问题已经得到研究员的回答。我有该同意书的副本。因此, 我同意参与该研究项目。

受访者签字: _____

研究者签字: _____

日期: _____



Appendix G: Bilingual Plain Language Statement

DUBLIN CITY UNIVERSITY PLAIN LANGUAGE STATEMENT

I. Introduction to the Research Study

Research Study Title: The Chinese Community in Irish Society: a case of social isolation of work units or the integration of a diverse community in an intercultural society

School of Applied Language and Intercultural Studies, Dublin City University

Ms. Liwei Zhu zhul2@mail.dcu.ie

II. Research Study requirements: *Participants will be interviewed and will be recorded in audio format. The estimated time commitment will be about half hour or more.*

IV. Benefits to you from involvement in the Research Study: *Reflection on the migration experience can help you understand the experiences you have living in another country and how these experiences can change you.*

V. Protecting your identity: *Firstly, you will be given a different name and secondly, certain details in the interview transcripts will be changed to protect your identity. Thirdly, the transcripts of the interviews will be returned to you to let you make any changes you wish.*

VI. Advice as to whether or not data is to be destroyed after a minimum period

One year after completion of the PhD unless there is a specific request to destroy a tape following transcription of the interview.

PARTICIPANTS MAY WITHDRAW FROM THE RESEARCH STUDY AT ANY POINT. THERE WILL BE NO PENALTY FOR WITHDRAWING BEFORE ALL STAGES OF THE RESEARCH STUDY HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.

If participants have concerns about this study and wish to contact an independent person, please contact:

The Secretary, Dublin City University Research Ethics Committee, c/o Office of the Vice-President for Research, Dublin City University, Dublin 9. Tel 01-7008000

都伯林城市大学

浅白语言声明书

I. 研究题目: 爱尔兰华人信仰状况

研究院校: 都伯林城市大学应用语言和跨文化研究学院

博士研究生: 朱丽伟 *zhul2@mail.dcu.ie*

II. 研究要求: 受访者被采访并对此访谈进行语音录音。采访时间大约在半小时左右或视情况而定。

IV. 您参加此研究的益处: 对移民经历的回想能够帮助您理解自己的经历并且帮助您认识这些经历对您的影响。

V. 保护您的个人身份: 首先, 使用假名。第二, 访谈誊抄时会对一些细节进行更改以使您不被辨明。第三, 该访谈内容会还给受访者供其做任何愿意的改动。

VII. 数据销毁的最短期限

除非特别要求, 要将访谈记录誊抄之后销毁其语音记录。将在该博士研究完成一年之后将访谈语音记录销毁。

受访者可以在该研究的任何时候退出合作。对此没有任何惩罚。

如果受访者对此研究有问题并想与一个独立人联系, 请联系:

都伯林城市大学研究伦理委员会秘书(转) 负责研究的副校长

The Secretary, Dublin City University Research Ethics Committee, c/o Office of the Vice-President for Research, Dublin City University, Dublin 9. Tel 01-7008000

Appendix H: Nvivo categories and codes

Acculturation

- Assimilate into host society
- Attend both Irish local Church and Chinese one
- Attracted by Chinese culture
- Awareness of discrimination
 - accept objectively
 - self- discrimination
 - Consider as discrimination due to negative side of China
 - Define subjectively or uncertain
 - Discover reasons for discrimination
 - know little about Chinese
 - Low skill job
 - Poor language ability
 - Social network protection to insiders
 - discriminate from inside disguised by friendship
 - Experience objects throwing but consider not as discrimination
 - Experienced
 - Daily life
 - Experienced but not regard it as discrimination
 - From youngsters
 - Job recruitment
 - workplace
 - Face social reality
 - Hard to define or clarify
 - Lower down due to education level
 - Lower down due to in multicultural working environment
 - Mix up understanding of discrimination and stereotype

- None
- None in serious sense
- Non-physical abuse
 - ignorance
 - Unequal treatment
 - Verbal attack
- Perceived
- Physical abuse
- Reported as high discriminated country
- Sort out problem by supports from Bible teaching
- Suspicious discrimination
- Sweeping impression
- Understand experience considered as discrimination as others
- work hard to reduce possible stereotype or discrimination
- Change due to away from home
 - Estrange emotionally from spouse
- Consider integration of next generation
- Difficult to adapt back to home culture
- Difficult to integrate into Irish host society
 - Cultural barriers
 - Depends on individual Irish's interests on Chinese
 - Extra efforts needed
 - Give up making efforts at the end
 - Language barriers
 - Nothing to do with language
 - Second generation being influenced
- Dislike life style here in Ireland
 - Inconvenient transportation
 - Less amusement
 - Less food diversity

- Less friends
- Encounter homesickness
 - Feel homesick at the very beginning
 - Feel homesick means friendship missing
 - Feel homesick or China homesick while family around
 - Feel homesickness due to unemployed
 - Feel less due to family around
 - Feel little as being young
 - Feel no homesick
 - Feel strong homesick but no loneliness
 - Homesick means missing family members
 - No due to having Church
 - No homesickness due to family around
 - No or no due to got used to
 - Often
 - overcome homesickness by facing harsh situation at home
 - Strong homesick when in Chinese holiday period
 - Encounter living difficulties during migration period or at the beginning of migration
 - Encounter homesickness
- Encounter living difficulties during migration period or at the beginning of migration
 - Hard to cope with busy life due to baby born
 - Poor language level as a barrier to find a better job
 - Under pressure to mind child while keep working
- Encounter loneliness
 - Define loneliness
 - Feel little due to cheap communication means
 - Feel little due to family around
 - Feel little due to have friends
 - Feel little due to new religion

- feel little loneliness due to getting used to
- Feel loneliness due to less people to talk
- Feel loneliness due to unhappy working experience
- Feel loneliness sometimes
- Feel no loneliness
- Manage loneliness
- Regard it as an objective internal existence
- Family around
 - Find easy to adapt back in China
 - Friends circle
- Chinese find Chinese
- Difficulties to make non-Chinese friends
 - Cost money
 - Hard to make female Irish friends
 - Cultural difference
 - Hard to make Irish friends
 - Keep more Chinese atmosphere
 - Language
 - less interaction
 - Not much difficulties
 - time
 - Feel no difficulty to make non-Chinese friends
 - Little interaction with colleagues
 - Mainly Chinese people in Church
 - Mainly non-Chinese friends
 - Mix with Chinese and non-Chinese
 - Regard Colleagues as friends
 - Regard colleagues not as friends
- Irish in Chinese's Eyes
- Isolate from Irish host society

- language improvement
 - English Language Improvement
 - Learn local accent and slangs
 - Listening improved much more than speaking
 - More than language improving
 - Relation with job category
- Perceive and compare
 - Consumption pattern
- Release from pressure of home culture
- Satisfy of current life
- Stereotypes
 - accept objectively
 - Funny accent in English
 - Impolite
 - Love Chinese and Chinese food
 - Man with feet on the ground or practical
 - No freedom
 - Not reveal because of being friends
 - Poor quality
 - pre-framed ideas towards migrants
 - Smart
 - Take over jobs
 - work hard
- Attitudes towards comments on China
 - unhappy to negative comments
- Awareness of Filial Piety
 - accompany parents
 - Alternative Way to Show Concern
 - Be obedient to parents
 - Continue traditional virtue

- Difficult to fulfil the obligation of minding parents
 - Local Medical system
 - Migration policy
- Evangelize them to know God
- Hard to fulfil due to far away
- Keep good relationship with parents
- Make them happy
- No disagreement with new religion
- Perform a ritual
- Reciprocity
- Respect and response in love
- Responsibility and obligation
- To Love truly due to Faith in Lord
- Various Welfare
 - Financial Support
 - Looking after Health
 - Psychology Comfort
 - Sense of Secure
 - Spending Time with Parents
 - Psychology Satisfaction over Money

Compare abroad and China

- Economy
- Education
- Job
- Macro social guiding
- Migration issue
- Social morality
- Social welfare
- Supervision system

Compare Chinese Nurse and Pilipino and Indian Nurse

Compare Ireland with second migration country

Compare religion and faith

Comparing Catholic and Evangelical Christianity

- Catholic Faith
 - Bible not as Absolute
 - Extra Doctrine out of Bible
 - Deuterocan
 - Mass
 - Holy Mother Maria
 - Idols
 - Not Only Jesus Christ as Mediator between God and Man
 - Only True God Jehovah
 - Traditions
- Evangelical Christian Faith
 - All are Sinners
 - Becoming Holy
 - Bible as Absolute Truth
 - Defining Evolution from Apes
 - Eternal Life Promised by Jesus Christ
 - God vs god
 - Human Being Created
 - Incarnation and Being Crucified of Jesus Christ
 - Infallible Bible
 - Jehovah God
 - Only true God
 - Sin Cleansed by the Blood of Jesus Christ
 - Sin Inherited from the Ancestors-Adam and Eve
 - Special Revelation Given by God to Man
 - Trusting in Jesus Christ
- Regard Catholic as truth

- Regard Protestant teaching as truth
- Comparing Chinese and Irish Church Practice
- Comparing Evangelical Christianity and Buddhism
- Consequence of Believe in Gospel
 - Becoming Holy
 - Eternal Blessing and Joy
 - Gaining Freedom
 - Out of Control of Self Lust
- Contrast between Faith and Religion
 - Contrast between Christianity and other Religions
- Contribute to family
 - Sacrifice self- career to become a full time mother
- Expectation from parents

Faith Practice and Acculturation

- Country in Which Being Converted
 - Home China
 - Ireland
 - Other Non- Home Countries
- Interaction with Other Churches
- Reasons in Practicing Faith Leading to Isolation

Faith Practicing

- Behaviour Change
 - After Being Converted
 - Before Being Converted
- Bible Reading
- Prayer
 - Certainty of the Action of Praying
 - Content of Prayers
 - Confession to God
 - Seek Spiritual Strength from God

- Reasons to Seek Spiritual Strength

- Purposes Attending Church
 - For Keeping the Spiritual Ability
 - For Love between Church Members
 - For Obeying the Bible
 - For Worship God

Job problem at home China

- Age
- Education background
- Excessive labour force
- Frustrated experience of job seeking
- Relationship

Learn to survive independently

- Economic
- Marriage

Marriage issue

Methodology

Migration

- Early Chinese migration
- Family Members in Ireland
 - Having Family Members in Ireland
 - Not Having Family Members in Ireland
- Friends
- Loneliness
- Migration motivation
 - change from non-financial driven to financial driven plus
 - Economic migrant
 - forced
 - Non-economic motivation driven
 - Pull reasons

- Better life
- Cheaper living cost and tuition fees
- Easy to get visa
- English speaking country
- Less harsh education system in Ireland
- Recruitment drive
- Western myth
- Push reasons
 - Complicated public relationship
 - Harsh education system in Hong Kong
 - Job problem at home China
 - Age
 - Education background
 - Frustrated experience of job seeking
 - Social Relationship
 - Less opportunity to being promoted
 - Poor medical welfare at home China
 - Hospital likes market
 - Push by family
 - Under pressure
 - Unemployment
- Voluntary
- Migration policy
- Modify migration plan
 - Difficult to adapt back to home job environment
- Prefer to stay in China
- Reasons to leave
- Stereotypes on Chinese

Migration future plan

- Being influenced by responsibility of minding elder parents

- Changed
- Future Plan
- Influenced or Decided by Faith
- Like to remain
- Remain for good
- unsure

Motivation to pursue a religion or have value changed

- Being attracted by love between Christians
- Being attracted by truth preaching
- Being evangelized by other believer
- Being evangelized by scripture
- Being touched by a sermon
- Being touched by other believers
 - Influencing by Other Believers
- Go to heaven after death
- In difficulties of migration life
- Lost in early migration life
- Prayer get answered
- Reliable or trust worthy
- Simple doctrine
- To exclude loneliness in migration life
- To find life meaning
 - Facing Death
 - Fear of Self-Death
 - Observing the Death of Others
 - Failure Answers to the Questions about Life
 - Answer from Parent
 - Evolution
 - Trying Buddhism
 - Obtaining True Answer from Christianity

- Seeing the Origination of Life
 - Answer from Parent
- Trying Buddhism

Outcome of a religion in acculturation process

- at the beginning of migration, Help cope with loneliness
- Be away from sin
- Behaviour changed
- Being transformed from internal to external
- Bring hope and motivation
- Do more charity
- Educate people or children
- Feel like home
- Find peace in heart
- Find truth of life
- Help adjust emotion or personality or psychology
- Help keep good relationship with people
- Help manage depression in migration life
- Help manage discrimination or Help manage migration problem
- Help manage migration life at the initial period
- Help overcome pressure in overseas life
- Help remain in Ireland or help continue migration life under unemployment
- Help understand host culture
- Helps from Church
- Lead a thrift life
- Less homesick
- Life updating
- little influence
- More abundant experience
- More sympathy in cross cultural interaction
- Not helping integrating with host society

- Satisfaction
- To find spouse
- Trauma Being cured

Perceive Irish work unit

Practice of religion

- Bible reading
- Difficulties
- Join Catholic one day
- Monetary offering
- No regular attending Church but go to Church building to pray
- Not much Bible reading
- Practice sacrament
- Pray for
- Regular attending Church
- Serve in Church
- Social level
- Up and down in faith journey

Purposes to go to Church

- Accompany spouse
- Educate children to develop faith
- Feel like a family
- Fulfil commandment of God
- Learn Pray and Bible
- To make friends
- To tour
- To worship

Relevance of host culture to have a new religion

- No relevant
- Relevant

Show Concern to Family

- Being together
- Bible oriented family view
- Depends on family financial condition
- Educate and lead children's growing
- Evangelize family member Pray and s
- Financial and material supports
- Hard to do anything due to far away
- Keep communicating
- Keep good relationship
- Look after family
- Maintain family unity
- Provide traveling expenditure
- Psychologically
- Regular visit back home
- Show filial piety
- Symbolic material providing
- To Child
- To Parents
- To Relatives
- To Siblings
- To Wife
 - Not Mentioned
- Using Bible teaching help family

Spiritual experience

Strong Influence from family

- Job issue
- marriage issue

Struggle in person belief

- Doubt teaching in a Chinese Protestant Church in Dublin

Supposed recognition of stereotype or collective identity

- diversified understanding
 - depends on education level
 - depends on group
 - depends on subjective experience of Irish
- Vague knowledge about China and Chinese

Understand migration reason by comparing with Irish migrants

Value matter with migration experience or host society

Values

- Attitudes towards dark side of home society
 - Dislike and escape
 - Disappoint
 - Do as Bible teach
 - Hard not to follow society
 - Ignore
 - No peace
- Changed
 - Be mature and be strong
 - Being baptised but not believe in Christianity
 - career direction
 - Criteria of judgement of right or wrong
 - Diminished western myth
 - Drop off due to migration from rural place to city
 - Drop some traditions due to a new religion
 - From Atheist to Buddhism believer
 - From Atheist to Catholic
 - From Atheist to Protestant
 - From Atheism to theism
 - From Buddhism tending to Christianity
 - From Protestant to Catholic
 - Know more about religion knowledge but not believe

- Learn from western thoughts about
- Less desire for money
- less desire to compete material possessing
- Less like socializing
- More concern of family
- More concern of health and happiness
- Motivation to change
- Define Religion
- Disagreement on religion between couple
- Influenced not by host society but by other migrant community (include same ethnic group) in Ireland
- Most important thing in life
 - Career
 - Education level
 - Family
 - Happiness
 - Oscillate between family and happiness
 - Pursue a religion or faith
 - Christian Faith
 - Find favour in God's eyes
 - Meaning of life
 - Pursue Buddha
 - Relation with God
 - To know God
 - Second most important thing in life
- No disagreement between couples
- Perceive host society, compare and praise positive
- Practice
 - Buddhism
 - Catholic
 - activities

- Catholic Mass
 - No difficulty to practice
 - Protestant
- Religion selection
 - Compare tradition with new religion
- Remain faith on traditional values
- Remain unchanged partially
 - Believe teaching from Chinese Communist Party
 - Being brain washed
 - Believe in teaching from Maozedong
 - Believe money
 - Depend on two hands
 - Pragmatic--to have use
 - To be helpful
- State no religion
- Towards traditional values in Chinese culture being asked
 - Believe partially
 - follow parents to follow tradition
 - Give up due to new belief
 - New lens to see tradition
 - Oscillate
 - Struggle towards traditional value
 - Totally non-follower
- Transformed
- Unaware of origin of self-belief
- Uncertain

Viewpoints with regard to Dominant Chinese Traditional Values

- In Line with Chinese Traditional Values
 - Ancestors Worship
 - Auspicious Dates Selection

- Family
 - Filial Piety
- Fengshui
- Fortune Change by Doing Good
- Fortune-telling
- Variances from Chinese Traditional Values
- Ancestors Worship
- Auspicious Dates Selection
- Family
- Fengshui
- Fortune Change by Doing Good
- Fortune-telling

Viewpoints with regard to Fate Control

- Being Controlled by God
- Being Controlled by Self

Viewpoints with regard to Some Social Issues

- Comments on Current Social Phenomenon
 - Old Systems Collapsed
 - Reasons for Current Chinese Value System
 - Vacuum of Faith
 - Wrong Faith Filling in
 - Application of Wrong Faith
 - Money as the Core Value
 - Seeking for Monetary Profits with Ignoring Legal Punishment
 - Comments on Family
 - Comments on Homosexuality
 - Origination of the Term of Sodom

Appendix I: Socio-demographic data of the research participants (anonymous names)

BA: before arrival; AA: after arrival; Years of stay in Ireland refers to the end time point being interviewed

	name	Date of interview	Age range	Marital status	Religion status	English ability	Education qualification	Professional qualification	Years of stay in Ireland and reasons if left Ireland	Previous Migration experience
1	Mr. Wang	20/12/09	35-40	Married with Chinese/BA	Protestant/BA Protestant/BA	Beginner/BA Lower intermediate/AA	Diploma/BA A same/AA	Freelance photographer/BA A Same/AA	0.5	Germany
2	Mr. Li	24/01/10	35-40	Married with Chinese/BA	Atheist/BA Protestant/BA	Poor/BA Basic English Daily + Work	High School/BA same/AA	Skilled worker/BA Same/AA	10	Singapore
3	Ms. Hu	05/02/10	30-35	Single/BA Same/AA	Atheist/BA Protestant/AA	Poor/BA Improve a lot/AA	Diploma/BA A Seminary diploma/AA	Medical professional/BA Coordinator in Church/AA	5	None
4	Ms. Liu	12/02/10	35-40	Single/BA Same/AA British Boyfriend	No religion/BA Baptized protestant/AA No religion/AA	Improve a lot	Bachelor/BA A PhD researcher/AA	Translator and administration/ BA PhD researcher/AA	7	None
5	Mr. Zheng	12/02/10	20-25	Single/BA Single/AA	Atheist/BA Atheist/AA	Improve a lot	Primary/BA University/AA	University student	6.5	None

6	Mr. Ma	14/02/10	45-50	Single/BA Married with Hong Kong Chinese/AA	Protestant/BA Protestant/AA	Yes, but already very good BA	Bachelor/B A Master/AA	Software engineer	24	UK
7	Mrs. Cheng	14/02/10	45-50	Single/BA Married with Malaysian Chinese/AA	Traditional/BA Protestant/AA	Speaking improve a lot, writing good/BA	High school/BA ACCA/AA	ACCA passed without practice	31	none
8	Mrs. Lin	01/03/10	30-35	Single/BA Married with Chinese/AA	Atheist/BA Protestant— Catholic/AA	Improve a lot, fluent E. speaker	Diploma/B A PhD/AA	Scholar	14	Travel: USA and Iceland
9	Ms. Tai	20/03/10	25-30	Single/BA Single/AA	Protestant/BA Protestant/AA	Improve a lot	MSc./BA PhD/AA	PhD researcher	2	Travel: Germany
10	Ms. Zhang	20/03/10	25-30	Single/BA Single/AA	Atheist/BA Protestant/AA	Improve a lot	High school/BA Bachelor/A A	Undergraduate Student, looking for job	10	none
11	Mrs. Hua	22/05/10	25-30	Single/BA Married with Chinese/AA	No religion/BA Catholic/AA	Listening comprehension improve a lot	Bachelor/B A Master/AA	IT Professional	3	none
12	Mr. Feng	22/05/10	30-35	Single/BA Married with Chinese/AA	No religion/BA No religion/BA	improved	Bachelor/B A Master/AA	IT Professional	3	none
13	Mr. Wen	01/06/10	25-30	Single/BA Single/AA With a Chinese	No religion/BA No religion/AA But believe a God exists.	Listening and Reading improved but less	Bachelor/B A Master/AA	IT Professional	3, left due to termination of working contract	Travel: UK

				Girlfriend		improvement on Oral part				
14	Ms. Hou	04/06/10	30-35	Single/BA Married with European/AA Separated currently	Buddhism/BA Protestant/AA	Improved, Excellent	Bachelor/B A/FETAC Professional Training/A A	Student/BA, Full-time Housewife/now	7	Travel to European country
15	Mrs. Zhao	21/12/10	20-30	Single/BA Married with Chinese	No religion/BA Protestant(P)/A A	Beginner/BA Intermediate/A A	Senior High School/BA Bachelor/A A	Student/BA, Join-spouse visa Full-time Housewife	6	None
16	Ms . Shang	22/12/10	20-30	Single/BA Single/AA With a Chinese boyfriend	No religion/BA Protestant(P)/A A	Basic/BA Fluent/AA	High school/BA Bachelor/A A	Student/BA, Auditor/AA	10, left due to unemployment	Move back to China in May 2009 and work
17	Mrs . Jiang	25/12/10	30-40	Married with Chinese/ BA Married/AA	Buddhism/BA Protestant/AA	Fluent/BA Fluent/AA	Bachelor/B A Master/AA	/AA Administrator/sales person-house wife/BA	4	None
18	Mr. Wu	29/12/10	30-40	Married with Chinese/ BA Married/AA	No religion/BA Buddhism/AA	Beginner/BA Fluent/AA	Bachelor/B A Master and PhD researcher/ AA	Doctor/BA PhD researcher/AA	10	His boy has Irish nationality
19	Mrs. Fang	29/12/10	30-40	Married with Chinese/ BA	Catholic/BA Catholic/AA	Beginner/BA Fluent/AA	Higher Diploma/B	No work/BA Care	10	Her boy has Irish

				Married /AA			A No further education/A A	Assistant/AA		nationality
20	Mr. Qi	31/12/10	20-30	Single/BA Single/AA	No religion/BA No religion/AA	Poor/BA Intermediate/A A	1 st year undergradua te/BA Bachelor/A A	None/BA Software Engineer/AA	4, left due to unemploymen t	Move to another EU country due to work loss in Ireland since 2010
21	Mrs. Fei	03/01/11	30-40	Married with Chinese/ BA Married/AA Husband in China	Buddhism/BA Buddhism and interested in Christianity/AA	Basic/BA Between intermediate and fluent/AA	Diploma/B A FAETAC Level 5	Nursing/BA Health Care Assistant/AA	5	Travel Lithuania, Spain, Turkey Thailand, Czech, Burma
22	Ms .Qian		30-40	Single/BA Single/AA	No religion/BA No religion/AA	Poor/BA College level/AA	Secondary School/BA Undergradu ate study/AA	Sales person/BA Health Care Assistant/AA	7	None